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CENSUS ATLAS

OF

UTTAR PRADESH

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FOREWORD

FEW PEOPLE REALIZE, much less appreciate, that apart from the Survey of India and the Geological Survey, the Census of India had been perhaps the largest single producer of maps of the Indian subcontinent. Intimate collaboration between geographer and demographer began quite early in the modern era, almost two centuries before the first experiments in a permanent decennial Census were made in the 1850's. For example, the population estimates of Fort St. George, Madras, made in 1639 and 1648, and of Masulipatnam and Bombay by Dr. John Fryer around 1672-73 were supported by cartographic documents of no mean order. The first detailed modern maps, the results of Major James Rennell's stupendous Survey of 1767-74, were published in 1778-1780 and Henry Taylor Colebrooke, almost our first systematic demographer, was quick to make good use of them by making estimates of population in the East India Company's Possessions in the 1780's. Upjohn's map of Calcutta City, drawn in 1792-93, reprinted in the Census Report of Calcutta for 1951, gives an idea of the standards of cartographic excellence reached at that period. In the first decade of the nineteenth century, Francis Buchanan Hamilton improved upon Colebrooke's method in which he was undoubtedly helped by the improved maps prepared for the areas he surveyed.

It is possible that the Great Revenue Survey, begun in the middle of the last century, offered the best guarantee of the success of decennial population censuses proposed shortly before the Mutiny of 1857. In the experimental censuses organised between 1865 and 1872 the Survey of India, the Provincial Surveys and Census of India struck an informal but stable partnership which has been fascinatingly described by R. H. Phillimore in his monumental four-volume work on the *Historical Records of the Survey of India*. This partnership continues to this day. On the eve of each census, the Census of India proceeds by making use of (a) the cadastral surveys prepared by the Provincial (now State) Surveys and (b) the topographical surveys of the Survey of India. In the course of its decennial operation, the Census of India begins by revising and bringing up-to-date the minute jurisdictional changes made during the decade. Next, and equally important, it revises the lists of inhabited and uninhabited villages and of towns and cities. These are placed at the disposal of the Survey of India. Thirdly, at each decade the Census of India itself produces maps of its own which serve to strengthen the study of geography at official and academic levels. These are both numerous and of great range and variety. What is more, they are often unsurpassed for their wealth of authentic regional detail. For proof, if proof were needed, one has only to turn to the geographical maps published in the 1872 Census Reports of North-West Provinces, Cochin, Bengal and the very excellent volume of maps of different Collectorates of the Bombay Presidency, published as Part IV of the 1872 Census Report of Bombay, or the fine taluk maps of Mysore State published in the Census Report of 1891. The high watermark of a skilful fusion of topographical and thematic maps was reached in maps published in the encyclopaedic Linguistic Survey of India and the State Census Reports of 1931 and the special All India Ethnographic Appendix published in 1933. In fact, the particular genius of the Census of India seems to lie as much in the high quality of its themato-topographic maps as in the pure thematic maps so essential for Census analysis and presentation.

The restricted programme in 1941 on account of World War II temporarily restrained the cartographic activities of the Census of India, although several excellent contributions were made. One of the major contributions of the 1951 Census was the excellence of detail achieved in the great bulk of taluk/tehsil maps published in the District Handbooks.

The Census of India has been a discontinuous affair up to 1961. The Census Commissioner for India in 1941 compared it to the mythical phoenix. The Census starts every time with a very limited assignment, but ends up, thanks to the vistas that open up with the progress of the work and the hunger they stimulate, by becoming the most fruitful single source of information about the country.

The seeds of the 1961 Census Atlas Project were unobtrusively sown in para 42 of the Registrar General's first 1961 Census Circular of March 1959 to State Census Superintendents as follows :

> *It will be very useful to have a map for every village and ward of a town showing the broad lay-out of the village and the housenumbers shown therein. The map need not be drawn to scale but a map large enough to show the housenumbers would be sufficient. A map of this kind, if prepared, will also help the maintenance of housenumbers.*

This suggestion was wholly accepted in the First Conference of State Census Superintendents held in September 1959, which authorised State Census Offices "to appoint one or two good draftsmen for the preparation of experimental maps, charts, graphs and histograms for their own use". Note was taken of 'the serious but avoidable blemish' left in some census years on account of 'the lack of good maps and charts'.

That the seeds did not fall on stony ground was evident from the enthusiasm with which the States welcomed the Registrar General's next circular laying down the details to be incorporated in the village maps. It caught their imagination so well that many State Census Superintendents added of their own accord to the details stipulated by the Registrar General's Office. A zest was thus created which whetted the appetite it fed.

By August 1960, several State Census Superintendents had set up their own Map Sections. The experience and confidence gained in the process encouraged a general desire at the Second Census Conference in August 1960 to go in for a much enlarged programme of map production than had been originally proposed. It was no longer a question of selling an idea but of feeding the organisation with a project that would be worth working for.

The satisfactory progress of the sorting and tabulation programme placed at the disposal of my colleagues an exciting world of possibilities. On the eve of the Third Census Conference in February 1962, the map project had passed its tentative stage. All Census Superintendents were now thinking of producing enough maps to fill a sizable atlas.

The Registrar General's circular of September 1961 had already anticipated the general desire by proposing that Part IX of the State Census Series should take the form of an atlas. This was followed up by two circulars in November 1961 giving details of the contents of the projected Atlases and the method by which each map was to be produced. This was in turn followed up some time later by a third circular in September 1962 suggesting the levels to which analysis of data should be carried out for the purpose of each map.

Inquiries had, in the meantime, been made of the Survey of India and the National Atlas Organisation on the extent to which either would be prepared to share the task with the Census of India. The Director of the National Atlas Organisation was good enough to undertake the preparation on 1 : 1M scale of population maps for 1961. Similar maps containing the 1951 data had, meanwhile, been completed which the Government published at the Registrar General's request.

A chance meeting in the middle of July 1959 with Dr. Joseph E. Schwartzberg of the University of Wisconsin proved of great profit to the 1961 project. I am under a personal debt to Dr. Schwartzberg for his very thoughtful and detailed memorandum which he was good enough to send me in September 1959 on the kind of maps that should be incorporated in census volumes. He was even more helpful when I gave him the outline of a full Atlas Project. The Project owes much to the readiness with which he placed himself at my disposal to the detriment, no doubt, of his own work, in November 1962, when he and I, with Miss Sen Gupta joining in towards the end, went over every item and worked out many improvements. The contents of the State Atlases will explain the scope and purpose of the Project and its claims to uniqueness.

The Government of India had. meanwhile, accepted the Census Atlas proposals and sanctioned the staff and funds.

Dr. Miss P. Sen Gupta, Map Officer to the Registrar General, joined at the end of November 1962 and immediately applied herself to several tasks at once. She instilled purpose and dedication into her rapidly expanding staff and in the course of a strenuous three-month seminar trained and equipped the staff from the State Census offices. She followed it up with extensive tours to all State Census offices and helped them to achieve uniformity of quality and presentation.

The 1961 Census Atlas Project is now mainly in the hands of a young, gifted and trained staff in every State. Their greatest contribution may yet prove to be the District and Tahsil maps which have been brought up-to-date with the latest administrative and demographic detail. No less significant will be the village and town maps which have opened up new vistas for the study of comparative rural and urban geography.

I would like to close this short account by quoting an extract from my colleague, Shri M. Ahmed of Orissa, which, if anything, is an understatement of what many of my colleagues cheerfully accepted in order to accomplish a task that was no part of their original assignment and yet on which they poured the ardour of pioneers.

> *Things however did not wait. Man-power was drawn just from the street,...for not a single qualified draftsman was available on deputation from the State Government in spite of requisitions and personal contact. Among the equipment to start with were some locally purchased drawing and survey instruments and a few cheap items of furniture, accommodated in the temporary barrack with asbestos-sheeted roof, lighted with temporary electric fittings. There was, however, a sufficiency of light points, not only from the ceiling but also under glasstopped tables meant for tracing work. With these lights burning over the head and under the tables during working hours at daytime, and with inadequate provision of fans, the hot roof of asbestos sheets made matters pretty unbearable particularly during summer months. But the atmosphere was already surcharged with enthusiasm and there was the will and earnestness to produce something new. The young recruits magnificently responded to an appeal to earn distinction for themselves by building up things which did not exist.*

New Delhi
12th June, 1964

ASOK MITRA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

Though the avowed task of the Census Organization of India was 'no more than the production of Census Tables and Reports for 1961", it has in fact undertaken as many as twenty-six projects of which the 1961 Census Atlas Project is just one.

This Atlas is a visual presentation of demographic, economic and socio-cultural data dealt with in the General Report and elsewhere, its standard contents being (1) Orientation, (2) Physical Conditions, (3) Demographic Structure and Trends, (4) Economic Aspects, (5) Socio-Cultural Aspects, and (6) Demographic Regions.

The majority of the maps in this Atlas portray the data published in various publications of the Census of India, 1961, but several other Government Departments and agencies have also liberally extended valuable assistance to enrich it. Their names are indicated in a separate list on pages X-XII. They have also been given at the bottom of the relevant notes on the various maps. I place on record my grateful acknowledgment to these bodies, especially the Geological Survey of India, the Meteorological Department, the Railways and a large number of establishments of the Government of Uttar Pradesh like the Board of Revenue, the Electricity Board and the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Public Works, Medical and Health, Forest, Economics and Statistics and Transport. The utility of this Atlas has been greatly enhanced by the material supplied by them. Where the map is based solely on Census data, the source has not been mentioned. Unpublished data collected from sources other than the Census of India have also been given at the end of the Atlas as an Appendix. Generally the unit of study is the District, as in 1961, but in some maps we have also gone down to the Tahsil level. Explanatory notes have been given against every map, more particularly to bring out those features which would ordinarily escape notice.

Wherever a map is prepared by the choropleth method, two rectangular diagrams have also been given immediately under the note relating to it. One depicts the number of districts/tahsils falling in each of the ranges adopted for the map and their percentage to total districts/tahsils ; the other shows the population of 1961, unless stated otherwise, living in those districts/tahsils and its percentage to total population.

As the northern boundary of this State is also the country's external boundary, we had to refer our maps for certification to the Director of Map Publication, Survey of India. As such the external boundary of India on each and every map in this Atlas agrees with the Record/Master copy certified by the Survey of India. I am grateful to the Survey of India for their assistance and guidance in this respect. I had occasion to meet Shri N. L. Gupta, C.E., Superintending Surveyor, of the office of the Surveyor General, India, twice about our maps and on both occasions he was helpfulness itself. I place on record my thanks to him for his kindness.

Drawing of maps and writing about them are surely difficult enough, but it is not easy to come by a Press which will execute the work with promptitude and accuracy. Thanks to Shri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General, India, since retired, the printing of our Atlas was entrusted to The Statesman Press, Calcutta. They not only prepared the proofs with the utmost promptitude, but gladly carried out the improvements suggested by us from time to time. Our grateful thanks to The Statesman Press for the excellent execution of the job entrusted to them.

The map unit headed by Shri Lakhan Singh, Statistical Assistant, was established in this office in May 1962. The names of the members of this unit from time to time are given on page IX. They have had the benefit of expert training at the hands of the Map Officer of the office of the Registrar General. They did the mapping work under Shri Lakhan Singh's able guidance. In course of time, they have developed dexterity of high order. The greatest asset of Shri Lakhan Singh and his

team has been their willingness to take up every assignment with enthusiasm and efficiency. There is nothing that they were asked to do which they have not done. They have prepared the maps for our Atlas Volume and besides these, they have also drawn a number of maps and diagrams for our other publications at very short notice. Though this "manpower was drawn just from the street", these young recruits have given an excellent account of themselves by producing this Census Atlas of Uttar Pradesh—a unique publication.

The Map Officer, Dr. (Miss) P. Sen Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (London) has scrutinized these maps and freely given suggestions for their improvements. The Atlas owes its cartographic excellence to her expert guidance. I am most grateful to her for her unfailing attention to our needs and removal of all our difficulties.

Our grateful thanks are due also to the Director of the National Atlas Organization, Dr. S. P. Chatterji, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Lit., for giving us his valuable time in explaining the process of map-making and supplying a number of plates published by the said organization.

This Atlas Volume has been prepared under the direction of Shri P. P. Bhatnagar, I.A.S., our dedicated Census Superintendent. Even though he was fully preoccupied in writing the General Report of the 1961 Census, the Atlas has had the benefit of his close scrutiny at every stage. It would not have seen the light of day but for his keen and active interest in it throughout. He has paid for his unflagging interest in all the Census Projects "with his sweat and toil at the cost of his health, leisure and happiness". He has since rejoined the State Government but his advice and guidance are always available to the Census Organization. I am grateful to him for his kindness, patience and understanding.

Shri Asok Mitra, I.C.S., has master-minded all the projects of the Census Organization. It is through the magic of his personality that 'so much has been achieved in so many directions with so little by so few in so short a time with such devotion'. It is his extraordinary leadership that has been able "to work up a purely temporary staff to the point of instilling such a sense of dedication into them that they would think nothing of working till late evening one day with the certain knowledge that they would be on the streets next morning with no job to look forward to". And all this is done so unobtrusively that one doubts if he does it at all. The genesis of the Census Atlas is itself characteristic of this master-style. Who would imagine that para 42 of the Registrar General's first 1961 Census Circular of March 1959 to State Census Superintendents, cited in his foreword to the present volume, was really the precursor of the State Census Atlas? From the notional town/village maps mentioned therein to the highly complicated maps of the Census Atlas is indeed a far cry. But thanks to the inspiration he constantly gave by precept and practice, everything has become possible of accomplishment and the least of us has felt the joy and pride of participation in a great undertaking. Our respectful gratitude to him.

As this goes to the Press, I feel very much like the last runner in a relay-race who receives the pennant from his immediate predecessor and makes for the tape. All credit to those fore-runners who made this possible.

Lucknow
February 1966.

D. D. Joshi
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2	Administrative Divisions, 1961	(i) Survey of India (ii) District Officers, Uttar Pradesh
3	Changes in Administrative Boundaries, 1951-61	(i) Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh (ii) District Officers, Uttar Pradesh
4	Physiography	(i) National Atlas of India (Preliminary Edition) of the National Atlas Organisation (ii) Survey of India
5	Geology	(i) Geological Map of India, 1957 published by the Geological Survey of India
6	Minerals	(i) Geological Survey of India
7	Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall	(i) Memoirs of the India Meteorological Deptt., Vol. XXXI Pt. III
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A. ORIENTATION

MAP No. 1

POSITION OF UTTAR PRADESH IN INDIA

Purpose

This map shows the geographical location of Uttar Pradesh in India.

Method

The area covered by Uttar Pradesh is shaded in the map. State capitals have also been shown. The main air-routes passing through the State are also indicated.

Salient Features

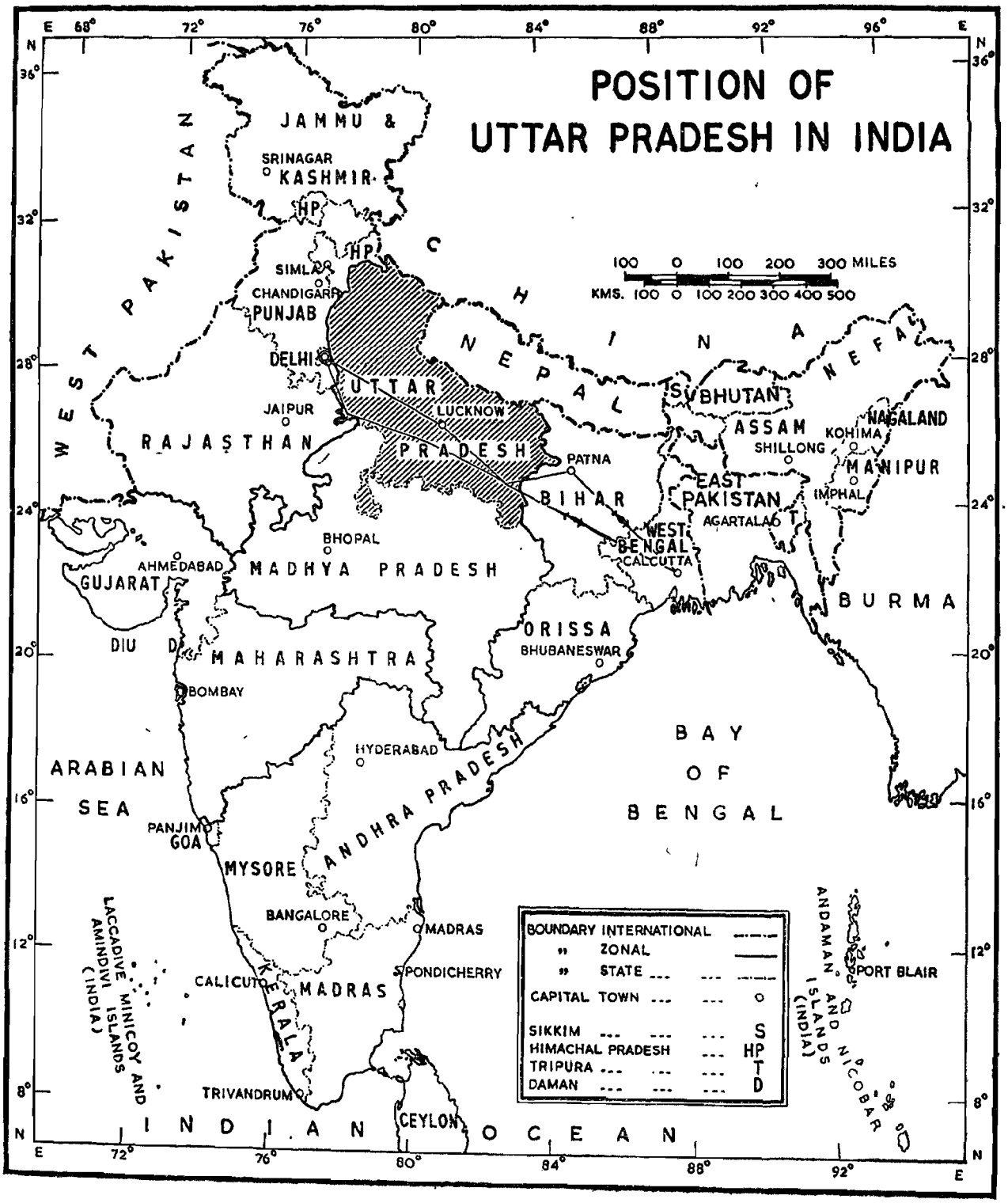
Uttar Pradesh is a land-locked State situated in the middle of the northern part of the country thus justifying its ancient name of *Madhya-des'a* and the present name of Uttar Pradesh. Its northern boundary forms the international boundary with China and Nepal; on the west lie Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan, on the south Madhya Pradesh and on the east Bihar. For a long distance its western boundary is formed by the river Yamuna. The river flows inside the State in the hilly region of the north; at a point in Dehra Dun district it begins to form the western boundary and continues to do so until it re-enters the State in Mathura district. The tapering portion of the eastern boundary with Bihar as on 1. 3. 1961 is formed by the Ganga and Ghaghara rivers which meet at the eastern-most extremity of the State. The northern boundary of the State runs first through the Himalayas and then eastward along their foot. The southern boundary of the State is very irregular. A large number of princely States used to exist south of Uttar Pradesh which have since been incorporated with Madhya Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh falls between 31°28′ (District Uttar Kashi) and 23°52′ (District Mirzapur) North latitudes and between 77°04′ (District Muzaffarnagar) and 84°38′ (District Ballia) East longitudes. Its north-south extension is about 800 km. (500 miles) roughly equal to its length from the north-west to the south-east.

Uttar Pradesh has an area of 294,364 sq. km. (113,654 sq. miles) and occupies 9·2 per cent of the area of the country. It ranks fourth in area, the first three being Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. The State covers the entire upper and a portion of the lower Ganga valley overhung by the mighty Himalayas in the north and skirted in the south by the hills and plateaux of Central India. In population it ranks first, and some parts of the State are very densely populated.

Source : School Atlas of the Survey of India, first edition.

MAP NO. 1


POSITION OF
UTTAR PRADESH IN INDIA
JAMMU &
KASHMIR
SRINAGAR
HP
HP
SIMLA
CHANDIGARH
PUNJAB
DELHI
UTTAR
PRADESH
LUCKNOW
JAIPUR
RAJASTHAN
PATNA
BIHAR
BHUTAN
ASSAM
NAGALAND
KOHIMA
SHILLONG
MANIPUR
IMPHAL
EAST
PAKISTAN
AGARTALA
WEST
BENGAL
CALCUTTA
BURMA
BHOPAL
MADHYA PRADESH
AHMEDABAD
GUJARAT
DIU
ORISSA
BHUBANESWAR
MAHARASHTRA
BOMBAY
HYDERABAD
ANDHRA PRADESH
ARABIAN
SEA
BAY
OF
BENGAL
PANJIM
GOA
MYSORE
BANGALORE
MADRAS
PONDICHERRY
CALICUT
KERALA
MADRAS
LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND
AMINDIVI ISLANDS
(INDIA)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS
(INDIA)
PORT BLAIR
TRIVANDRUM
CEYLON
INDIAN OCEAN
WEST PAKISTAN
NEPAL
CHINA
100 0 100 200 300 MILES
KMS. 100 0 100 200 300 400 500
BOUNDARY INTERNATIONAL
" ZONAL
" STATE
CAPITAL TOWN
SIKKIM S
HIMACHAL PRADESH HP
TRIPURA T
DAMAN D

MAP No. 2

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the administrative divisions of Uttar Pradesh, i.e., Revenue Divisions, Districts and Tahsils with their headquarters, as on the 1st March, 1961.

Method

The boundaries and headquarters of Revenue Divisions, Districts and Tahsils have been marked by different symbols and their names have been written against the location points. Where the name of a District and its headquarters differ, the former is shown within brackets, e.g., PAURI (GARHWAL). The administrative seat of the State has been indicated conspicuously by a star, viz., ✱ LUCKNOW.

Salient Features

Uttar Pradesh forms part of the Central Zone, which includes Madhya Pradesh as well. The State is divided into 54 Districts grouped in 11 Revenue Divisions, namely, Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Lucknow, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi. These Districts are sub-divided into 231 Tahsils. With the following exceptions all Divisions/Districts/Tahsils and their headquarters are eponymous:—

Divisions: Uttarakhand (Naini Tal), Kumaon (Naini Tal) and Rohilkhand (Bareilly);

Districts: Tehri Garhwal (Narendranagar), Garhwal (Pauri), Farrukhabad (Fatehgarh), Jalaun (Orai), Kheri (Lakhimpur) and Pratapgarh (Bela);

Tahsils: Pratapnagar (Tehri) in Tehri Garhwal district, Koil (Aligarh), Chail (Allahabad) and Bhadohi (Gyanpur) in district Varanasi.

(Names of headquarters in each case are indicated within brackets).

Rohilkhand Division has the largest number of districts, i.e., seven and Uttarakhand the smallest number, i.e., three. Among districts, Allahabad has the largest number of tahsils, i.e., eight; whereas Garhwal and Dehra Dun have only two tahsils each. The average number of tahsils per district is 4·3. Half of the districts have four tahsils each.

Area

The total area of the State is 294,947·6 sq. km. (113,879·4 sq. miles) according to the State Board of Revenue and 294,364 sq. km. (113,654 sq. miles) as maintained by the Survey of India. Among Divisions, Lucknow with an area of 31,596·2 sq. km. (12,199·3 sq. miles) is the largest in area closely followed by Faizabad (31,318·5 sq. km/12,092·1 sq. miles) and Rohilkhand (31,278·1 sq. km./12,076·5 sq. miles). The smallest in size is Agra (22,458·3 sq. km./8,671·1 sq. miles).

The average area of a district in Uttar Pradesh comes to 5,462 sq. km. (2,109 sq. miles). 22 districts are above average and they cover 53·5 per cent of the State's area. District areas range from 11,042·2 sq. km. (4,263·4 sq. miles) in the case of Mirzapur to 2,374·2 sq. km. (916·7 sq. miles) in that of Rampur. The five largest districts besides Mirzapur are Jhansi, Chamoli, Kheri and Banda while the five smallest districts including Rampur are Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Ballia and Ghazipur.

Tahsils also display a great variation in their areas. The largest tahsil is Bhatwari (about 4,183 sq. km. /1,615 sq. miles as estimated from the map) of Uttar Kashi district, and the smallest is Milak (406·4 sq. km./156·9 sq. miles) of Rampur district.

Source: Map—Survey of India
Data—Board of Revenue, U.P.

MAP NO. 2


UTTAR PRADESH
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
ZONAL
COMMR. DIVN
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
STATE CAPITAL
DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TAHSIL HEADQUARTERS
Fb Firozabad
Mlg Mohanlalganj
P Pratapnagar Tahsil
Where the district name differs from its headquarters town name, the former appears within brackets, for example PAURI (GARHWAL)

MAP No. 3

CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1951-61

Purpose

This map depicts the changes in boundaries of districts and tahsils which have occurred during the intercensal period 1951-61.

Method

The administrative boundaries of 1961 have been drawn in black and the area added to any tahsil during this period in red, within the tahsil concerned. Tahsils which have been created during this period are shown entirely in red. Changes too small to be shown accurately on a map of this size have been indicated by dots. Each has been given an index number explained in the relevant Table in the Appendix.

Salient Features

There has been practically no change in the State boundary during the decade. The area of the State is 294,947·6 sq. km. (113,879·4 sq. miles) as against the area of 293,952·8 sq. km. (113,495·3 sq. miles) recorded in 1951. This small difference is mainly due to the revised calculation of area.

Within the State, the most outstanding change has been the creation of three border districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh in 1960, which make the new Uttarakhand Division. Rawain tahsil of the old Tehri Garhwal district has been made into district Uttar Kashi and subdivided into four tahsils, viz., Puraula, Rajgarhi, Dunda and Bhatwari. Chamoli tahsil of the old Garhwal district, subdivided into the present four tahsils, viz., Joshimath, Karnaprayag, Chamoli and Ukhi Math, forms the new district of Chamoli. District Pithoragarh, which has been carved out of the old Almora district, includes the old Pithoragarh tahsil and two pattis, viz., Walla Athigaon and Palla Athigaon, of the old Almora tahsil. This new district is also subdivided into four tahsils, i.e., Munsiari, Dharchula, Didihat and Pithoragarh.

Other significant changes during the decade are as given below:—

(i) Tanda tahsil of Rampur district merged with Suar tahsil of the same district in 1952.

(ii) Kulpahar tahsil of Hamirpur district merged with tahsils Charkhari and Mahoba of the same district in 1953. Kulpahar and Panwar Kanungo Circles were added to the former and Ajnar Circle to the latter tahsil.

(iii) Balrampur tahsil of Gonda district comprising Balrampur and Tulsipur Parganas of old tahsil Utraula of the same district was created in 1953.

(iv) Naugarh tahsil of Basti district was created out of tahsils Domeriaganj and Bansi of Basti district in 1955.

(v) Zamania tahsil of Ghazipur district was created from Zamania Pargana of Ghazipur tahsil in 1952.

Thus during the last decade, the number of Divisions in the State has gone up by one, of districts by 3, and of tahsils by 10.

The following changes in nomenclature have also occurred:—

(i) Tahsil Huzur of Rampur district renamed as Rampur,

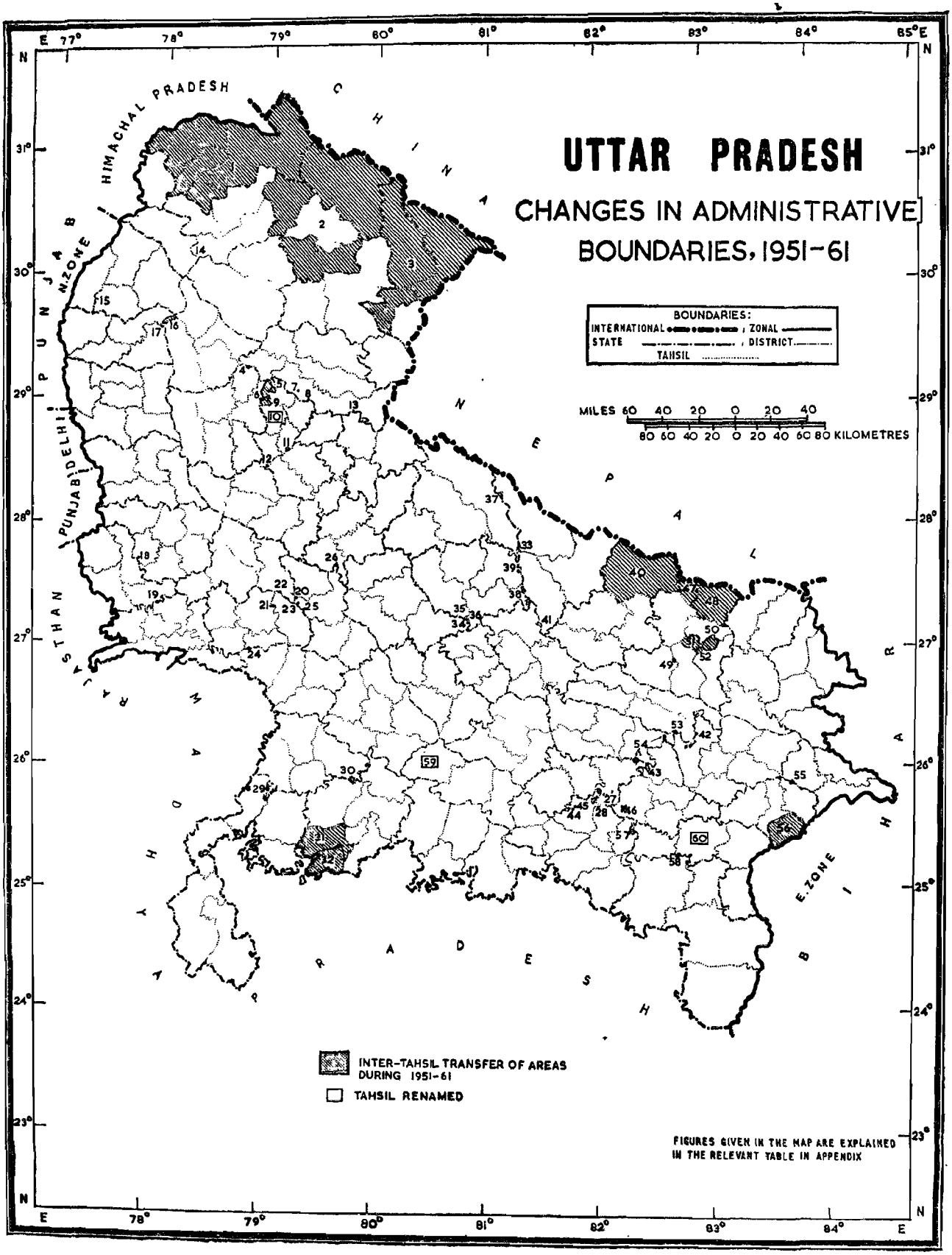
(ii) Tahsil Khajuha of district Fatehpur renamed as Bindki, and

(iii) Banaras renamed as Varanasi. The Division, District and Tahsil bearing that name also underwent a similar change.

Other changes involve small territories and are enlisted individually in the relevant Table in the Appendix.

Source : Board of Revenue, U.P.

MAP NO. 3


UTTAR PRADESH
CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARIES, 1951-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
TAHSIL
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
INTER-TAHSIL TRANSFER OF AREAS DURING 1951-61
TAHSIL RENAMED
FIGURES GIVEN IN THE MAP ARE EXPLAINED IN THE RELEVANT TABLE IN APPENDIX

B. PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

MAP No. 4

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Purpose

This map depicts the physical features of Uttar Pradesh.

Method

Heights are shown by colour-tints and rivers in blue.

Salient Features

The map brings out three distinct physiographic regions: (A) Northern Mountains, (B) Southern Hills and Plateau, and (C) Ganga Plain. The bulk of the State falls in the third region.

(A) *Northern Mountains*—The lofty Himalayas embrace Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts, Naini Tal tahsil of Naini Tal district and Chakrata and part of Dehra Dun tahsils of Dehra Dun district in the north, covering about one-sixth of the total area of the State. The Himalayas rise from a height of 300 metres to a magnificent series of snow-clad peaks more than 6,000 metres above the mean sea level, in the north. Within this north-south stretch there are three well-marked divisions (a) the Sub-Himalayas, i.e., the Siwalik Range, (b) the Lesser Himalayas and (c) the Greater Himalayas.

Skirting the plain on the north is the Siwalik Range running from the north-west to the south-east passing the northern portion of Saharanpur, the southern portions of Dehra Dun and Garhwal, and the middle portion of Naini Tal district (formed of late buckling of the erosion products of the Himalayas). These are of low heights between 300 and 600 metres. Beyond the Siwalik Range in the north are the longitudinal valleys, floored by gravelly detritus, which separate it from the Himalayas, the most famous among them being the Dun valley. It is 24-32 km. in width and enjoys special status on account of Dehra Dun town-group. In the north of these valleys, the Himalayas rise abruptly attaining significant heights of more than 2,000 metres. The altitude increases sharply as one goes further north. On the Greater Himalayas are situated the highest peaks, viz., Nanda Devi (7,817 m), Kamet (7,756 m), Badrinath (7,138 m), Trisul (7,120 m) and Dunagiri (7,066 m), all in Chamoli district. From the glaciers on the heights of Gangotri (5,611 m) and Jamnotri (6,315 m) both in Uttar Kashi district, the sacred Ganga and Yamuna rivers originate and after a tortuous journey in the mountains flow down into the plains blessing them with water and fertile soils. The region is deeply cut by the head-waters of the Yamuna, the Ganga, the Ramganga, the Sarda and their tributaries. Apart from the valleys the region displays a highly dissected and rugged topography which has rendered some areas almost inaccessible.

(B) *Southern Hills and plateau*—The northern boundary of this peninsular foreland is formed by the river Yamuna and also by the Ganga after its confluence with the former. It covers almost the whole of Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts, tahsils Meja and Karchhana of Allahabad district, nearly the entire Mirzapur district south of the Ganga, and tahsil Chakia of Varanasi district. Embayments of the Gangetic alluvium penetrating towards the south make the northern boundary of this region very irregular. Ancient hard rocks, quite familiar to this region, emerge at places to the north of this line to break the monotony of the plain. This part is dominated by the east-west trend of low round hills, probably caused by the pressure exerted on the northern flanks of the region during the Himalayan orogeny. In true sense, these hills are the remnants of the old tableland, which have withstood age-long weathering. The altitude does not generally exceed 300 metres above the mean sea level and rarely

450 metres. The general slope is towards the north-east. The western portion of the region is 'homogeneous dissected Bundelkhand upland where rounded hills, weathering in the reddish Gneiss cut across by innumerable white quartzite dykes', occur. The Vindhyachal Range traverses the Karwi tahsil of Banda district. The Kaimur Hills go across the Mirzapur district north of the Son River. Little alluvium is formed along the Son. The Rihand flowing northwards joins the Son at a point south of the Kaimur Range.

(C) *Ganga Plain*—Between the Himalayas in the north and the Southern Hills and Plateau in the south lies a vast homogeneous alluvial plain covering the whole of the Upper and a part of the Lower Ganga valley. The plain slopes down imperceptibly, roughly with a gradient of one metre in 5 kilometres, towards the east. One of the most outstanding characteristics of this plain is its immense thickness and the uniformity of the alluvium throughout its entire stretch, though a distinction is made between older alluvium (*Bangar*) impregnated with salt and containing hard nodules (*Kankar*) and newer alluvium (*Khadar*) formed of fine silt. At places, there is a development of sandy soil (*Bhur*). Along the bank of the Ganga in the districts of Bijnor and Moradabad, there is a well-marked *Bhur* tract. The tract is generally arid, but gets waterlogged in depressions. *Usar* elements are very few in the eastern plain, particularly to the east of the north-south line passing through Allahabad, where there is significant development of *Khadar*.

The only noticeable features in this monotonous evenness are the dead arms and *jhils* in the flood plains and belts of ravines and bad lands formed by gully erosion along the rivers. These bad lands are the most conspicuous along the lower Chambal and the Yamuna where they extend at places up to 3-4 miles from the main stream. The river Ghaghara and its tributaries have created a broad flood plain which during the rains looks almost endless. The northern strip of the plain is called *Bhabhar* and *Tarai* and possesses some distinctive features of its own. *Bhabhar* is the narrow piedmont zone skirting the Siwaliks lying in Saharanpur, Garhwal, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Pilibhit and Gorakhpur districts. It is less than 20 miles in width. Rivers taking with them the coarser material from their upper mountainous courses suddenly flatten out here and deposit the material. In this coarse material small streams, except when in spate, completely disappear. The land is porous and is covered largely with dense forests. The *Bhabhar* is most well-marked in Naini Tal district; thereafter it penetrates east into Nepal. Adjoining the *Bhabhar* on the south lies the *Tarai*, a belt formed by the deposition of the finer material of the rivers. Rivers which had disappeared in the *Bhabhar* make their appearance in the *Tarai*. It covers the northern parts of Saharanpur, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur districts and the southern part of Naini Tal district. Originally the *Tarai* covered a wider zone, about 50-60 miles in the west getting narrower in the east, but it has been greatly reduced by reclamation and settlement, and now the true *Tarai* is confined to a narrow strip parallel to the *Bhabhar*. The *Tarai*, except where cleared, is covered with dense jungle and tall grass.

Drainage

The chief rivers of the State from west to east are the Yamuna, Ganga, Ramganga, Gomti and Ghaghara, all except the Gomti originating in the Himalayas. The Yamuna and the Ganga flow from the north-east to the south-west in their upper mountainous courses, from the north to the south in the western parts of the State and thereafter from the north-west to the south-east joining at Allahabad (Prayaga).

The Yamuna is served by a number of tributaries. Its main tributaries are the Chambal, Sind, Betwa and Ken which join it from the south after flowing through the Southern Hills and Plateau Region. The Ramganga joins the Ganga near Kannauj. The Gomti rises in Pilibhit district and joins the Ganga beyond Varanasi. The Sarda and Rapti are the tributaries of the Ghaghara river. The Ghaghara flows from the north-west to the south-east in the north-eastern part of the State and joins the Ganga in the easternmost extremity of the State. Eventually all rivers

flow into the Ganga. The Yamuna with its tributaries joins the Ganga at Allahabad, and the Ghaghara with all its accumulated waters near Ballia.

Natural Divisions

Uttar Pradesh can be divided into the following seven natural divisions:—

(1) *Himalayan*—As noted before, it comprises Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts, tahsil Naini Tal of Naini Tal district, and Dehra Dun district.

(2) *Sub-Himalaya West*—Comprising districts Saharanpur, Bijnor, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Kheri and tahsils Haldwani, Kashipur and Kichha of Naini Tal district.

(3) *Sub-Himalaya East*—Comprising districts Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur and part of district Deoria.

(4) *West Plain*—Comprising districts Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Etawah.

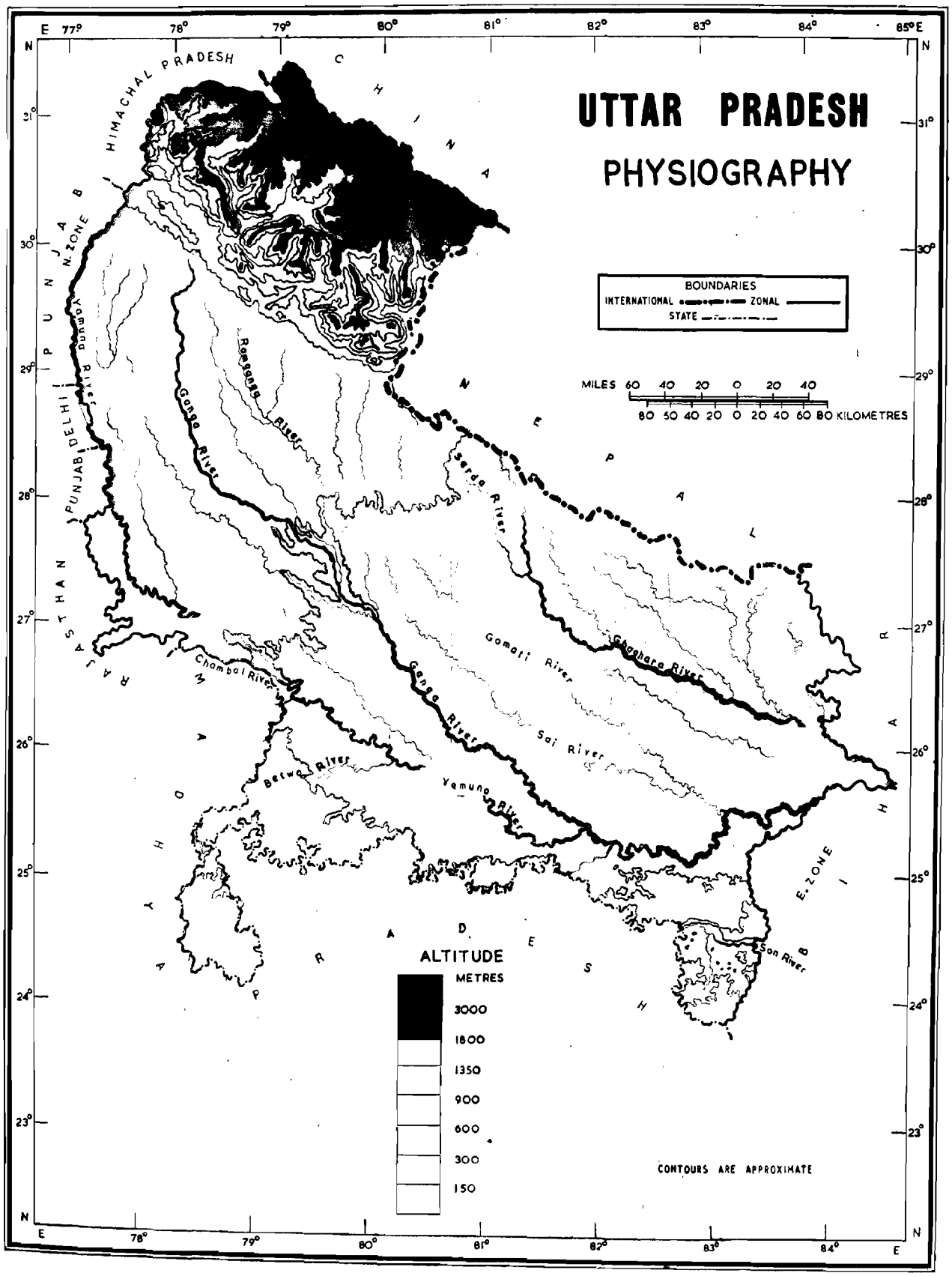
(5) *Central Plain*—Comprising districts Kanpur, Fatehpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh and the major part of district Allahabad.

(6) *East Plain*—Comprising districts Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur and major parts of districts Deoria and Varanasi.

(7) *Southern Hills and Plateau*—Comprising districts Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda and Mirzapur, tahsils Meja and Karchhana of district Allahabad, and tahsil Chakia of district Varanasi.

Source : (i) Survey of India
(ii) National Atlas of India (Preliminary Edition) of the National Atlas Organisation

MAP NO. 4


UTTAR PRADESH
PHYSIOGRAPHY
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
ALTITUDE
METRES
3000
1800
1350
900
600
300
150
CONTOURS ARE APPROXIMATE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
Ramganga River
Ganga River
Sarda River
Gomati River
Ghaghara River
Chambal River
Betwa River
Yamuna River
Sai River
Son River
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
E 77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°E
N
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°

MAP No. 5

GEOLOGY

Purpose

This map shows the divisions of Uttar Pradesh by geological periods.

Method

Areas relating to different geological periods are indicated by different signs explained in the Index. For simplicity, the periods are grouped into broad divisions.

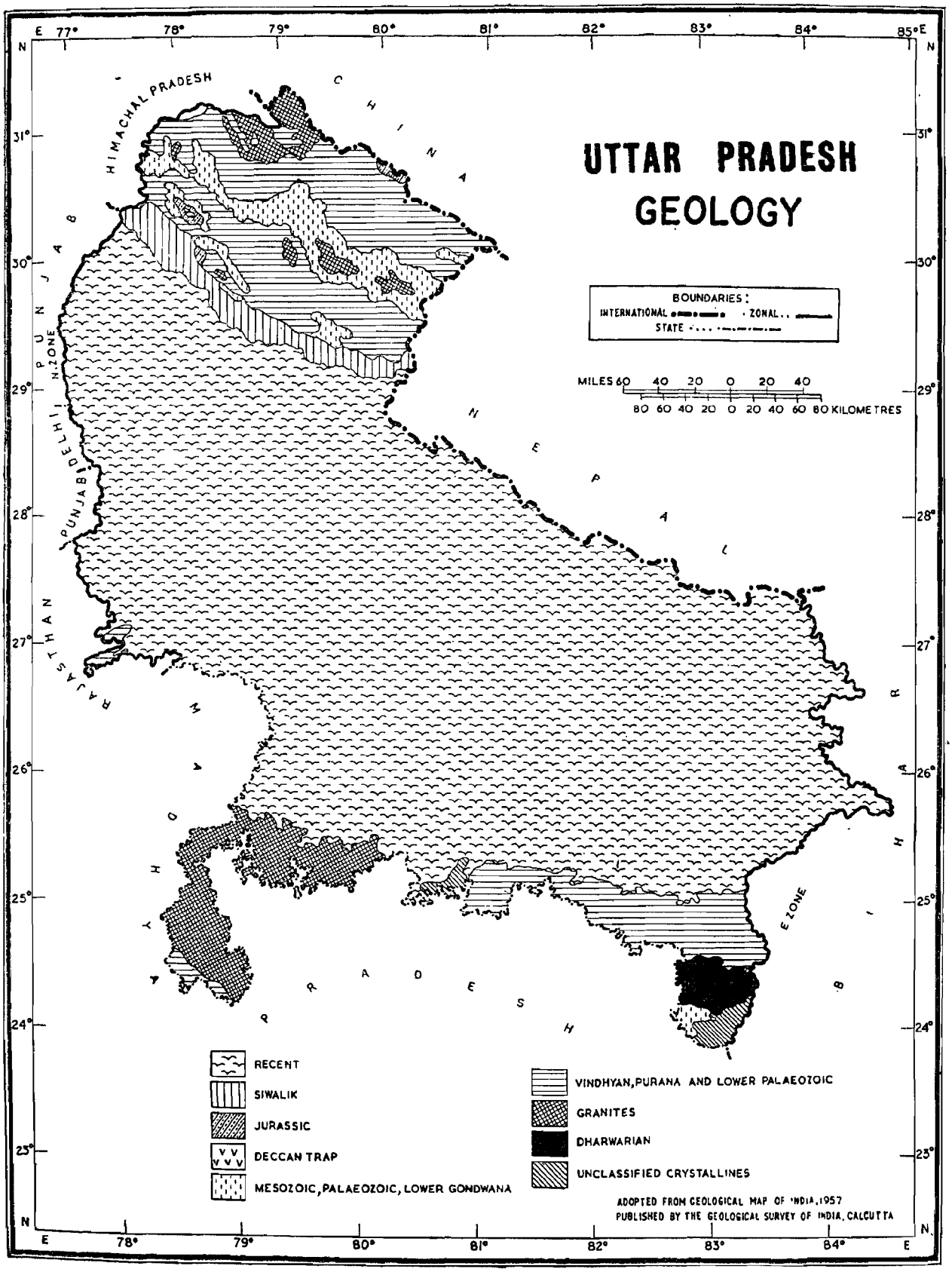
Salient Features

The three broad geological divisions of the State are conterminous with the three broad physical divisions. The Vindhyan Hills and Plateau division in the south is the oldest and the most stable land mass. It has never been under water ever since the beginning of geological history. It is generally composed of horizontal rockbeds resting on firm foundation. Some of the oldest rocks of the earth's outer shell, i.e., Archaean granites and gneiss are exposed in Bundelkhand. Famous Bundelkhand gneiss looks a typical pink granite. There is no development of any important mineral in it, but is traversed by dykes and sills of coarse-grained diorite. The Dharwarian and the Vindhyan are the two important systems of rocks in this region. They contain rocks of much economic importance. Dharwarian rocks in the middle part of Mirzapur district are the source of important metallic minerals and the Vindhyan system spread over tahsils Kiraoli and Kheragarh of Agra district, Lalitpur of Jhansi district, Karwi and Mau of Banda district, Meja and Karchhana of Allahabad district, Mirzapur and Robertsganj of Mirzapur district and Chakia of Varanasi district provides some valuable high quality sandstones, shales and limestone. Rocks of Lower Gondwana period in the south of district Mirzapur are also of much economic use and contain coal deposits of large quantity. Vindhyan sandstones throughout are of uniform fine grains and texture. To the north of this stable block lies the youngest division comprising the vast alluvial plain. Geologically speaking, it is the least interesting part of the country. In terms of years, most ancient part of this latest creation is not more than one million years old. Its significant characteristic is the immense thickness and uniformity of alluvium throughout its vast expanse.

On the north of the plain is the third geological unit. This part remained under the sea for most of its formative period and was uplifted in early Tertiary times in a series of earth's tectonic movements, which originated from outside India, forming the highest mountain-chain of the world—the Himalayas. They are said to be still rising. The backbone of this mountain system along the entire length is formed by the Archaean granites, and rocks of different geological periods compose them. Lateral thrusts from north and resistance offered by peninsular foreland to the south have created arcuate folds in rocks.

Source : Geological Survey of India

MAP NO. 5


UTTAR PRADESH
GEOLOGY
BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
PUNE ZONE
E ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
RECENT
SIWALIK
JURASSIC
DECCAN TRAP
MESOZOIC, PALAEOZOIC, LOWER GONDWANA
VINDHYAN, PURANA AND LOWER PALAEOZOIC
GRANITES
DHARWARIAN
UNCLASSIFIED CRYSTALLINES
ADOPTED FROM GEOLOGICAL MAP OF INDIA, 1957
PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

MAP No. 6

MINERALS

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of minerals in the State and also marks deposits which are being operated at present.

Method

All the minerals have been divided into two categories, i.e., minerals for metallurgical use and minerals for other uses. They have been shown by different symbols.

Salient Features

On the whole, this State is not fortunate in regard to mineral deposits. Whatever are found are concentrated in the eight northern Himalayan districts, viz., Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun and the six southern districts, viz., Agra, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur. Important minerals found in the State are noted below:—

Limestone—Sufficient reserves of limestone exist in the exposed portion of the limestone escarpment in the Ghaggar valley near Markundi in Mirzapur district, in the Dehra Dun-Mussoorie block, and in the Nilkanth area of Garhwal district. The limestone deposits near Markundi are being utilised in the manufacture of cement at the Government Cement Factory at Churk. The deposits of Dehra Dun-Mussoorie block are being extensively exploited by private parties for sugar and paper industries. Annual production of limestone from 1955 to 1961 is shown in the bar diagram.

Dolomite—It is found in Dehra Dun, Tehri Garhwal and Naini Tal districts. It is of exceptional purity and its resources are reported to be inexhaustible.

Magnesite—It is used, *inter alia*, as a refractory material in steel industry. It is found inter-bedded with dolomite and steatite in Someshwar, Bageshwar and other areas in Almora district. It is being worked in the soap-stone factory in the area.

Coal—Extension of Singrauli Coalfield into the Kota area of Mirzapur district accounts for the 0·5 million ton reserves of second and third grade coal in Uttar Pradesh. This coal can be utilized for developing power.

Iron-Ore—Small deposits of iron-ore reported from Kunwar area in Mirzapur district, several localities in Jhansi district, and Ramgarh and Kaladhungi areas in Naini Tal district are poor in quality and their exploitation is uneconomic. The ore found in Garhwal district being in a lenticular or pocket form is also uneconomical to work.

Copper and Lead-Ores—The copper-lead ore belt running from the Kali river continues up to the western boundaries of Tehri Garhwal and Dehra Dun districts. Deposits have also been reported at Pindki in Tehri Garhwal, Gwar in Chamoli and Shishakharin in Pithoragarh district.

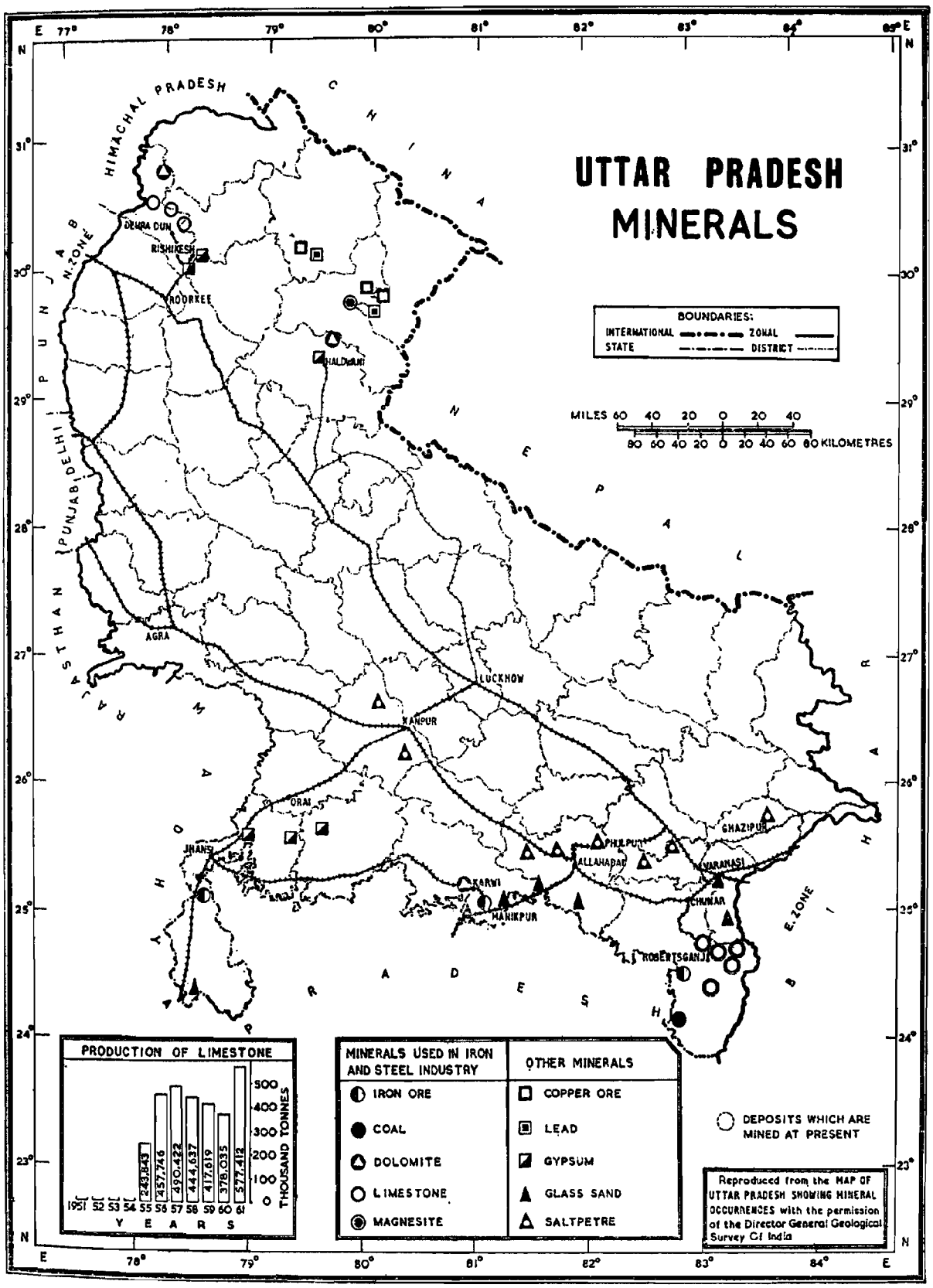
Gypsum—It is used for plaster of paris in cement industry, pottery industry and in chemical fertilizer industry. It has been found in a belt running from Mussoorie through Tehri Garhwal to Lachhman Jhula in Garhwal district.

Glass Sand—Extensive deposits of white and friable quartzite suitable for glass manufacture occur in Allahabad, Varanasi and Banda districts. Shankergarh, Baragarh and Lohagarh on the Allahabad-Manikpur railway line are active glass-sand producing centres.

Besides, there are many unimportant minerals found in the State. Vindhyan Sandstone, a building material of high quality, is being quarried extensively in districts Agra, Banda, Varanasi and Mirzapur. A potential reserve of nearly 3 million tons of non-plastic fire-clay has been explored in Mirzapur district which can be of use in refractories and ceramic industries.

Source : Geological Survey of India

MAP NO. 6


UTTAR PRADESH
MINERALS
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
DEHRA DUN
RISHIKESH
ROORKEE
HALDWANI
AGRA
LUCKNOW
KANPUR
ORAI
JHANSI
KARWI
MAHKPUR
PHULPUR
ALLAHABAD
GHAZIPUR
VARANASI
CHUNAR
ROBERTSGANJ
PRODUCTION OF LIMESTONE
1951 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61
243,843
457,746
490,422
444,637
417,619
378,035
577,412
500
400
300
200
100
0
THOUSAND TONNES
YEARS
MINERALS USED IN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY
IRON ORE
COAL
DOLOMITE
LIMESTONE
MAGNESITE
OTHER MINERALS
COPPER ORE
LEAD
GYPSUM
GLASS SAND
SALTPETRE
DEPOSITS WHICH ARE MINED AT PRESENT
Reproduced from the MAP OF UTTAR PRADESH SHOWING MINERAL OCCURRENCES with the permission of the Director General Geological Survey Of India

MAP No. 7

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of normal annual rainfall in Uttar Pradesh and monthly rainfall at some representative stations.

Method

The normal rainfall based on records of 50 years ending with 1950 has been taken for each tahsil headquarters, excepting those of districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Rampur due to non-availability of data. Isohyetal lines are drawn joining the places having equal amounts of rainfall. The space between isohyets has been hatched to depict rainfall ranges. The lines in the mountainous tract give only an approximate idea of the general distribution.

The mean monthly rainfall has been shown by a histogram near each of the selected stations. Vertical columns of the histogram, read from left to right, indicate the amount of rainfall in each month from January to December.

Salient Features

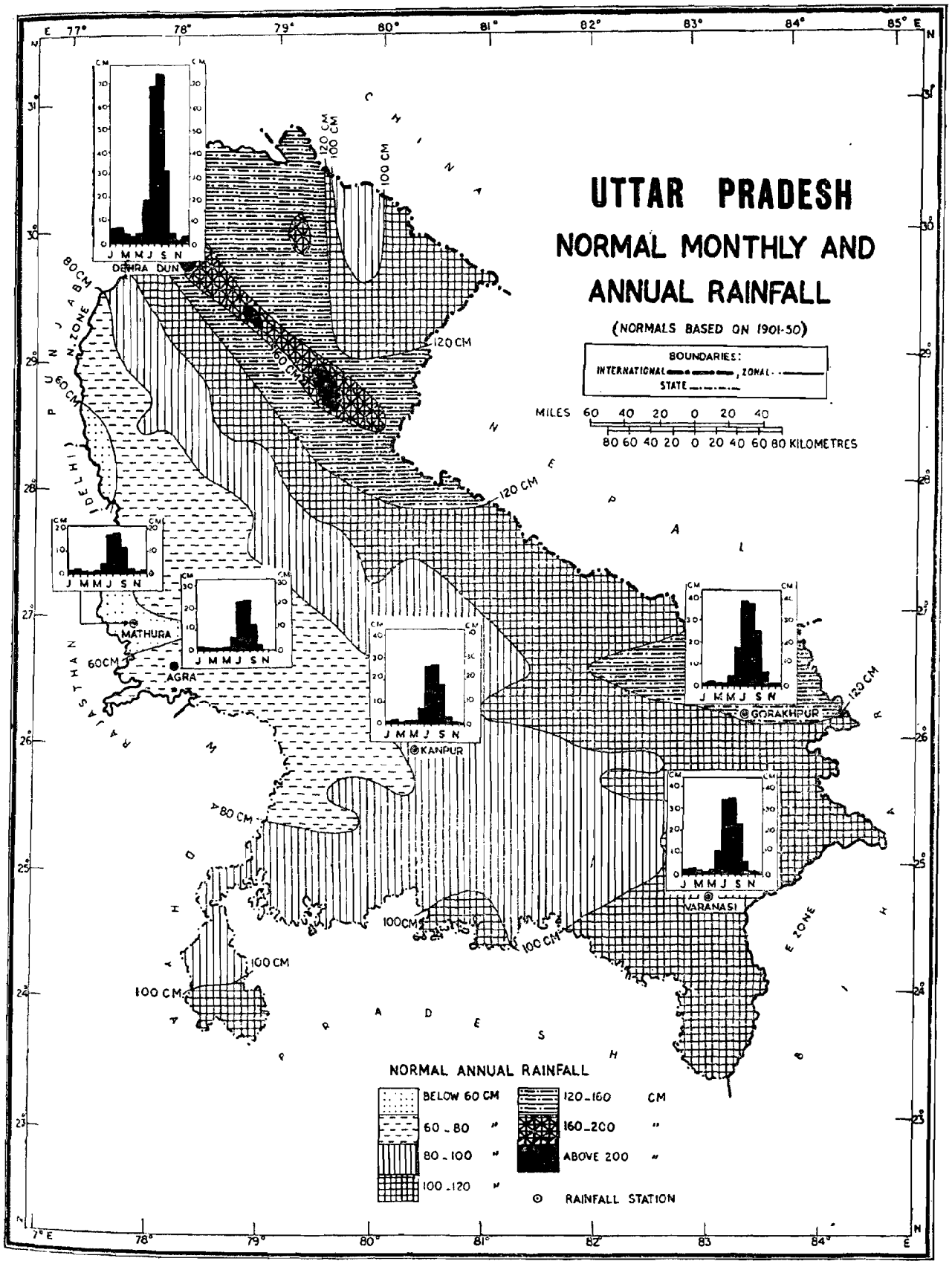
Situated far from ocean influence, Uttar Pradesh receives only an ordinary amount of rain water. Barring the northern mountainous parts for which adequate observational data are lacking, the average rainfall for the remaining major part of the State is 940 millimetres and the average number of rainy days 44·7. The largest amounts of rainfall are to be found in the valleys of Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Garhwal districts situated in Himalayan Hills. Naini Tal gets as much as 2,690 mm. yearly followed by Mussoorie (2,537 mm.), a hill station in Dehra Dun district. Considering districts as a whole, Dehra Dun with 2,142 mm. (average based on 7 stations) tops the list.

The rains in Uttar Pradesh are brought by the Bay of Bengal current of the monsoon. They are of an orographic character, i.e., caused by the obstruction of high mountain wall of the north. The rainfall decreases from east to west and from north to south, making the middle of the western boundary the driest. Mathura and a part of Bulandshahr district get the least amount. In the plains, Gorakhpur is the wettest district. Amongst the rainfall stations, the rainfall ranges from 1,847 mm. at Pharenda in Gorakhpur district to 544 mm. at Mathura.

More than 85 per cent of the rainfall occurs during the four months—June to September. The remaining 8 months are virtually dry. Some rain falls in winter. Though small in amount, it is very useful for the standing *Rabi* crop. As the monsoon enters the Gangetic funnel from the east and retreats in the same way, rains arrive earlier in the eastern part of the State and last there a little longer. In the plains, the largest number of average rainy days is in Gorakhpur district (55·6) and the smallest in Mathura district (31·8).

Source : Memoirs of the India Meteorological Deptt. Vol. XXXI Part III

MAP NO. 7


UTTAR PRADESH
NORMAL MONTHLY AND
ANNUAL RAINFALL
(NORMALS BASED ON 1901-50)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
DEHRA DUN
MATHURA
AGRA
KANPUR
GORAKHPUR
VARANASI
120 CM
100 CM
80 CM
60 CM
NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL
BELOW 60 CM
60 - 80 "
80 - 100 "
100 - 120 "
120 - 160 CM
160 - 200 "
ABOVE 200 "
RAINFALL STATION

MAP No. 8

RAINFALL RELIABILITY, 1901-50

Purpose

This map gives an indication of the extent of reliability of annual rainfall in different regions of Uttar Pradesh.

Method

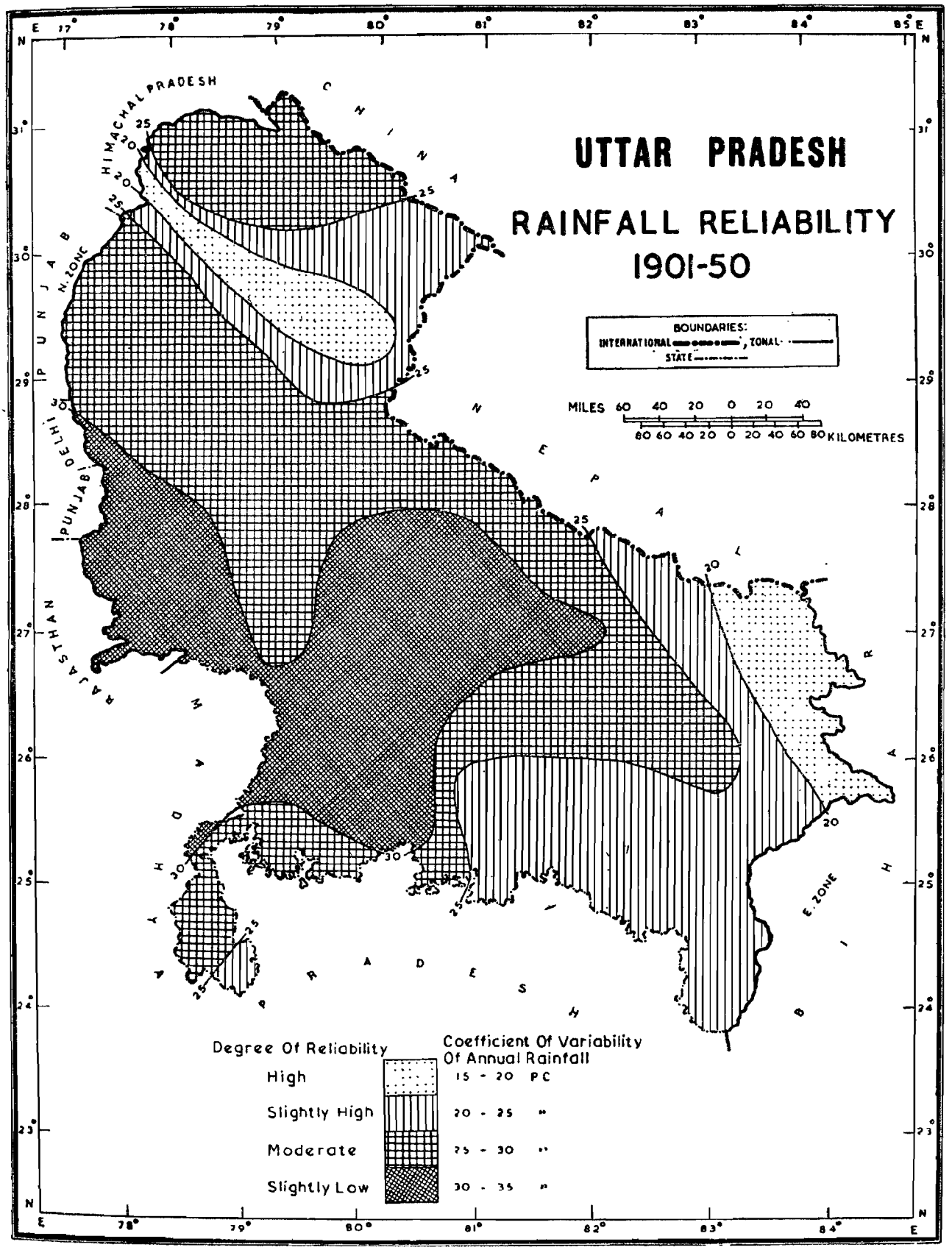
Reliability of rainfall is inversely correlated to its variability. There also exists a relationship between the amount of rainfall and its reliability. Therefore, the degree of variability has been inversely taken to indicate the extent of reliability. The annual rainfall data of 29 stations in the State representing the different areas have been used to calculate the coefficients of variability (CV) by the formula: $CV = \frac{\delta}{M} \times 100$, where δ is the Standard Deviation and M the mean annual rainfall for 50 years. On the basis of the coefficients so calculated isopleths have been drawn delimiting the areas with slightly low, moderate, slightly high and high reliability.

Salient Features

With the exception of a few areas, the variability of annual rainfall is on the high side in the entire West Plain, the Central Plain and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Within them the area enclosed by the 30 per cent variability line in the south-west extending up to Kheri and Gonda can be deemed to be the area of lowest reliability. It comprises the whole of districts Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur, Jalaun, Sitapur and Hardoi and parts of districts Bulandshahr, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Lucknow, Unnao, Fatehpur, Banda and Hamirpur. The least variability (below 20 per cent) is to be seen in districts Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ballia. In the remaining parts of the State, the rainfall is in medium range.

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India

MAP NO. 8


UTTAR PRADESH
RAINFALL RELIABILITY
1901-50
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Degree Of Reliability
Coefficient Of Variability Of Annual Rainfall
High 15 - 20 PC
Slightly High 20 - 25 "
Moderate 25 - 30 "
Slightly Low 30 - 35 "

MAP No. 9

RAINFALL REGIONS BY EXTENT OF PRECIPITATION AND RELIABILITY (RELATED TO IRRIGATIONAL NEEDS)

Purpose

This map is intended to study the effectiveness of rainfall, thereby enabling an assessment of irrigational needs of different regions in the State.

Method

The two variables of rainfall, i.e., total annual fall and the degree of reliability, depicted separately in the previous two maps, have been combined and regions of varying irrigational needs delineated in this map. These regions have been marked in different shades deepening with the increase in irrigational needs.

Salient Features

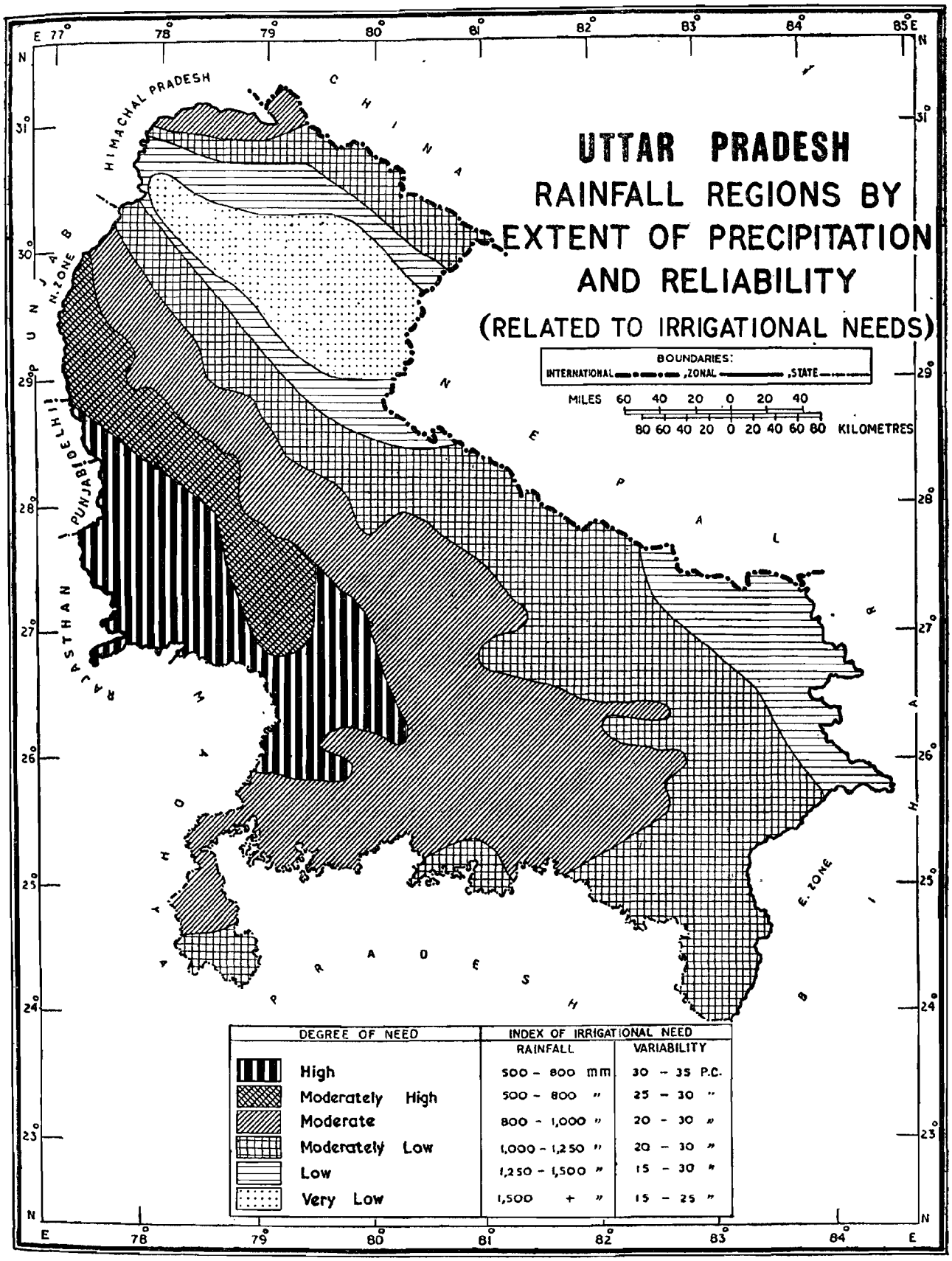
The need of irrigation arises when the amount of precipitation is low and highly variable. In fact, it is the reliability coupled with proper distribution during the year which is of more significance in determining irrigational needs.

Seasonal in character and uncertain in time and place as the monsoonal rains are, the need of irrigation exists everywhere in the State, though in varying degrees. As portrayed by Map No. 7, more than 85 per cent of the annual fall comes during the four months, i.e., June-September and the remaining 8 months remain almost dry. In rainy season too, no one is sure of its timely occurrence. Late arrival and early cessation are the two great fears necessitating the provision of irrigational facilities even for the *Kharif* crops which are raised in rainy season.

Need of irrigation is acute in the western parts of the State where annual rainfall is low (below 800 mm.) and variability high (over 25 per cent). This is also the hottest region of the State in summers. It comprises districts Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Jalaun and western parts of districts Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Moradabad, Budaun and Kanpur. With the increase in rainfall and in degree of its reliability towards the east, irrigational need also becomes less. It is the minimum in parts of districts Gonda and Basti and the whole of Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ballia, where annual rainfall is above 1,250 mm. and variability below 25 per cent.

In the northern Himalayan Hills, the zones are only approximate. Due to high variations in gradient, the amount and variability of rainfall differ from place to place. While windward side of a range receives heavy rainfall, its lee side is almost dry. On account of such variations, a large number of zones have come to be carved out in the map.

MAP NO. 9


UTTAR PRADESH
RAINFALL REGIONS BY EXTENT OF PRECIPITATION AND RELIABILITY
(RELATED TO IRRIGATIONAL NEEDS)
BOUNDARIES: INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL, STATE
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
DEGREE OF NEED
INDEX OF IRRIGATIONAL NEED
RAINFALL
VARIABILITY
High 500 - 800 mm 30 - 35 P.C.
Moderately High 500 - 800 " 25 - 30 "
Moderate 800 - 1,000 " 20 - 30 "
Moderately Low 1,000 - 1,250 " 20 - 30 "
Low 1,250 - 1,500 " 15 - 30 "
Very Low 1,500 + " 15 - 25 "

MAP No. 10

SOILS

Purpose

Soils play a dominant role in the agricultural economy of an area. This map shows the distribution of different soils in the State.

Method

The different soil types have been shown by different symbols.

Salient Features

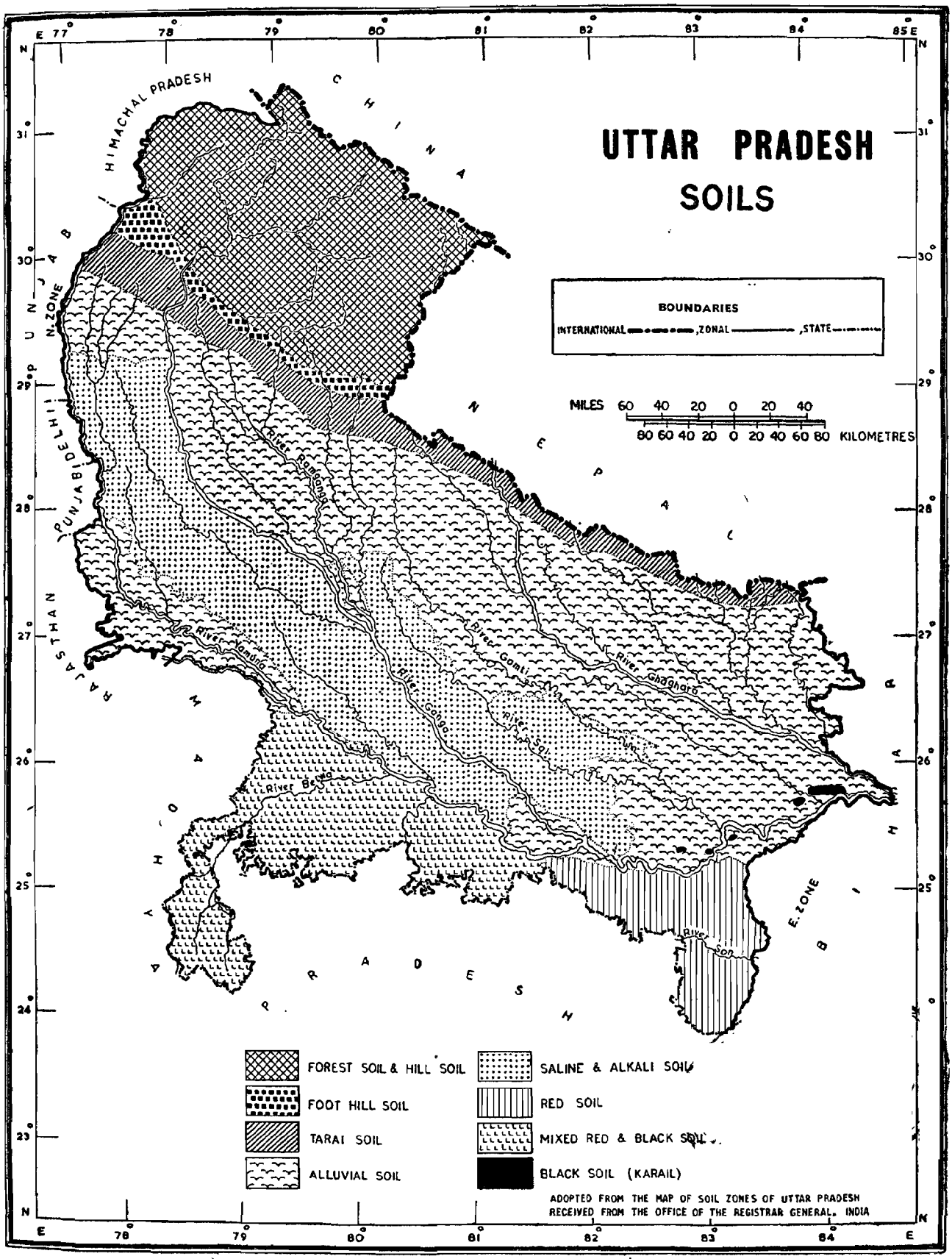
To a great extent, soils derive their chief characteristics from the geological foundation beneath them. Soils of the three broad geological divisions of the State are, therefore, dissimilar to each other.

Forest and Hill soils in the northern mountainous region are generally shallow and immature and vary in texture and depth. They are sandy, porous and devoid of humus. Brown forest soils are good for the growth of fruit trees. Valleys and north-facing gentle gradients which are not exposed to denuding agents support a soil cover of considerable thickness. Slopes have mostly stony soils. In the foothills south of the mountains the soils are transported from the Himalayas and deposited. They are pebbly and porous and covered with thick forests. Soils of Dehra Dun valley are alluvial varying from loam to clay.

In the *Tarai* strip, soils are highly leached and lack in fertility. The vast expanse of level ground in the plains is covered with alluvial soils. They are of two types—older alluvium (*Bangar*) and newer alluvium (*Khadar*). Older alluvium occurs in higher parts far from rivers and newer alluvium in the flood-plains. Lime is generally found in them in quantity, but they are deficient in nitrogenous and organic contents. These soils consist of loam or *dumat* and clay or *matiyar*. Clay exists in depressions and is suited for rice. Loam is a mixture of sand and clay, their proportions varying with difference in level. It is fertile and easy to work. In drier parts saline and alkaline efflorescences occur in the soils, usually known as *usar* or *reh*. In districts Varanasi, Ghazipur and Ballia in the East Plain, there exist a few small patches of *Karail* or black soil in depressions. It is blackish clay and cracks on drying.

Mixed red and black soil is found in Jhansi Division in Bundelkhand. There are four well-known varieties of it: *mar, kabar, parwa* and *rakar*. *Mar* or the 'black cotton soil' is highly calcareous and adhesive, possessing a high degree of fertility. *Kabar* is also as valuable as the *mar*, but less retentive of moisture due to the absence of *kankars*. *Parwa* is a light sandy soil, sometimes a sandy loam. *Rakar* is the poorest soil found on slopes where denudation has bereft it of fertile elements. The soils of district Mirzapur, tahsils Karchhana and Meja of district Allahabad, and tahsil Chakia of Varanasi district are shallow red clays highly ferruginous and lateritic.

MAP NO. 10


UTTAR PRADESH
SOILS
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL, STATE
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
River Yamuna
River Ganga
River Gomti
River Ghaghara
River Son
River Betwa
FOREST SOIL & HILL SOIL
FOOT HILL SOIL
TARAI SOIL
ALLUVIAL SOIL
SALINE & ALKALI SOIL
RED SOIL
MIXED RED & BLACK SOIL
BLACK SOIL (KARAIL)
ADOPTED FROM THE MAP OF SOIL ZONES OF UTTAR PRADESH
RECEIVED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

MAP No. 11

FORESTS

Purpose

The map shows the distribution of forest types in Uttar Pradesh.

Method

The different types of forests have been depicted by symbols in the map.

Salient Features

The natural vegetation of Uttar Pradesh, except on the higher mountains, is essentially aboreal. Some 35 thousand sq. km. or 11·9 per cent of the total area of the State is under forest. Originally, there was a larger area under forests but it has been gradually cleared off in the Sub-Himalayan and Plain regions for agriculture and settlement purposes. In the plains, the woodland area is almost confined to riverine strips.

Himalayan

The Himalayan Hills are largely under forest cover producing valuable timber. Alpine forests of pines, birches, junipers, silverfirs, etc. abound on high altitudes in Uttar Kashi district. Below them on the slopes throughout the entire length of Himalayas are the temperate forests interspersed with sub-tropical *chir* at places which completely takes over further down below 6,000 feet. Temperate forests are the mixture of conifers and broad-leaved species. Conifers grow well on the northern protected slopes. On the hot southern exposed sides oak takes the place. Deodar is widespread in the west of Uttar Kashi and the north of Dehra Dun districts. It gives durable woods, used for constructing railway-sleepers etc.

Tropical Deciduous

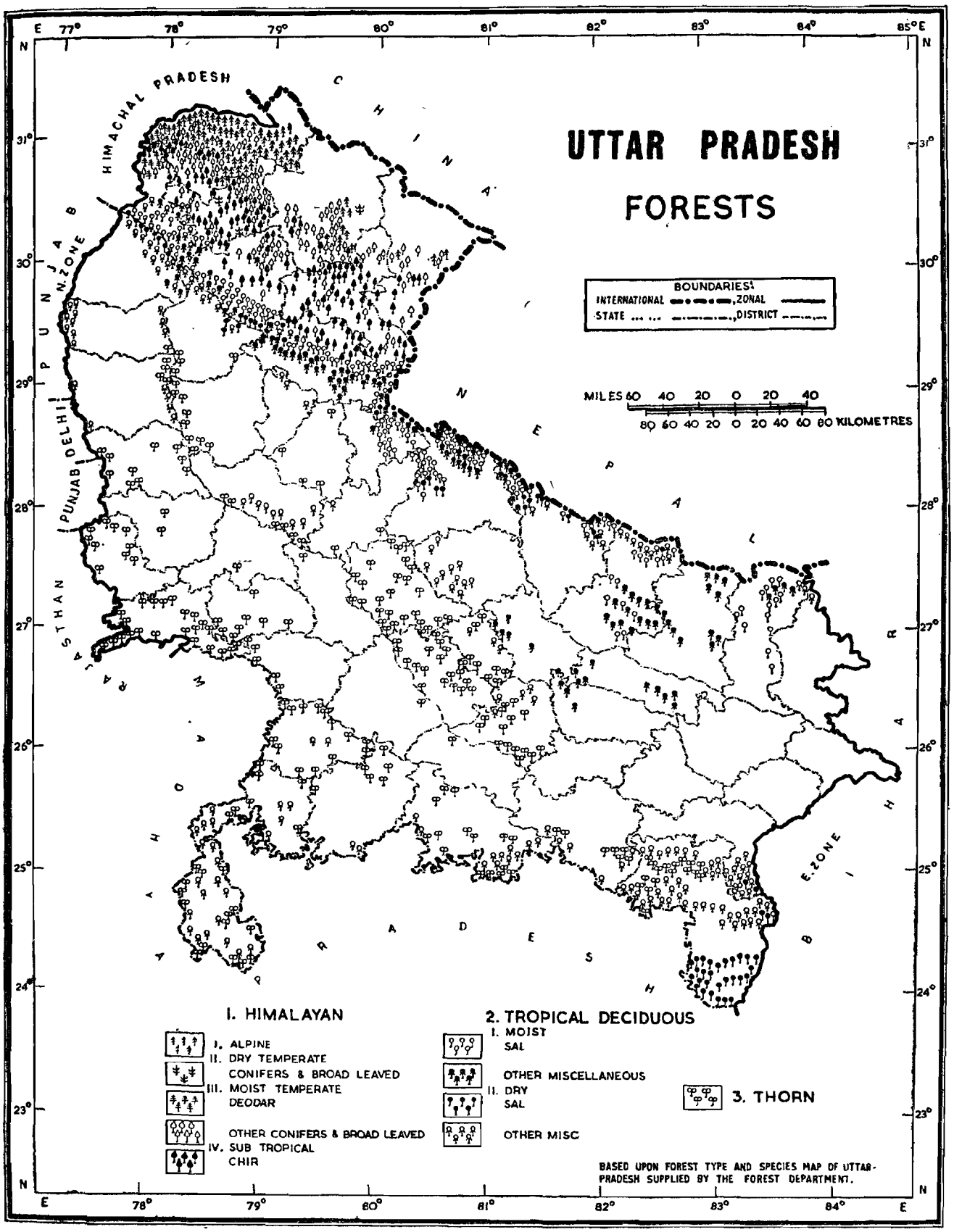
These are the most valuable forests of Uttar Pradesh as well as of the country. Though they are scattered here and there throughout, fair concentrations occur only in the Sub-Himalayan belt and Mirzapur district where the annual rainfall exceeds 1,000 mm. *Sal* is the most important tree well adapted to the surrounding conditions. Other important species are teak and *shisham*. All these have varied uses. These forests lose their leaves for about 6-8 weeks in the summer.

Thorn Forest

The natural vegetation in areas under 800 mm. rainfall comprises xerophytic stunt bushes. Mostly they are found in the western and the central part of the State. *Babul*, acacia and euphorbia are some of the common species, utilized as domestic fuel.

Source : Forest Department of Uttar Pradesh

MAP NO. 11


UTTAR PRADESH
FORESTS
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
I. HIMALAYAN
1. ALPINE
II. DRY TEMPERATE CONIFERS & BROAD LEAVED
III. MOIST TEMPERATE DEODAR
OTHER CONIFERS & BROAD LEAVED
IV. SUB TROPICAL CHIR
2. TROPICAL DECIDUOUS
I. MOIST SAL
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS
II. DRY SAL
OTHER MISC
3. THORN
BASED UPON FOREST TYPE AND SPECIES MAP OF UTTAR-PRADESH SUPPLIED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT.

MAP No. 12

FOREST AREA

Purpose

This map depicts districtwise area under forests in 1961 as also its proportion to the total area.

Method

Pi-graph depicts total forest area. The white sector therein denotes reserved forest area. The space outside the circle is hatched according to the range in which the percentage of forest area to the total area falls. Seven ranges have been chosen.

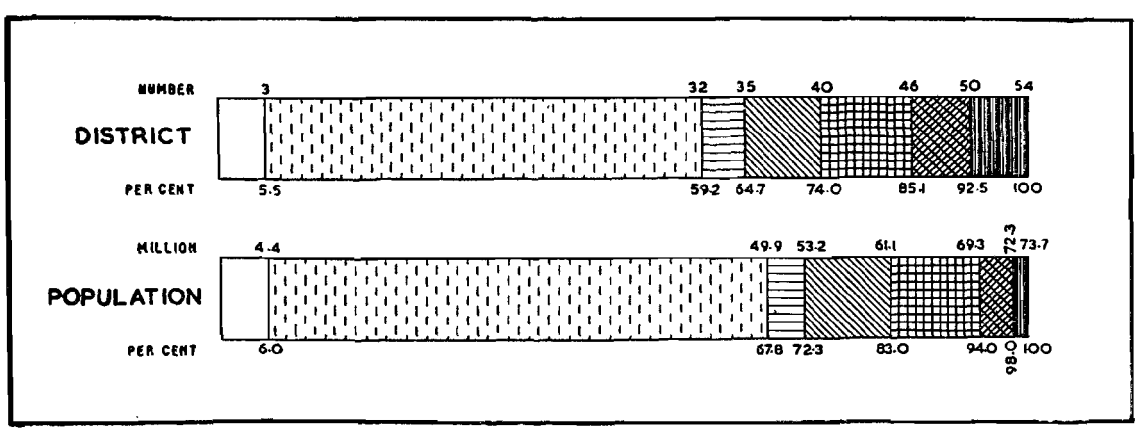
Salient Features

The forest area under the control of the State Forest Department was 35,162 sq. km. (13,576 sq. miles) in 1960-61, which is 11·9 per cent of the total area of the State. Out of it, 69·7 per cent was under reserved forests, 5·4 per cent under protected forests and the remaining 24·9 per cent under unclassified forests.

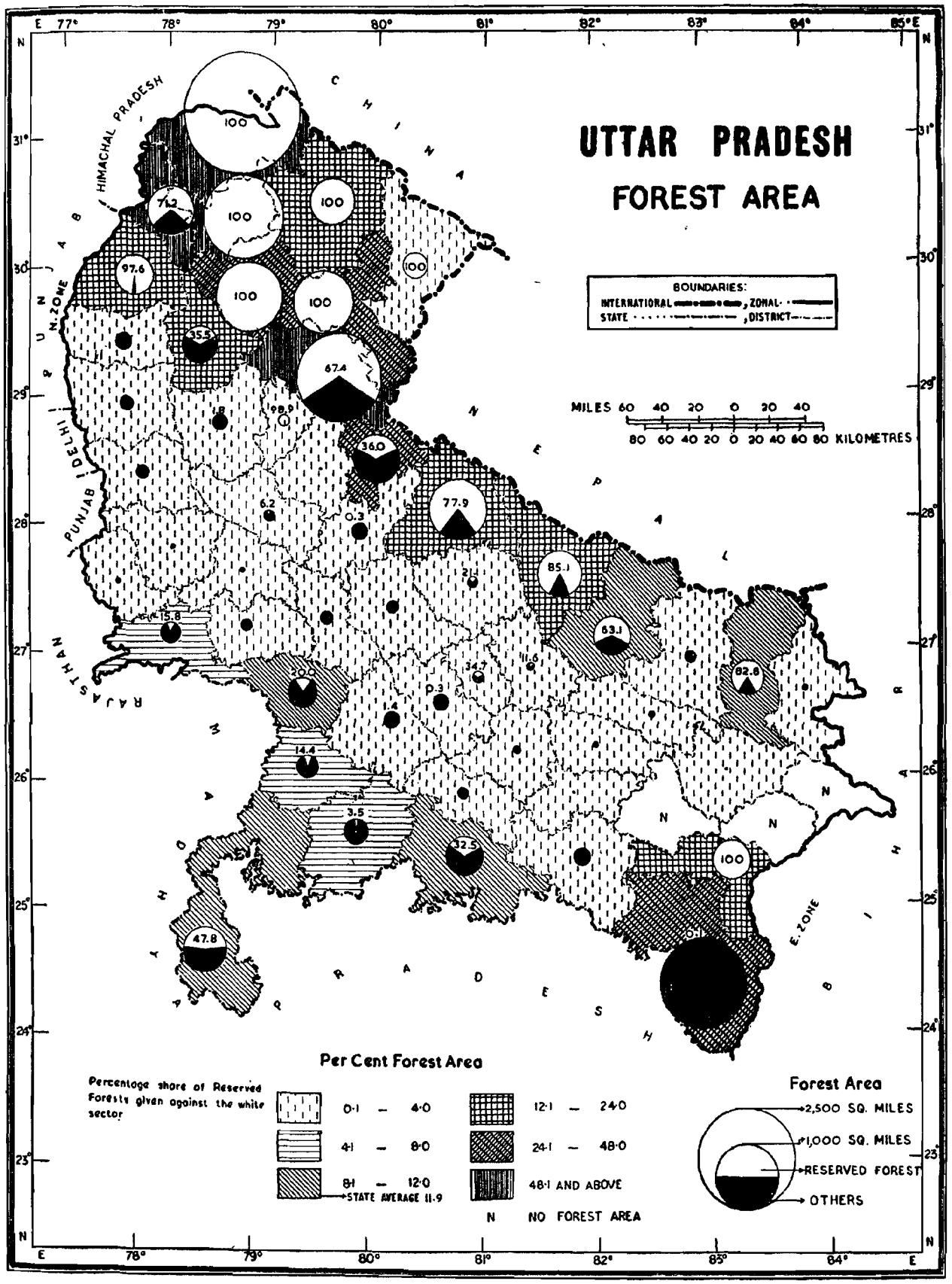
Almost the entire forest area is confined to the Himalayan Hills natural division, the Sub-Himalayan belt, Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and a few riverine strips in the plains. The largest proportion of area under forests is in Uttar Kashi district (83·9 per cent) followed by Tehri Garhwal (68·6 per cent), Naini Tal (51·9 per cent) and Dehra Dun (50·0 per cent) districts. In the Himalayan Hills, the percentage is lowest in Pithoragarh (3·9 per cent), because of heights, a large area being above the snow-line.

Plains are largely cultivated and have little wood land. Among districts, except those of the Sub-Himalayan belt, only Varanasi (15·0 per cent), which possesses a large area with plateau characteristics in tahsil Chakia, has a percentage of forest above the State average. Next come districts Etawah (8·9 per cent) and Agra (4·2 per cent) which are traversed by the broad belt of bad lands of the Yamuna and the Chambal. Three districts, namely, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur do not have forests at all, and 13 others have only below 1 per cent of area under forests.

Source : Forest Department of Uttar Pradesh



MAP NO. 12


UTTAR PRADESH
FOREST AREA
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Per Cent Forest Area
Percentage share of Reserved Forests given against the white sector
0·1 – 4·0
4·1 – 8·0
8·1 – 12·0
STATE AVERAGE 11·9
12·1 – 24·0
24·1 – 48·0
48·1 AND ABOVE
N NO FOREST AREA
Forest Area
2,500 SQ. MILES
1,000 SQ. MILES
RESERVED FOREST
OTHERS

C. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

MAP No. 13

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the distribution of rural and urban population against the physical background.

Method

The distribution of rural population is depicted by green dots, each dot representing 5,000 persons, and that of urban population by red spheres proportionate to the population size of towns/town-groups. Variation of altitudes—hills and mountains—is shown by contours in brown colour. Rivers are shown in blue colour.

Salient Features

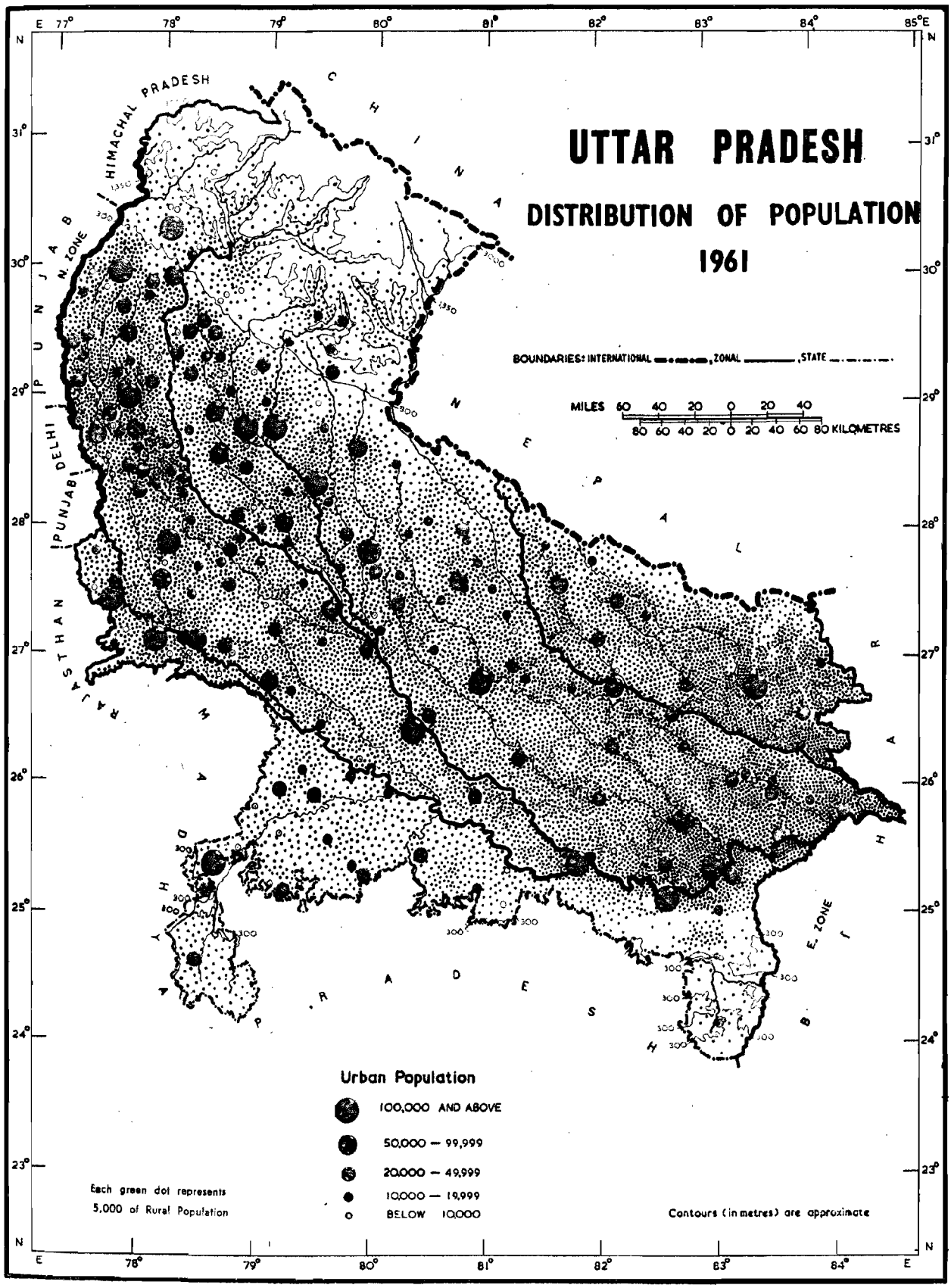
Almost 90 per cent of the rural population of the State lives in riverine plains which constitute about 69 per cent of the State area. Over this large expanse too, the distribution is not quite even. Agriculture being the principal occupation of the rural population all over the State, the distribution of rural population is closely linked with the agricultural value of different tracts which is determined by fertility of soils, rainfall conditions, availability of irrigation facilities, and so on. There is a heavy concentration of rural population in the East Plain, the districts with a density of population over 1,000 persons per square mile being Deoria (1,111), Jaunpur (1,063), Ballia (1,039) and Azamgarh (1,038) which receive the highest amount of rainfall and contain the best paddy producing area in the State. In the heavily-irrigated tracts of the *Doab* of Yamuna and Ganga in western Uttar Pradesh, the districts with the highest density per square mile are Meerut (950), Bulandshahr (793), Aligarh (764) and Muzaffarnagar (758). The middle part of the State reveals a normal distribution of rural population where irrigation facilities are restricted and rainfall is not adequate and dependable. The Himalayas, and the Plateau region manifest a meagre distribution of population. In the mountainous region, the rural population lives in the valleys of rivers and streams or on sunny hill slopes. The very high elevations of the Himalayas, such as in Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh districts, are virtually desolate.

The bigger cities of the State are primarily concentrated in the West and Central Plains. The towns are more closely spaced in the west than in the east and south. Of the seventeen cities with population over 100,000, nine (Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Rampur, Mathura and Shahjahanpur) are situated in the West Plain. Each of them has a number of satellite towns. Of the remaining eight, three (Kanpur, Lucknow and Allahabad) fall in the Central Plain, two (Varanasi and Gorakhpur) in the East Plain, two (Jhansi and Mirzapur) in the Plateau Region and one (Dehra Dun) in the Himalayan Region. Except Dehra Dun and Varanasi, these cities have not encouraged any significant development of small towns close to themselves and they stand isolated in the large spreads of rural population. Among the cities, Kanpur has the largest concentration of population (971,062), followed by Lucknow (655,673), Agra (508,680), Varanasi (489,864) and Allahabad (430,730).

The Himalayan Region is the most sparsely populated area of the State. It is interesting to note that there are a very few urban centres in the Himalayan Region, some of the districts —Chamoli and Pithoragarh—have no urban population, though there is a huge agglomeration of urban population in the district of Dehra Dun.

It is seen from the map that almost all the important towns are situated on river banks or in the valleys. Hardwar, Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh, Kanpur, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Varanasi are located on the bank of river Ganga while Mathura and Agra on the bank of river Yamuna.

MAP NO. 13


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES: INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL, STATE
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. ZONE
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
E. ZONE
BIHAR
CHINA
NEPAL
E 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85°E
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23°
Urban Population
100,000 AND ABOVE
50,000 — 99,999
20,000 — 49,999
10,000 — 19,999
BELOW 10,000
Each green dot represents
5,000 of Rural Population
Contours (in metres) are approximate

MAP No. 14

DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to exhibit the pressure of population on land in 1961.

Method

The density of population in persons per sq. km. has been grouped into six ranges, 3 above and 3 below the State average, and the tahsils have been hatched according to the ranges in which they fall.

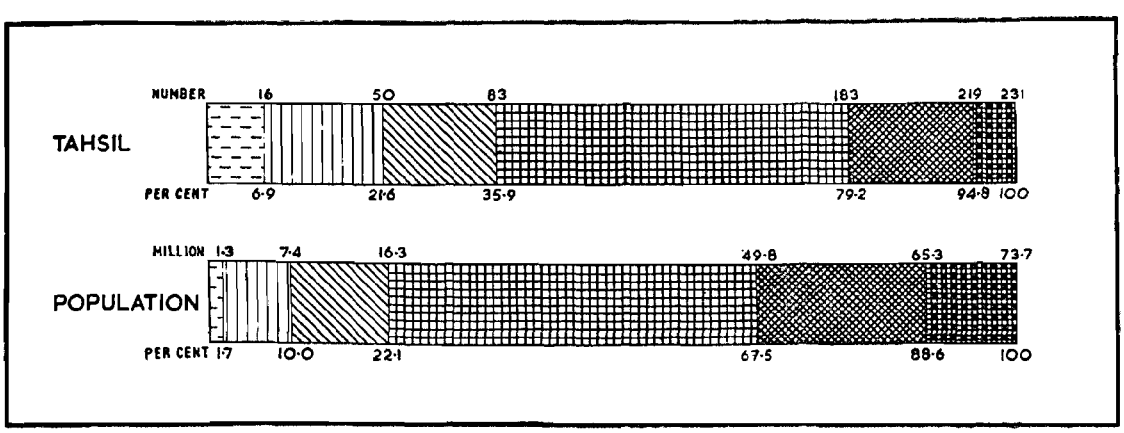
In the absence of authentic tahsilwise area figures for the districts of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions, densities therein have been shown by districts.

Salient Features

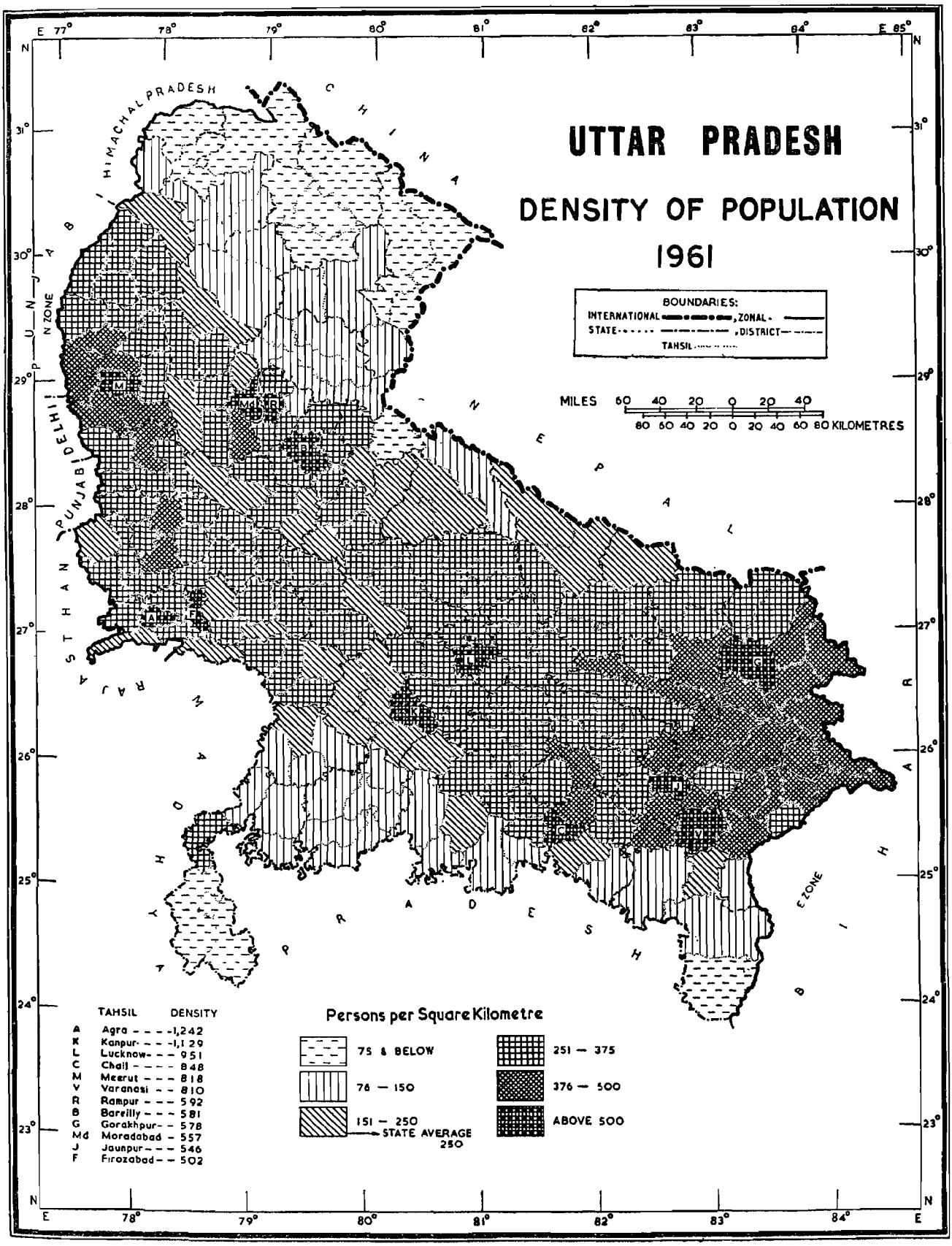
The density of the population of Uttar Pradesh is 250 persons per sq. km., equal to 648 persons per sq. mile. Its average density is far more than the average for the country (148). Among States it ranks fifth, the first four States being Kerala (435), West Bengal (398), Bihar (266) and Madras (258). The entire Ganga Plain extending from Muzaffarnagar in the west to Ballia in the east is the region of the highest density. Barring local concentrations due to urban pressure, density is the highest in the east and falls slowly as one moves to the west till it again begins to increase. The density in the East Plain works out to 369 persons per sq. km. For the Central Plain and the West Plain, the corresponding figures are 319 and 294. The most sparsely populated natural division is the Himalayan Hills where the density is only 64 and next comes the Southern Hills and Plateau (115).

The highest densities occur in tahsils Agra (1,242), Kanpur (1,129), Lucknow (951), Allahabad (848), Meerut (818), Varanasi (810), Rampur (592), Bareilly (581), Gorakhpur (578), Moradabad (557), Jaunpur (546) and Firozabad (502) (Agra) which have been inflated by the existence of urban swarms. There are 36 other tahsils which also show high densities. Out of them 23 are situated in the East Plain, 4 in the Central Plain and 9 in the well-irrigated wheat-growing part of the West Plain. 32·5 per cent of the State's population lives in the 48 high density tahsils which cover only 15·9 per cent of the State's area.

The lowest density areas are the 3 districts of Uttarakhand Division. In this region of high mountains the density is below 40 persons per sq. km. Tahsil Dudhi (46) of district Mirzapur and tahsils Mahroni (71) and Lalitpur (74) of district Jhansi in the Southern Hills and Plateau natural division also have low densities.



MAP NO. 14


UTTAR PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N ZONE
E ZONE
TAHSIL DENSITY
A Agra - - - - 1,242
K Kanpur- - - - 1,129
L Lucknow- - - 951
C Chail - - - - 848
M Meerut - - - 818
V Varanasi - - 810
R Rampur - - - 592
B Bareilly - - - 581
G Gorakhpur- - 578
Md Moradabad - 557
J Jaunpur- - - 546
F Firozabad- - 502
Persons per Square Kilometre
75 & BELOW
76 — 150
151 — 250
STATE AVERAGE 250
251 — 375
376 — 500
ABOVE 500

MAP No. 15

DENSITY OF POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

Uttar Pradesh being predominantly rural, it is desirable to study the pressure of population in its rural areas separately. The map opposite depicts the density of rural population (per sq. km. of area) in 1961 by tahsils.

Method

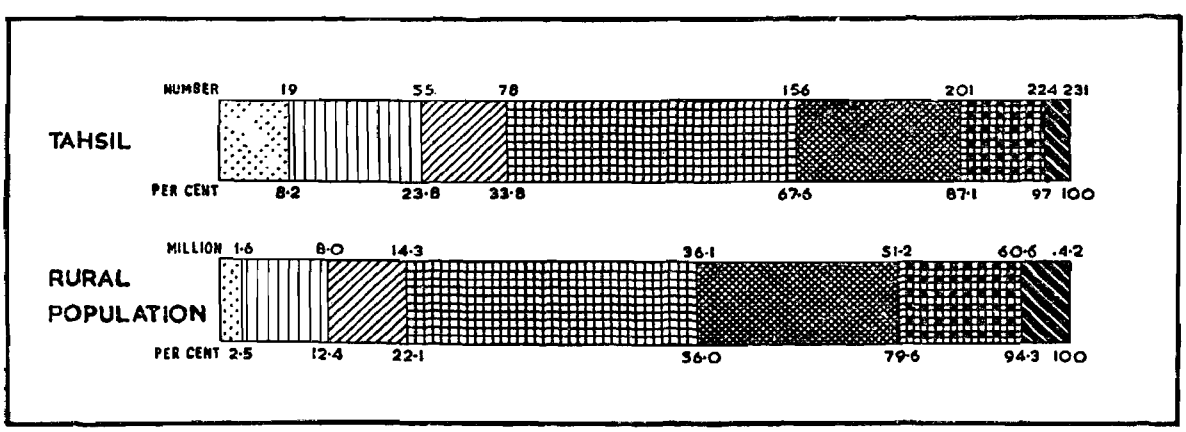
Authentic tahsilwise area figures being not available for Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal districts, density figures in their case are for the whole district. All tahsils have then been grouped into 7 density ranges, 4 above and 3 below the State average, and hatched according to the ranges in which they fall.

Salient Features

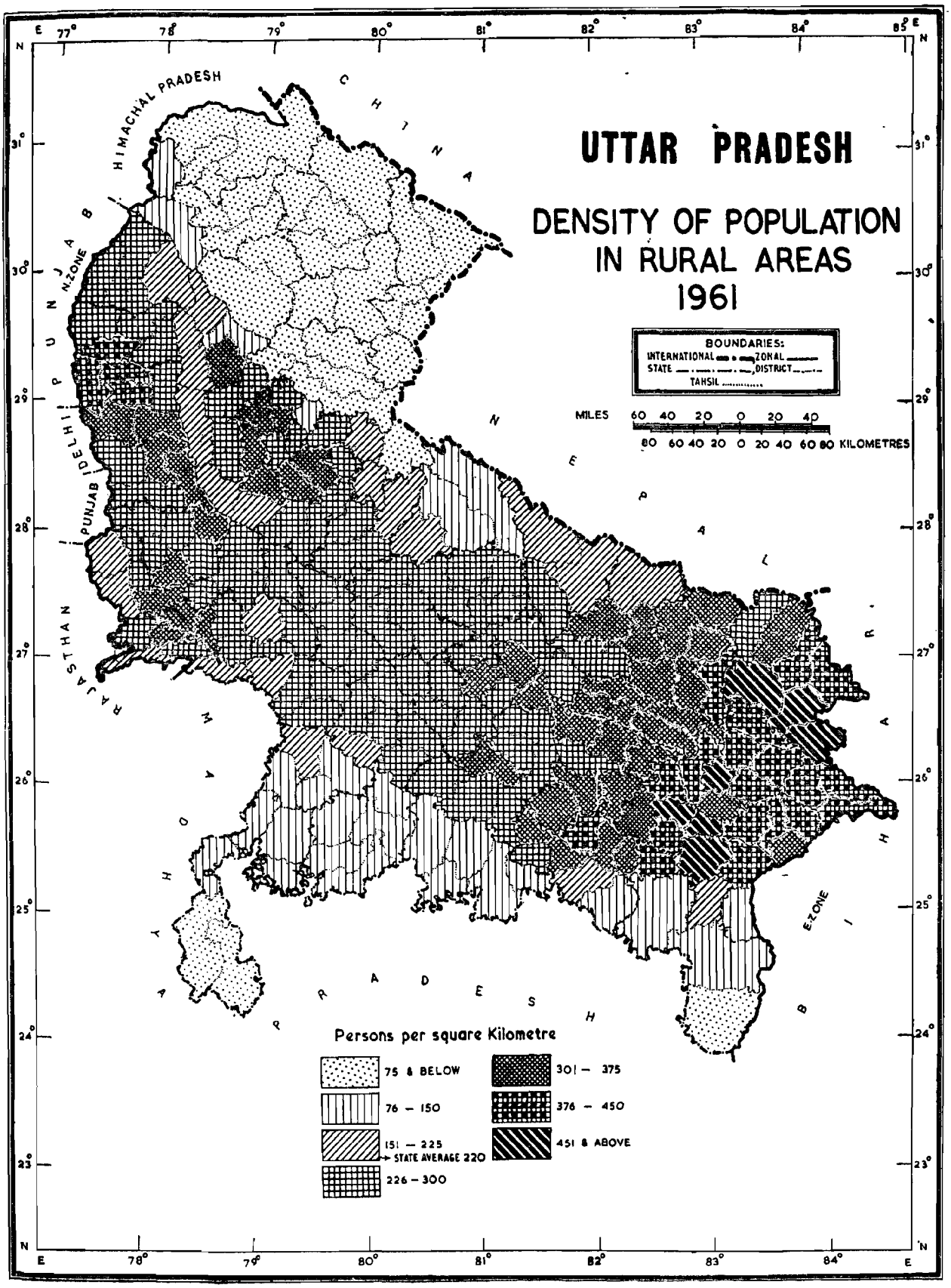
The density of rural population of Uttar Pradesh is 220 persons per sq. km., equal to 569 persons per sq. mile. Its average density is much greater than the average for the whole country (115). Among States it ranks 4th in rural density, the first three being Kerala (380), West Bengal (304) and Bihar (248).

Areas in the Himalayan Region have the lowest density figures. In Uttarakhand Division the density is below 40 persons per sq. km. and in Kumaon Division it is below 90. Next comes the Southern Hills and Plateau Region. Tahsils in the northern unhealthy *Tarai* strip up to district Gonda, tahsils Bijnor, and Hasanpur of district Moradabad covering the extensive *Bhur* tract, tahsils Chhata and Mathura of district Mathura and Kheragarh and Bah of district Agra in the dry westernmost part of the State also have rural densities below the State average.

Tahsils in the eastern portion of the State have very high rural densities. All the tahsils having over 450 persons per sq. km. are concentrated in the East Plain. The highest rural density occurs in Varanasi tahsil (508). Barring tahsils of East Plain, Baghpat (444), Meerut (442) and Sardhana (389) of Meerut district and Budhana (388) of Muzaffarnagar district in the highly irrigated upper Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* and tahsil Soraon of district Allahabad are the only other tahsils having densities between 376-450 persons per sq. km. The density progressively thins out towards the west for some distance till it again begins to increase.



MAP NO: 15


UTTAR PRADESH
DENSITY OF POPULATION
IN RURAL AREAS
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
TAHSIL
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Persons per square Kilometre
75 & BELOW
76 – 150
151 – 225
STATE AVERAGE 220
226 – 300
301 – 375
376 – 450
451 & ABOVE

MAP No. 16

CHANGING PATTERN OF DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

These two maps set together facing each other afford a visual comparison of the density of population in 1951 and 1961 in the districts of Uttar Pradesh.

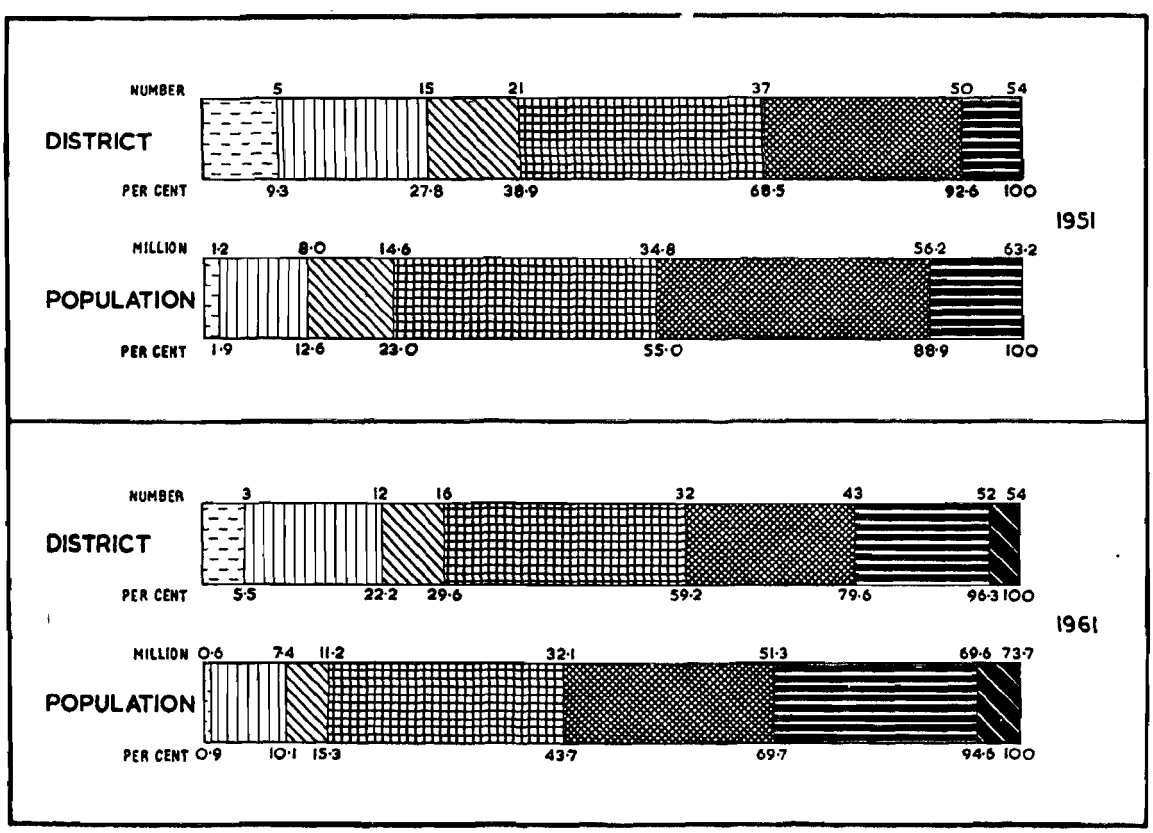
Method

Densities have been worked out on area figures supplied by the Board of Revenue in all cases except districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, for which Surveyor General's figures have been used. Districts have been hatched according to the range in which they fall. In both the maps the ranges and hatching are the same.

Salient Features

The density of population in Uttar Pradesh has increased from 214 persons per sq. km. in 1951 to 250 in 1961, while in India it increased from 122 to 148 during the same period. The percentage increase of population during the decade is lower in Uttar Pradesh (16·7) than in the country as a whole (21·4).

Nowhere in the State the density has fallen during the last decade and the overall pattern of distribution has remained almost unchanged.



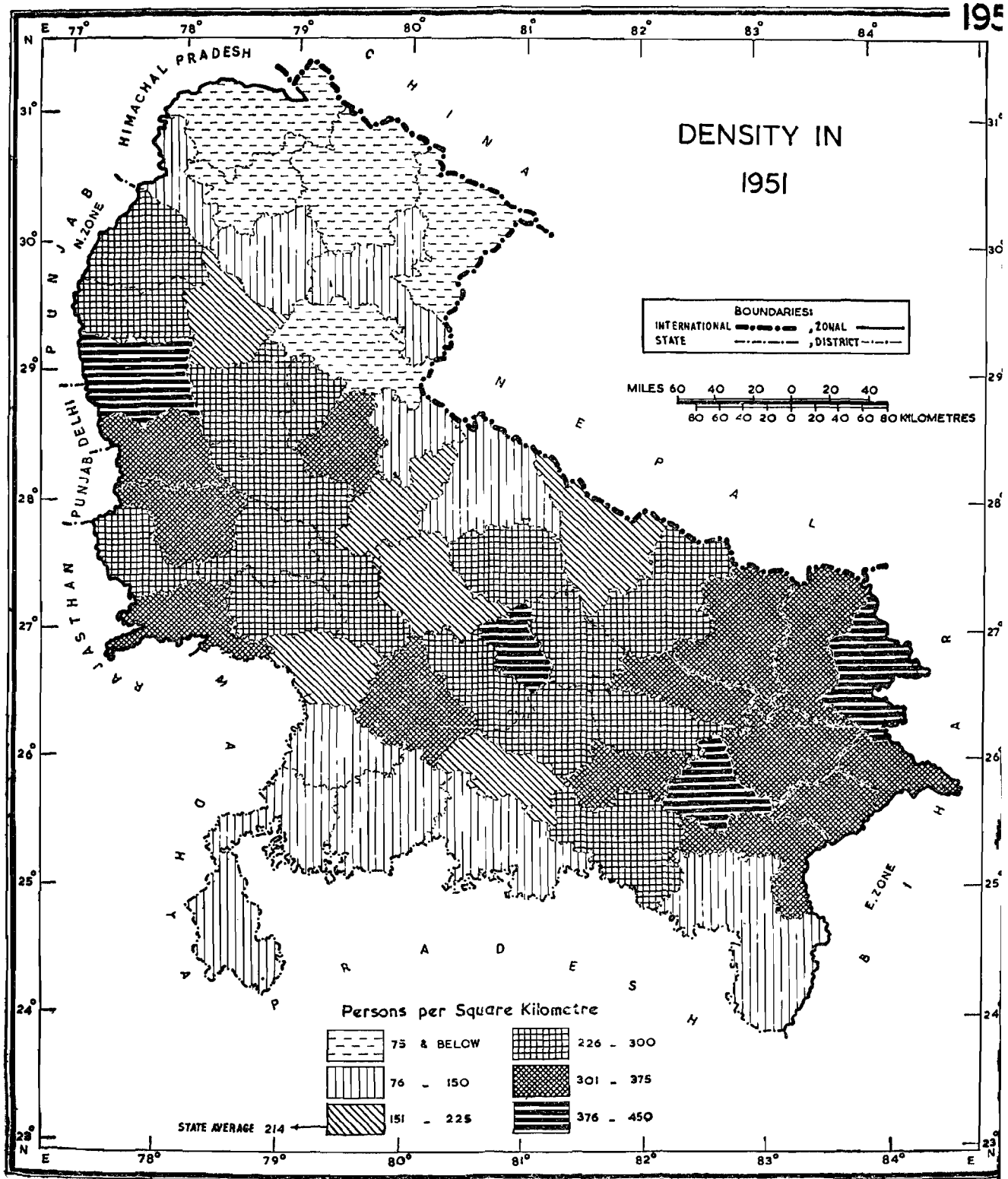
As is quite evident from the map, no district in 1951 had a density more than 450, whereas in 1961 Lucknow (534) and Meerut (451) have exceeded this figure. Excepting these two districts where urban pressure has created higher densities, districts Varanasi, Deoria, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur in the East Plain continue to be the densest. But due to differing rates of population growth, there have been some changes in their ranks during 1951-61. Lucknow district has maintained the highest position, but Meerut has progressed from the 3rd place to the 2nd. Due to slower growth rate, districts Deoria, Jaunpur and Ballia have lost their places which they occupied in 1951. Deoria standing 2nd in 1951 is now 4th.

Among the low density districts, Naini Tal has shown an abrupt increase in its density from 53 to 92. Tehri Garhwal has also gone up, but by a narrow margin. Districts Pilibhit, Dehra Dun and Kheri which were low density (below 150) districts in 1951 are now medium density districts.

UTTAI

CHANGING PATTERN O

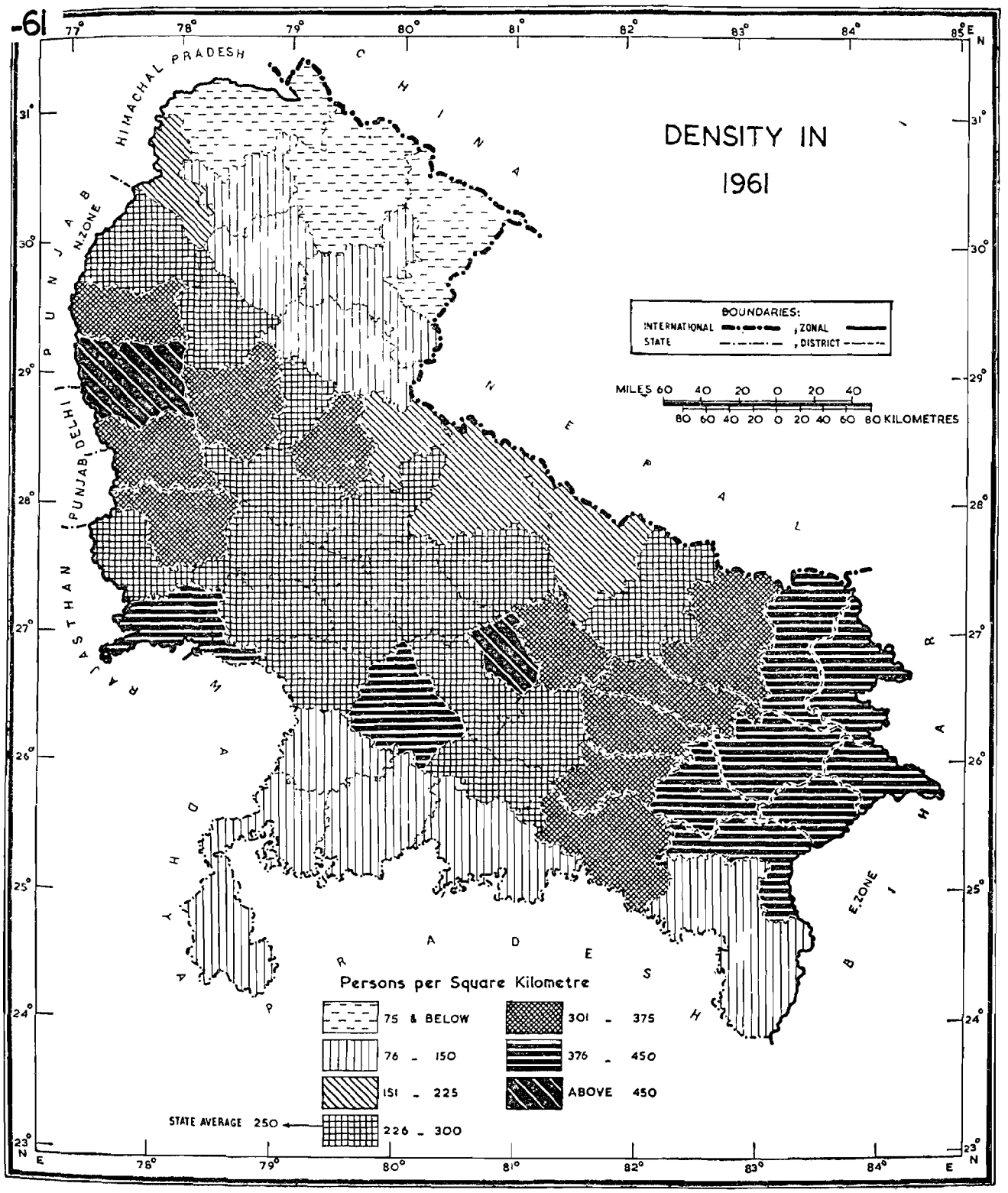
19



NO. 16

PRADESH

DENSITY OF POPULATION



MAP No. 17

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-21

Purpose

Most aptly 1921 has been called the year of 'the Great Divide'. The period comprising two decades 1901-21 witnessed the worst epidemics and World War I which completely offset the natural growth of population in nearly the whole of the State. This map intends to depict the degree of impact of these natural calamities over the different parts of the State to serve as a starting point for further study of subsequent growth.

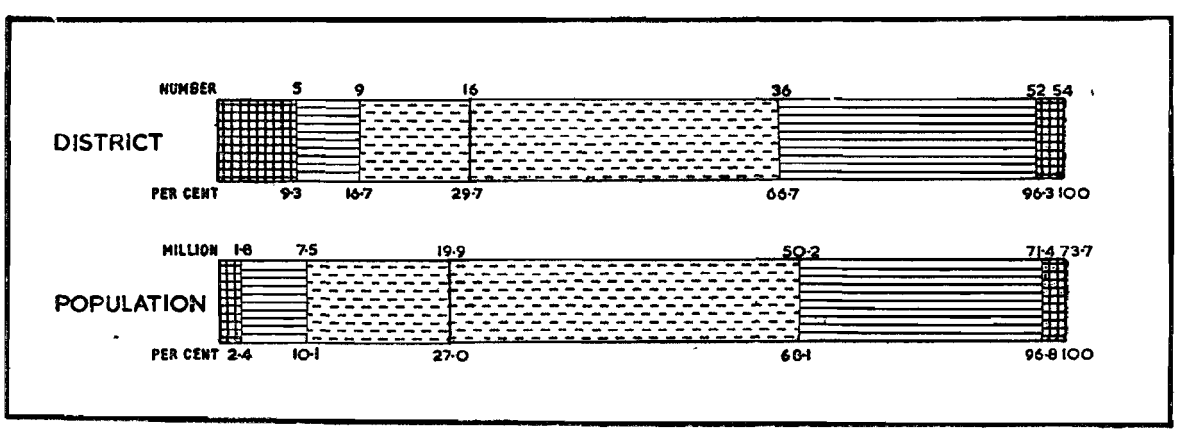
Method

The districtwise changes in population during 1901-21 with the 1901 population as base, have been grouped into six ranges, 3 on the higher and 3 on the lower side of the base year. The districts have then been hatched in three graded shades of two colours—black for gains and red for losses.

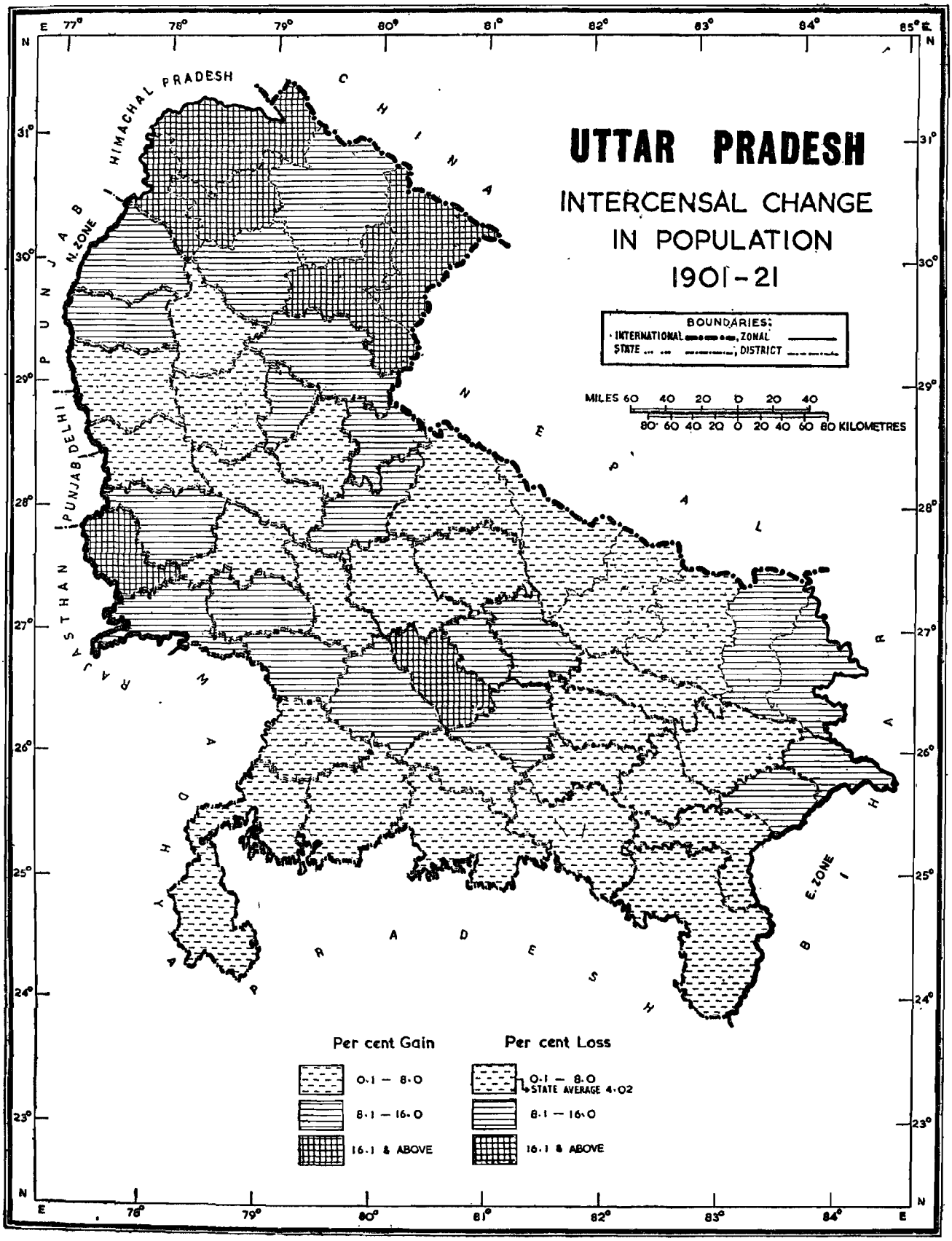
Salient Features

The population of the State during these two decades registered a fall from 48·6 million in 1901 to 46·7 million in 1921, the percentage decrease being 4·02. Three-fourths of this loss occurred during 1911-21.

Among districts only 16, namely, Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Chamoli, Garhwal, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Gonda, Basti, Varanasi, Jalaun, Bahraich, Kheri and Moradabad, given in descending order of their gains, displayed an increasing trend. The remaining 38 districts registered a decrease. The reasons for this fall were famines and epidemics. Bad crops in 1905-06 resulted in famine conditions in the Jhansi Division and the south of the Agra Division. In 1907-08, there was a severe famine in the State and 19 districts were declared as famine-stricken and 21 as scarcity districts. Epidemics, like the plague and cholera, endemic malaria and the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19 took a heavy toll of human lives. The influenza epidemic affected the age-and-sex structure and the depletion of reproductive ages brought down the birth rate.



MAP NO. 17


UTTAR PRADESH
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION 1901-21
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. ZONE
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
E. ZONE
BIHAR
NEPAL
Per cent Gain
0·1 — 8·0
8·1 — 16·0
16·1 & ABOVE
Per cent Loss
0·1 — 8·0
STATE AVERAGE 4·02
8·1 — 16·0
16·1 & ABOVE

MAP No. 18

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1921-51

Purpose

After 1921 started the period of recovery of population. This map attempts to study the growth of population from the 'Great Divide' of 1921 up to 1951, the period covering the World War II and the attainment of Independence.

Method

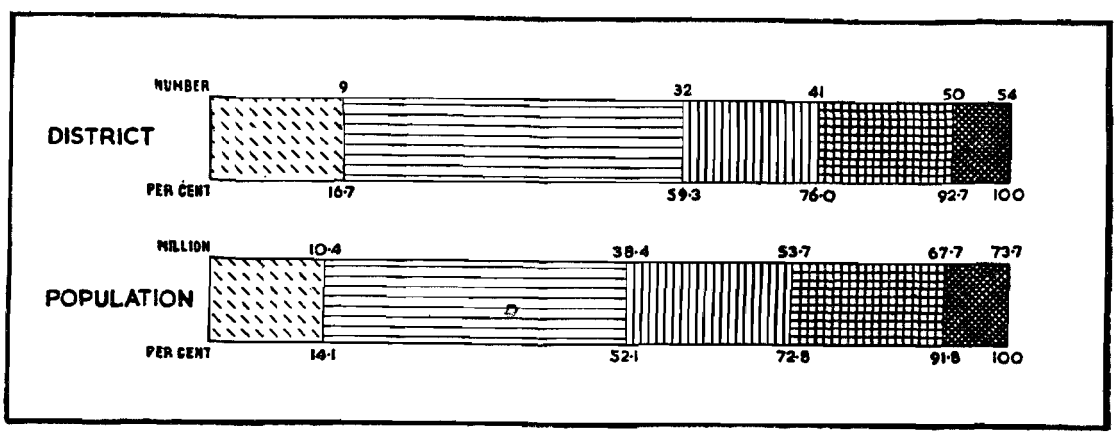
The population accretions during 1921-51 as percentage of 1921 population have been arranged in 5 ranges and the districts hatched accordingly.

Salient Features

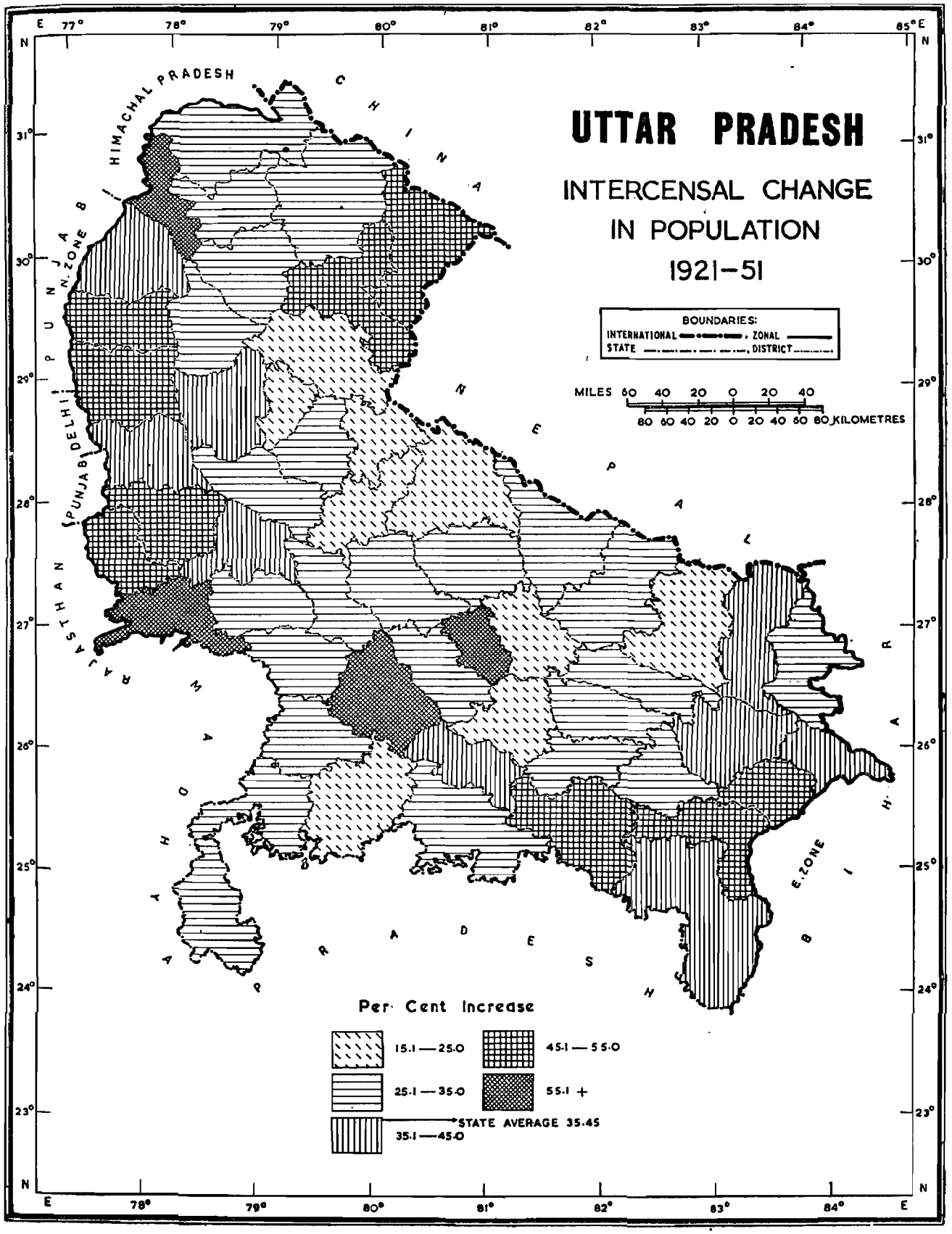
From 1921 to 1951 the population of the State increased by about 16·5 million, i.e., from 46·7 million to 63·2 million, giving a percentage growth of 35·4. Since 1921 the population has been growing steadily. This period is noted for respite from any serious famine and for improvement in public health, as a consequence of which death rate went down significantly, resulting in rapid growth of population. During this span of 30 years, the highest growth rate was witnessed in the decade 1931-41 (13·6 per cent). In 1921-31 it was only 6·7 per cent as this decade still suffered from the after-effects of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which had effected the age-and-sex structure of the population. The decade 1931-41 saw the outbreak of the second World War. In the next decade 1941-51 the War came to an end. On the 15th August, 1947 India gained Independence. Great disturbances leading to movement of population took place before and in the wake of Independence. The number of persons migrating from Pakistan was about 5 million. The exact number of emigrants is not known, but it is estimated that it was slightly shorter. The percentage increase of population during this decade was 11·8. The estimated birth and death rates during the three decades are given below:—

Decade	*Birth Rate*	*Death Rate*
1921-30	39·9	33·5
1931-40	38·8	26·1
1941-50	38·6	27·2

Among the districts, the increase in population during the period under study was the greatest in those containing large developing cities, e.g., Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Agra and Lucknow. Dehra Dun, where the growth was immense (70·7 percent) received a large number of displaced persons. Other districts in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* and on the bank of the Ganga beyond its confluence with the Yamuna also showed increases of over 40·0 per cent. The lowest gain was in district Kheri (15·9 per cent).



MAP NO. 18.


UTTAR PRADESH
INTERCENSAL CHANGE
IN POPULATION
1921–51
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Per Cent Increase
15.1 — 25.0
25.1 — 35.0
35.1 — 45.0
45.1 — 55.0
55.1 +
STATE AVERAGE 35.45

MAP No. 19

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1901-61

Purpose

This map shows changes in population by districts from 1901 to 1961 in the State.

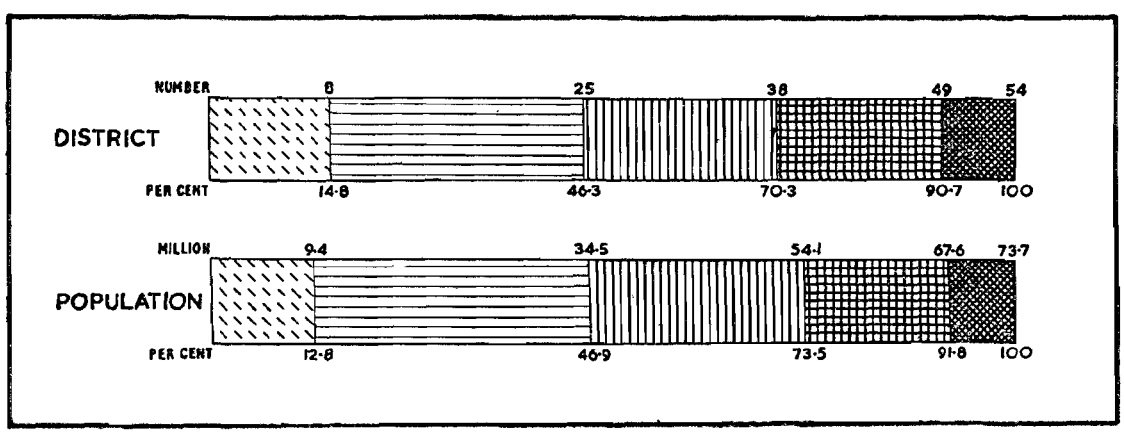
Method

The percentage of population added during 1901-61 over that in 1901 has been worked out for each district. The districts have been grouped into 5 ranges, 3 above and 2 below the State average, and hatched according to the range in which they fall.

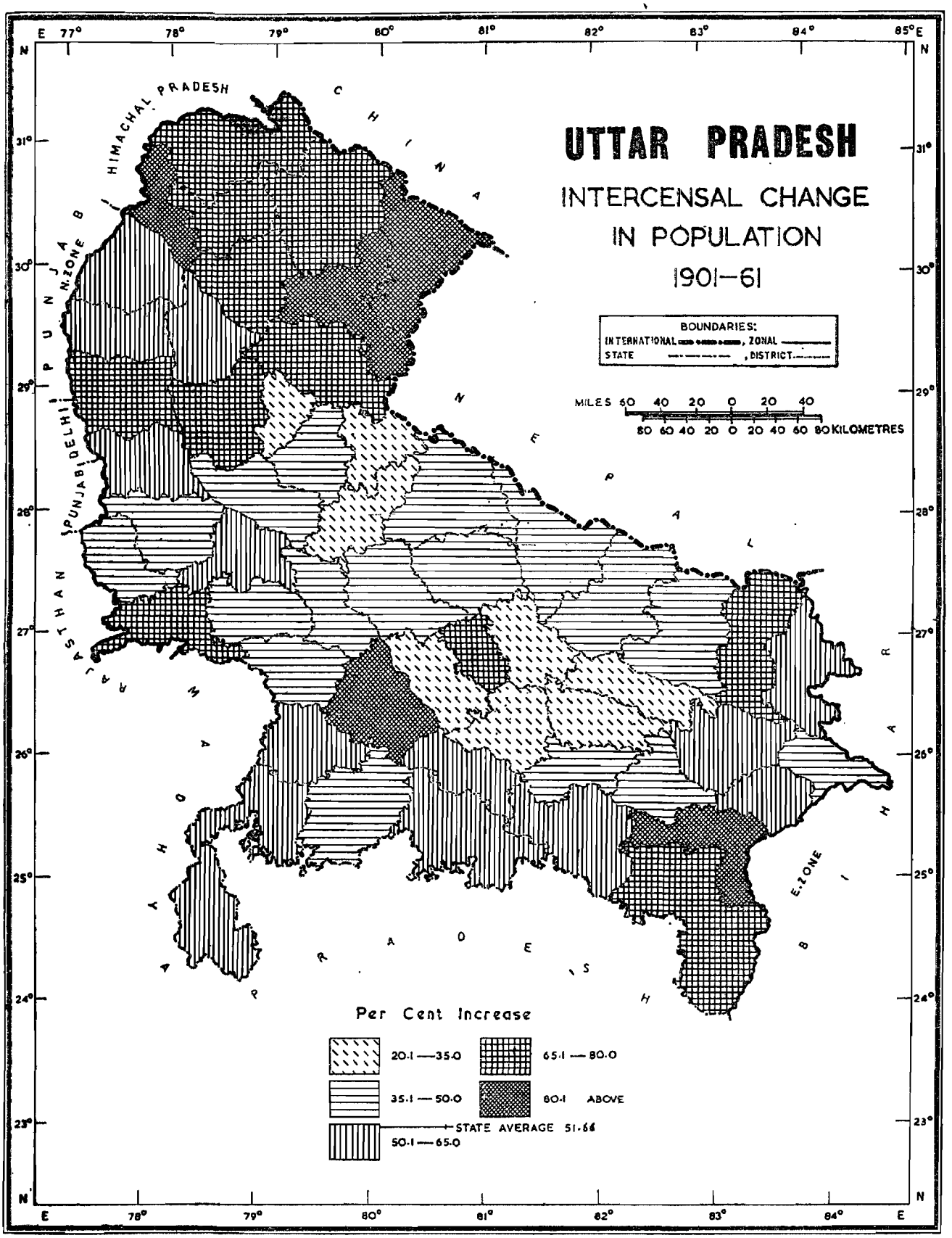
Salient Features

The absolute difference between the total population figures of 1901 (48·6 million) and 1961 (73·7 million) in the State is of 25·1 million, showing an increase of 51·7 per cent. Conditions of the first half of the present century, responsible for the change in population during that period, have already been summarised in the notes of the two preceding maps. The increase during 1951-61 will be depicted in Map No. 21. The population of the State has been consistently growing since 1921. The highest rise has been recorded during the decade 1951-61 (16·7 per cent). To the continued improvement in health conditions resulting in greater longevity and decrease in the death rate may be added the post-independence reshuffle which has accelerated the rate of increase.

Among the districts also, everywhere one witnesses an increase. The increase has been the highest (over 65 per cent) in all the 8 districts of Himalayan Hills natural division and districts containing big cities like Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Meerut, Moradabad, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur. Allahabad (63·9) and Jhansi (63·8) have been left behind only by a narrow margin. Dehra Dun (141·7 per cent) and Pithoragarh (102·1 per cent) districts have more than doubled their population during this period. This is on account of the greater number of immigrants which the former has absorbed and the accelerated development activities during the various plan periods in the latter. The growth rate has been slower than the State average in 26 districts. Of these 11 fall in the West Plain, 8 in the Central Plain, 6 in the East Plain and one, viz., Hamirpur in the Southern Hills and Plateau. The lowest percentage increase (20·3 per cent each) has been recorded in districts Shahjahanpur and Bara Banki, followed by Unnao (25·6 per cent), Rae Bareli (27·2 per cent), Rampur (28·4 per cent) and Sultanpur (29·4 per cent). Lucknow appears to have exerted a pull on the population of Bara Banki, Kanpur on that of Unnao, Bareilly on that of Shahjahanpur, Moradabad and Naini Tal on that of Rampur, and Lucknow and Allahabad jointly on Rae Bareli and Sultanpur.



MAP NO. 19


UTTAR PRADESH
INTERCENSAL CHANGE
IN POPULATION
1901–61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
Per Cent Increase
20.1 — 35.0
35.1 — 50.0
50.1 — 65.0
65.1 — 80.0
80.1 ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE 51.66
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
E 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° E
N 31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° N

MAP No. 20

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

This map shows the change of population during the decade *1951-61* in each tahsil of Uttar Pradesh.

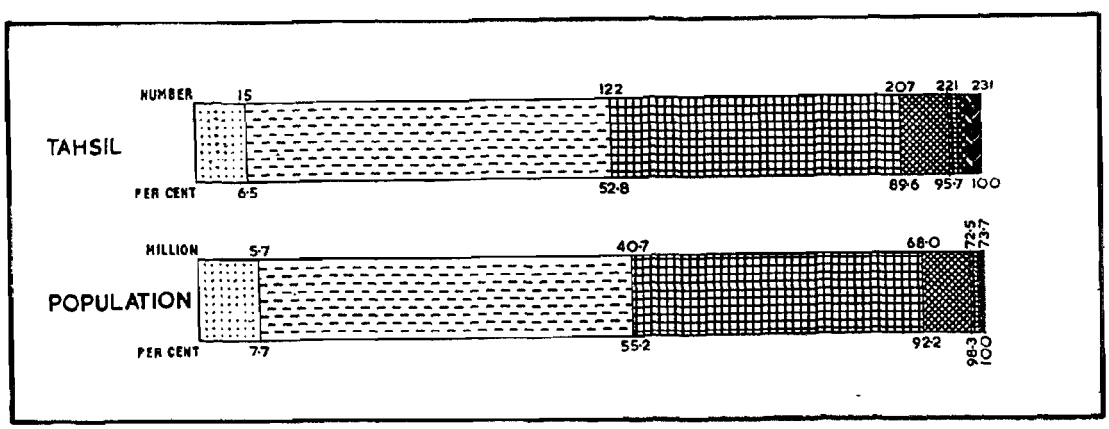
Method

The percentage increase of population during 1951-61 has been calculated for each tahsil. The tahsils have been hatched in varying shades depending on the range in which they fall.

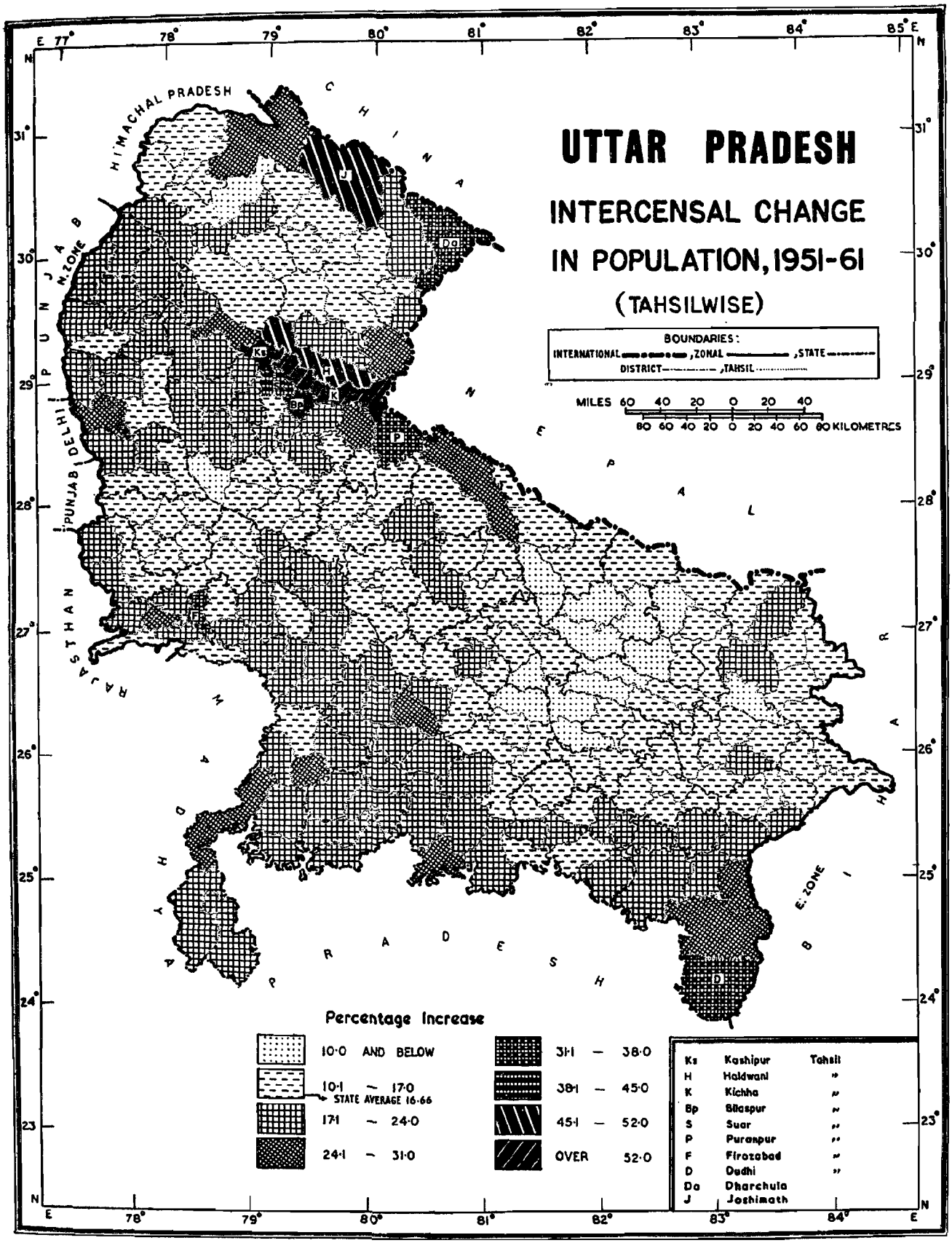
Salient Features

The decade 1951-61 marks an increase of population from 63·2 million in 1951 to 73·7 million in 1961 indicating a net percentage addition of 16·7. This rate of increase is lower than the average for the country (21·4 per cent). Within the State, three-fourths of the population has witnessed a medium growth rate between 10-24 per cent. Rate of increase is slower in the East Plain where saturation point of density on purely rural economy has been reached and outmigration of population to other places for livelihood in numerous mines and industries has set in. In this part the Sultanpur-Faizabad region with its surrounding tahsils forms a depression. The lowest percentage increase is 6·2 in Amethi tahsil of Sultanpur district. It is noticeable that in almost all the tahsils of thinly populated Vindhyan Hills and Plateau leaving only two, viz., Jalaun (15·9) of Jalaun district and Karchhana (13·7) of Allahabad district the increase is on the higher side of the State average. Most of the tahsils in the nearby districts, viz., Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad and Varanasi also evince a similar trend. The four tahsils in the Plains, namely, Ghaziabad (24·6 per cent) in Meerut district, Agra (29·7 per cent) and Firozabad (32·6 per cent) in Agra district and Kanpur (26·0 per cent) are already densely populated and still continue to show high rate of growth because of possessing fast developing towns. It is also significant that tahsils lying on inaccessible high Himalayas have added fast to their population mainly because of recent accelerated activities in them.

There has been the largest inflation in the Sub-Himalayan tahsils of Naini Tal and Rampur districts. The highest growth rate is in Kichha tahsil (145·1 per cent) of Naini Tal district followed by Bilaspur (99·0 per cent) of Rampur district, Kashipur (87·6 per cent) and Haldwani (49·2 per cent) of Naini Tal district. It is attributable to the settlement of erstwhile uninhabited *Tarai*.



MAP NO. 20


UTTAR PRADESH
INTERCENSAL CHANGE
IN POPULATION, 1951-61
(TAHSILWISE)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL, STATE
DISTRICT, TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
PRADESH
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage Increase
10·0 AND BELOW
10·1 — 17·0
STATE AVERAGE 16·66
17·1 — 24·0
24·1 — 31·0
31·1 — 38·0
38·1 — 45·0
45·1 — 52·0
OVER 52·0
Ks Kashipur Tahsil
H Haldwani "
K Kichha "
Bp Bilaspur "
S Suar "
P Purampur "
F Firozabad "
D Dadhi "
Da Dharchula
J Joshimath

MAP No. 21

GROWTH OF POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

This map shows the pattern of intercensal growth of population during 1951-61 in each district.

Method

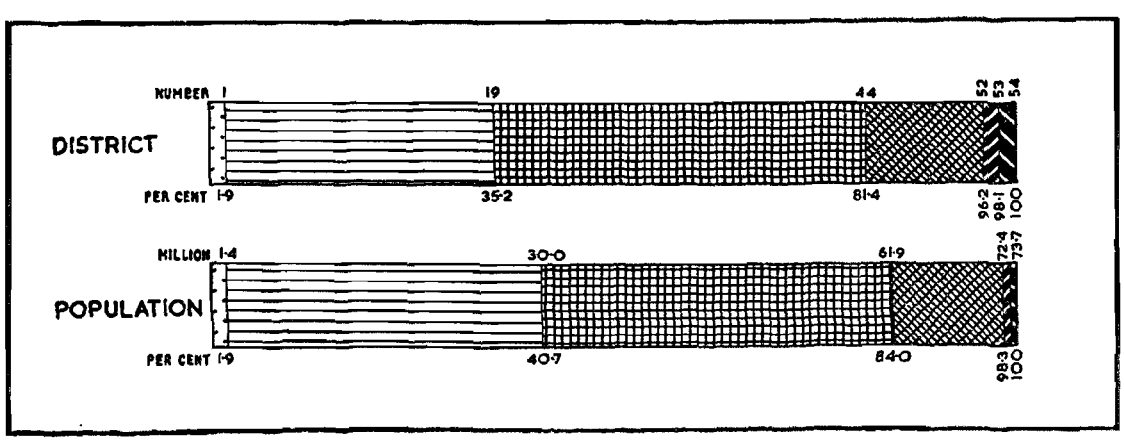
The districts have been grouped into 6 ranges according to the percentage increase in population in them. The ranges are (i) very high (above 30 per cent), (ii) high (25-30 per cent), (iii) moderately high (20-25 per cent), (iv) medium (15-20 per cent), (v) low (10-15 per cent) and (vi) very low (below 10 per cent). Within the boundary of each district a circle has been drawn proportionate to the district's total population in 1961. In each circle a sector in proportion to the addition during 1951-61 has been provided to give a visual depiction of the growth in individual districts. The remaining portion within the boundary of each district has been hatched according to the range in which it falls.

Salient Features

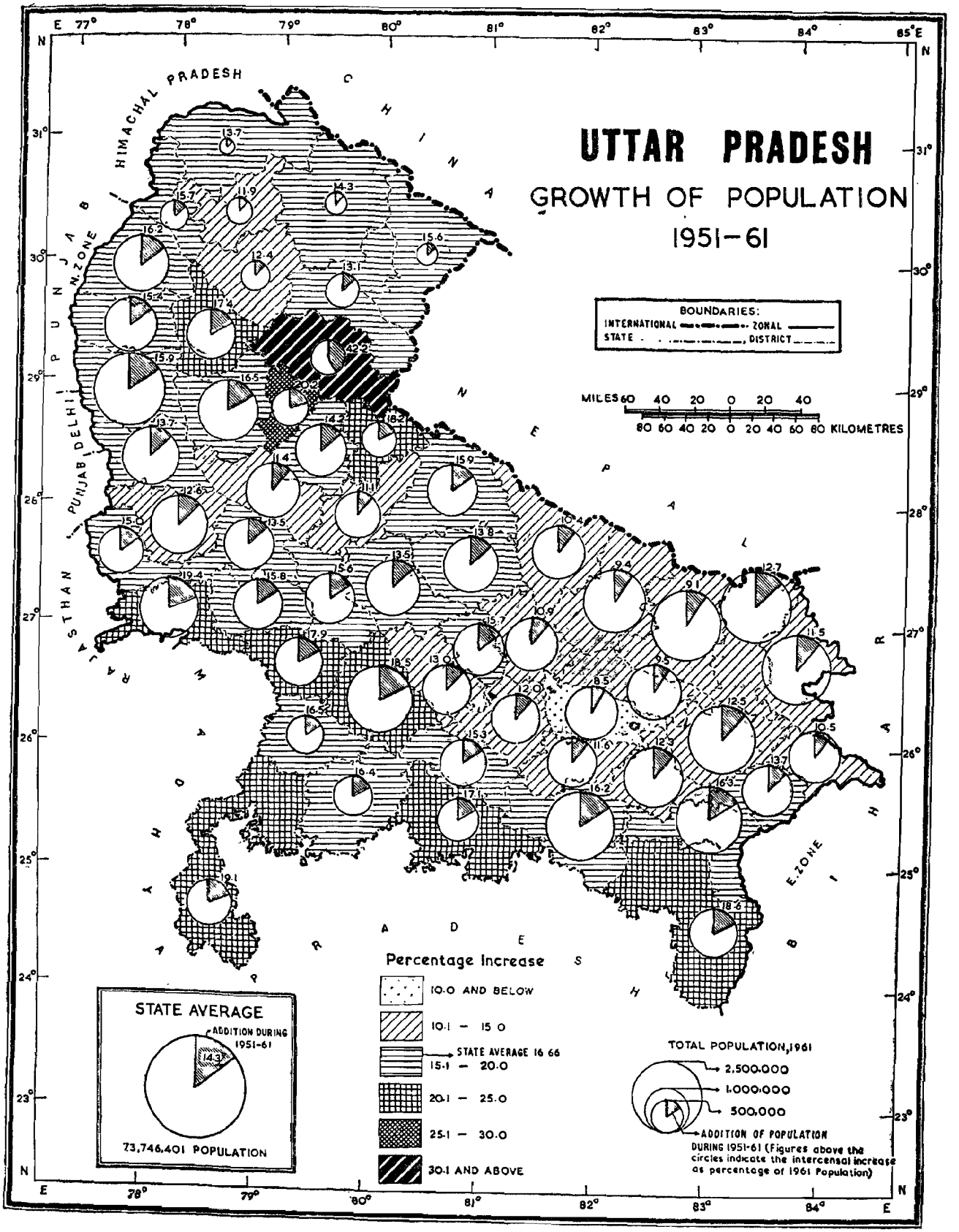
The rate of population growth during 1951-61 is lower in Uttar Pradesh (16·7 per cent) than in India as a whole (21·4 per cent). The estimated birth rate for the decade is 41·5 per thousand and the estimated death rate 24·9 per thousand. More than half of the State has had a rate of population growth lower than the State average. Sultanpur has shown the lowest growth (9·3 per cent). Further a compact block of 13 districts in the East and Central Plains, comprising all the districts of Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions, Jaunpur and Ballia of Varanasi Division and Rae Bareli of Lucknow Division has experienced a low growth rate of 10-15 per cent. This is the area where the pace of urbanisation has been slow and part of population migrates to places within and outside the State.

The rates of growth are significantly high in Naini Tal (73·1 per cent) and Rampur (25·3 per cent). Naini Tal shows an abrupt spurt largely due to large-scale immigration as a result of fast development of the *Tarai* area. Similar is the case of some areas of Rampur, particularly Bilaspur tahsil.

The districts having lower than average density and percentage increase are Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Shahjahanpur and Bahraich. On the other hand districts having higher than average density and percentage increase are Moradabad, Rampur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow and Varanasi.



MAP NO. 21


UTTAR PRADESH
GROWTH OF POPULATION
1951-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
PUNJAB ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage Increase
10.0 AND BELOW
10.1 — 15.0
STATE AVERAGE 16.66
15.1 — 20.0
20.1 — 25.0
25.1 — 30.0
30.1 AND ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE
ADDITION DURING 1951-61
14.3
73,746,401 POPULATION
TOTAL POPULATION, 1961
2,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
ADDITION OF POPULATION DURING 1951-61 (Figures above the circles indicate the intercensal increase as percentage of 1961 Population)

MAP No. 22

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

This map displays the growth of rural population in each district of the State during the decade 1951-61.

Method

A circle has been drawn in each district proportionate in size to its 1961 rural population. The addition in population over that in 1951 has been shown by shaded sector. The portion around the circle in each district has further been hatched to show the range of percentage addition of rural population during the decade.

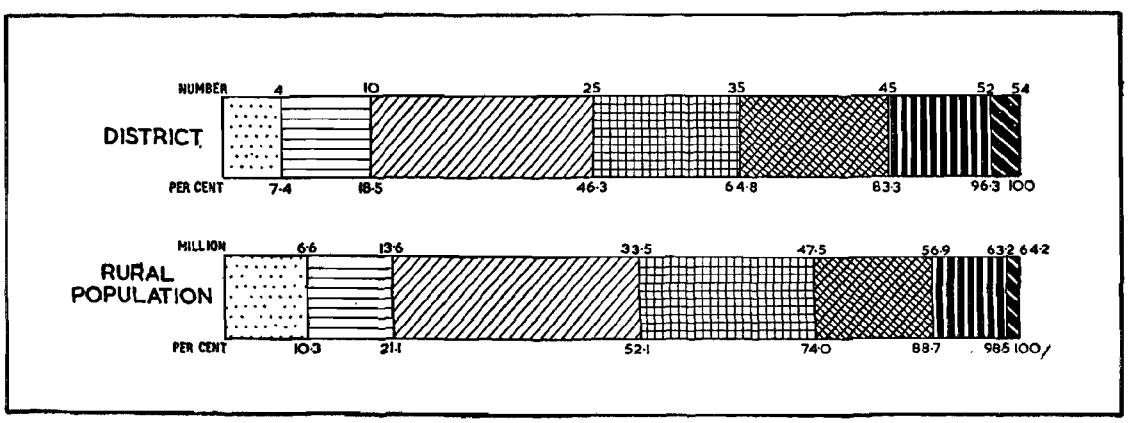
Salient Features

The rural population of the State in 1961 (64·3 m) has shown an increase of 15·15 per cent over that of 1951 (55·8 m). This high rate of increase is mostly the result of improvement in health conditions, lower incidence of famines and epidemics and consequent decline in the death rate.

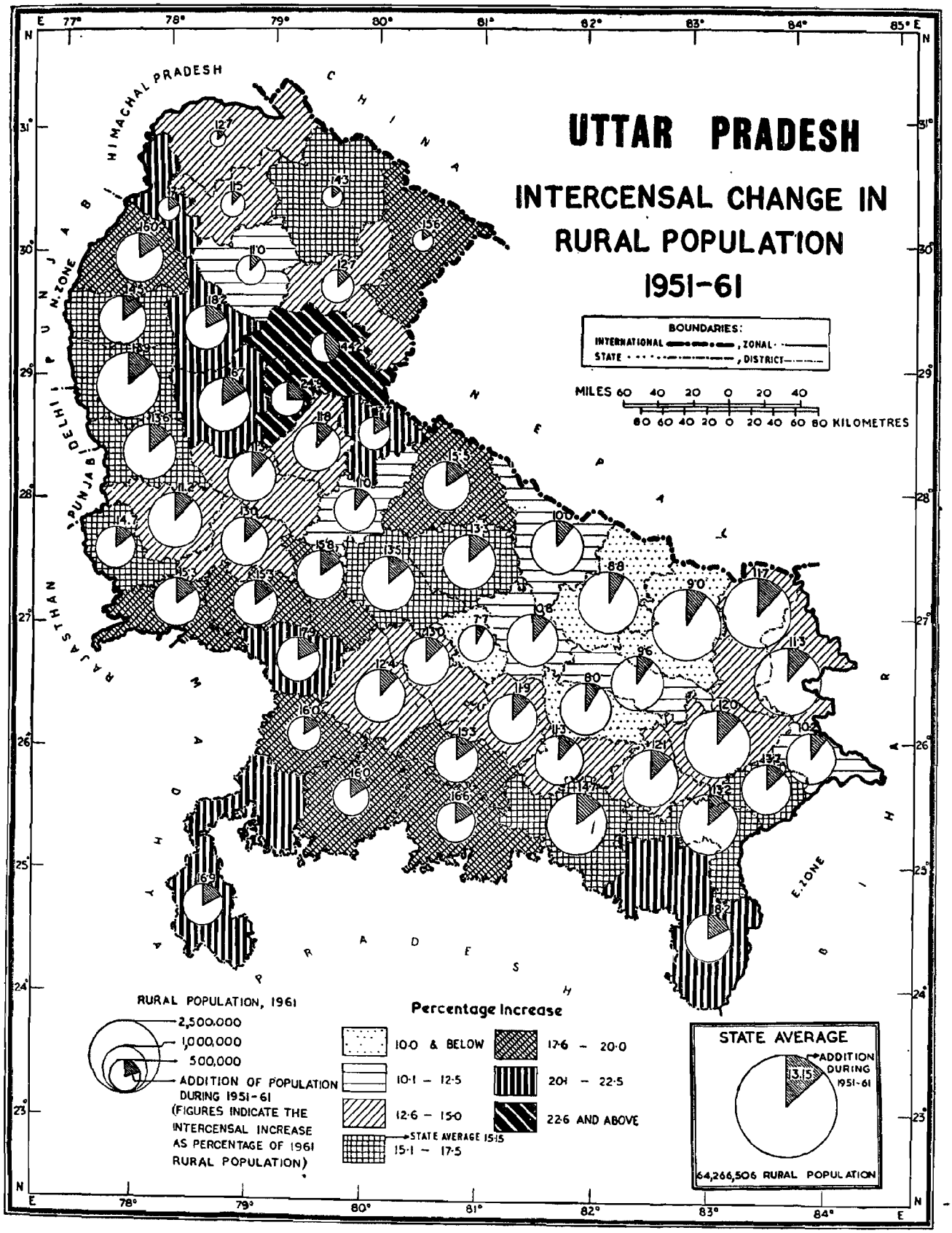
Naini Tal district has shown the highest increase by 79·3 per cent, mainly due to a large number of immigrants. It is followed, though with a large gap, by its neighbouring districts Rampur (33·2 per cent) and Bijnor (22·3 per cent). It is further noticed that all the districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and most of the districts of the West Plain have higher gains than the State average while those of the eastern half of the plains have experienced slower rate. The minimum growth rate is 8·3 per cent in Lucknow district where the Lucknow city, the administrative seat of the State, is absorbing a large number from the rural areas. Similar is the case with Kanpur.

Accretions as Proportion of 1961 Population

A comparative study of the pi-graphs of various districts exhibits that the net percentage accretions to the 1961 population are significantly high in the district of Naini Tal (44·2 per cent) followed by Rampur (24·9 per cent). These additions, however, should not be construed as alarming since the density of population in these is not high. On the other extreme Ballia (10·2 per cent), Faizabad (9·6 per cent), Basti (9·0 per cent), Gonda (8·8 per cent) and Sultanpur (8·0 per cent) districts, though showing low accretions, are faced with a more serious problem, as their densities are already very high.



MAP NO. 22


UTTAR PRADESH
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN RURAL POPULATION 1951-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
RURAL POPULATION, 1961
2,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
ADDITION OF POPULATION DURING 1951-61
(FIGURES INDICATE THE INTERCENSAL INCREASE AS PERCENTAGE OF 1961 RURAL POPULATION)
Percentage Increase
10·0 & BELOW
10·1 – 12·5
12·6 – 15·0
STATE AVERAGE 15·15
15·1 – 17·5
17·6 – 20·0
20·1 – 22·5
22·6 AND ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE
ADDITION DURING 1951-61
13·15
64,266,506 RURAL POPULATION

MAP No. 23

INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION, 1951-61

Purpose

This map depicts the growth of urban population in each district during the decade 1951-61.

Method

This map has also been prepared in the same way as the previous two maps.

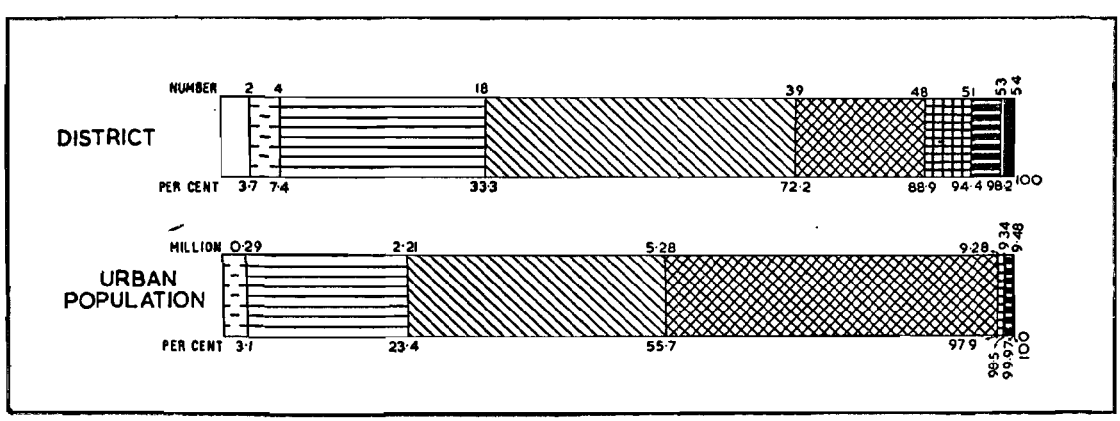
Salient Features

The urban areas of Uttar Pradesh have a population of 9·5 million in 1961 as against their 1951 population of 7·4 million which shows an increase of 28·4 per cent. This growth rate is nearly double that of the rural areas (15·1 per cent) of the State. Migration has been an important factor in boosting up the growth in towns resulting from an increasing pressure on the agricultural land.

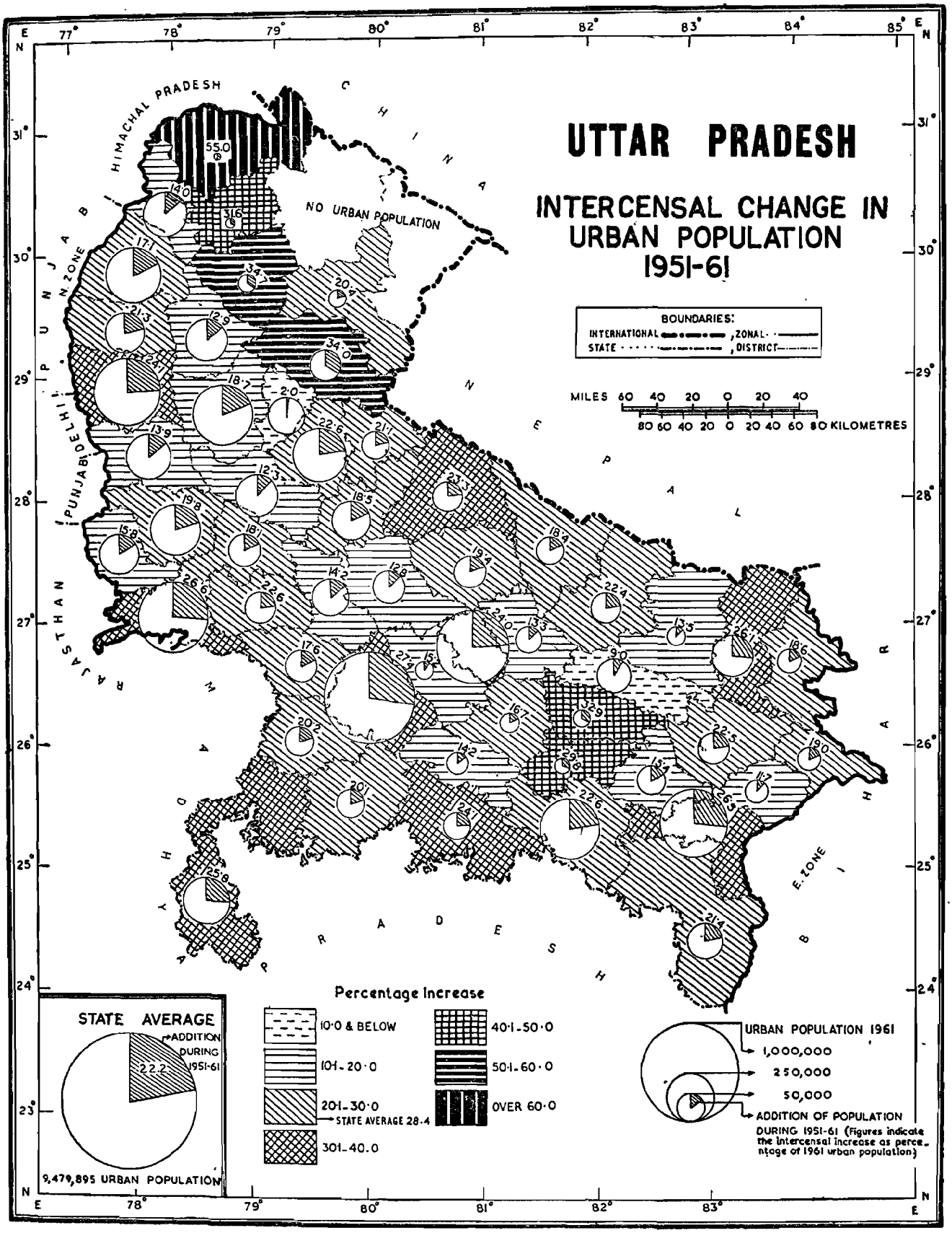
It is obvious that the rate of increase has been higher than the State average either in the districts having a few and small towns, where a little addition inflates the growth rate or in those having very big towns which exercise great pull. The largest growth rate is witnessed in Uttar Kashi district (122·2 per cent) which contains one of the smallest towns with population of 2,677 persons. In districts Garhwal, Naini Tal and Tehri Garhwal of the Himalayan Hills and Sultanpur and Pratapgarh of the Central Plain, the growth rate is more than 40·0 per cent. Rampur district (2·1 per cent) having one of the 17 class I cities of the State has shown the smallest percentage increase.

Accretions as Proportion of 1961 Population

A comparative study of the pi-graphs of various districts exhibits the net percentage accretions to the 1961 population. In Uttar Kashi district the absolute accretion of 1,472 persons is the lowest among all districts. But it constitutes 55 per cent of the present population. Though it has caused the largest pressure on the remaining 45 per cent population, it does not present much cause for alarm since the population in Uttar Kashi town is still very low (2,677). The same trend is applicable to the districts of Tehri Garhwal (31·6 per cent), Naini Tal (34·0 per cent), Garhwal (34·7 per cent), Sultanpur (32·9 per cent) and Pratapgarh (29·8 per cent). But on the other extreme are the KAVAL districts and Meerut, in which addition accounts for the 47 per cent of the total gain in the State and yet it is not high in relation to their urban population.



MAP NO. 23


UTTAR PRADESH
INTERCENSAL CHANGE IN URBAN POPULATION 1951-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
NO URBAN POPULATION
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
STATE AVERAGE
ADDITION DURING 1951-61
22.2
9,479,895 URBAN POPULATION
Percentage Increase
10·0 & BELOW
10·1-20·0
20·1-30·0
STATE AVERAGE 28·4
30·1-40·0
40·1-50·0
50·1-60·0
OVER 60·0
URBAN POPULATION 1961
1,000,000
250,000
50,000
ADDITION OF POPULATION
DURING 1951-61 (Figures indicate the intercensal increase as percentage of 1961 urban population)

MAP No. 24

IMMIGRANTS

Purpose

This map shows the immigrant population within each district as percentage of its total population in 1961.

Method

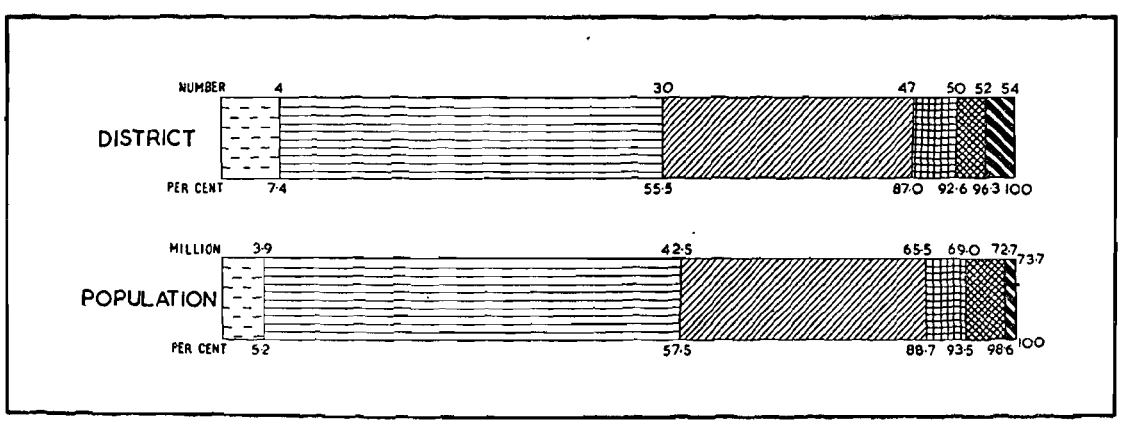
The districts have been classified into six ranges by the percentage of immigrants to their total population. They have then been hatched from light to deep according to the ranges in which they fall.

Salient Features

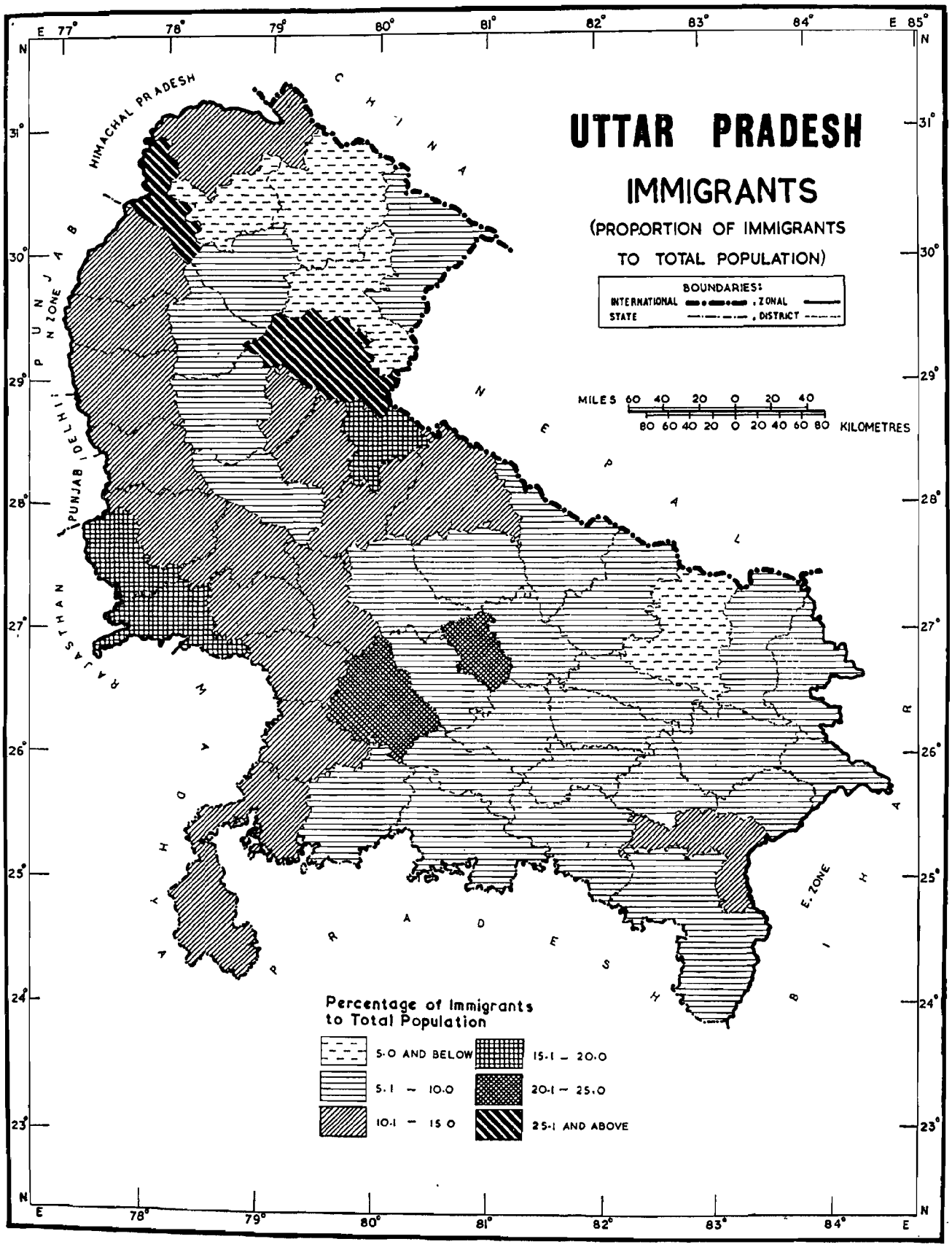
The population in Uttar Pradesh is far from mobile. The total number of immigrants does not exceed the figure of 1,651,554 or only 2·2 per cent of the total population of the State. Most of these 2·2 per cent migrants are from the neighbouring States.

Coming to the migration at the district level, 10·2 per cent of the population of the State has its birth place outside the district of present residence. As stated above, only 2·2 per cent have come from outside the State, the remaining 8 per cent have moved from one district to another within the State. A large proportion consists of marriage-migrants —females shifting to their husbands' residence.

Among districts, Naini Tal (48·8 per cent) has drawn the largest number of persons in proportion to its population, followed by Dehra Dun (34·9 per cent). In both of these sparsely populated districts a large number of displaced persons have been absorbed. In Naini Tal, reclamation measures of the erst-while almost uninhabited *Tarai* have created a vast *lebensraum* for the influx. In the mountainous terrain, seasonal *transhumance* also has added to some extent to the migration figures, because the people who had shifted to the lower altitudes in these districts from the higher during winters had not returned by the time Census was taken, i.e., March 1, 1961. Next to these districts come Lucknow (24·1 per cent) and Kanpur (22·0 per cent), whose large cities have exerted an immense pull over their vast rural hinterland. No other district in the Central and the East Plains has a per-centage increase above the State average. On the other hand, all districts except Bijnor, Moradabad and Budaun in the West Plain have higher proportion of immigrants, due obviously to greater urbanization.



MAP NO. 24


UTTAR PRADESH
IMMIGRANTS
(PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS TO TOTAL POPULATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL
STATE , DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
BIHAR
E. ZONE
N ZONE
Percentage of Immigrants to Total Population
5·0 AND BELOW
5·1 – 10·0
10·1 – 15·0
15·1 – 20·0
20·1 – 25·0
25·1 AND ABOVE

MAP No. 25

FERTILITY RATE, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the fertility rates of females in different districts of the State.

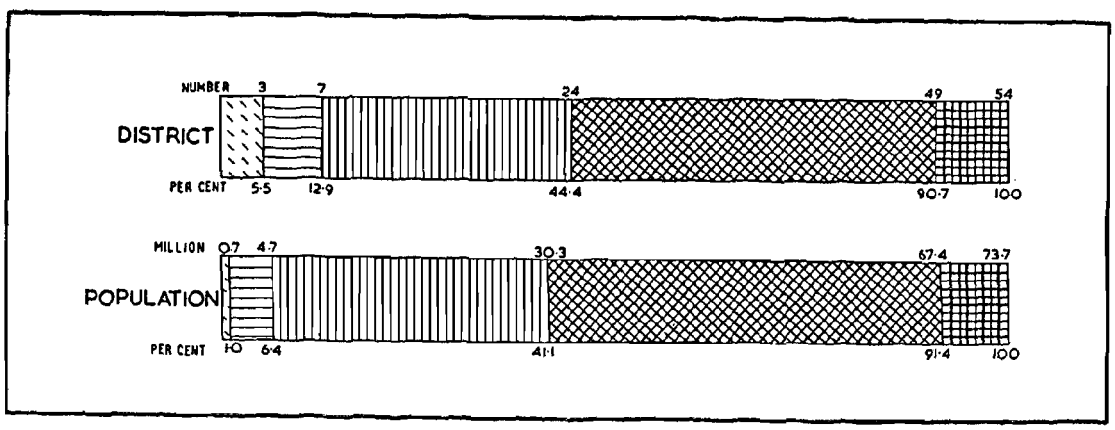
Method

To remove age distortions in the number of children, population figures of ages 0-4 have been smoothed by applying the 'Tertiary Septenary Method' with mortality correction. On the basis of these figures the percentage of children to the females of age-group 15-44 years has been worked out for all the districts. The districts have then been grouped into 5 ranges according to their respective percentages and hatched in the 5 shades.

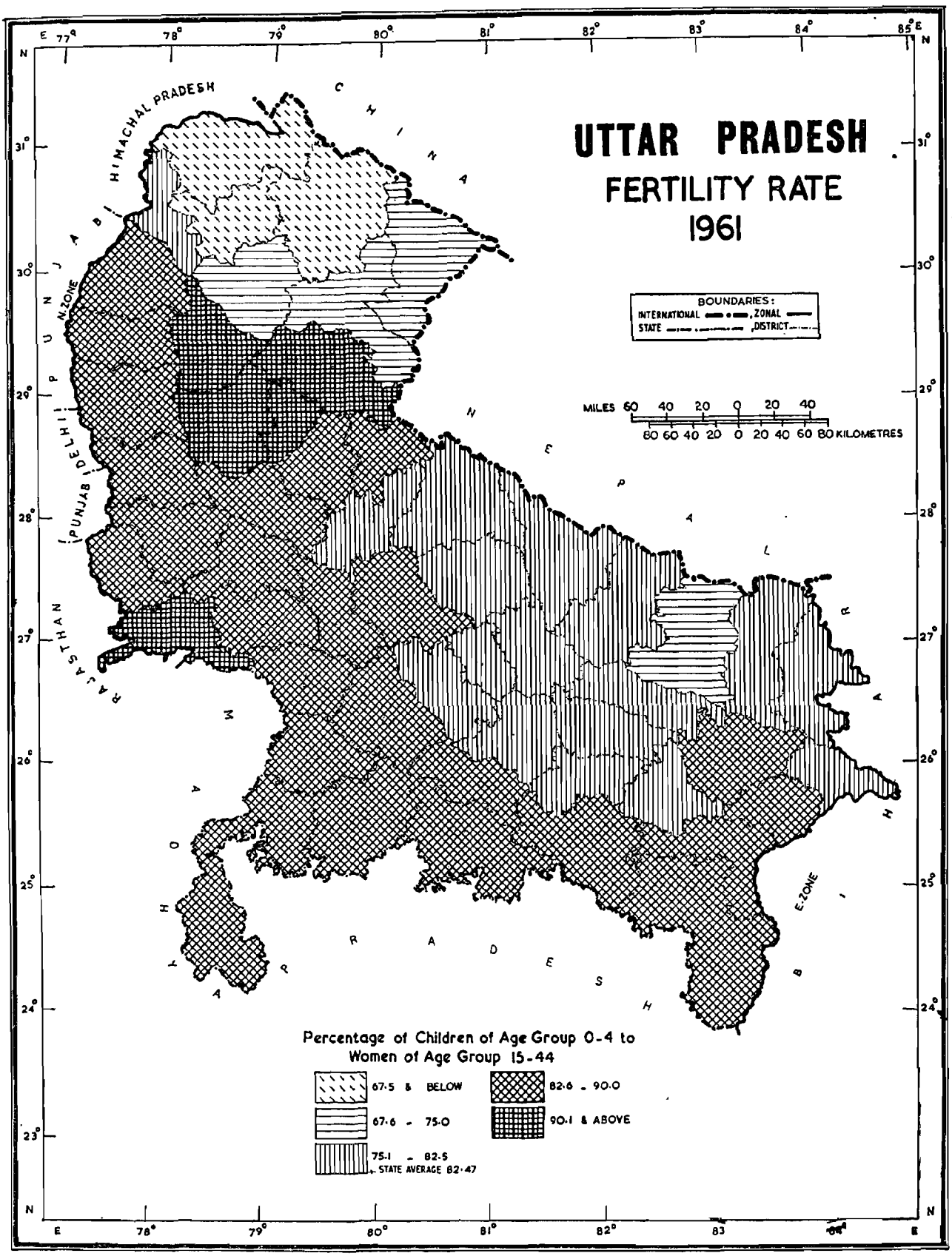
Salient Features

There are 12·5 million children of age-group 0-4 against 15·1 million women of age-group 15-44 in the State, thereby giving a percentage figure of 82·5.

The highest fertility is witnessed in a cluster of districts Bijnor (93·0 per cent), Moradabad (92·6 per cent), Rampur (92·3 per cent) and Naini Tal (91·0) in the Sub-Himalayan West and in district Agra (90·9 per cent). Barring the districts on the southern and the western fringes almost all the districts of the Central and the East Plains have fertility rates below the State average. However, in no case does it fall below 74·8 per cent (Basti). The lowest rates are to be found in the six northern hill districts with Uttar Kashi (57·9 per cent) coming at the tail-end.



MAP NO. 25


UTTAR PRADESH
FERTILITY RATE
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Percentage of Children of Age Group 0-4 to Women of Age Group 15-44
67·5 & BELOW
67·6 - 75·0
75·1 - 82·5
STATE AVERAGE 82·47
82·6 - 90·0
90·1 & ABOVE

MAP No. 26

SEX RATIO, 1961

Purpose

This map seeks to delineate the areas of low, average and high sex ratios (females per 1,000 males) in the different parts of the State.

Method

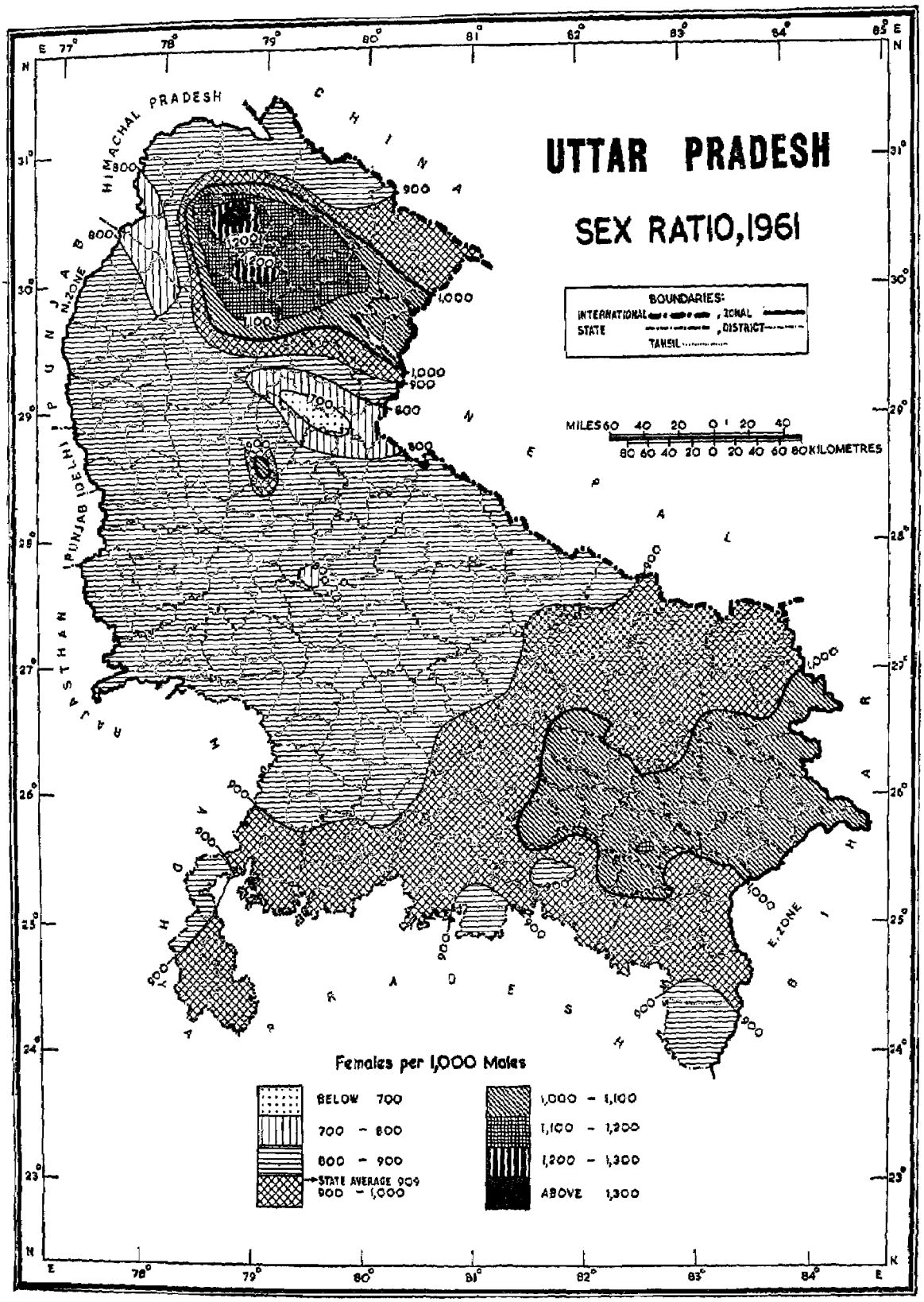
The number of females per 1,000 males has been calculated for each tahsil and the State as a whole. After plotting the respective figures at the centre of each tahsil seven isopleth lines have been drawn at intervals of 100, through interpolation, above and below the isopleth for 1,000 which marks the line of equality. The intervening spaces between the isopleths above the line of equality have been hatched in red and below the line of equality in black according to their respective gradation.

Salient Features

In 1961, the sex ratio of the State is 909 females to 1,000 males. The ratio shows a wide regional disparity within the State. The disparity is astonishingly marked within the Himalayan region. The tahsils of Naini Tal and Dehra Dun districts at the foothills show the lowest sex ratio, nowhere exceeding 845 (Naini Tal tahsil) and going down up to 645 in Kichha tahsil of Naini Tal district. On the other extreme females outnumber males in the north, and tahsils Pratapnagar (1,351) and Pauri (1,261) of Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal districts respectively have the highest sex ratios in the State. In the inaccessible northern border regions traversed by the highest mountain ranges, it again falls, though not so sharply as in the foothills. The cause of this disparity is migration. To the districts of Naini Tal and Dehra Dun have migrated a large number of males resulting in a low sex ratio. In the remaining areas of the region a high flow of male population towards southern prosperous plains in search of livelihood has raised the sex ratio.

The remainder of the State can be divided into two well-marked divisions separated by the line of 900 which follows roughly the Bahraich-Lucknow-Jhansi alignment. To the west of this line lies a vast plain region where the ratio varies between 800 and 900, barring local variations, viz., tahsil Milak (1,047) of Rampur district and Jalalabad (791) of Shahjahanpur district. East of this line the ratio goes up and ranges between 900 and 1,100, excluding tahsil Mariahu (1,105) of Jaunpur district and Dudhi (869) of Mirzapur district. Due to lesser opportunities of employment in the densely populated rural areas in the extreme east a considerable portion of population, predominantly males, emigrate to the adjoining industrial and mining centres in Bihar, West Bengal and other places. The high sex ratio is particularly marked in a dog-shaped belt starting from districts Sultanpur and Pratapgarh and running to extreme east.

MAP NO. 26


UTTAR PRADESH
SEX RATIO, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL
STATE , DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 1 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
PUNJAB (PUNJAB (DELHI)
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
ZONE
Females per 1,000 Males
BELOW 700
700 - 800
800 - 900
STATE AVERAGE 909
900 - 1,000
1,000 - 1,100
1,100 - 1,200
1,200 - 1,300
ABOVE 1,300

MAP No. 27

CHANGING PATTERN OF SEX RATIO, 1951-61

Purpose

The two maps set together opposite each other indicate the variation in the sex ratio during 1951-61 in each tahsil of the State.

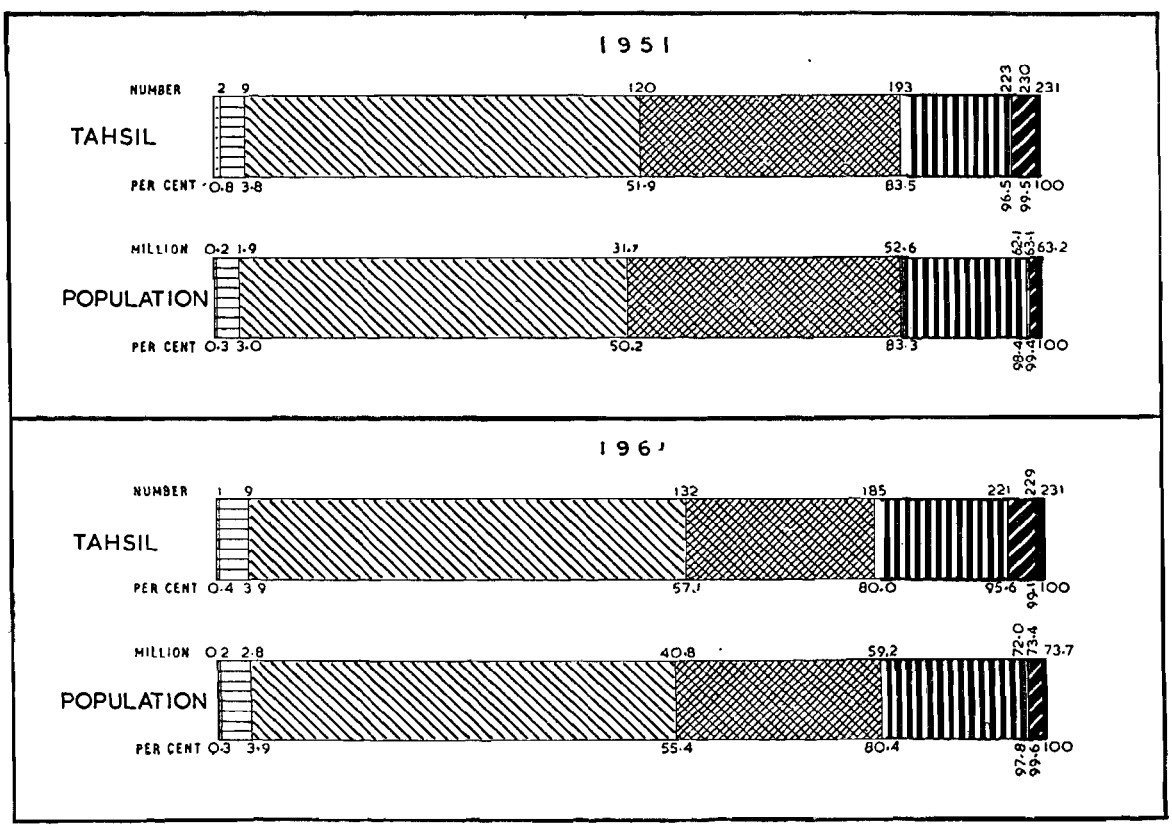
Method

In both the maps all tahsils have been grouped according to their sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) into 7 ranges, 3 above and 4 below 1,000, and hatched in seven graded shades. Those having sex ratio above 1,000 are hatched in red and those below 1,000 in black. The ranges and pattern of hatching in the two maps are identical for direct comparability.

Salient Features

The ratio has remained almost static during 1951-61 at the State level. As against 910 in 1951 it has slightly dipped down to 909 in 1961. Among tahsils, however, the position is different. About half of them have registered a fall, the largest occurring in Unnao (886-832), Robertsganj (966-918) in Mirzapur district, and Rampur (903-858). Others display an upward trend, the greatest rise being in Shahabad (842-1,047) in district Rampur, Pratapnagar (1,201-1,351) in district Tehri Garhwal, and Pauri (1,195-1,261) in district Garhwal.

In three distinct regions, though not without some breaks, ratio has improved since 1951. These are: (1) Himalayan natural division, excluding district Uttar Kashi and tahsil Chakrata (Dehra Dun district); (2) A belt running west-east in the middle of the eastern part

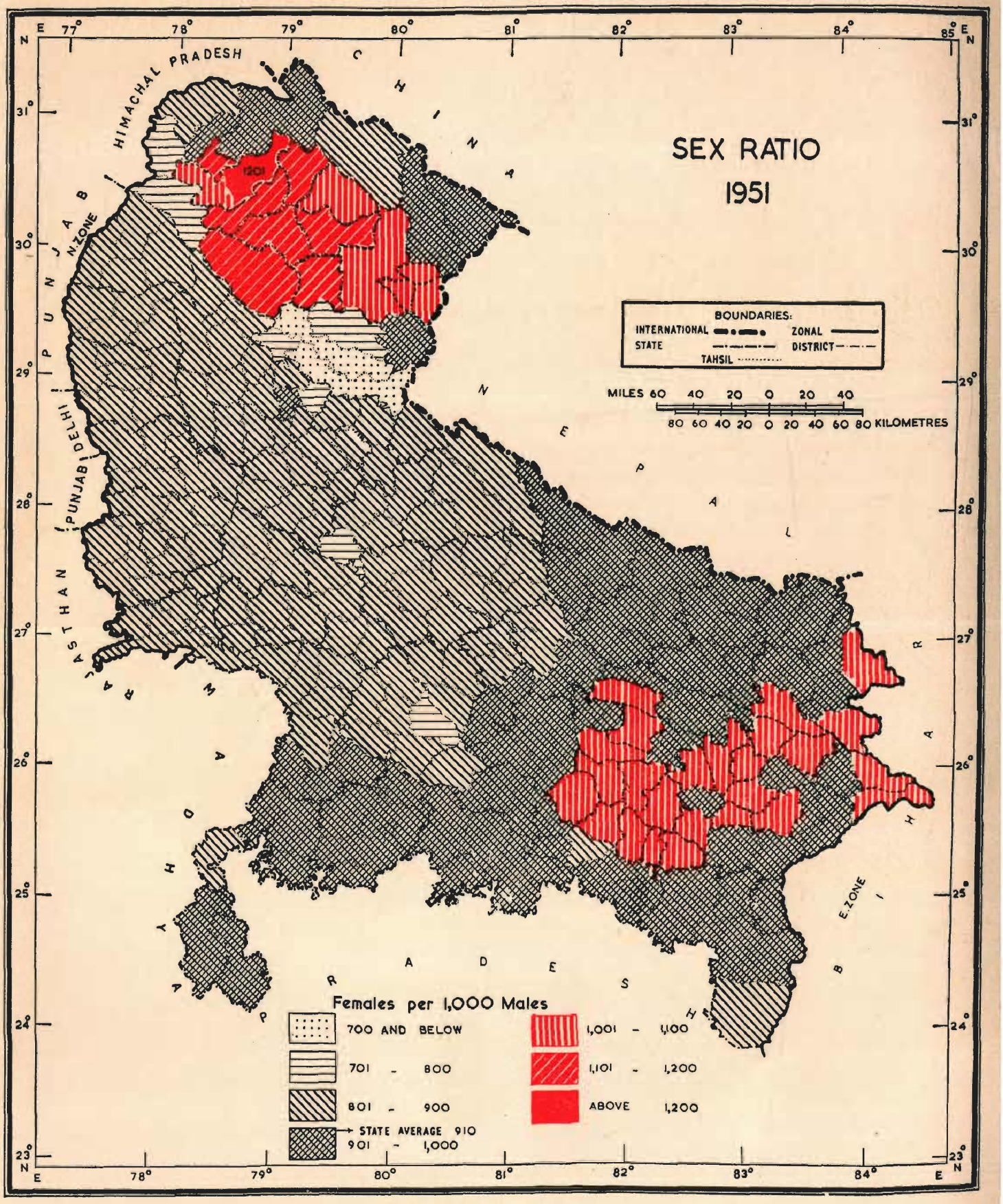


covering districts Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh (excepting tahsil Patti), Jaunpur, Azamgarh (excepting its Sadar tahsil), Ghazipur and tahsils Ramsanehighat (Bara Banki district) and Rasra (Ballia district); and (3) Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* down to tahsil Bindki (Fatehpur district). In the last region, tahsils Roorkee (Saharanpur district), Ghaziabad, Mawana and Hapur in district Meerut, Sikandrabad, Khurja and Anupshahr in district Bulandshahr, Khair in Aligarh district, Mat and Sadabad in Mathura district, Kasganj, Etah and Aliganj in Etah district, Mainpuri and Bhongaon in Mainpuri district, Kaimganj and Farrukhabad in Farrukhabad district, Bharthana in Etawah district and Ghatampur in Kanpur district have, however, shown nominal decreases in sex ratios. In the first two regions sex ratio was already quite high. A noteworthy change has occurred in Shahabad (district Rampur) tahsil which has come out in 1961 as the only tahsil with females outnumbering males in the western part of the State where sex ratio is throughout below the State average. Females have outnumbered males in 1961 in tahsils Champawat (Almora), Musafirkhana and Kadipur in Sultanpur district, Muhammadabad (Azamgarh), Jaunpur, Rasra (Ballia) and Ghazipur, Muhammadabad and Zamania in Ghazipur district.

MAP

UTTAR

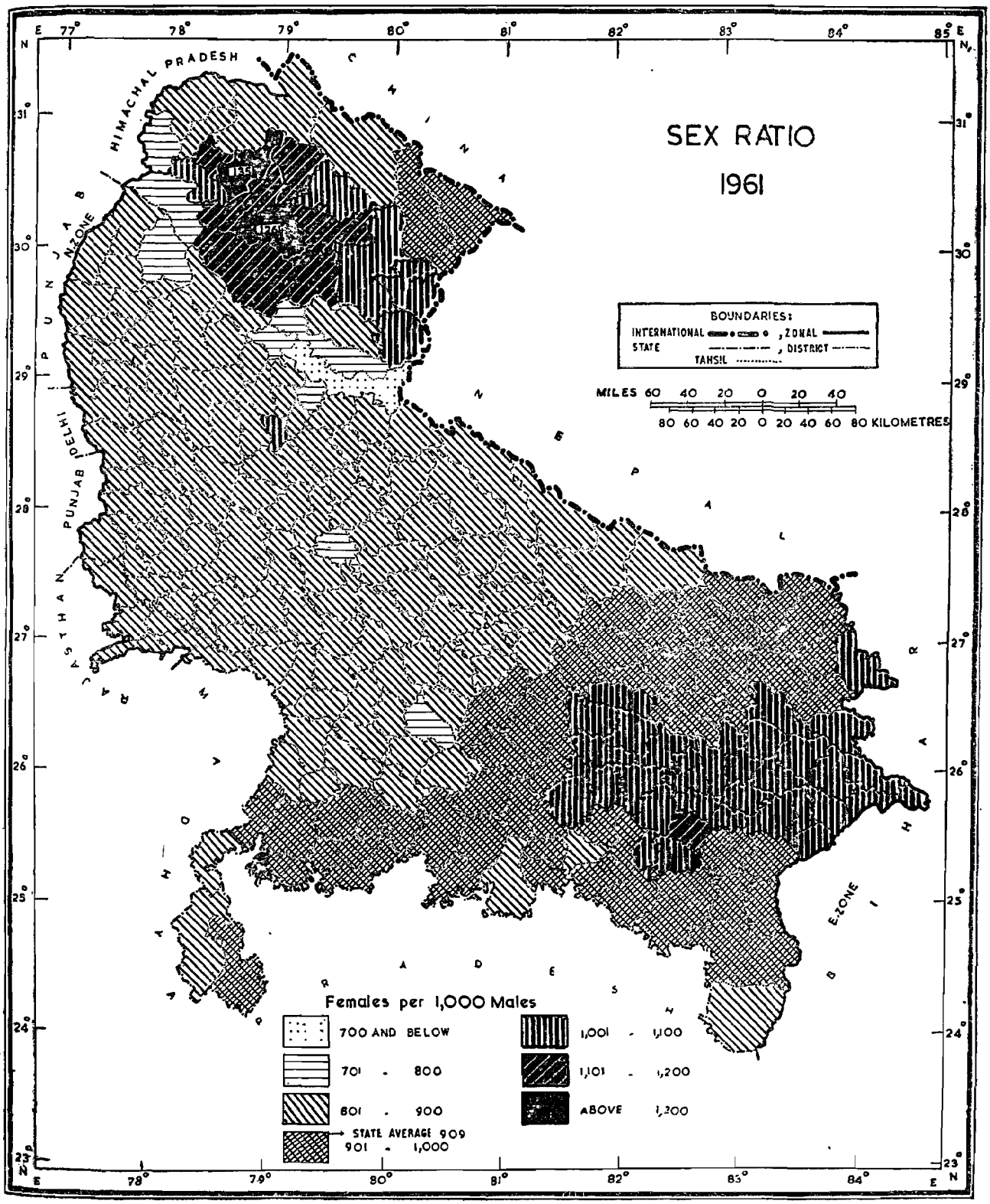
CHANGING PATTERN OF



No. 27

PRADESH

SEX RATIO, 1951-61



MAP No. 28

SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the sex ratio in the rural area of each tahsil in 1961.

Method

The number of females per 1,000 males has been calculated for the rural area of each tahsil and the State as a whole. The tahsils have been hatched according to the ranges in which they fall. Tahsils where females exceed males are shaded in red, others being in black.

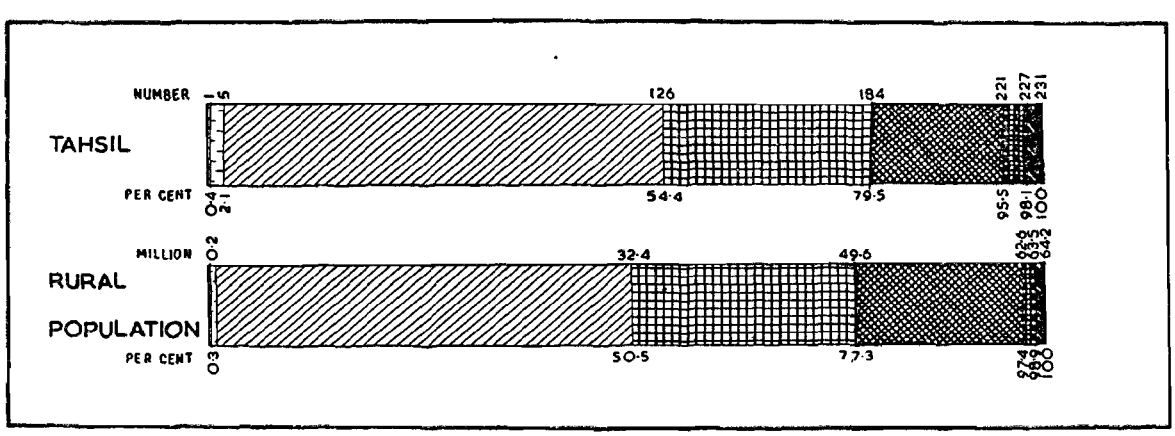
Salient Features

There are 30·9 million females as against 33·4 million males in the rural areas of the State, in the ratio of 924 females to 1,000 males. The sex ratio of the rural areas is, therefore, higher than that of the total population (909). The higher sex ratio of the rural areas is chiefly due to the migration of a larger number of males to the urban areas for work, leaving their families at home.

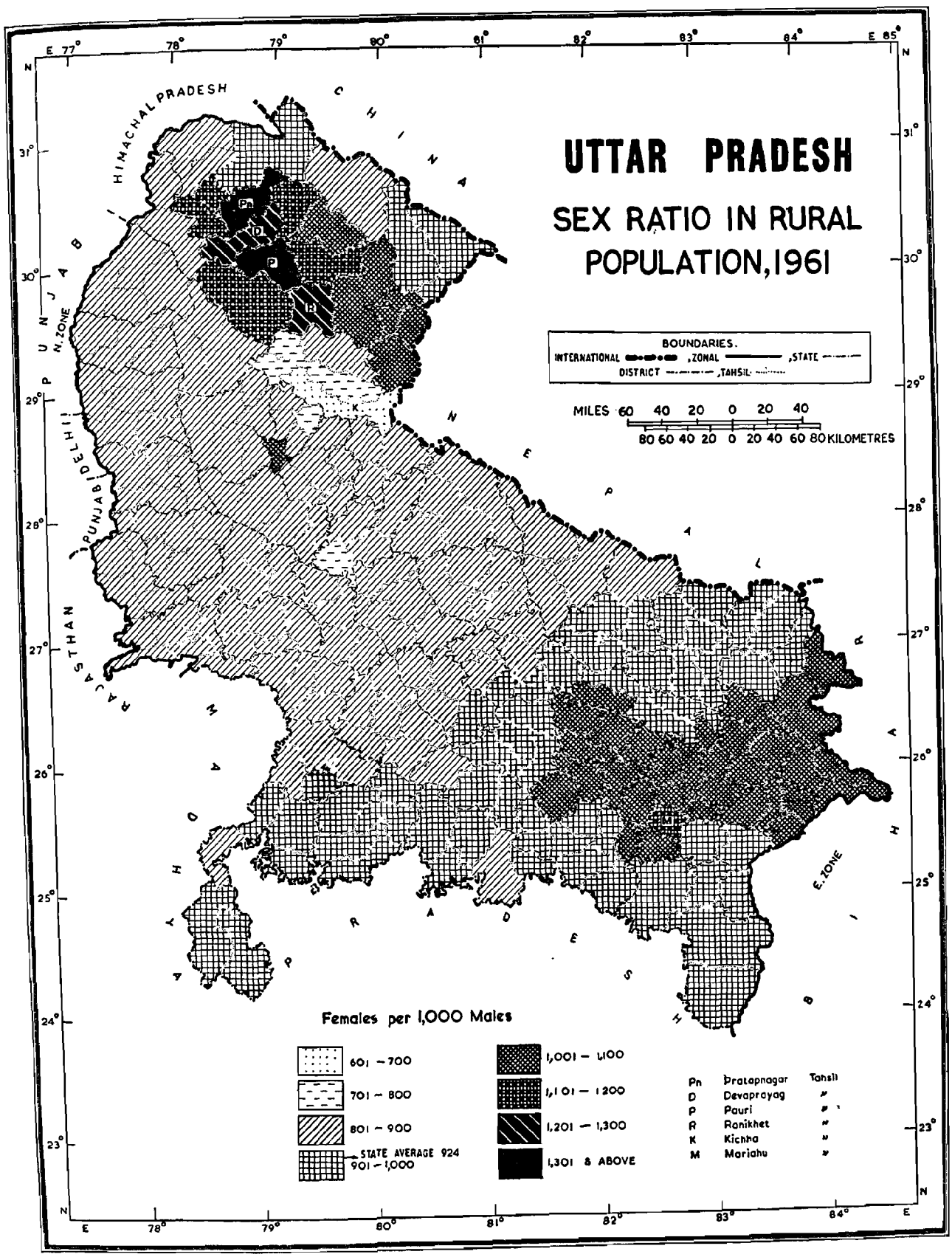
Broadly, the pattern of distribution of sex ratio in rural population is the same as in the total population depicted in Map No. 26. Variations occur only in tahsils which have large urban populations. Tahsils of districts Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora and their adjacent tahsils in Uttarakhand Division on the Himalayas have the highest sex ratios, while the Sub-Himalayan tahsils of Naini Tal district the lowest.

The entire western half of the plains falls within the range 801-900 which covers the majority of tahsils. The sex ratio again shows an increase in the eastern part reaching as high as 1,109 in Mariahu tahsil of Jaunpur district. On the whole, females exceed males in areas covering about 23 per cent of the population of the State.

It is noticeable that sex ratios of the rural population of tahsils Kanpur, Chail, Varanasi and Lucknow are significantly high as compared to those of their total population for the simple reason that the big cities situated therein exert immense pull on the male population of their surrounding rural hinterland. Similarly, both the tahsils of Dehra Dun district fall in the medium sex ratio range of 801-900 due to the continuous pull exerted by the Dehra Dun town-group.



MAP NO. 28


UTTAR PRADESH
SEX RATIO IN RURAL POPULATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES.
INTERNATIONAL ,ZONAL ,STATE
DISTRICT ,TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Females per 1,000 Males
601 – 700
701 – 800
801 – 900
STATE AVERAGE 924
901 – 1,000
1,001 – 1100
1,101 – 1200
1,201 – 1,300
1,301 & ABOVE
Pn Pratapnagar Tahsil
D Devaprayag "
P Pauri "
R Ranikhet "
K Kichha "
M Mariahu "

MAP No. 29

SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

The map depicts the sex ratio in the urban population of each tahsil in 1961.

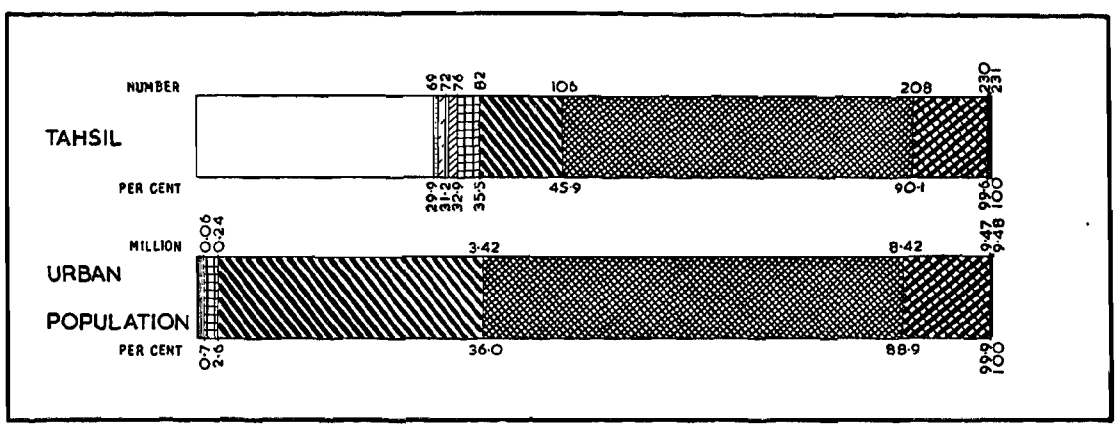
Method

The sex ratio figures, i.e., females per 1,000 males have been calculated for the urban area of each tahsil and the State as a whole. Tahsils have been hatched in different shades according to the ranges in which they fall. The range above 1,000 is hatched in red, while those below in black.

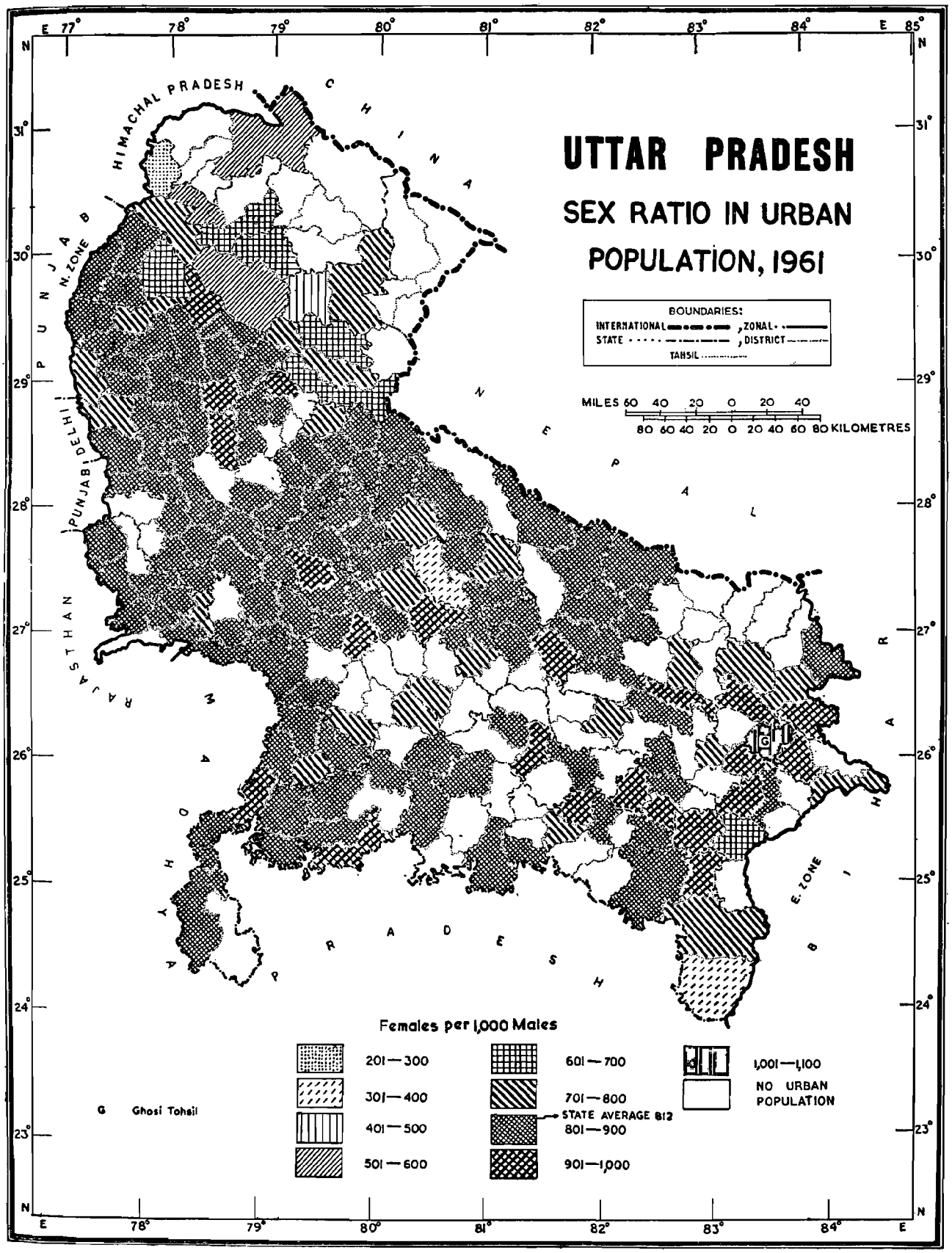
Salient Features

There are 812 females per 1,000 males in the urban areas of the State in 1961. The sex ratio of the urban areas is obviously lower than that of the rural areas (924), for reasons already stated in the note on the previous map.

Out of 231 tahsils in the State, only 162 have urban population. Among them 13 tahsils have sex ratios below 700; 102 tahsils fall in the range 801-900, 24 in the range 701-800, and 22 in the range of 901-1,000. The remaining tahsil Ghosi of district Azamgarh has a ratio exceeding 1,000. The lowest ratio is in tahsil Chakrata (225) of Dehra Dun district where polyandry is known. Tahsil Dudhi (396) of Mirzapur district, Misrikh (397) of Sitapur district, and Ranikhet (487) of Almora district have also quite low sex ratios. On the whole, the sex ratio in the urban population of all the Himalayan tahsils is low as against high ratio obtaining in their rural parts. The ratio is lower than the State average in tahsils Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad and Meerut. It is due to the constant pull exercised by their fast developing cities on the male population of their rural hinterland. In the industrial city of Kanpur the sex ratio is as low as 739.



MAP NO. 29


UTTAR PRADESH
SEX RATIO IN URBAN POPULATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
G Ghosi Tehsil
Females per 1,000 Males
201—300
301—400
401—500
501—600
601—700
701—800
STATE AVERAGE 812
801—900
901—1,000
1,001—1,100
NO URBAN POPULATION

MAP No. 30

SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the age composition of both sexes by Revenue Divisions.

Method

The age structure of males and females has been shown by a pyramid in each Division of the State. The percentages of population in age-groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-44, 45-59 and 60+ of each sex form the horizontal bars of the pyramid. The proportion represented by each bar has been given against it.

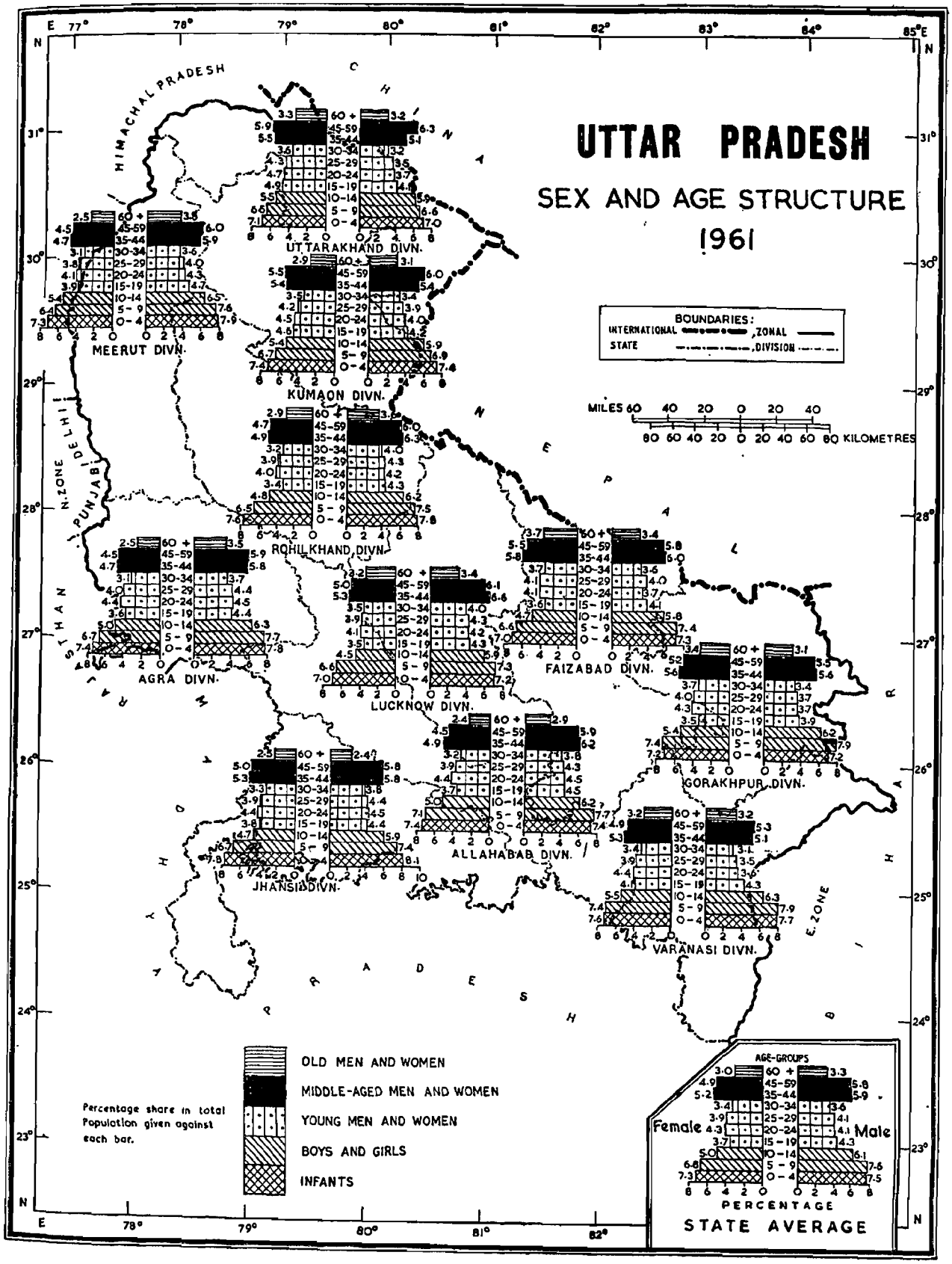
Salient Features

In the total population of the State, 52·4 per cent are males and 47·6 per cent females. The males exceed females in all age-groups except 20-24 in which the proportion of females is 51·1 per cent. This is due to misreporting of ages.

Females do not exceed males in any age-group in any of the Divisions Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow. In Jhansi Division, they slightly outnumber males in the age-group 60 +. In the remaining five Divisions, viz., Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi, they exceed in almost all age-groups beyond the age of 20 years (except age-group 45-59 years). Uttarakhand Division is further marked for more females in the first age-group 0-4. Smaller number of males in the higher working age-groups is indicative of emigration.

Broadly, the largest slice of population, both male and female, falls in the lowest age-group. Males are largest in number in the age-group 5-9 (7·6%) followed by 0-4 (7·5%) group in the State. Their number falls in the successive quinquennial age-groups beyond the group 5-9, and sharply after 10-14. But in the case of females, the highest proportion in the lowest age-group 0-4 is followed by successive age-groups, except 15-19 in which the number is smaller than in 20-24. On the whole, about 2/5ths of males and females are within the age-group 0-14 years. This indicates that the population of the State is of the 'progressive type'. All Divisions, more or less, follow suit, however, with slight deviations. The highest proportion of males is in the age-group 0-4 years in Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra and Jhansi Divisions. It is noticeable that while the figures of males go down successively in all Divisions after the age-group 5-9, Divisions Kumaon, Lucknow, Faizabad, and Gorakhpur in the northern part of the plain have higher proportion in the age-group 25-29 than the preceding age-group and Divisions Meerut, Agra and Jhansi in the west and the south have larger proportion in age-group 20-24 than the preceding one. The two hill Divisions show a considerable ascent in the age-group 45-59, while in the State as a whole this group follows the previous one. The number of females is the largest in the age-group 0-4 everywhere, except in Gorakhpur Division where the next group exceeds it by 0·2 per cent. As in the State, the smaller number of females in the age-group 15-19 distorts the regular descent of pyramids in all Divisions except the two hill Divisions.

MAP NO. 30


UTTAR PRADESH
SEX AND AGE STRUCTURE
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DIVISION
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DELHI
PUNJAB
N.ZONE
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
E.ZONE
UTTARAKHAND DIVN.
MEERUT DIVN.
KUMAON DIVN.
ROHILKHAND DIVN.
AGRA DIVN.
FAIZABAD DIVN.
LUCKNOW DIVN.
GORAKHPUR DIVN.
ALLAHABAD DIVN.
JHANSI DIVN.
VARANASI DIVN.
OLD MEN AND WOMEN
MIDDLE-AGED MEN AND WOMEN
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN
BOYS AND GIRLS
INFANTS
Percentage share in total Population given against each bar.
AGE-GROUPS
Female
Male
PERCENTAGE
STATE AVERAGE

MAP No. 31

YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

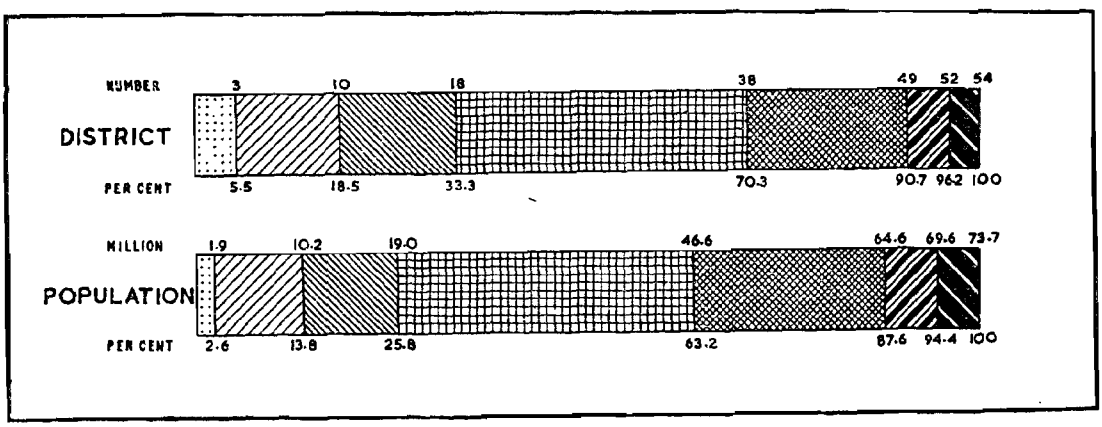
The map depicts by districts the proportion of population in the age-group 5-14 years which has been treated to indicate the youthfulness of its population.

Method

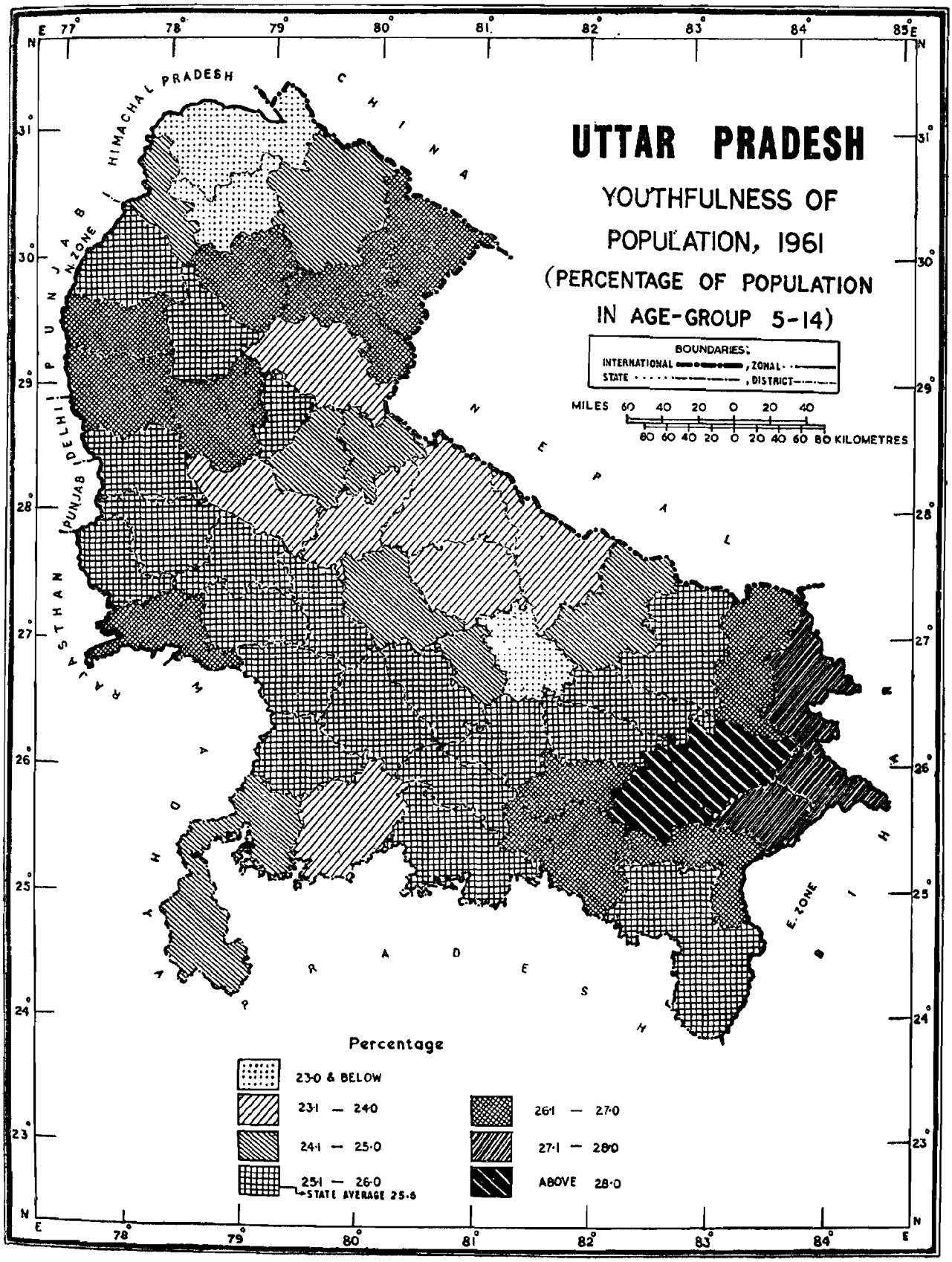
The percentages of population in age-group 5-14 years of all districts have been grouped into 7 ranges and the districts have been hatched accordingly.

Salient Features

Out of the total population of 73·7 million in the State, 18·9 million (25·6 per cent) fall in the age-group 5-14. The district figures range between 19·9 per cent (Uttar Kashi) and 28·3 per cent (Azamgarh). The cluster of densely populated districts Azamgarh (28·3), Jaunpur (28·1), Ballia (28·0), Ghazipur (27·9), and Deoria (27·1) in the East Plain has the greatest youthfulness of population. Besides Uttar Kashi, it is low in the adjoining districts Tehri Garhwal and Dehra Dun, in the northern half of the middle part of the State and in districts Jhansi and Hamirpur in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Other districts, mostly on the banks of the rivers Ganga and Yamuna, have a medium proportion ranging between 25·0-27·0 per cent.



MAP NO. 31


UTTAR PRADESH
YOUTHFULNESS OF POPULATION, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 5-14)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
E. ZONE
Percentage
23·0 & BELOW
23·1 — 24·0
24·1 — 25·0
25·1 — 26·0
STATE AVERAGE 25·6
26·1 — 27·0
27·1 — 28·0
ABOVE 28·0

MAP No. 32

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to depict the potential working force in the male population in the districts of the State for 1961.

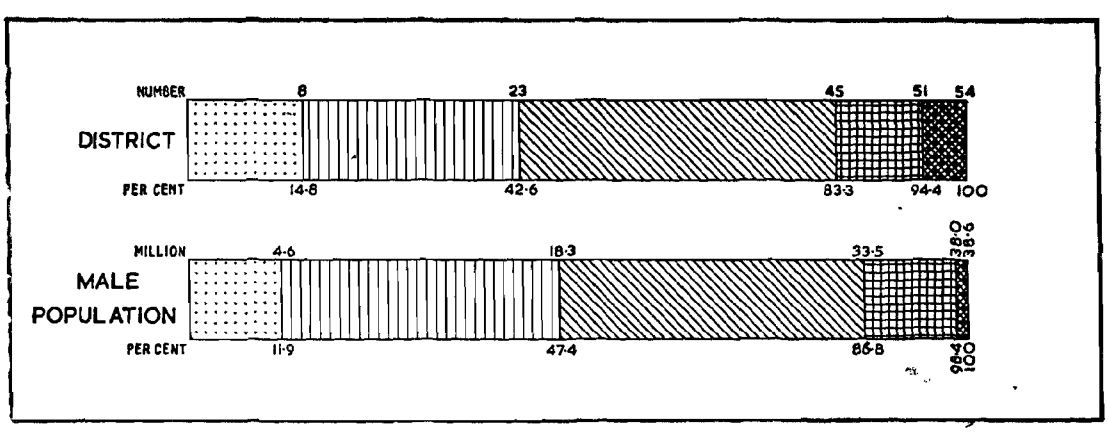
Method

Total male population of each district has been shown by a pi-graph and the male population of age-group 15-59 years has been shown by a proportionate sector in it. The remaining portion in each district outside the circle has been shaded according to the range of the percentage figures of males in the working age-group to total males. Actual percentage values have also been written against the shaded sectors.

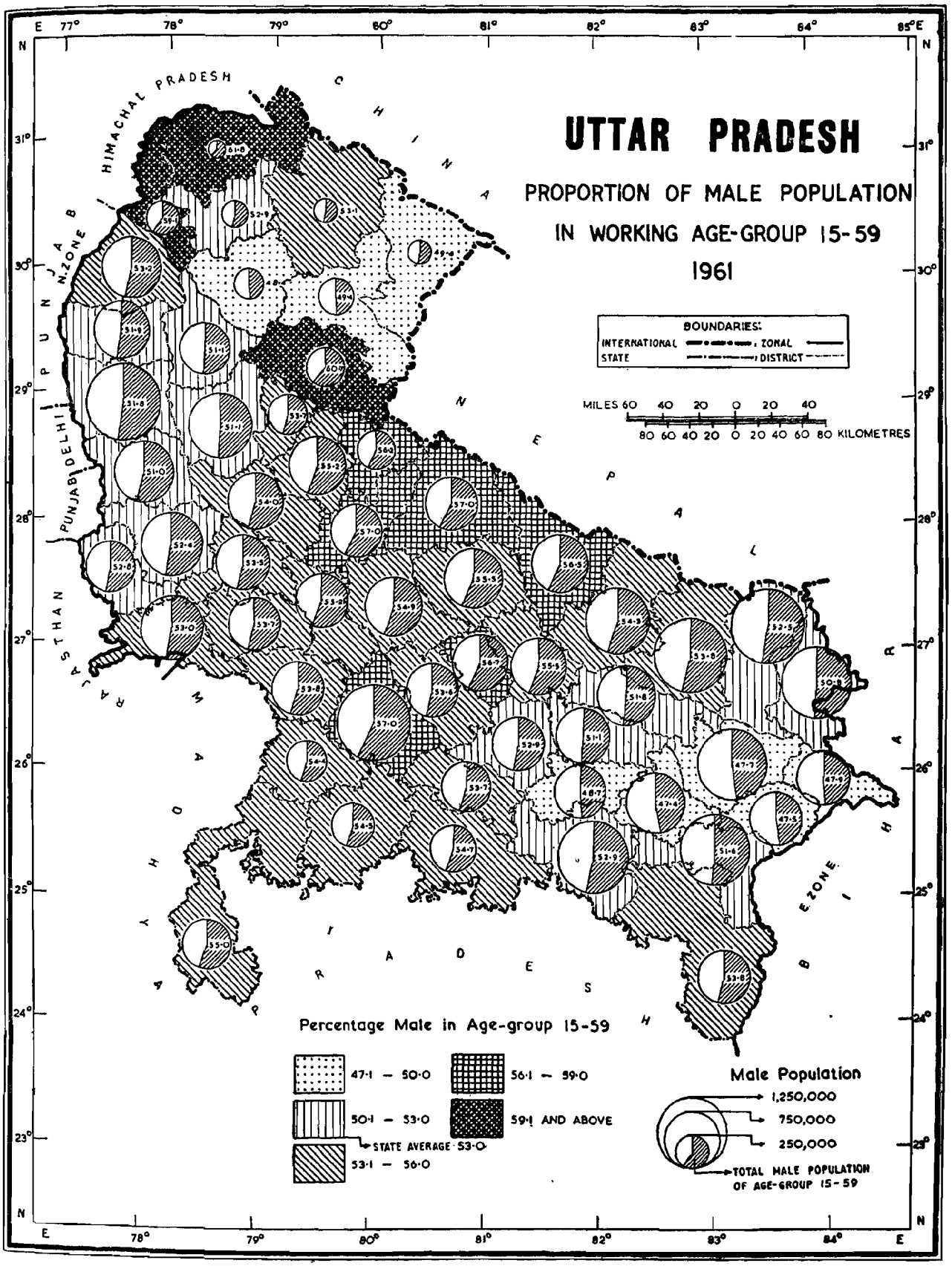
Salient Features

Out of the 38·6 million total male population of the State 20·5 million, or 53·04 per cent, are in the working age-group 15-59 years. The proportion is very high (above 59 per cent) in districts Uttar Kashi, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun of the Himalayan and the Sub-Himalayan West natural divisions. In the latter two districts, there has been a large-scale inmigration during the last decade. In Uttar Kashi, considering its very small population, influx is greater than in other districts of the Himalayan natural division. For the same reason Kanpur and Lucknow districts are also high up. Other districts having high ratios are the *Tarai* districts.

Districts Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia and Pratapgarh in the east and Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora in the north have less than half of their male population in the working age-group, to some extent as a result of emigration of males of this age-group to other places for jobs. Districts in the western part of the State and those surrounding the belt of the lowest proportion in the east are also below the State average. In the middle and the southern parts of the State, the proportion of population in the working age-group is close to the State average.



MAP NO. 32


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION
IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
CHINA
NEPAL
Percentage Male in Age-group 15-59
47·1 – 50·0
50·1 – 53·0
STATE AVERAGE 53·0
53·1 – 56·0
56·1 – 59·0
59·1 AND ABOVE
Male Population
1,250,000
750,000
250,000
TOTAL MALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59

MAP No. 33

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the potential working force in the female population of each district of the State.

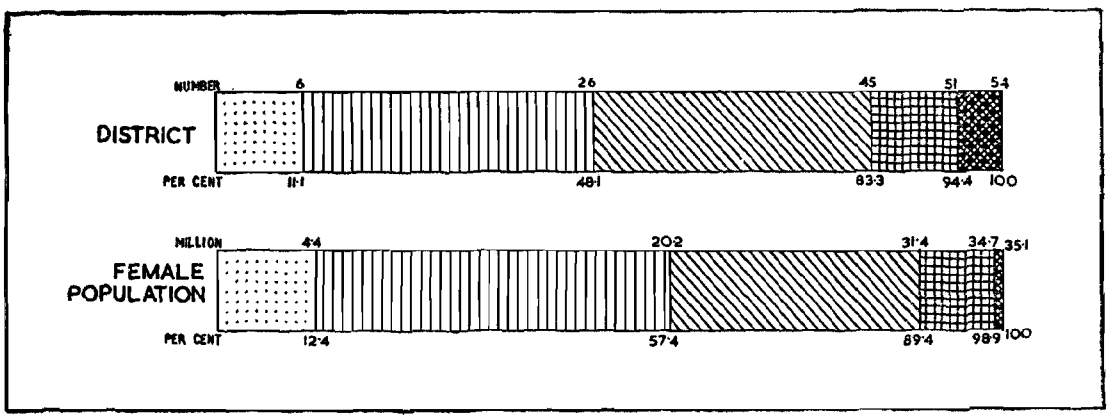
Method

The method of depiction is the same as of the preceding map.

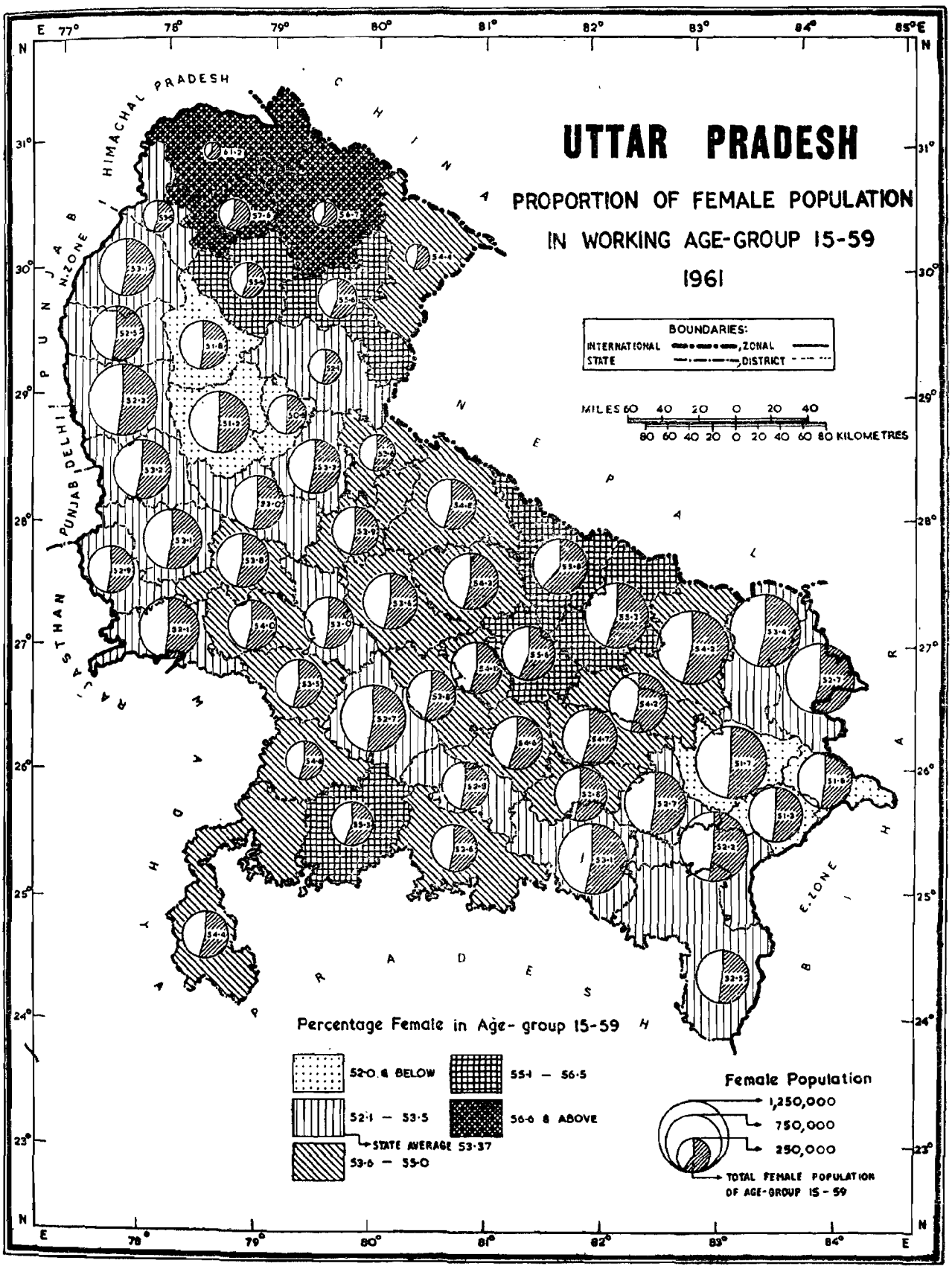
Salient Features

Female population of the State is 35·1 million, out of which 18·7 million, or 53·4 per cent, fall within the age-group 15-59. District Uttar Kashi (61·2) has the highest proportion of its female population within this age-group. It is followed, with a large gap, by its neighbours Tehri Garhwal (57·6) and Chamoli (56·7) districts. There are three distinct clusters where the proportion is more than the State average, i.e., (1) the Himalayan (excluding Dehra Dun), (2) districts to the north of the Ganga in the central and middle part of the State extending up to the Nepal border and (3) the southern districts from Etah to Banda. The last two clusters are separated only by the narrow *Doab* belt. Most of the districts of the West and the East Plains have lower proportions. Rampur district (50·5) falls at the bottom, followed by Moradabad (51·2), Ghazipur (51·3) and Azamgarh (51·7).

A comparison of this map with the preceding map relating to males reveals some significant differences. District Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Kanpur with high proportions of males in the working age-group, have on the contrary low proportions of females. On the other hand, districts Pithoragarh, Garhwal and Almora which form a depression in the previous map are elevated in this map. This confirms the large emigration of males of the working age-group for employment.



MAP NO. 33


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION
IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Percentage Female in Age-group 15-59
52·0 & BELOW
52·1 — 53·5
STATE AVERAGE 53·37
53·6 — 55·0
55·1 — 56·5
56·6 & ABOVE
Female Population
1,250,000
750,000
250,000
TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15 - 59

MAP No. 34

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

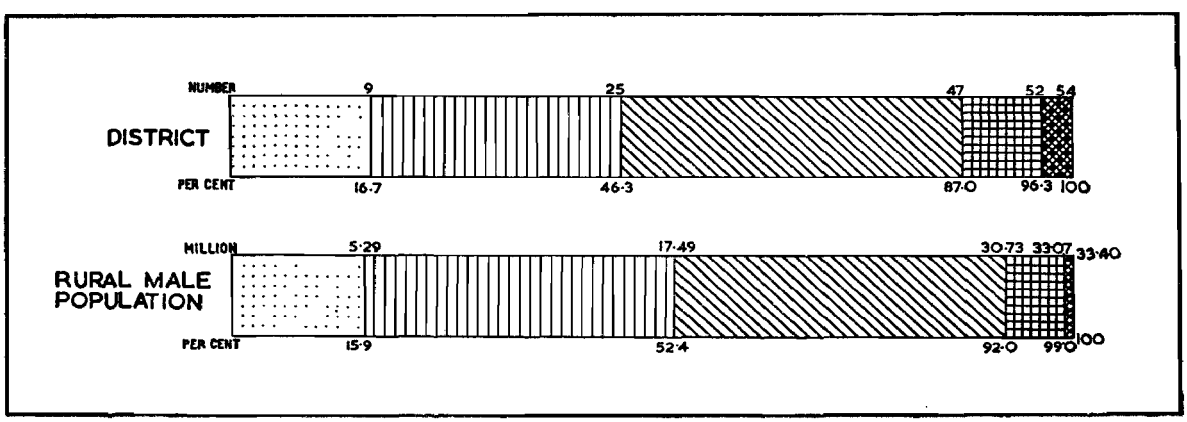
This map is aimed to show the available working force in the rural male population of each district of the State.

Method

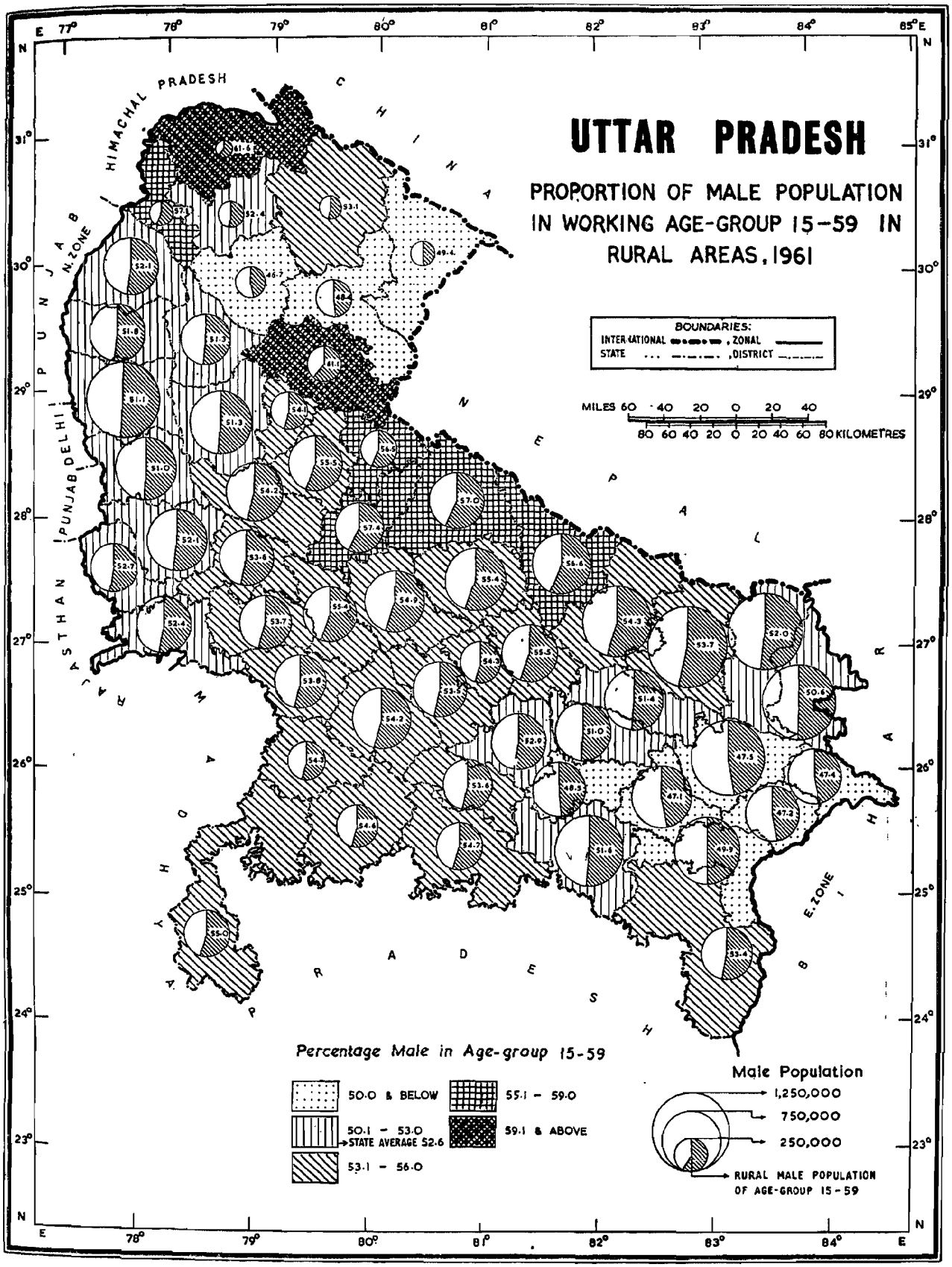
It has been prepared according to the same technique as adopted in the previous two maps.

Salient Features

In the State 52·6 per cent of the 33·4 million rural male population falls within the working age-group of 15-59 years. Districts Uttar Kashi (61·6) and Naini Tal (61·1) have very high proportions of their population within this age-group. Next come the middle *Tarai* districts and Dehra Dun. Of the 54 districts, 31 have values above the State average. Most of them are situated in the middle and the southern parts of the State, forming a compact block separating the two blocks of lower percentages on its either sides. These 31 districts comprise 51 per cent of the rural male population of the State. It appears that the proportion of males in the working age-group is inversely correlated with the density of population. The lowest proportion is, however, in Garhwal (46·7) district. Another 8 districts—5 in the East Plain, 2 (Pithoragarh and Almora) in Himalayan Hills, and one (Pratapgarh) in the Central Plain also have less than 50 per cent males in this age-group.



MAP NO. 34


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15–59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Percentage Male in Age-group 15-59
50·0 & BELOW
50·1 – 53·0
STATE AVERAGE 52·6
53·1 – 56·0
55·1 – 59·0
59·1 & ABOVE
Male Population
1,250,000
750,000
250,000
RURAL MALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59

MAP No. 35

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

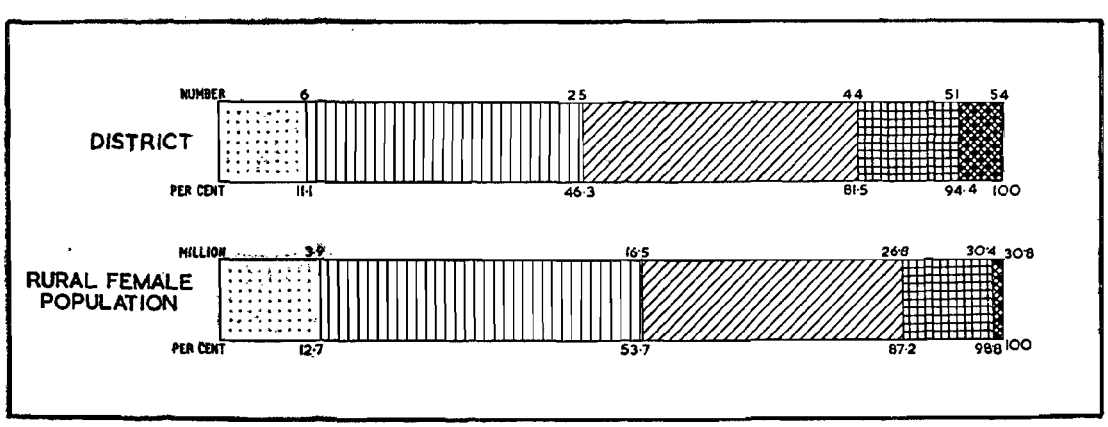
This map depicts the proportion of female potential working force to the total female population in the rural areas of districts in 1961.

Method

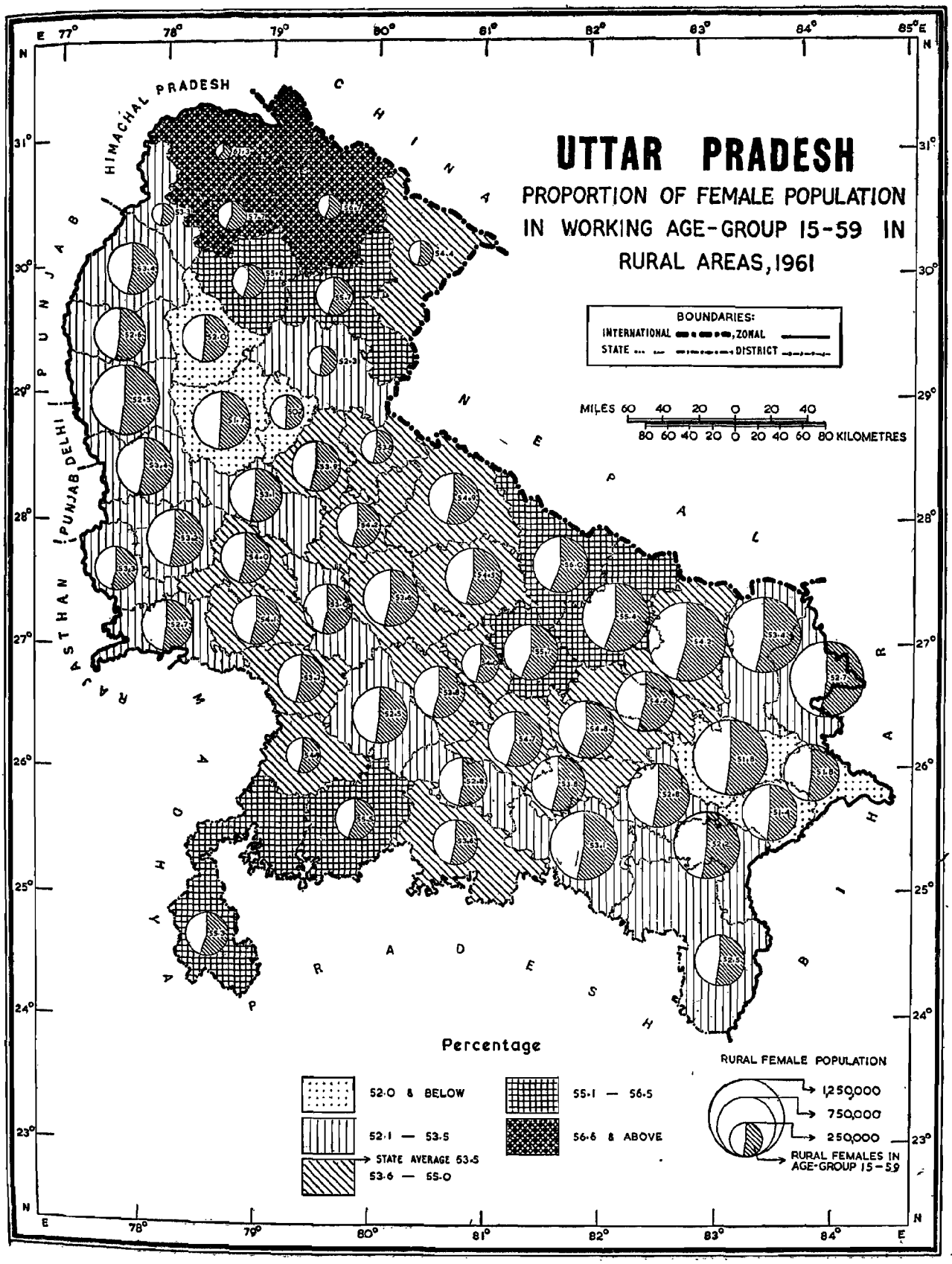
It has been prepared according to the same technique as the preceding three maps.

Salient Features

There are 30·9 million females in the rural areas of the State, out of whom 16·5 million, i.e., 53·5 per cent are of ages 15-59 years. The trend depicted in this map closely resembles that of Map No. 33. The highest proportion of females in the working age-group is in the rural areas of Uttar Kashi district (61·3) followed by Tehri Garhwal (57·7), Chamoli (56·7), Bahraich (56·0), Almora (55·7) and Bara Banki (55·7). Rampur district (50·7) is at the bottom preceded by Ghazipur (51·4) and Moradabad (51·7).



MAP NO. 35


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
Percentage
52·0 & BELOW
52·1 — 53·5
STATE AVERAGE 53·5
53·6 — 55·0
55·1 — 56·5
56·6 & ABOVE
RURAL FEMALE POPULATION
1,250,000
750,000
250,000
RURAL FEMALES IN AGE-GROUP 15-59

MAP No. 36

PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

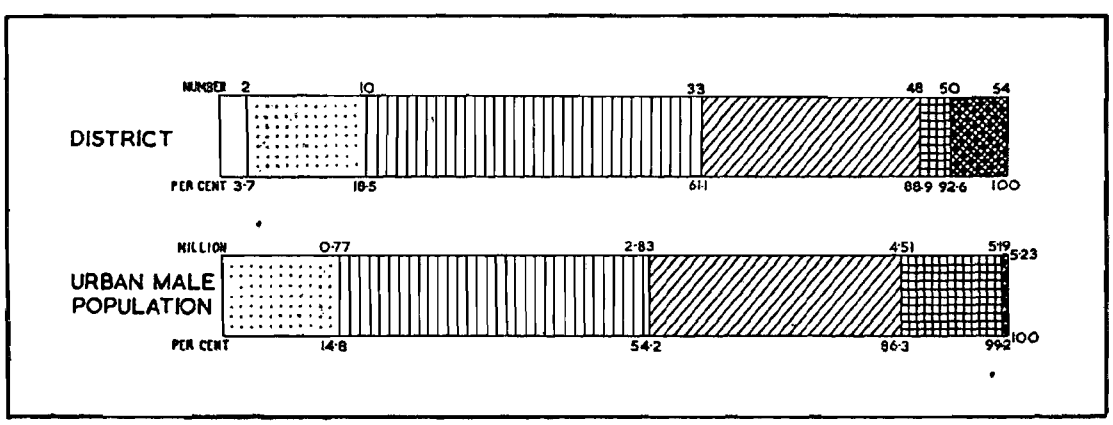
This map exhibits the potential male working force in the male population of the urban areas of each district of the State.

Method

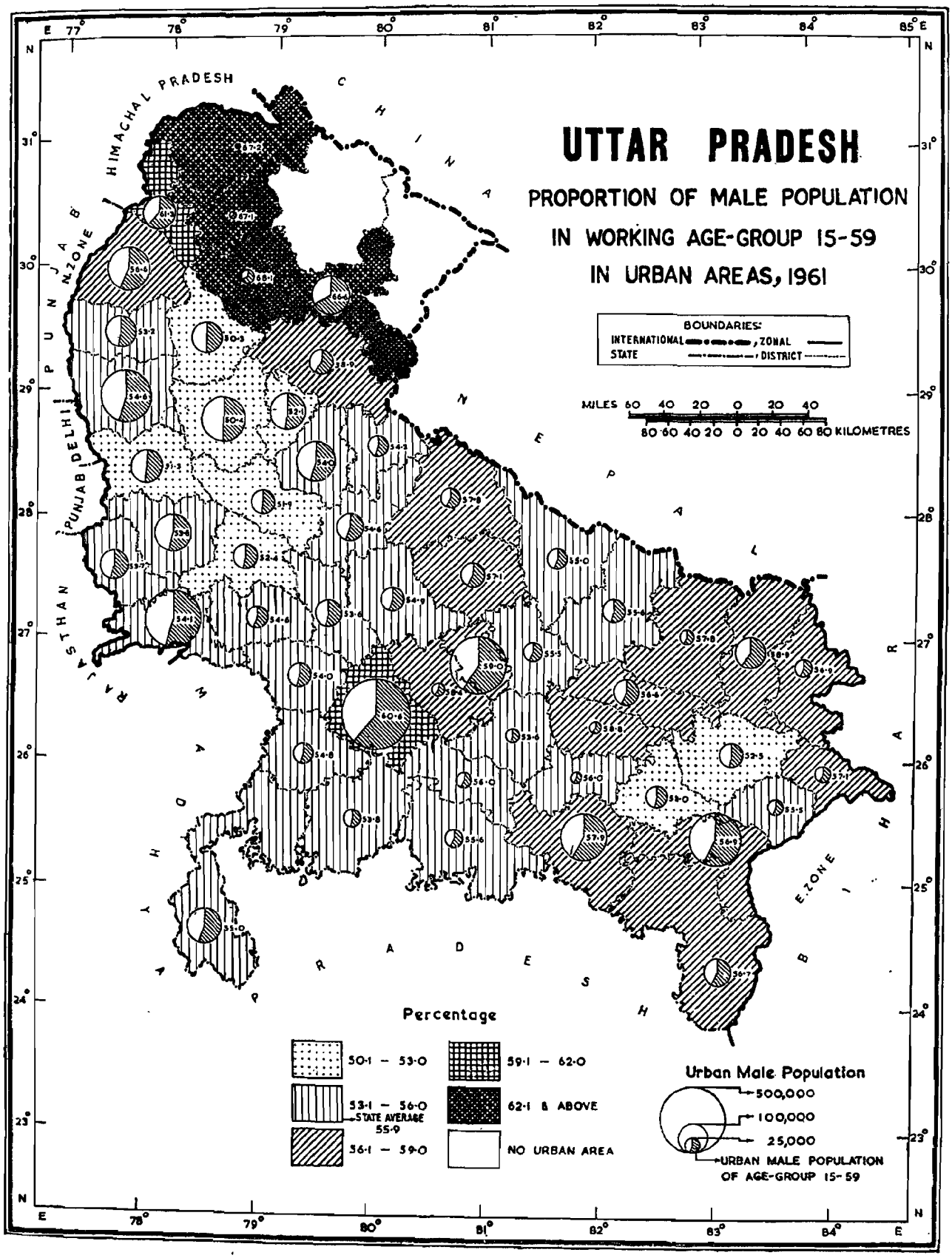
It has been prepared on the same lines as the preceding four maps.

Salient Features

Out of the male population of 5·2 million in the urban areas of the State, 2·9 million or 55·9 per cent are in the age-group 15-59 years. The districtwise percentages range between 68·1 in Garhwal and 50·3 in its neighbouring district Bijnor. Besides Garhwal, three districts, namely, Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Almora of the Himalayan Hills have percentages of over 66. After these come districts Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Lucknow and Naini Tal where the immigration is greatest among all the districts of the State. 15 other districts, 12 of them in the Central and the East Plains, 2 (Saharanpur and Kheri) in the West Plain and one (Mirzapur) in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, are also above the State average. On the whole, the districts of the West Plain show the lowest proportions of their urban male population in this working age-group. It is noticeable that in the East Plain where most of the districts fall in the medium range, districts Azamgarh (52·5) and Jaunpur (53·0) have consistently low proportions in their towns as is the case with their rural areas.



MAP NO. 36


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF MALE POPULATION
IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
CHINA
NEPAL
Percentage
50·1 – 53·0
53·1 – 56·0
STATE AVERAGE 55·9
56·1 – 59·0
59·1 – 62·0
62·1 & ABOVE
NO URBAN AREA
Urban Male Population
500,000
100,000
25,000
URBAN MALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59

MAP No. 37

PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59 IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

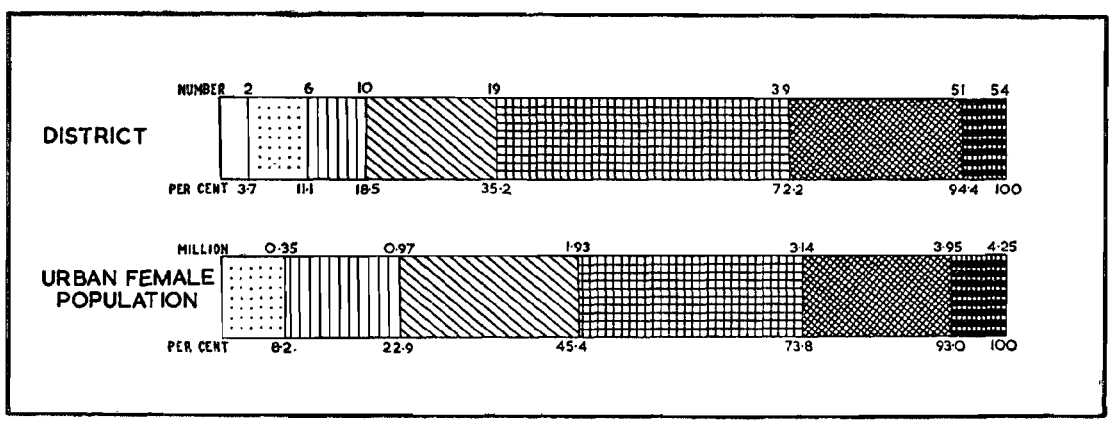
This map shows the total available working force in the female population of the urban areas of each district of the State.

Method

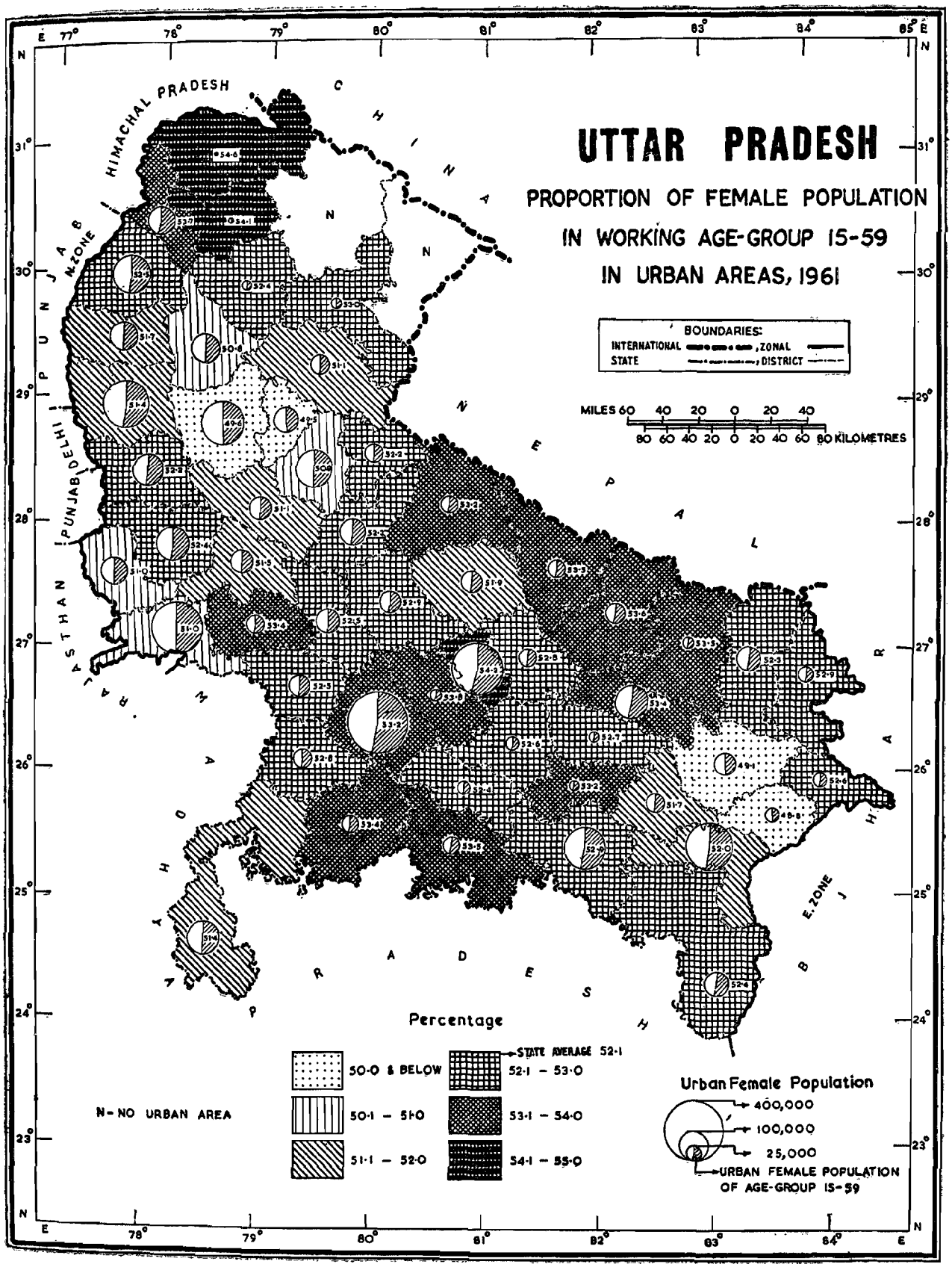
The mode of preparation is analogous to that of the preceding five maps.

Salient Features

About 52·1 per cent of the 4·2 million females in the urban areas of the State belong to the age-group 15-59 years. The overall disparity in the district figures is not high. The highest percentage ratio is 54·6 in Uttar Kashi district and the lowest 48·8 in Ghazipur district. Uttar Kashi is followed by Lucknow, Tehri Garhwal, Unnao and Dehra Dun districts, whereas Ghazipur is preceded by Azamgarh, Rampur, Moradabad and Bijnor districts. Two-thirds of the districts have percentage above the State average. Of the remaining one-third, 10 fall in the West Plain, 4 in the East Plain, one (Naini Tal) in the Himalayan Hills, one (Sitapur) in the Central Plain, and one (Jhansi) in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau.



MAP NO. 37


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF FEMALE POPULATION
IN WORKING AGE-GROUP 15-59
IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
CHINA
NEPAL
Percentage
50·0 & BELOW
50·1 – 51·0
51·1 – 52·0
STATE AVERAGE 52·1
52·1 – 53·0
53·1 – 54·0
54·1 – 55·0
N – NO URBAN AREA
Urban Female Population
400,000
100,000
25,000
URBAN FEMALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59

MAP No. 38

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map exhibits by districts the ratio between the population living in the rural and urban areas in 1961 and also the proportion of urban population in large and small towns.

Method

Total population of each district has been shown by a circle divided in sectors in proportion to its rural and urban population components. The sector representing the urban part has been further divided into two, depicting the urban population in large (having population above 20,000) and small (below 20,000) towns.

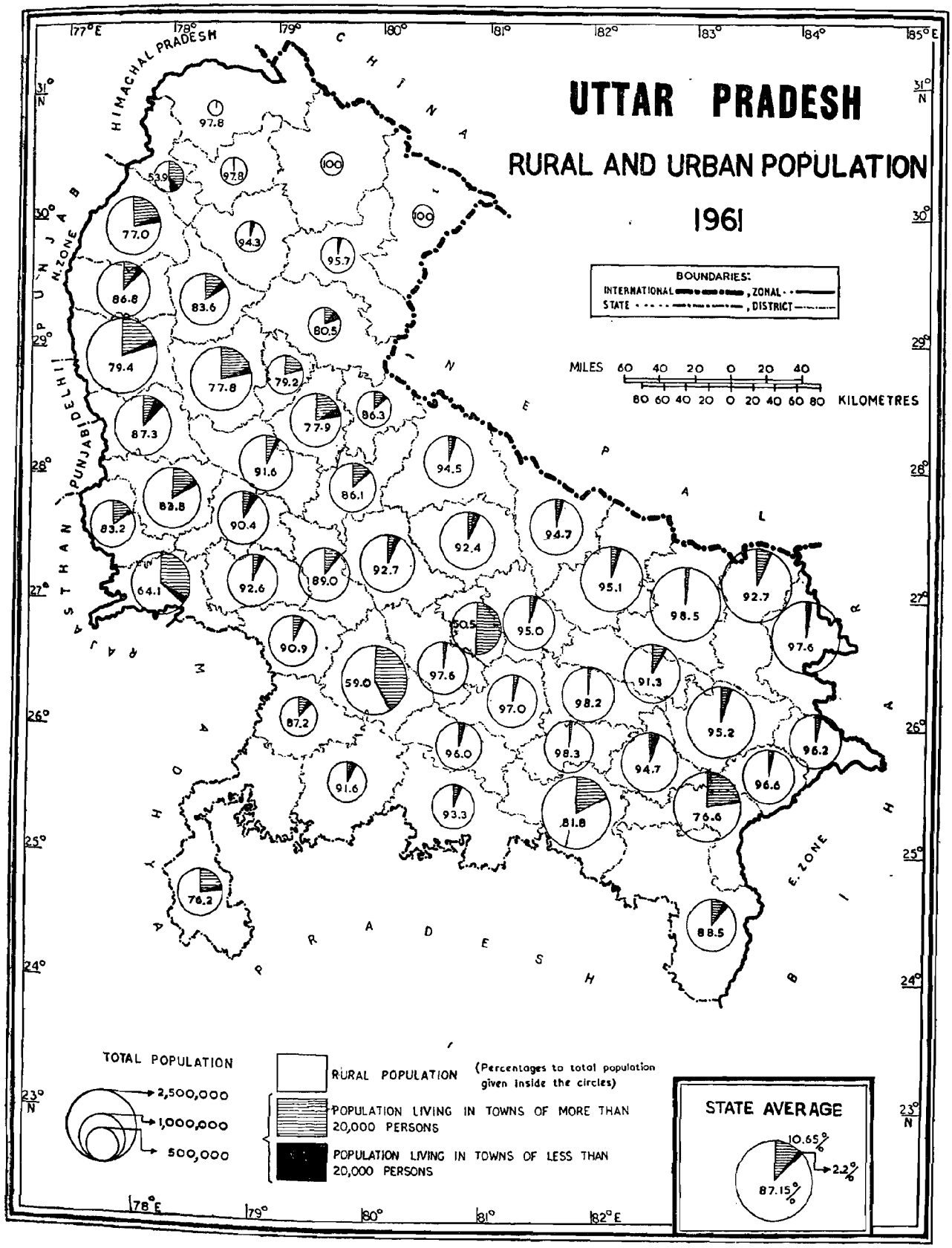
Salient Features

Out of the 73·75 million inhabitants in the State in 1961, 64·27 million (87·1 per cent) are classed as rural and the remaining 9·48 million (12·9 per cent) as urban.

The State being primarily agrarian, the proportion of its urban population (12·9 per cent) is less than that of the country as a whole (18·0 per cent). Two districts, namely, Chamoli, and Pithoragarh in the Himalayan region have no urban area at all. Urban population is below two per cent in three districts, namely, Basti (1·5), Pratapgarh (1·7) and Sultanpur (1·8). The proportion of urban population is the highest in the small district of Lucknow (49·5 per cent) followed by districts Dehra Dun (46·1), Kanpur (41·0) and Agra (35·9). Though in absolute numbers, Kanpur district has the largest urban population amongst districts, it stands third in terms of its proportionate urban population. In 19 districts only the proportion of their urban population is higher than the State average. Amongst them 15 have a city each of population over 1 lakh. The remaining four are Naini Tal, Bijnor, Pilibhit and Muzaffarnagar. The first three of these are in the Sub-Himalaya West and the last in the upper Ganga-Yamuna *Doab*. The western part of the State is more urbanized than the eastern. In no district of the three western-most Divisions, i.e., Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra, does the percentage of urban population fall below 7·4 (Mainpuri).

In the four hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, there is not a single large town of population over 20,000. On the other hand, districts Unnao, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Basti in the Central and the East Plains have only one town each with population between 20,000-40,000. Districts Etah, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Bara Banki and Deoria have major proportion of their urban population in small towns. In districts Naini Tal, Bulandshahr, Mainpuri, Etawah, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Banda and Hardoi also, small towns account for more than one-third of their total urban populations. At the other end is district Kanpur in which the only small town of Pukhrayan has even less than 1 per cent of its urban population. Kanpur town-group has not allowed the development of smaller towns in the district. Those coming up in its close vicinity get merged with it. Lucknow is not much different.

MAP NO. 38


UTTAR PRADESH
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
97.8
53.9
97.8
100
100
77.0
94.3
95.7
86.8
83.6
80.5
79.4
77.8
79.2
77.9
86.3
87.3
91.6
94.5
86.1
82.8
83.2
90.4
94.7
92.4
64.1
92.6
89.0
92.7
95.1
98.5
92.7
97.6
90.9
50.5
95.0
59.0
97.6
91.3
97.0
98.2
87.2
95.2
96.2
96.0
98.3
94.7
96.6
91.6
93.3
81.8
76.6
76.2
88.5
TOTAL POPULATION
2,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
RURAL POPULATION
(Percentages to total population given inside the circles)
POPULATION LIVING IN TOWNS OF MORE THAN 20,000 PERSONS
POPULATION LIVING IN TOWNS OF LESS THAN 20,000 PERSONS
STATE AVERAGE
10.65%
2.2%
87.15%

MAP No. 39

PROGRESS OF URBANISATION, 1901-61

Purpose

The map shows changes in urban population by different size-classes of towns in each district of the State.

Method

Seven histograms proportionate to urban population for the seven decennial years have been drawn in each district. They have been divided horizontally into parts denoting the population in (i) class I towns (population over 100,000), (ii) class II towns (population 50,000-99,999), (iii) class III towns (population 20,000-49,999), and (iv) towns of classes IV, V & VI, lumped together (population less than 20,000). These parts have also been hatched to depict the class they represent. The absolute figures of urban population (in thousands) have also been given on top of each bar.

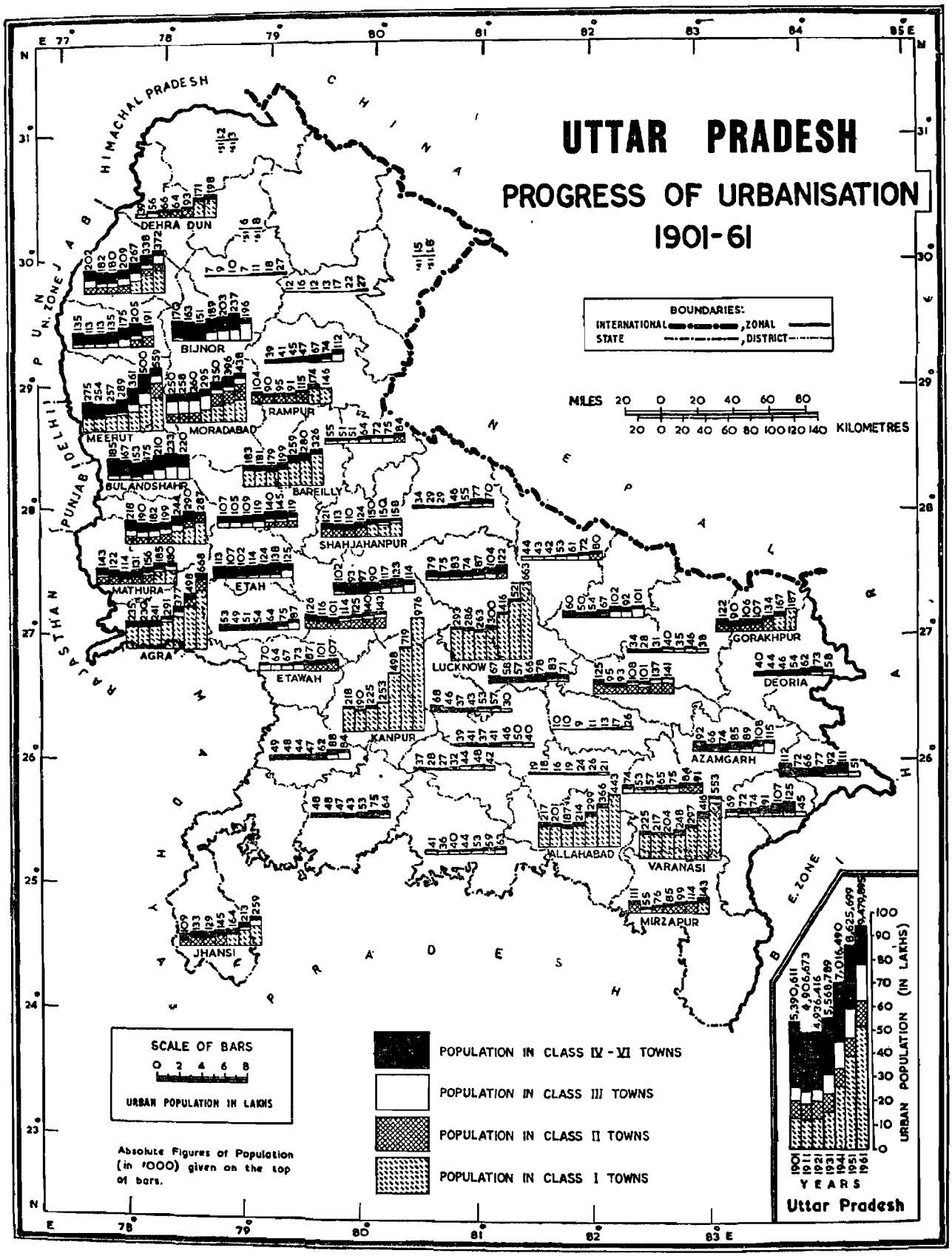
Salient Features

The urban population of the State has increased by 75·9 per cent, from 5·4 million to 9·5 million, during 1901-61. The increase would have been still higher, but for the change in the definition of urban area in 1961, due to which a large number of towns existing in 1951 have been declassified as rural in 1961. Except for the years 1911 and 1921 which registered decline due to the unprecedented epidemics and famines, the growth of population in urban areas of the State has been steadily rising. It has increased fourfold in class I towns, by 48 per cent in class II towns and by 156·4 per cent in class III towns. Towns of classes IV, V and VI have shown a decrease by 40·5 per cent. The population of these towns remained almost static during 1901-51. The entire decrease occurred in 1961 because of the declassification of 222 towns of 1951.

The trend in most of the districts is almost similar to that in the State. Total urban population fell in 1911 in all districts except those in the northern Himalayan division, Jhansi in the Hills and Plateau and Moradabad and Rae Bareli in the Plain. It continued rising after 1921 in most of the districts. But in Rampur, Dehra Dun, Hamirpur, Sitapur and Hardoi it had a decline in 1931 ; in Basti and Faizabad it had dipped low in 1941 ; in Gonda alone there was a decline between 1941-1951. The declassification of a large number of towns in 1961 due to non-fulfilment of new urban conditions has resulted in the decline of urban population in many districts. The sharpest fall occurred in Ballia and Ghazipur districts in the extreme east, where the urban population in 1961 has come to be lower than in 1901.

Among the big towns, the growth has been the fastest in Kanpur. It has registered a phenomenal increase of over 5 times, from 197,170 in 1901 to 971,062 in 1961, in the course of 60 years. It was 3rd after Lucknow and Varanasi in 1901, but in 1961 it is on the top. Besides these three cities, four others, namely, Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly and Meerut have also been class I throughout the 6 decades. Moradabad became a class I city in 1931 ; Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Jhansi in 1941 ; Gorakhpur, Dehra Dun, Rampur and Mathura in 1951 and Mirzapur in 1961.

MAP NO. 39


UTTAR PRADESH
PROGRESS OF URBANISATION
1901-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 20 0 20 40 60 80
20 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
DEHRA DUN
BIJNOR
RAMPUR
MORADABAD
MEERUT
BULANDSHAHR
BAREILLY
SHAHJAHANPUR
MATHURA
ETAH
AGRA
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW
KANPUR
GORAKHPUR
DEORIA
AZAMGARH
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
MIRZAPUR
JHANSI
SCALE OF BARS
0 2 4 6 8
URBAN POPULATION IN LAKHS
Absolute Figures of Population (in '000) given on the top of bars.
POPULATION IN CLASS IV - VI TOWNS
POPULATION IN CLASS III TOWNS
POPULATION IN CLASS II TOWNS
POPULATION IN CLASS I TOWNS
URBAN POPULATION (IN LAKHS)
YEARS
1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961
5,390,611
4,905,673
4,936,416
5,568,789
7,016,490
8,625,699
9,479,865
Uttar Pradesh

MAP No. 40

DEGREE OF URBANISATION, 1961

Purpose

This map attempts to mark the concentration of towns and the extent of their influence in surrounding areas.

Method

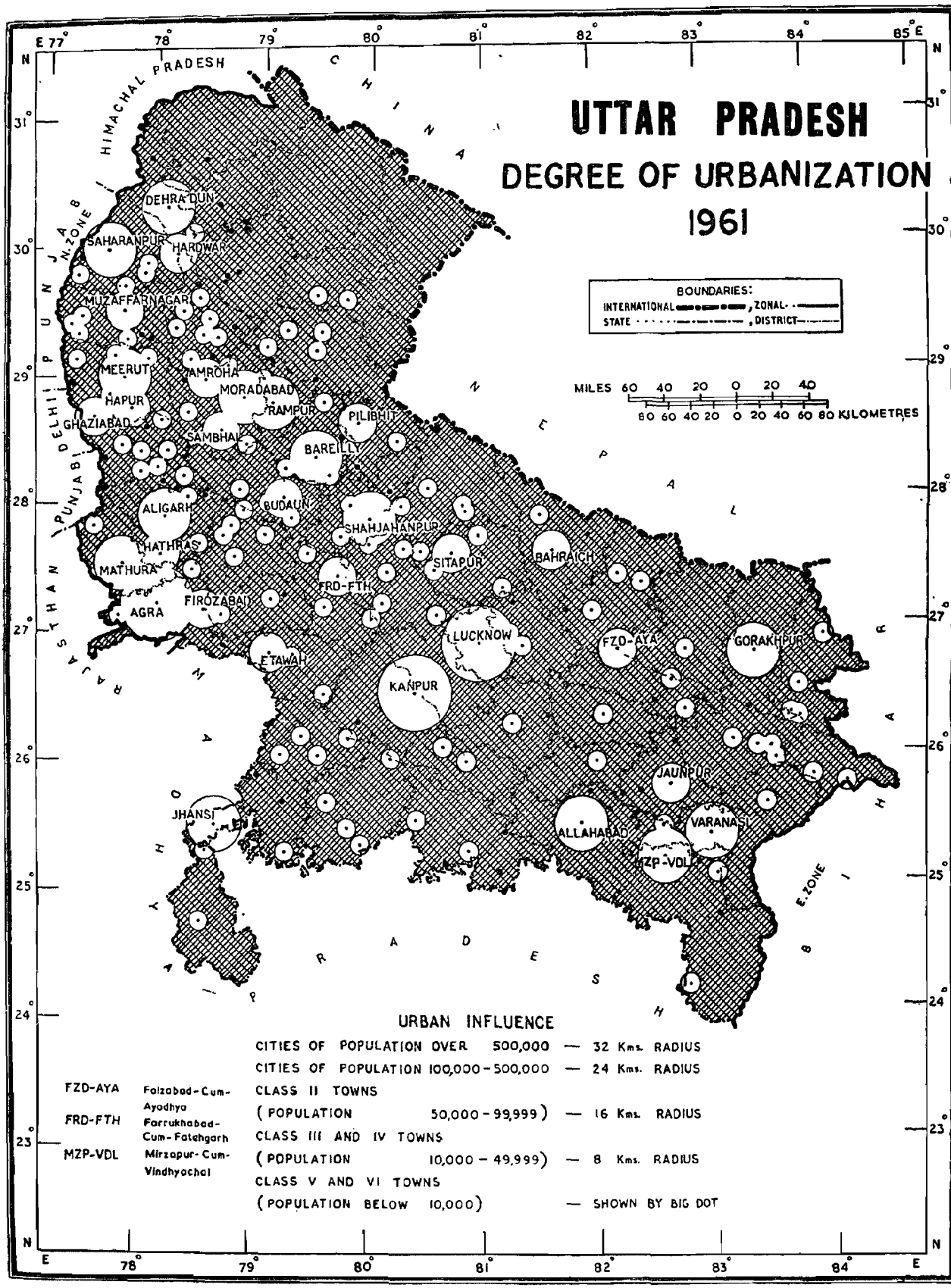
The area of influence of a town depends on its size. A town with a population over 500,000 is supposed to extend its influence up to 32 kms radially around it ; a town with population between 100,000-500,000 up to 24 kms, one between 50,000-99,999 up to 16 kms and that between 10,000-49,999 up to 8 kms. Circles of proportionate radii have been drawn at the location points of towns to denote this. Class V and VI towns have been shown by big dots. The area outside the sphere of urban influence has been shaded.

Salient Features

A look at the map shows that towns are to be found in varying degrees of concentration all over the plains and Hills and Plateau natural division. They are rare only in the Himalayan natural division of the State. The concentration is heaviest in the West Plain where towns, being close to each other, form contiguous zones of conurbation. In the remaining part of the State, they generally lie scattered. Even the largest towns of the State, i.e., Kanpur and Lucknow of the Central Plain, stand isolated. Only Varanasi and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, in the east, form small agglomeration.

In the West Plain, there are two distinct urban belts, forming an inverse V, with its vertex at Dehra Dun. One passes through Rohilkhand including in its ambit Hardwar, Bijnor, Amroha, Moradabad, Sambhal, Rampur, Bareilly, Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh and the other stretches in the *Doab* right up to Shikohabad in Mainpuri district comprising Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura, Agra and Firozabad. Within these two belts, three agglomerations are conspicuous: (i) Aligarh - Hathras - Mathura - Agra - Firozabad, (ii) Ghaziabad - Hapur - Meerut - Muzaffarnagar-Saharanpur, and (iii) Amroha-Moradabad-Sambhal-Rampur.

MAP NO. 40


UTTAR PRADESH
DEGREE OF URBANIZATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
PUNJAB
DELHI
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
DEHRA DUN
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
MEERUT
AMROHA
MORADABAD
HAPUR
RAMPUR
PILIBHIT
GHAZIABAD
SAMBHAL
BAREILLY
ALIGARH
BUDAUN
SHAHJAHANPUR
HATHRAS
SITAPUR
BAHRAICH
MATHURA
FRD-FTH
FIROZABAD
AGRA
LUCKNOW
FZD-AYA
GORAKHPUR
ETAWAH
KANPUR
JAUNPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
MZP-VDL
URBAN INFLUENCE
CITIES OF POPULATION OVER 500,000 — 32 Kms. RADIUS
CITIES OF POPULATION 100,000-500,000 — 24 Kms. RADIUS
CLASS II TOWNS
(POPULATION 50,000-99,999) — 16 Kms. RADIUS
CLASS III AND IV TOWNS
(POPULATION 10,000-49,999) — 8 Kms. RADIUS
CLASS V AND VI TOWNS
(POPULATION BELOW 10,000) — SHOWN BY BIG DOT
FZD-AYA Faizabad-Cum-Ayodhya
FRD-FTH Farrukhabad-Cum-Fatehgarh
MZP-VDL Mirzapur-Cum-Vindhyachal

MAP No. 41

URBAN CONCENTRATION, 1961

Purpose

This map exhibits the concentration of urban population in 1961 in different parts of the State.

Method

The percentage value of urban population to total population of each tahsil has been inserted in the centre of the tahsil and isopleth lines drawn for values 0, 10, 20, 40 and 80 delineating the urban zones. The intervening spaces between two isopleths have been hatched in varying shades according to respective gradations.

Salient Features

Uttar Pradesh has only 12·9 per cent of its population living in urban areas. Sixty-nine tahsils or about 30 per cent of the total are entirely rural with no urban area at all. Barring a few urban nodes, most of the remaining tahsils in the Himalayan Hills, Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and the Central and East Plains divisions have only below 10 per cent of urban concentration. The West Plain is the most urbanized part of the State. There are only four small depressions in it indicating no urban population. They are formed by (i) tahsils Bilaspur, Milak and Shahabad of Rampur district and Bisauli and Gunnaur of Budaun district (ii) tahsils Khair and Iglas of Aligarh district and Mat of Mathura district (iii) tahsil Kheragarh of Agra district and (iv) tahsil Jasrana of Mainpuri district.

A number of irregular zones of conurbation, formed by the 10 per cent line, are seen on the map. It is significant that though the largest concentration of urban population (82·7 per cent) in the State occurs in Kanpur tahsil, most of its surrounding tahsils are marked for their complete absence of urban population. Similar is the case with Lucknow. Four well-developed zones of high concentration need special mention:

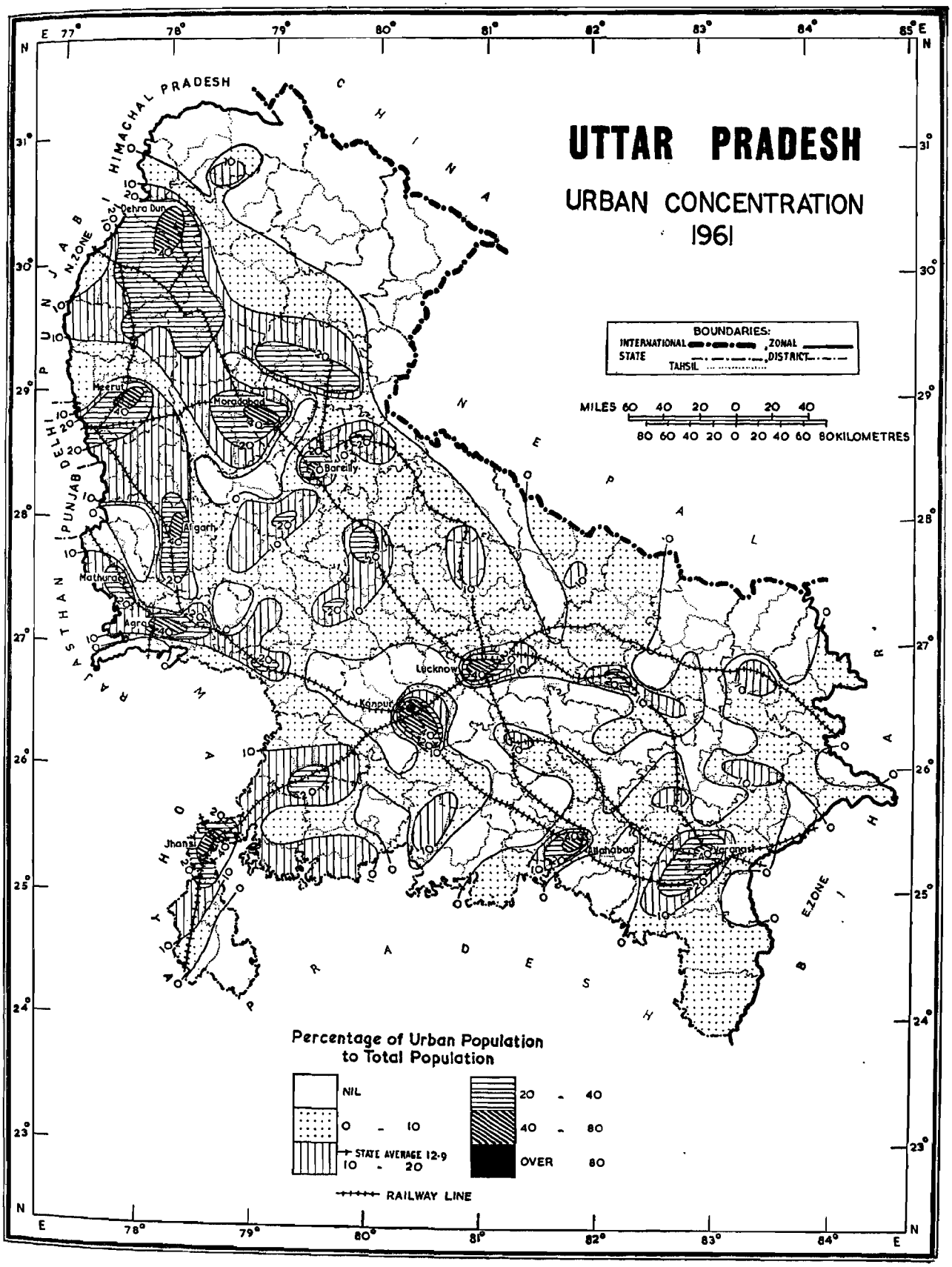
(i) A broad north-west to south-east belt from Dehra Dun-Kairana (Muzaffarnagar) to Naini Tal-Bilari (Moradabad) with a protuberance of a narrow depressed embayment up to Dhampur (Bijnor) tahsil passing through Suar (Rampur) and Thakurdwara (Moradabad). Dehra Dun (53·7 per cent) and Rampur (50·9 per cent) are its main nuclei;

(ii) From Meerut to Hathras (Aligarh) covering the three southern tahsils of Meerut district, entire Bulandshahr district and narrowing down into the middle of Aligarh district, with Meerut (50·4 per cent) and Aligarh (41·0 per cent) as the main nuclei;

(iii) From Etawah-Mainpuri up to the western boundary of Agra and Mathura districts, containing Agra (76·7 per cent) and Mathura (42·4 per cent) as the chief nuclei; and

(iv) From Kalpi (Jalaun) to Lalitpur (Jhansi) in the south, with Jhansi (60·8 per cent) as the main nucleus, and an offshoot to Charkhari-Mahoba in Hamirpur district.

MAP NO. 41


UTTAR PRADESH
URBAN CONCENTRATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
PUNJAB
DELHI
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Dehra Dun
Meerut
Moradabad
Bareilly
Agarh
Mathura
Kanpur
Lucknow
Jhansi
Allahabad
Varanasi
Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population
NIL
0 - 10
STATE AVERAGE 12·9
10 - 20
20 - 40
40 - 80
OVER 80
RAILWAY LINE

MAP No. 42

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS, 1901-61

Purpose

This map shows the chronological distribution of towns of the 1961 Census since 1901.

Method

All the towns of 1961 Census have been classified into 3 population sizes, viz., over 50,000, 20,000-50,000 and below 20,000, and plotted by circles of sizes proportionate to these ranges. Within each circle the year in which urban status was achieved has been indicated by symbols explained in the index.

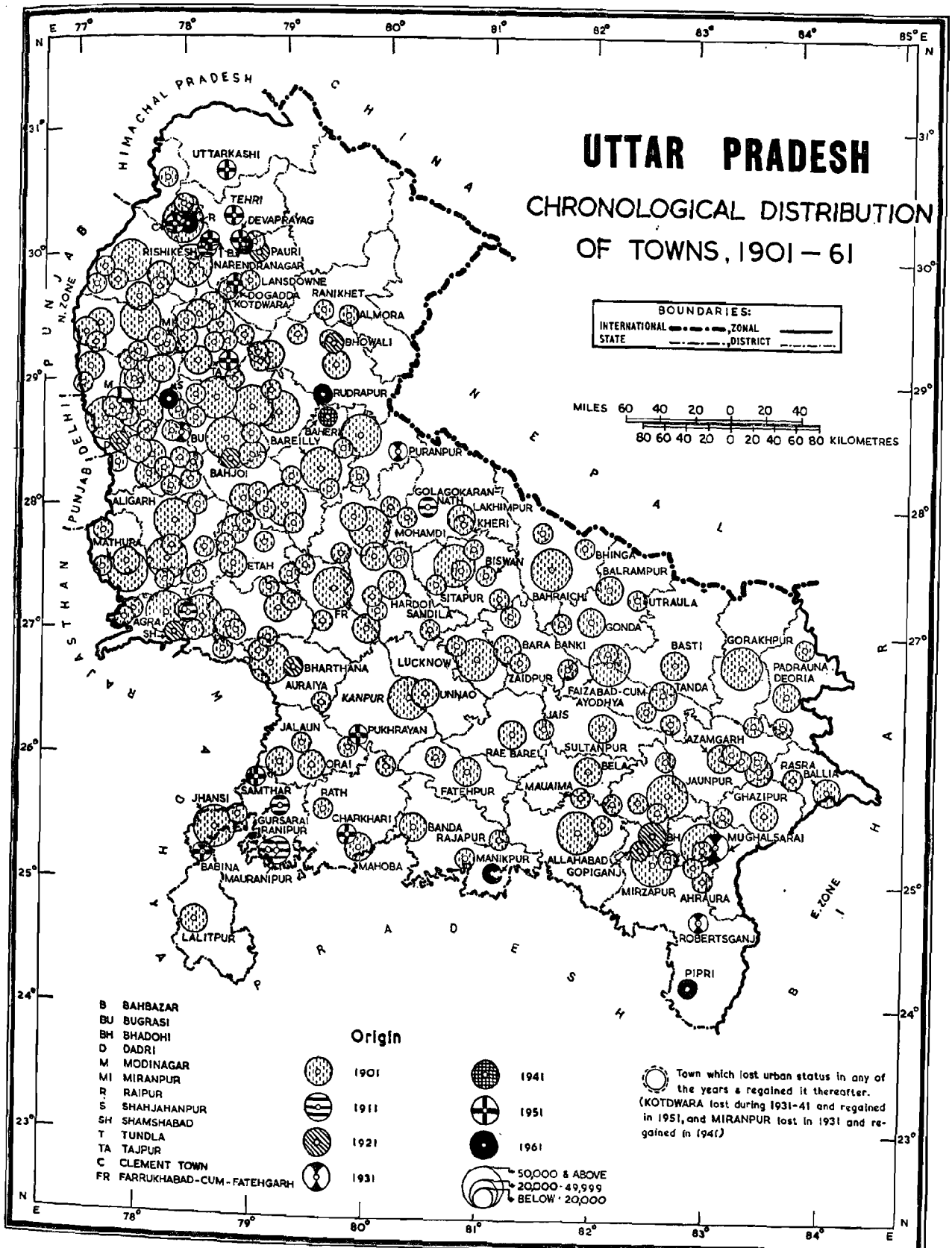
Salient Features

Treating a town-group as one unit, 244 places in Uttar Pradesh have been considered to be towns in 1961 Census. Out of them, 207 towns have been continuing as such since 1901. The remaining 37 places came to be classified as towns in various Census years as below:

1911	6	1941	1
1921	8	1951	12
1931	4	1961	6

At the 1961 Census 8 towns, namely, Pipri (Mirzapur district), Rudrapur (Naini Tal district), Raipur (Dehra Dun district), Shahjahanpur (Meerut district), Manikpur (Banda district), Dayalbagh (Agra), Swamibagh (Agra) and Bahbazar (Garhwal district) have risen to urban status for the first time. Dayalbagh and Swamibagh towns of Agra district have not been shown independently in the map as they are constituents of the Agra Town-Group.

MAP NO. 42


UTTAR PRADESH
CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION
OF TOWNS, 1901 – 61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
PUNJAB
DELHI
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
UTTARKASHI
TEHRI
DEVAPRAYAG
RISHIKESH
PAURI
NARENDRANAGAR
LANSDOWNE
DOGADDA
KOTDWARA
RANIKHET
ALMORA
BHOWALI
RUDRAPUR
BAHERI
BAREILLY
PURANPUR
BAHJOI
ALIGARH
GOLAGOKARAN NATH
LAKHIMPUR KHERI
MOHAMDI
MATHURA
ETAH
BISWAN
BHINGA
BALRAMPUR
SITAPUR
BAHRAICH
UTRAULA
HARDOI
SANDILA
AGRA
GONDA
BARA BANKI
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
LUCKNOW
PADRAUNA
DEORIA
BHARTHANA
ZAIDPUR
AURAIYA
KANPUR
UNNAO
FAIZABAD-CUM-AYODHYA
TANDA
JAIS
JALAUN
PUKHRAYAN
AZAMGARH
RAE BARELI
SULTANPUR
BELA
RASRA
BALLIA
ORAI
JAUNPUR
MAUAIMA
SAMTHAR
RATH
FATEHPUR
GHAZIPUR
JHANSI
CHARKHARI
BANDA
RAJAPUR
GURSARAI
RANIPUR
MUGHALSARAI
BABINA
MAURANIPUR
MAHOBA
MANIKPUR
ALLAHABAD
GOPIGANJ
MIRZAPUR
AHRAURA
LALITPUR
ROBERTSGANJ
PIPRI
B BAHBAZAR
BU BUGRASI
BH BHADOHI
D DADRI
M MODINAGAR
MI MIRANPUR
R RAIPUR
S SHAHJAHANPUR
SH SHAMSHABAD
T TUNDLA
TA TAJPUR
C CLEMENT TOWN
FR FARRUKHABAD-CUM-FATEHGARH
Origin
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
50,000 & ABOVE
20,000-49,999
BELOW 20,000
Town which lost urban status in any of the years & regained it thereafter. (KOTDWARA lost during 1931-41 and regained in 1951, and MIRANPUR lost in 1931 and regained in 1941)

MAP No. 43

CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS WHICH LOST URBAN STATUS IN ANY OF THE YEARS, 1901-61

Purpose

This map shows towns which lost their urban status in any of the years 1901-61.

Method

All such towns are represented by circles of equal size drawn at their location points. They have been shaded in 7 colours corresponding to the seven Census years 1901-61 in which they lost their urban status. The central point of each circle indicates the year of origin. In the case of a town declassified more than once, the earlier year(s) have been shown by a smaller concentric circle with circumference coloured in appropriate shade(s).

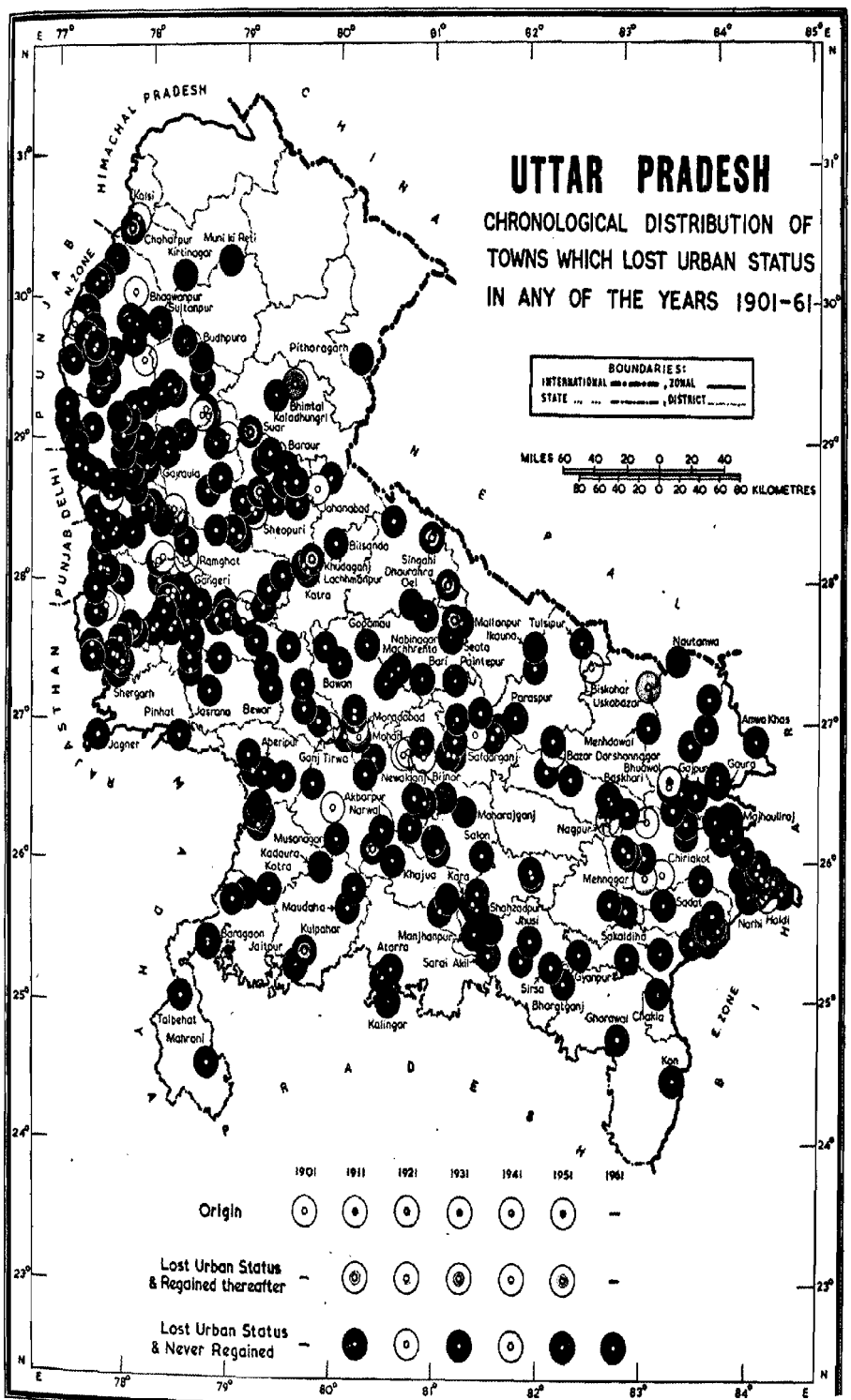
Salient Features

At each Census, some of the towns of earlier Censuses were declassified as rural due to non-fulfilment of the then urban definition. The largest reduction in the number of towns has occurred at the 1961 Census when as many as 222 towns of the 1951 Census lost their urban status. Majority of them had been continuing as urban right from 1901. Obviously, chronology is directly related to the changing definition of a Census town and not to any innate change in the urban character of a place.

A very small number of towns lost their urban status at earlier Censuses. In 1951 the number was smallest, i.e., 4, when Gangoornagar (Bijnor), Loni (Meerut), Farrukhnagar (Meerut) and Kara (Allahabad) were dropped from the urban list.

The largest number of towns lost their urban status in the west and in Ballia and Ghazipur districts in the east.

MAP NO. 43


UTTAR PRADESH
CHRONOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS WHICH LOST URBAN STATUS IN ANY OF THE YEARS 1901-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
Katsi
Chohalpur
Muni ki Reti
Kirtinagar
Bhagwanpur
Sultanpur
Budhpura
Pithoragarh
Bhimtal
Kaladhungi
Suar
Baraur
Gajraula
Jahanabad
Sheopuri
Bilsanda
Ramghat
Khudaganj
Lachhmanpur
Singahi
Dhaurahra
Oel
Gangeri
Katra
Gonda
Maitanpur
Tulsipur
Nabinagar
Machhrehta
Ikauna
Seota
Bari
Paintepur
Navtanwa
Shergarh
Pinhat
Jasrana
Bewar
Bawan
Paraspur
Biskohar
Uskabazar
Jagner
Aperpur
Mohdi
Ganj Tirwa
Newalganj
Sahdarganj
Menhdawal
Bazar Darshannagar
Bhadwal
Baskhari
Gajpur
Gaura
Amwa Khas
Akbarpur
Narwal
Maharajganj
Nagpur
Majhaulirai
Musanagar
Kadaura
Katra
Salon
Chiriakot
Khajua
Kara
Mehnagar
Sadat
Maudaha
Shahzadpur
Jhusi
Kulpahar
Baragaon
Jaitpur
Manjhanpur
Atarra
Sarai Akil
Sakaldiha
Narhi
Haldi
Talbehat
Mahrani
Kalingar
Sirsa
Bharatganj
Gyanpur
Ghorawal
Chakia
Kon
1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961
Origin
Lost Urban Status & Regained thereafter
Lost Urban Status & Never Regained

MAP No. 44

CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to show the cities and towns, with population over 50,000, by their predominant functional character in 1961.

Method

The nine industrial categories have been grouped into the following five functional characteristics:—

(i) PRIMARY ACTIVITIES (Comprising Cat. I—Cultivation, II—Agricultural Labour and III—Mining and Quarrying, Fishing, Livestock, Hunting, etc.)

(ii) INDUSTRIAL (Comprising Cat. IV—Household Industry, V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry and VI—Construction)

(iii) COMMERCIAL (Comprising Cat. VII—Trade and Commerce)

(iv) TRANSPORT (Comprising Cat. VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications)

(v) SERVICES (Comprising Cat. IX—Other Services)

The percentage of total workers under the above five functional characteristics has been calculated for each town and the predominant function(s) of each town has/have been determined. If one functional characteristic of a town absorbs more than 2/5ths of the total workers, i.e., more than 40 per cent, the town has been designated by that function. In case no single characteristic claims 40 per cent of workers, two predominant characteristics together claiming a percentage of 60 or above have been taken to represent the town. If these too fail to account for 60 per cent of the total workers, the first three characteristics have been taken to represent the town. Towns have been represented in the map by circles of three sizes with the centre at their location points. The largest circle denotes population range of 5-10 lakhs, the second of 1-5 lakhs and the third of 50,000-100,000. Different functional characteristics have been depicted by different hatchings as indexed in the map. In case of a town having more representative characteristics than one, the circle pertaining to it has been hatched correspondingly.

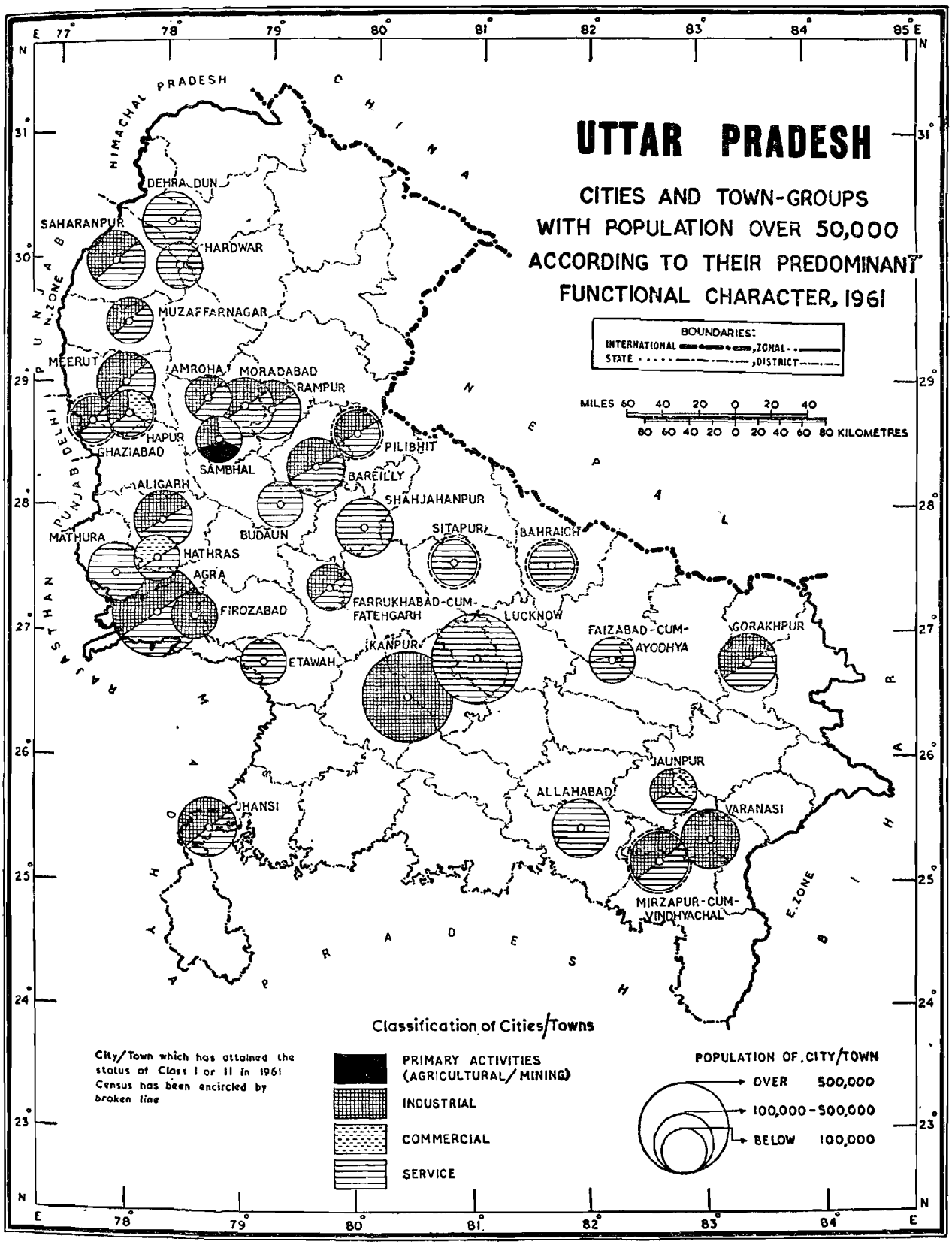
Salient Features

There are 33 towns having population over 50,000 in Uttar Pradesh, of which 17 have over 100,000 each. 18 towns have their largest number of workers in service activities and 14 in industrial activities. Only one town, Hathras in district Aligarh, shows the highest proportion in Trade and Commerce (32·3 per cent) followed by Services (29·9) and Industries (29·7).

Of the 18 towns showing high percentages in Services, 11 having more than 2/5ths of their workers therein may be called essentially service towns. Industries are also of importance along with Services in 5 towns, namely, Aligarh, Jhansi, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur and Pilibhit and Trade and Commerce in the remaining two, Muzaffarnagar and Hapur (Meerut). Dehra Dun has got the largest proportion (49·1 per cent) in Services followed by Mathura (47·6 per cent).

Of the 14 towns with largest number of workers in industrial activities, only three, namely, Firozabad (63·5 per cent), Varanasi (42·4 per cent) and Kanpur (40·2 per cent) could be treated as industrial towns. Kanpur is the industrial metropolis of the State, but being a very big city other functions have also prospered there and whittled down its industrial predominance. Services follow industrial functions in 10 towns and Primary Activities (24·1 per cent) in one town, Sambhal (Moradabad).

MAP NO. 44


UTTAR PRADESH
CITIES AND TOWN-GROUPS WITH POPULATION OVER 50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DEHRA DUN
SAHARANPUR
HARDWAR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
MEERUT
AMROHA
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
HAPUR
GHAZIABAD
SAMBHAL
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
ALIGARH
SHAHJAHANPUR
MATHURA
BUDAUN
SITAPUR
BAHRAICH
HATHRAS
AGRA
FIROZABAD
FARRUKHABAD-CUM-FATEHGARH
LUCKNOW
FAIZABAD-CUM-AYODHYA
GORAKHPUR
ETAWAH
KANPUR
JAUNPUR
ALLAHABAD
JHANSI
VARANASI
MIRZAPUR-CUM-VINDHYACHAL
Classification of Cities/Towns
City/Town which has attained the status of Class I or II in 1961 Census has been encircled by broken line
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES (AGRICULTURAL/MINING)
INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL
SERVICE
POPULATION OF CITY/TOWN
OVER 500,000
100,000-500,000
BELOW 100,000

MAP No. 45

TOWNS WITH POPULATION 10,000-50,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the predominant functional character of each of the medium-sized towns of population between 10,000-50,000, in 1961.

Method

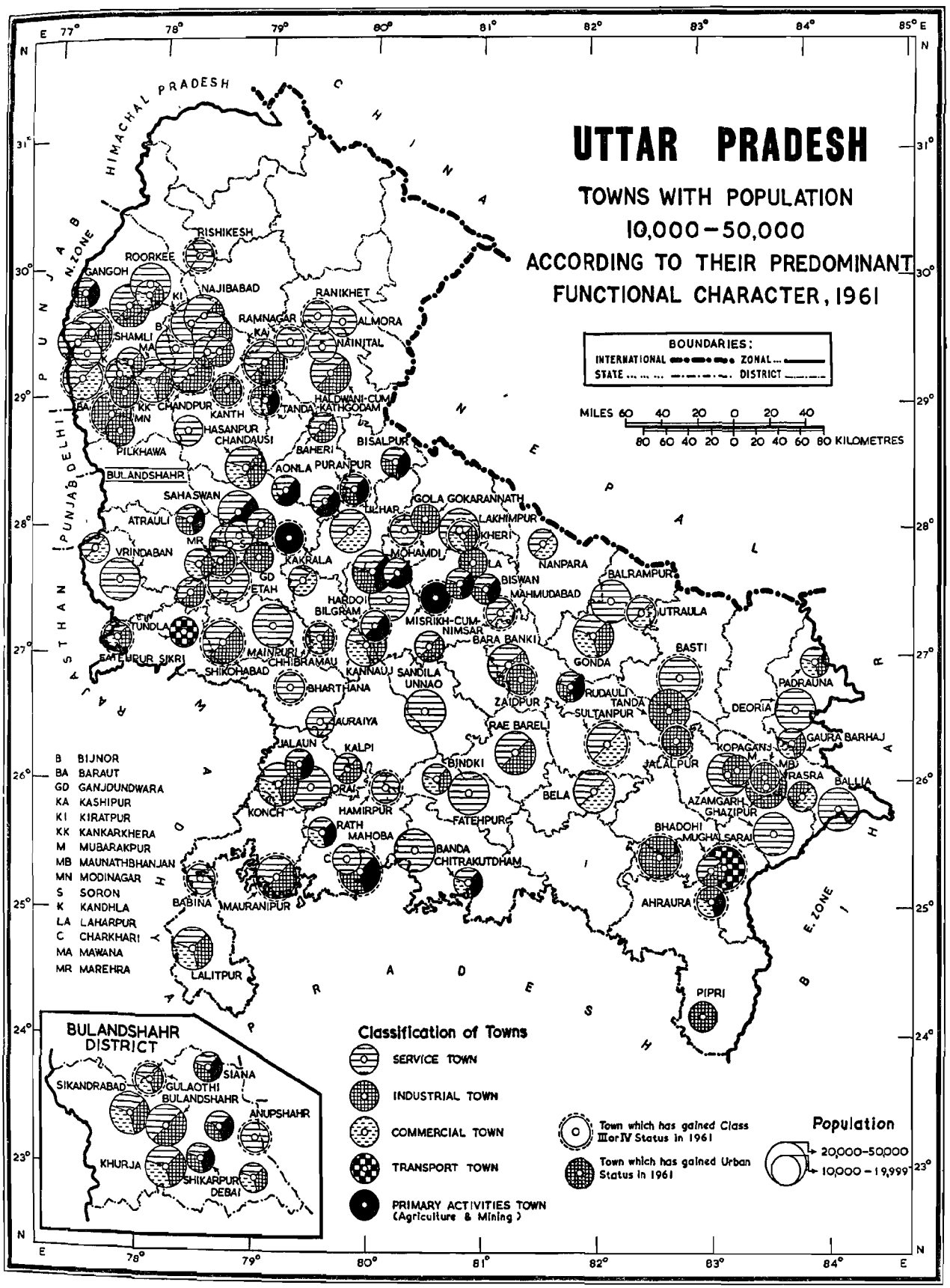
This map has been prepared according to the same method as the preceding one.

Salient Features

Services claim the largest number of workers in a majority of medium-sized towns. Of the 127 towns having population between 10,000-49,999, 34 are purely service towns with more than 2/5ths of their workers engaged in this industry. In other 46 towns also, Services claim the largest proportion of workers. The percentage of workers in Services is very high in Ranikhet (78·7), Roorkee (70·1), Babina (67·9) and Vrindaban (64·8). It is noticeable that all the towns in the northern Himalayan division and all towns in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau excepting Mauranipur and Lalitpur (district Jhansi) where industry goes up, have their largest proportion of workers in Services.

Industry follows Services in a number of towns. There are 30 towns in which the proportion of industrial workers is the highest. Half of them absorb more than 40 per cent of their total workers in this sector and are called Industrial towns. Of them, Mubarakpur (83·7 per cent), Kopaganj (76·2 per cent), Modinagar (75·4 per cent), Maunath Bhanjan (69·4 per cent), Pipri (69·1 per cent), Tanda (68·8 per cent) and Jalalpur (64.8 per cent) are industry-predominant towns. Towns of districts Azamgarh and Faizabad are noted for their handloom industry; Modinagar has got a number of factories, and Pipri a great concentration of construction workers. Towns which are not predominantly industrial, but have the largest number of workers in industrial occupations, are Baheri (Bareilly), Gangoh (Saharanpur), Manglaur (Saharanpur), Shamli (Muzaffarnagar), Sardhana (Meerut), Shikarpur (Bulandshahr), Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), Fatehpur Sikri (Agra), Jalesar (Etah), Marehra (Etah), Shikohabad (Mainpuri), Mauranipur (Jhansi), Lalitpur (Jhansi), Khairabad (Sitapur) and Biswan (Sitapur).

Primary Activities come first in 10 towns, namely, Kakrala (67·8 per cent) of Budaun district, Misrikh-cum-Nimsar (57·1 per cent) of Sitapur, Sahaswan (37·7 per cent) of Budaun; Bilgram (36·8 per cent), Pihani (33·6 per cent) and Shahabad (31·5 per cent) of Hardoi; Rudauli (29·9 per cent) of Bara Banki; Jahangirabad (28·3 per cent) and Siana (26·5 per cent) of Bulandshahr; and Ahraura (25·2 per cent) of Mirzapur. Kosi Kalan (35·2 per cent) of Mathura, Kaimganj (34·2 per cent) of Farrukhabad, Rasra (32·2 per cent) of Ballia, Tanda (30.2 per cent) of Rampur and Debai (26·7 per cent) of Bulandshahr are chiefly Commercial towns. Tundla (54·9 per cent) in Agra district and Mughalsarai (54·4 per cent) in Varanasi are the only Transport towns in the State.


UTTAR PRADESH
TOWNS WITH POPULATION
10,000–50,000
ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT
FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHHATTISGARH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
RISHIKESH
ROORKEE
GANGOH
NAJIBABAD
RANIKHET
RAMNAGAR
ALMORA
NAINITAL
SHAMLI
HALDWANI-CUM-KATHGODAM
TANDA
KANTH
CHANDPUR
HASANPUR
CHANDAUSI
BAHERI
BISALPUR
PILKHAWA
AONLA
PURANPUR
BULANDSHAHR
SAHASWAN
ATRAULI
LHAR
GOLA GOKARANNATH
LAKHIMPUR
KHERI
VRINDABAN
KAKRALA
MOHAMDI
NANPARA
BALRAMPUR
BISWAN
MAHMUDABAD
ETAH
HARDOI
BILGRAM
MISRIKH-CUM-NIMSAR
UTRAULA
TUNDLA
BARA BANKI
BASTI
FATEHPUR SIKRI
MAINPURI
CHHIBRAMAU
KANNAUJ
SHIKOHABAD
SANDILA
UNNAO
GONDA
PADRAUNA
BHARTHANA
RUDAULI
TANDA
ZAIDPUR
SULTANPUR
DEORIA
AURAIYA
RAE BARELI
GAURA BARHAJ
JALAUN
KALPI
KOPAGANJ
JALALPUR
BINDKI
RASRA
BALLIA
ORAI
BELA
AZAMGARH
GHAZIPUR
KONCH
HAMIRPUR
FATEHPUR
RATH
MAHOBA
BHADOHI
MUGHAL SARAI
BANDA
CHITRAKUTDHAM
BABINA
MAURANIPUR
AHRAURA
LALITPUR
PIPRI
B BIJNOR
BA BARAUT
GD GANJDUNDWARA
KA KASHIPUR
KI KIRATPUR
KK KANKARKHERA
M MUBARAKPUR
MB MAUNATHBHANJAN
MN MODINAGAR
S SORON
K KANDHLA
LA LAHARPUR
C CHARKHARI
MA MAWANA
MR MAREHRA
BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT
SIANA
SIKANDRABAD
GULAOTHI
BULANDSHAHR
ANUPSHAHR
KHURJA
SHIKARPUR
DEBAI
Classification of Towns
SERVICE TOWN
INDUSTRIAL TOWN
COMMERCIAL TOWN
TRANSPORT TOWN
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES TOWN
(Agriculture & Mining)
Town which has gained Class III or IV Status in 1961
Town which has gained Urban Status in 1961
Population
20,000–50,000
10,000–19,999

MAP No. 46

TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 10,000 ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961

Purpose

This map portrays the small towns having populations below 10,000 in 1961 by their predominant functional characters.

Method

The method is the same as for the preceding two maps.

Salient Features

Out of the 84 towns of population below 10,000 in the State, the largest number (36) are triple-functional towns. As in the case of large towns, though Service sector takes the lead in half of the small towns, yet its predominance is much less. Only in 17 towns, 14 of which are located in the Himalayan division alone, Services engage more than 2/5ths of the total workers. They heavily predominate in Lansdowne (90·3 per cent; Garhwal), Chakrata (90·0 per cent; Dehra Dun) and Clement Town (88·3 per cent; Dehra Dun). The three Service towns in the plains are Powayan (48·9 per cent; Shahjahanpur), Afzalgarh (46·8 per cent; Bijnor) and Govardhan (40·1 per cent; Mathura).

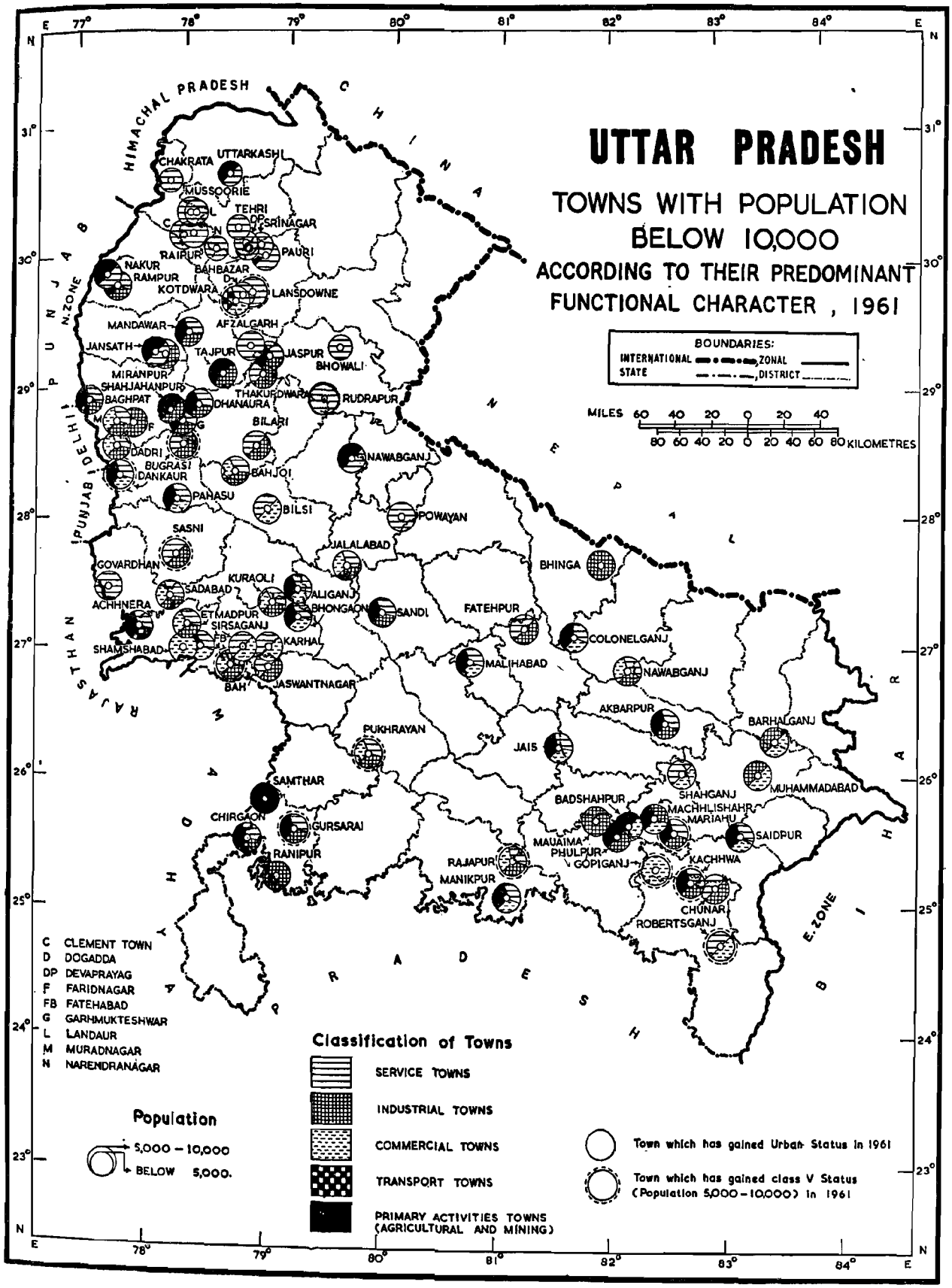
There are only 4 Industrial towns, namely, Ranipur (53·2 per cent; Jhansi), Mauaima (45·6 per cent; Allahabad), Faridnagar (41·7 per cent; Meerut) and Bhinga (41·4 per cent; Bahraich). Other 20 towns have also their largest number of workers in industrial occupations. Most of them are situated in the western part of the State. It is noticeable that all towns in Meerut district except Baghpat are high-ups in these secondary activities.

As the small towns are partly rural in character, Primary Activities have greater importance in them in comparison to large towns. Although there is only one town, Samthar (42·7 per cent) of Jhansi district with this functional character, this character takes first place in 5 other towns also, viz., Pauri (Garhwal), Rampur (Saharanpur), Phulpur (Allahabad), Gursarai (Jhansi) and Malihabad (Lucknow) and 2nd place in another 21 towns.

Commercial activities are also of great importance in the small towns. While there is no Commercial town among those with over 10,000 population, Shamshabad (44·0 per cent) of Agra district and Gopiganj (42·0 per cent) of Varanasi district among the smaller ones are functionally commercial. Commerce also claims the largest number of workers in Jalalabad (Shahjahanpur), Fatehabad (Agra), Bah (Agra), Kuraoli (Mainpuri), Jais (Rae Bareli), Colonelganj (Gonda), Nawabganj (Gonda), Shahganj (Jaunpur) and Badshahpur (Jaunpur).

There is only one town Achhnera (24·5 per cent) of Agra district, not forming part of any town-group, where the largest proportion of workers is absorbed in Transport.

MAP NO. 46


UTTAR PRADESH
TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 10,000
ACCORDING TO THEIR PREDOMINANT FUNCTIONAL CHARACTER, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
PUNJAB (PUNJAB DELHI) N.ZONE
E.ZONE
UTTARKASHI
CHAKRATA
MUSSOORIE
TEHRI
SRINAGAR
PAURI
RAIPUR
BAHBAZAR
NAKUR
RAMPUR
KOTDWARA
LANSDOWNE
MANDAWAR
AFZALGARH
JANSATH
TAJPUR
JASPUR
BHOWALI
MIRANPUR
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAGHPAT
THAKURDWARA
DHANAURA
RUDRAPUR
BILARI
DADRI
BUGRASI
DANKAUR
BAHJOI
NAWABGANJ
PAHASU
BILSI
POWAYAN
SASNI
JALALABAD
GOVARDHAN
KURAOLI
SADABAD
ALIGANJ
BHONGAON
SANDI
FATEHPUR
BHINGA
ACHHNERA
ETMADPUR
SIRSAGANJ
KARHAL
COLONELGANJ
SHAMSHABAD
MALIHABAD
NAWABGANJ
JASWANTNAGAR
AKBARPUR
BARHALGANJ
PUKHRAYAN
JAIS
SAMTHAR
SHAHGANJ
MUHAMMADABAD
BADSHAHPUR
MACHHLISHAHR
MARIAHU
CHIRGAON
GURSARAI
SAIDPUR
MAUAIMA
PHULPUR
GOPIGANJ
RANIPUR
RAJAPUR
KACHHWA
MANIKPUR
CHUNAR
ROBERTSGANJ
C CLEMENT TOWN
D DOGADDA
DP DEVAPRAYAG
F FARIDNAGAR
FB FATEHABAD
G GARHMUKTESHWAR
L LANDAUR
M MURADNAGAR
N NARENDRANAGAR
Population
5,000 – 10,000
BELOW 5,000.
Classification of Towns
SERVICE TOWNS
INDUSTRIAL TOWNS
COMMERCIAL TOWNS
TRANSPORT TOWNS
PRIMARY ACTIVITIES TOWNS (AGRICULTURAL AND MINING)
Town which has gained Urban Status in 1961
Town which has gained class V Status (Population 5,000 – 10,000) in 1961

D. ECONOMIC ASPECTS

MAP No. 47
LAND UTILIZATION, 1960-61

Purpose

This map presents the various patterns of land utilization.

Method

The land area of each district, except the 7 hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal, for which data are not available, has been depicted by two contiguous and proportionate circles—one in red showing non-agricultural land and the other in black showing agricultural land. Each of the two circles has been divided into sectors to depict the land under different uses.

Salient Features

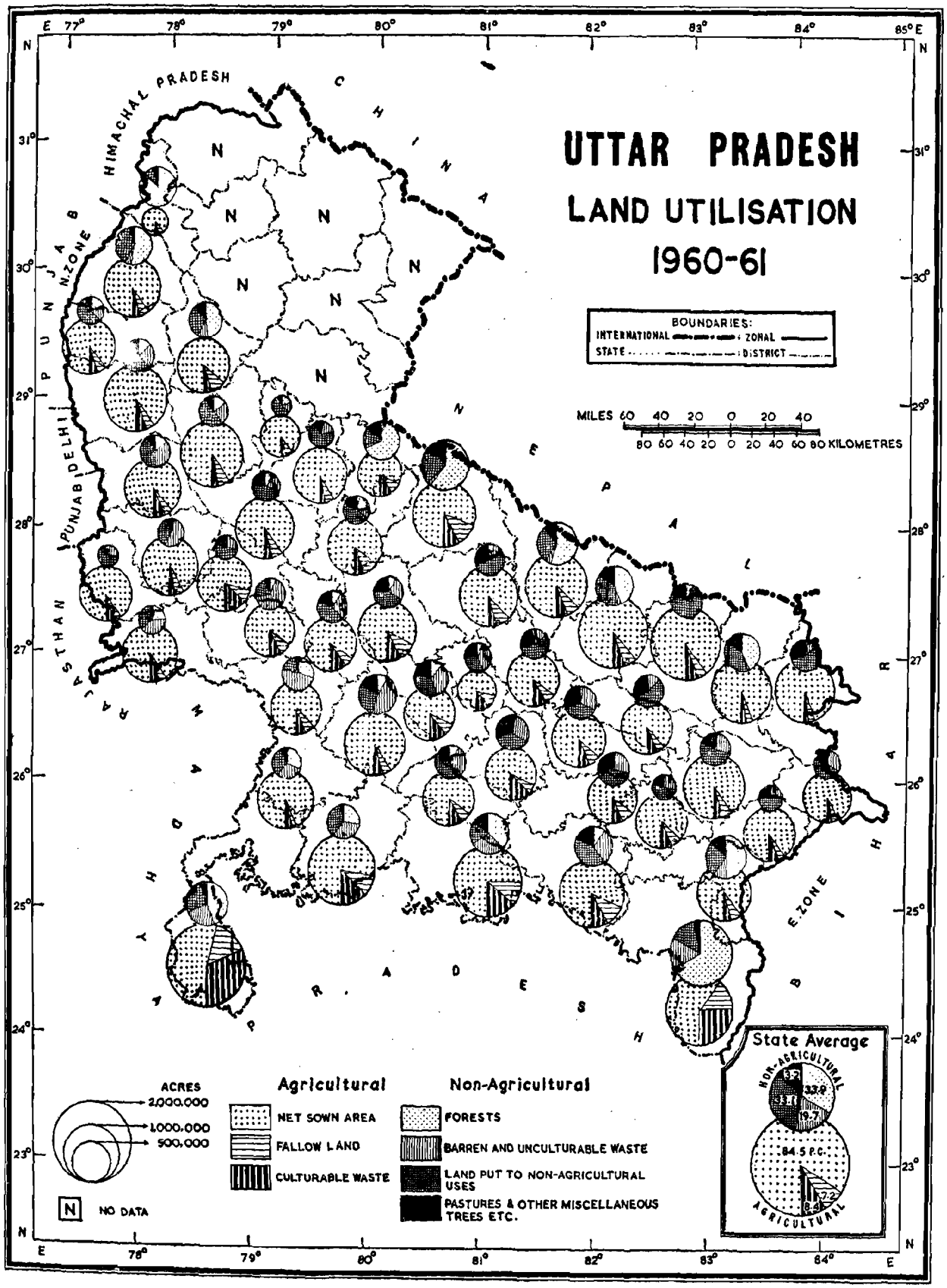
The agricultural area in the State is 48·4 million acres which is more than three times the non-agricultural area (14·3 million acres). Of the 47 districts, depicted in this map, only in the case of the mountainous district of Dehra Dun does the non-agricultural area exceed the agricultural and that too by about 3 times. In Mirzapur district of the Hills and Plateau the non-agricultural area (12·8 m. acres) falls short of the agricultural (14·5 m. acres) slightly. On the other extreme is district Mathura, where the agricultural area is nearly ten times the non-agricultural. In districts Saharanpur, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Kheri and Bahraich in the *Tarai* and Mainpuri, Etawah, Unnao, Rae Bareli and Varanasi in the plain, the agricultural area is 2-3 times the non-agricultural. In the rest of the districts, it is more than 3 times. In most of the districts of the West and East Plains, it is generally more than 5 times.

Of the total agricultural area, 84·5 per cent is net sown area, 8·3 per cent culturable waste and the remaining 7·2 per cent fallow. Among the 47 districts covered, only 15—all of the Hills and Plateau division (except Jalaun), Pilibhit and Kheri in the *Tarai* and those in the middle of the State from Etah and Farrukhabad to Pratapgarh-Allahabad—have smaller proportions of area under plough than the State as a whole. Of them only in two districts, namely, Jhansi (53·9%) and Mirzapur (60·5%), both of the Vindhyan Hills, the sown area is less than three-fourth of their total cultivated areas, and consequently they have the largest proportions of area under culturable waste and fallow land in the State. On the other hand, districts Deoria (94·1%) and Jalaun (93·5%) have the highest proportions of net sown area ; and consequently the former is at the bottom in respect of culturable waste (2·1%) and the latter in respect of fallow land (2·2%).

Out of the non-agricultural land of the State, forests account for 33·9 per cent ; settlement, communications, cremation grounds and the like non-agricultural uses 33·1 per cent ; barren and unculturable waste 19·8 per cent, and pastures, grazing grounds and other miscellaneous trees, groves, etc. 13·2 per cent. As revealed in Map No. 12, districts of the Himalayan, Sub-Himalayan and Hills and Plateau natural divisions have higher proportions of forest area. Districts Dehra Dun (85·7%) and Pilibhit (69·1%) have more than 2/3rd of their non-agricultural area under forests. Districts having high proportions of land under non-agricultural uses do not fall in any compact region. In district Basti such uses like communications, settlement, etc. cover two-third of the non-agricultural area, followed by Bareilly, Mathura, Sitapur and Rampur. South-western districts Mainpuri (67·0%), Aligarh, Etawah, Kanpur and Agra are marked for the highest percentages (more than 40) of barren and unculturable waste lands and the Sub-Himalayan districts Pilibhit (1·0%), Dehra Dun (1·3%) and Kheri (1·7%) for the lowest. The percentage of pastures and miscellaneous trees, groves, etc. is singularly high in a compact block of districts Faizabad (33·8%), Pratapgarh, Bara Banki, Sultanpur and Rae Bareli, all over 30 per cent, in the east of the Central Plain.

Source : Board of Revenue, U.P.

MAP NO. 47


UTTAR PRADESH
LAND UTILISATION
1960-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N ZONE
E ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
ACRES
2,000,000
1,000,000
500,000
N NO DATA
Agricultural
NET SOWN AREA
FALLOW LAND
CULTURABLE WASTE
Non-Agricultural
FORESTS
BARREN AND UNCULTURABLE WASTE
LAND PUT TO NON-AGRICULTURAL USES
PASTURES & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS TREES ETC.
State Average
NON-AGRICULTURAL
AGRICULTURAL
84.5 P.C.
33.9
19.7
7.2
8.8

MAP No. 48

INTENSITY OF CROPPING, 1960-61

Purpose

The map depicts the intensity of cropping in the districts of the State.

Method

The intensity index has been calculated by dividing the gross sown area by net sown area multiplied by 100. The districts have then been hatched by the choropleth method.

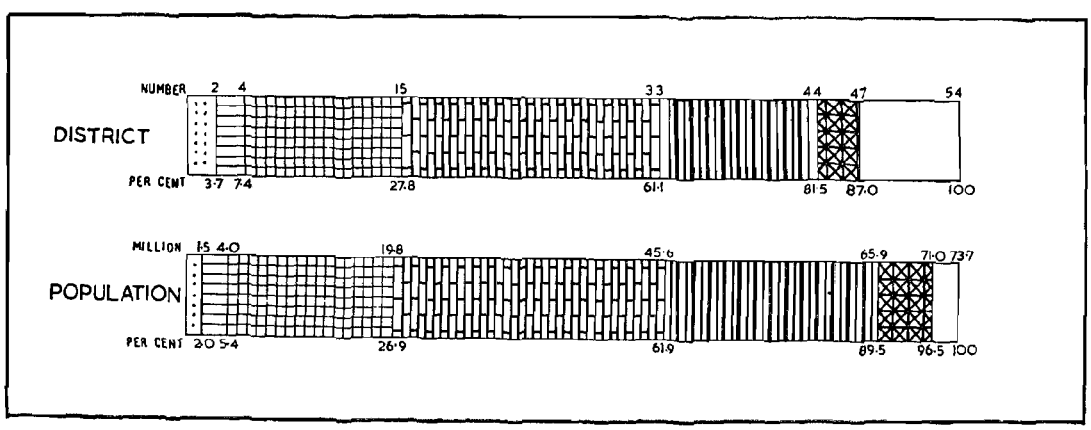
Salient Features

Water supply, productivity of soil and pressure of population on the land are three important factors on which intensity of cropping largely depends.

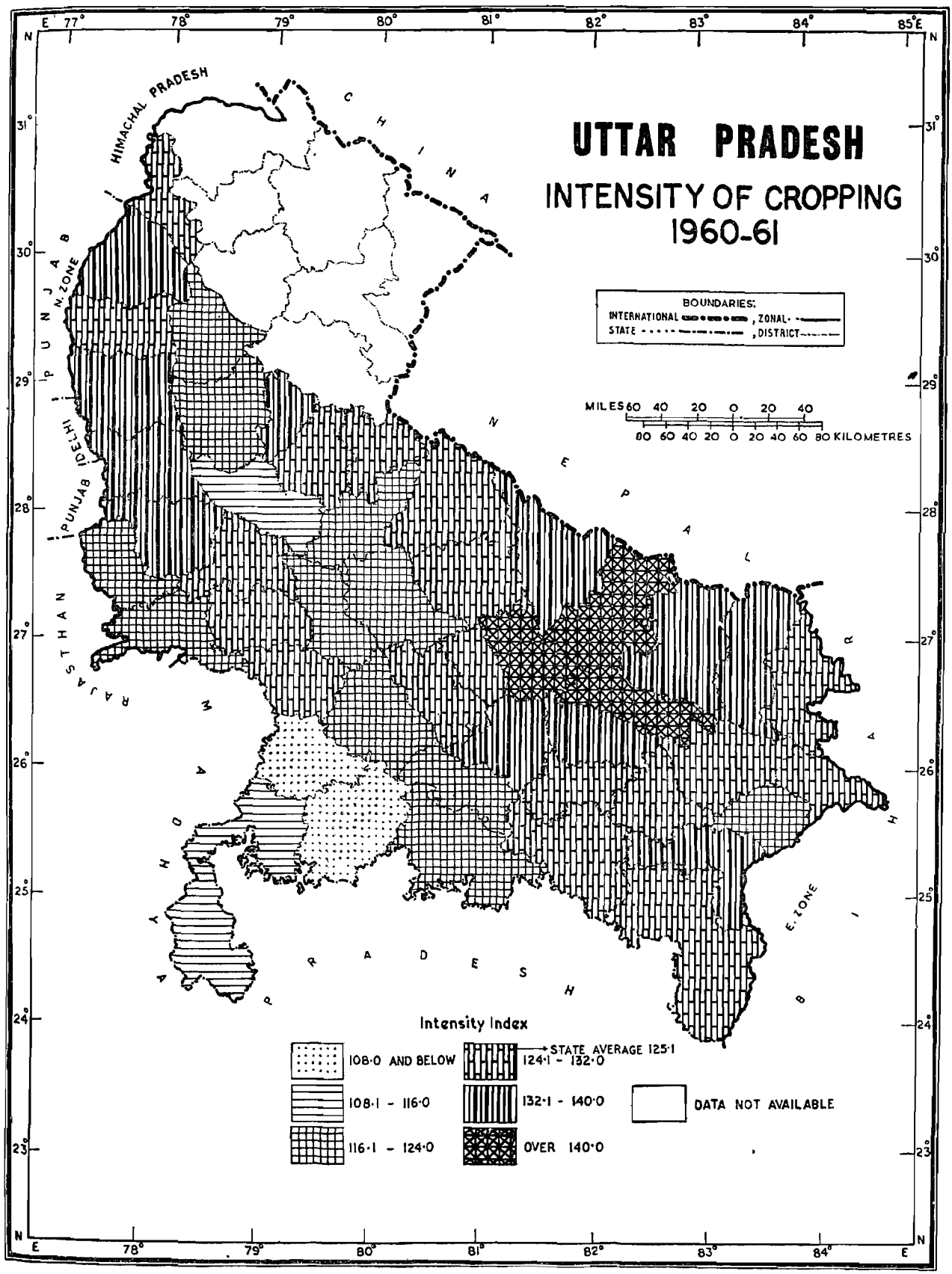
The net sown area in the State is 42·5 million acres and the gross sown area 53·7 million acres. The intensity index is, therefore, 125·1. Excepting the seven hill districts for which data are not available, two-thirds of the districts in the State have an index higher than the State average. The highest intensity of cropping (range 140·0 and above) is in a group of three districts, viz., Faizabad, Gonda and Bara Banki. Districts skirting this block and Rampur have an intensity index between 130-140. Two more clusters fall in the same range (1) one of districts from Saharanpur to Etawah in the Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* and (ii) the other of Varanasi and Mirzapur in the extreme south-east.

Intensity index is the lowest in the districts of Jhansi Division, falling as low as 102·9 in Jalaun, because soils are less productive and availability of water from rainfall and irrigation is undependable. Apart from this, the per capita size of land holdings is also the largest. Other districts practising multiple cropping in lesser degree (index below 120) are Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Hardoi forming a belt and Agra. In the first five districts there is a considerable area of *bhur* and Agra lies in the western arid part.

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, U.P.



MAP NO. 48


UTTAR PRADESH
INTENSITY OF CROPPING
1960-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
N. ZONE
DELHI
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
PRADESH
E. ZONE
BIHAR
Intensity Index
108·0 AND BELOW
108·1 - 116·0
116·1 - 124·0
124·1 - 132·0
STATE AVERAGE 125·1
132·1 - 140·0
OVER 140·0
DATA NOT AVAILABLE
E 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° E
N 31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° N

MAP No. 49

ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS, 1960-61

Purpose

The distribution of major cereal crops is shown on this map for the year 1960-61 to depict their relative importance in different parts of the State.

Method

Districtwise acreages under three major cereals—paddy, wheat and millets—have been shown by solid dots in three colours, viz., green for paddy, orange for wheat and black for millets. Under millets, *Jowar, Bajra* and maize are taken into account. Each dot represents 5,000 acres of area.

Data for six hill districts, i.e., Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are not available separately. Therefore, the data of old districts Tehri Garhwal (including present district Uttar Kashi), Garhwal (including present district Chamoli) and Almora (including present district Pithoragarh) have been utilized for this map.

Salient Features

Due to a high rate of consumption of cereals in the State, a large part of arable land is devoted to their production.

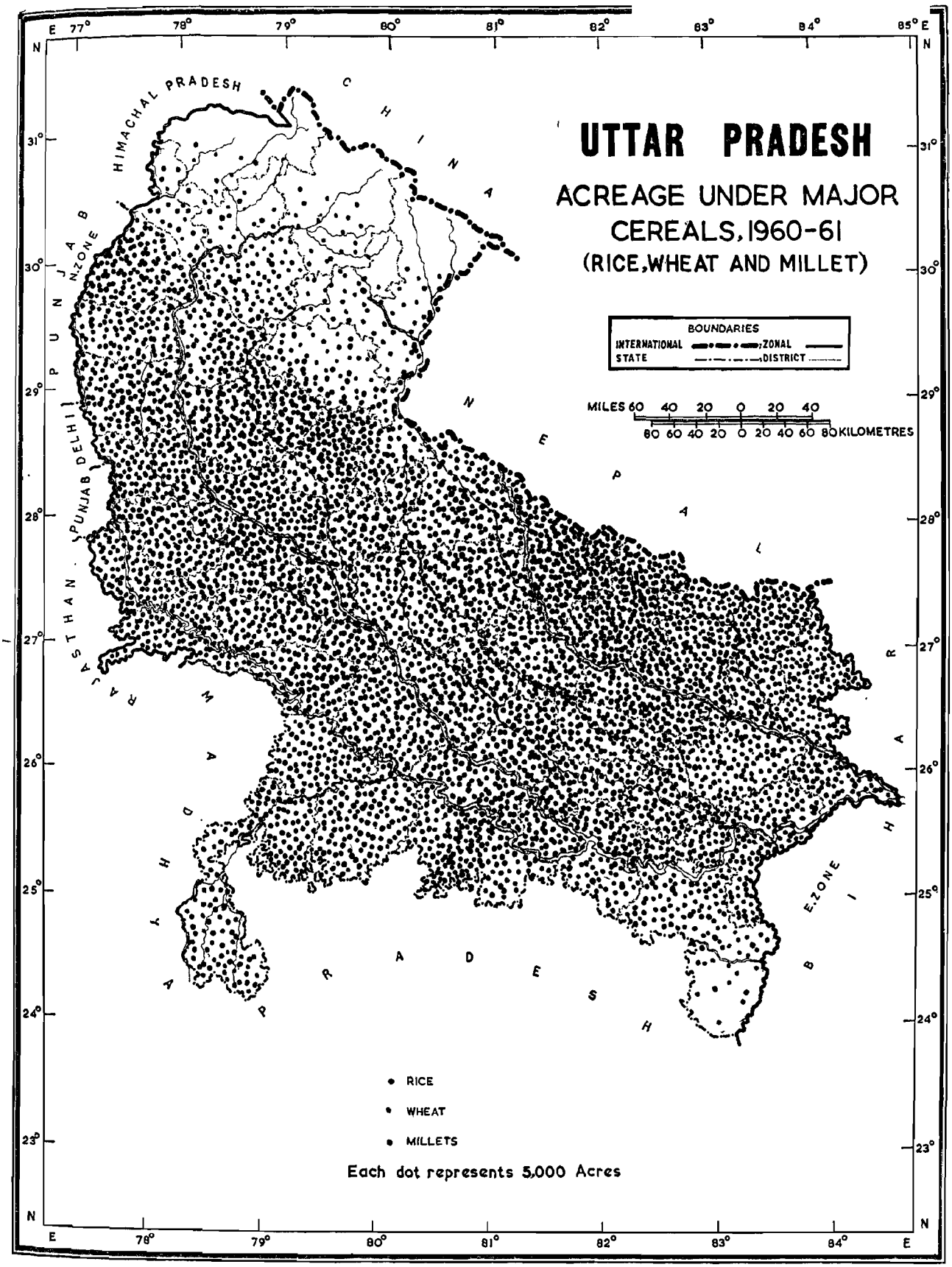
Rice: Of all the crops, paddy cultivation covers the largest cultivated area—about 1/4th of the net sown area. It has a heavy concentration in the East Plain and the northern belt of the West Plain and tends to decrease towards the south-west with the decline in rainfall. The densest concentration of paddy cultivation is in districts Basti, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Deoria, where it covers roughly more than two-fifths of the net sown area. In district Basti the area under paddy is about 52 per cent of the net sown area, the percentage being as high as twice the State average. Rice is also grown in rain-fed valleys and terraced lower slopes in the Himalayan division. The smallest area under rice cultivation is in districts Mathura and Agra, which occupy the arid south-western part of the State.

Wheat: Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of wheat in India, producing about 35 per cent of the total wheat in the country. In the State, wheat occupies about 22 per cent of the net sown area, thus being second after rice in acreage. The cultivation of wheat replaces paddy as we go west. It is the main cereal grown in the West Plain, on account of its fertile loamy soil and adequate irrigation. The winter rain in the north-western part, though small in amount, is very useful for the crop. The percentage of net sown area under wheat cultivation is recorded the highest in district Moradabad (34·9) followed by districts Meerut (34·2), Budaun (33·2) and Muzaffarnagar (33·1). Wheat cultivation is also dense in Jhansi Division though to a lesser extent than in West Plain.

Millets: Millets occupy the third place in order of acreage after rice and wheat, their percentage to the net sown area being about 18. They assume importance in the west and south where the annual rainfall is below 1,000 mm and the soil is saline and alkaline. The cultivation of *Bajra* is largely carried on in the southern part of the West Plain. *Jowar* is produced mainly in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau Region. Maize is mostly grown in districts Bahraich and Gonda in the east *Tarai* and in the central and south-western districts of the plain.

Source: Board of Revenue, U.P.

MAP NO. 49


UTTAR PRADESH
ACREAGE UNDER MAJOR CEREALS, 1960-61
(RICE, WHEAT AND MILLET)
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB (PUNJAB DELHI) N.ZONE
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR E.ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
RICE
WHEAT
MILLETS
Each dot represents 5,000 Acres

MAP No. 50

ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OIL-SEEDS, 1960-61

Purpose

This map depicts the distribution of area under pulses and oil-seeds by districts.

Method

It has been prepared like the preceding map.

Salient Features

Pulses and oil-seeds are distributed throughout Uttar Pradesh, and are mostly sown with other crops. Among States that grow pulses in the country, Uttar Pradesh is at the top. The total area under pulses in the State, about one-fifth of the total cropped area, exceeds that of rice, the largest single crop. Gram, peas, *arhar* and *masur* are the important pulses of the *Rabi* and *urd*, *moong* and *moth* of the *Kharif*. Gram (6·3 m. acres) covers more than half of the total area under pulses (11·7 million acres). Next in order of importance come peas (2·4 m. acres), *arhar* (1·6 m. acres), *masur* (4·5 lakh acres) and *urd* (4·1 lakh acres). Other pulses are sown in limited area, none exceeding 40,000 acres in the whole State.

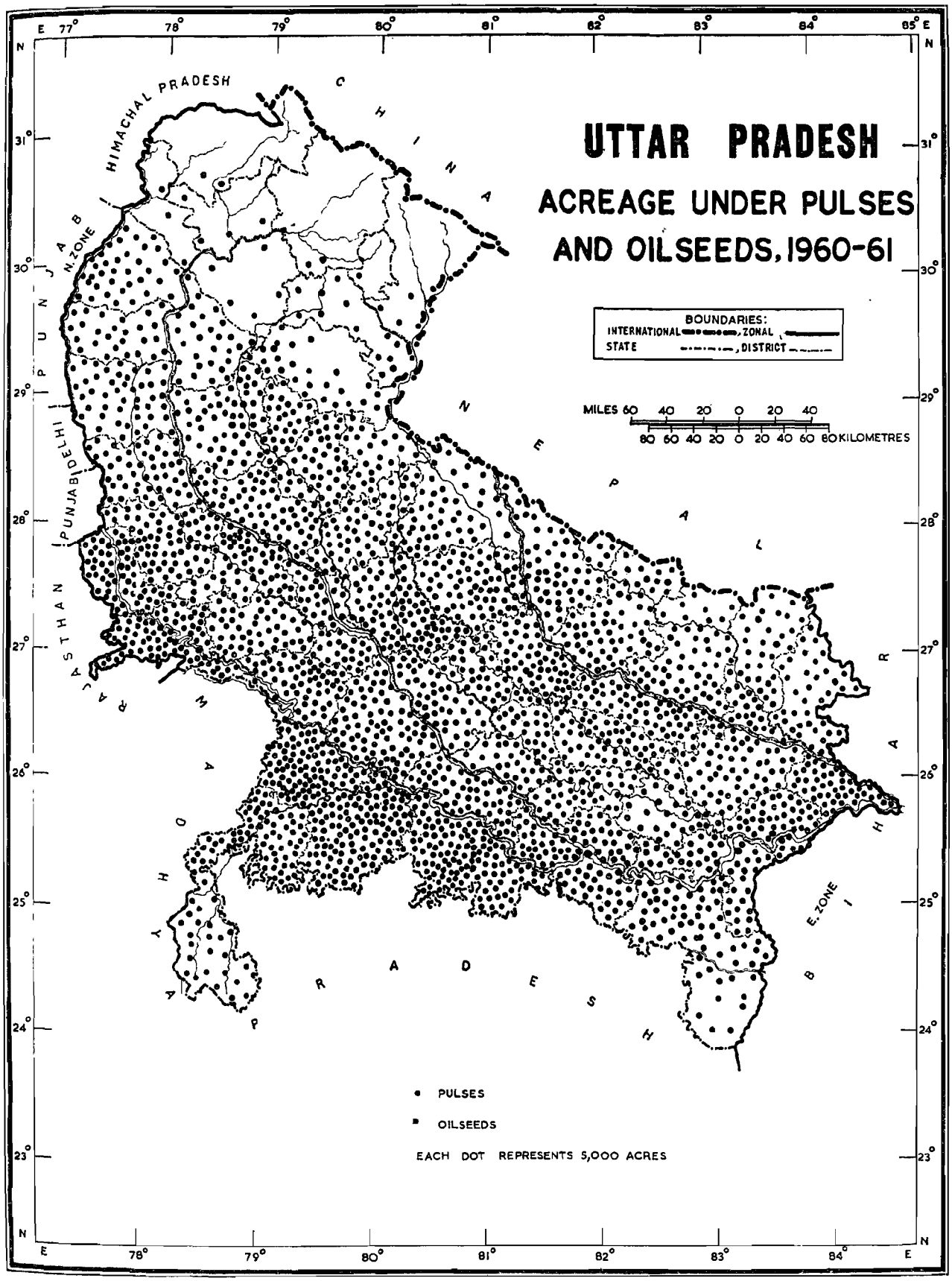
Cultivation of pulses is concentrated in a compact block in the south comprised of all districts of Jhansi Division and district Allahabad. In each of them they cover about 4 lakh acres or more. Gram is prominent in Jhansi Division and the adjacent districts of the Central Plain and also districts Agra and Bara Banki, the largest area being in Banda district (4·5 lakh acres). Peas cover about 2/5ths of the area covered by gram, but in districts Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh in the west and districts of Gorakhpur Division and Jaunpur in the east they are sown over a larger area than gram. The largest area covered by *arhar* is in Hamirpur (81,931 acres) district, followed by Agra (78,482 acres), Kanpur (76,029 acres) and Banda (73,047 acres), while it is of least importance in the *Tarai* districts. *Masur* attains prominence in the *Tarai* districts from Bareilly to Gonda and in Shahjahanpur, with Bahraich (55,645 acres) at the top.

Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of oil-seeds in the country. Ground-nut, mustard, linseed, *til* and castor are the important oil-seeds grown in this State. All of them cover an area of 11·6 lakh acres which is about 2·2 per cent of the total sown area of the State.

Of all the oil-seeds, ground-nut is raised on the largest area covering a little less than half of the total area under oil-seeds. It is a crop thriving well on light sandy soils not suited for most other crops. Its cultivation is concentrated in a north-west—south-east broad belt from Moradabad district to Lucknow in the middle part of the State. In this belt too, districts Hardoi, Budaun, Moradabad and Sitapur alone account for about half of the total ground-nut area of the State. In area, mustard comes second to ground-nut, covering 3·1 lakh acres in the State. Its cultivation is not so restricted to a particular area as that of ground-nut. Still there are two well-marked clusters, one comprises districts from Mathura to Kanpur and Jalaur and the other from Kheri to Gorakhpur. Within them Kanpur (32 lakh acres) has the largest mustard-growing area, followed by Mathura and Bahraich. Linseed cultivation is largely done in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau division and the whole of district Allahabad, where about 3/5ths of the total linseed area of the State is concentrated. Similarly, out of the 1·25 lakh acres of area devoted to *til* cultivation in the State, about 3/4ths is in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau division. Next comes Agra district (3,093 acres) followed by Mathura district (2,765 acres). Cultivation of castor is quite scanty in the State and is concentrated in Jhansi Division and the contiguous districts of Allahabad Division.

Source : Board of Revenue, U.P.

MAP NO. 50


UTTAR PRADESH
ACREAGE UNDER PULSES AND OILSEEDS, 1960-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB N.ZONE
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
E.ZONE
PULSES
OILSEEDS
EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5,000 ACRES

MAP No. 51

ACREAGE UNDER COMMERCIAL CROPS, 1960-61

Purpose

The map shows the acreages of commercial crops in the districts of the State.

Method

Districtwise acreages of 4 crops, viz., sugar-cane, cotton, jute and tea, have been depicted by different coloured dots, each dot representing 2,500 acres. There are black dots for sugar-cane, solid red for cotton, hollow red for jute and green for tea.

Salient Features

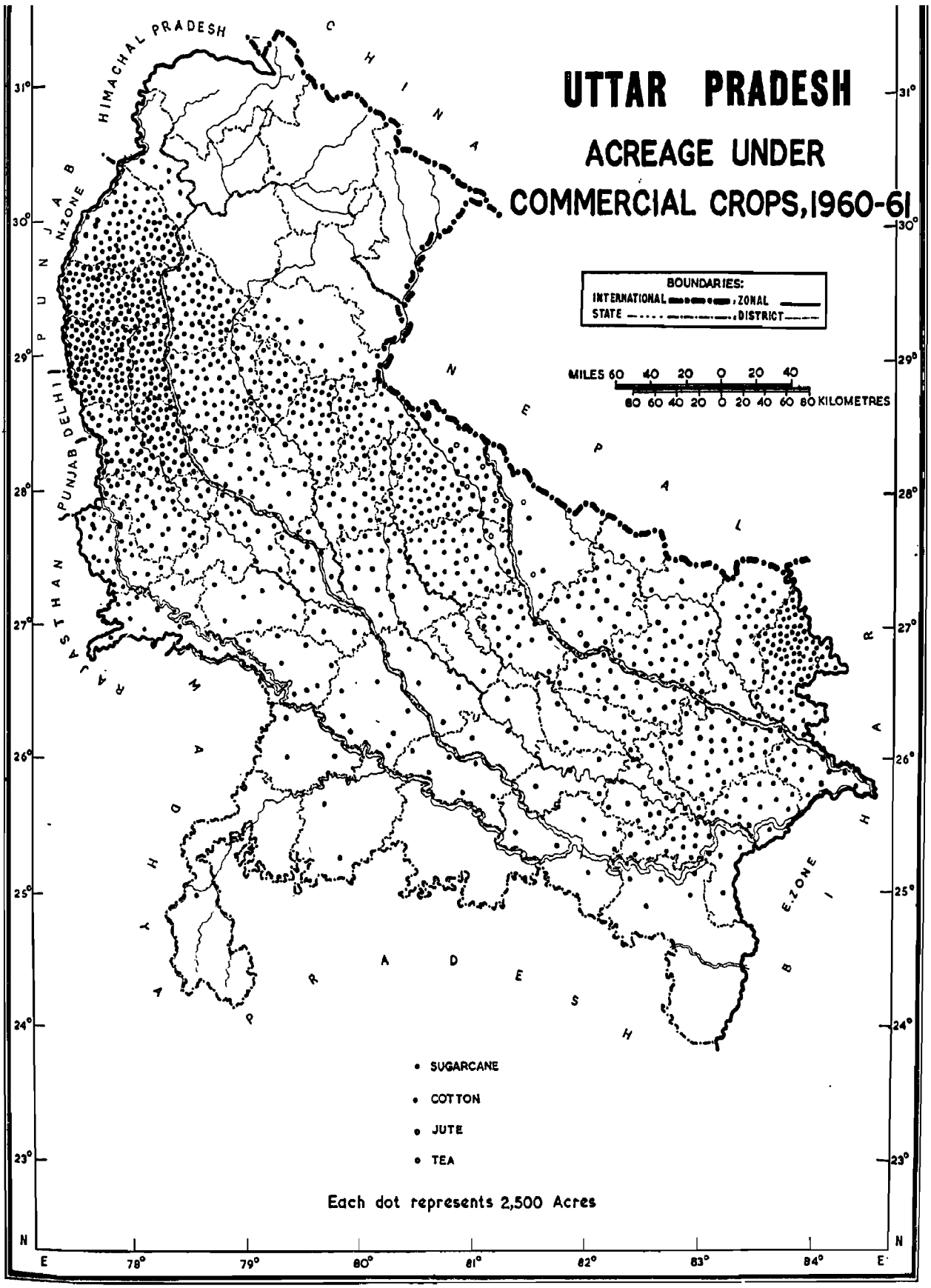
Sugar-cane: About 46 per cent of India's sugar-cane is grown in Uttar Pradesh. It requires plenty of water, heat, and deep fertile soil. Its cultivation is, therefore, restricted to a belt stretching from west to east on the north of the plain. Within this belt there are local thickenings in (1) the *Doab*, (2) Kheri and its surrounding districts, and (3) Deoria district. Area under sugar-cane is 6 per cent of the total sown area of the State. In districts Muzaffarnagar and Meerut area under sugar-cane is more than 20 per cent of their total sown areas. Cultivation of sugar-cane has been expanding appreciably in recent years. Area under it has increased by more than 30 per cent in the last decade.

Cotton: Total sown area under cotton is 157,681 acres. Its cultivation is concentrated in the westernmost districts of the State. While the total sown area under cotton is 0·3 per cent in the State, in districts from Muzaffarnagar to Mathura, more than one per cent of the total sown area is devoted to this crop. Cotton is, however, declining in importance in this State and cotton-growers are mostly switching over to sugar-cane.

Jute: With the transfer of main jute producing areas to East Pakistan due to Partition, jute cultivation has penetrated into Uttar Pradesh to feed the jute mills left idle in West Bengal. It now covers 32,315 acres of land in this State. Its cultivation is confined to the wet *Tarai* districts of the State.

Tea: It is planted in Dehra Dun district only, where it covers 4,431 acres.

Source: Board of Revenue, U.P.


UTTAR PRADESH
ACREAGE UNDER
COMMERCIAL CROPS, 1960-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL ZONAL
STATE DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
NEPAL
BIHAR
ZONE
CHINA
SUGARCANE
COTTON
JUTE
TEA
Each dot represents 2,500 Acres
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
N
E

MAP No. 52

YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE, MILLETS, WHEAT & PULSES

Purpose

This map shows the yield per acre of the chief food crops—rice, wheat, millets and pulses, in different districts of the State.

Method

On the basis of the data for the past five years (ending with 1960-61) average yields per acre of the four crops mentioned above for all the districts have been calculated and depicted by the choropleth method in four maps placed together. The yield figures for the seven hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal are not available.

Salient Features

Salient features depicted by the four maps are summarised below:

Rice: The average yield of rice in the State is 6·8 maunds per acre. All the districts of Ganga-Yamuna *Doab*, except Farrukhabad, have a higher productivity of more than 8·5 maunds per acre, Dehra Dun (12·6 maunds) being on top. Almost all the districts in West Plain have yields higher than the State average while no district of the East Plain except Varanasi exceeds the State average. The yield per acre tends to decrease towards the east and is inversely correlated with the extent of cultivation. The lowest productivity is in districts Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur of the Hills and Plateau where it is less than 4·5 maunds per acre.

Wheat: The State shows an average yield of 8·8 maunds per acre for wheat. Productivity deteriorates as we go eastward with minor exceptions. The eight districts of the West Plain, namely, Bulandshahr, Etawah, Mainpuri, Meerut, Agra, Aligarh, Farrukhabad and Mathura display high productivity, that is, more than 10·0 maunds per acre. Similar yields are likewise high in another compact block of the three districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, and Hamirpur of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau region. There are two zones of low yield (below 8·0 maunds per acre)—one in the north-east, comprising the *Tarai* districts starting eastward from Pilibhit and the other in the south-east, formed by Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi, and Mirzapur districts. The lowest yield per acre is recorded in Bahraich district (6·1). Between these two is a long strip of medium productivity.

Millets: Uttar Pradesh has an average yield of 6·7 maunds of millets per acre. Ghazipur district has the highest yield in the State (10·2 maunds per acre). A region of high productivity (above 8 maunds per acre) is to be found in the south-east, extending from district Fatehpur to Mirzapur. The entire West Plain has a productivity lower than the State average. The lowest yields of less than 5·0 maunds per acre are recorded in Jalaun (4·7), Aligarh (4·6), Mathura (4·3) and Saharanpur (4·2) districts.

Pulses: The State average for pulses is 5·5 maunds per acre. The Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* region has high yields in the State (above 6·0 maunds per acre). District Mainpuri of this area has the highest yield (7·5 maunds per acre). Productivity of pulses deteriorates as we go eastward. Basti (3·7) shows the lowest productivity in the State and is followed by Gorakhpur, Ballia and Mirzapur districts.

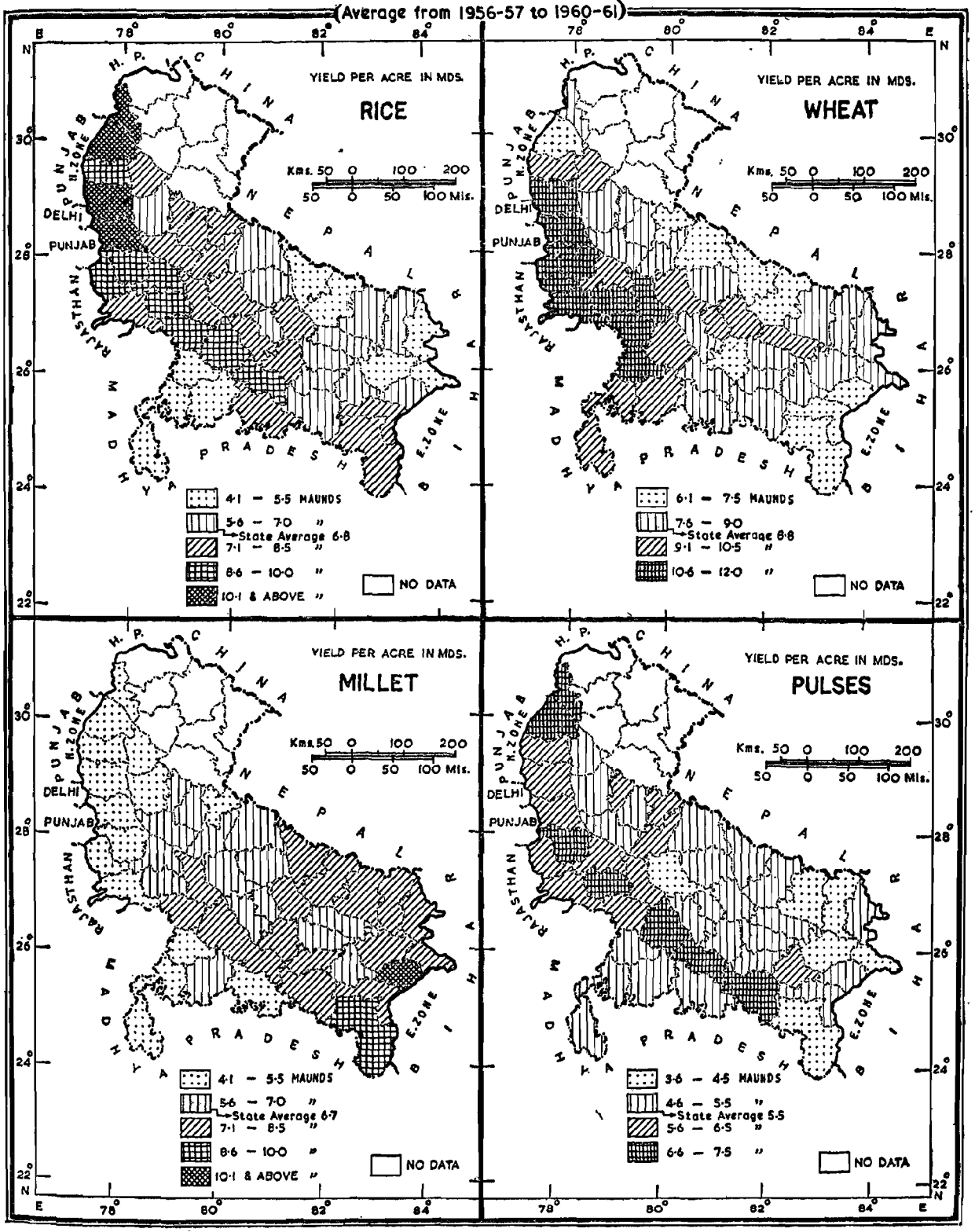
Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh

MAP NO. 52

UTTAR PRADESH

YIELD PER ACRE OF RICE, MILLET, WHEAT & PULSES

(Average from 1956-57 to 1960-61)



MAP No. 54

MAJOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

Purpose

This map depicts the major canal systems, existing and proposed, in the State.

Method

Rivers and major canals are shown in blue, and area commanded by canals in red. The sites of the major irrigation works taken up in the First, Second and Third Plans have been marked in the map and their names written in the Index.

Salient Features

Canals irrigate 2/5ths of the total irrigated area in the State. Irrigation being much important for the dry western part, almost the entire Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* is covered with a net-work of canals.

Existing Canal Systems

Upper Ganga Canal : Emanating from the right bank of the Ganga river at Hardwar, this canal irrigates 15·79 lakh acres of land in the upper *Doab* down to Mainpuri district.

Lower Ganga Canal: Emanating from Naraura in Bulandshahr district, it irrigates 11·19 lakh acres of area in the lower *Doab* right down to Allahabad.

Sarda Canal : With a total length of 12,267 km it is the longest canal of the State. Taken out from the river Sarda at Banbasa in Naini Tal district, it irrigates 12·92 lakh acres in the Ganga-Ghaghara *Doab* region of eastern Rohilkhand and Oudh and goes down to Azamgarh district.

Eastern Yamuna Canal : Constructed during the reign of Shahjahan, this is the oldest canal of the State. Starting from the Yamuna river in Saharanpur district, it irrigates an area of 4·78 lakh acres in the Yamuna-Hindan tract in districts Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Saharanpur.

Agra Canal : Emanating from the right bank of the Yamuna river at Okhla near Delhi, it enters the State in Mathura district and irrigates 3·37 lakh acres of land in the Trans-Yamuna region of Mathura and Agra districts.

Betwa Canal : It has been taken out from the Betwa river at Parichha in Jhansi district, benefiting an area of 2·51 lakh acres in Jalaun, Jhansi and Hamirpur districts.

Plan Projects

Rihand Multi-purpose Project: It is the only project to be included in the 'Core' of the Plan. It envisages construction of a huge dam across the Rihand river near Pipri in Mirzapur district. Irrigationally it would benefit Bihar State while Uttar Pradesh will be enriched by electrical power.

Matatila Multi-purpose Project: A dam has been constructed across the Betwa river about 48 km south of Jhansi. It would provide irrigation to an area of 4·1 lakh acres in Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts.

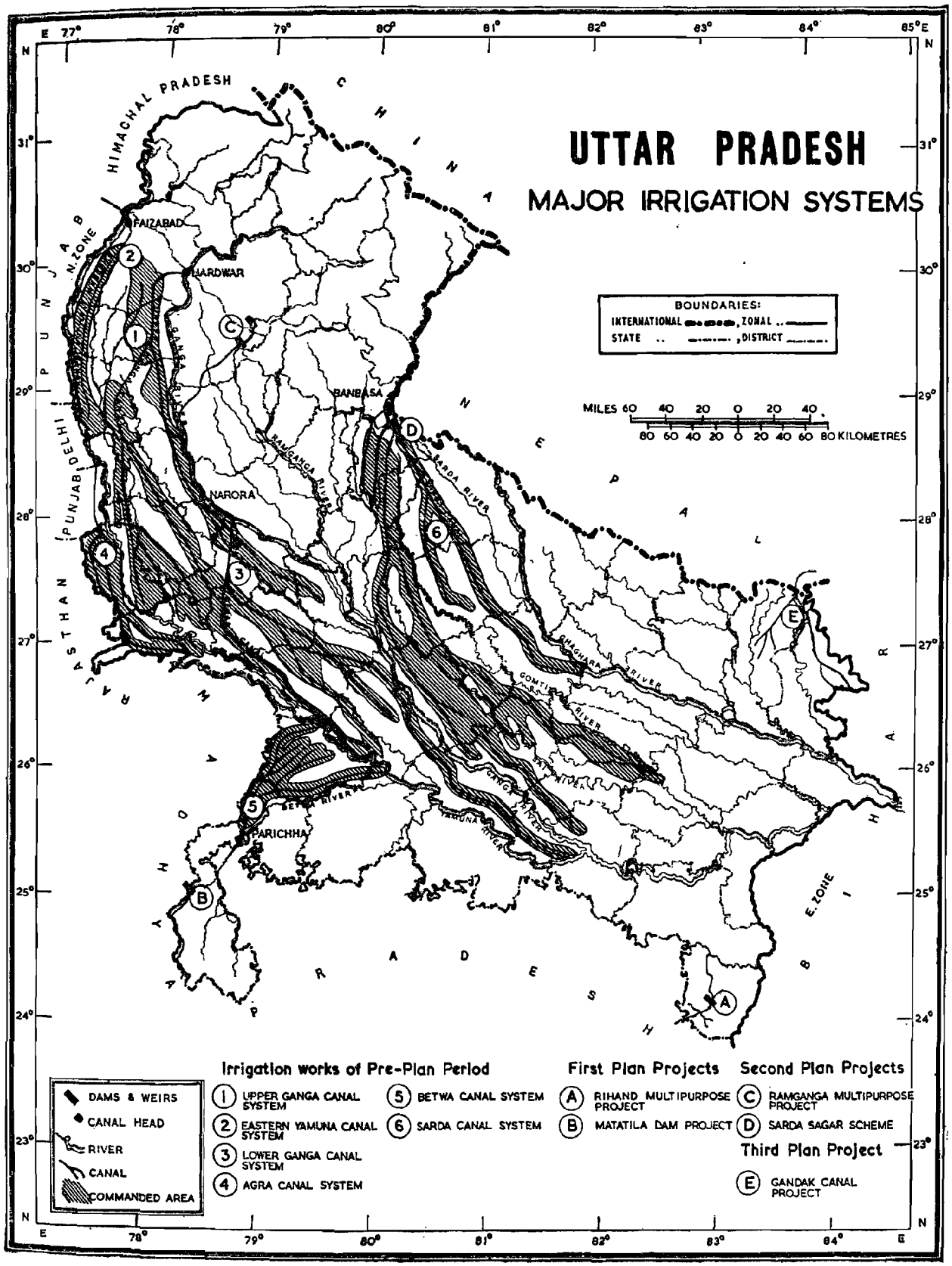
Ramganga Multi-purpose Project: It is proposed to construct an earth and rock-fill dam across the Ramganga river near Kalagarh in Garhwal district. On completion in the Fourth Plan, it will provide irrigation facilities to 17·1 lakh acres in the central and western parts of the State.

Sarda Sagar Project: It is being set-up on the Sarda river in Pilibhit district in two stages. Stage I was taken up during the first Plan. On completion of Stage II, the project will provide irrigation to an area of 4·27 lakh acres.

Gandak Canal Project: It is a joint venture of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar States, involving construction of a barrage across the Great Gandak river in the territory of Nepal about 14 miles north of Nepal-U.P. border. It will provide irrigation to an area of 7·1 lakh acres in districts Gorakhpur and Deoria.

Source : Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Uttar Pradesh

MAP NO. 54


UTTAR PRADESH
MAJOR IRRIGATION SYSTEMS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
E. ZONE
N. ZONE
FAIZABAD
HARDWAR
BANBASA
NARORA
PARICHHA
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
RAMGANGA RIVER
SARDA RIVER
GHAGHARA RIVER
GOMTI RIVER
GANGA RIVER
YAMUNA RIVER
BETWA RIVER
DAMS & WEIRS
CANAL HEAD
RIVER
CANAL
COMMANDED AREA
Irrigation works of Pre-Plan Period
1 UPPER GANGA CANAL SYSTEM
2 EASTERN YAMUNA CANAL SYSTEM
3 LOWER GANGA CANAL SYSTEM
4 AGRA CANAL SYSTEM
5 BETWA CANAL SYSTEM
6 SARDA CANAL SYSTEM
First Plan Projects
A RIHAND MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT
B MATATILA DAM PROJECT
Second Plan Projects
C RAMGANGA MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT
D SARDA SAGAR SCHEME
Third Plan Project
E GANDAK CANAL PROJECT

MAP No. 55

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61

Purpose

This map depicts the share of irrigated and non-irrigated areas under various crops in 1960-61 in districts of Uttar Pradesh.

Method

Acreages of irrigated and non-irrigated crops and the percentage share of various crops to gross irrigated and non-irrigated acreages have been calculated for each district except the seven hill districts for which data are not available. Two circles proportionate to the irrigated and non-irrigated areas have been drawn, one over the other, in each district. The top circle in red indicates the irrigated acreage and the lower in black shows the non-irrigated acreage. These circles have further been divided into sectors proportionate to the acreages under various crops.

Salient Features

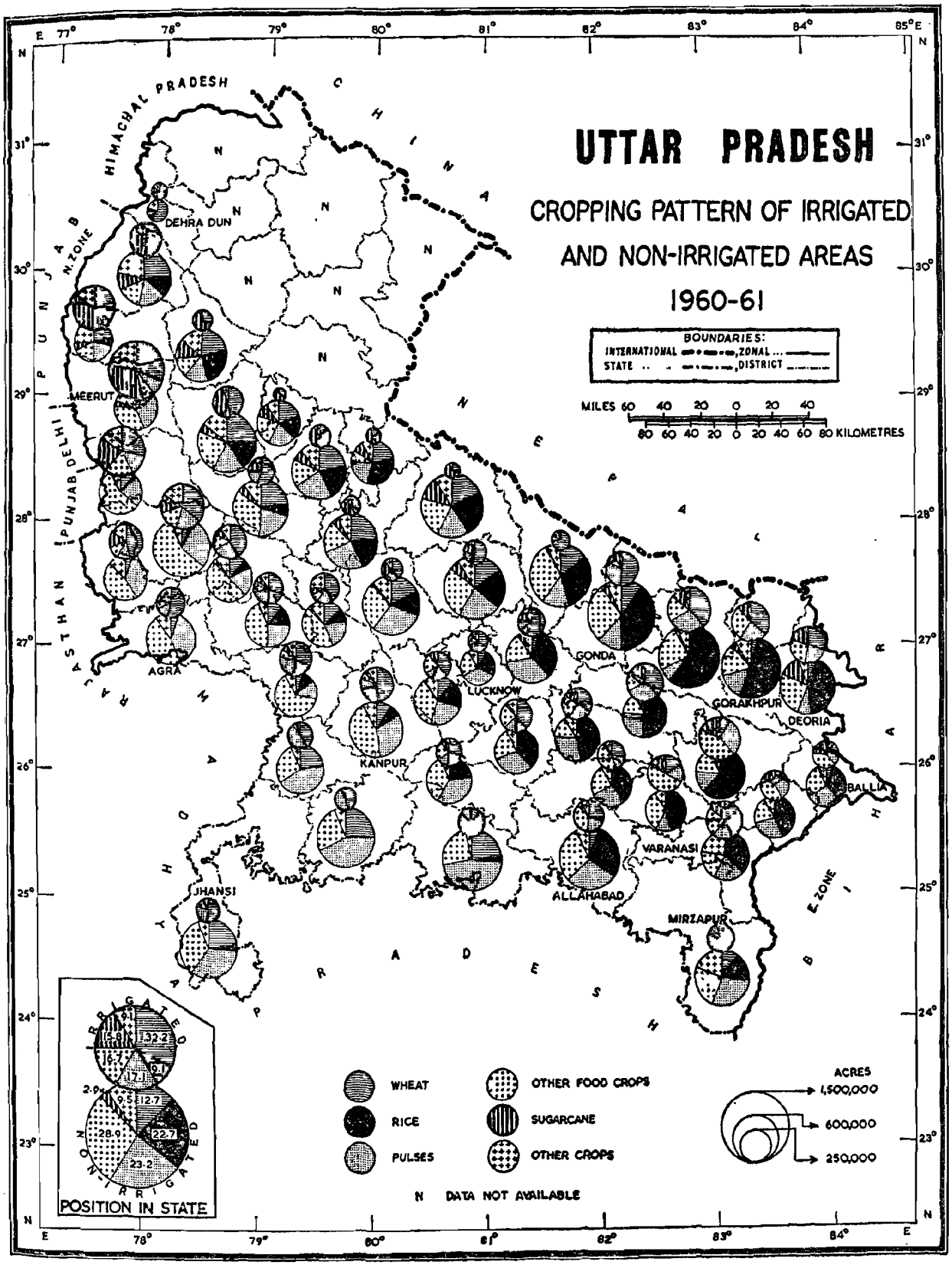
In the State, 26·3 per cent of the total cropped area is irrigated and the remaining 73·7 per cent non-irrigated. A higher proportion of cropped area is irrigated in the western part of the State. Irrigated area exceeds the non-irrigated area in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr districts, in Meerut by more than two times. In other districts of the State non-irrigated area predominates.

Wheat is the predominant crop of the well irrigated areas in the State, its percentage share being 32·2. Rice is the main single crop of the less artificially irrigated areas, percentage share being about 22·7. Among irrigated crops wheat takes the lead in about 2/3rds of the districts. Leaving north-western and the south-eastern parts of the great plain, it plays predominating role everywhere. In the north-west, sugar-cane attains significance in a belt stretching from Saharanpur-Meerut to Kheri districts, except that in Moradabad and Bareilly it comes after wheat and rice respectively. In districts Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Ballia and Allahabad coarse grains (termed as other food crops) cover the largest irrigated area, highest percentage being 52 in Jaunpur. Pulses are significantly raised in the irrigated areas of districts Jalaun (47·8 per cent) and Hamirpur (46·7 per cent) where they squarely match with wheat. Share of rice in the irrigated area is high in Banda (81·2 per cent), Mirzapur (77·3 per cent), Bareilly (47·0 per cent), Dehra Dun (41·9 per cent), Saharanpur (32·2 per cent) and Varanasi (28·1 per cent) districts.

Among the non-irrigated crops, rice is predominant in the entire East Plain and most of the districts of the Central Plain, followed by other food crops and pulses. In districts Azamgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur and Faizabad it alone accounts for over half of the total non-irrigated cropped area. The Vindhyan Hills and Plateau division and its adjoining districts Fatehpur and Allahabad have high acreages under pulses. In Banda district pulses cover 46·3 per cent of its total non-irrigated area. They also retain their significance in the cropping pattern of non-irrigated areas of districts Bara Banki, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and Hardoi in the middle of the State. In Dehra Dun (58·5 per cent), Moradabad (25·4 per cent), Saharanpur (23·9 per cent) and Muzaffarnagar (22·0 per cent) wheat has been a dominant un-irrigated crop because of winter rains in this region. In the Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* downwards the northern wheat region, coarse grains hold the largest share of non-irrigated area. They also have the highest share in Unnao (36·2 per cent), Bahraich (32·1 per cent) and Sitapur (27·6 per cent) districts. Sugar-cane cultivation in non-irrigated areas is insignificant.

Source : Directorate of Agriculture, U.P.

MAP NO. 55


UTTAR PRADESH
CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS
1960-61
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
DEHRA DUN
MEERUT
AGRA
JHANSI
KANPUR
LUCKNOW
GONDA
GORAKHPUR
DEORIA
BALLIA
VARANASI
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPUR
WHEAT
RICE
PULSES
OTHER FOOD CROPS
SUGARCANE
OTHER CROPS
ACRES
1,500,000
600,000
250,000
N DATA NOT AVAILABLE
POSITION IN STATE
IRRIGATED
NON-IRRIGATED
32.2
9.1
17.1
12.7
22.7
23.2
28.9
9.5
2.9

MAP No. 56

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1960-61

Purpose

This map brings out districtwise variations in the value of agricultural produce per acre of cropped area in the State and also indicates the share added by different crops.

Method

In each district, a heptagon bearing 7 bars on its sides representing the share of different crops in the total agricultural value has been prepared in red and per acre value (in rupees) of the produce given inside it. The space outside the heptagon and bars has also been hatched according to the range of per acre value.

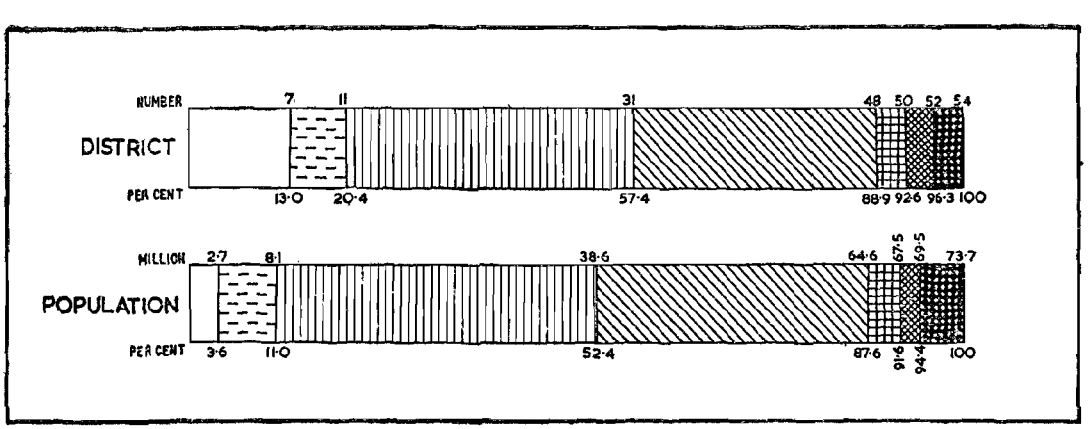
Data for seven hill districts, i.e., Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal are not available.

Salient Features

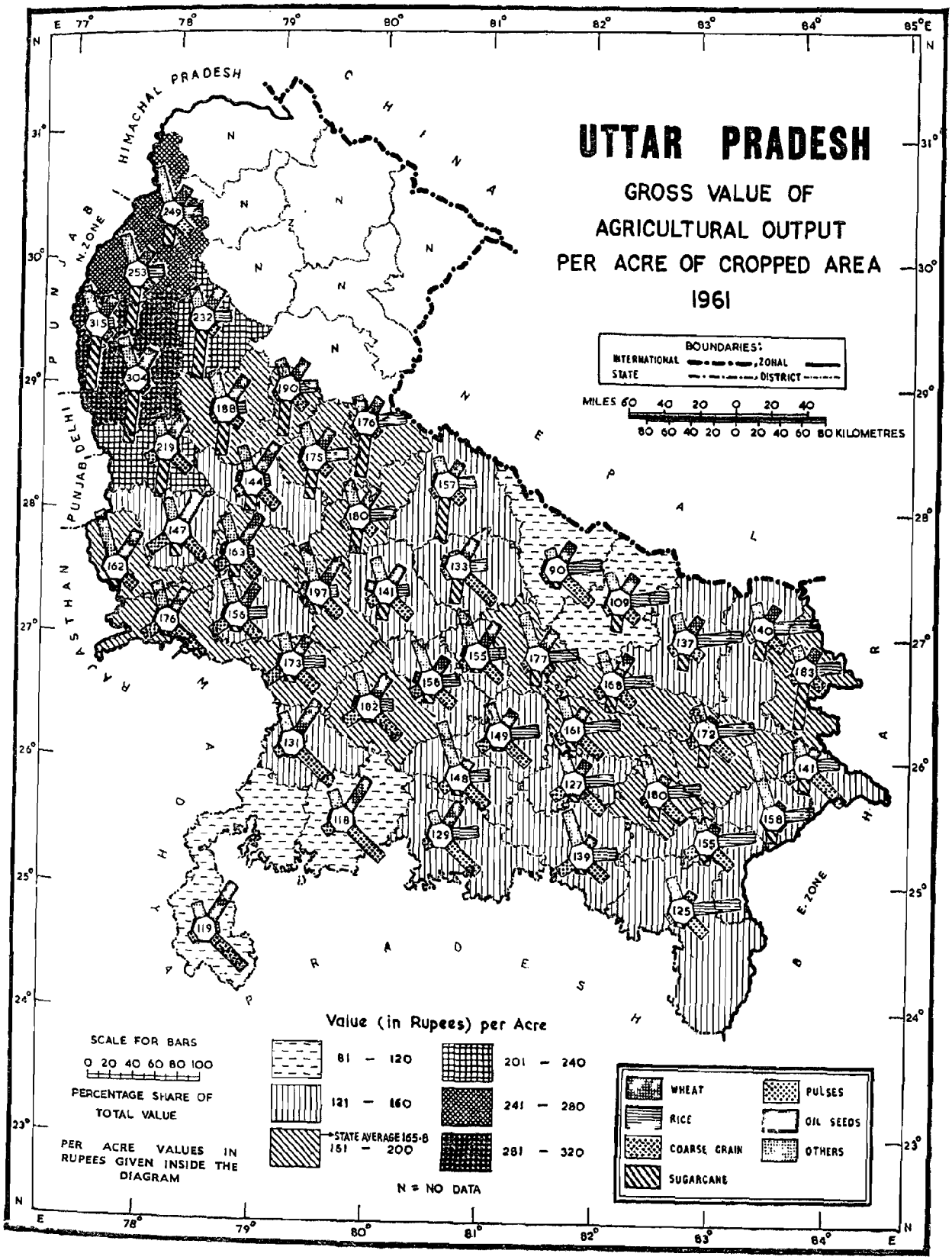
In the State per acre output of the cropped area is valued at about Rs. 166. A highly productive area covering all the districts of Meerut Division and the contiguous district Bijnor of Rohilkhand Division lies in the extreme west, with per acre output exceeding Rs. 200. Muzaffarnagar (315) and Meerut (304) are at the top. In the entire West Plain, districts Etah, Mathura, Mainpuri, Aligarh and Budaun form a block having values lower than the State average. Bara Banki, Faizabad, Azamgarh and Jaunpur on one side of the Ghaghara and Deoria on the other have values higher than the State average. Districts in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and Sub-Himalaya East show the lowest productivity of land in terms of value, Bahraich (90) being at the tail end.

Sugar-cane is a predominant crop in the northern part of the West Plain, particularly in the districts having the highest per acre value, where it accounts for more than 1/4th of the total value of agricultural produce. It also has the largest share in Deoria district. Mirzapur, Basti, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Gonda, Azamgarh, Sultanpur, Bahraich, Jaunpur and Faizabad districts form a compact block in the east showing predominant contribution of rice to total value. High share of wheat is found in the south-western drier districts. Coarse grains are important in Jhansi Division and districts Agra, Sitapur, Bahraich and Ballia. Etawah and Mainpuri districts are high-ups in pulses, and districts in the central part of the State with Hardoi on top are noted for a sizable contribution of oil-seeds. It is noticeable that all crops in Hardoi district are closely balanced.

Source : (i) Value of Agricultural output : from Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Uttar Pradesh
(ii) Cropped area : from Directorate of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh



MAP NO. 56


UTTAR PRADESH
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
PRADESH
Value (in Rupees) per Acre
81 – 120
121 – 160
STATE AVERAGE 165·8
161 – 200
201 – 240
241 – 280
281 – 320
N = NO DATA
SCALE FOR BARS
0 20 40 60 80 100
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF TOTAL VALUE
PER ACRE VALUES IN RUPEES GIVEN INSIDE THE DIAGRAM
WHEAT
RICE
COARSE GRAIN
SUGARCANE
PULSES
OIL SEEDS
OTHERS

MAP No. 57

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to reveal the variations in agricultural output per cultivating household in different districts of the State.

Method

The gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household has been calculated for each district. Each district has been hatched according to the range in which it falls.

Data for six hill districts, i.e., Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora being not available separately, the data of old districts Tehri Garhwal (including present Uttar Kashi), Garhwal (including present Chamoli), and Almora (including present Pithoragarh) have been utilised for this map.

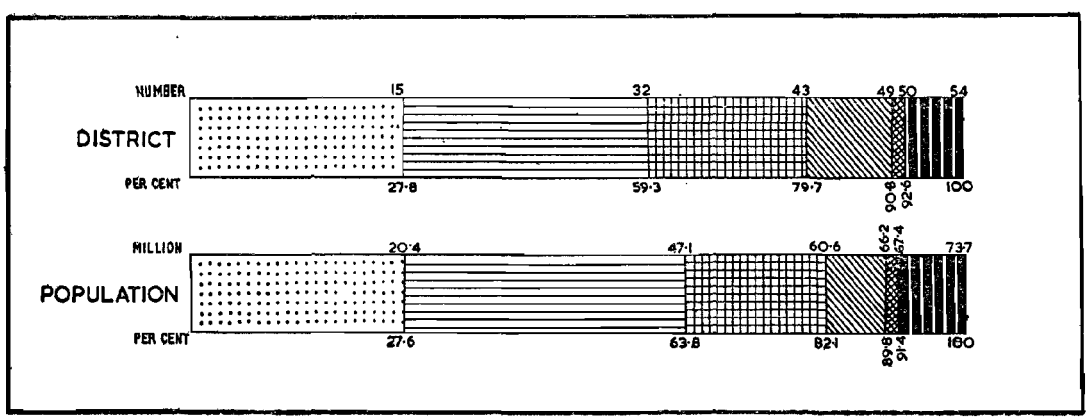
Salient Features

The total value of agricultural output of the State in 1960-61 was Rs. 8,903 million shared by 9·5 million cultivating households. Thus the average income of a cultivating family from cultivation comes to Rs. 938. More than half of the State population comes in the income range lower than this average.

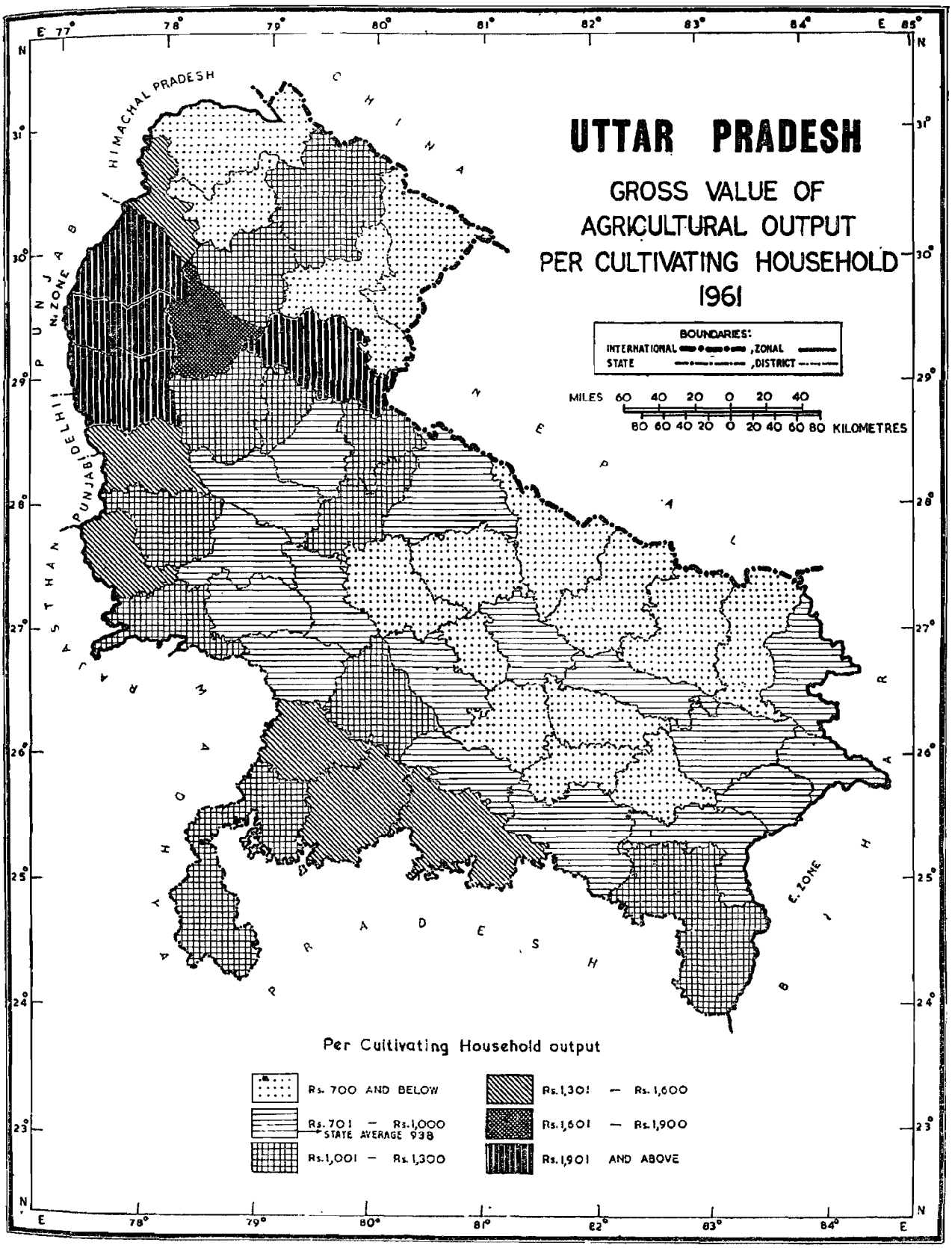
The variations above and below the State average indicate the average economic position of cultivating households in different parts of the State. A cultivating household of Muzaffarnagar district is over 12 times better off than one in Tehri Garhwal (including Uttar Kashi). The gross values of agricultural output per cultivating household in them are Rs. 2,995 and Rs. 248 respectively. All districts of the West Plain excepting Budaun, Etah and Mainpuri have values higher than the State average, while in the entire Central and East Plains, only one district Kanpur (Rs. 1,158) is better placed. Besides Muzaffarnagar, three other districts, namely, Saharanpur, Meerut and Naini Tal in the west have very high values of over Rs. 2,400 per family.

Another region of high values is the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, where they range between Rs. 1,000-1,500. This is on account of lower number of cultivating households and larger land under plough. The average size of holding is comparatively larger. Leaving the 6 hill districts, the figures of which appear to be distorted, the lowest values per cultivating family are recorded in Pratapgarh (Rs. 466) and the Trans-Ghaghara districts (except Deoria) where the values are below Rs. 600.

Source : (i) Value of Agricultural output : from Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Uttar Pradesh
(ii) Cultivating Households : from 1961 Census Tables



MAP NO. 57


UTTAR PRADESH
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL ,ZONAL
STATE ,DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Per Cultivating Household output
Rs. 700 AND BELOW
Rs. 701 — Rs. 1,000
STATE AVERAGE 938
Rs. 1,001 — Rs. 1,300
Rs. 1,301 — Rs. 1,600
Rs. 1,601 — Rs. 1,900
Rs. 1,901 AND ABOVE

MAP No. 58

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to depict by districts the average agricultural output per cultivator in the State.

Method

The gross value of agricultural output per cultivator has been calculated for each district. Each district has been hatched according to the range in which it falls.

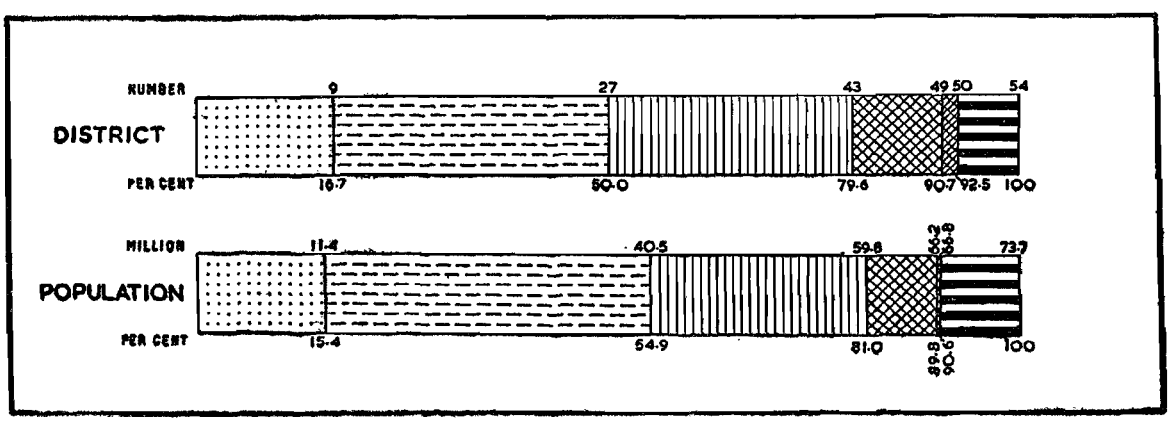
Data for six hill districts, i.e., Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora being not available separately, the data of old districts Tehri Garhwal (including present Uttar Kashi), Garhwal (including present Chamoli) and Almora (including present Pithoragarh) have been utilized in this map.

Salient Features

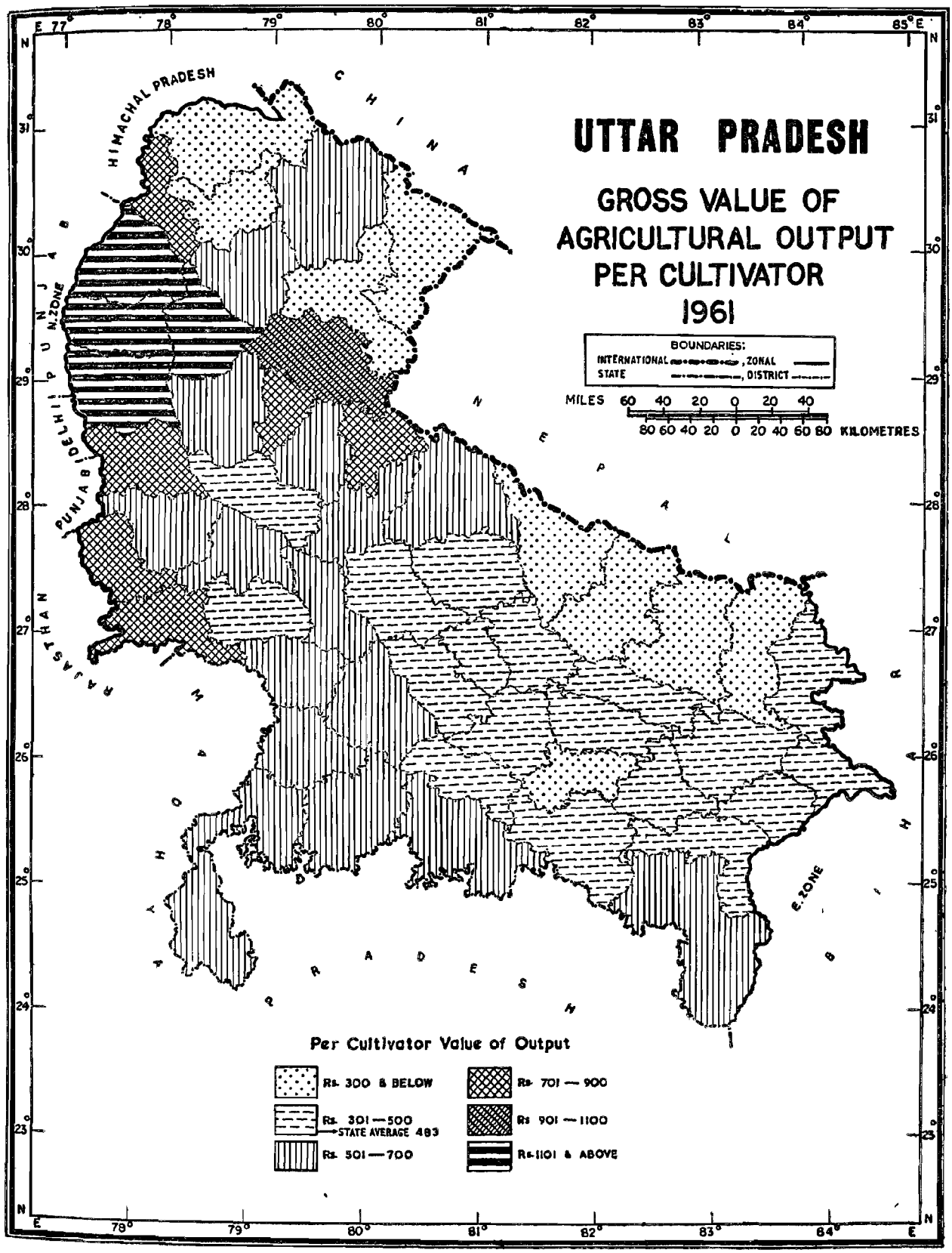
The value of agricultural output per cultivator in the State is Rs. 483. The overall pattern of distribution of these values shows a close resemblance with that depicted in the preceding map. The western part is rich, the values sliding down towards east. The highest values are found in a compact block of districts Saharanpur (Rs. 1,593), Muzaffarnagar (Rs. 1,565), Meerut (Rs. 1,330) and Bijnor (Rs. 1,200). It is noticed that Saharanpur which is next to Muzaffarnagar in respect of values per cultivating household is at the top in this map, and Bijnor being 5th in the preceding map is at the 4th place in this map.

All districts of the West Plain excepting Budaun and of the Hills and Plateau, districts Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Garhwal of the Himalayan, and Kanpur of the Central Plain have values above the State average. The remaining districts of the Himalayan Hills in the north, districts of the eastern *Tarai* and Pratapgarh are at the bottom from the point of view of a cultivator's prosperity.

Source. (i) Value of Agricultural output : from Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Uttar Pradesh
(ii) Cultivators : from the 1961 Census Tables



MAP NO. 58


UTTAR PRADESH
GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Per Cultivator Value of Output
Rs. 300 & BELOW
Rs. 301 — 500
STATE AVERAGE 483
Rs. 501 — 700
Rs. 701 — 900
Rs. 901 — 1100
Rs. 1101 & ABOVE

MAP No. 59

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the average size of land holdings per cultivating household in the districts of the State.

Method

Acreage of agricultural holding per cultivating household is calculated for each district. The figures are grouped into 5 ranges, 3 above and 2 below the State average, and districts are hatched from deep to light shades accordingly.

Salient Features

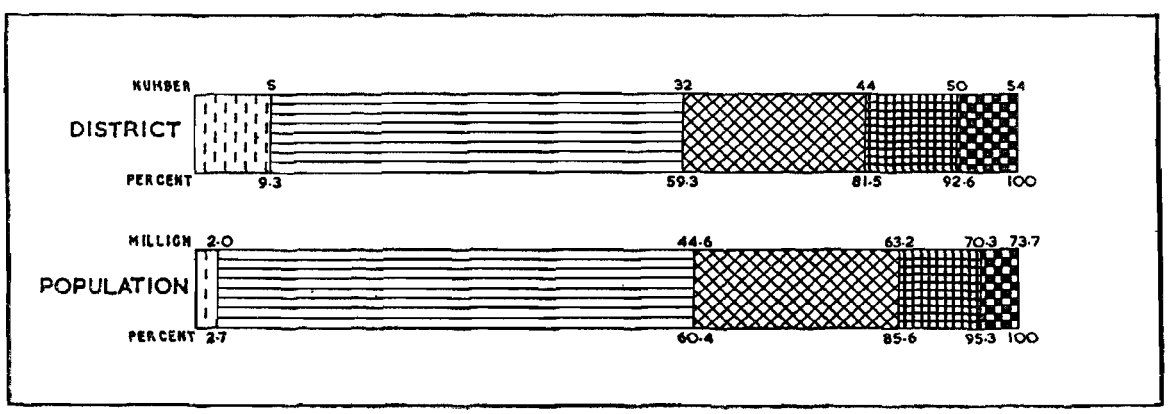
With 47·6 million acres of land holdings and 9·5 million cultivating households, the average size of holding in the State comes to 5 acres. These small holdings suffer from another handicap. Except where consolidation operations have taken place they are fragmented and scattered.

The size of average holding is the largest in the districts of Jhansi Division where it is more than 10 acres. Among these districts, Hamirpur is at the top with 14·0 acres per cultivating household. These are thinly populated districts and have large cultivated areas. Mirzapur district of the same natural division, Saharanpur, Naini Tal, Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor in the north and Mathura in the south-west also have large-sized holdings.

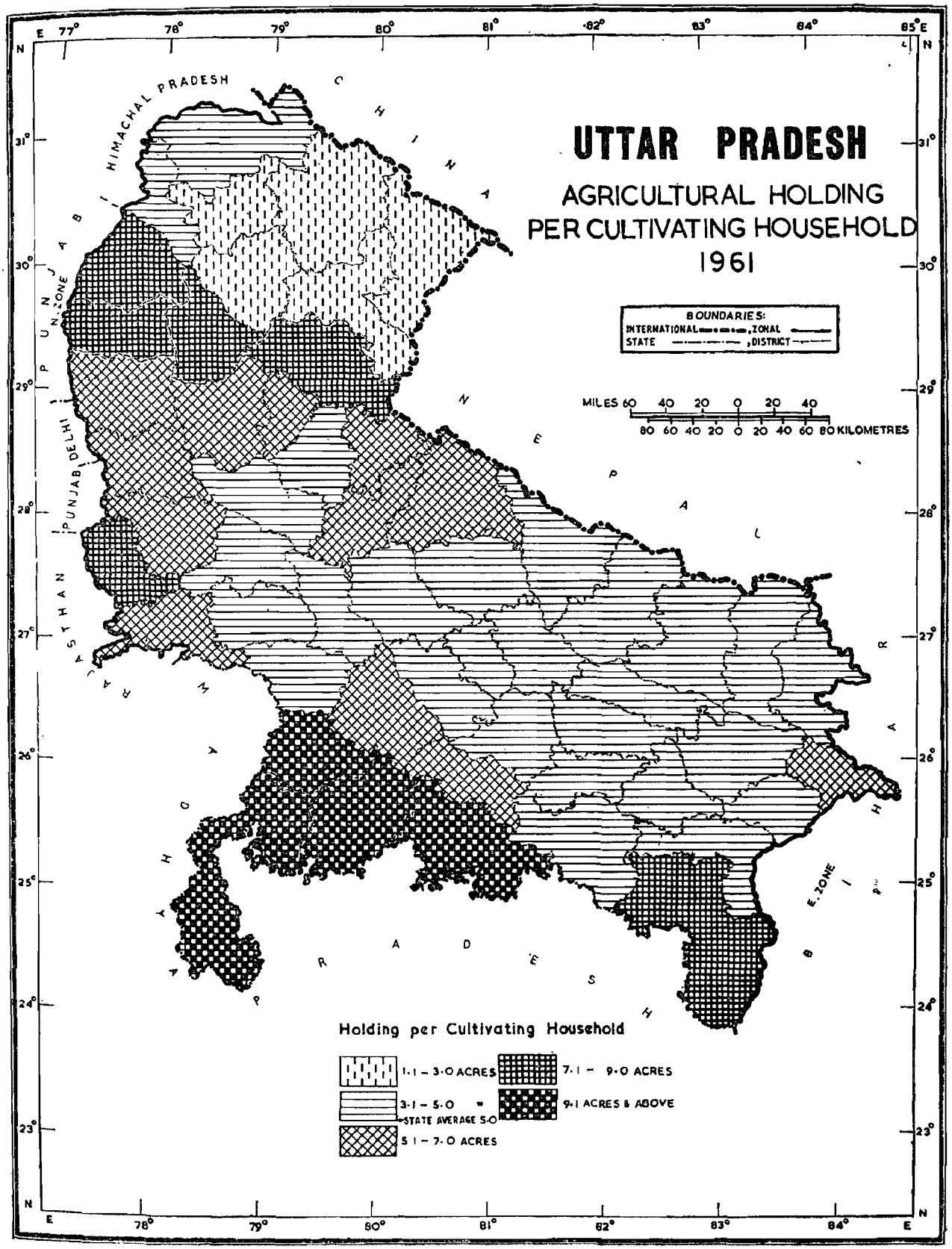
In the plains, barring a few exceptions, the average size rises as one goes west. All the westernmost districts and most of those in the Sub-Himalayan belt of the West Plain have larger holdings than the State average. While in the Central and the East Plains, only three districts, Kanpur (5·6), Fatehpur (5·5) and Ballia (5·1), come in this class.

The smallest holdings exist in the Himalayan natural division, excluding Naini Tal (8.0 acres). Pithoragarh (1.4) and Almora (1·9) have the smallest holdings in the State. Almost 2/3rds of the total cultivating households possess less than 5 acres each holding about 30 per cent of the total cultivable land among them. Thus a vast majority of households possess less than 5 acres each holding ings. On the other hand, 8·2 per cent of the total households possess more than 12·5 acres each. The cultivable land with them is about 37·5 per cent of the total.

Source : (i) Agricultural Holdings : from the Board of Revenue, U.P.
(ii) Cultivating Households : from the 1961 Census Tables



MAP NO. 59


UTTAR PRADESH
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING
PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Holding per Cultivating Household
1·1 – 3·0 ACRES
3·1 – 5·0 "
STATE AVERAGE 5·0
5·1 – 7·0 ACRES
7·1 – 9·0 ACRES
9·1 ACRES & ABOVE

MAP No. 60

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREA, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to depict the average size of holdings per capita in the rural area of each district.

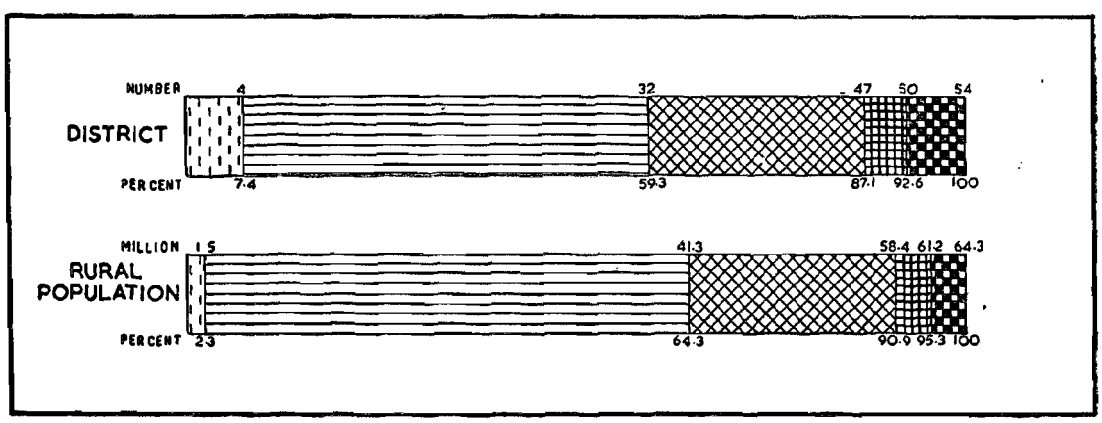
Method

Average agricultural holding per capita has been calculated for the rural area of each district. Each district has been hatched according to the range in which it falls.

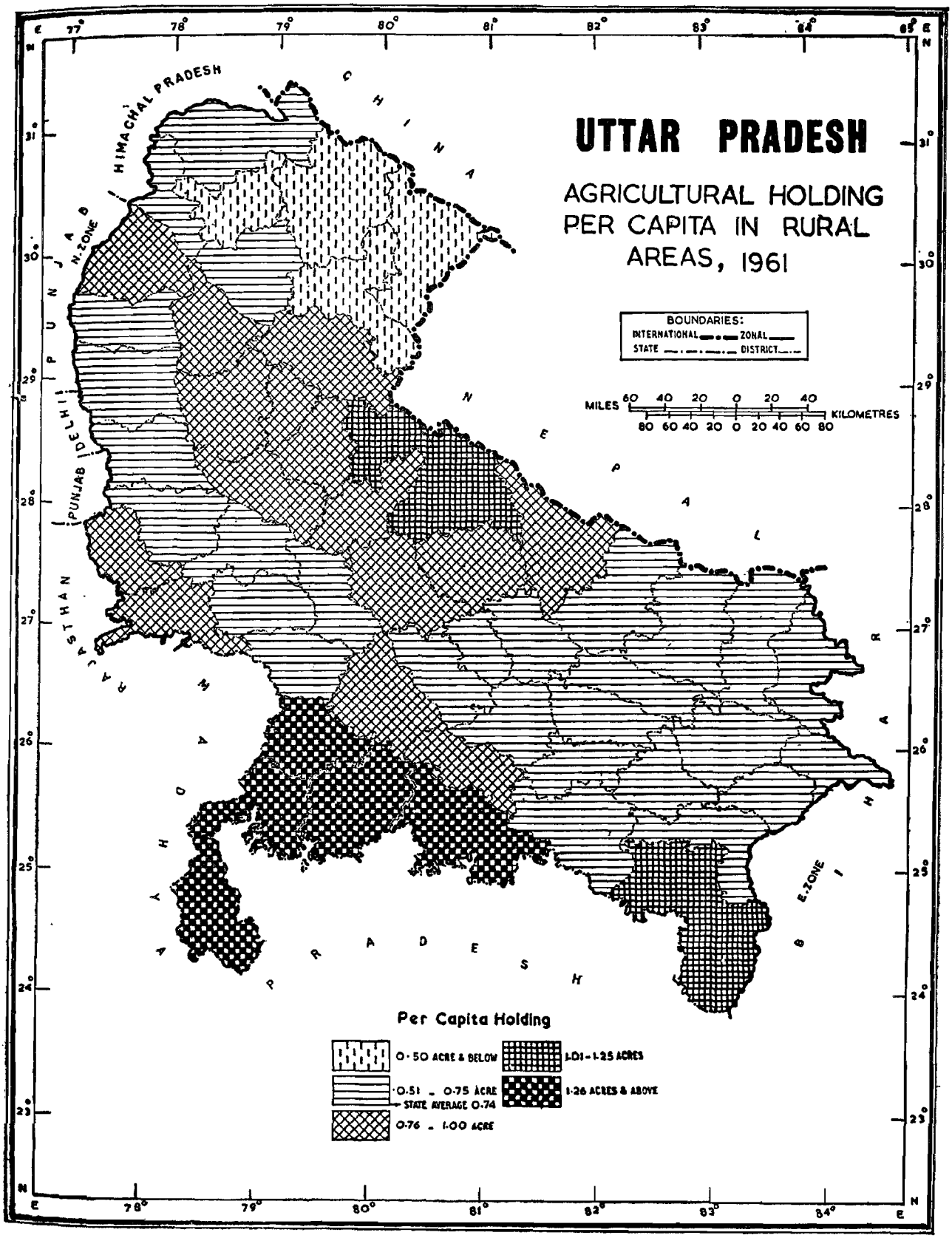
Salient Features

The total acreage of land holdings in the State in 1961 is 47·6 million and the total rural population 64·3 million. The per capita average comes to 0·7 acres for the rural area of the State. Jhansi Division has the highest average exceeding the State average by over two times. Next come districts Kheri, Pilibhit, Naini Tal and Shahjahanpur in the Sub-Himalaya West and Mirzapur. The districts clustering around these and Mathura and Agra in the south-west also generally exceed the State average. Most of the districts of the Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* abide close to the State average. There is gradual lowering towards the east and the north. Pithoragarh in the Himalayan natural division is marked for the lowest average (0·2 acres).

Source : (i) Acreage of Agricultural Holdings : from the Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh
(ii) Rural Population : from the 1961 Census Tables



MAP NO. 60


UTTAR PRADESH
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
KILOMETRES 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Per Capita Holding
0·50 ACRE & BELOW
0·51 _ 0·75 ACRE
STATE AVERAGE 0·74
0·76 _ 1·00 ACRE
1·01 - 1·25 ACRES
1·26 ACRES & ABOVE

MAP No. 61

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to view the average size of cultivated holding per male cultivator in the different districts of the State.

Method

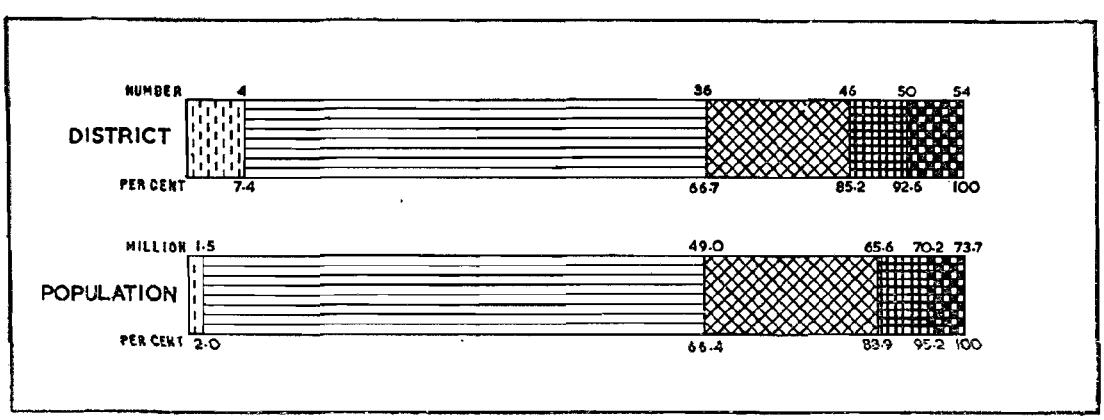
Acreage of land holding per male cultivator has been calculated for each district. Each district has been hatched according to the range in which it falls.

Salient Features

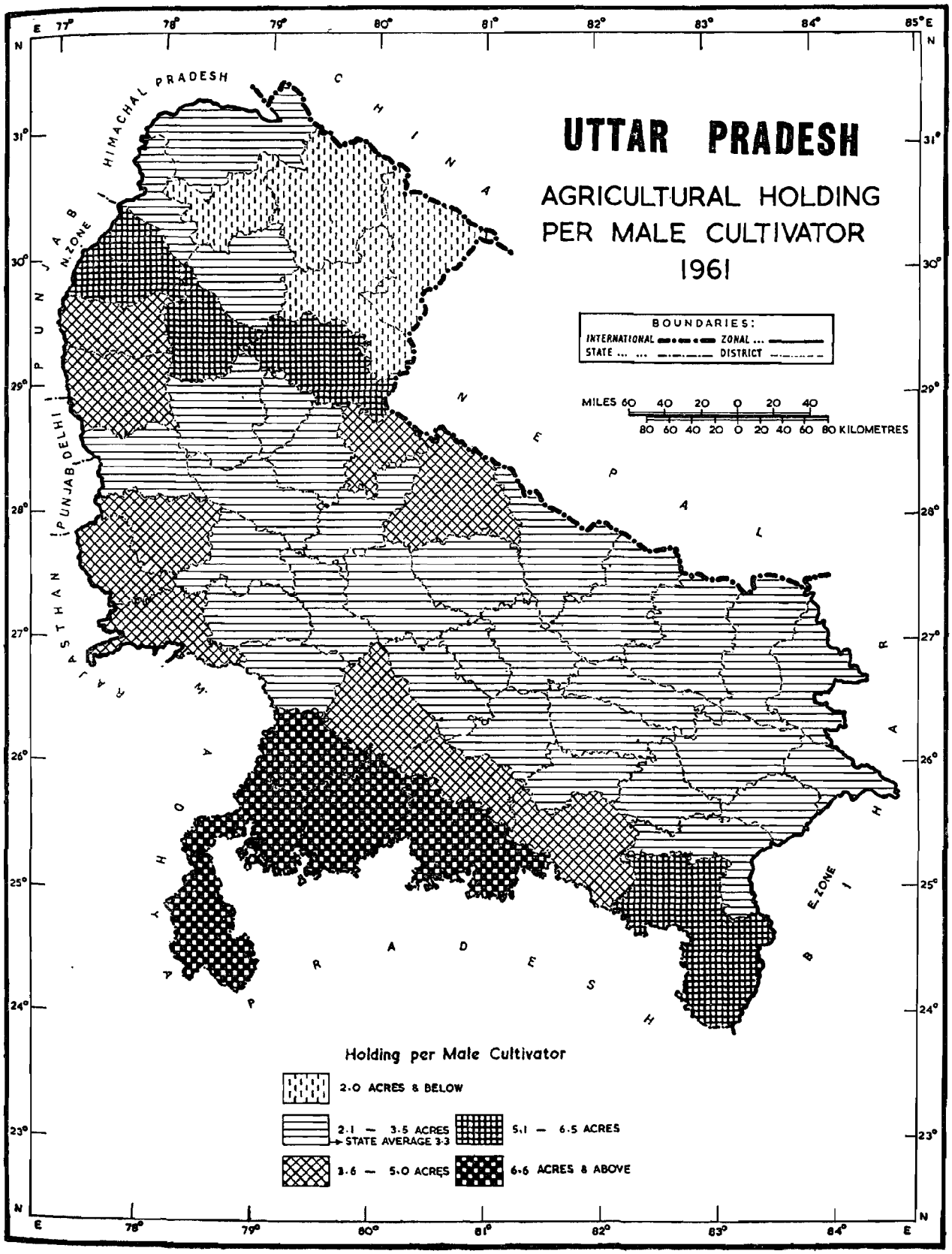
The total acreage of land holdings in the State is 47·6 million and the total number of male cultivators depending upon them 14·3 million. The average holding per male cultivator comes to 3·3 acres.

The overall pattern of distribution of land holding for male cultivator is nearly the same as in the two previous maps. The districts of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau are again at the top. In each case the average size of holdings is more than 6·0 acres. Hamirpur district exhibits the highest average in the State—9·3 acres. After these districts come those in the Sub-Himalayan West belt. The western peripheral districts and those skirting the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau natural division also show higher average than the State. Other districts of the plain and districts in the Himalayan natural division have smaller sizes, with Pithoragarh (1·2 acres) at the bottom.

Source : (i) Acreage of Agricultural Holdings : from the Board of Revenue, Uttar Pradesh
(ii) Cultivators : from the 1961 Census Tables



MAP NO. 61


UTTAR PRADESH
AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
NEPAL
BIHAR
ZONE I
Holding per Male Cultivator
2·0 ACRES & BELOW
2·1 — 3·5 ACRES
STATE AVERAGE 3·3
3·6 — 5·0 ACRES
5·1 — 6·5 ACRES
6·6 ACRES & ABOVE

MAP No. 62

PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES), 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to exhibit the ratio between per capita Supply and Demand of food crops (cereals and pulses) in the districts of the State.

Method

For each district the total food requirements in calories have been calculated on the basis of a standard intake of 17 oz (rice 9 oz, wheat/millet 5 oz, and pulses 3 oz) equivalent to 1684 calories by a male adult per day. For persons of different ages the requirements based on the recommendation of the Nutritive Advisory Committee vide Health Bulletin No. 23 by W.R. Aykroyd (Page 16) have been adopted.

To determine the food supply, average yearly production of cereals and pulses has been calculated for 5 years ending 1960-61 or lesser number of years, depending on availability. For the hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, only the conventional estimates of production available have been taken into account. The gross average annual production figures have been converted into net production figures and their calory contents have been calculated in accordance with factors given in the 'Food Balance Sheet'.

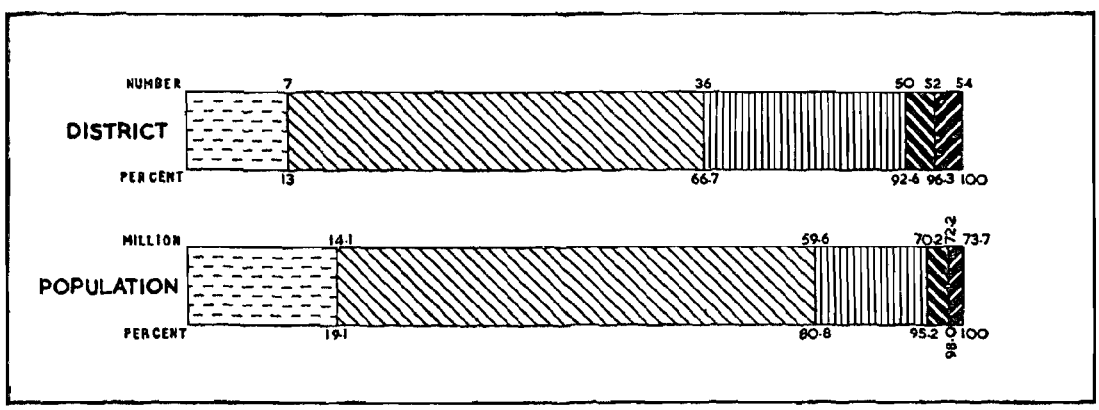
After determining the net production in calories the percentages of production to requirement have been calculated and grouped into 5 ranges and the districts hatched accordingly.

Salient Features

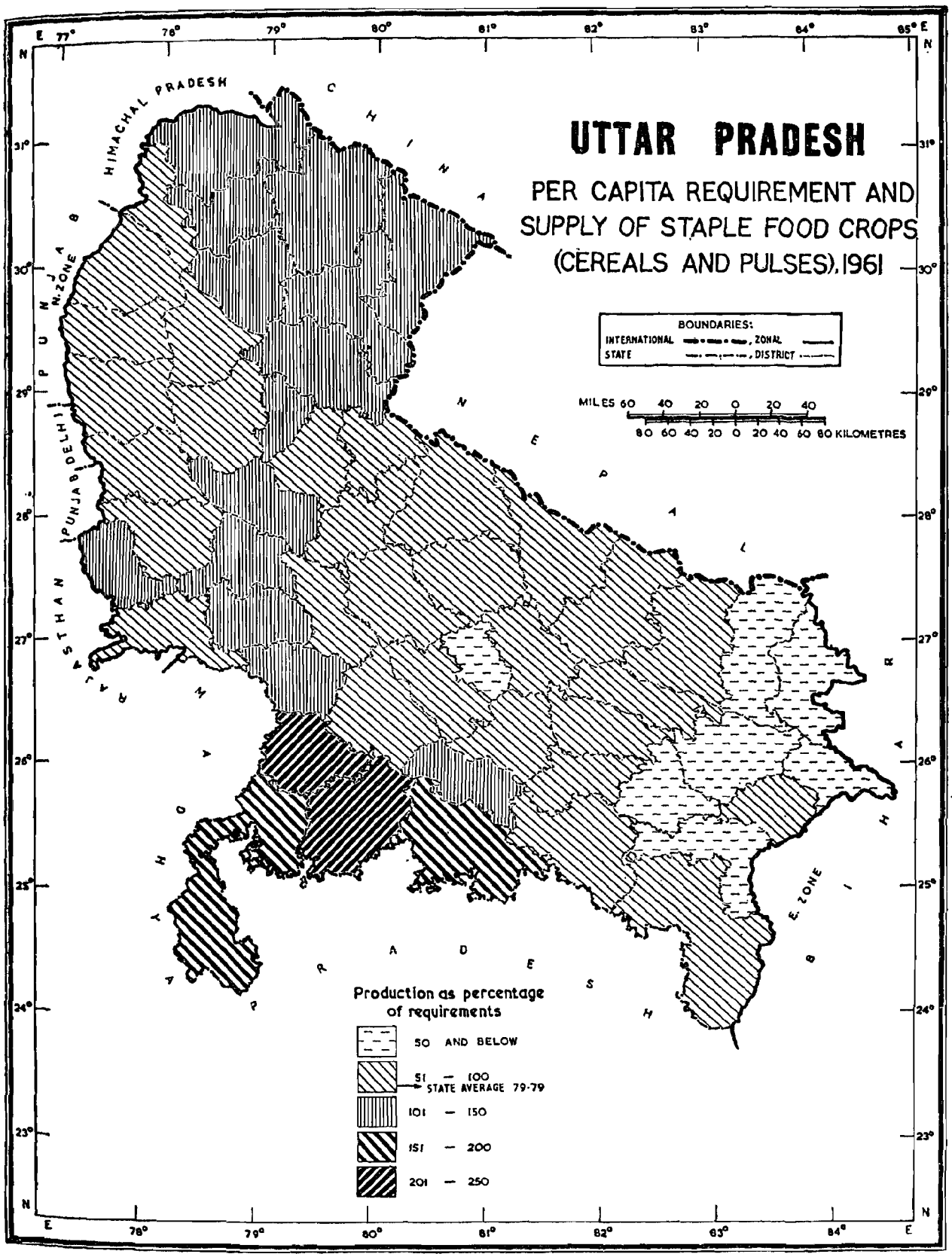
The production of cereals and pulses as percentage of requirement in the State amounts to 79·8. Only 1/5th of the population produces more than its requirement.

The percentages are the highest in the districts of Jhansi Division with Hamirpur at the top (248). Besides, all the hill districts of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions, 6 districts of the West Plain, namely, Etawah, Rampur, Etah, Mainpuri, Budaun and Mathura and district Fatehpur of the Central Plain also have percentages higher than 100. Other parts of the State are much deficit. The lowest ratios are exhibited by the most populous districts of Azamgarh, Deoria, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur and Ballia of the East Plain and Lucknow of the Central Plain, where production is below 50 per cent of requirements.

Source : Office of the Registrar General, India



MAP NO. 62


UTTAR PRADESH
PER CAPITA REQUIREMENT AND SUPPLY OF STAPLE FOOD CROPS (CEREALS AND PULSES), 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Production as percentage of requirements
50 AND BELOW
51 — 100
STATE AVERAGE 79-79
101 — 150
151 — 200
201 — 250

MAP NO. 63

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the proportion of workers and non-workers in 1961 to total population in districts of the State.

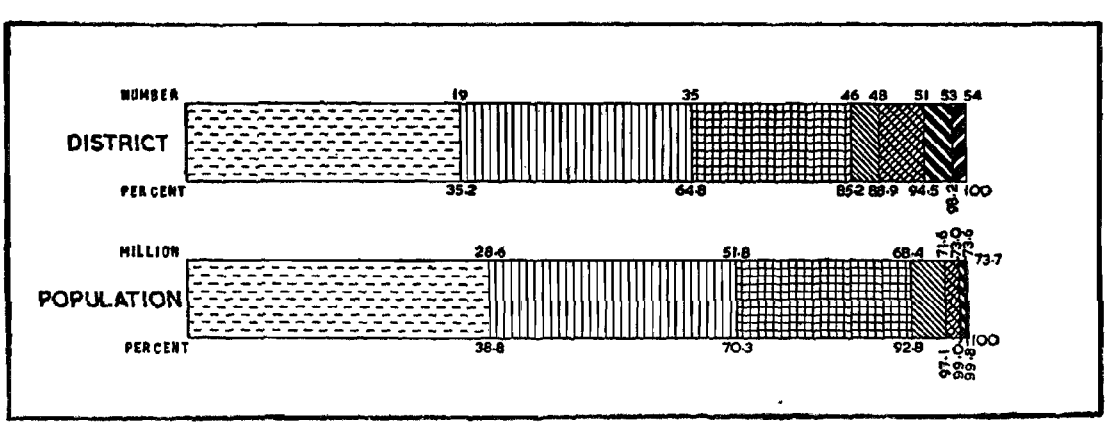
Method

In each district a circle has been drawn proportionate to its total population and divided into 4 parts to show the shares of workers and non-workers by sex. Parts representing workers have been shaded while those for non-workers are blank. Space in each district outside the circle has been hatched according to the range of percentage of workers to total population.

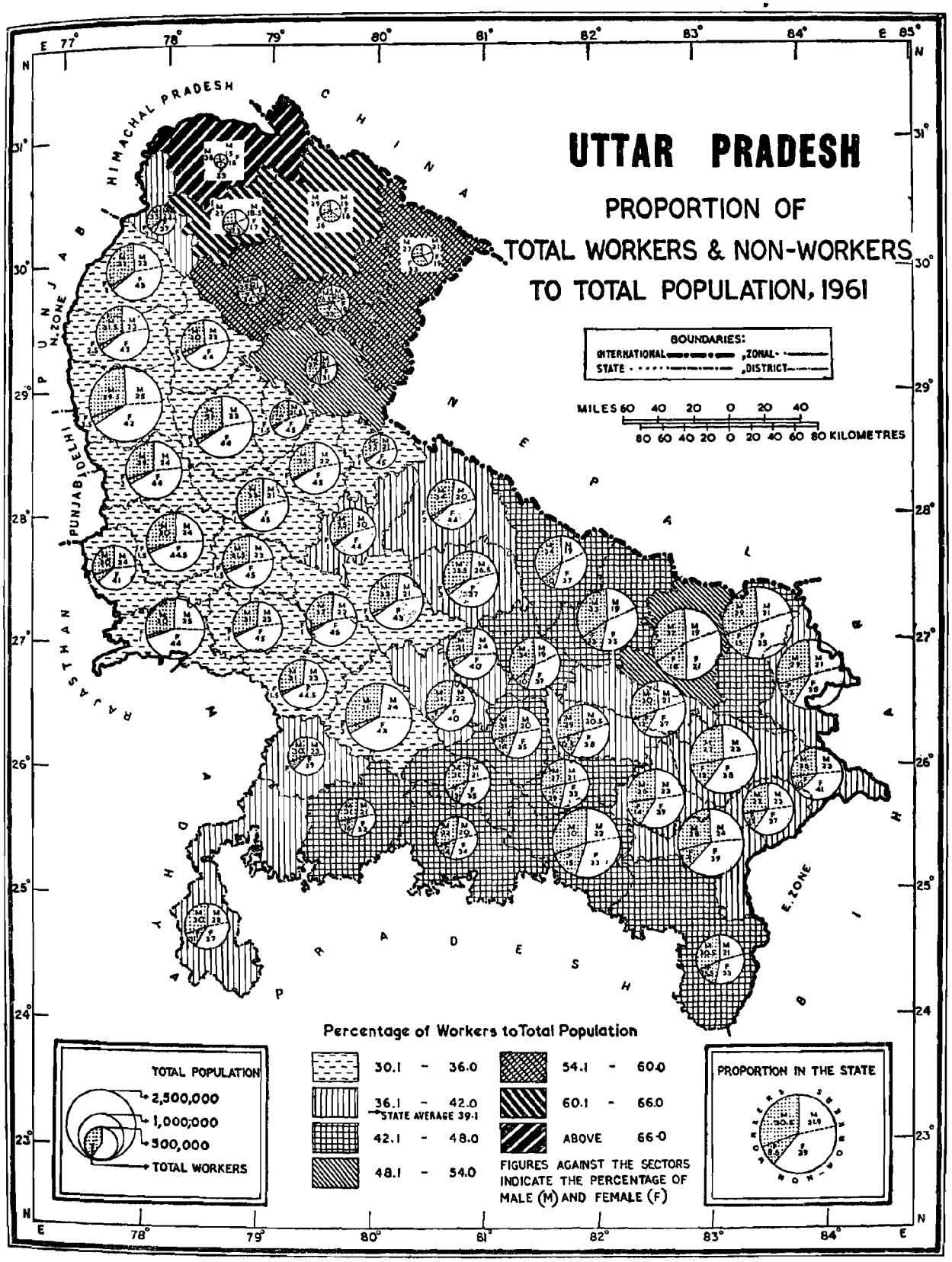
Salient Features

Out of the total population of 73·7 million in the State, 39·1 per cent are workers and the remaining 60·9 per cent non-workers. The six northernmost districts in the Himalayan natural division have the largest proportions—over 58 per cent of their population as workers, with Uttar Kashi (69·1 per cent) district at the top. The other two districts Naini Tal and Dehra Dun of this natural division, all districts except Azamgarh, Ballia and Varanasi in the eastern half of the plain beyond Lucknow and all districts except Jalaun in the Hills and Plateau also show higher proportions of workers than the State average. The working proportion in the western half of the plain is relatively small. Agra district in the south-western corner, having only 30·6 per cent of its population in work, is at the bottom preceded by the neighbouring districts of Aligarh, Mainpuri, Bulandshahr and Etawah.

Female participation is much less than that of males. Female workers account for only 8·6 per cent as against 30·5 per cent of male workers in the total population. Districts Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora are marked for larger proportions of female workers than male workers. On the other extreme are the districts of the West Plain where female contribution to the working population is very small, nowhere the proportion exceeding 4·5 per cent (Mathura).



MAP NO. 63


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF
TOTAL WORKERS & NON-WORKERS
TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB, DELHI
RAJASTHAN
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
Percentage of Workers to Total Population
30.1 - 36.0
36.1 - 42.0
STATE AVERAGE 39.1
42.1 - 48.0
48.1 - 54.0
54.1 - 60.0
60.1 - 66.0
ABOVE 66.0
FIGURES AGAINST THE SECTORS INDICATE THE PERCENTAGE OF MALE (M) AND FEMALE (F)
TOTAL POPULATION
2,500,000
1,000,000
500,000
TOTAL WORKERS
PROPORTION IN THE STATE

MAP No. 64

PROPORTION OF RURAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION 1961

Purpose

This map shows the proportion of workers and non-workers by sex in the rural population of each district of the State.

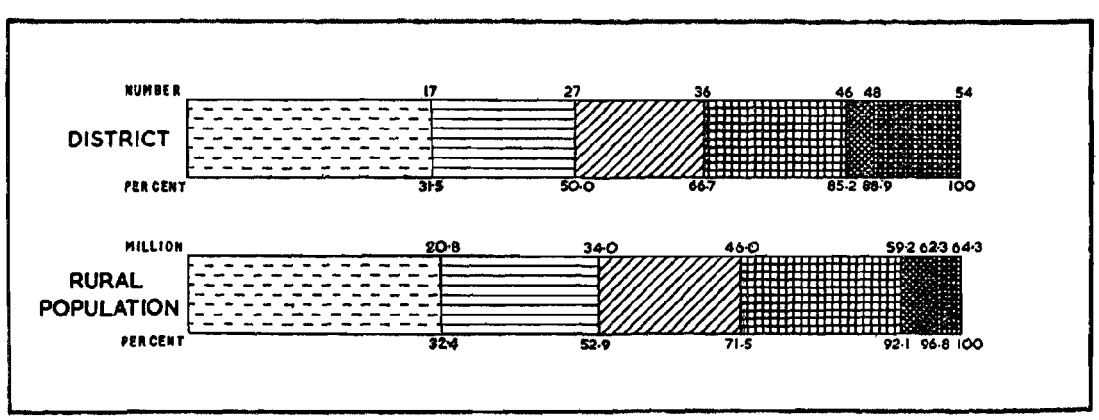
Method

The method of depiction is the same as for the preceding map.

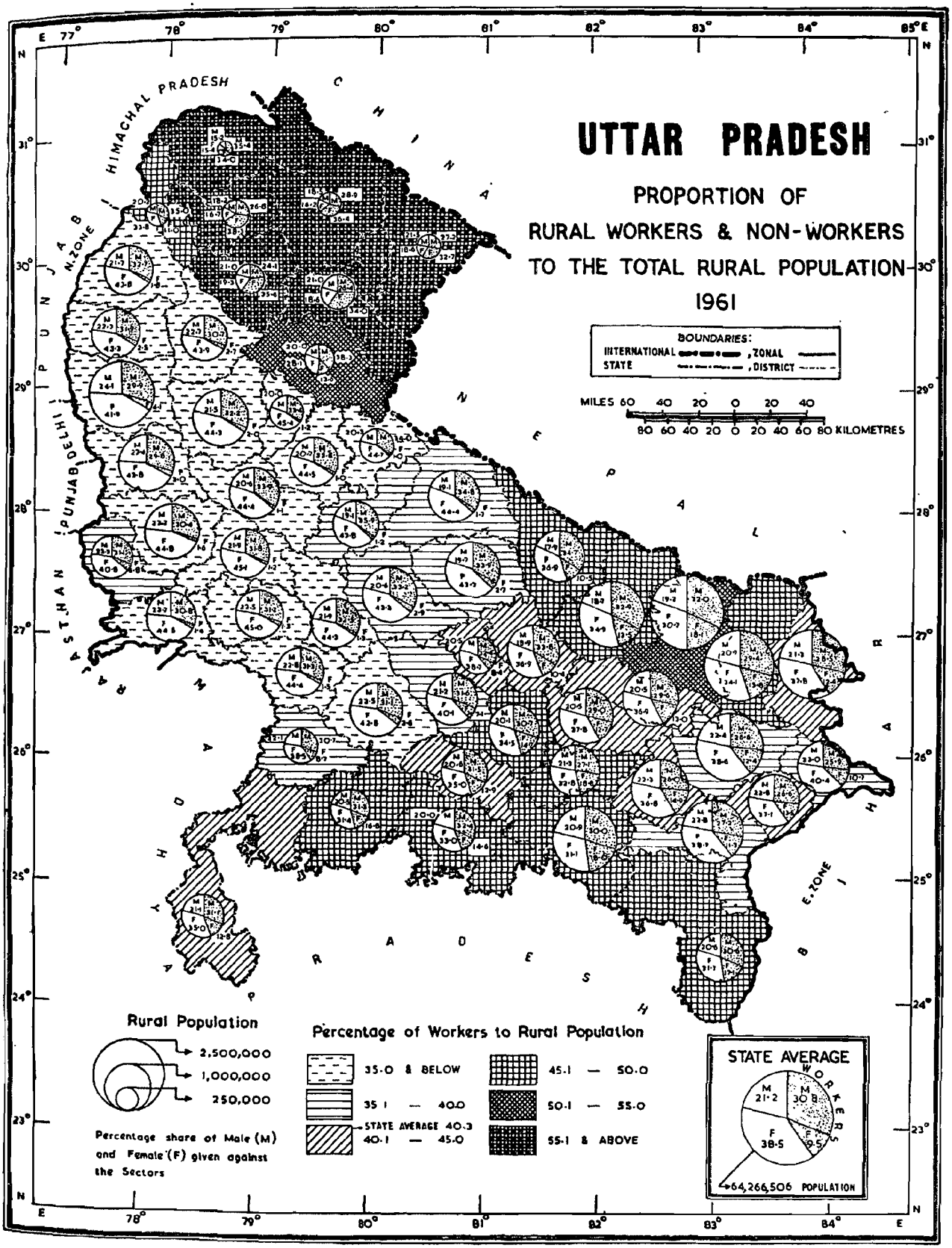
Salient Features

In 1961, 40·3 per cent (males 30·8 per cent; females 9·5 per cent) of the 64·3 million rural population of the State are workers and the remaining 59·7 per cent (males 21·2 per cent; females 38·5 per cent) non-workers. The proportion of workers in rural population is slightly higher than that in total population (39·1 per cent). As in the total population, districts in the Himalayan natural division have very high proportions of workers, all except Dehra Dun showing more than half of their population in gainful activities. Uttar Kashi (69·4 per cent) district comes first in this respect. Outside the Himalayan Hills, there is only one district, Basti (50·1 per cent) in the East Plain, where workers exceed non-workers. The lowest proportions are to be found in the districts of the West Plain. Aligarh and Agra districts have only 32·1 per cent of their population in work. Proportion of workers rises towards the south and the east until it again falls below the State average in the easternmost districts of Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Varanasi and Ballia.

As regards the composition of workers and non-workers by sex, the position is almost the same as in total population. Female participation in work is very high in the Himalayan districts (even more than that of males in 6 districts), while it is very low (below 5·0 per cent) in the districts of the West Plain. Female workers comprise more than 10 per cent of the population in the districts east of Lucknow and in southern districts.



MAP NO. 64


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF
RURAL WORKERS & NON-WORKERS
TO THE TOTAL RURAL POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL
STATE , DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Rural Population
2,500,000
1,000,000
250,000
Percentage share of Male (M) and Female (F) given against the Sectors
Percentage of Workers to Rural Population
35·0 & BELOW
35·1 — 40·0
STATE AVERAGE 40·3
40·1 — 45·0
45·1 — 50·0
50·1 — 55·0
55·1 & ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE
WORKERS
M 30·8
M 21·2
F 38·5
F 9·5
64,266,506 POPULATION

MAP No. 65

PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL URBAN POPULATION 1961

Purpose

The map shows the percentage share of workers and non-workers by sex in the urban population of each district of the State.

Method

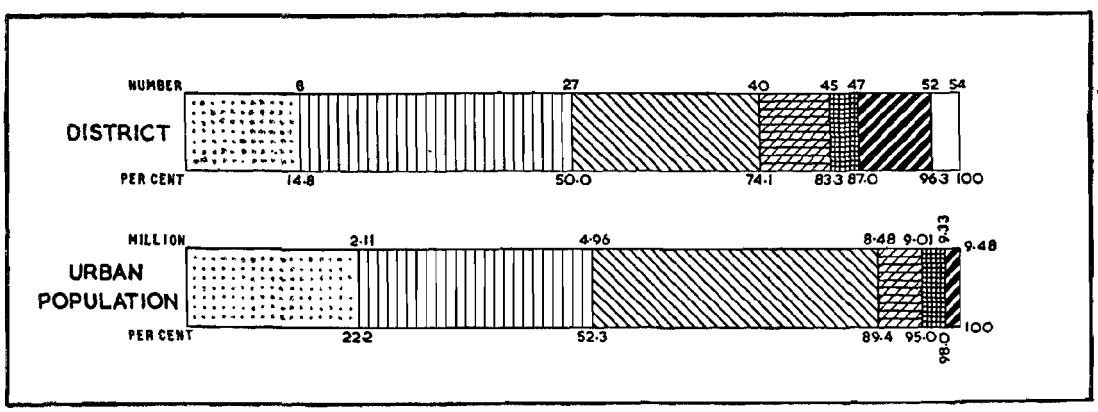
This map has been drawn on the same methodology as adopted for the preceding two maps.

Salient Features

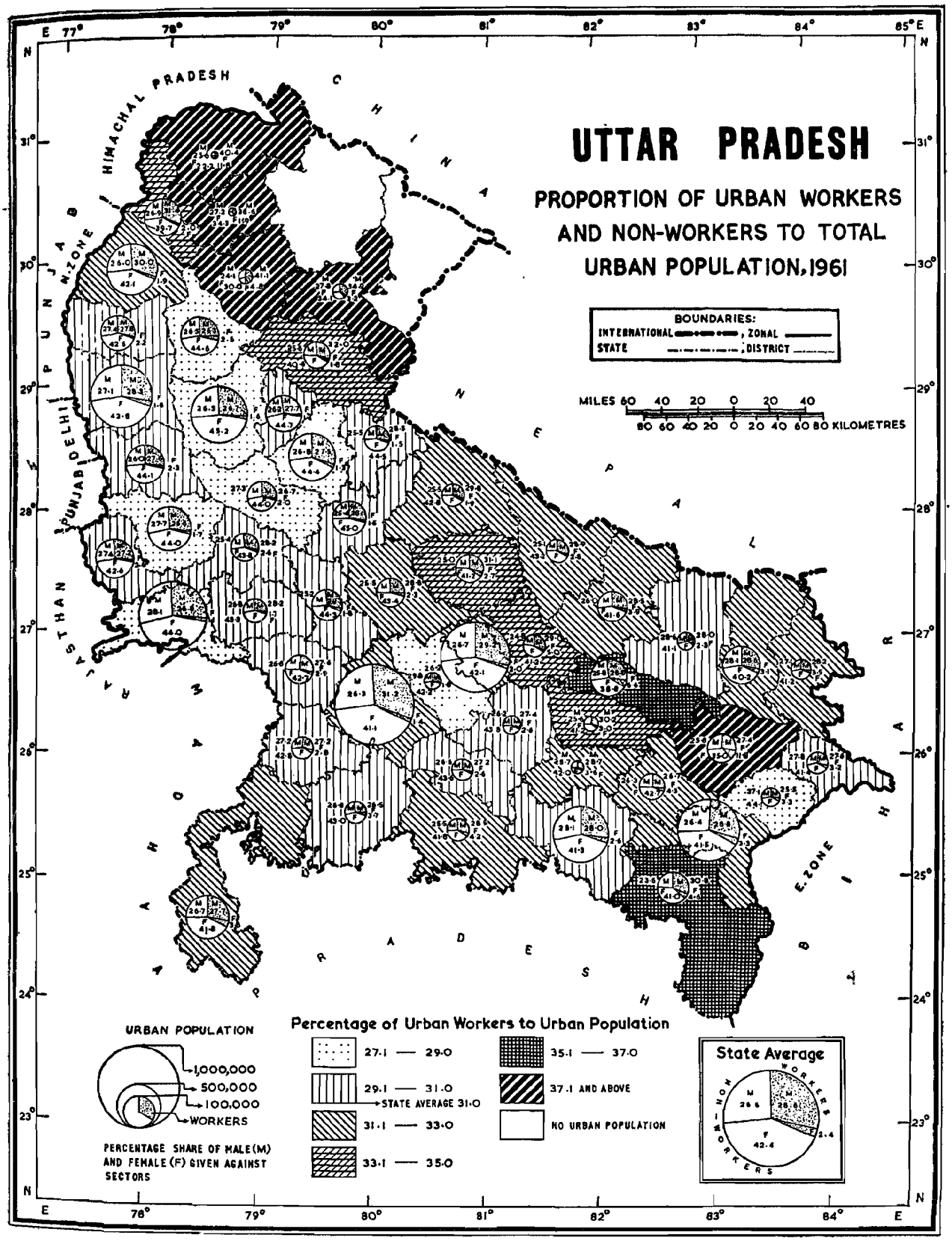
In urban areas of the State, the proportion of workers to total population is only 31·0 per cent, comprising 28·6 per cent males and 2·4 per cent females. This proportion is much less than in the rural areas (40·3 per cent), largely due to lesser participation of women and minors. Females and children contribute most in the Primary Sector and household industries which preponderate in rural areas and are comparatively insignificant in the urban areas. Apart from this, dependency is directly correlated with higher average income.

The highest proportion of workers has been recorded in the urban area of Uttar Kashi (52·2 per cent) district in the Himalayas followed by districts Garhwal (45·9 per cent), Azamgarh (39·2 per cent), Tehri Garhwal (38·5 per cent) and Almora (38·1 per cent). It is noticeable that Azamgarh district showing lesser proportion of workers in rural areas than the State average has a higher ratio in urban areas, which may be attributed mainly to the development of handicrafts in which large numbers of females are engaged. Barring a few exceptions, the ratio of workers is higher in the east and slides down towards west with Agra (27·9 per cent) at the bottom as in the case of the rural population. But there are variations. Besides Azamgarh, districts Saharanpur, Kanpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi and Varanasi having ratios of workers lower than the State average in the rural population have higher ratios in urban population. On the contrary, districts Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Rae Bareli and Basti have higher proportions in rural areas and lower in urban areas.

Females' participation in work is much less in the urban areas. Leaving districts Uttar Kashi and Azamgarh where female workers comprise 11·8 per cent of population, in no other district participation exceeds 6·6 per cent. In all the districts of the West Plain and most of the districts in the Central Plain and Himalayas, participation remains below 3·0 per cent.



MAP NO. 65


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF URBAN WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
URBAN POPULATION
1,000,000
500,000
100,000
WORKERS
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF MALE(M) AND FEMALE(F) GIVEN AGAINST SECTORS
Percentage of Urban Workers to Urban Population
27.1 — 29.0
29.1 — 31.0
STATE AVERAGE 31.0
31.1 — 33.0
33.1 — 35.0
35.1 — 37.0
37.1 AND ABOVE
NO URBAN POPULATION
State Average
WORKERS
NON-WORKERS
M 26.6
F 42.4
26.6
73.4

MAP No. 66

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREA, 1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the proportion of workers in the male population of rural areas of each tahsil of the State.

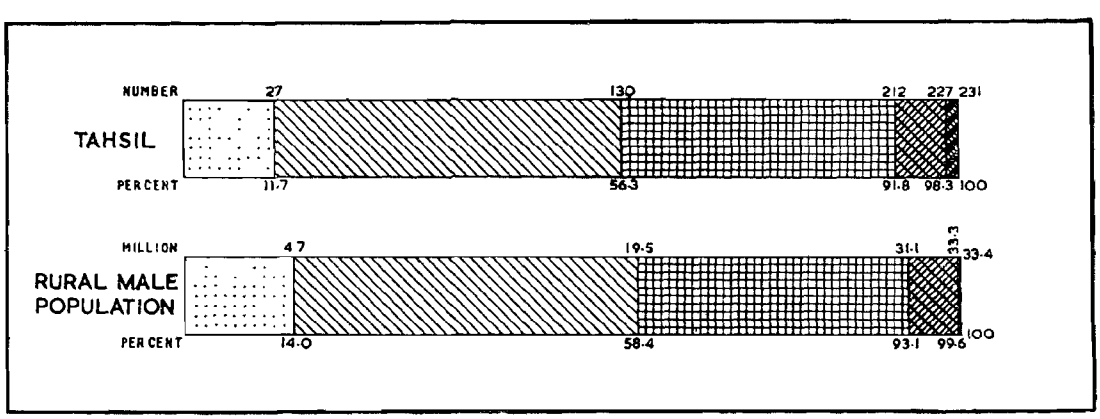
Method

The percentage of male workers to the total male population in rural areas has been calculated for each tahsil and the State. The tahsils have been hatched in 5 shades according to their percentage values.

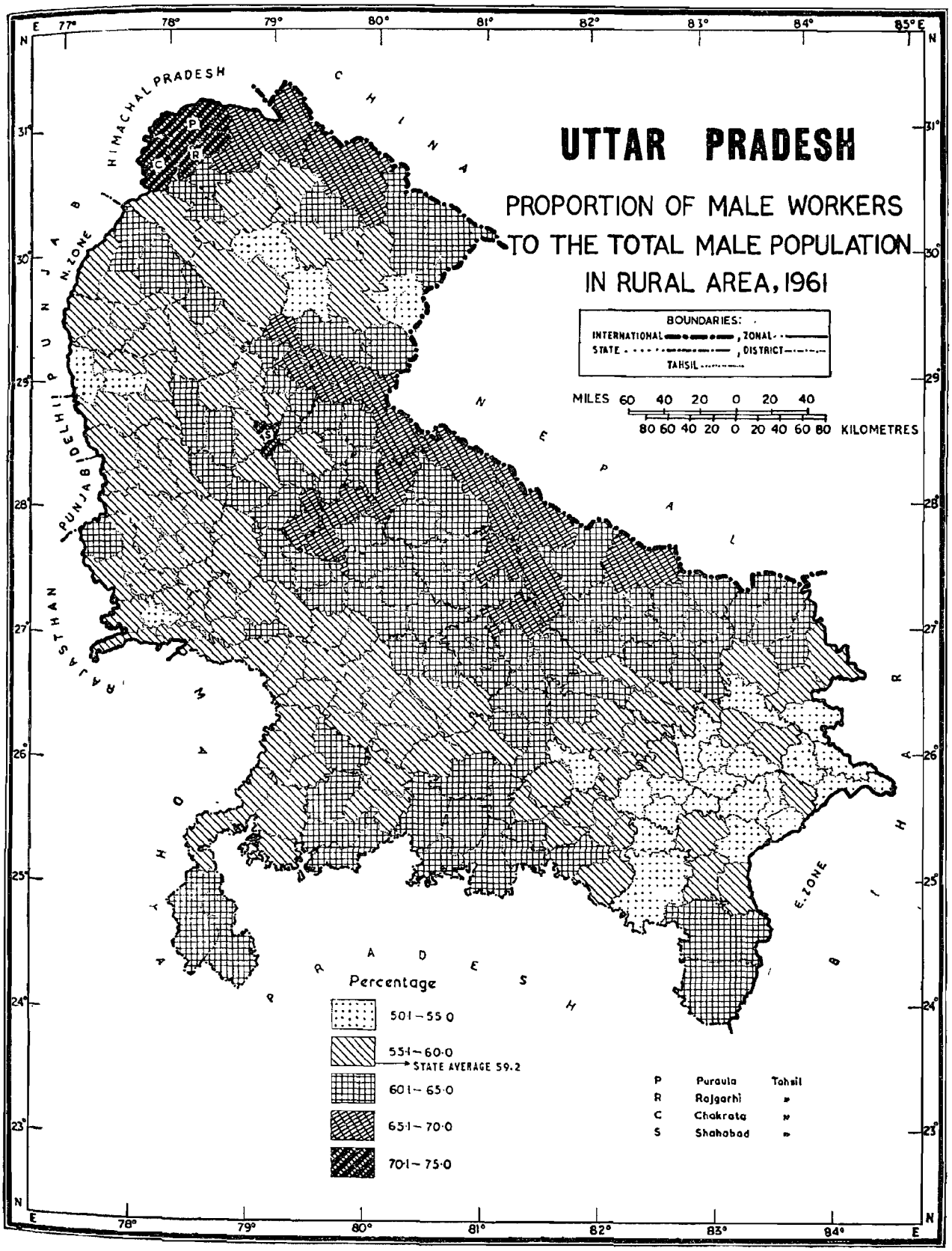
Salient Features

In 1961, of the total rural male population of 33·4 million in the State, 19·8 million (59·2 per cent) are workers.

Tahsils Chakrata (74·1 per cent) of Dehra Dun district, Puraula (74·0) and Rajgarhi (73·6) of Uttar Kashi district, and Shahabad (70·4) of Rampur district have the highest percentages. Besides them, the northern border tahsils in the Himalayan natural division, most of the tahsils north of the Ganga right up to the Nepal border excepting those between the Ganga and the Ghaghara in the East Plain and most of the southern tahsils in the Hills and Plateau have also higher percentages of male workers. Tahsils Didihat and Pithoragarh of Pithoragarh district, Pauri (Garhwal), Ranikhet (Almora), Baghpat and Meerut of Meerut district, Agra, Pratapgarh and most of those of the eastern districts Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi including their adjoining tahsils Bansgaon (Gorakhpur), Salempur (Deoria) and Mirzapur have the lowest proportions (between 50-55 per cent). Nearly the whole of the *Doab* from Deoband (Saharanpur) to Bindki (Fatehpur) shows percentages smaller than the State average. In this long tract only 4 tahsils, namely, Aliganj (Etah), Kaimganj (Farrukhabad) and Farrukhabad adjacent to the high proportion Trans-Ganga block and Karhal (Mainpuri) have ratios over 60·0 per cent.



MAP NO. 66


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS
TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION
IN RURAL AREA, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
Percentage
50·1 – 55·0
55·1 – 60·0
STATE AVERAGE 59·2
60·1 – 65·0
65·1 – 70·0
70·1 – 75·0
P Puraula Tahsil
R Rajgarhi "
C Chakrata "
S Shahabad "
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
85° E
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°

MAP No. 67

PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREA, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the percentage share of workers in the male population of urban areas of each tahsil of the State.

Method

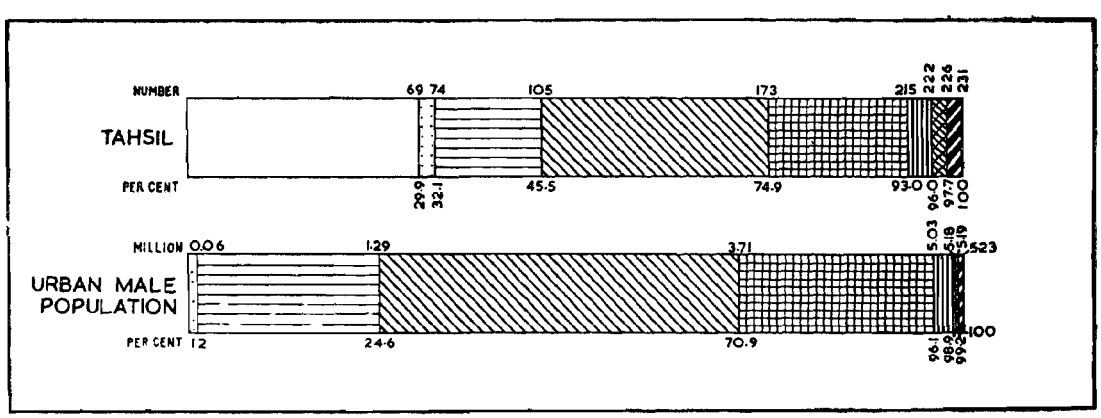
The percentage of male workers to the total male population in urban areas is calculated for each tahsil and the State. The tahsils are hatched according to the ranges in which their percentage figures fall.

Salient Features

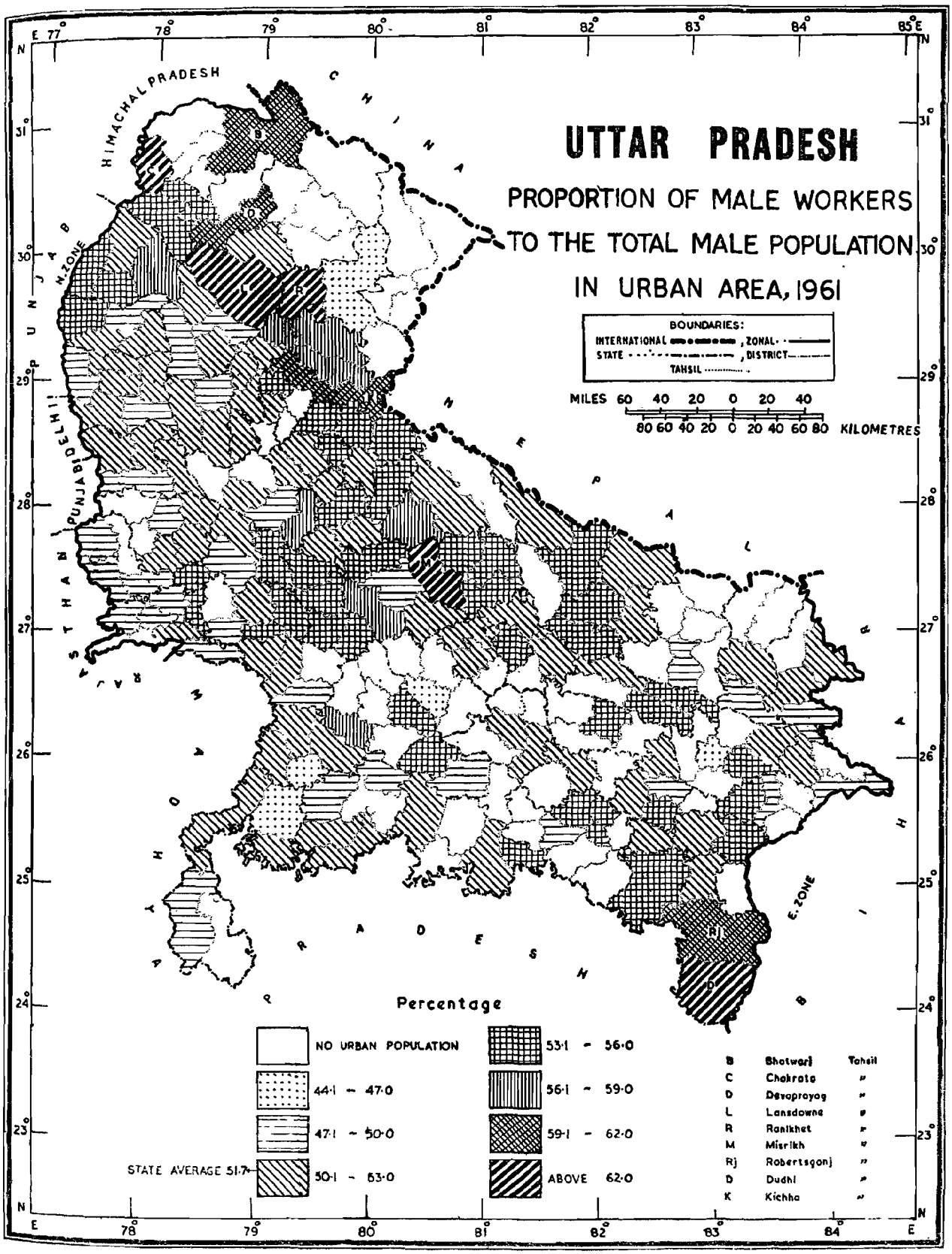
In 1961, the urban male population of Uttar Pradesh is 5·2 million with 2·7 million workers yielding a percentage of 51·7.

Chakrata tahsil (85·2 per cent) of Dehra Dun district is noted for showing the highest proportion in the State, followed by Dudhi (78·2 per cent; Mirzapur), Misrikh (69·6 per cent; Sitapur), Lansdowne (69·1 per cent; Garhwal) and Ranikhet (69·1 per cent; Almora).

There is no regular pattern of distribution visible in the case of urban areas. In the Himalayan natural division, which has the highest percentage on the whole, Almora (45·5 per cent) tahsil has recorded the second lowest proportion in the State after Garautha (44·9 per cent) of Jhansi district. Majority of tahsils having less than 50 per cent of their males engaged in work are situated in the West Plain.



MAP NO. 67


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF MALE WORKERS
TO THE TOTAL MALE POPULATION
IN URBAN AREA, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL
STATE , DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
NO URBAN POPULATION
44·1 - 47·0
47·1 - 50·0
STATE AVERAGE 51·7
50·1 - 53·0
53·1 - 56·0
56·1 - 59·0
59·1 - 62·0
ABOVE 62·0
B Bhotwari Tahsil
C Chakrata "
D Devaprayag "
L Lansdowne "
R Ranikhet "
M Misrikh "
Rj Robertsganj "
D Dudhi "
K Kichha "

MAP No. 68

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREA 1961

Purpose

This map is drawn to indicate the proportion of workers in the rural female population of each tahsil of the State.

Method

The percentage of female workers to the rural female population has been calculated for each tahsil and the State. The tahsils have been hatched in different shades according to the ranges in which they fall.

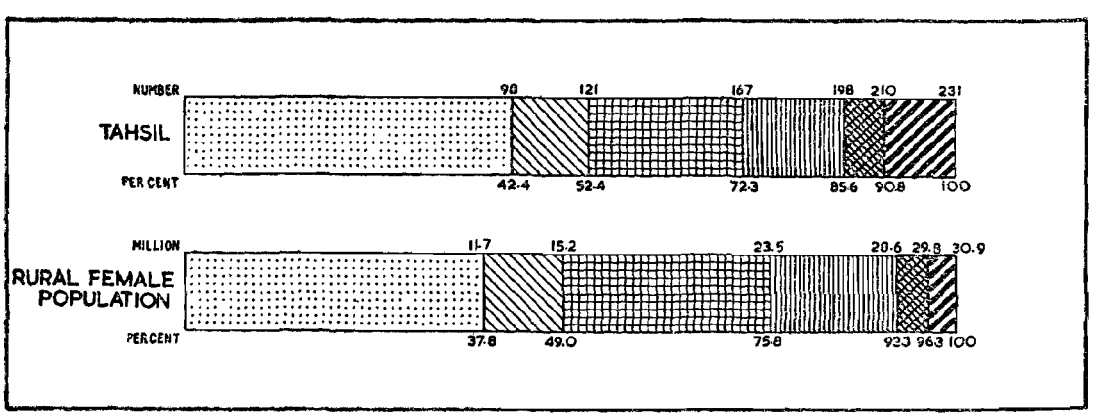
Salient Features

In 1961, the total rural female population of Uttar Pradesh is 30·9 million out of which 6·1 million or 19·9 per cent are workers.

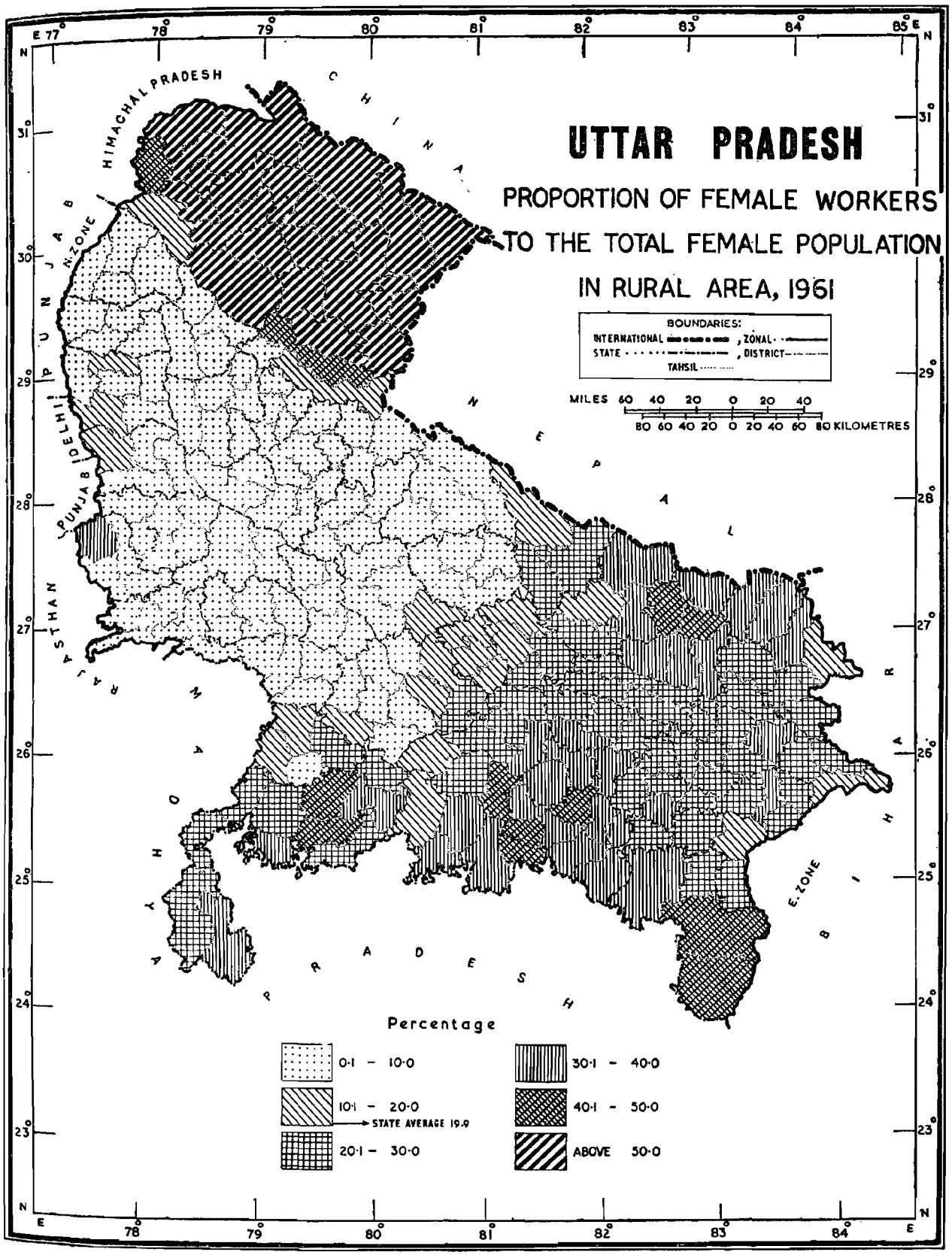
The highest percentages are found in the districts of the Himalayan natural division and the lowest in those of West Plain. All tahsils in the mountain division except Chakrata (44·6 per cent; Dehra Dun) mark the highest percentages with tahsils Pratapnagar (73·6 per cent) of Tehri Garhwal, Ukhimath (71·2 per cent), Chamoli (70·4 per cent) and Karnaprayag (68·3 per cent) of Chamoli district being on the top.

Other tahsils with higher percentages (over 30 per cent) of female population in work are in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau (especially on the southern border), in districts Fatehpur, Allahabad and Pratapgarh, and in the *Tarai* east of Bahraich district.

The lowest female participation is in the western part of the State. All tahsils of the West Plain except Chhata (30·9 per cent; Mathura), Sardhana (14·7 per cent; Meerut), Sikandrabad (14·3 per cent; Bulandshahr) and Ghaziabad (10·5 per cent; Meerut), and its adjacent tahsils of the Central Plain have ratios below 10·0 per cent. The lowest proportions are recorded in tahsils of Rampur district (except Suar), Kaimganj (Farrukhabad), Bidhuna (Etawah), Pilibhit, Nawabganj (Bareilly), Dataganj (Budaun), Bareilly and Tilhar (Shahjahanpur).



MAP NO. 68


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS
TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
IN RURAL AREA, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
Percentage
0·1 - 10·0
10·1 - 20·0
STATE AVERAGE 19·9
20·1 - 30·0
30·1 - 40·0
40·1 - 50·0
ABOVE 50·0
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
PRADESH
NEPAL
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
E 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° E
N 31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° N

MAP No. 69

PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREA 1961

Purpose

This map indicates the proportion of workers in the female population of urban areas of each tahsil of the State.

Method

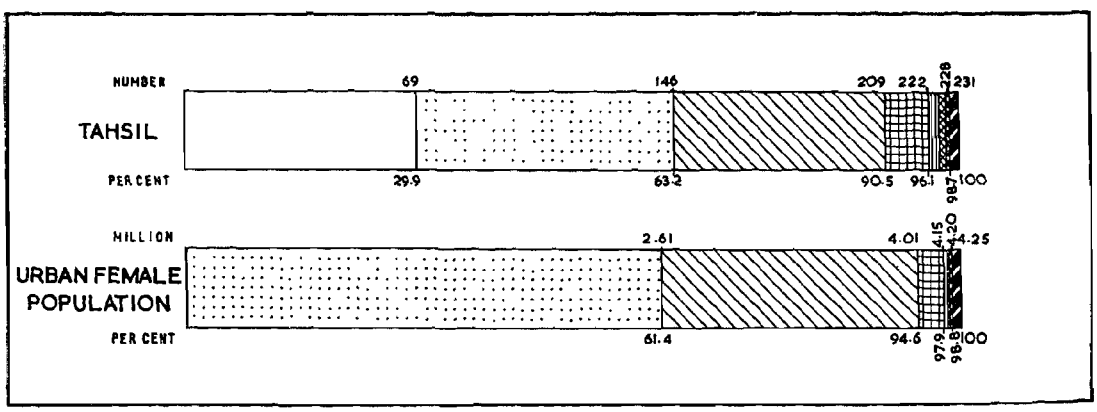
The percentage of female workers to the total urban female population has been calculated for each tahsil and the State. The tahsils have been hatched in different shades according to their values.

Salient Features

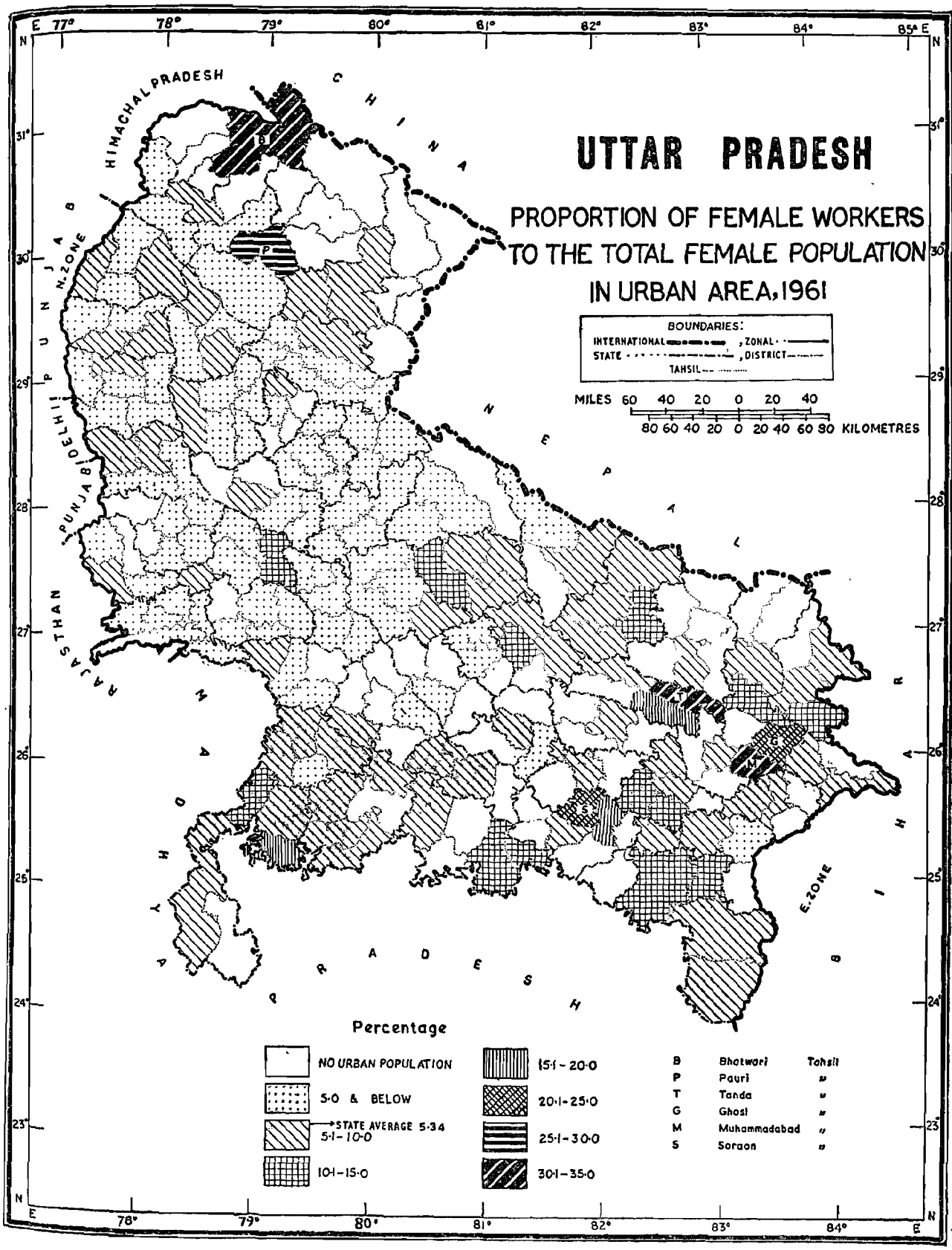
In 1961, the total urban female population of Uttar Pradesh is 4·2 million with 2·3 lakh workers showing a percentage of 5·3. Mostly females perform household duties which have not been treated among gainful economic activities.

The highest percentages are recorded by Bhatwari (34·7 per cent; Uttar Kashi), Muhammadabad (32·9 per cent; Azamgarh), Tanda (30·6 per cent; Faizabad), and Pauri (25·3 per cent; Garhwal) which have more than 1/4th of the females in work.

Barring Aliganj (10·7 per cent) tahsil of Etah district, all other tahsils showing more than 10·0 per cent of female workers in urban areas are situated in the Central and East Plains and Hills and Plateau. All tahsils of the West Plain, barring Aliganj, come in the group of less than 10·0 per cent. In almost half of urban tahsils female workers are below 5·0 per cent of population. Of these only two, namely, Devaprayag (Tehri Garhwal) and Lansdowne (Garhwal) fall in the Himalayan natural division, three, viz., Malihabad (Lucknow), Lucknow and Salon (Rae Bareli) in the Central Plain, and two, viz., Nanpara (Bahraich), and Chandauli (Varanasi) in the East Plain. All the remaining ones are in the West Plain and Naini Tal plains. Tahsils Baheri, Aonla and Nawabganj of Bareilly district, Jalalabad of Shahjahanpur, Sadabad of Mathura and Etmadpur and Fatehabad of Agra district reveal the smallest proportions of below 2·0 per cent, with Jalalabad (1·3 per cent) at the tail end.



MAP NO. 69


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF FEMALE WORKERS TO THE TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREA, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
NO URBAN POPULATION
5·0 & BELOW
STATE AVERAGE 5·34
5·1 - 10·0
10·1 - 15·0
15·1 - 20·0
20·1 - 25·0
25·1 - 30·0
30·1 - 35·0
B Bhatwari Tahsil
P Pauri "
T Tanda "
G Ghosi "
M Muhammadabad "
S Soraon "

MAP No. 70

PROPORTION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to depict the extent of available manpower utilization and, conversely, the degree of unemployment, hidden or apparent, in the districts of the State.

Method

Employable population is expressed as the number of workers of age-group 15-59 plus persons within the same age-group seeking employment. Total employable population in each district has been represented by a circle with sectors marking the proportions of workers and non-workers. The sector for workers is blank and has been proportionately divided for male and female components. The sector for non-workers is shaded and its male and female components have been depicted by a separate bar near the circle.

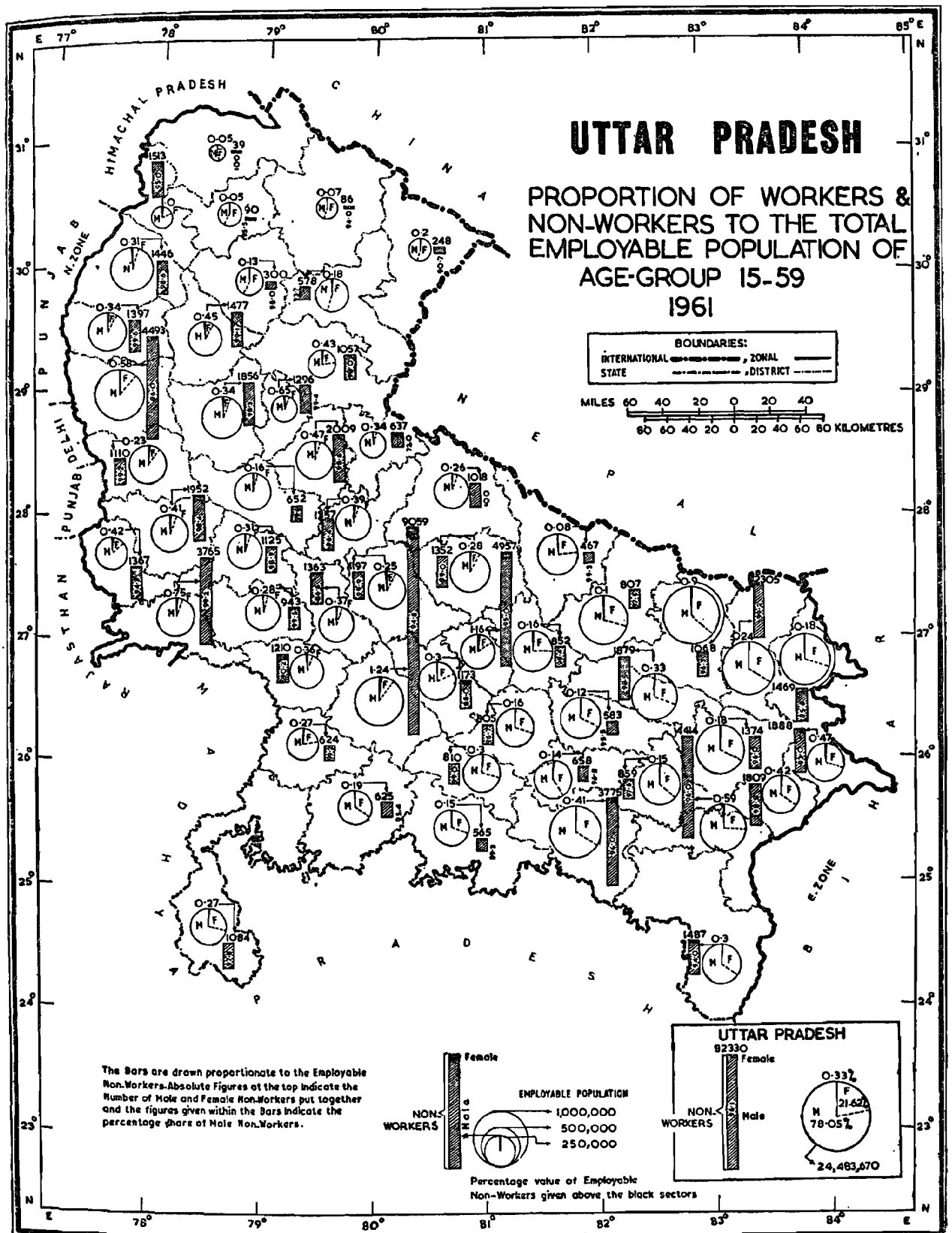
Salient Features

In 1961, the total employable population in age-group 15-59 is 24·5 million, out of whom 24·4 million are workers and the remaining 82,330 (comprising 79,127 males and 3,203 females) are unemployed. Thus only 0·33 per cent of the workable population of the State has been returned as unemployed. Sex composition of the working population has already been discussed in the notes of the preceding maps and the general pattern needs to be kept in mind while perusing the ensuing comments.

The highest proportions of employable non-workers to total employable population occur in districts Kanpur (1·24 per cent), Lucknow (1·16 per cent) and Dehra Dun (1·0 per cent) which have also the highest proportions of urban population. Other districts containing cities have also unemployment problem of greater magnitude like Agra (0·75 per cent), Rampur (0·65 per cent), Meerut (0·58 per cent) and Varanasi (0·58 per cent) coming next. The lowest proportions of the unemployed are recorded in Uttar Kashi (0·05 per cent), Tehri Garhwal (0·05 per cent), Chamoli (0·07 per cent), Bahraich (0·08 per cent) and Basti (0·09 per cent) which have very little urban population.

Only 3·9 per cent of the employable non-workers are females, the remaining vast majority being males. The highest proportion of females among the unemployed is in Pilibhit (28·0 per cent) district followed by Deoria, Farrukhabad and Banda, all having a percentage figure above 10. On the other extreme are districts Uttar Kashi and Kheri, recording no unemployed female seeking work.

MAP NO. 70


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF WORKERS & NON-WORKERS TO THE TOTAL EMPLOYABLE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-59
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL
STATE , DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
The Bars are drawn proportionate to the Employable Non-Workers-Absolute Figures at the top indicate the Number of Male and Female Non-Workers put together and the figures given within the Bars indicate the percentage share of Male Non-Workers.
Female
Male
NON-WORKERS
EMPLOYABLE POPULATION
1,000,000
500,000
250,000
Percentage value of Employable Non-Workers given above the black sectors
UTTAR PRADESH
92330
Female
Male
NON-WORKERS
0·33%
F
21·62%
M
78·05%
24,483,670

MAP No. 71

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map gives the distribution of population of each sex into various categories of work in each Division of the State.

Method

Workers are classified into the following groups of activities and nine industrial categories:

Primary activities

I. As cultivator
II. As Agricultural labourer
III. In Mining, quarrying, livestock, fishing, hunting, etc.

Secondary activities

IV. At household industry
V. In manufacturing other than household industry
VI. Construction

Tertiary activities

VII. In trade and commerce
VIII. In transport, storage and communications and
IX. In other services

Percentages of population of each sex in nine categories have been shown by bars placed upon each other forming a pyramid. The bars of the three broad groups of activities are hatched in three different shades.

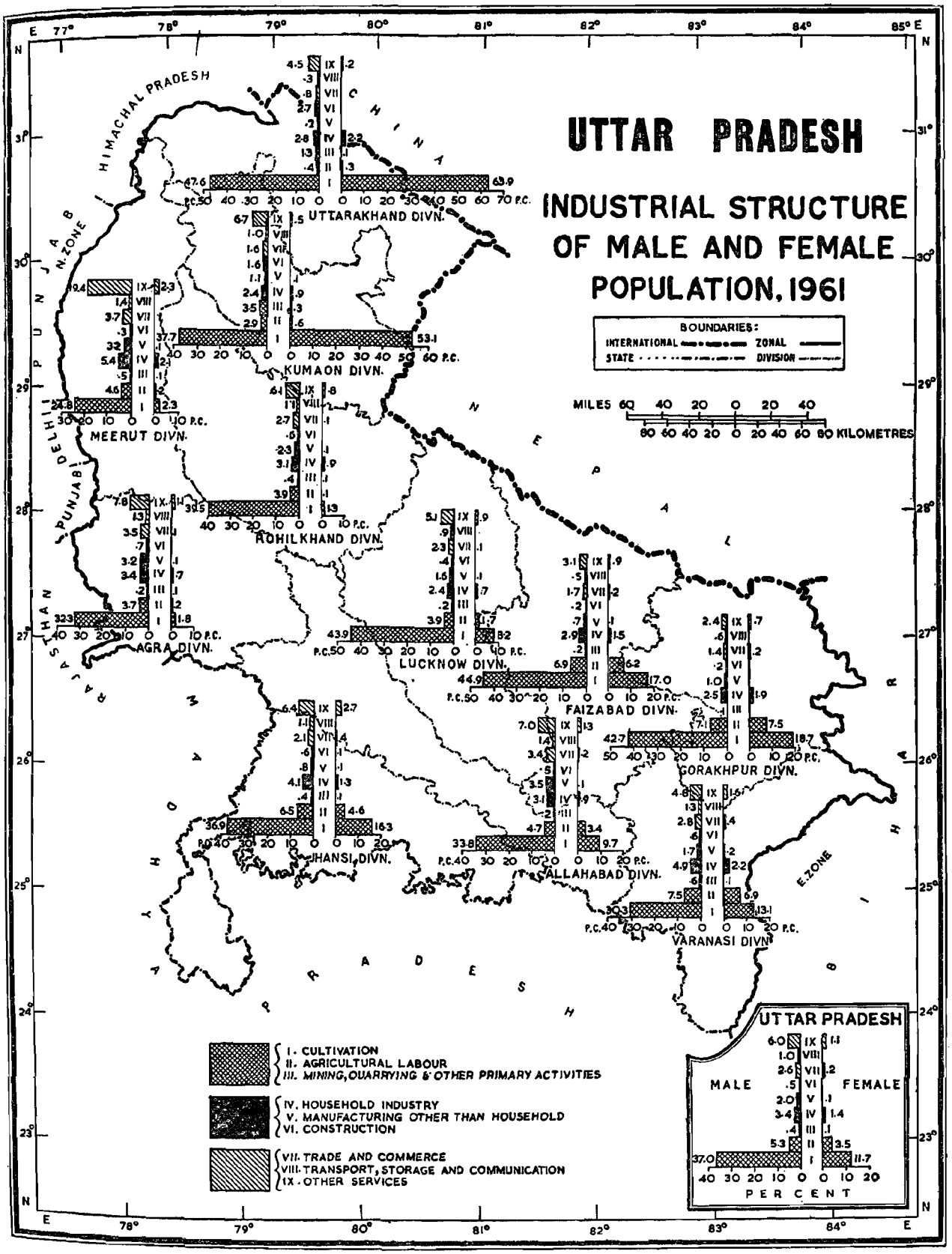
Salient Features

Cultivation engages the largest share of the population (37·0 per cent males; 11·7 per cent females) of the State. More than 60 per cent workers of both the sexes are employed in this sector. In males, it is followed by other services (6·0 per cent), agricultural labour (5·3 per cent) and household industry (3·4 per cent), while in females by agricultural labour (3·5 per cent), household industry (1·4 per cent) and other services (1·1 per cent). The smallest number of males are in mining, quarrying, etc. (0·4 per cent), while females have negligible participation in construction and trade and commerce.

Secondary and tertiary activities are of greater importance in the western part. Meerut Division takes the lead in having the largest proportions of males in household industry (5·4 per cent), trade and commerce (3·7 per cent) and other services (19·4 per cent) and is second after Allahabad (3·5 per cent) in manufacturing other than household industry.

A high concentration of workers in cultivation, especially females, is noticed in the northern hill Divisions. Uttarakhand Division shows the highest percentage both of males (47·6 per cent) and females (63·9 per cent) in cultivation. There is lesser proportion of population working in agricultural labour in the hills, while in the eastern Divisions, especially Faizabad and Gorakhpur, proportions in both cultivation and agricultural labour are high.

MAP NO. 71


UTTAR PRADESH
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DIVISION
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
PUNJAB
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
UTTARAKHAND DIVN.
KUMAON DIVN.
MEERUT DIVN.
ROHILKHAND DIVN.
AGRA DIVN.
LUCKNOW DIVN.
FAIZABAD DIVN.
GORAKHPUR DIVN.
JHANSI DIVN.
ALLAHABAD DIVN.
VARANASI DIVN.
I. CULTIVATION
II. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR
III. MINING, QUARRYING & OTHER PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
IV. HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
V. MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
VI. CONSTRUCTION
VII. TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION
IX. OTHER SERVICES
UTTAR PRADESH
MALE
FEMALE
PER CENT

MAP No. 72

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map indicates the industrial structure of rural population by each sex in each Division of the State.

Method

It has been prepared on the same lines as the preceding map.

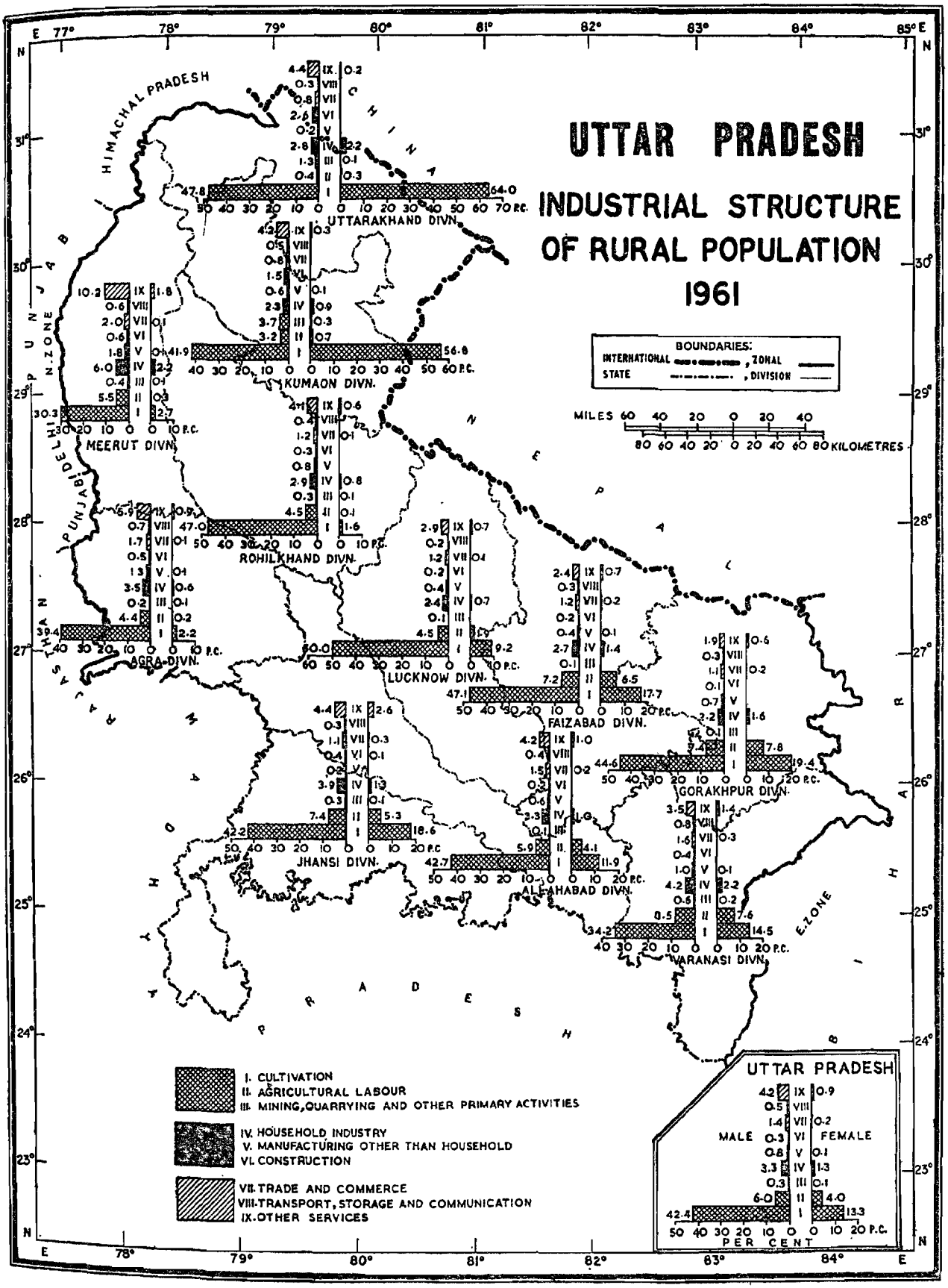
Salient Features

Agriculture is the predominant industry in the rural areas of the State, claiming an overwhelming majority of workers. In the primary sector of activities 82·3 per cent of male workers (48·7 per cent of male population) and 87·0 per cent of female workers (17·4 per cent of total females) are engaged, out of whom 71·6 per cent males and 66·5 per cent females are cultivators. After cultivation and agricultural labour, in order of importance, come other services (4·2 per cent) and household industry (3·3 per cent) for male population. The order is reversed for females. Other functions are not significant; in no one the participation of males and females exceeds 1·4 per cent and 0·2 per cent respectively.

Among Divisions also, cultivation plays the dominant role everywhere. The lowest proportion of males in cultivation is 30·3 per cent (about 53 per cent of male workers) in Meerut Division. Leaving three divisions, viz., Meerut, Agra and Varanasi, all others have more than 70·0 per cent of male workers in cultivation alone, Lucknow Division topping with more than 80·0 per cent. It is also worthy of note that in the Himalayan division and the West Plain except Rohilkhand, cultivation is followed by other services among male workers as against agricultural labour in the State. Position in the east is different. In the three eastern Divisions, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi, the 2nd place is occupied by agricultural labour and the third by household industry. The highest proportions of males in household industry (6·0 per cent), manufacturing other than household industry (1·8 per cent), trade and commerce (2·0 per cent) and other services (10·2 per cent) are found in Meerut Division; in agricultural labour (8·5 per cent) and transport (0·8 per cent) in Varanasi Division; in mining, quarrying, etc. (3·7 per cent) in Kumaon; and in construction (2·6 per cent) in Uttarakhand Division.

Among females also, cultivation absorbs the largest number of workers everywhere. In Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions of the north, there is a very high concentration of females (more than 56·0 per cent) in cultivation but very little in agricultural labour. Female workers in household industry (2·2 per cent) also account for a high proportion in Uttarakhand Division and in mining, quarrying, etc. (0·3 per cent) in Kumaon Division. Females in other services are in high proportions in Jhansi, Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions. Only in Meerut Division, female participation in household industry (2·2 per cent) is comparatively high.

MAP NO. 72


UTTAR PRADESH
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF RURAL POPULATION 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DIVISION
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
NEPAL
BIHAR
UTTARAKHAND DIVN.
KUMAON DIVN.
MEERUT DIVN.
ROHILKHAND DIVN.
AGRA DIVN.
LUCKNOW DIVN.
FAIZABAD DIVN.
GORAKHPUR DIVN.
JHANSI DIVN.
ALLAHABAD DIVN.
VARANASI DIVN.
N ZONE
E ZONE
I. CULTIVATION
II. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR
III. MINING, QUARRYING AND OTHER PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
IV. HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
V. MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
VI. CONSTRUCTION
VII. TRADE AND COMMERCE
VIII. TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION
IX. OTHER SERVICES
UTTAR PRADESH
MALE
FEMALE
PER CENT

MAP No. 73

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE OF URBAN POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map exhibits the industrial structure of males and females in the urban areas of each Division of the State.

Method

The same methodology has been adopted in the preparation of this map as for Map No. 71.

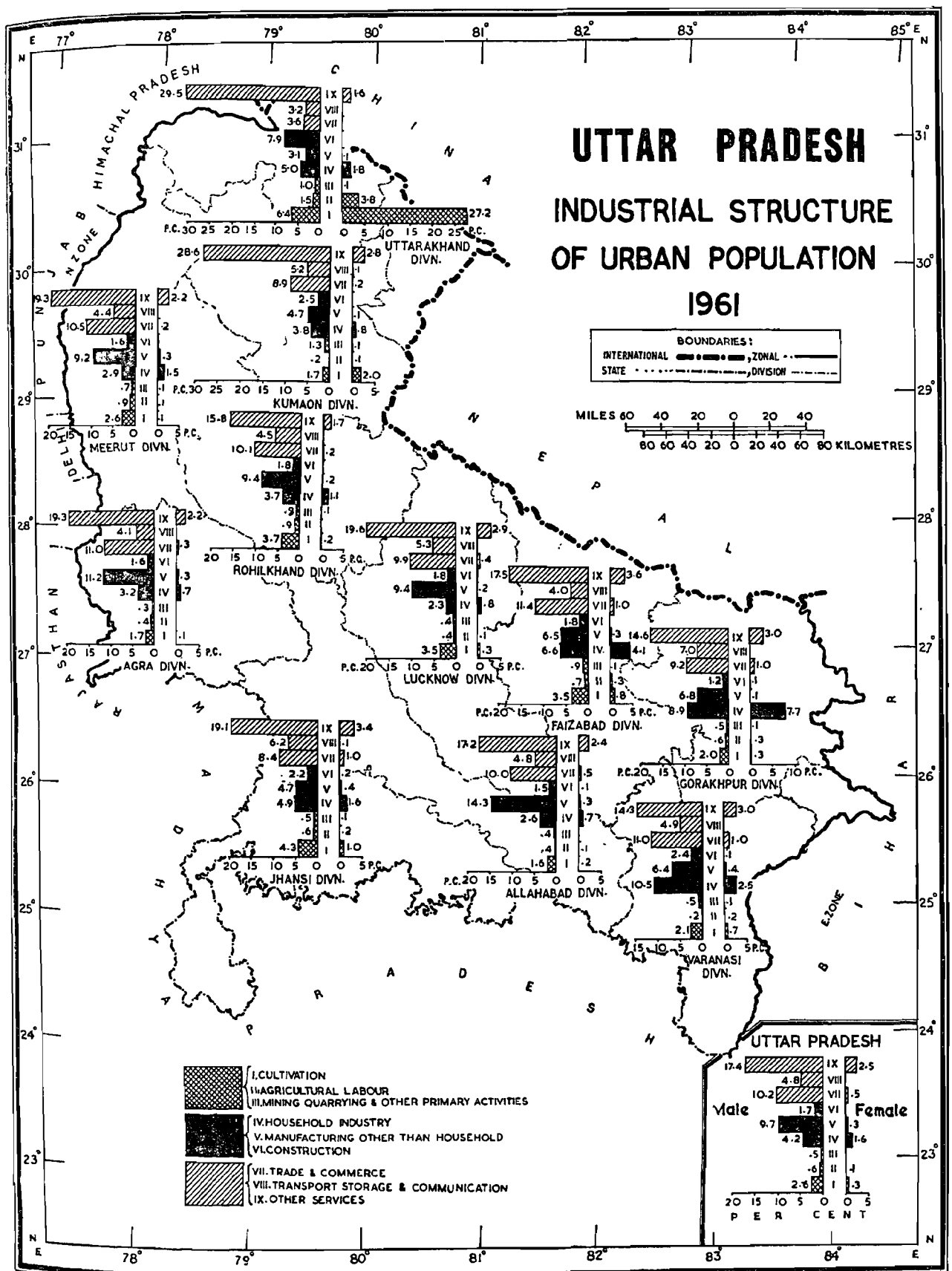
Salient Features

Services take the predominant place in the urban areas of the State, engaging one-third of male workers (17·4 per cent of total males) and about half of female workers (2·5 per cent of total females). Services are followed by trade and commerce (10·2 per cent) and manufacturing other than household industry (9·7 per cent) in the case of males and by household industry (1·6 per cent) and trade and commerce (0·5 per cent) in the case of females. Thus the primary sector is of the least significance in urban areas.

Among male workers, services remain at the top in all Divisions, with very high proportions of more than 45 per cent of total workers in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions. Next comes trade and commerce in all Divisions except Uttarakhand and Agra.

Among females, household industry remains important along with services everywhere except in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions. In Uttarakhand agriculture (categories I and II) and household industry claim high positions with other services relegated to the fourth place.

MAP NO. 73


UTTAR PRADESH
INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE
OF URBAN POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DIVISION
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
UTTARAKHAND DIVN.
KUMAON DIVN.
MEERUT DIVN.
ROHILKHAND DIVN.
AGRA DIVN.
LUCKNOW DIVN.
FAIZABAD DIVN.
GORAKHPUR DIVN.
JHANSI DIVN.
ALLAHABAD DIVN.
VARANASI DIVN.
UTTAR PRADESH
Male
Female
P E R C E N T
I. CULTIVATION
II. AGRICULTURAL LABOUR
III. MINING QUARRYING & OTHER PRIMARY ACTIVITIES
IV. HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
V. MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD
VI. CONSTRUCTION
VII. TRADE & COMMERCE
VIII. TRANSPORT STORAGE & COMMUNICATION
IX. OTHER SERVICES

MAP No. 74

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to reveal the proportion of working population of age-group 15-59 years engaged in agriculture in the districts of the State.

Method

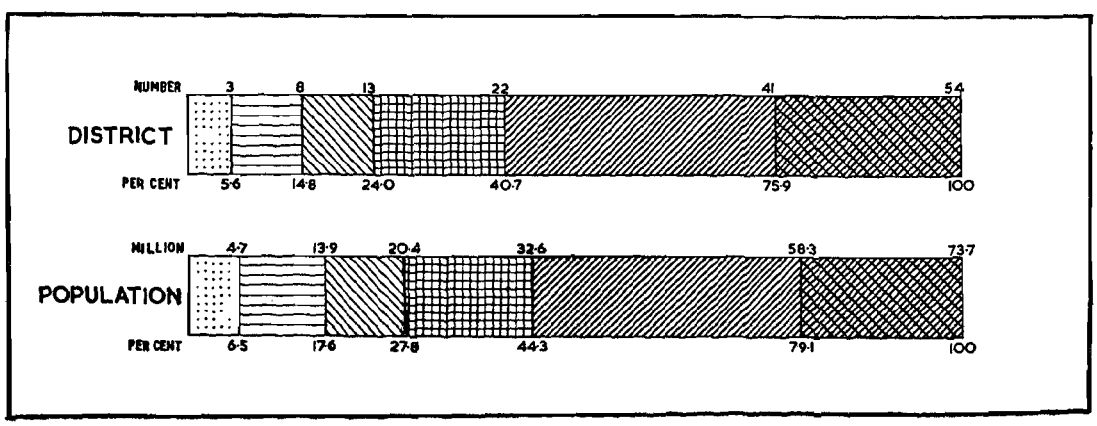
The percentage of agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) to total workers in working age-group 15-59 has been calculated for each district. The districts have been hatched by different shades according to the ranges in which they fall.

Salient Features

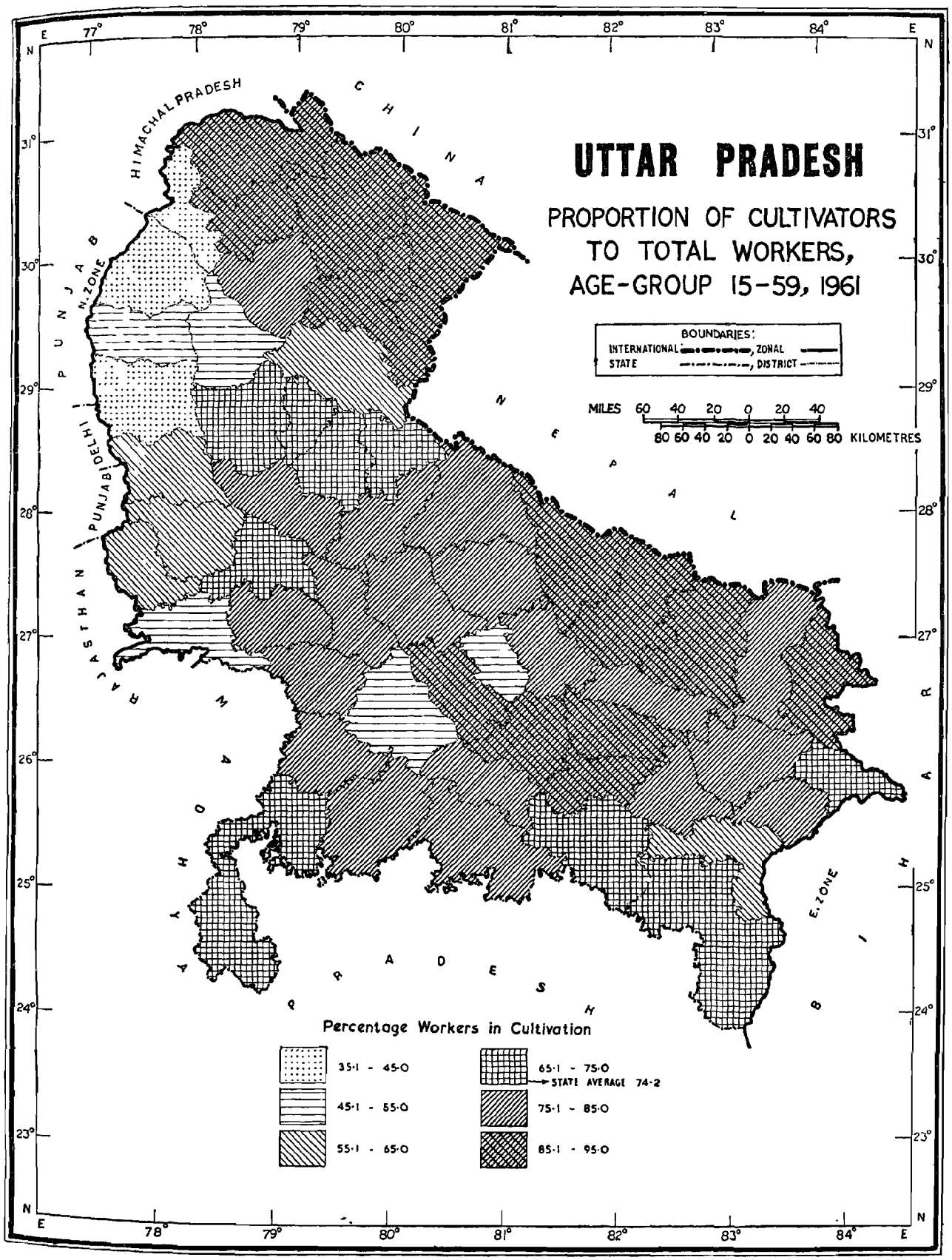
Agriculture being the main occupation of the State, about 3/4th of the total workers of age-group 15-59 years are engaged in it. Out of the total of 42·5 million persons engaged therein, 57·4 per cent cultivate their own land and the remaining 42·6 per cent work as labourers on other peoples' land.

The highest proportions of agricultural workers are found in the Himalayan and Sub-Himalaya East natural divisions. Tehri Garhwal (92·2 per cent), Basti (91·1 per cent) and Deoria (90·3 per cent) have percentages of over 90. The proportions are also very high (over 85·0 per cent) in a belt covering districts Unnao, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur in the middle of the State. It will be noted that districts showing higher ratios of workers in agriculture have very low urban population. Most of the other districts in the Central and East Plains and Hills and Plateau, excepting only those containing cities and the solitary district of Ballia, have higher ratios of workers in agriculture than the State average.

Lower proportions than the State average are recorded in the districts having large towns, excepting Shahjahanpur and Gorakhpur and in districts Ballia, Pilibhit, Bulandshahr, Naini Tal, Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar. District Dehra Dun (38·0 per cent) comes at the end preceded by Saharanpur, Meerut, Lucknow, Agra and Kanpur, all employing less than half of their total workers in agriculture. These are the most urbanised and industrialized districts of the State.



MAP NO. 74


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL WORKERS, AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
PUNJAB
N. ZONE
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
NEPAL
E. ZONE
BIHAR
Percentage Workers in Cultivation
35·1 - 45·0
45·1 - 55·0
55·1 - 65·0
65·1 - 75·0
STATE AVERAGE 74·2
75·1 - 85·0
85·1 - 95·0

MAP No. 75

PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

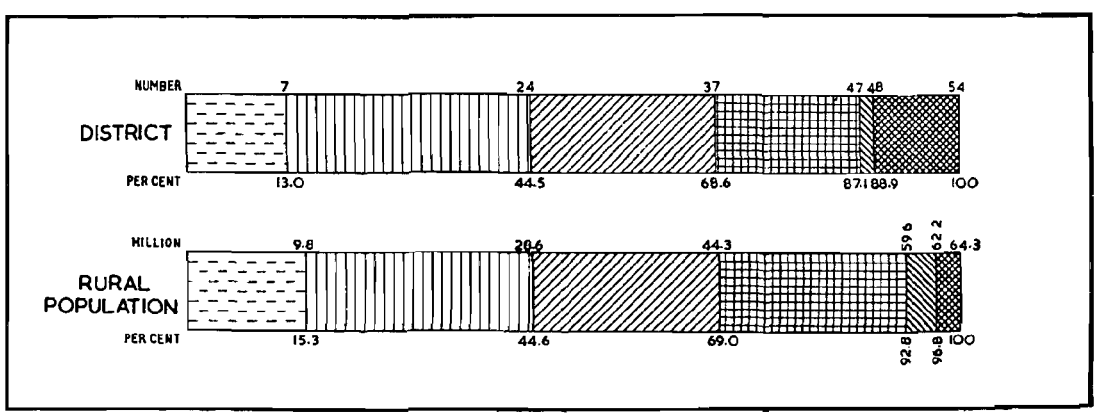
This map indicates the proportion of workers engaged in cultivation to total population in the age-group 15-59 in the rural areas of the districts of the State.

Method

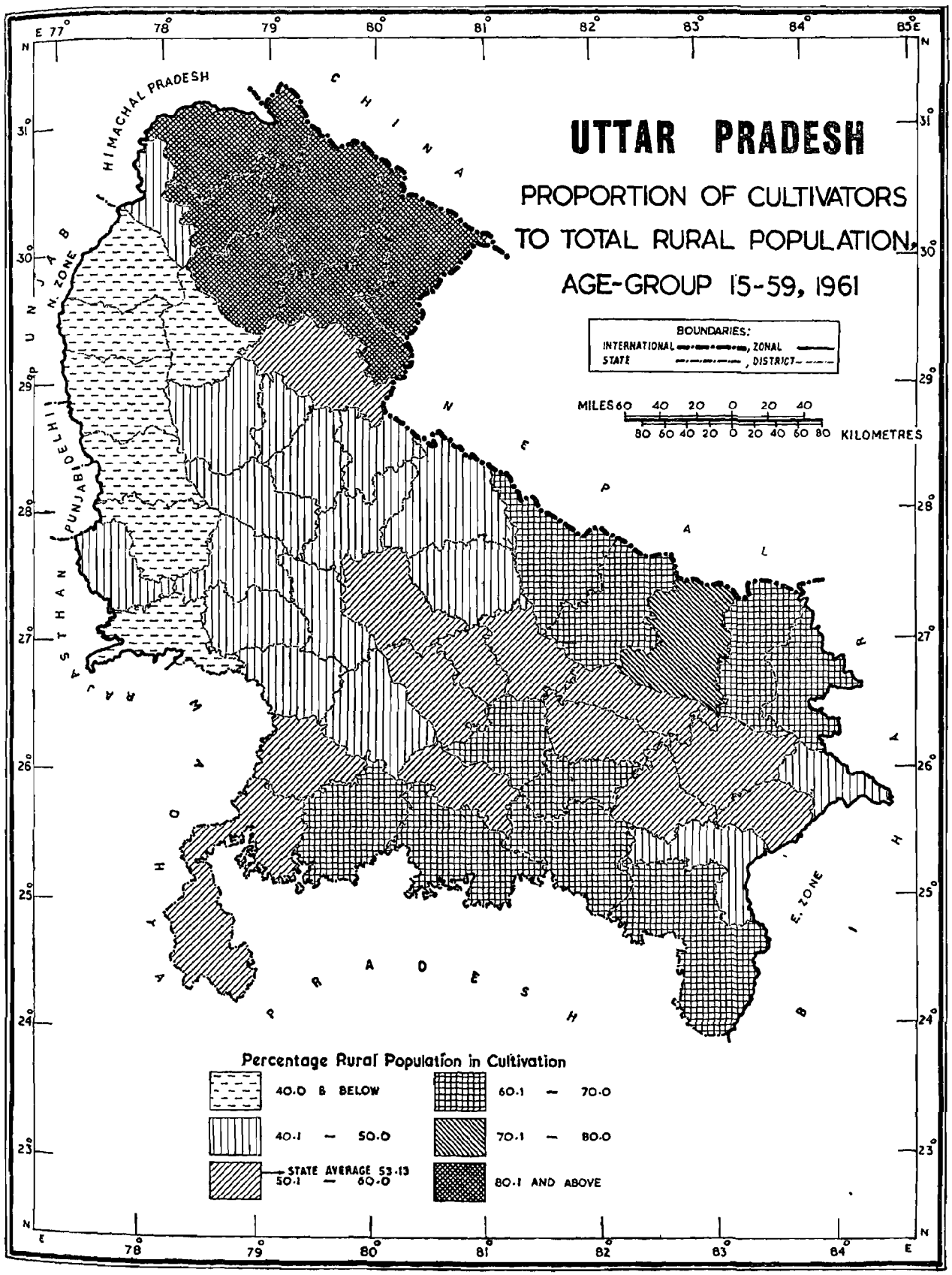
The percentage of agricultural workers to total rural population in the working age-group 15-59 has been calculated for each district and they have been hatched in different shades according to the ranges in which they fall.

Salient Features

In the State 53·1 per cent of the rural population in the working age-group 15-59 is engaged in agriculture. All districts of the Himalayan natural division, except Dehra Dun (44·2 per cent) and Naini Tal (54·2 per cent), have very high concentration (more than 80 per cent) of working population in agriculture, with Tehri Garhwal (88·9 per cent) heading the list. In the remaining parts of the State, a high proportion of rural population is dependent on agriculture in the east and in the southern Hills and Plateau where the scope in other branches of industries is limited. It is noticeable that no district in the developed West Plain has more than half of its rural population in agriculture; while only 5 districts, viz., Dehra Dun, Sitapur, Varanasi, Ballia and Kanpur of other natural divisions are likewise. Saharanpur (29·7 per cent) and Meerut (29·9 per cent) have the least proportions of rural population in agriculture. Other districts of Meerut and Agra Divisions and Bijnor of Rohilkhand Division also reveal small proportions.



MAP NO. 75


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF CULTIVATORS
TO TOTAL RURAL POPULATION,
AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
Percentage Rural Population in Cultivation
40.0 & BELOW
40.1 — 50.0
STATE AVERAGE 53.13
50.1 — 60.0
60.1 — 70.0
70.1 — 80.0
80.1 AND ABOVE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
E. ZONE
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
N. ZONE
HARYANA
PRADESH

MAP No. 76

PROPORTION OF MALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

This map exhibits the percentage ratio of male workers of the age-group 15-59 engaged in cultivation in each district of Uttar Pradesh.

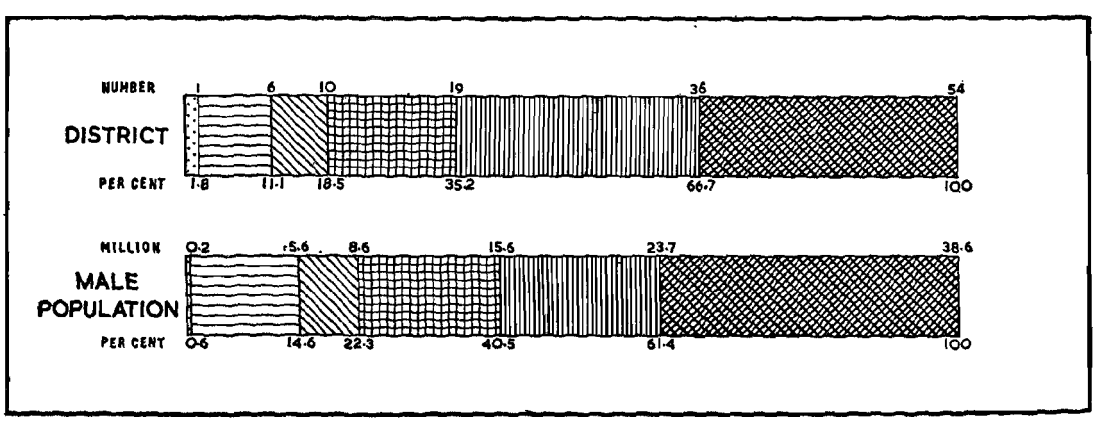
Method

The districtwise percentages of male agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) to total male workers in the age-group 15-59, have been classified into 6 ranges, and the districts hatched accordingly.

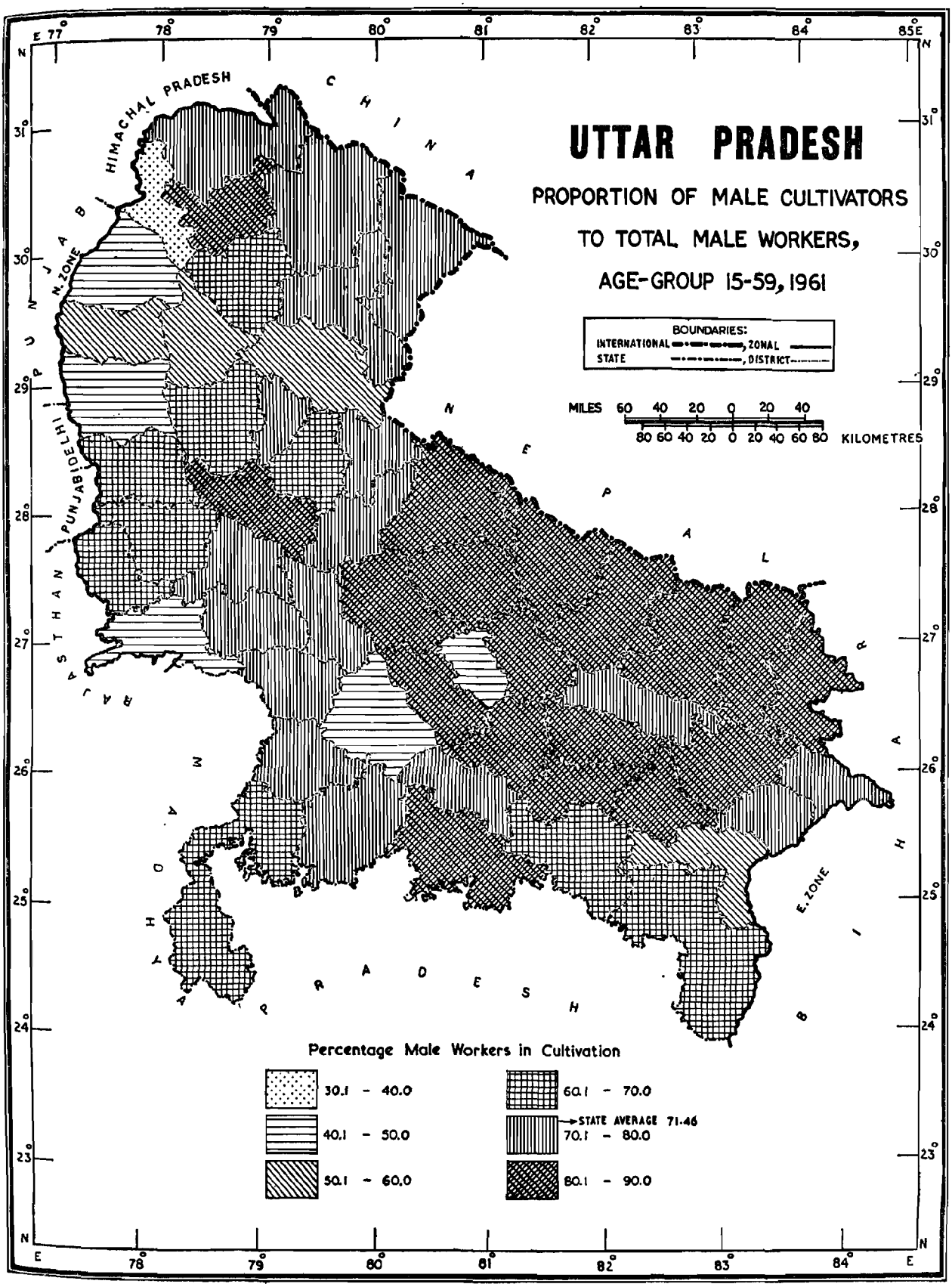
Salient Features

Out of the 19·1 million total male workers in the age-group 15-59, 71·5 per cent are engaged in agriculture. This sector claims very high proportions of male workers in the Central and East Plains north of the Ganga, where all districts except Faizabad (79·9 per cent), Ghazipur (76·3 per cent), Ballia (74·6 per cent), Varanasi (52·3 per cent), and Lucknow (42·5 per cent) have more than 80·0 per cent. Of these, only two districts, viz., Varanasi and Lucknow fall below the State average, and this is so because of large urban population. Trans-Ghaghara districts, except Gorakhpur, and Kheri in the *Tarai* show a great concentration of male workers in cultivation, with Basti (89·4 per cent) at the top.

19 districts fall below the State average. 14 of these have large cities and towns. Dehra Dun (32·5 per cent) records the lowest proportion. Districts Saharanpur, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow also have low percentages.



MAP NO. 76


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF MALE CULTIVATORS
TO TOTAL MALE WORKERS,
AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
Percentage Male Workers in Cultivation
30.1 - 40.0
40.1 - 50.0
50.1 - 60.0
60.1 - 70.0
STATE AVERAGE 71.46
70.1 - 80.0
80.1 - 90.0

MAP No. 77

PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS IN AGE-GROUP 15-59

1961

Purpose

The map exhibits the proportion of female workers of the age-group 15-59 in cultivation in each district of the State.

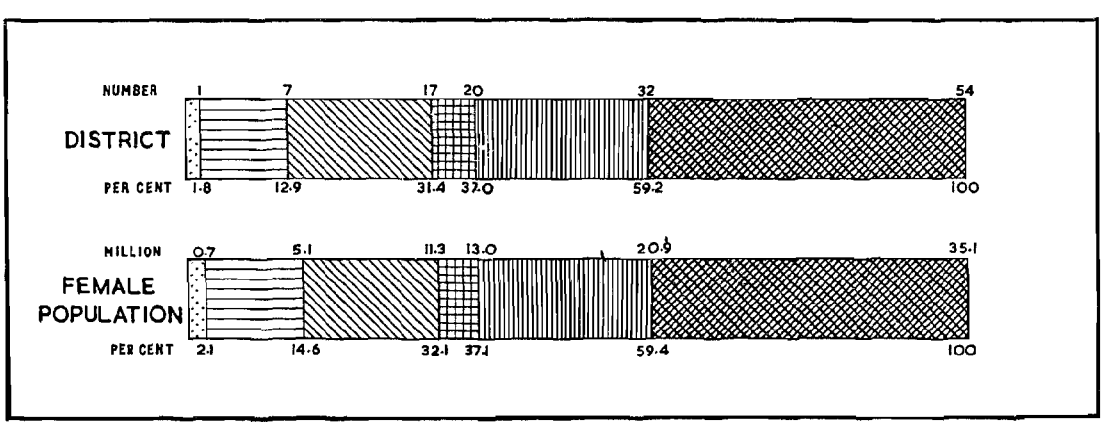
Method

The percentages of female agricultural workers (cultivators + agricultural labourers) to total female workers of the age-group 15-59 have been calculated for all the districts and they have been hatched in six ranges according to their respective values.

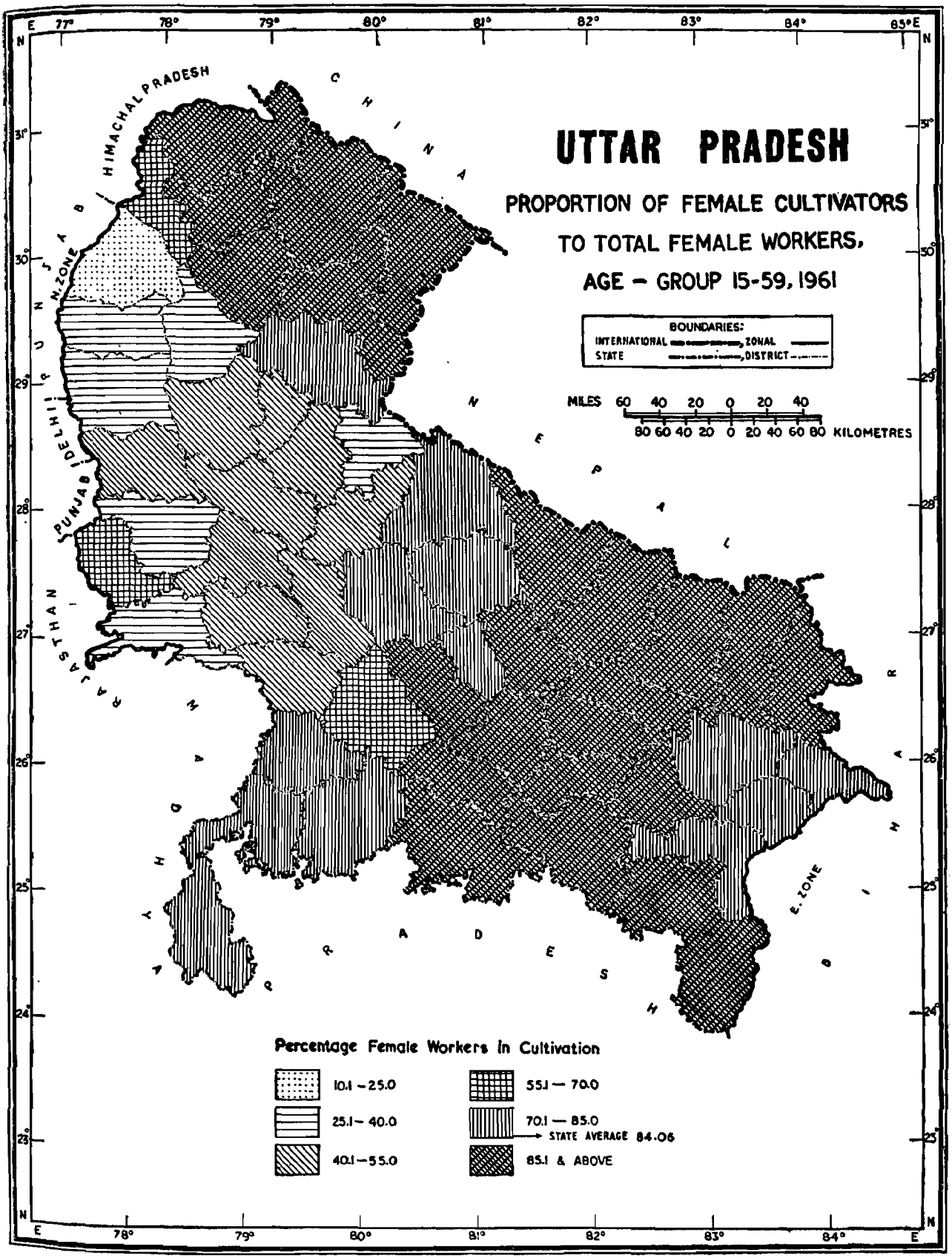
Salient Features

Among female workers of the age-group 15-59, workers engaged in agriculture have a high percentage of 84·1. Thus female participation in cultivation is higher than of males (71·5 per cent) as depicted in the preceding map. There is a wide disparity in the percentage values of different districts, the figures ranging from 13·5 in Saharanpur district to 98·6 in Almora district. Unlike males, in the six hill districts, namely, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, the agricultural sector absorbs more than 96 per cent of female workers. Thereafter come the eastern *Tarai* districts and Rae Bareli and Pratapgarh districts of the Central Plain having values between 90·0-95·0 per cent. All districts in the eastern part of the State—extending west up to Unnao and including Banda and Mirzapur of the Hills and Plateau (but excluding Azamgarh (82·2 per cent), Ghazipur (81·5 per cent), Varanasi (75·5 per cent) and Ballia (72·1 per cent) in the easternmost extremity) are on the higher side of the State average.

Participation of female workers in cultivation gradually gets thinner towards the west, particularly to the north-west, and all districts of the West Plain except Mathura (66·2 per cent) have percentages below 60·0. Three districts, viz., Bijnor, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, in the north-western corner of the West Plain have the proportions of less than 30·0 per cent.



MAP NO. 77


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF FEMALE CULTIVATORS
TO TOTAL FEMALE WORKERS,
AGE – GROUP 15-59, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
E. ZONE
Percentage Female Workers in Cultivation
10.1 – 25.0
25.1 – 40.0
40.1 – 55.0
55.1 – 70.0
70.1 – 85.0
STATE AVERAGE 84.06
85.1 & ABOVE

MAP No. 78

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961

Purpose

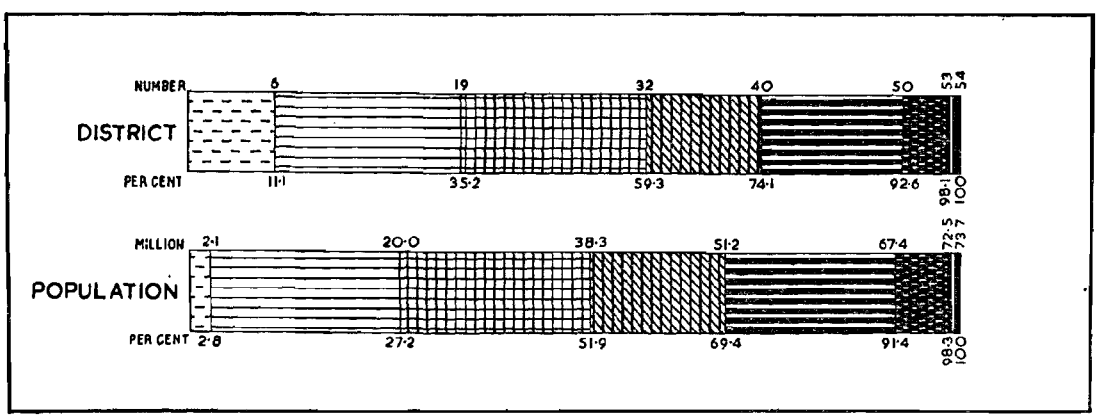
This map shows the percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers in the age-group 15-59 in the districts of the State.

Method

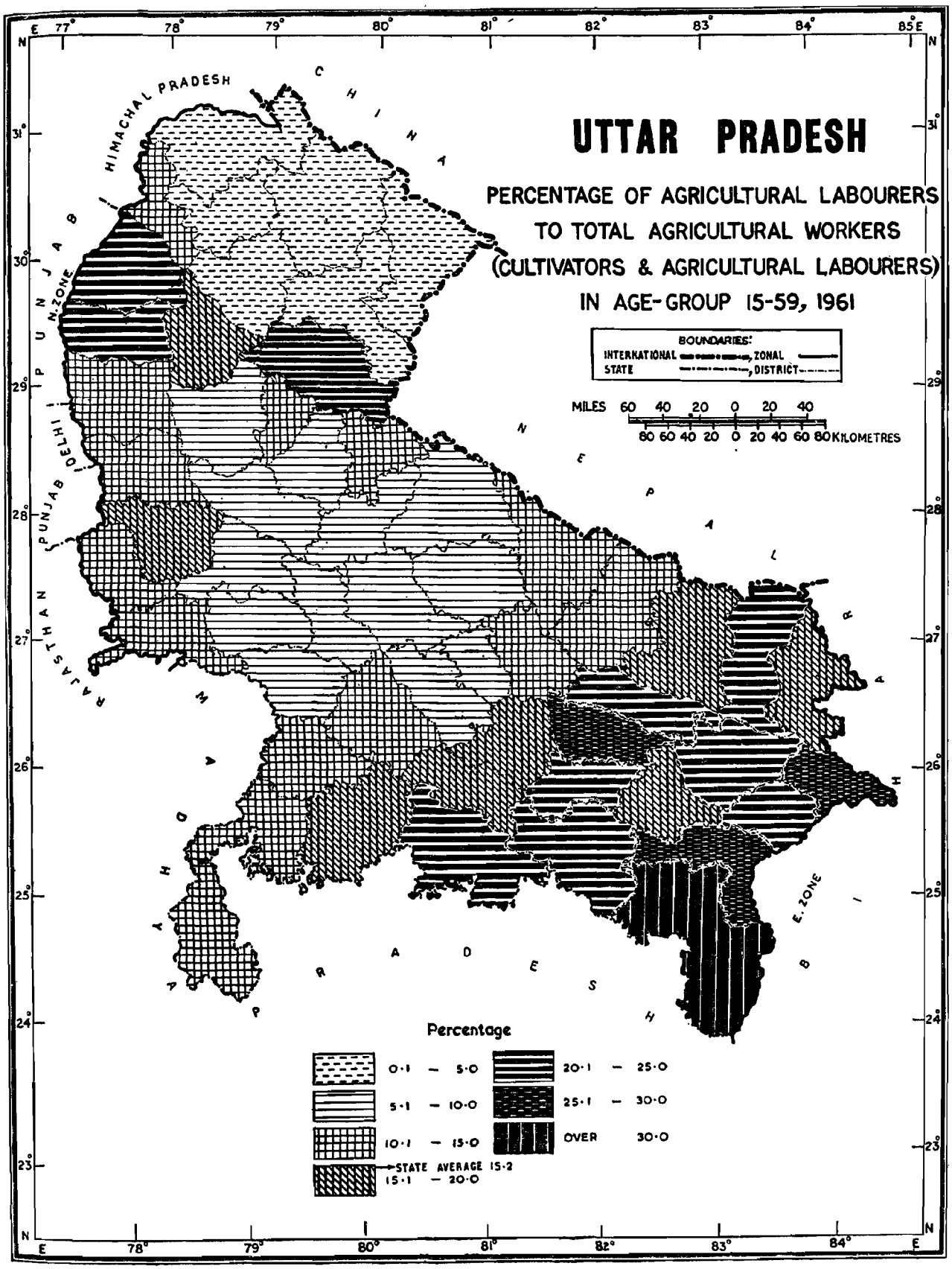
The percentage of agricultural labourers to total agricultural workers (cultivators plus agricultural labourers) of age-group 15-59 has been calculated for all the districts and they have been hatched by choropleth technique in seven ranges according to their respective values.

Salient Features

In 1961, out of the total workers of age-group 15-59 engaged in agriculture, 15·2 per cent are working as labourers on others' fields and farms and the remaining 84·8 per cent cultivate their own lands. Districts in the eastern part of the State have higher proportions of landless workers in agriculture, mainly because of very few opportunities of employment in secondary and tertiary sectors of activities. The highest percentage has been recorded in Mirzapur (34·7) district followed by Varanasi, Sultanpur and Ballia, all showing more than 1/4th of their agricultural workers possessing no land of their own. The western part of the State—the entire West Plain, western districts of the Central Plain and Hills and Plateau—including districts Bahraich and Gonda of the East Plain have smaller proportions. The lowest proportion is found in the Himalayan natural division. Only 5 districts, viz., Muzaffarnagar (21·4 per cent), Naini Tal (20·1 per cent), Saharanpur (20·0 per cent), Aligarh (17·3 per cent) and Bijnor (16·8 per cent) in this part of the State have higher percentages of agricultural labourers than the State average.



MAP NO. 78


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO TOTAL AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (CULTIVATORS & AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS) IN AGE-GROUP 15-59, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
0·1 – 5·0
5·1 – 10·0
10·1 – 15·0
STATE AVERAGE 15·2
15·1 – 20·0
20·1 – 25·0
25·1 – 30·0
OVER 30·0

MAP No. 79

PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR, 1961

Purpose

This map displays districts by proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the primary sector.

Method

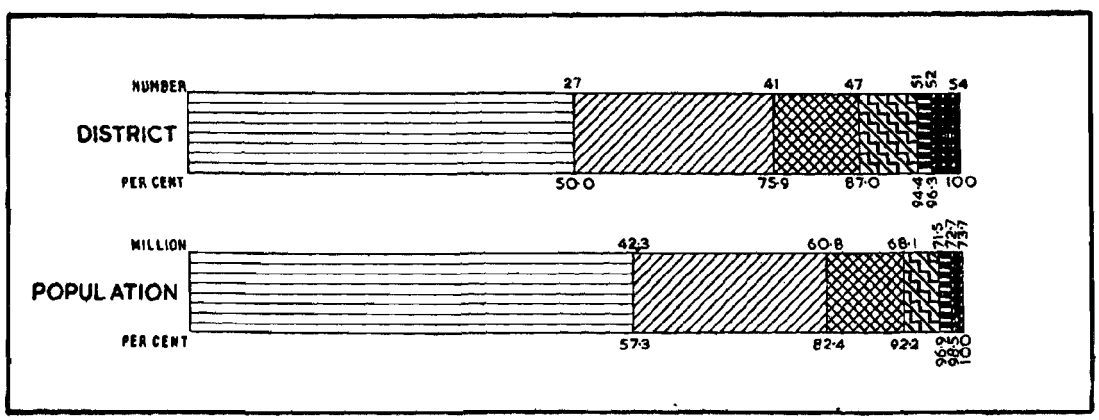
Primary sector includes (i) cultivation, (ii) agricultural labour and (iii) livestock, hunting, fishing, forestry, logging, etc. The last group of activities has been treated as non-agricultural. Workers engaged in these non-agricultural activities in each district are depicted by a proportioned circle. In the circle sectors proportionate to different activities have been further carved out. The space outside the circle is hatched according to the range in which the percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the primary sector falls.

Salient Features

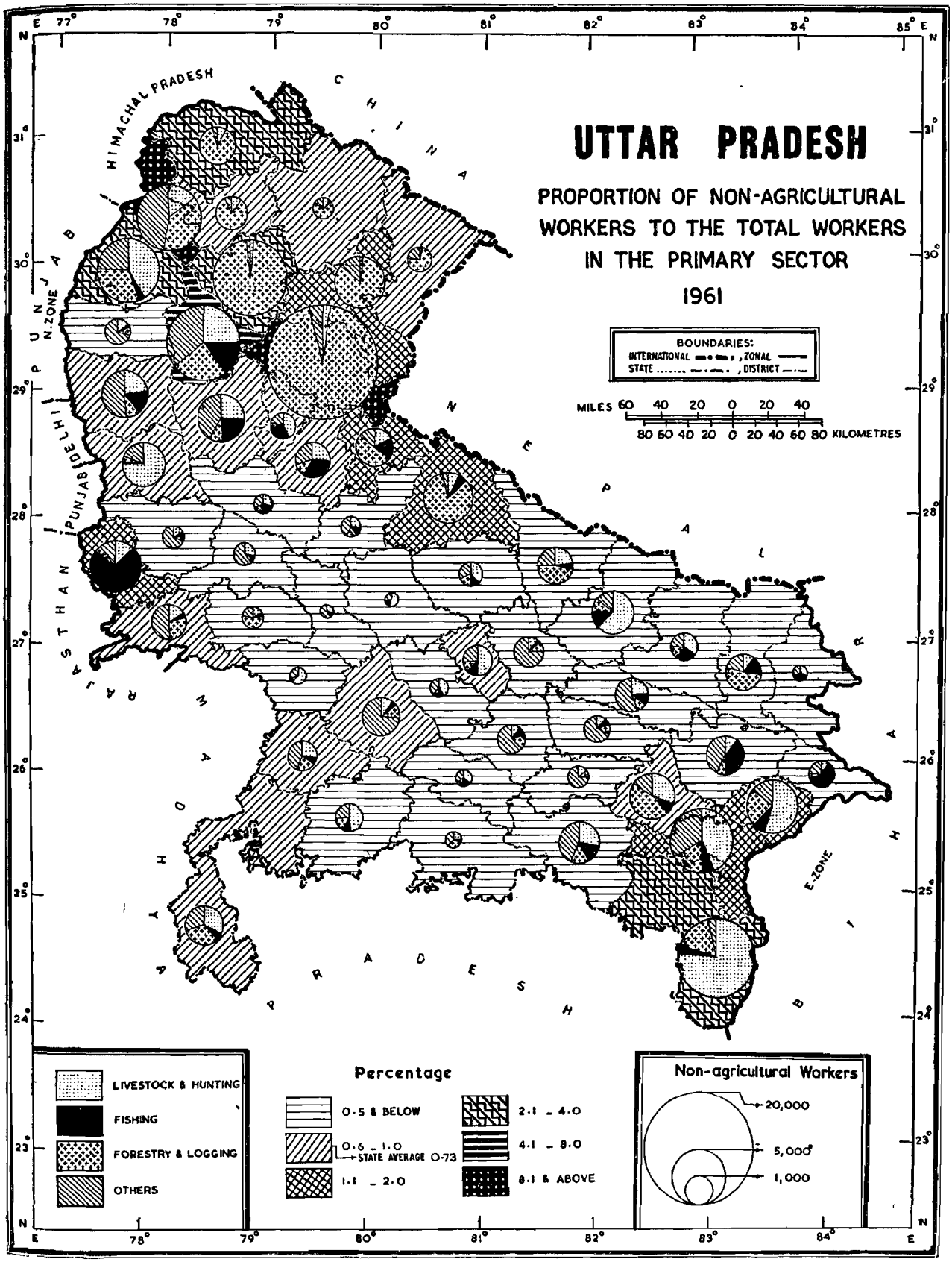
There are 1·6 lakh workers engaged in non-agricultural primary activities in the State, constituting only 0·73 per cent of the working population in the primary sector. Of them 40·3 per cent are engaged in forestry and logging, 25·5 per cent in live-stock and hunting, 9·6 per cent in fishing and the remaining 24·6 per cent in other occupations, like plantation, etc.

The vast plains of the State being predominantly agricultural, half of the districts in the State have less than 0·5 per cent of workers in non-agricultural pursuits. First 6 districts, namely, Naini Tal (11·5 per cent), Dehra Dun (9·7 per cent), Bijnor (4·3 per cent), Garhwal (3·6 per cent), Uttar Kashi (2·9 per cent) and Saharanpur (2·7 per cent) having the highest proportions fall in the Sub-Himalaya West and Himalayan divisions. Thereafter come Mirzapur (2·4 per cent) in the Hills and Plateau and Mathura (1·8 per cent) in which a finger of the Aravalli Hills protrudes.

Of the different non-agricultural activities in the primary sector, live-stock and hunting are of great significance in Mirzapur district accounting for 77·0 per cent of total non-agricultural workers, while they are of least importance in Himalayan districts where forestry predominates. All Himalayan districts, except Dehra Dun where plantation overshadows forestry, absorb more than 70·0 per cent of non-agricultural workers in forestry and logging. Kheri (82·9 per cent) district in the *Tarai* also shows a high participation in lumbering.



MAP NO. 79


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS TO THE TOTAL WORKERS IN THE PRIMARY SECTOR
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
LIVESTOCK & HUNTING
FISHING
FORESTRY & LOGGING
OTHERS
Percentage
0·5 & BELOW
0·6 – 1·0
STATE AVERAGE 0·73
1·1 – 2·0
2·1 – 4·0
4·1 – 8·0
8·1 & ABOVE
Non-agricultural Workers
20,000
5,000
1,000

MAP No. 80

PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING AND QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map intends to depict the proportion of workers in industrial and allied activities among total workers in the districts of the State.

Method

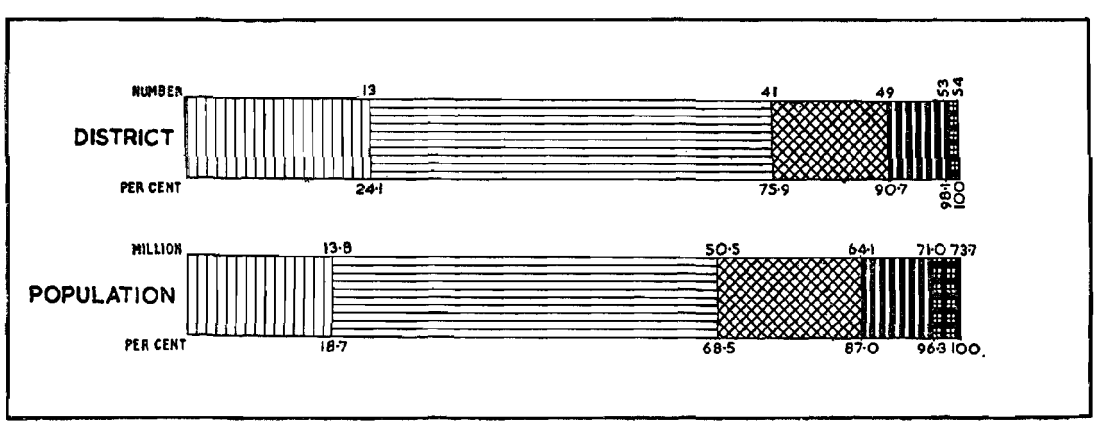
A circle proportionate in size to total industrial workers, comprising those engaged in (i) Mining and Quarrying, (ii) Household Industry and (iii) Manufacturing other than household industry, has been drawn in each district. It is divided into three sectors corresponding to the workers in the three types of activities. The proportion of industrial workers to the total working population in each district has further been shown by the choropleth technique. Figures against sectors indicate their percentage values.

Salient Features

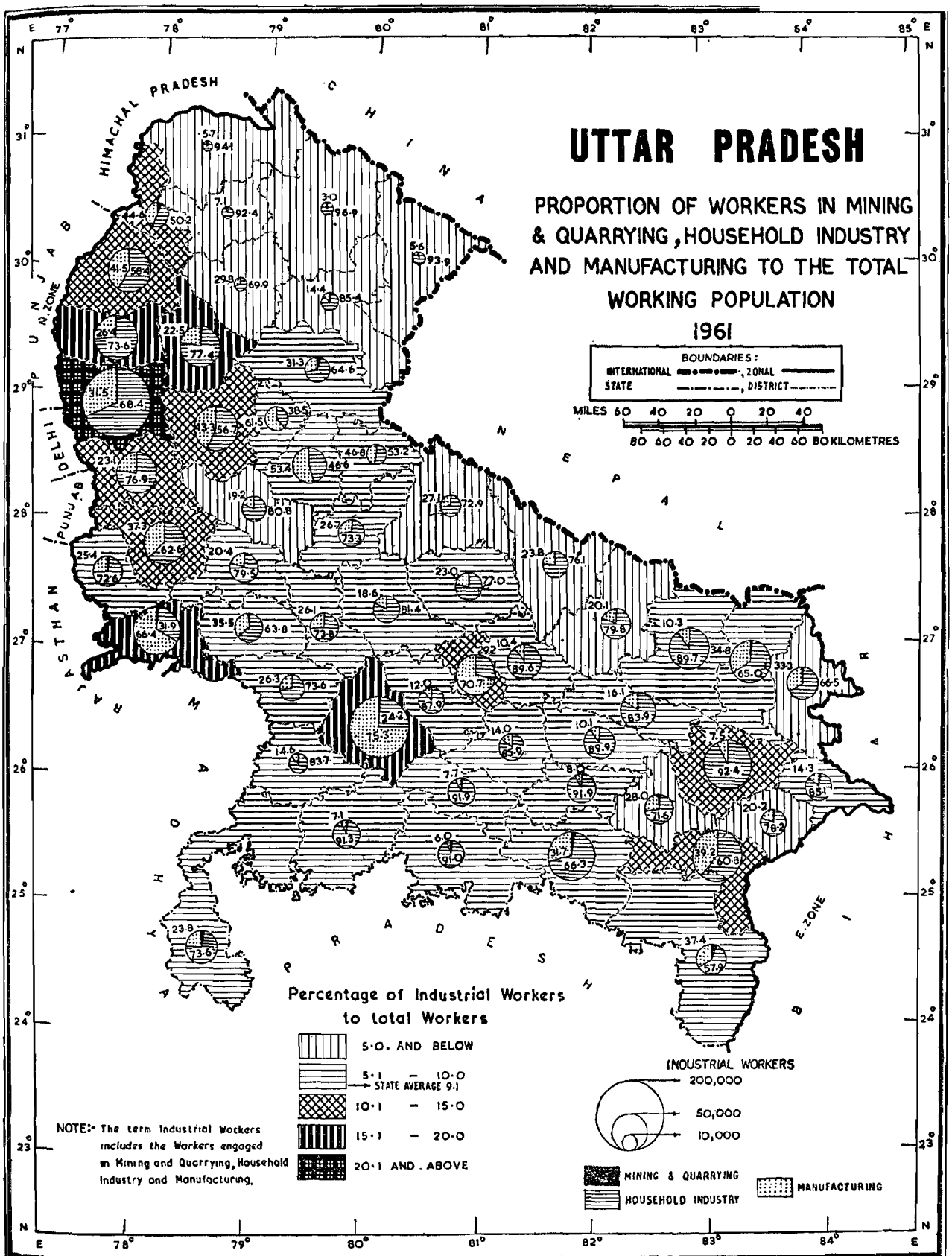
Out of the 28·9 million workers in the State in 1961, 2·6 million (9·1 per cent) belong to the industrial sector. Of them 68·9 per cent are engaged in household industries, 30·6 per cent in manufacturing other than household and 0.5 per cent in mining and quarrying.

The western part of the State is comparatively better industrialized. Out of the 16 districts having proportions higher than the State average, 11 districts comprising all the westernmost districts from Dehra Dun to Agra and Bijnor, Moradabad and Bareilly, fall in the west and the remaining 5 are Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Azamgarh and Jhansi. Districts Meerut (22·6 per cent), Agra (19·3 per cent) and Kanpur (18·7 per cent) are at the top. On the other hand, the 6 northern districts of the Himalayan natural division and districts Bahraich, Gonda, Deoria and Ghazipur of the East Plain have the minimum percentages, with Almora (2·1 per cent) right at the bottom.

Household industries have a greater importance in most of the districts. Only in 5 districts, namely, Kanpur (75·3 per cent), Lucknow (70·7 per cent), Agra (66·4 per cent), Rampur (61·5 per cent) and Bareilly (53·4 per cent) manufacturing other than the household claims the highest proportions of industrial workers. Mining and quarrying engages sizable proportions in Dehra Dun (5·2), Mirzapur (4·7) and Naini Tal (4·1) districts.



MAP NO. 80


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF WORKERS IN MINING & QUARRYING, HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING TO THE TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES :
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage of Industrial Workers to total Workers
5·0. AND BELOW
5·1 – 10·0
STATE AVERAGE 9·1
10·1 – 15·0
15·1 – 20·0
20·1 AND ABOVE
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS
200,000
50,000
10,000
MINING & QUARRYING
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY
MANUFACTURING
NOTE:- The term Industrial Workers includes the Workers engaged in Mining and Quarrying, Household Industry and Manufacturing.

MAP No. 81

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the employment-structure in different types of household industries in each district of the State.

Method

Household industries have been classified into seven broad types:—

1. Textiles
2. Live-stock and fish-based
3. Agro-based
4. Forest-based
5. Mineral-based
6. Engineering & Chemicals and
7. Other miscellaneous industries

The percentage shares of workers in the above classes to total workers in all household industries have been shown by seven compact histograms in each district. The absolute employment figures in each type of industry are written above each bar.

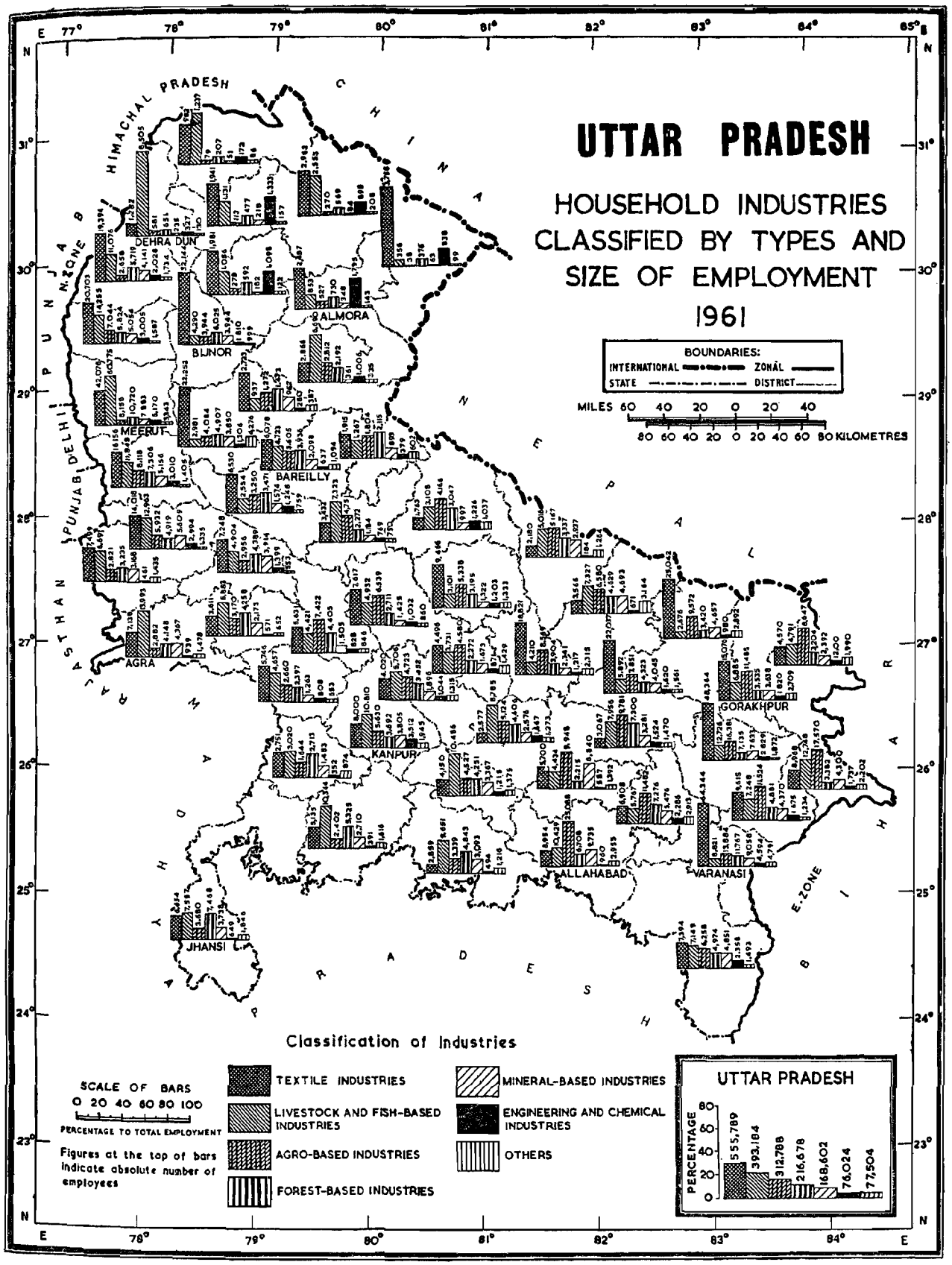
Salient Features

In the State, among the 7 types of household industries the highest percentage of workers is in textile industries (30·9). The other important industries are live-stock and fish-based (21·8 per cent) and agro-based (17·4 per cent). Next in descending order come forest-based (12·1 per cent), mineral-based (9·3 per cent), and engineering and chemical (4·2 per cent) industries. The textile industry registers the highest proportion in about half the districts, live-stock and fish-based industries in 16 districts, agro-based in 11 districts, and forest-based in one district.

The highest concentration of workers in the textile industry is recorded in Pithoragarh (67·9 per cent). In live-stock and fish-based industries, the proportion is very high in Dehra Dun (72·6 per cent) district. Among all districts, Allahabad (38 per cent) has the highest proportion of workers in agro-based industry. Districts Pilibhit and Jhansi each show 23·6 per cent of workers in forest-based industry. Workers in mineral-based industry form the largest proportion of total workers in household industries in Pratapgarh (22·0 per cent). It is noteworthy that the percentage of workers in engineering and chemical industries is quite high in the Himalayan districts, highest proportion being in Almora (26·1 per cent) district.

Only 4·3 per cent of the workers engaged in household industries in the State are in miscellaneous industries. Their percentage is the highest in Gonda (10·4) and the lowest in Dehra Dun (1·1) district.

MAP NO. 81


UTTAR PRADESH
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
E. ZONE
N. ZONE
DEHRA DUN
ALMORA
BIJNOR
MEERUT
BAREILLY
AGRA
KANPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
GORAKHPUR
Classification of Industries
SCALE OF BARS
0 20 40 60 80 100
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
Figures at the top of bars indicate absolute number of employees
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
LIVESTOCK AND FISH-BASED INDUSTRIES
AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES
FOREST-BASED INDUSTRIES
MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES
ENGINEERING AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
OTHERS
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE
555,789
393,184
312,788
216,678
168,602
76,024
77,504

MAP No. 82

FACTORY INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to depict the employment structure in different types of factory industries in each district of the State.

Method

Factory industries have been classified into the following broad types:

1. Textiles
2. Agro-based
3. Mineral-based
4. Forest, live-stock and fish-based
5. Engineering and
6. Chemical and other miscellaneous industries

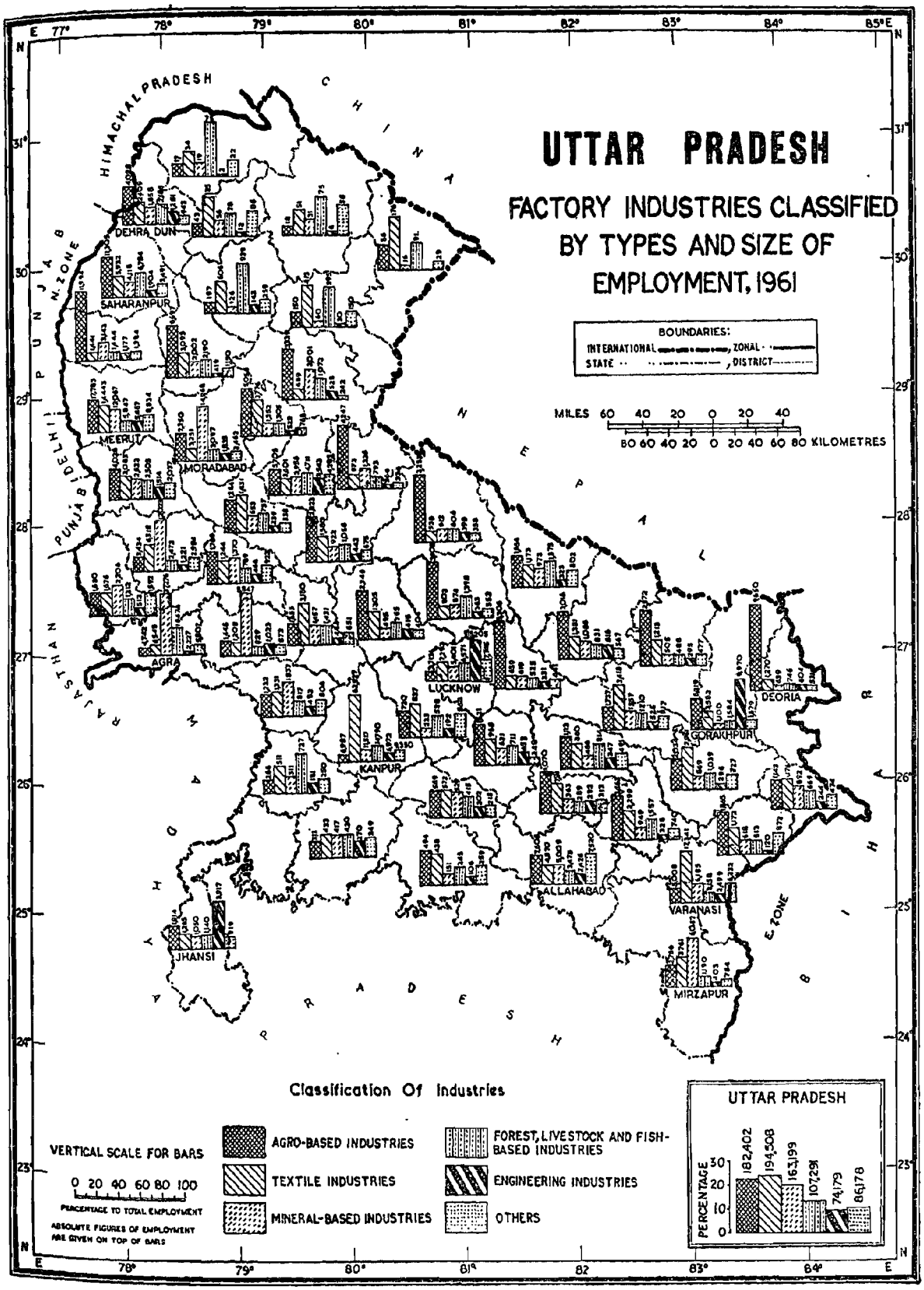
The method of presentation is the same as adopted for the preceding map.

Salient Features

As in the case of household industries, textile industry having 24·1 per cent of the 81 lakh total workers engaged in factories takes the lead in respect of employment among different types of factory industries in the State. Agro-based industry closely follows engaging 22·6 per cent workers. Thereafter in descending order come mineral-based (20·2 per cent), engineering (9·2 per cent), forest-based (6·8 per cent), live-stock and fish-based (6·5 per cent), and chemical (1·6 per cent) industries. The remaining 9·0 per cent workers are engaged in miscellaneous industries. The map shows that mineral-based and engineering industries which had small significance in household industry (depicted in the preceding map) are quite important as factory industries. Secondly, live-stock, fish and forest-based industries accounting for large proportions of workers in household industry are not so important in factory industry.

Half of the districts employ the largest number of workers in agro-based industries and in only 14 districts textiles claim the highest proportion. In seven districts the highest proportions are claimed by mineral-based industries, in three Himalayan districts by forest-based industries and in the remaining three by engineering industries. Most of the districts where agro-based industries account for the largest proportion are located in the westernmost and northern cane-producing parts of the plain, the largest concentration being in Deoria and Muzaffarnagar the two important sugar-producing districts. Although, chemical industry has not been shown separately in the map because of small proportion of workers, it stands high in Bareilly district.

MAP NO. 82


UTTAR PRADESH
FACTORY INDUSTRIES CLASSIFIED BY TYPES AND SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
E. ZONE
DEHRA DUN
SAHARANPUR
MEERUT
MORADABAD
AGRA
LUCKNOW
KANPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
MIRZAPUR
DEORIA
GORAKHPUR
Classification Of Industries
VERTICAL SCALE FOR BARS
0 20 40 60 80 100
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
ABSOLUTE FIGURES OF EMPLOYMENT ARE GIVEN ON TOP OF BARS
AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES
FOREST, LIVESTOCK AND FISH-BASED INDUSTRIES
ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES
OTHERS
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE
30
20
10
0
182402
194508
163199
107291
74179
86178

MAP No. 83

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the distribution of factories and workshops by different sizes of employment in each district of the State.

Method

Factories and workshops of each district have been classified into 5 sizes of employment classes—1-5, 6-19, 20-49, 50-99 and 100 and above persons. Percentage of factories in these classes to their total number has been calculated and shown by proportionate bars. Absolute number of factories and workshops in a class has also been indicated over the respective bar.

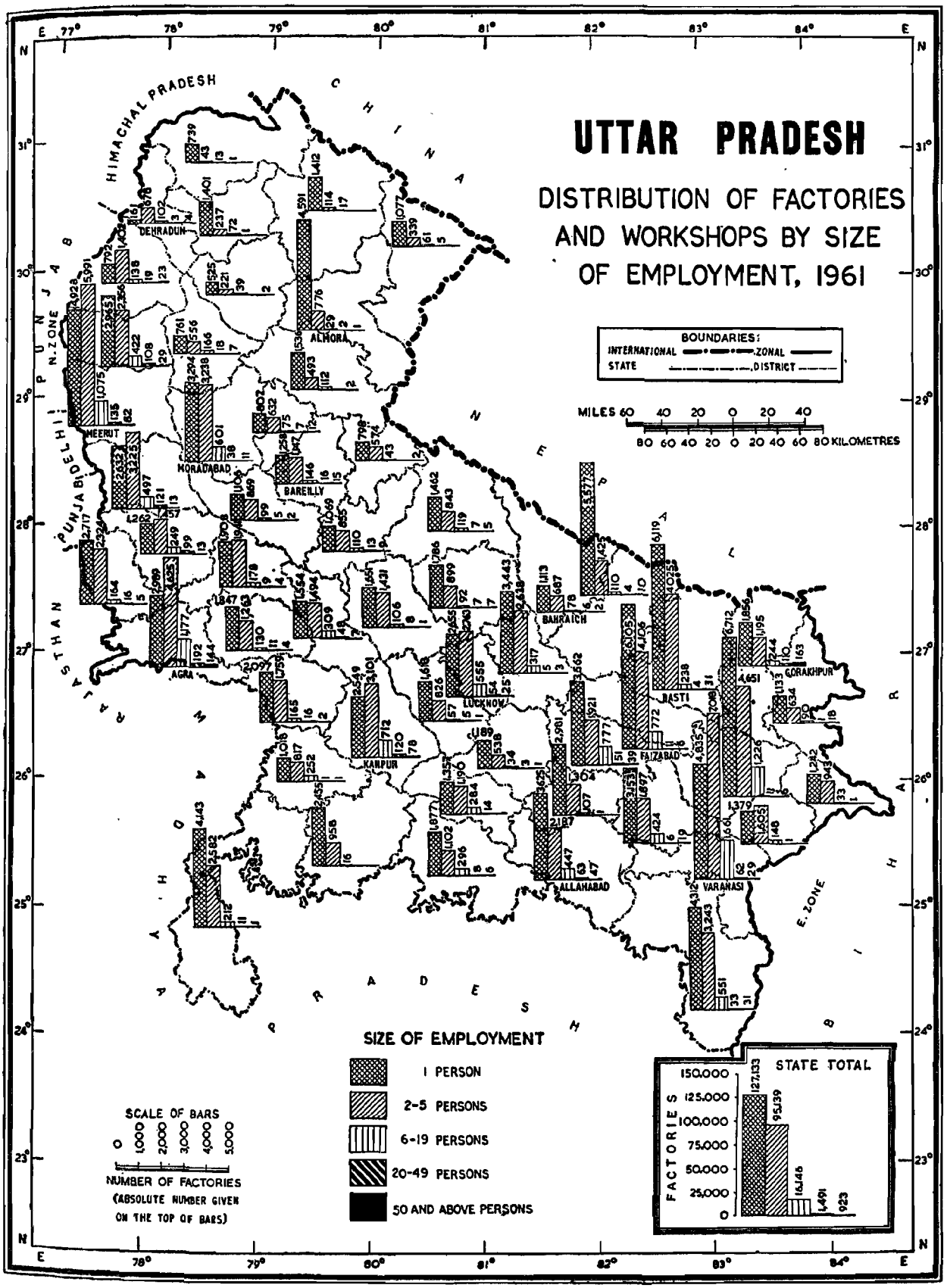
Salient Features

There are 240,832 factories and workshops in the State recorded in the 1961 Census. 92·3 per cent of them are of very small size, each employing less than 6 persons and another 6·7 per cent employ between 6-19 persons each. Thus only one per cent of the factories are such in which 20 persons or more work. The number of factories evidently thins down in higher employment-sizes.

In all districts, more than 80 per cent of factories are of the smallest size of 1-5 persons. More than 95 per cent of factories and workshops in all districts except Gorakhpur (92·3 per cent) have less than 20 workers each. Only in 6 districts, viz., Gorakhpur, Agra, Aligarh, Kanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr, factories and workshops having 20 persons or above form more than 2 per cent of the total number as against 1 per cent in the State.

No factory or workshop in districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Tehri Garhwal in the Himalayan Hills, Hamirpur in the Hills and Plateau, Fatehpur and Pratapgarh in the Central Plain, and Ballia and Ghazipur in the East Plain has an employment figure of 50 persons or above. In Hamirpur it does not even exceed 20. In districts Garhwal, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Jhansi, Jalaun, Banda, Unnao, Rae Bareli and Sultanpur no factory employs 100 workers. In Deoria district there are 18 factories employing 100 or more persons each. They are sugar mills. The greatest number of factories and workshops employing 100 or more persons is in Agra (78) district followed by Kanpur (55) and Meerut (40).

MAP NO. 83


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS BY SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
DEHRADUN
ALMORA
MEERUT
MORADABAD
BAREILLY
AGRA
KANPUR
LUCKNOW
BAHRAICH
FAIZABAD
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
SIZE OF EMPLOYMENT
1 PERSON
2-5 PERSONS
6-19 PERSONS
20-49 PERSONS
50 AND ABOVE PERSONS
SCALE OF BARS
0 1,000 2,000 3,000 4,000 5,000
NUMBER OF FACTORIES
(ABSOLUTE NUMBER GIVEN ON THE TOP OF BARS)
STATE TOTAL
FACTORIES
150,000
125,000
100,000
75,000
50,000
25,000
0
127,133
95,139
16,146
1,491
923

MAP No. 84

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map displays the distribution of various types of food processing industries by their size of employment in the State.

Method

Food-processing industries are classified into seven groups: (1) rice mills, (2) *dal* mills, (3) edible oil mills, (4) bakery and confectionery factories, (5) fruit preservation factories, (6) hydrogenated oil industries and (7) dairy industries. Places where these factories are located have been marked by hollow dots. Important roads and railways serving them have also been shown. Circles have been drawn at each place proportionate to the total number of workers employed in each group of factories. The number of factories of a type, if more than one, is also indicated against the respective circle. All circles representing factories of one category are hatched alike.

Salient Features

There are 141 rice mills in the State in 1961 employing 2,518 persons, with an average of 18 persons per mill. Most of them are situated in small towns in the rice producing areas. The number of rice mills in the eastern rice-growing part of the State is very small. The largest number of rice mills is in Bahraich (21) employing 327 workers, followed by Mainpuri (13) employing 325 workers and Etawah (12) employing 293 workers.

There are 104 *dal* mills in the State with an average employment of 15 workers. Kanpur supports the largest number of workers (288) in its 15 *dal* mills, while the largest number of mills (22) are located at Hathras (Aligarh) employing 273 workers. Aligarh district alone has more than 1/3rd of the State's *dal* mills.

There are 100 factories manufacturing edible oils (other than hydrogenated) in the State with an average of 54 workers per mill. Almost one-fifth of them employing nearly 1/4th of the total workers are concentrated in Kanpur. Other important centres producing edible oils are Agra (883 workers), Aligarh (628) and Hathras (381).

There are 13 manufacturing units of bakery and sugar confectionery employing 461 workers. Six of them, employing 357 workers, are in Kanpur and the others in Bareilly (3), Varanasi (2), Aligarh (1) and Saharanpur (1). The Aligarh unit of sugar confectionery employs only 5 persons.

Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables is done at 13 centres, each except Lucknow (2) having one unit of an average size of 47 workers. Two factories, one at Mansani (204) near Mathura on the Bombay-Delhi main line towards Delhi and the other at Kanpur (195), are the largest ones. The third important factory is at Haldwani in Naini Tal district with 59 workers.

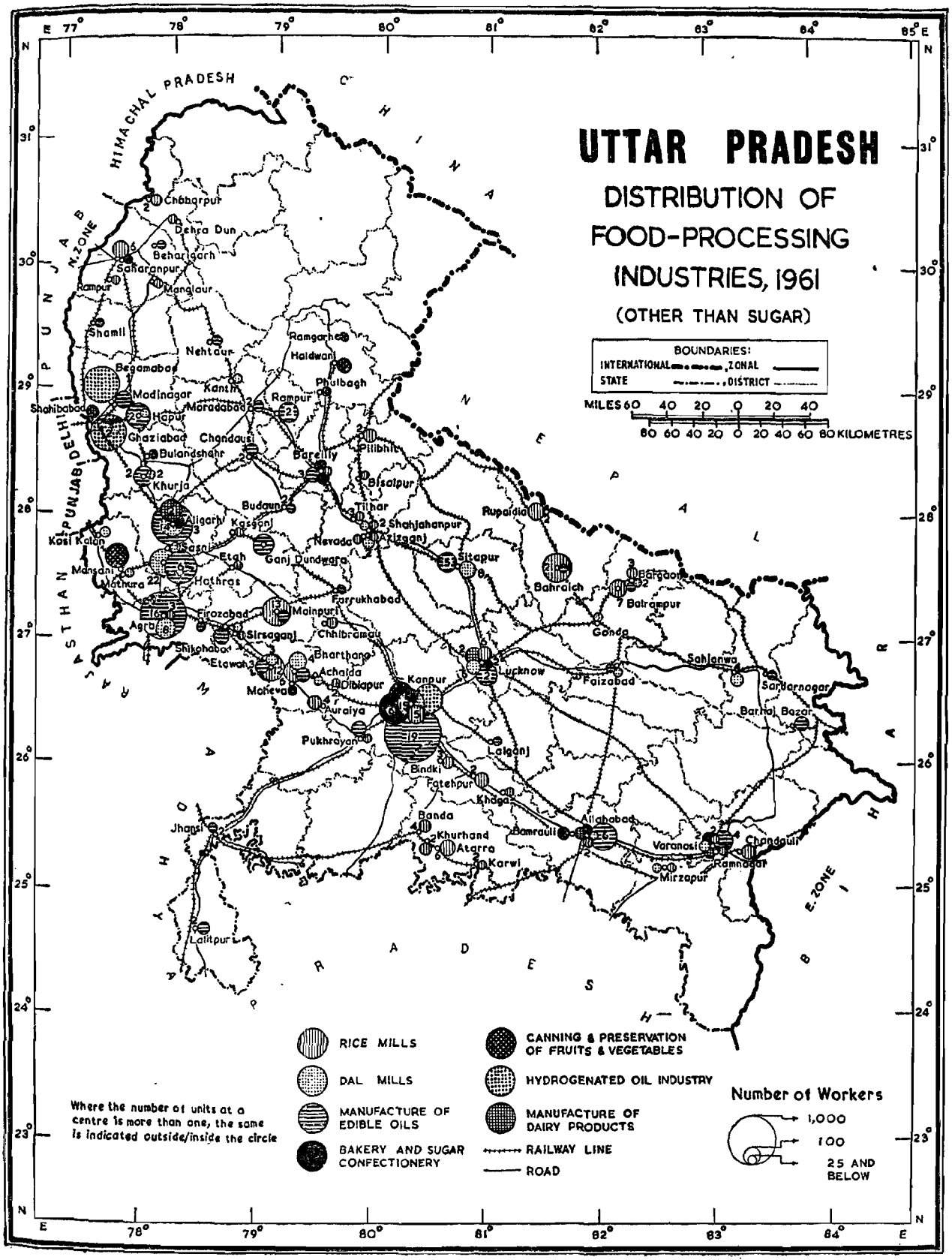
Four factories in the State, two at Ghaziabad (490), one at Modinagar (488) in Meerut district and one at Kanpur (335), produce hydrogenated oils.

There are 8 units manufacturing dairy products in the State giving employment to 386 persons in 1961. More than one-third of total workers engaged in this branch of industry are in the Government Dairy Farm at Aligarh. Other units are at Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi and Allahabad. The factory at Haldwani did not work in 1961.

To sum up, most of the food-processing factories are located in the south-western part of the State from Meerut to Kanpur. Kanpur is the only centre in the State where factories belonging to all categories are found.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P.

MAP NO. 84


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1961
(OTHER THAN SUGAR)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Chhapra
Dehra Dun
Saharanpur
Shamli
Nehtaur
Ramgarhe
Haldwani
Begamabad
Modinagar
Kanth
Pilibhit
Shahibabad
Hapur
Moradabad
Rampur
Ghaziabad
Chandausi
Bareilly
Bulandshahr
Khurja
Bisalpur
Budaun
Tilhar
Aligarh
Kasganj
Shahjahanpur
Rupaidia
Kosi Kalan
Nevada
Etah
Ganj Dundwara
Sitapur
Mathura
Hathras
Bahraich
Bargaon
Farrukhabad
Firozabad
Mainpuri
Batrampur
Agra
Gonda
Sirsaganj
Chhibramau
Shikohabad
Bharthana
Etawah
Achalda
Lucknow
Sahjanwa
Dibiapur
Faizabad
Kanpur
Sardarnagar
Auraiya
Barhaj Bazar
Pukhrayan
Lalganj
Bindki
Fatehpur
Khaga
Banda
Allahabad
Jhansi
Khurhand
Atarra
Bamrauli
Varanasi
Chandauli
Karwi
Ramnagar
Mirzapur
Lalitpur
RICE MILLS
DAL MILLS
MANUFACTURE OF EDIBLE OILS
BAKERY AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY
CANNING & PRESERVATION OF FRUITS & VEGETABLES
HYDROGENATED OIL INDUSTRY
MANUFACTURE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
Number of Workers
1,000
100
25 AND BELOW
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated outside/inside the circle

MAP No. 85

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of sugar, beverage and tobacco factories in the State by size of employment in 1961.

Method

Mode of presentation is the same as adopted for the preceding map.

Salient Features

In respect of sugar production, Uttar Pradesh occupies the foremost place in the country. There are 71 sugar factories employing 54,935 persons in the State in 1961. Apart from these, there are a number of units producing *khandsari* and *gur* which have not been taken into account here. Almost all factories are concentrated in the cane-producing belt running from Saharanpur-Bulandshahr to Deoria in the north of the plain. Only three factories, at Neoli (Etah), Kanpur and Shahganj (Jaunpur), are outside this belt. Of the 71 factories located at 68 places, 37 employing 35,688 workers are in western U.P. and the remaining 34 employing 19,247 workers in eastern U.P. Among districts, the largest number (14) is in Deoria followed by Meerut (8), one in the extreme north-east and the other in the extreme west. The units largest in terms of number of workers are at Pilibhit (1,941) and Mansurpur (1,875), the latter situated in Muzaffarnagar district. Except the two factories, one at Burhwal (Bara Banki) with only 40 workers and the other at Kanpur having 196 workers, the employment figure exceeds 340 each. On the whole, the factories in the western sector are comparatively bigger. There are 14 units employing more than 1,000 workers each in this sector as against only 2, one at Sardarnagar (Gorakhpur) with 1,273 workers and the other at Seorahi (Deoria) with 1,222 workers, in the eastern. All the four units in Muzaffarnagar district have more than 988 workers each.

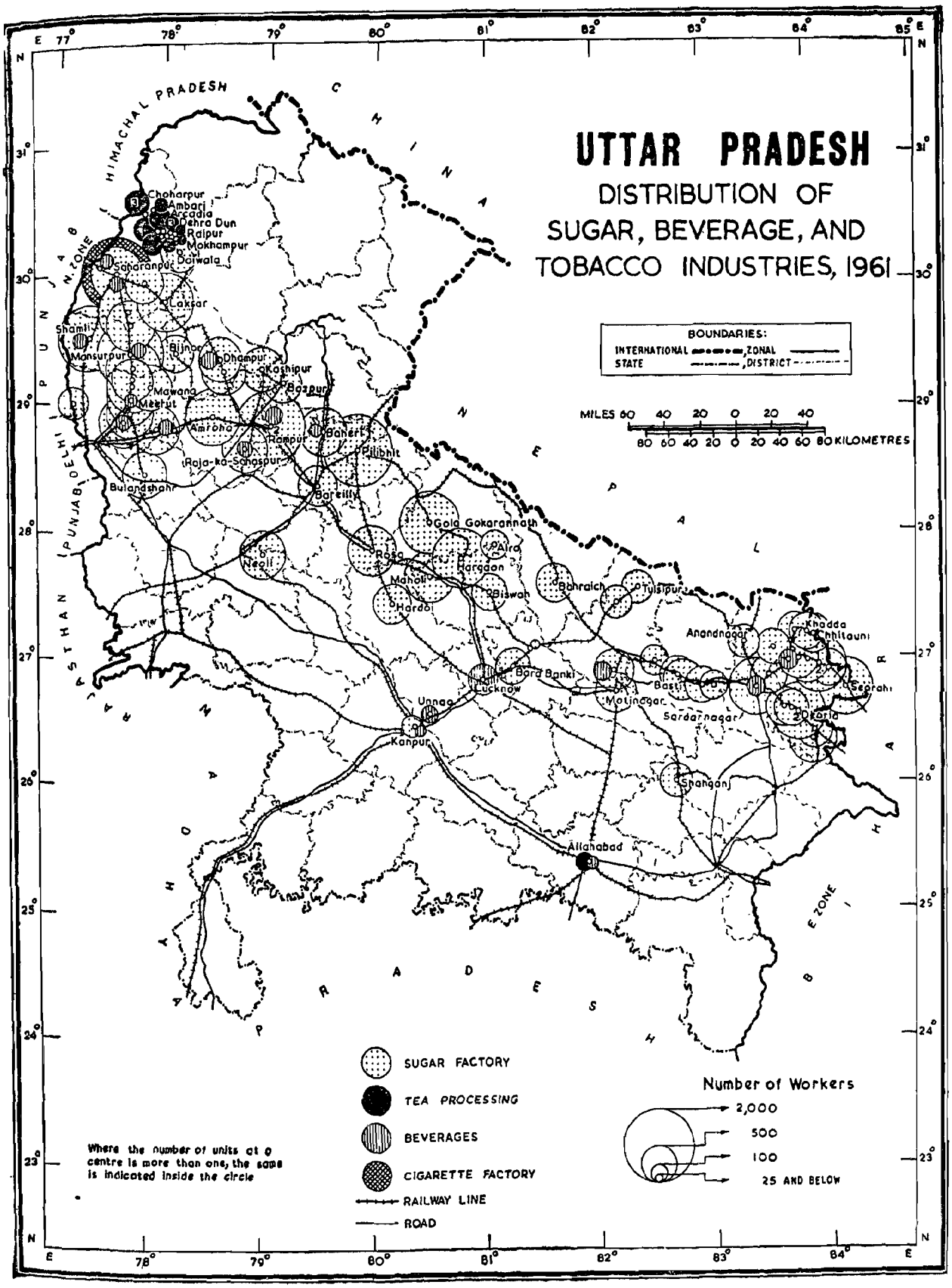
Among beverages, there are 16 units with 1,512 workers engaged in distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits, one wine industry (103) at Rampur and one factory (34) preparing soft drinks at Kanpur. Most of the distilleries are attached to sugar mills, using their molasses. The largest of them is, however, at Lucknow (344) outside the sugar belt.

There is no coffee-curing factory in the State. All tea factories, except one at Naini (Allahabad) with 112 workers, are concentrated in Dehra Dun district where tea is planted over about 4,000 acres. There are 14 small units in all, employing 993 workers. Only in three factories of Dehra Dun district the number of employees is more than 85 each.

There is only one tobacco factory in the State, viz., Imperial Tobacco Co. at Saharanpur, employing 2,069 workers which manufactures cigarettes.

Source : (i) List of sugar factories from the office of the Cane Commissioner, U.P. and number of workers from the Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P.
(ii) Chief Inspector of Factories for others

MAP NO. 85


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF
SUGAR, BEVERAGE, AND
TOBACCO INDUSTRIES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
N. ZONE
E ZONE
Chharpur
Ambari
Arcadia
Dehra Dun
Raipur
Mokhampur
Dalwala
Saharanpur
Laksar
Shamli
Mansurpur
Bijnor
Dhampur
Kashipur
Bazpur
Mawana
Meerut
Amroha
Rampur
Baheri
Pilibhit
Raja-ka-Sahaspur
Bulandshahr
Bareilly
Gola Gokarannath
Neoli
Rasra
Hargaon
Maholi
Biswan
Hardoi
Bahraich
Tulsipur
Khadda
Chhitauni
Anandnagar
Bara Banki
Lucknow
Basti
Motinagar
Sardarnagar
Segrahi
Dhorla
Unnao
Kanpur
Shahganj
Allahabad
SUGAR FACTORY
TEA PROCESSING
BEVERAGES
CIGARETTE FACTORY
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated inside the circle
Number of Workers
2,000
500
100
25 AND BELOW

MAP No. 86

DISTRIBUTION OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of various types of textile industries in the State.

Method

Textile industries have been classified into five branches: (1) cotton, (2) woollen, (3) jute, (4) silk and (5) others and shown in the same manner as in the preceding two maps.

Salient Features

The textile industries constitute the largest single industrial group employing nearly one-fourth of the total factory workers and contributing the largest net industrial output of the State.

Cotton textile industry employs some 62 thousand workers or over 85 per cent of the total workers engaged in various branches of textile industries. There are 63 mills manufacturing cotton textiles in the State with an average employment of 987, though nearly 2/5th of them have less than 100 workers each. With about 2/3rd of the cotton workers of the State in its 14 factories, Kanpur is virtually the cottonopolis of the State. It holds an ideal location between the Bihar coal and the Punjab and the Malwa plateau cotton. Kanpur specializes in the manufacture of tent canvas and other types of coarse cloth. Other important places of cotton textile manufacture are Modinagar (4,845 workers) in Meerut district, Hathras (3,114) in Aligarh district, Rampur (2,235), Saharanpur (1,773), Agra (1,182) and Allahabad (1,023).

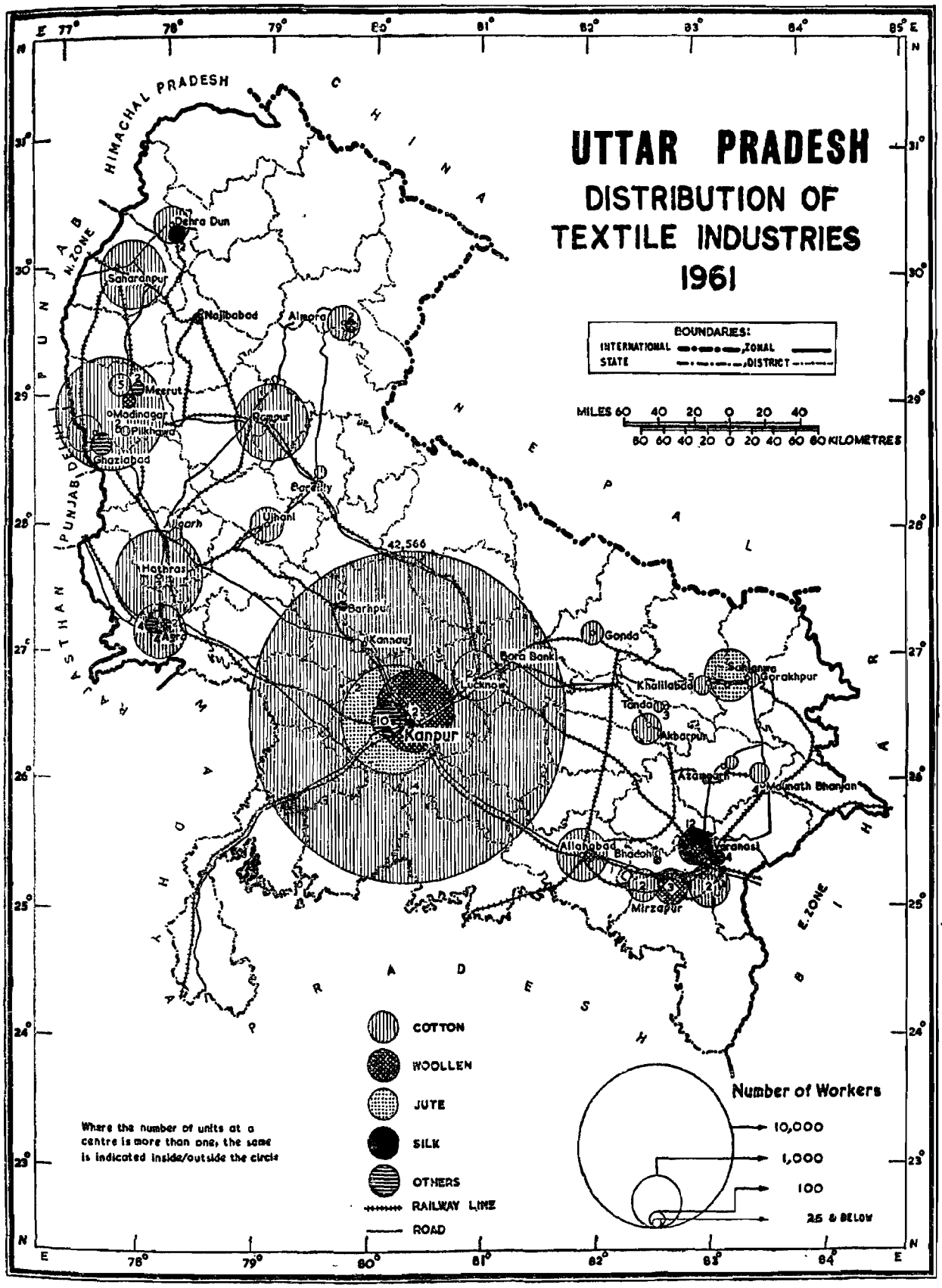
The State has 14 units producing woollen textiles employing 3,309 workers. Here again, Kanpur maintains the lead with about 2/3rds of the total workers engaged in woollen textile mills of the State in its 2 factories. Mirzapur and Varanasi are the other important centres where more than 100 workers each are engaged in this branch. Small units are localised at Agra, Allahabad, Almora, Meerut, Najibabad (Bijnor) and Bhadohi (Varanasi).

There are 3 jute mills in the State, two at Kanpur employing 4,550 persons and one at Sahjanwa in Gorakhpur district with 1,047 workers. Silk mills are 15 in number in the State having 626 workers, out of which 12 units employing 507 workers are concentrated in Varanasi district. There are two silk manufacturing units at Dehra Dun (112) and one at Kanpur (7).

Other textile mills include 18 knitting mills employing 735 workers situated at Kanpur (516), Varanasi (80), Agra (79) and Meerut (60), two units producing wearing apparel at Kanpur (182), and one cordage rope and twine factory at Ghaziabad (196) in Meerut district.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P.

MAP NO. 86


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF
TEXTILE INDUSTRIES
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Dehra Dun
Saharanpur
Najibabad
Almora
Meerut
Modinagar
Pilkhuwa
Ghaziabad
Rampur
Bareilly
Aligarh
Ujhani
Hathras
Agra
42,566
Barhpur
Kannauj
Kanpur
Lucknow
Sora Banki
Gonda
Khalilabad
Tanda
Akbarpur
Sultanpur
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Mau Nath Bhanjan
Allahabad
Bhadohi
Varanasi
Mirzapur
COTTON
WOOLLEN
JUTE
SILK
OTHERS
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated inside/outside the circle
Number of Workers
10,000
1,000
100
25 & BELOW

MAP No. 87

DISTRIBUTION OF WOOD-BASED AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map exhibits the locations of different types of wood-based and leather industries by their size of employment in different parts of the State.

Method

Wood-based industries have been classified as: (1) saw mills, (2) manufacture of ply-wood, (3) wood products and (4) paper and paper products; leather industries have been categorised into (1) shoe factories, (2) tanneries and leather finishing and (3) other leather products. The method of presentation is the same as for the preceding three maps.

Salient Features

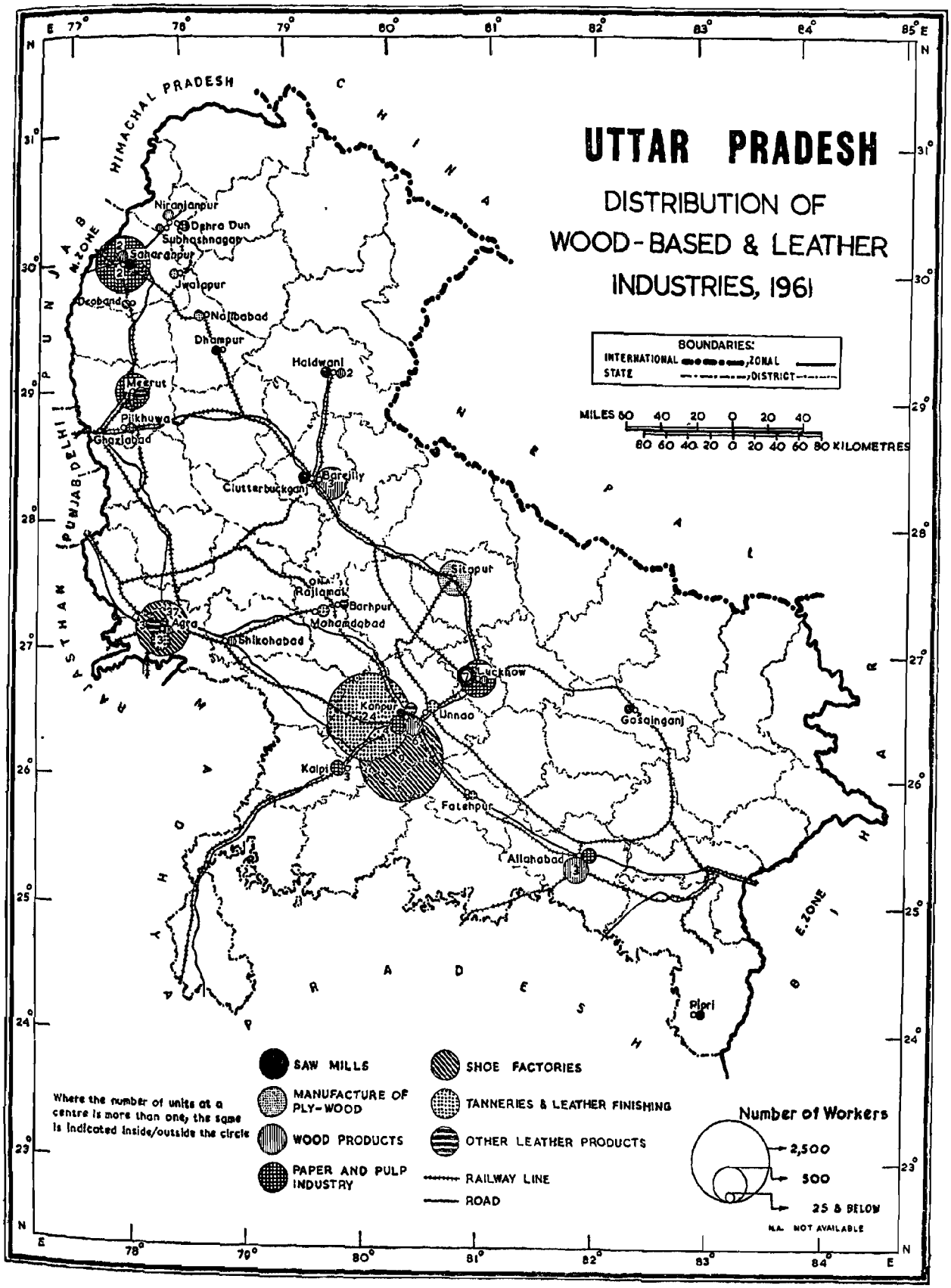
About 4,500 workers are engaged in wood-based industries and 7,683 in leather industries in the State. There are 15 saw mills employing 324 workers, out of which one at Rampur Maniharan in Saharanpur district did not work in 1961. Half of the State's saw mills are concentrated in Lucknow district, of which one employing 68 workers is the largest in the State. Other important saw mills are at Clutterbuckganj (54) (Bareilly), Saharanpur (42) and Haldwani (40) (Naini Tal). Ply-wood manufacturing factory at Sitapur (470) is the largest of the three factories in the State with a total employment of 535. The other two plants are at Najibabad (Bijnor) and Jwalapur (Saharanpur). Under wood-products come two units of joinery and general wood working—one at Subhasnagar (28) (Dehra Dun) and the other at Saharanpur (35); two units manufacturing boxes and packing cases—one at Shikohabad (32) in Mainpuri and the other at Haldwani (15); 8 units with 488 workers manufacturing furniture, and 9 units (399 workers) of other wood-works. The two Government Wood-working Institutes, one at Bareilly (317) and the other at Allahabad (231), employ 55 per cent of the total workers engaged in the manufacture of wood products in the State.

Manufacture of paper and paper products engages 2,638 workers in the State. There is only one centre at Dehra Dun (36) producing pulp, which is a branch of the Forest Research Institute. Among paper mills, those of Saharanpur (1,052) and Lucknow (529) are the big ones. Paper is also made at Kalpi (Jalaun) and Pilkhuwa (Meerut). Manufacture of paper-board and straw-board is done at Meerut (499), Saharanpur (166), Kanpur (133) and Allahabad (85).

To a great extent leather industry is localised at Kanpur and Agra. Almost 4/5ths of the total workers engaged in leather industries of the State are at Kanpur. There are 47 shoe factories in the State out of which 9 (3,029 workers) are centralised at Kanpur and 37 (1,159 workers) at Agra. The remaining one is at Deoband (Saharanpur) employing 18 workers. Tanneries and leather-finishing works are 31 in number, engaging 3,237 workers in the State. Out of them, 24 factories employing 2,964 workers are concentrated at Kanpur alone. The remaining tanneries are located at Agra, Unnao, Mohamdabad (Farrukhabad) and Fatehpur. The important centres of the manufacture of leather products other than wearing apparel are Agra, Kanpur and Meerut.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P.

MAP NO. 87


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF
WOOD-BASED & LEATHER
INDUSTRIES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 80 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
Niranjanpur
Dehra Dun
Subhashnagar
Saharanpur
Jwalapur
Deoband
Najibabad
Dhampur
Haldwani
Meerut
Pilkhuwa
Ghaziabad
Clutterbuckganj
Bareilly
Sitapur
Rajamau
Barhpur
Mohamdabad
Agra
Shikohabad
Lucknow
Kanpur
Unnao
Gosainganj
Kalpi
Fatehpur
Allahabad
Piari
SAW MILLS
MANUFACTURE OF PLY-WOOD
WOOD PRODUCTS
PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY
SHOE FACTORIES
TANNERIES & LEATHER FINISHING
OTHER LEATHER PRODUCTS
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated inside/outside the circle
Number of Workers
2,500
500
25 & BELOW
N.A. NOT AVAILABLE

MAP No. 88

DISTRIBUTION OF METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the centres of metal-based industries by number of units and workers engaged at each of them in the State.

Method

The metal-based industries classified into four categories, viz., (a) basic ferrous metal, (b) non-ferrous metal, (c) metal products, and (d) metal furniture and fixture, have been depicted according to the technique adopted for Map No. 84.

Salient Features

Uttar Pradesh has 344 units of metal-based industries (14,403 workers) with an average employment of 42 workers. Their distribution is in no way connected with the availability of the metal, but is largely the result of the industrial enterprise of Kanpur, Meerut and Agra. Some of the industries are traditionally associated with certain places such as brass and copper-ware with Moradabad, Varanasi and Mirzapur.

Among the various types of metal-based industries, basic ferrous metal industries form the largest group having about half of the total workers engaged in metal-based industries. Average size of employment of a ferrous metal factory (56 persons) is also the largest. Kanpur is the main centre of ferrous metal industries employing about half of the total workers engaged in this group in the State. Out of 7,135 workers in 127 units turning ferrous metals in the State, 17 are engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel at Agra and Kanpur; 3,971 in rolling them into basic form (about 85 per cent in Kanpur alone); 88 in tube-making and wire-drawing at Aligarh, Kanpur and Moradabad; 2,174 in rough-casting at a number of places—about one-third being at Agra; and 885 in allied activities.

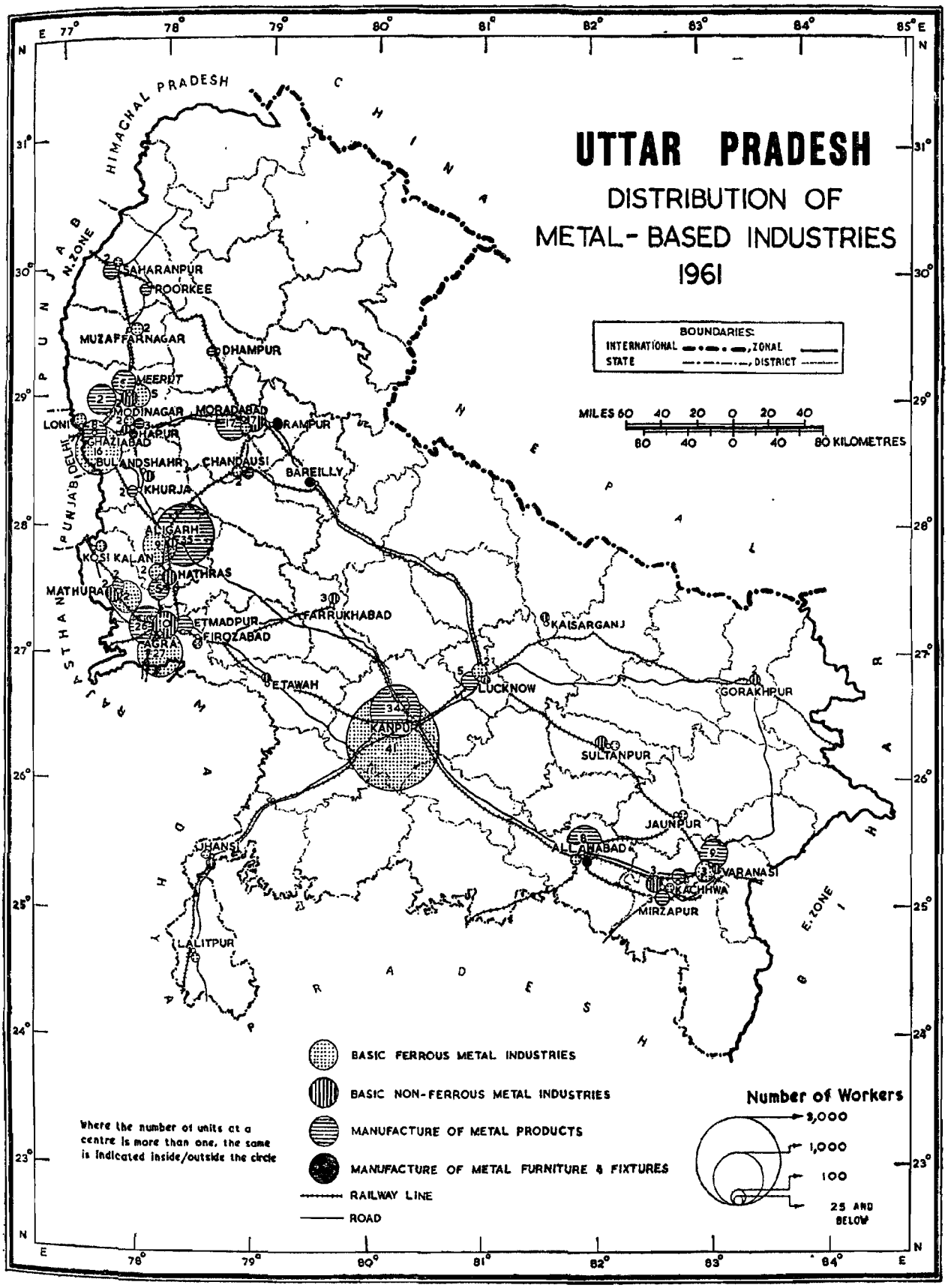
There are 42 units of non-ferrous metal industries employing 1,193 persons in the State. Smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys are not undertaken. Rolling into basic form is done by 12 units (249 workers) at Moradabad, Hathras, Gorakhpur, Agra, Hapur, Jhansi and Farrukhabad; tube-making and wire-drawing by 8 units (147 workers) at Agra, Mirzapur, Hathras and Farrukhabad; rough-casting by 6 units (229 workers) at Agra, Mathura, Moradabad, Farrukhabad and Lucknow. 16 units with 568 workers are engaged in other types of non-ferrous industries.

Metal-products (other than machinery, transport equipment and furniture) are manufactured by 171 factories and workshops employing 5,976 persons. The largest number of workers (1,565) are engaged in the manufacture of containers and steel trunks, the largest unit with 325 workers being at Modinagar (Meerut). Other important centres manufacturing containers and trunks are Kanpur, Agra and Moradabad, each having more than 200 workers. There are 41 units with 1,320 workers producing cutlery and locks, etc., with specialization at Aligarh (997 workers). Bolts, nuts, spring chains, etc., are manufactured by 15 units (266 workers), the important centres being Kanpur, Ghaziabad and Agra. Allahabad and Aligarh have more than half of the total workers (922) engaged in metal galvanizing, tinning, plating, polishing, etc. There are only two type foundries in the State—one at Meerut (44) and the other at Allahabad (32); two welding workshops at Meerut (88) and Kanpur (59); and 7 units preparing safes and vaults at Kanpur (388), Ghaziabad (36), Allahabad (16), Lucknow (16) and Aligarh (14). The remaining 1,210 persons are engaged in other types of metal products.

Manufacture of metal furniture and fixture is done by 4 small workshops at Rampur (37), Hapur (27), Bareilly (19) and Allahabad (16).

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P.

MAP NO. 88


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF
METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 40 0 40 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
SAHARANPUR
ROORKEE
MUZAFFARNAGAR
DHAMPUR
MEERUT
MODINAGAR
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
LONI
DHAPUR
GHAZIABAD
BULANDSHAHR
CHANDAUSI
BAREILLY
KHURJA
ALIGARH
KOSI KALAN
HATHRAS
MATHURA
ETMADPUR
FIROZABAD
AGRA
FARRUKHABAD
KAISARGANJ
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW
GORAKHPUR
KANPUR
SULTANPUR
JAUNPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
KACHHWA
MIRZAPUR
LALITPUR
BASIC FERROUS METAL INDUSTRIES
BASIC NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRIES
MANUFACTURE OF METAL PRODUCTS
MANUFACTURE OF METAL FURNITURE & FIXTURES
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated inside/outside the circle
Number of Workers
3,000
1,000
100
25 AND BELOW

MAP No. 89

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

The map depicts the locations of the different non-metallic mineral-based industries by the number of factories and workshops with sizes of employment.

Method

The non-metallic mineral-based industries have been classified into (a) cement, (b) structural clay products, (c) pottery, china and earthen-ware and (d) glass and glass products (except optical glass) and presented through the same technique as adopted for Map No. 84.

Salient Features

About 18 thousand workers are engaged in non-metallic mineral-based industries in the State. Almost 90 per cent of them are employed in factories and workshops manufacturing glass and glass products only. There is no factory manufacturing coal and petroleum products. For the manufacture of glass bangles, glass beads and other glass products, there were 201 factories in 1961 in the State, 20 of which did not work during the year. 162 factories of them with an employment of 8,063 persons exist in Firozabad town of Agra district which is famous for glass bangles throughout the country, and another 18 are located at nearby places situated on the railway line between Aligarh and Shikohabad (Mainpuri). Being located on the northern flanks of the Vindhyan sandstone, the availability of the sand is chiefly responsible for such a huge concentration. Naini in Allahabad, Balawali in Bijnor and Bahjoi in Moradabad are also noted for glass industry. Manufacture of electric bulbs is carried on at Shikohabad and there are miniature bulb factories at Dehra Dun and Kanpur also.

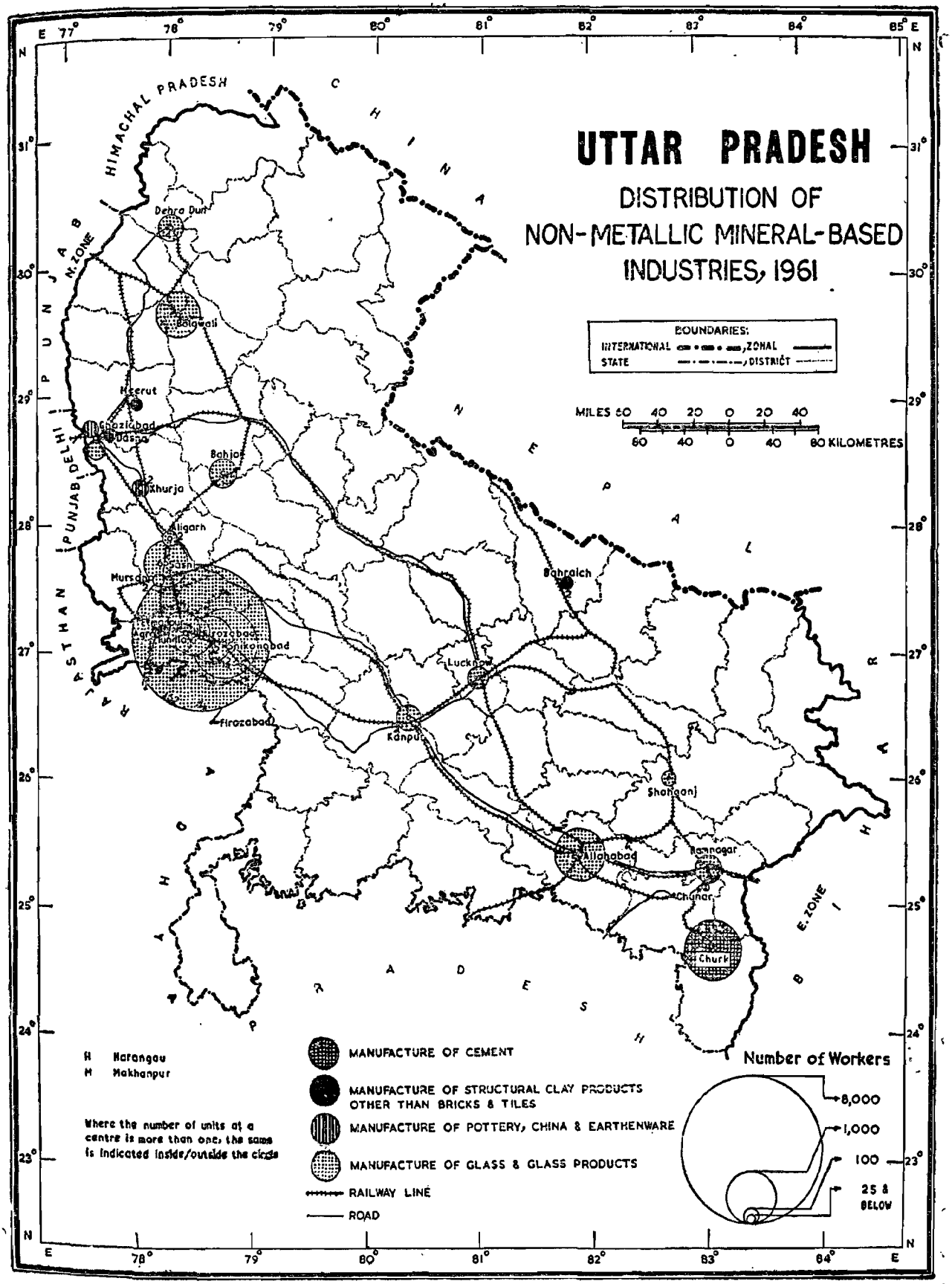
There is a cement factory at Churk in Mirzapur district, which employs 1,375 persons. Abundance of limestone deposits in the district is the greatest consideration for the localisation of the industry here.

Khurja (98 workers in two factories) in Bulandshahr district and Chunar (19 workers in one factory) in Mirzapur district are noted for the production of high quality pottery-ware. Other important pottery and earthen-ware manufacturing centres are Ghaziabad and Dasna in Meerut district and Agra.

Manufacture of structural clay products is restricted to Meerut (35 workers) and Bahraich (33). Bricks and tiles are made in almost every district (excepting those in the Himalayan natural division) but the units manufacturing the same are not registered.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P.

MAP NO. 89


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF
NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED
INDUSTRIES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 40 0 40 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Dehra Dun
Saharanpur
Meerut
Ghaziabad
Bulandshahr
Bahjoi
Khurja
Aligarh
Mursan
Agra
Firozabad
Kanpur
Lucknow
Bahraich
Shahganj
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Chunar
Churk
Number of Workers
8,000
1,000
100
25 & BELOW
H Harangau
M Makhanpur
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated inside/outside the circle
MANUFACTURE OF CEMENT
MANUFACTURE OF STRUCTURAL CLAY PRODUCTS OTHER THAN BRICKS & TILES
MANUFACTURE OF POTTERY, CHINA & EARTHENWARE
MANUFACTURE OF GLASS & GLASS PRODUCTS
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD

MAP No. 90

DISTRIBUTION OF ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

The locations of engineering industries of different types in the State have been depicted in this map.

Method

The engineering industries have been classified into (a) electrical machinery, (b) machinery other than electrical, (c) general and jobbing engineering and (d) electrical goods, and shown in the same manner as adopted for Map No. 84.

Salient Features

There is no factory engaged in (i) hydraulic, ventilating or pneumatic engineering (ii) manufacture of prime movers and boilers, such as diesel engines, road rollers and tractors (iii) manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, such as motors, generators, transformers or storage batteries in the State. There are, however, 158 factories employing about 6 thousand workers engaged in the manufacture of non-electrical machinery; two factories at Allahabad (196) and Varanasi (26) manufacturing electrical machinery; 136 factories employing 10 thousand workers engaged in general and jobbing engineering; and 22 factories with 915 workers manufacturing electrical goods.

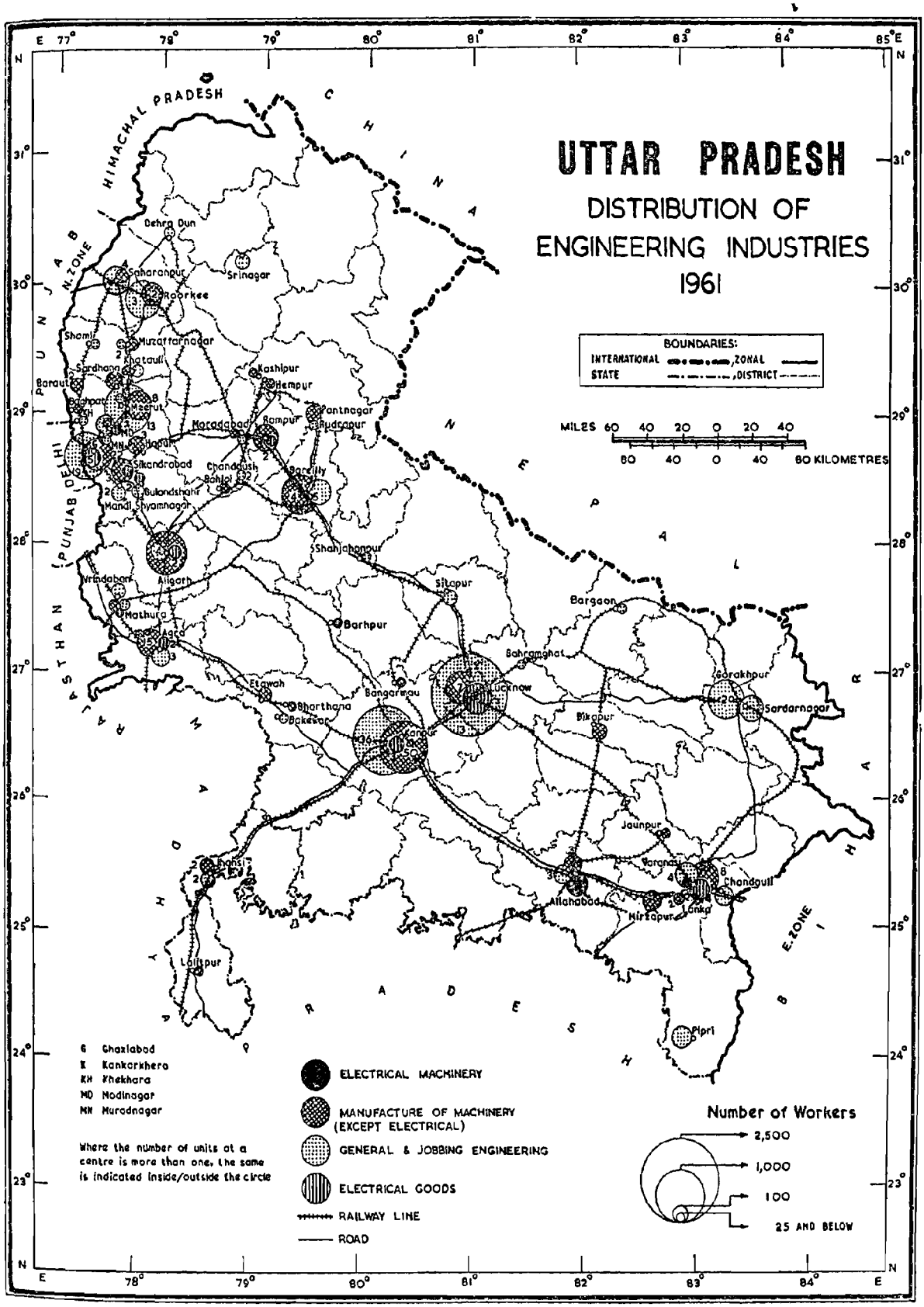
Among the non-electrical machinery, manufacture of agricultural implements is carried on by the largest number of factories located at a number of centres—Kanpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Rampur and Ghaziabad are the important ones. 15 factories with 339 workers —mostly at Mirzapur, Agra and Kanpur— manufacture machine tools, wood-working machinery and other tools; 9 factories (324 workers) manufacture textile machinery and accessories, the important ones being at Varanasi and Kanpur; and 27 factories with 1,602 workers are engaged in the production of other types of machinery.

General and jobbing engineering industry is also dispersed at a number of places. The most important of them are Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gorakhpur and Roorkee covering almost .3/4ths of the total workers engaged in this industry.

Among electrical goods, fans, radiators and other accessories are produced by 4 factories (excluding the one at Ghaziabad which did not work in 1961) at Kanpur, Varanasi and Bulandshahr; insulated wires and cables by 6 factories at Agra, Ghaziabad, Mathura, Aligarh and Kanpur; radio and phonograms by 3 factories at Ghaziabad and Rampur; lamps by one factory at Ghaziabad; and storage batteries by one factory at Kanpur. The remaining 6 units at Lucknow, Varanasi, Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), Aligarh and Modinagar (Meerut) manufacture other types of electrical goods.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P.

MAP NO. 90


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF
ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 40 0 40 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
PUNJAB DELHI
Dehra Dun
Saharanpur
Roorkee
Srinagar
Muzaffarnagar
Shamli
Khatauli
Sardhana
Baraut
Kashipur
Rampur
Pantnagar
Rudrapur
Moradabad
Meerut
Ghaziabad
Hapur
Sikandrabad
Chandausi
Bareilly
Bahjoi
Bulandshahr
Mandi
Shyamnagar
Aligarh
Shahjahanpur
Sitapur
Bargaon
Vrindaban
Mathura
Agra
Barhpur
Bahramghat
Etawah
Bangarmau
Lucknow
Gorakhpur
Bharthana
Bakewar
Kanpur
Sardarnagar
Bikapur
Jaunpur
Jhansi
Varanasi
Chandauli
Allahabad
Mirzapur
Lanka
Lalitpur
Pipri
G Ghaziabad
K Kankarkhera
KH Khekhara
MD Modinagar
MN Murodnagar
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated inside/outside the circle
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY
MANUFACTURE OF MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)
GENERAL & JOBBING ENGINEERING
ELECTRICAL GOODS
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
Number of Workers
2,500
1,000
100
25 AND BELOW

MAP No. 91

DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map displays the locations of transport equipment industries in the State.

Method

Transport equipment industries have been classified into three branches: (1) manufacture and repair of rail road equipment (2) manufacture of bicycles and (3) repair of aeroplanes.

The method of presentation is the same as for Map No. 84.

Salient Features

There are no factories in the State engaged in the manufacture of locomotives, wagons, coaches, tramways, other rail-road equipment, motor vehicles or aeroplanes. For the manufacture of bicycles, however, there are 20 factories employing 552 workers. Though Kanpur has about half of the State's bicycle-manufacturing factories, those at Meerut and Ghaziabad are the biggest ones. Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi and Agra are other bicycle manufacturing centres.

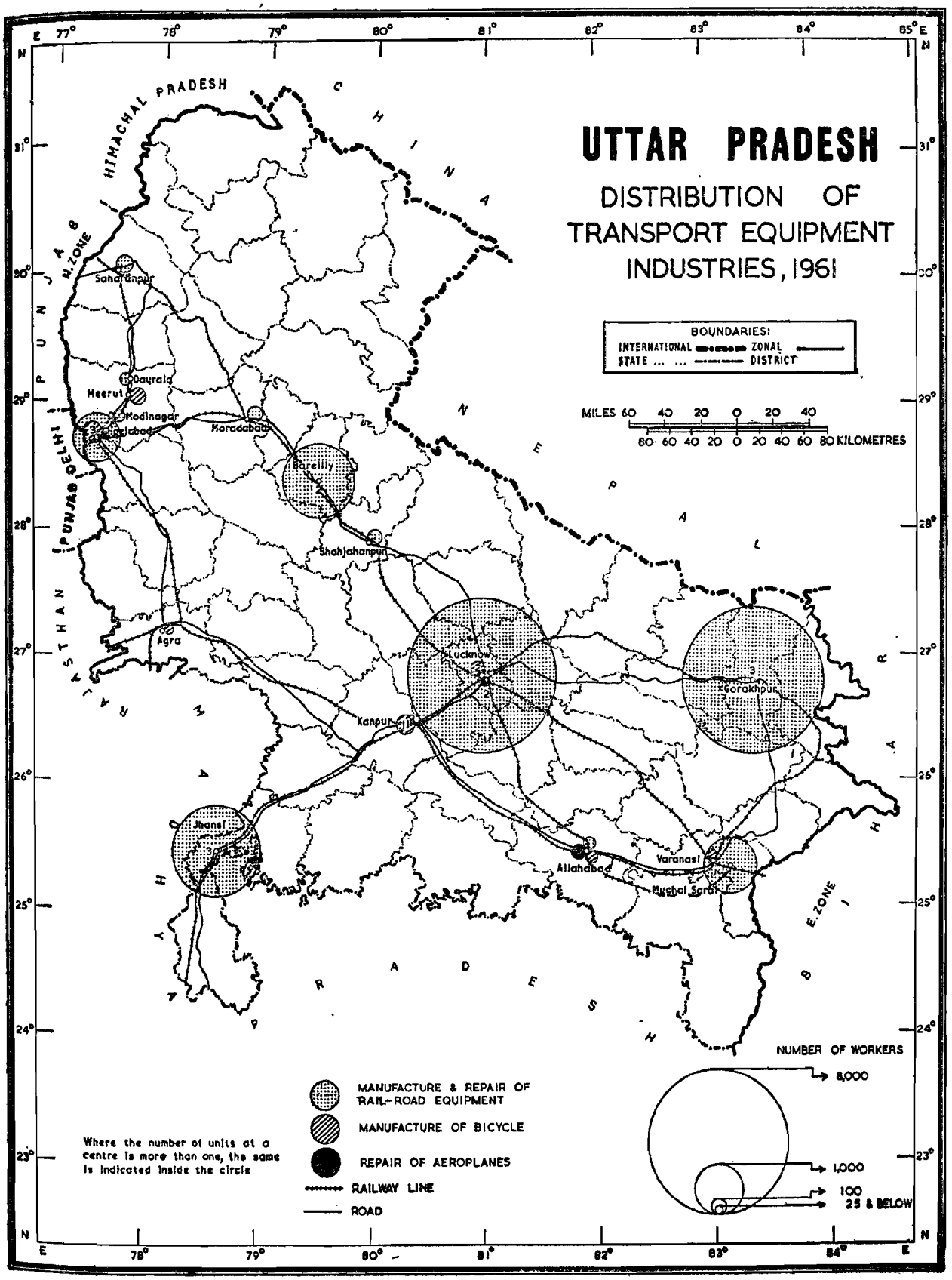
There are 19 railway workshops in the State employing 25,899 workers, and one tramway workshop with 44 workers at Daurala in Meerut district. The average size of employment in a railway workshop comes to 1,363 workers which is the highest among the factories of all categories. The largest railway workshop is at Gorakhpur employing 7,299 workers. It is second only to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills at Kanpur among the industrial establishments of the State. Two workshops at Lucknow and one at Jhansi are also of very large size, each employing more than 3 thousand workers.

Aeroplanes are repaired in two factories, one at Allahabad engaging 80 workers and the other at Lucknow with 31 workers.

Besides, the State is covered with a network of workshops of the Government Roadways and private workshops for the repairing of buses, trucks, cars, etc.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P.

MAP NO. 91


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Saharanpur
Dauraia
Meerut
Modinagar
Ghaziabad
Moradabad
Bareilly
Shahjahanpur
Agra
Lucknow
Kanpur
Gorakhpur
Jhansi
Allahabad
Varanasi
Mughal Sarai
NUMBER OF WORKERS
8,000
1,000
100
25 & BELOW
MANUFACTURE & REPAIR OF RAIL-ROAD EQUIPMENT
MANUFACTURE OF BICYCLE
REPAIR OF AEROPLANES
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated inside the circle

MAP No. 92

DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the locations of various types of chemical industries in the State.

Method

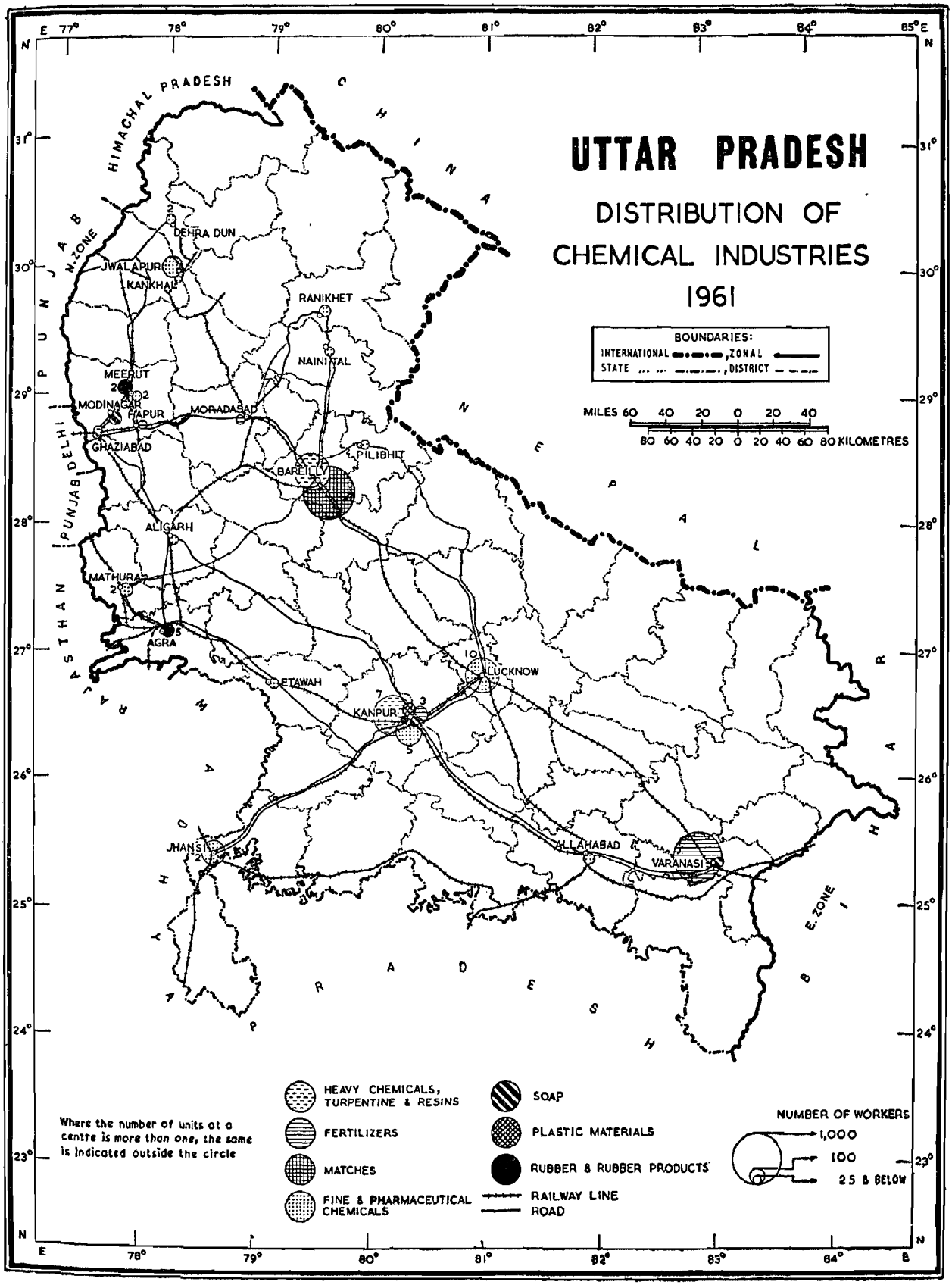
The chemical industries have been classified into seven categories: (1) heavy chemicals, turpentine and rosin, (2) fertilizers, (3) matches, (4) fine and pharmaceuticals, (5) soap, (6) plastic materials and (7) rubber and rubber products, and presented according to the same technique as for Map No. 84.

Salient Features

Basic chemicals are of great importance in industrial development. In the State 8 factories employing 640 workers are engaged in the production of heavy chemicals at Kanpur (7) and Ghaziabad (1). Of them, one single factory at Kanpur absorbs 508 workers. There is one factory manufacturing turpentine and rosin (509 workers) and another of matches (1,195) at Clutterbuckganj near Bareilly. Six factories in the State employing 1,141 workers produce fertilizers, the largest of which is at Varanasi claiming about 86 per cent of all workers. Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals are manufactured by 31 factories (one at Lucknow did not work in 1961) which employ 1,516 workers. Though half of these factories are concentrated at Lucknow (10) and Kanpur (5), the largest single unit is the one at Jhansi (212 workers) followed by that at Jawalapur (169) near Hardwar in Saharanpur district. There are three soap factories in the State, located at Modinagar (65) in Meerut, Kanpur (32) and Varanasi (31). One factory at Kanpur engaging 64 workers produces plastic materials in the State. Manufacture of rubber and rubber goods is carried on by 8 factories employing 140 workers. There is no factory manufacturing rubber tyres in the State, but two at Agra and one at Kanpur are making rubber footwear, and three at Agra and two at Meerut other rubber goods.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P

MAP NO. 92


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
DEHRA DUN
JWALAPUR
KANKHAL
RANIKHET
NAINITAL
MEERUT
MODINAGAR
HAPUR
MORADABAD
GHAZIABAD
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
ALIGARH
MATHURA
AGRA
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW
KANPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated outside the circle
HEAVY CHEMICALS, TURPENTINE & RESINS
FERTILIZERS
MATCHES
FINE & PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS
SOAP
PLASTIC MATERIALS
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
NUMBER OF WORKERS
1,000
100
25 & BELOW

MAP No. 93

DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS INDUSTRIES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the locations of scientific instruments factories in the State.

Method

Scientific instruments factories have been classified into four groups: (1) photographic and optical goods, (2) scientific professional, measuring and controlling instruments, (3) watches and clocks and (4) musical instruments.

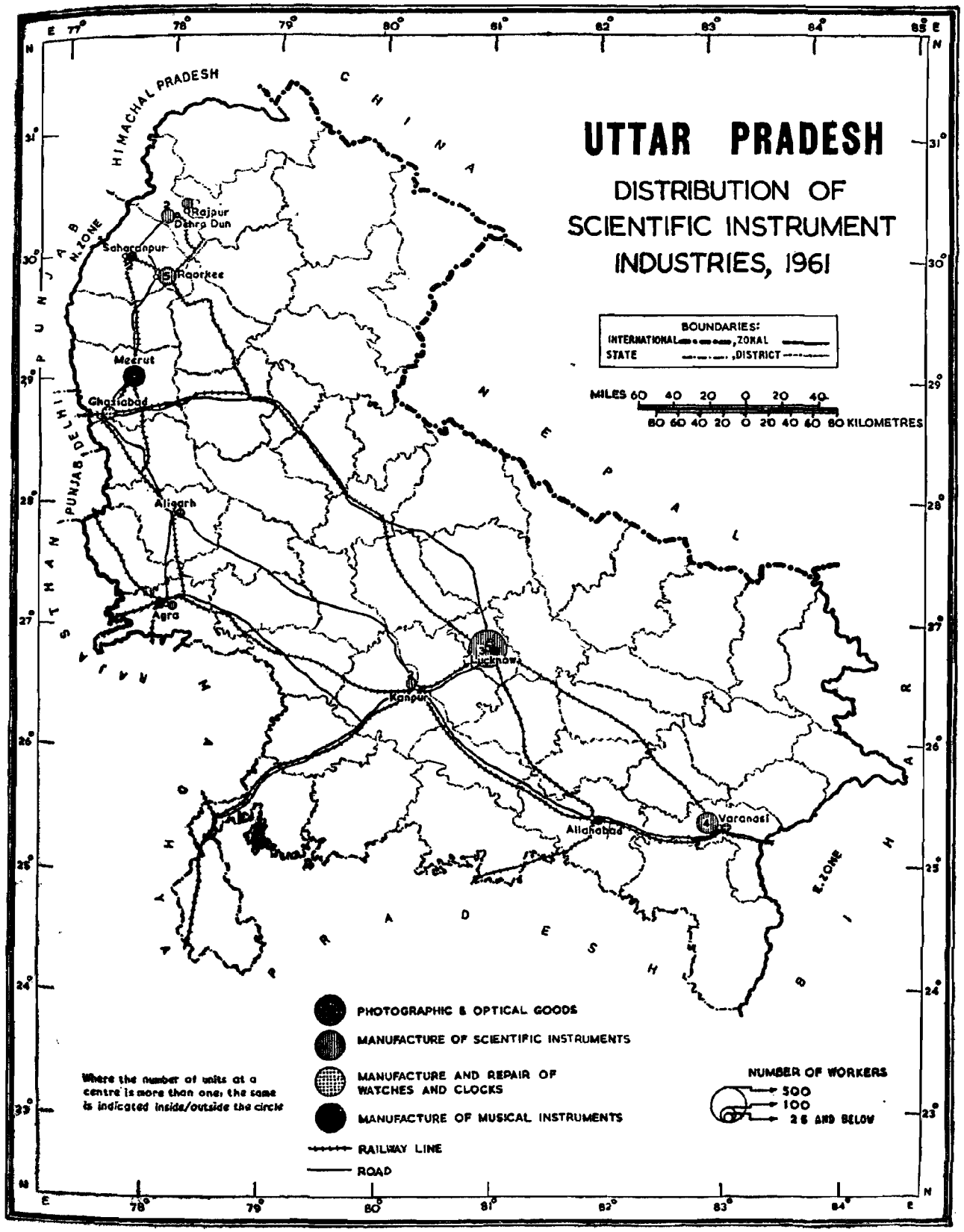
They have been shown according to the method adopted for Map No. 84.

Salient Features

There is a small number of factories manufacturing scientific instruments. Only two small units, one at Agra (20) and the other at Lucknow (13), manufacture photographic and optical goods. Manufacture of professional measuring and controlling instruments is being done by 22 factories employing 1,136 workers. The three factories at Lucknow are the largest ones, having over 100 workers each and of them the Government Precision Instrument Factory alone employs about 1/3rd of the State's total workers in this category. Other important centres producing measuring and controlling instruments are located at Varanasi, Roorkee (Saharanpur) and Dehra Dun. Watches are manufactured in a factory at Ghaziabad employing 68 workers and repaired in two units at Varanasi and Lucknow with 15 workers each. There is only one factory at Meerut which manufactures musical instruments employing 195 workers.

Source : Chief Inspector of Factories, U.P.

MAP NO.. 93


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
DELHI
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Rajpur
Dehra Dun
Saharanpur
Roorkee
Meerut
Ghaziabad
Aligarh
Agra
Lucknow
Kanpur
Allahabad
Varanasi
PHOTOGRAPHIC & OPTICAL GOODS
MANUFACTURE OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
MANUFACTURE AND REPAIR OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS
MANUFACTURE OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
RAILWAY LINE
ROAD
Where the number of units at a centre is more than one, the same is indicated inside/outside the circle
NUMBER OF WORKERS
500
100
25 AND BELOW

MAP No. 94

DISTRIBUTION OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, 1961

Purpose

The map shows the distribution of electricity generating stations, existing and proposed, in the State at the end of the second Five Year Plan.

Method

Locations of all power stations—existing and proposed, have been plotted by hollow dots and a circle in proportion to installed capacity has been drawn for each power station at its location point. The circles for existing stations have been hatched in three shades corresponding to their types—hydel, steam and diesel. Proposed stations are indicated in three different colours.

Salient Features

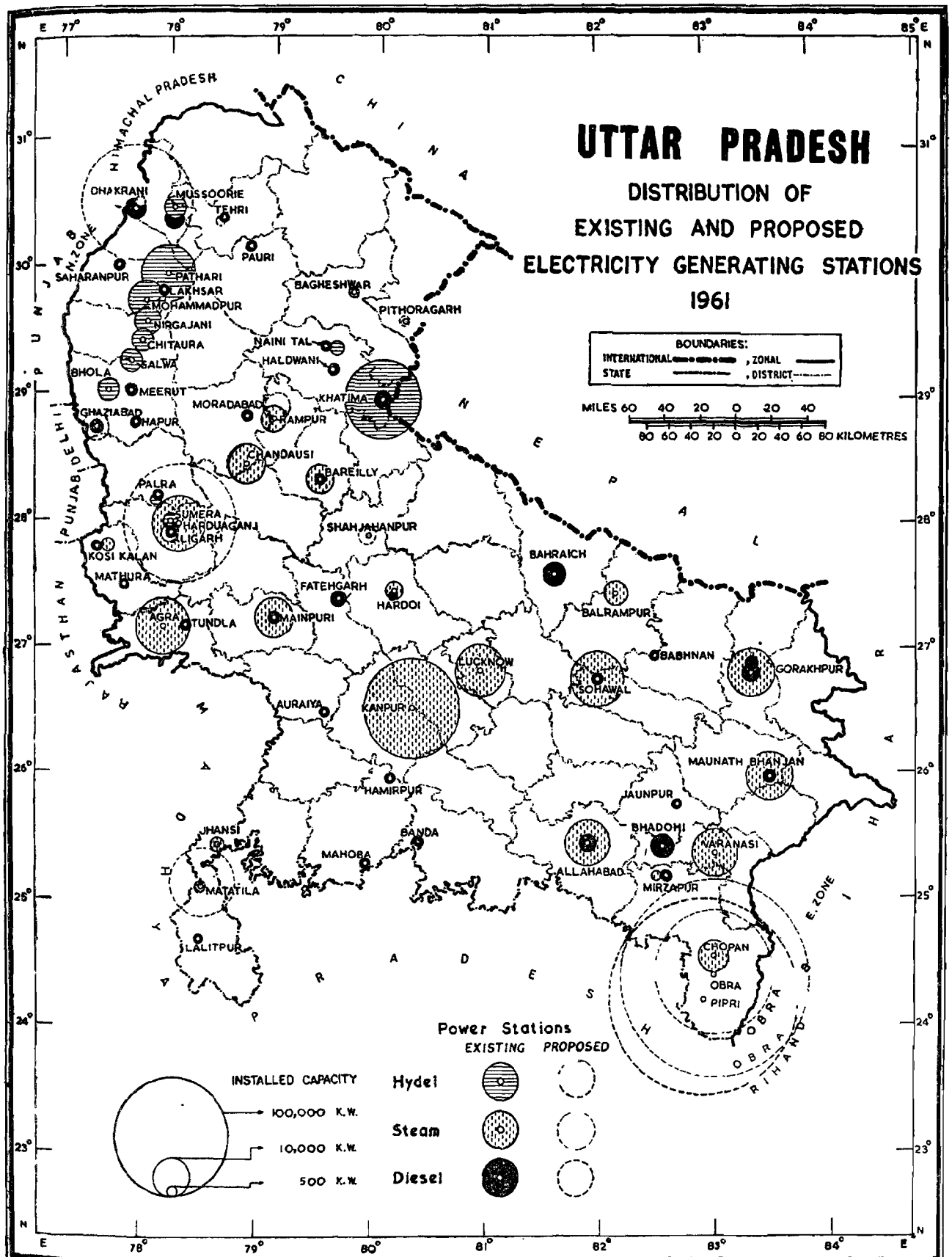
At the end of the second Five Year Plan, the total installed capacity of all power stations in the State was 371·4 MW—252·1 MW of steam plants, 90·8 MW of hydel plants and 28·5 MW of diesel or oil plants. Forty plants with a total capacity of 205·7 MW are owned by the Hydel Unit of the U.P. State Electricity Board. The biggest existing plant having an installed capacity of 74·5 MW comes under the Kanpur Electricity Supply Administration and is at Kanpur. The remaining power stations with capacity of 91·2 MW all over the State are operated by private licencees. Of the plants controlled by the State Electricity Board (Hydel Unit), 10 are hydel (capacity 86·6 MW), 8 steam (capacity 99·4 MW) and 22 diesel (capacity 19·7 MW).

The map shows that most of the steam power stations are bigger and located in the plains where natural sites for hydel stations are few, but where the regular supply of the coal can be ensured without any transport difficulties. The northern part of the State, being far-flung and beyond the easy reach from the coal producing areas, has few steam plants. But all the hydro plants are located in this part of the State. The biggest hydel plant at Khatima (41·4 MW) in district Naini Tal is at the head of the Sarda canal; 8 plants, namely, Pathri and Mohammadpur in Saharanpur district, Nirgajani, Chitaura and Salawa in Muzaffarnagar district, Bhola (Meerut), Palra (Bulandshahr) and Sumera (Aligarh) are situated on the Upper Ganga Canal. All these hydel power stations are owned by the Board. Of the remaining three hydel stations at Mussoorie (Dehra Dun), Naini Tal and Bageshwar (Almora), the first two are run by private licencees. All the Board's power stations in the western half of the State are operated in a single grid called Ganga-Sarda Grid. Diesel plants are mostly of smaller capacity, the biggest being at Bhadohi in district Varanasi with an installed capacity of 3·3 MW, and are distributed all over the State. The diesel generating stations of the Ganga-Sarda Grid are mostly run during peak load hours whenever the need arises, and with some steam and hydel power stations diesel sets serve as stand by.

Among the new schemes, Rihand hydel project with 5 units of 50 MW installed capacity each at Pipri in Mirzapur district is the most important one, which has been commissioned in February 1962. Extension of a sixth unit of 50 MW capacity has also been proposed. Two giant power plants, one thermal and other hydel with 250 MW and 100 MW capacity respectively at Obra (Mirzapur district); Yamuna Stage I hydel scheme with 84·75 MW capacity in Dehra Dun district; extension of Harduaganj power house in district Aligarh raising its present thermal capacity of 20 MW to 90 MW; and the Matatila hydel project of 30 MW capacity in Jhansi district are the other important proposed schemes.

Source : (i) U.P. State Electricity Board
(ii) Electrical Inspector to U.P. Government

MAP NO. 94


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF
EXISTING AND PROPOSED
ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
DHAKRANI
MUSSOORIE
TEHRI
PAURI
SAHARANPUR
PATHARI
LAKHSAR
MOHAMMADPUR
NIRGAJANI
CHITAURA
SALWA
BHOLA
MEERUT
GHAZIABAD
HAPUR
BAGHESHWAR
PITHORAGARH
NAINI TAL
HALDWANI
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
KHATIMA
CHANDAUSI
BAREILLY
PALRA
SUMERA
HARDUAGANJ
ALIGARH
KOSI KALAN
MATHURA
SHAHJAHANPUR
FATEHGARH
HARDOI
AGRA
TUNDLA
MAINPURI
BAHRAICH
BALRAMPUR
BABHNAN
GORAKHPUR
LUCKNOW
SOHAWAL
AURAIYA
KANPUR
HAMIRPUR
MAUNATH BHANJAN
JAUNPUR
JHANSI
BANDA
MAHOBA
MATATILA
LALITPUR
BHADOHI
VARANASI
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPUR
CHOPAN
OBRA
PIPRI
OBRA E. ZONE
OBRA RIHAND
Power Stations
EXISTING PROPOSED
INSTALLED CAPACITY
100,000 K.W.
10,000 K.W.
500 K.W.
Hydel
Steam
Diesel

MAP No. 95

TRANSMISSION NET-WORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the electric transmission lines in the State as on March 31, 1961.

Method

The locations of different types of power houses and their sub-stations have been shown by different symbols. Transmission lines connecting consuming centres with generating stations have been shown in four colours and symbols representing their different voltages.

Salient Features

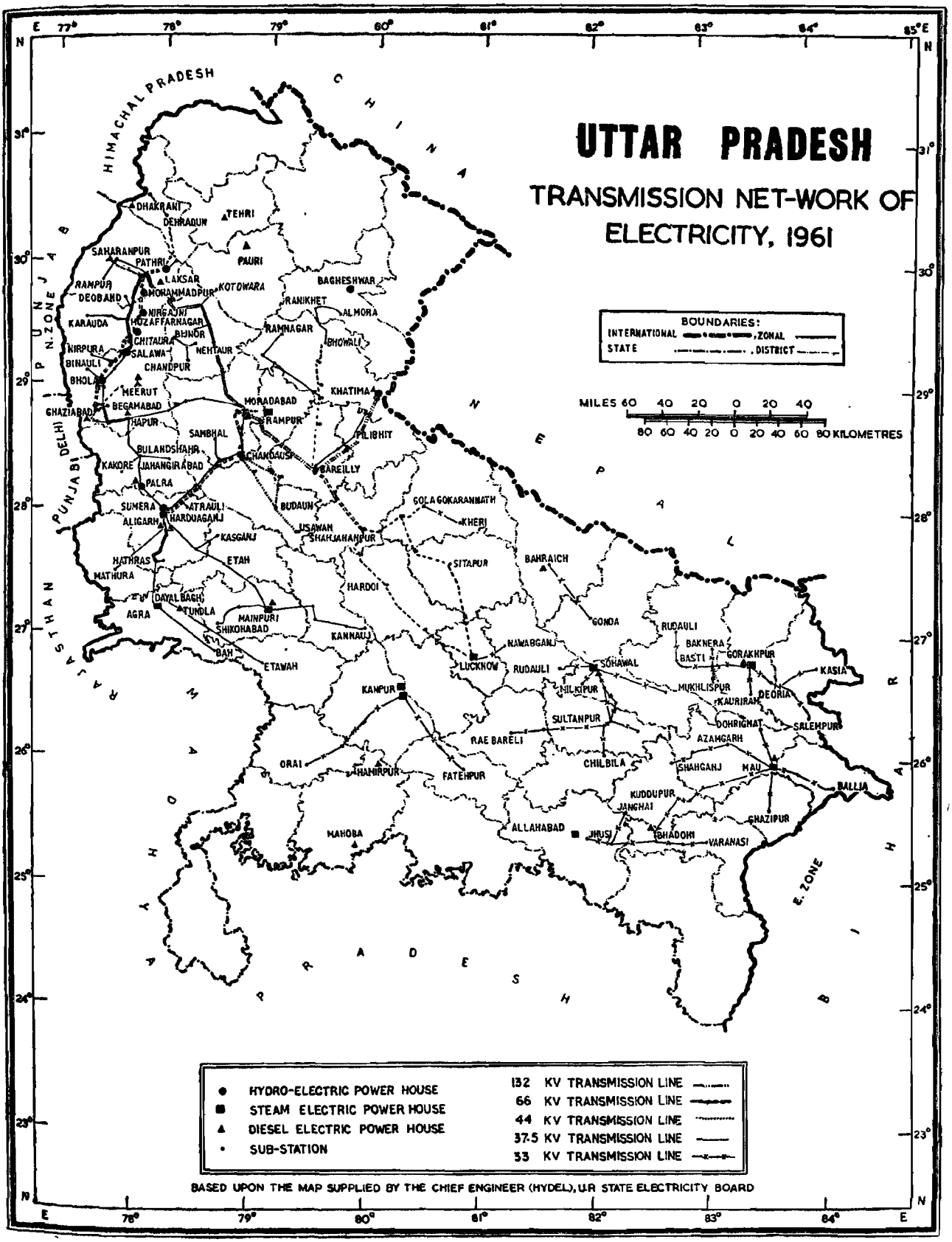
The main transmission system of extra high voltages of 132 KV and 66 KV connects the generating stations to the sub-stations. From sub-stations, sub-transmission lines of 44 KV, 37·5 KV and 33 KV carry power to various distributing centres. Power is mostly supplied direct to the consumers from the system of the State Electricity Board, but in some cases the bulk supply is made to private licencees by the Board who feed the consumers through their distribution systems.

At the end of March 1961, there are 214·55 circuit miles of 132 KV, 885·72 circuit miles of 66 KV and a total of 2,146·51 circuit miles of 44,37·5 and 33 KV lines in the State. High load capacity lines are concentrated in the western part of the State. A double circuit of 132 KV joins Khatima in district Naini Tal with Moradabad via Bareilly. The Bareilly sub-station supplies power up to Bhowali (Naini Tal) in the north and Lucknow via Shahjahanpur in the south-east through the 66 KV lines. 66 KV lines also connect Dehra Dun to Ghaziabad (Meerut) passing through important hydel stations on the Upper Ganga Canal, and Moradabad to Harduaganj (Aligarh) via Chandausi (Moradabad). Most of the former track and the whole of the latter consist of double circuit. From Chandausi (Moradabad) power is carried to Aonla (Bareilly) and Usawan (Budaun) via Budaun by single lines of 44 KV. A net-work of 37·5 KV lines is spread over the western part stretching east up to Kannauj (Farrukhabad). The eastern part is served only by the 33 KV lines which distribute power to the consuming centres from the three main thermal power houses at Sohawal (Faizabad), Gorakhpur and Maunath Bhanjan (Azamgarh). The greater part of the Himalayan and Hills and Plateau natural divisions is devoid of electricity lines.

The Ganga-Sarda grid combines the power stations in the western half of the State. For achieving hour-by-hour maximum security of supply and economical generation, there are two regional controls in this grid, one at Roorkee (Saharanpur) and the other at Bareilly. Besides this grid, all other isolated steam and diesel power houses are planned to form one grid by the end of the 3rd Plan.

Source : U.P. State Electricity Board

MAP NO, 95


UTTAR PRADESH
TRANSMISSION NET-WORK OF ELECTRICITY, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
U.P. ZONE
E. ZONE
DHAKRANI
DEHRADUN
TEHRI
PAURI
SAHARANPUR
PATHRI
LAKSAR
RANPUR
DEOBAND
MOHAMMADPUR
KOTDWARA
BAGHESHWAR
RANIKHET
ALMORA
KARAUDA
NIRGAJNI
MUZAFFARNAGAR
RAMNAGAR
BHOWALI
CHITAURA
BIJNOR
NIRPURA
SALAWA
MEHTAUR
BINAULI
CHANDPUR
BHOLA
MEERUT
KHATIMA
GHAZIABAD
BEGAMABAD
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
HAPUR
PILIBHIT
SAMBHAL
BULANDSHAHR
CHANDAUSI
BAREILLY
KAKORE
JAHANGIRABAD
PALRA
GOLA GOKARANNATH
SUMERA
ATRAULI
BUDAUN
KHERI
ALIGARH
HARDUAGANJ
USAWAN
SHAHJAHANPUR
KASGANJ
SITAPUR
BAHRAICH
HATHRAS
ETAH
MATHURA
HARDOI
DAYALBAGH
GONDA
RUDAULI
AGRA
TUNDLA
MAINPURI
SHIKOHABAD
KANNAUJ
NAWABGANJ
BAKNERA
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
BAH
ETAWAH
LUCKNOW
RUDAULI
SOHAWAL
KASIA
KANPUR
NILKIPUR
MUKHLISPUR
DEORIA
KAURIRAM
SULTANPUR
DOHRIGHAT
SALEMPUR
RAE BARELI
AZAMGARH
ORAI
CHILBILA
SHAHGANJ
MAU
HANIRPUR
FATEHPUR
BALLIA
KUDDUPUR
JANGHAI
GHAZIPUR
ALLAHABAD
JHUSI
BHADOHI
VARANASI
MAHOBA
HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE
STEAM ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE
DIESEL ELECTRIC POWER HOUSE
SUB-STATION
132 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
66 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
44 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
37.5 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
33 KV TRANSMISSION LINE
BASED UPON THE MAP SUPPLIED BY THE CHIEF ENGINEER (HYDEL), U.P. STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD

MAP No. 96

GENERATION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the pattern of electricity generation in the districts of the State.

Method

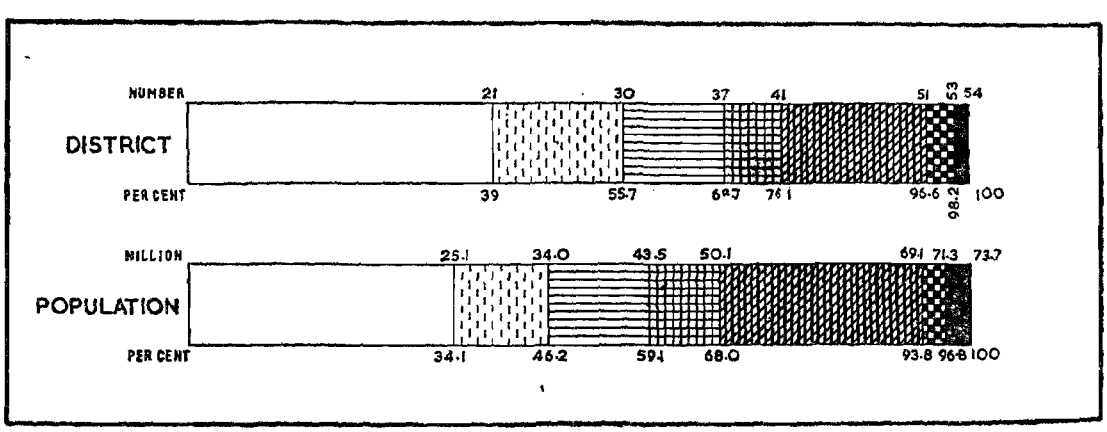
The total generation capacity of plants in each district has been represented by a circle divided into sectors proportionate to the shares of hydel, steam and diesel plants. The space outside the circle has been hatched according to the range in which the total capacity of the district falls.

Salient Features

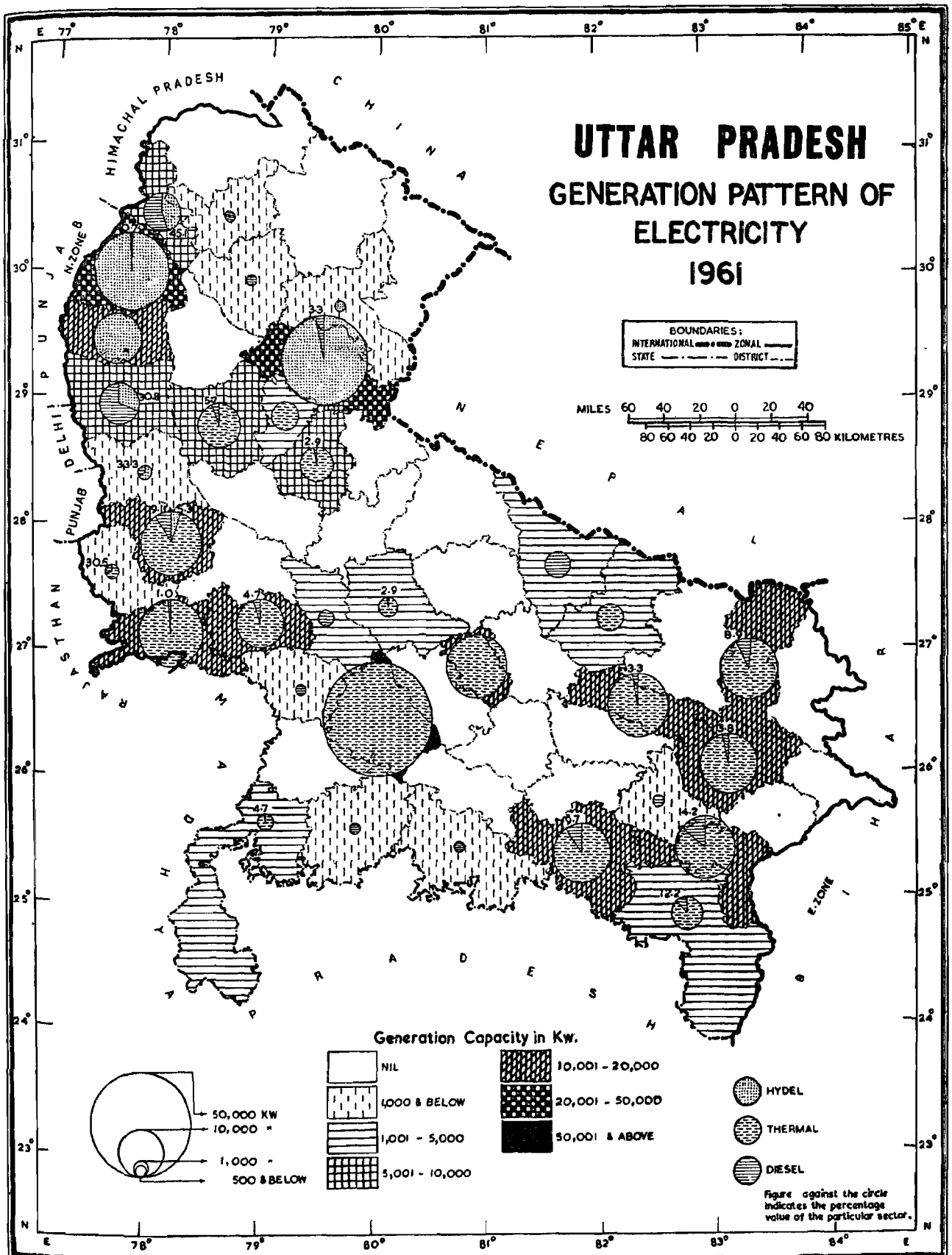
At the end of March 1961, total generating capacity in the State is 335 MW (firm generating capacity 296·3 MW), two-thirds of which is of steam plants, one-fourth of hydel plants and the remaining one-twelfth of diesel plants. Kanpur district, having a giant steam plant of 59 MW capacity situated at its industrial headquarters, is first among all districts, followed by Naini Tal (37·4 MW), Saharanpur (28·2 MW), Agra (19·8 MW) and Aligarh (18·7 MW), all in the western part of the State. In the Central and East Plains, districts Faizabad (18·1 MW), Lucknow (18 MW), Varanasi (16·9 MW), Gorakhpur (16·5 MW), Azamgarh (15·6 MW) and Allahabad (15·5 MW) also possess sizeable generating capacities. 21 districts, viz., Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh in the Himalayan Hills; Jalaun in the Hills and Plateau; Bijnor, Budaun, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Etah and Kheri in the West Plain; Fatehpur, Sitapur, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh in the Central Plain and Basti, Deoria, Ballia and Ghazipur in the East Plain have no power plant. Other districts of the Himalayan and the Hills and Plateau natural divisions have very low capacities, the lowest (20 KW) being in Almora district.

Districts Naini Tal, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr generate most of their electric power from hydel plants. Dehra Dun and Meerut districts have a predominant contribution of diesel plants. All other districts having generating plants, except Mathura (70%), derive more than 85 per cent of their energy from steam. In most of the districts share of the diesel power is very little. In Aligarh district power is generated through all the three sources.

Source : (i) U.P. State Electricity Board
(ii) Electrical Inspector to U.P. Government



MAP NO. 96


UTTAR PRADESH
GENERATION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Generation Capacity in Kw.
NIL
1,000 & BELOW
1,001 - 5,000
5,001 - 10,000
10,001 - 20,000
20,001 - 50,000
50,001 & ABOVE
50,000 KW
10,000 "
1,000 "
500 & BELOW
HYDEL
THERMAL
DIESEL
Figure against the circle indicates the percentage value of the particular sector.

MAP No. 97

PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

Purpose

This map presents the relative position of districts of the State with regard to their per head generation of electricity in 1961. Hydro generation of electricity depends upon the availability of a suitable site irrespective of the needs of the circumscribing district. This limitation has to be kept in mind while perusing this map.

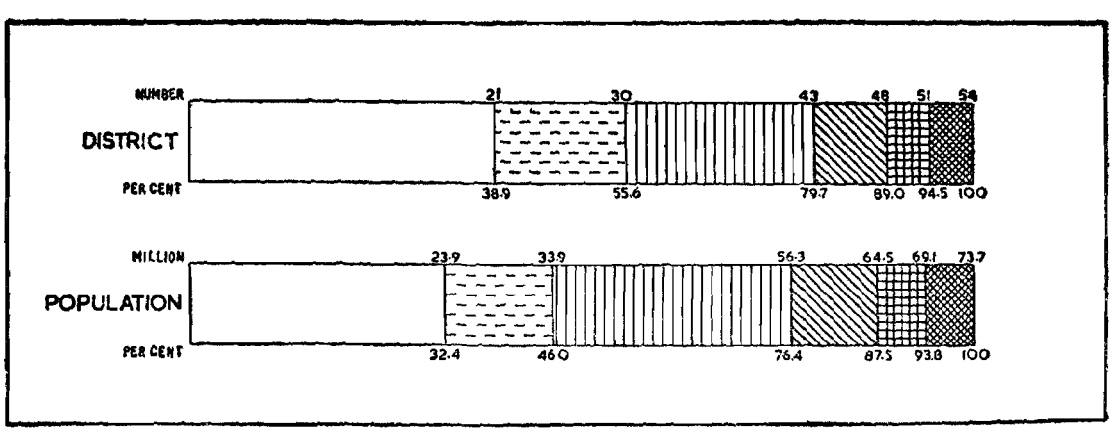
Method

Generation of electrical energy during 1960-61 per capita of population has been calculated for each district and the districts have been hatched according to the ranges of per capita generation figures in which they fall.

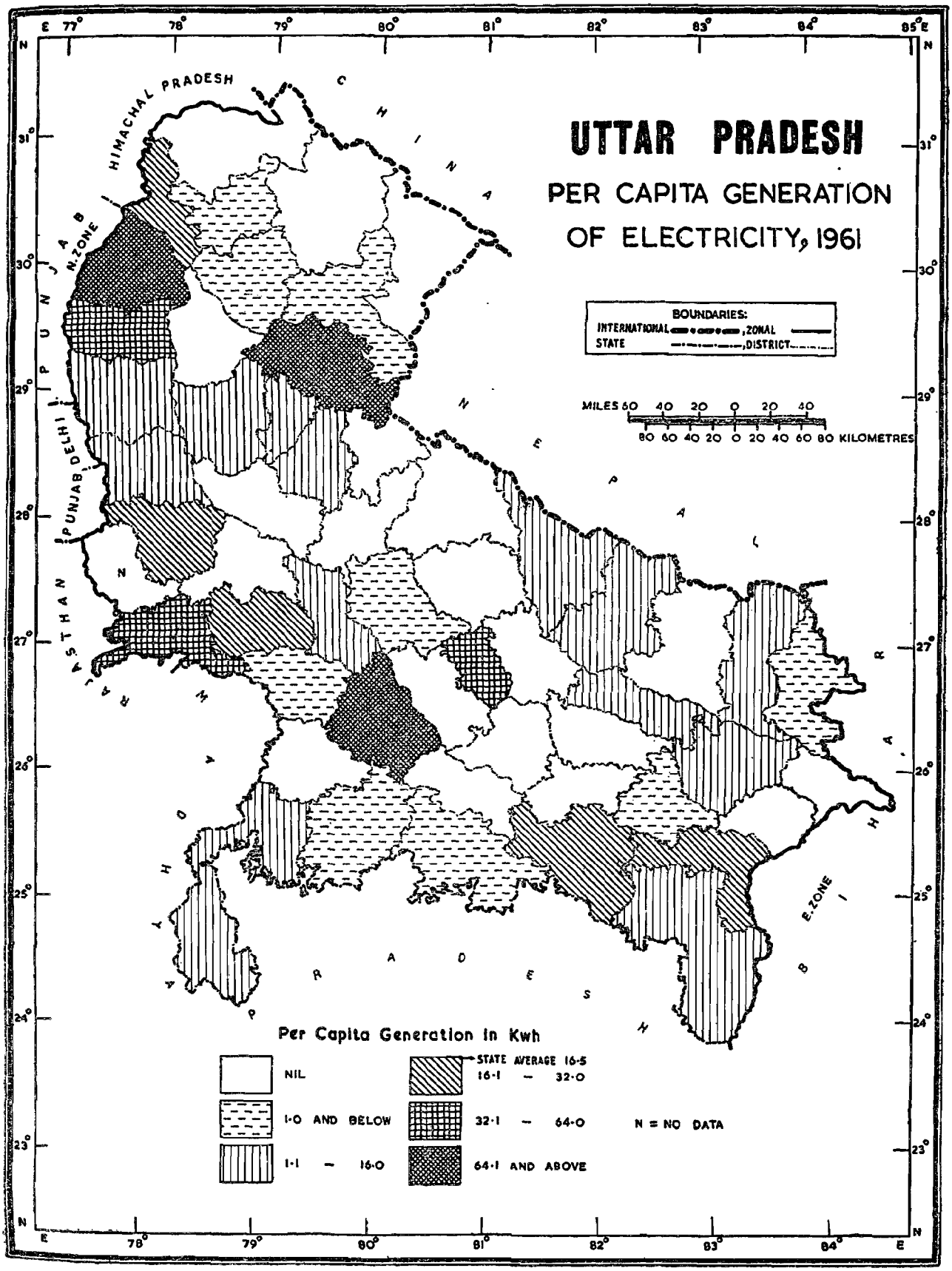
Salient Features

In the whole of the State, 1,215 million KWH of electric energy was generated during the year ending March 1961, with a per capita share of about 17 KWH. Only 11 districts, or 1/3rd of those having generating facilities, generate more power per head of population than the State average. They are KAVAL districts and Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh and Mainpuri in the west. On account of possessing a big hydel power house at Khatima, the scantily populated Naini Tal district heads the list with 334 units per capita. Next in order come Kanpur (128) and Saharanpur (90) with figures more than 5 times the State average. Districts Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora of the Himalayas, Hamirpur and Banda of the Hills and Plateau, Etawah in the West Plain, Sitapur in the Central Plain and Deoria and Jaunpur in the East Plain produce even less than 1 unit per head of their population. The figures are nil for 20 districts that have no generators at all. The case of Naini Tal pinpoints the limitations under which this map has to be studied.

Source : (i) U.P. State Electricity Board
(ii) Electrical Inspector to U.P. Government



MAP NO. 97


UTTAR PRADESH
PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
Per Capita Generation in Kwh
NIL
1·0 AND BELOW
1·1 — 16·0
STATE AVERAGE 16·5
16·1 — 32·0
32·1 — 64·0
64·1 AND ABOVE
N = NO DATA

MAP No. 98

PER CAPITA POWER CONSUMPTION, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the per capita consumption of electricity in each Electricity System of the State in 1961.

Method

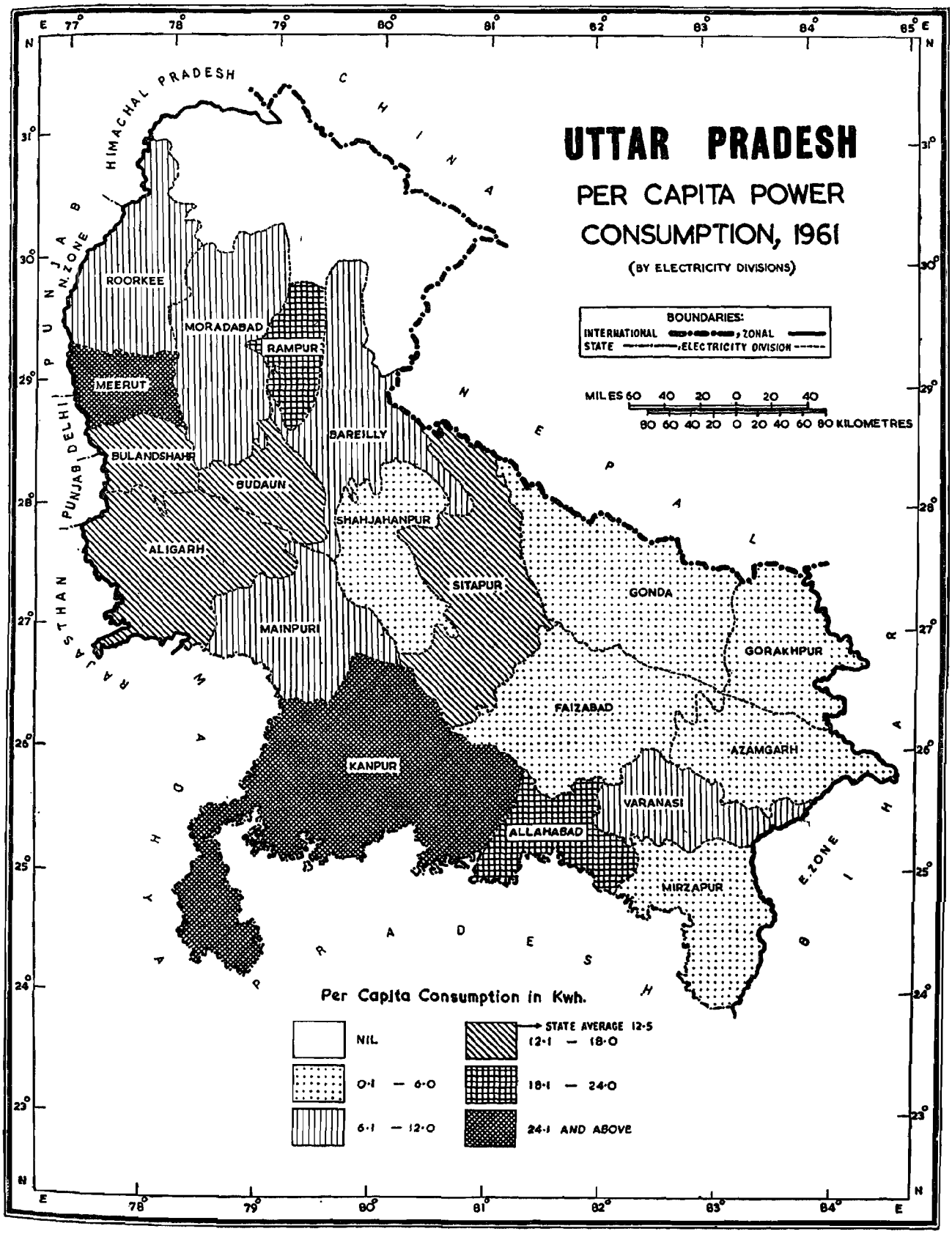
Total units of energy consumed in an Electricity Division have been divided by its estimated population to arrive at the per capita consumption figure. The boundaries of the Electricity Divisions have been delineated and the areas hatched according to their per capita values by the choropleth technique.

Salient Features

During 1960-61 the total consumption of electric energy in the State was to the tune of 921·5 million KWH. In other words, on an average, a person consumed 12·5 units. Among the 19 Divisions, the highest are Kanpur (41) and Meerut (40) where consumption is more than three times the State average. In the former Division is situated the industrial metropolis and the largest city of the State. The latter Division, though smaller, comprises the industrially developed part of the State. The other Divisions having higher-than-State-average rate of consumption are Allahabad, Rampur, Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Sitapur (comprising Lucknow), in descending order. The remaining 12 Divisions have lower consumption, the lowest being the easternmost Divisions, excepting Varanasi, with Mirzapur having less than one unit consumed per capita. It is worth noticing that while Saharanpur district stands very high in regard to the generation of electricity, the consumption capacity of Roorkee Division (11) is less than the State average.

Source : (i) U.P. State Electricity Board
(ii) Electrical Inspector to U.P. Government

MAP NO. 98


UTTAR PRADESH
PER CAPITA POWER CONSUMPTION, 1961
(BY ELECTRICITY DIVISIONS)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, ELECTRICITY DIVISION
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
ROORKEE
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
MEERUT
BULANDSHAHR
BUDAUN
BAREILLY
SHAHJAHANPUR
ALIGARH
MAINPURI
SITAPUR
GONDA
GORAKHPUR
FAIZABAD
AZAMGARH
KANPUR
VARANASI
ALLAHABAD
MIRZAPUR
I ZONE
II ZONE
Per Capita Consumption in Kwh.
NIL
0·1 — 6·0
6·1 — 12·0
STATE AVERAGE 12·5
12·1 — 18·0
18·1 — 24·0
24·1 AND ABOVE

MAP No. 99

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION ABOVE 20,000, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the classification of large towns (population over 20,000) into electrified and non-electrified as on March 31, 1961.

Method

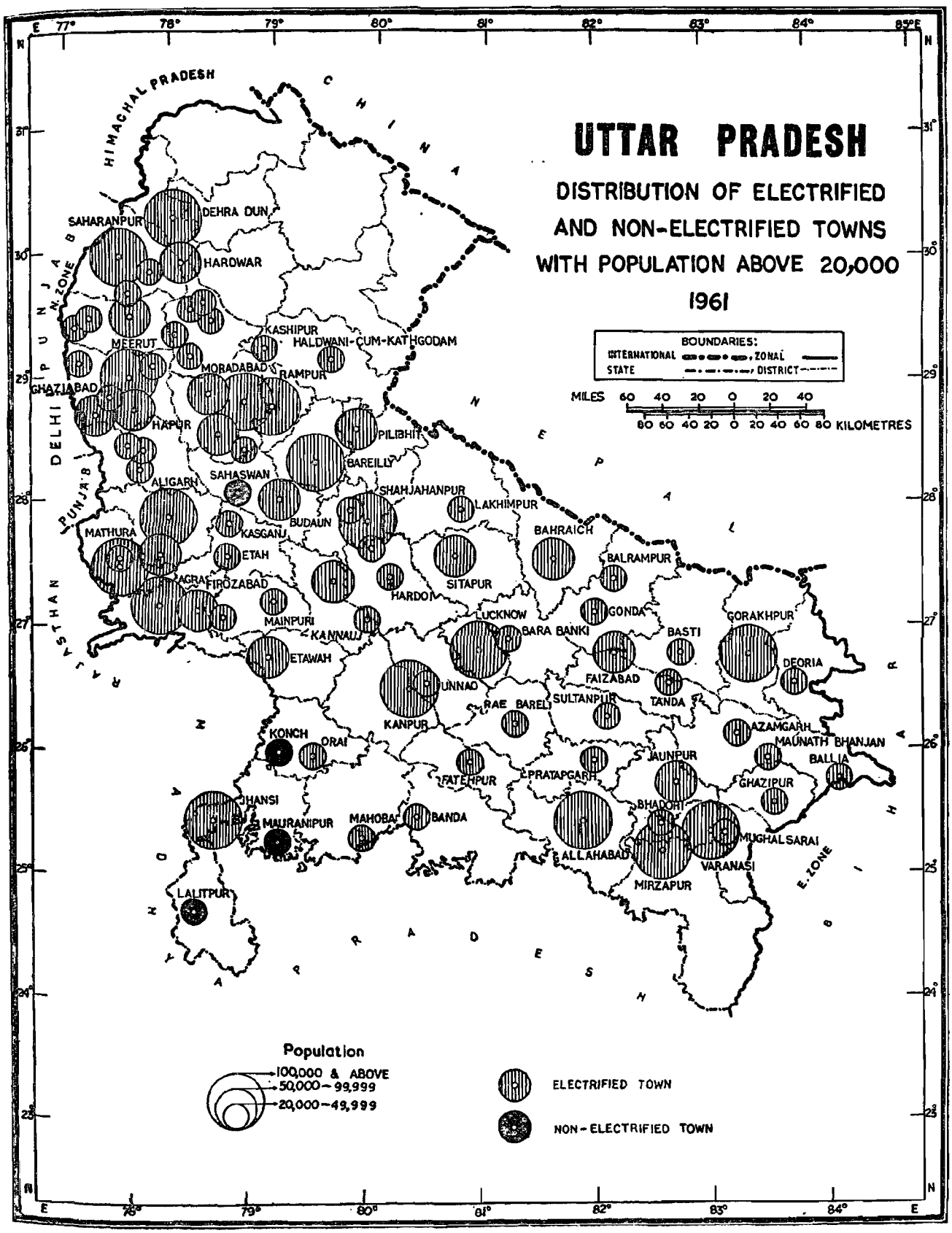
All towns with populations above 20,000 are represented by circles of three sizes according to the population ranges: 20,000-49,999, 50,000-99,999 and 1 lakh and above, in which each falls. The circles have been hatched in case of electrified towns and inked in black in case of non-electrified towns.

Salient Features

All towns having populations above 25,220 have been electrified. Only 4 towns, the population of which is between 20,000 and 25,220, namely, Sahaswan in Budaun district, Mauranipur and Lalitpur in Jhansi district and Konch in Jalaun district, have not been electrified up to the end of March 1961. The last three are in the Jhansi Division of the Hills and Plateau which is backward in respect of electrification in the State.

Source : (i) U.P. State Electricity Board
(ii) District Officers

MAP NO. 99


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION ABOVE 20,000
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
DELHI
PUNJAB
N. ZONE
RAJASTHAN
E. ZONE
SAHARANPUR
DEHRA DUN
HARDWAR
KASHIPUR
HALDWANI-CUM-KATHGODAM
MEERUT
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
GHAZIABAD
HAPUR
PILIBHIT
BAREILLY
ALIGARH
SAHASWAN
SHAHJAHANPUR
LAKHIMPUR
MATHURA
BUDAUN
KASGANJ
BAHRAICH
ETAH
AGRA
FIROZABAD
SITAPUR
HARDOI
BALRAMPUR
MAINPURI
LUCKNOW
GONDA
GORAKHPUR
KANNAUJ
BARA BANKI
BASTI
ETAWAH
FAIZABAD
DEORIA
UNNAO
TANDA
RAE BARELI
SULTANPUR
KANPUR
AZAMGARH
MAUNATH BHANJAN
KONCH
ORAI
JAUNPUR
BALLIA
FATEHPUR
PRATAPGARH
GHAZIPUR
JHANSI
BHADOHI
MAURANIPUR
MAHOBA
BANDA
MUGHALSARAI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
MIRZAPUR
LALITPUR
Population
100,000 & ABOVE
50,000 – 99,999
20,000 – 49,999
ELECTRIFIED TOWN
NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWN

MAP No. 100

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000, 1961

Purpose

This map indicates electrified and non-electrified small towns (population below 20,000) at the end of the 2nd Plan in the State.

Method

All towns with population below 20,000 have been divided into three classes according to the size of their populations as below 5,000, 5,000-9,999 and 10,000-19,999 and shown by circles of three sizes at their location points. Circles representing electrified towns have been hatched and the remaining non-electrified coloured completely in black.

Salient Features

There are 43 small towns (population below 20,000) which remain unelectrified up to the end of March 1961. Out of them, 12 towns have populations over 10,000 each, 26 between 5,000-10,000 and the remaining 5 less than 5,000 each. The percentages of non-electrified towns to total towns in the corresponding population-ranges are 16·0, 35·1 and 50 respectively. Obviously, the pace of electrification of smaller towns is slower. The 12 non-electrified towns having populations between 10,000-19,999 are: Rath (population 17,419 ; Hamirpur), Chitrakut Dham (Banda), Jalesar (Etah), Ganj Dundwara (Etah), Kakrala (Budaun), Puranpur (Pilibhit), Jalalpur (Faizabad), Bharthana (Etawah), Fatehpur Sikri (Agra), Zaidpur (Bara Banki), Ahraura (Mirzapur), and Mahmudabad (Sitapur), given in descending order of their population.

Greater number of non-electrified towns are concentrated in the south-western part of the State. In districts Agra and Jhansi having more than 4 towns each, electricity has not reached more than 70 per cent of towns, while all the three small towns of Banda district are deprived of it. On the other hand are districts Naini Tal, Bareilly, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, having 4 or more towns each, where the power is being supplied to all towns. In Bijnor, Moradabad, Dehra Dun and Meerut districts in the western sector, only one each out of the numerous towns is not getting electricity.

Source : (i) U.P. State Electricity Board
(ii) District Officers

MAP NO. 100


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRIFIED AND NON-ELECTRIFIED TOWNS WITH POPULATION BELOW 20,000
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
PUNJAB DELHI
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
UTTAR KASHI
CHAKRATA
MUSSOORIE
LANDOUR
TEHRI
DEVAPRAYAG
SRINAGAR
PAURI
CLEMENTTOWN
RAIPUR
RISHIKESH
NAKUR
RAMPUR
BAHBAZAR
DOGADDA
LANSDOWNE
RANIKHET
GANGOH
MANGLAUR
KOTDWARA
RAMNAGAR
ALMORA
KANDHLA
AFZALGARH
NAINI TAL
BHOWALI
JASPUR
THAKURDWARA
TANDA
NIHTAUR
TAJPUR
SARDHANA
RUDRAPUR
KANTH
HASANPUR
BAHERI
BILARI
NAWABGANJ
PURANPUR
DUGRASI
DADRI
BAHJOI
AONLA
BISALPUR
POWAYAN
SHIKARPUR
PAHASU
BILSI
DEBAI
GOLA GOKARANNATH
UJHANI
FARIDPUR
NANPARA
ATRAULI
KAKRALA
KHERI
KOSI KALAN
MOHAMDI
JALALABAD
SASNI
GD
PIHANI
LAHARPUR
BHINGA
GOVARDHAN
MAREHRA
KAMGANJ
SADABAD
BISWAN
JALESAR
MISRIKH-cum-NIMSAR
MAHMUDABAD
ACHHNERA
BHONGAON
SANDI
UTRAULA
TUNDLA
KHAIRABAD
FATEHPUR
SIRSAGANJ
COLONELGANJ
SHB
FB
BILGRAM
CHHIBRAMAU
MALIHABAD
NAWABGANJ
BAH
SANDILA
BHARTHANA
PADRAUNA
ZAIDPUR
RUDAULI
AKBARPUR
AURAIYA
JAIS
BARHALGANJ
GAURA BARHAJ
JALAUN
PUKHRAYAN
JALALPUR
MUBARAKPUR
KOPAGANJ
KALPI
BINDKI
SHAHGANJ
MUHAMMADABAD
RASRA
SAMTHAR
HAMIRPUR
MAUAIMA
BADSHAHPUR
MACHHLISHAHR
CHIRGAON
RATH
MARIAHU
SAIDPUR
GURSARAI
CHARKHARI
RAJAPUR
PHULPUR
GOPIGANJ
RAMNAGAR
RANIPUR
CHITRAKUT DHAM
MANIKPUR
BABINA
KAIMHWA
CHUNAR
AHRAURA
ROBERTSGANJ
PIPRI
Population
10,000 - 19,999
5,000 - 9,999
BELOW 5,000
ELECTRIFIED TOWN
NON - ELECTRIFIED TOWN
F Fatehpur Sikri
FB Fatehabad
GD Ganj Dundwara
SH Shahjahanpur
SHB Shamshabad

MAP No. 101

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the extent to which urban population of each district has been served by electrification till the end of March 1961.

Method

The percentage which the population of the electrified towns in a district forms of its total urban population has been calculated for each of the 52 districts which have urban areas. The districts have then been hatched from light to deep according to the ranges in which their values lie.

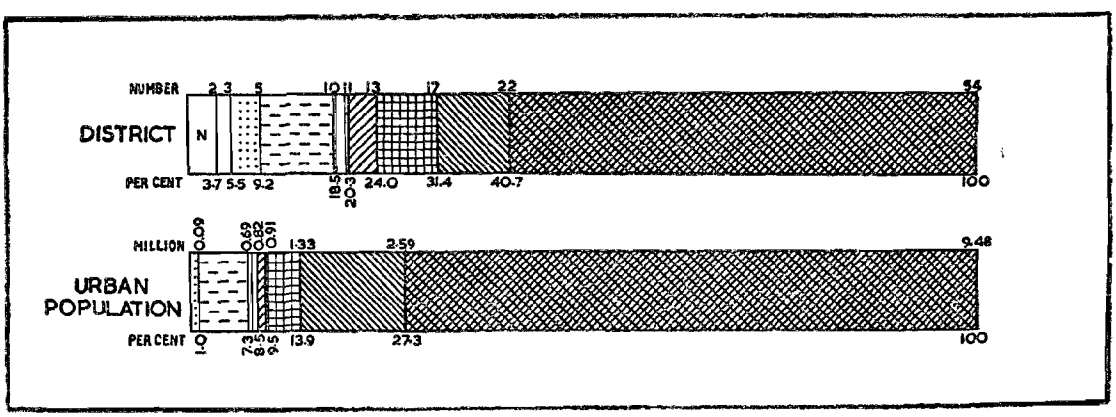
Salient Features

This map is closely related to the previous two maps showing distribution of electrified and non-electrified towns by population classes. As is seen from them, leaving only 4 Class III towns, all towns with populations over 20,000 persons are electrified in the State. Most of the few non-electrified towns are of Class V (population 5,000-9,999) status. Thus non-electrified towns account for only a meagre proportion (4.6 per cent) of urban population of the State.

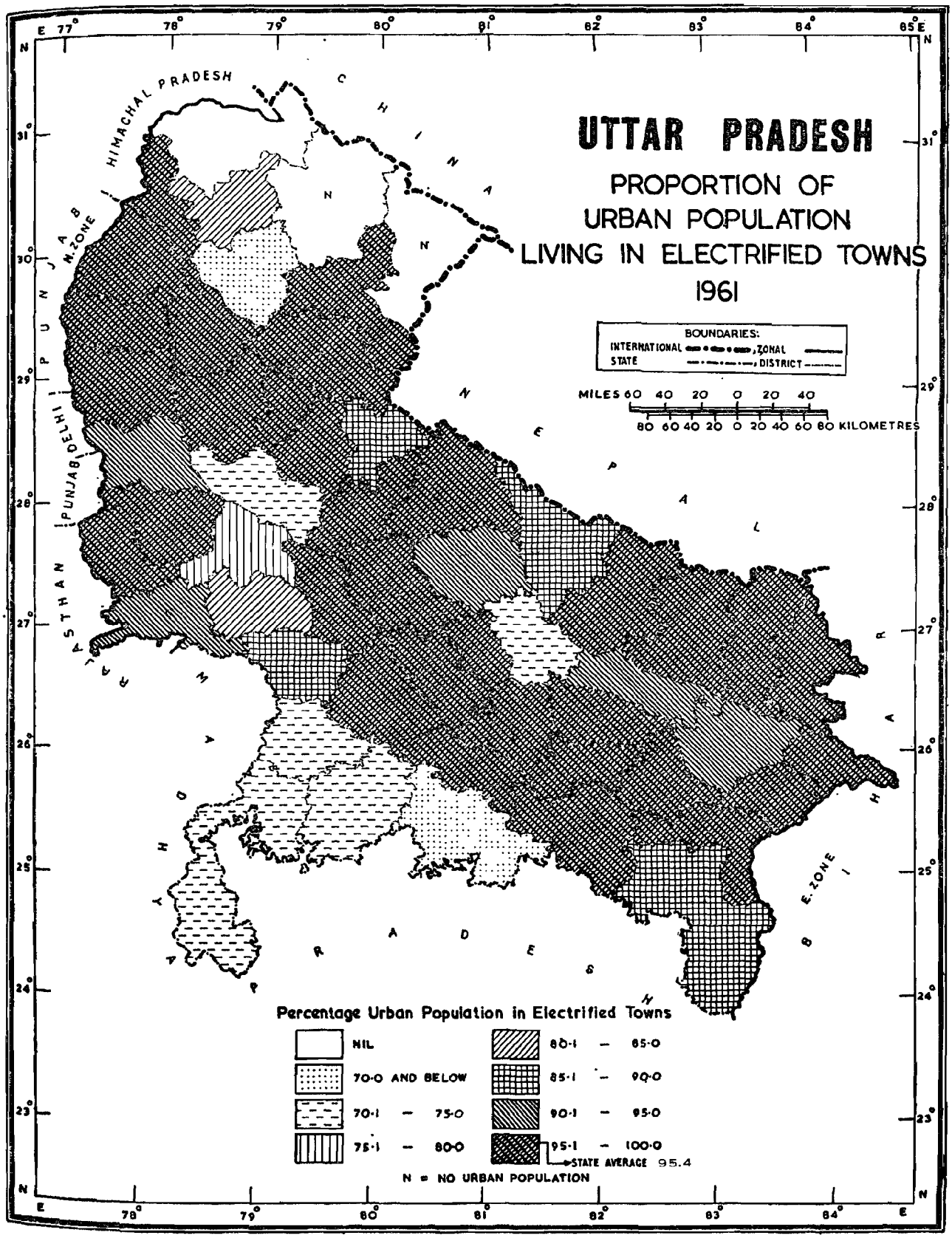
In the State, 32 districts have their percentage figures above the State average of 95.4 They are distributed in the Himalayan division and plains. Of them, 25 districts—two (Almora and Naini Tal) in Himalayan division, 8 in West Plain, 7 in Central Plain and 8 in East Plain—have their entire urban populations living in electrified towns. It is noteworthy that in the East Plain there are only two districts, viz., Bahraich (88·7%) and Azamgarh (94·2%), in which this percentage is below 100.

On the whole, Jhansi Division is the least electrified. Leaving Uttar Kashi district of Himalayan Hills, which is devoid of electricity so far, Banda district of Jhansi Division, having 59·5 per cent of its urban population in electrified towns, is at the bottom in the State. The remaining three districts of this Division have percentages between 70 and 75. Besides this Division, Garhwal (63·8%) in Himalayan division, Budaun (70·8%) in the West Plain and Bara Banki (70·9%) in the Central Plain are the only districts where percentages are below 75.

In the western developed sector, a belt formed of districts Budaun, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah is lagging behind. Percentage of population living in electrified towns in this block is below 90.



MAP NO. 101


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF
URBAN POPULATION
LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
HILLY REGION
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Percentage Urban Population in Electrified Towns
NIL
70·0 AND BELOW
70·1 — 75·0
75·1 — 80·0
80·1 — 85·0
85·1 — 90·0
90·1 — 95·0
95·1 — 100·0
STATE AVERAGE 95.4
N = NO URBAN POPULATION

MAP No. 102

PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1961

Purpose

This map is attempted to study the extent of electrification in rural areas of the State up to the end of the second Five Year Plan.

Method

Population living in all the electrified villages of a district is totalled up and its percentage ratio with the total rural population of the district worked out. All the districts of the State have then been grouped into seven ranges on the basis of their percentage values and depicted by choropleth method.

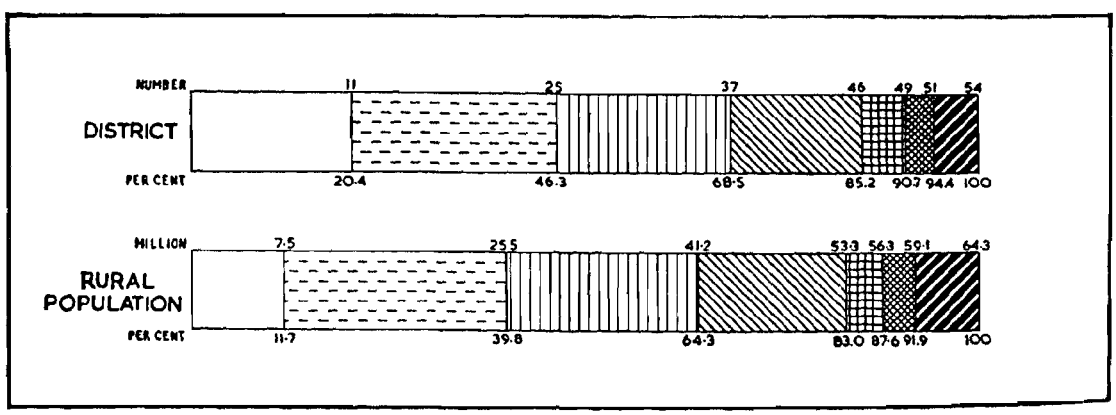
Salient Features

Out of the 64·3 million rural population of the State, only 4·6 million or 7·2 per cent, living in about 4,700 villages, have been benefited by electricity. The number of wholly electrified villages in the State is about 160 only.

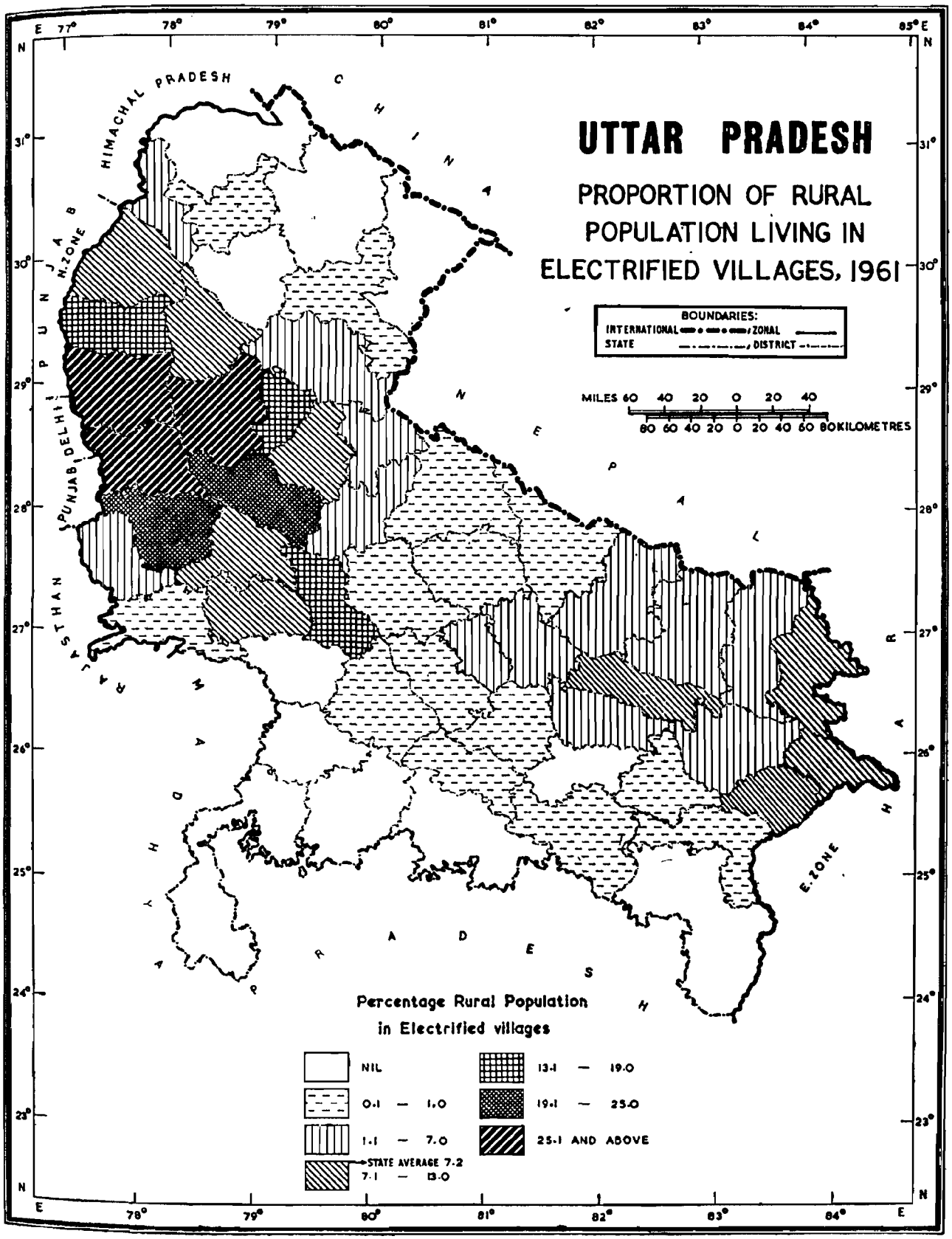
A glance at the map reveals that the western sector in the State is more developed in rural electrification. Electricity has not yet reached the rural interior of the Hills and Plateau natural division and most of the northern mountainous region. The largest percentage figure is in Bulandshahr district (34·7) followed by the adjoining districts of Moradabad (30·3), Meerut (27.6), Aligarh (23·2) and Budaun (23·2) lying on both sides of the Ganga river. Of the 17 districts above the State average (7·2), 13 are in the West Plain. This Plain is well served by the Ganga grid and the Sarda grid systems. Inadequate rainfall, higher irrigational need for wheat in dry winter and existence of large *bhur* tracts along the left bank of the river Ganga have necessitated sinking of a large number of tube-wells in this region.

In the Central and East Plains, installation of a 19,560 KW thermal plant at Sohawal in Faizabad district and a 15,000 KW thermal plant at Maunath Bhanjan (Azamgarh district) have accelerated rural electrification in Faizabad, Ballia, Ghazipur and Deoria districts which are also above the State average.

Source : (i) U. P. State Electricity Board
(ii) Electrical Inspector to U.P. Government



MAP NO. 102


UTTAR PRADESH
PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Percentage Rural Population in Electrified villages
NIL
0.1 — 1.0
1.1 — 7.0
7.1 — 13.0
STATE AVERAGE 7.2
13.1 — 19.0
19.1 — 25.0
25.1 AND ABOVE

MAP No. 103

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the proportion of workers engaged in construction, transport and communications to total workers in rural areas of each tahsil of the State.

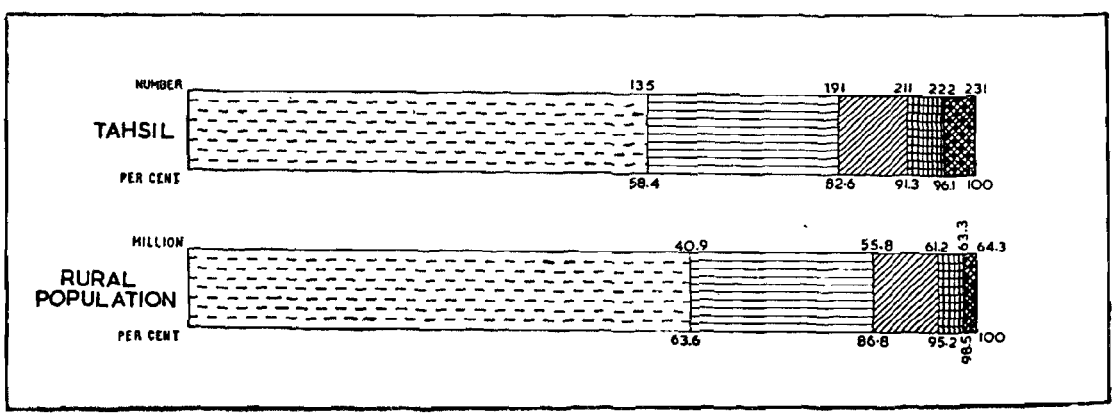
Method

The percentages of workers in construction, and transport, storage and communications to total workers in rural areas of tahsils have been calculated and depicted by choropleth technique.

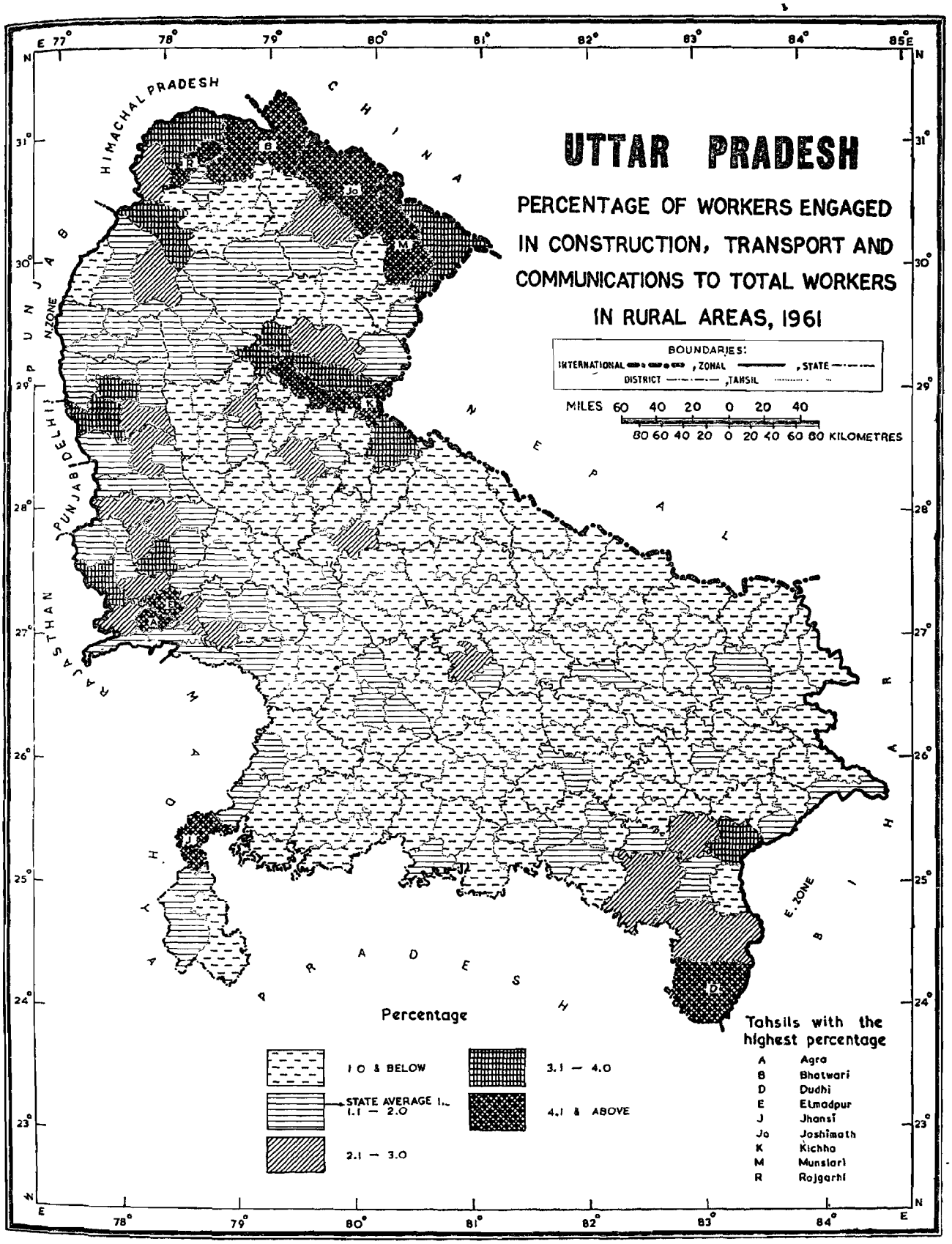
Salient Features

Rural areas of the State being primarily agricultural, only a meagre fraction (1·03 per cent) of workers is engaged in these activities. Out of the total workers in (i) construction and (ii) transport, storage and communications, 45 per cent are in the former and the remaining 55 per cent in the latter.

Majority of tahsils in the State claim less than one per cent of workers in these activities. They cover, with some local exceptions, almost the entire Central and East Plains, the eastern part of the West Plain extending up to Moradabad district, some parts in the Lesser Himalayas and most of the middle part of the Hills and Plateau. The participation in these activities has been recorded as low as 0·1 per cent in tahsils Baberu of Banda district and Bansi and Domariaganj of Basti district. The percentage figures are very high in the Himalayan tahsils falling on the northern border, Sub-Himalayan tahsils of districts Dehra Dun, Naini Tal and Pilibhit; tahsils Meerut, Ghaziabad (Meerut), Hathras (Aligarh), Mathura, Agra and Etmadpur (Agra) in the West Plain; tahsils Jhansi, and Dudhi (Mirzapur) in the Hills and Plateau; and Chandauli (Varanasi) in the East Plain. Most of these tahsils have witnessed a high growth rate of population during the last decade. This shows that one of the factors of population growth is the opening up of avenues of such types of secondary and tertiary activities which draw persons from distant places. The highest percentage value has been recorded in Joshimath (8·6 per cent) tahsil of Chamoli district followed by tahsils Agra, Munsiari (Pithoragarh), Jhansi and Kichha (Naini Tal). All tahsils in the westernmost peripheral districts from Saharanpur to Agra, except Nakur (Saharanpur), have percentage figures above the State average.



MAP NO. 103


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL , STATE
DISTRICT , TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
W. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
1.0 & BELOW
STATE AVERAGE 1.1 — 2.0
2.1 — 3.0
3.1 — 4.0
4.1 & ABOVE
Tahsils with the highest percentage
A Agra
B Bhatwari
D Dudhi
E Etmadpur
J Jhansi
Jo Joshimath
K Kichha
M Munsiari
R Rajgarhi

MAP No. 104

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the proportion of total workers of urban areas in construction, and transport, storage and communications in each tahsil of the State.

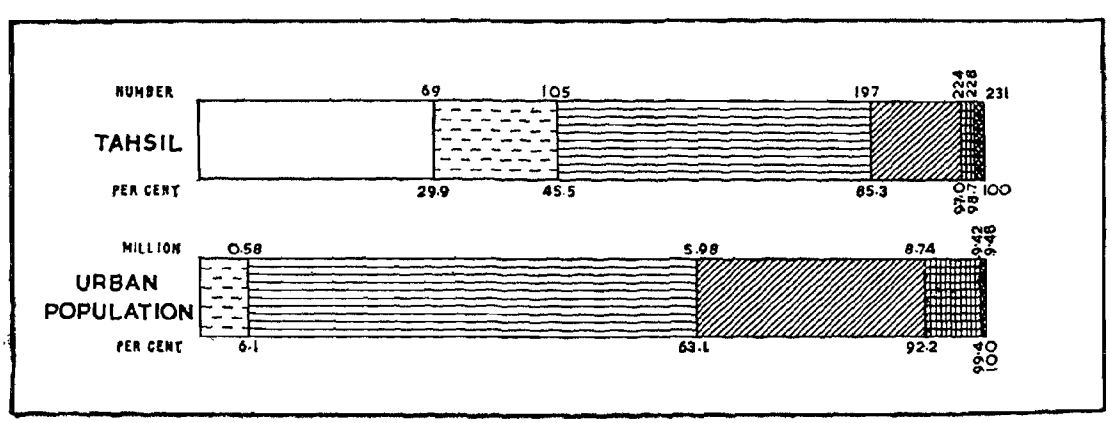
Method

The percentages of workers engaged in construction, and transport, storage and communications to total workers in urban areas of tahsils have been calculated and portrayed through choropleth method.

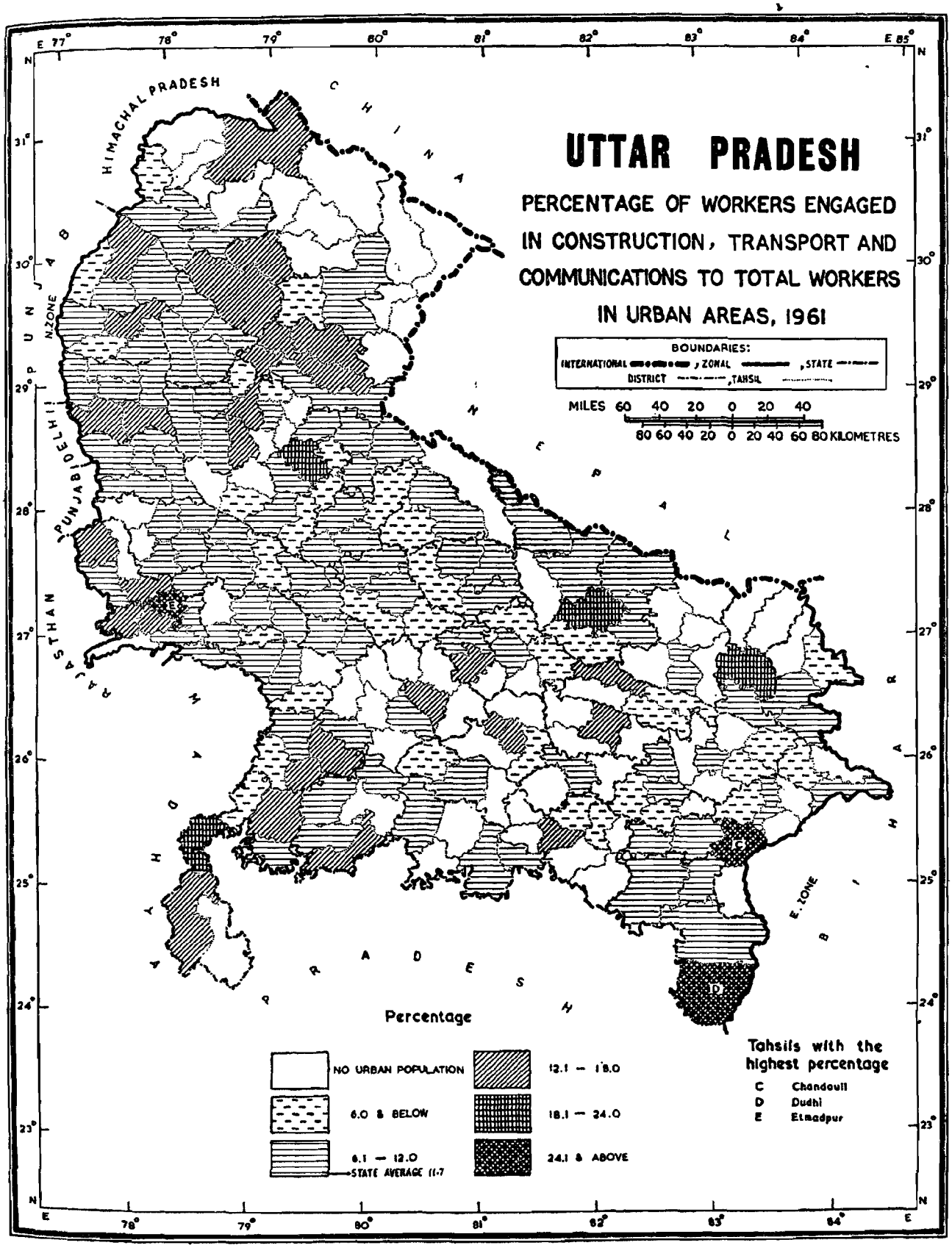
Salient Features

In urban areas of the State 11·7 per cent of the 2·9 million total workers are employed in these activities as against only 1·03 per cent in the rural. 27 per cent of workers in these activities are engaged in construction and the remaining 73 per cent in transport, etc.

Among tahsils, the overall pattern of distribution of percentage values is quite dissimilar and there are no well-demarcated regions which may be noted for high or low values. There is a wide gap between the lowest (0·9 per cent) and the highest (68·9 per cent) percentage figures. Dudhi tahsil of Mirzapur district is marked for the highest value and Dataganj of Budaun district for the lowest. Tahsils Chandauli (58·5 per cent) in Varanasi district and Etmadpur (45·0 per cent) in Agra district also have very high participation of workers in these activities. While Chandauli and Etmadpur tahsils possess the two railway nodes in the small towns of Mughalsarai and Tundla respectively, most of the workers in Pipri town of Dudhi tahsil are engaged in construction on the giant dam and the power station attached thereto. Tahsils Jhansi, Gorakhpur, Gonda and Bareilly containing important railway headquarters or workshops naturally have fairly large proportions (18-24 per cent) of their urban workers in these industries. Barring these local thickenings, most of the tahsils in the Central and East Plains and those in the eastern districts of the West Plain show smaller percentages. More than half of the urban tahsils are in the range 6·1—12·0 per cent distributed throughout the State.



MAP NO. 104


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL , STATE
DISTRICT , TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
RAJASTHAN
PUNJAB
DELHI
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
W. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
NO URBAN POPULATION
6.0 & BELOW
6.1 — 12.0
STATE AVERAGE 11.7
12.1 — 18.0
18.1 — 24.0
24.1 & ABOVE
Tahsils with the highest percentage
C Chandauli
D Dudhi
E Etmadpur

MAP No. 105

DENSITY OF RAILWAYS, 1961

Purpose

This map is intended to show the density of railway lines per 10,000 sq. km of area in different parts of the State.

Method

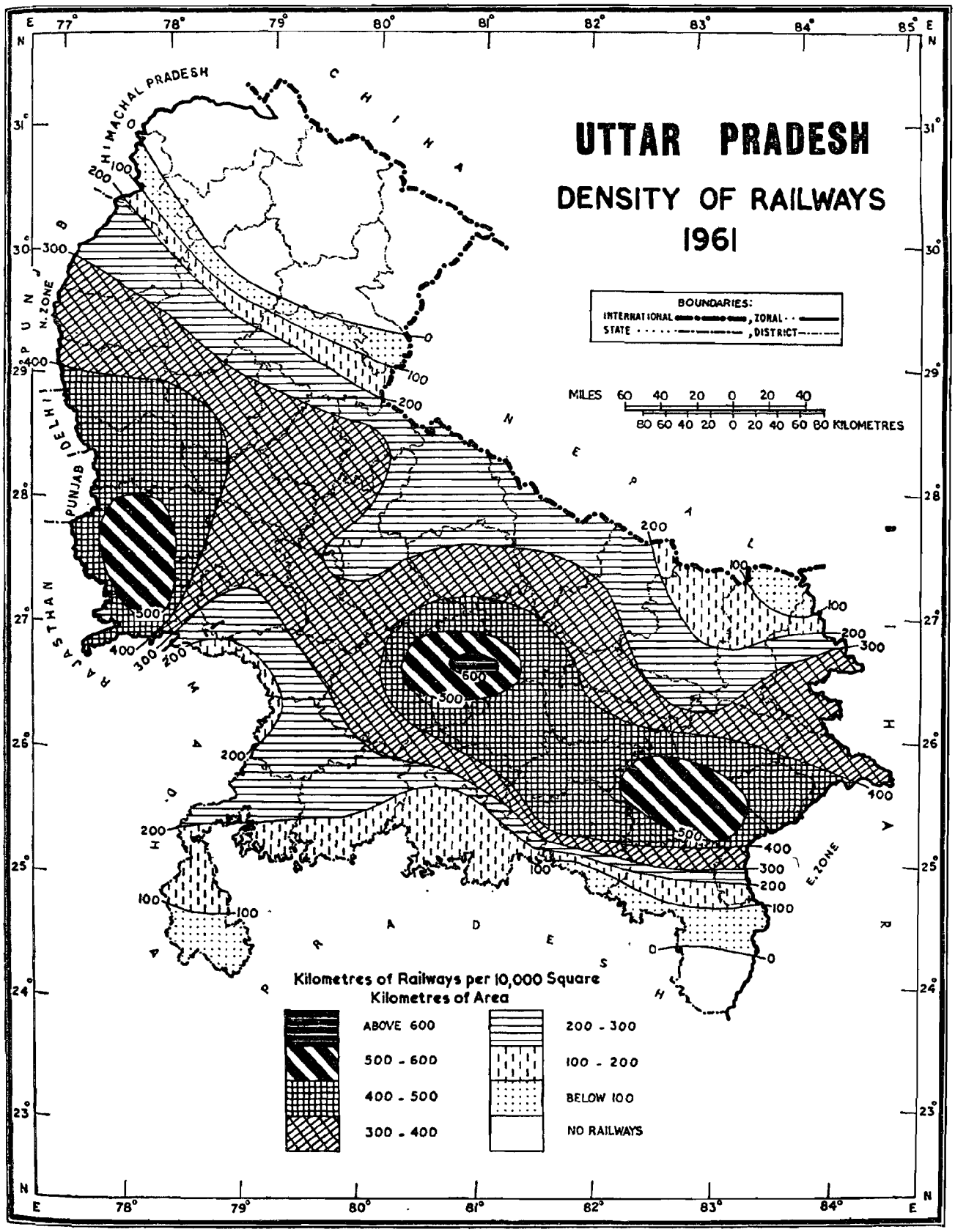
For calculating density of railways, the State map showing railway lines was divided into squares, each equivalent to 10,000 sq. km in area or, in other words, each side measuring 100 kilometres. Length of the railway lines in each square was calculated with the help of rotameter and noted at the centre of each square. On the basis of these figures, isopleth lines at an interval of 100 have been drawn and the intervening spaces between them hatched in different shades for visual depiction. The squares and the calculated length of railway lines were then erased.

Salient Features

The density of railway lines in the State is 297 kilometres per 10,000 sq. km of area. The flat middle zone of the State is one of the best developed regions of the country in regard to rail communication. There is a net-work of railways in this part, everywhere the density exceeding 300 km. Within this plain, two belts have higher densities, one is an elongated belt in the middle of the eastern part covering districts Lucknow, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur and parts of districts Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hardoi, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Azamgarh, Ballia and Varanasi ; the other is in the west covering the areas west of the Meerut-Moradabad-Tundla (Agra) curve. Aligarh-Agra, Kanpur-Lucknow and Jaunpur-Varanasi are areas noted for very high density figures of over 500 km. In Lucknow and its vicinity the density is highest, i.e., over 600 km.

Density of railways gets thinner towards the north and south until it becomes nearly nil in the Himalayas and the southern part of Mirzapur district for obvious topographical reasons.

MAP NO. 105


UTTAR PRADESH
DENSITY OF RAILWAYS
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Kilometres of Railways per 10,000 Square Kilometres of Area
ABOVE 600
500 - 600
400 - 500
300 - 400
200 - 300
100 - 200
BELOW 100
NO RAILWAYS

MAP No. 106

KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

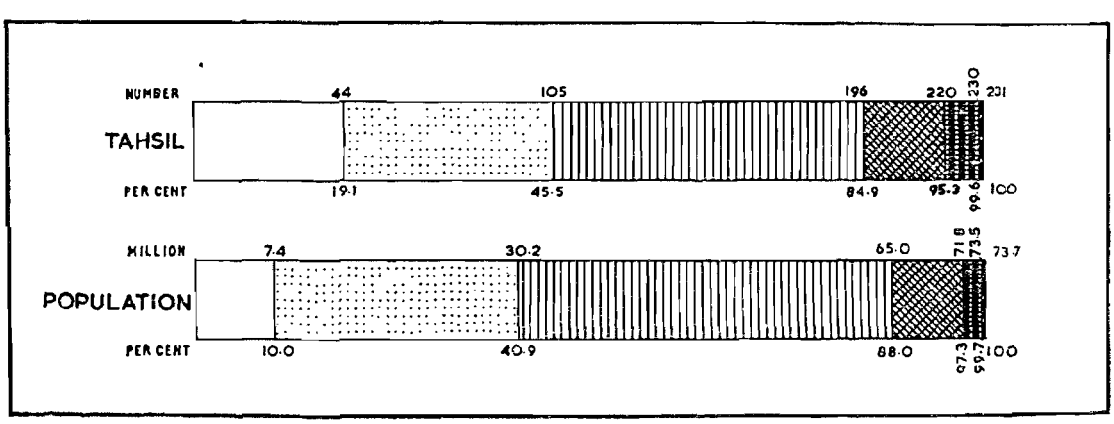
This map is intended to show the density of railways per 10,000 of population in each tahsil of the State.

Method

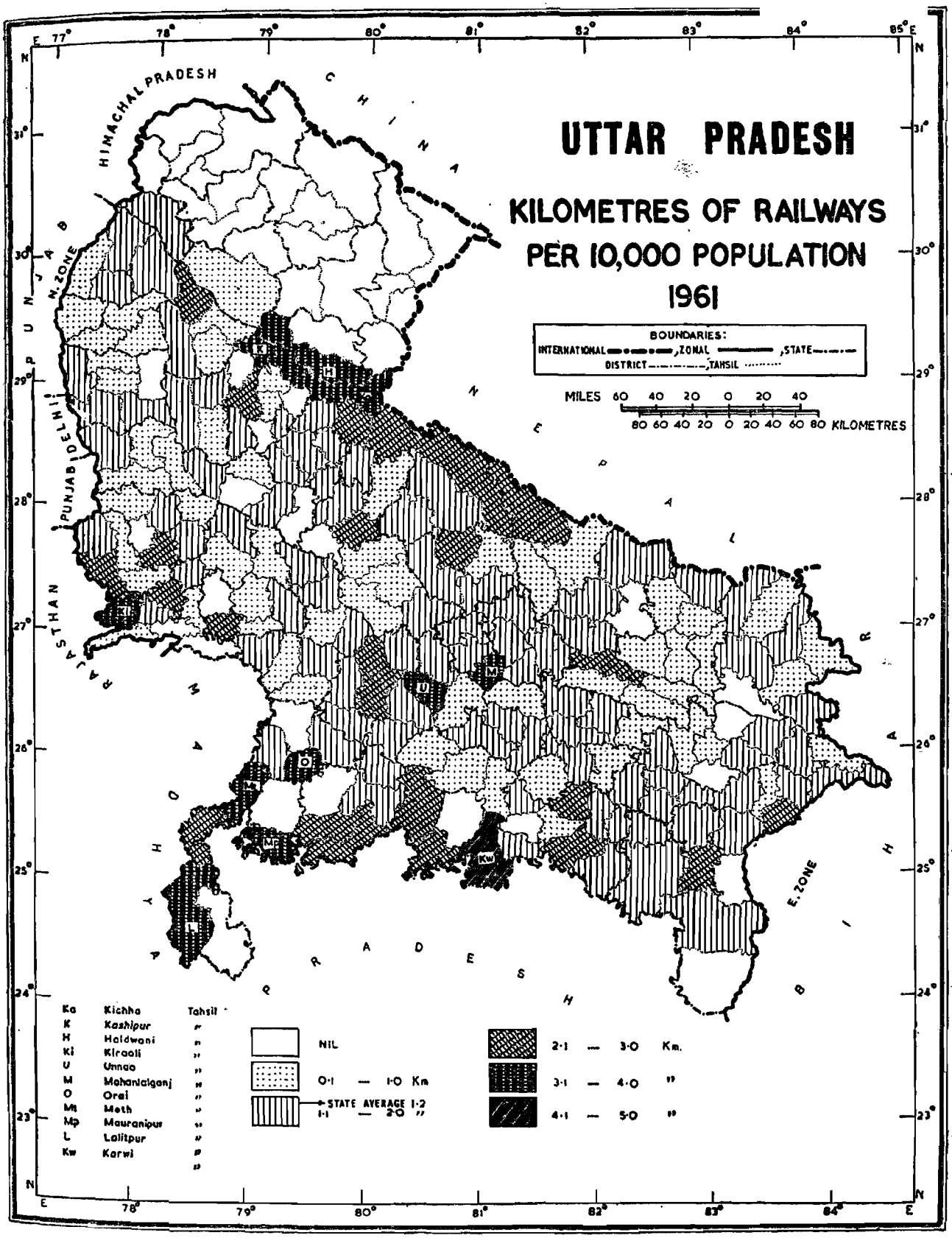
The length (in kilometres) of railways in each tahsil has been estimated with the help of rotameter. On the basis of these figures the density of railway kilometrage per 10,000 population has been calculated for each tahsil and depicted by choropleth technique.

Salient Features

Uttar Pradesh has 1·2 kilometres of railways for every 10,000 of its population. The density of railways in relation with population is the highest in some of the thinly populated tahsils in the west *Tarai* and Hills and Plateau and also in tahsils Mohanlalganj (Lucknow), Unnao and Kiraoli (Agra) in the plain. The highest figure is marked in Karwi (4·3 km) tahsil of Banda district containing Manikpur junction of the Central railway. In the plains, tahsils Mathura, Shikohabad (Mainpuri), Hathras (Aligarh), Soraon (Allahabad), Sitapur, Faizabad, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Bilhaur (Kanpur), Akbarpur (Kanpur), Zamania (Ghazipur) and Etmadpur (Agra) also show large kilometrages (2-3) of railways per 10,000 of their populations. About two-third tahsils in the State fall within the medium range of 0·1 to 2·0 km, while 44 tahsils do not have railways at all. Of the 44 tahsils without railways, 21 are concentrated in the Himalayan natural division; eleven, namely, Thakurdwara (Moradabad), Sahaswan and Dataganj in Budaun, Bilaspur and Shahabad in Rampur, Jalalabad (Shahjahanpur), Mawana (Meerut), Iglas (Aligarh), Fatehabad and Bah in Agra and Jasrana (Mainpuri) lie in the West Plain; seven, i.e., Garautha and Mahroni in Jhansi, Jalaun, Rath (Hamirpur), Baberu (Banda), Chakia (Varanasi) and Dudhi (Mirzapur) in the Hills and Plateau; four, viz., Utraula (Gonda), Bansgaon (Gorakhpur) and Sagri and Lalganj of Azamgarh in the East Plain, and one (Manjhanpur of Allahabad) in the Central Plain.



MAP NO. 106


UTTAR PRADESH
KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS
PER 10,000 POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL, STATE
DISTRICT, TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Ka Kichha Tahsil
K Kashipur "
H Haldwani "
Ki Kiraoli "
U Unnao "
M Mahaniaiganj "
O Orai "
Mt Meth "
Mp Mauranipur "
L Lalitpur "
Kw Karwi "
NIL
0·1 — 1·0 Km
STATE AVERAGE 1·2
1·1 — 2·0 "
2·1 — 3·0 Km.
3·1 — 4·0 "
4·1 — 5·0 "

MAP No. 107

ACCESSIBILITY TO RAILWAYS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows accessibility of the nearest railway stations in different parts of the State.

Method

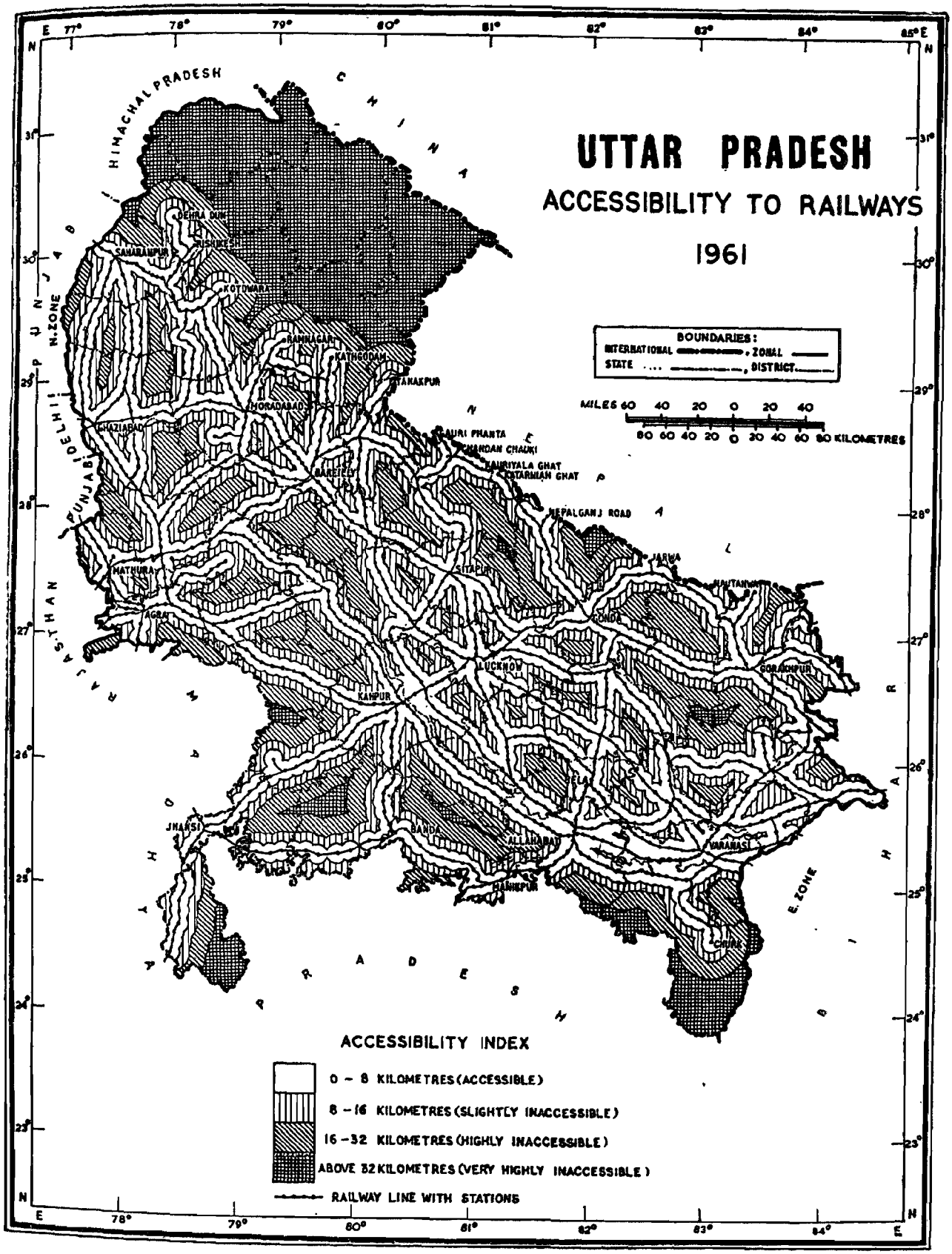
All railway lines and stations have been plotted on the map and belts of areas within 8 km, 8-16 km, 16-32 km and above 32 km from the railway stations have been delineated with the help of circles of radii proportionate to these distances at different stations.

Salient Features

A glance at the map reveals that the broad middle part of the State is well served by railways, where almost every place is within a radius of 32 km from its nearest railway station. Within this vast expanse, only three small tracts, viz, (i) on the right bank of the Ghaghara in districts Kheri and Sitapur near their common boundary (ii) on both sides of the Ghaghara covering the corners of districts Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh and (iii) on the north of tahsil Bahraich in the *Tarai*, are highly inaccessible, distance from the nearest railway station being above 32 km. Most of the Himalayan natural division and some parts of the Hills and Plateau are far away from the railway due to topography. In the northern mountains, railways have not penetrated beyond the southern fringes of the Himalayas, and the extreme northern border areas are even more than 100 km from the rail heads at Dehra Dun, Kotdwara in Garhwal, and Ramnagar, Kathgodam and Tanakpur in Naini Tal district. Similarly, railways have not gone south of Churk in Mirzapur district. Two regions of the plain, one in the south-east comprising almost the entire Varanasi district (leaving Chakia tahsil of the Hills and Plateau) and most of the Allahabad, Jaunpur and Ghazipur districts, and the other in the centre covering almost the whole of Lucknow district and most of Unnao and Kanpur districts, are very adequately served by railways, every place therein being within a distance of 8 km of them.

Certain areas in the State though traversed by the railways are slightly inaccessible, because the stations there are few and far between. Some of the places close to the Lucknow-Sultanpur-Jaunpur track, and the Kashipur-Lalkua track in Naini Tal district are at a distance of more than 8 km from the nearest station and thus deprived of the full advantages of this means of communication.

MAP NO. 107


UTTAR PRADESH
ACCESSIBILITY TO RAILWAYS
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
DELHI
PUNJAB
DEHRA DUN
RISHIKESH
SAHARANPUR
KOTDWARA
RAMNAGAR
KATHGODAM
TANAKPUR
MORADABAD
GHAZIABAD
AURI PHANTA
CHANDAN CHAUKI
BAURIYALA GHAT
KATARMIAN GHAT
BAREILLY
NEPALGANJ ROAD
JARWA
MATHURA
SITAPUR
AGRA
GONDA
LUCKNOW
GORAKHPUR
KANPUR
JHANSI
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
FAIZABAD
CHUNAR
ACCESSIBILITY INDEX
0 – 8 KILOMETRES (ACCESSIBLE)
8 – 16 KILOMETRES (SLIGHTLY INACCESSIBLE)
16 – 32 KILOMETRES (HIGHLY INACCESSIBLE)
ABOVE 32 KILOMETRES (VERY HIGHLY INACCESSIBLE)
RAILWAY LINE WITH STATIONS

MAP No. 108

AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS IN KILOMETRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961

Purpose

Map No. 105 shows availability of railways per unit of area but completely ignores population, so the per unit availability in small areas with dense populations tends to be overstated, and Map No. 106 on the other hand does not take into account the area consequently overstating where population is low. This map uses an index accounting for both the elements and thereby seeks to depict the overall availability of railways in different parts of the State.

Method

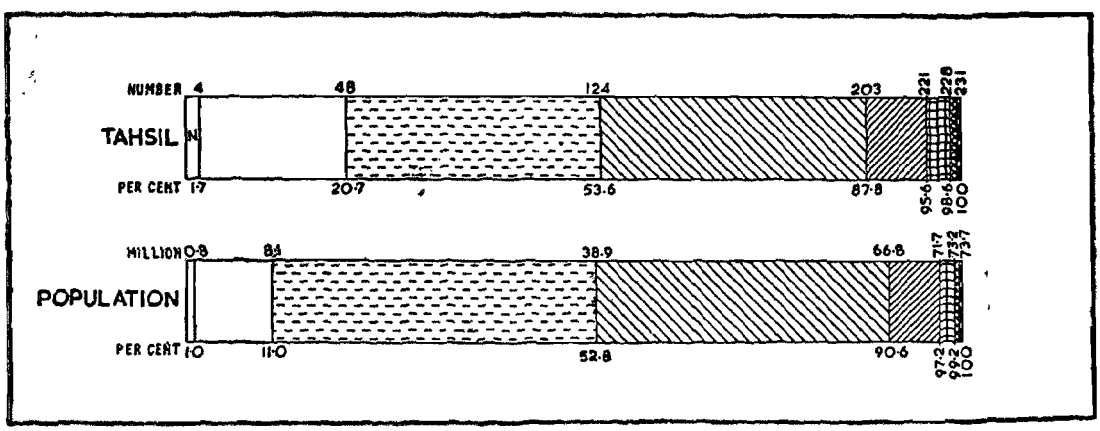
The availability index of railways for each tahsil has been calculated by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{Length of Railway in km}}{\text{Area (in sq. km)} \times \text{Population}} \times 1{,}000 \times 100{,}000$$

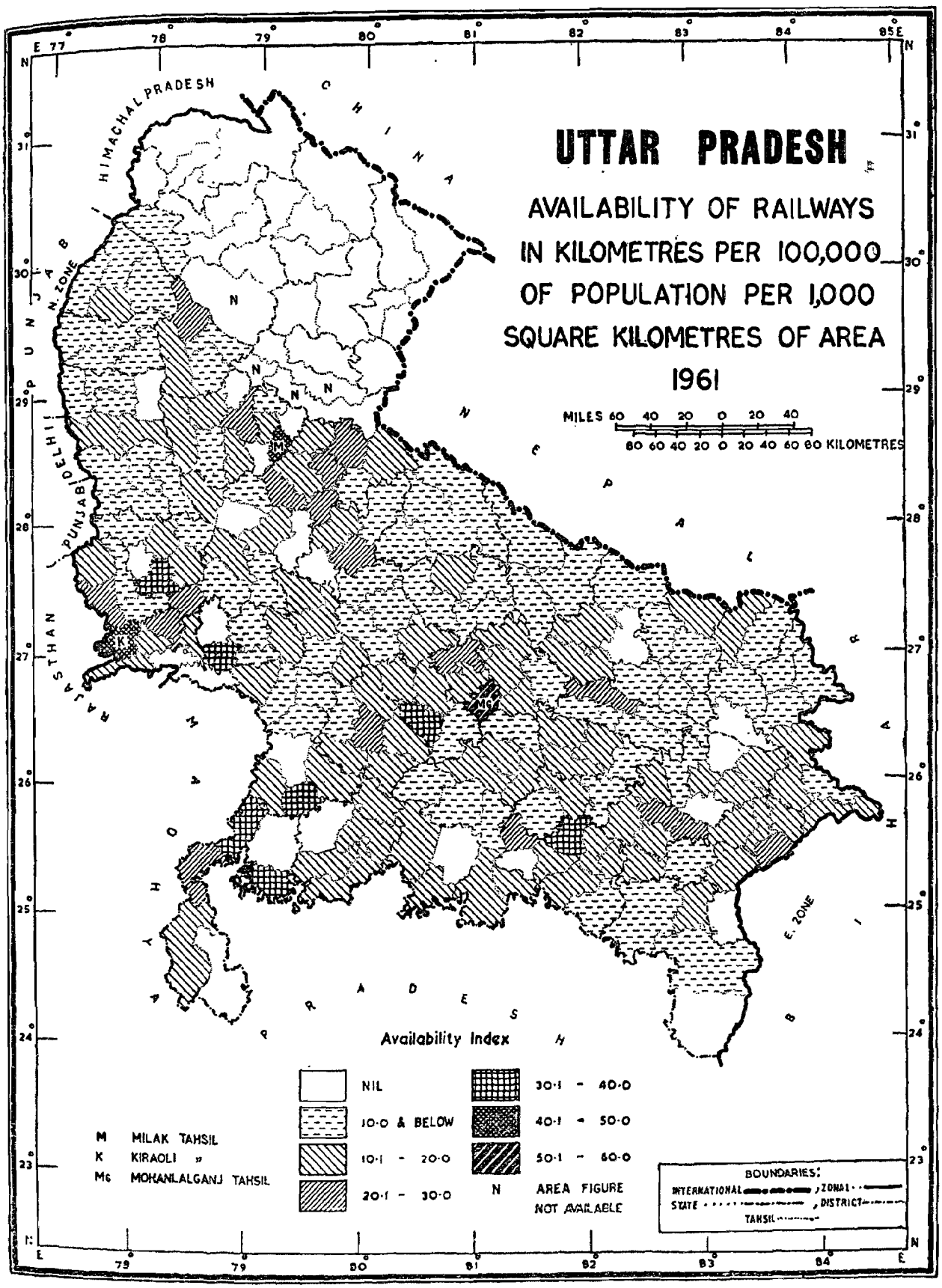
and depicted by choropleth technique.

Salient Features

While about one-fifth of the tahsils are completely deprived of railways, another one-third have very low index (10 km and less) of availability per lakh of population per 1,000 sq. km of area. Two regions are well marked for low index, one in the *Tarai* districts east of Pilibhit, and the other in Meerut Division, where most of the tahsils come under this range. The other tahsils in this lowest group are scattered all over the State. Tahsils Bisauli (Budaun) and Atrauli (Aligarh) with an index of less than 1 are at the very bottom. It is noticed that no tahsil of Jhansi Division, of course leaving those without railway, comes in this group. On the whole, the central and southern parts of the State are well off in this respect. Mohanlalganj (54 km) tahsil of Lucknow district leads in the State in having the highest availability index. It is followed by Kiraoli (46·2 km; Agra) and Milak (42·2 km; Rampur) tahsils. Tahsils Hathras (Aligarh), Shikohabad (Mainpuri), Soraon (Allahabad), Moth (Jhansi), Maurani-pur (Jhansi), Orai (Jalaun) and Unnao also show high indices between 30-40. A comparative study of this map with the preceding two will be highly illuminating.



MAP NO. 108


UTTAR PRADESH
AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS IN KILOMETRES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES OF AREA
1961
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Availability Index
NIL
10·0 & BELOW
10·1 - 20·0
20·1 - 30·0
30·1 - 40·0
40·1 - 50·0
50·1 - 60·0
N AREA FIGURE NOT AVAILABLE
M MILAK TAHSIL
K KIRAOLI "
Mg MOHANLALGANJ TAHSIL
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
TAHSIL

MAP No. 109

DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the density of surfaced roads in 1961 per 10,000 sq. km of area in different parts of the State.

Method

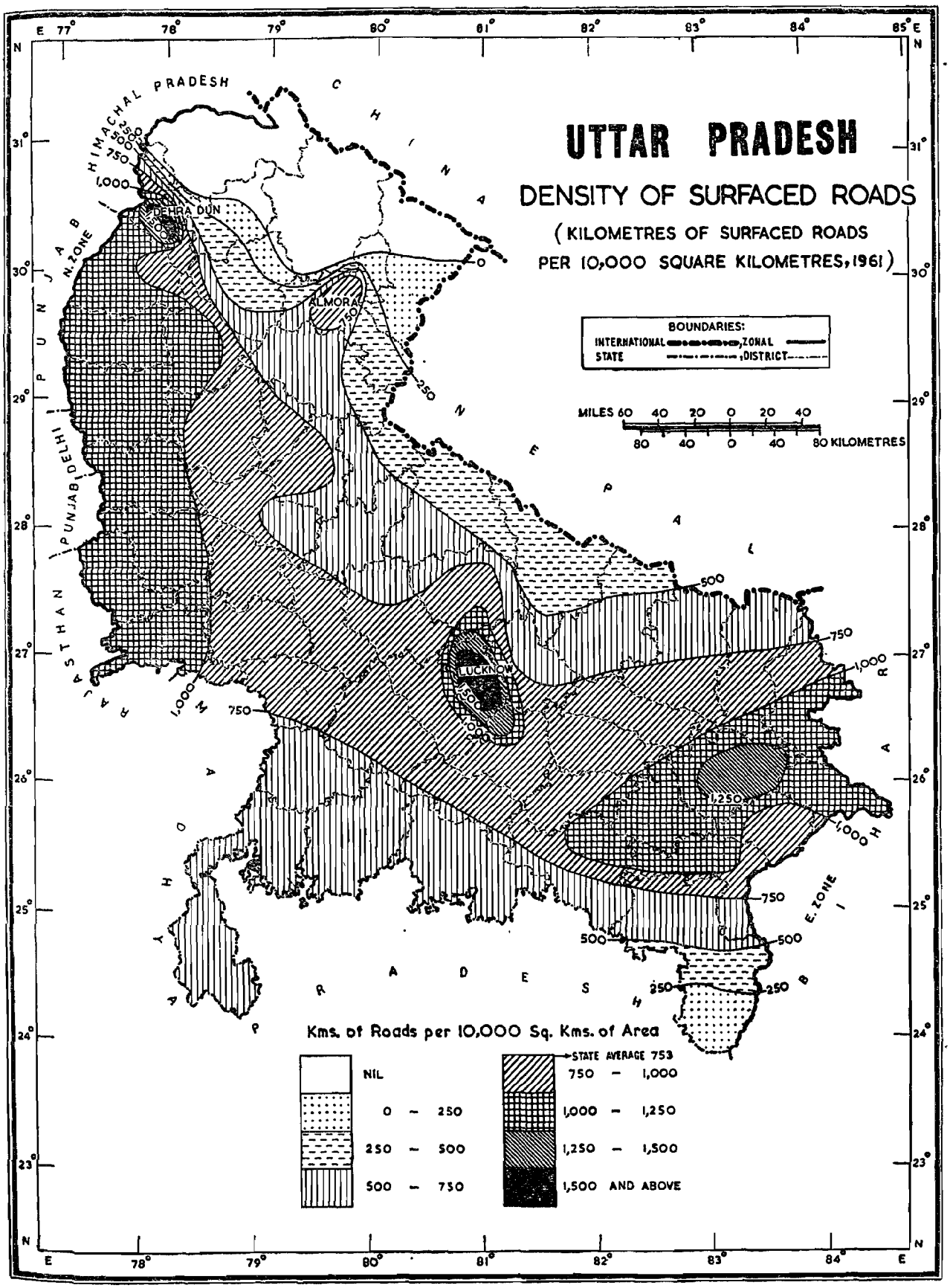
It has been prepared on the same lines as adopted for Map No. 105 except that the interval between the isopleth lines is of 250 km.

Salient Features

The State has 753 km of roads per 10,000 sq. km of its area. The broad Ganga plain in the middle with level topography and high density of population is better served by roads. The density of roads is the highest (over 1,500 km) in Dehra Dun and Lucknow districts. A north-south belt in the western periphery and another belt in the east covering districts Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ballia and parts of Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ghazipur and Varanasi, also have high densities with over 1 km of road for every 10 sq. km of area.

The rugged topography of the Himalayas and the Hills and Plateau and marshy lands in the *Tarai* deter the development of roads in these areas. Most of the areas in the three northernmost districts of Uttarakhand Division do not have any surfaced roads at all. It is significant that in these parts of low road densities, some areas in Almora district stand high as a result of rapid development of roads in recent years.

MAP NO. 109


UTTAR PRADESH
DENSITY OF SURFACED ROADS
(KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES, 1961)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 40 0 40 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
DEHRA DUN
ALMORA
LUCKNOW
Kms. of Roads per 10,000 Sq. Kms. of Area
NIL
0 – 250
250 – 500
500 – 750
STATE AVERAGE 753
750 – 1,000
1,000 – 1,250
1,250 – 1,500
1,500 AND ABOVE

MAP No. 110

KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map portrays the availability of surfaced roads for every 10,000 of population in each district of the State.

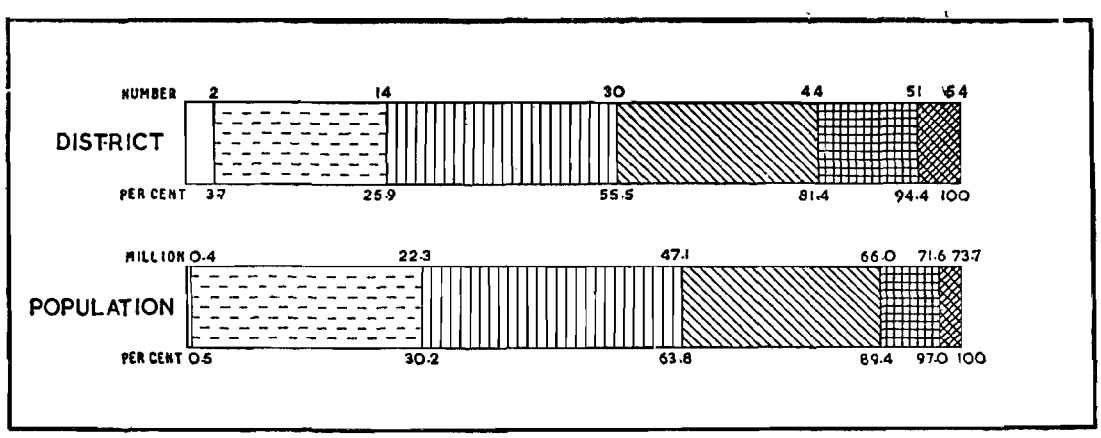
Method

Lengths (in kilometres) of surfaced roads per 10,000 of population have been calculated for all districts and depicted by choropleth technique.

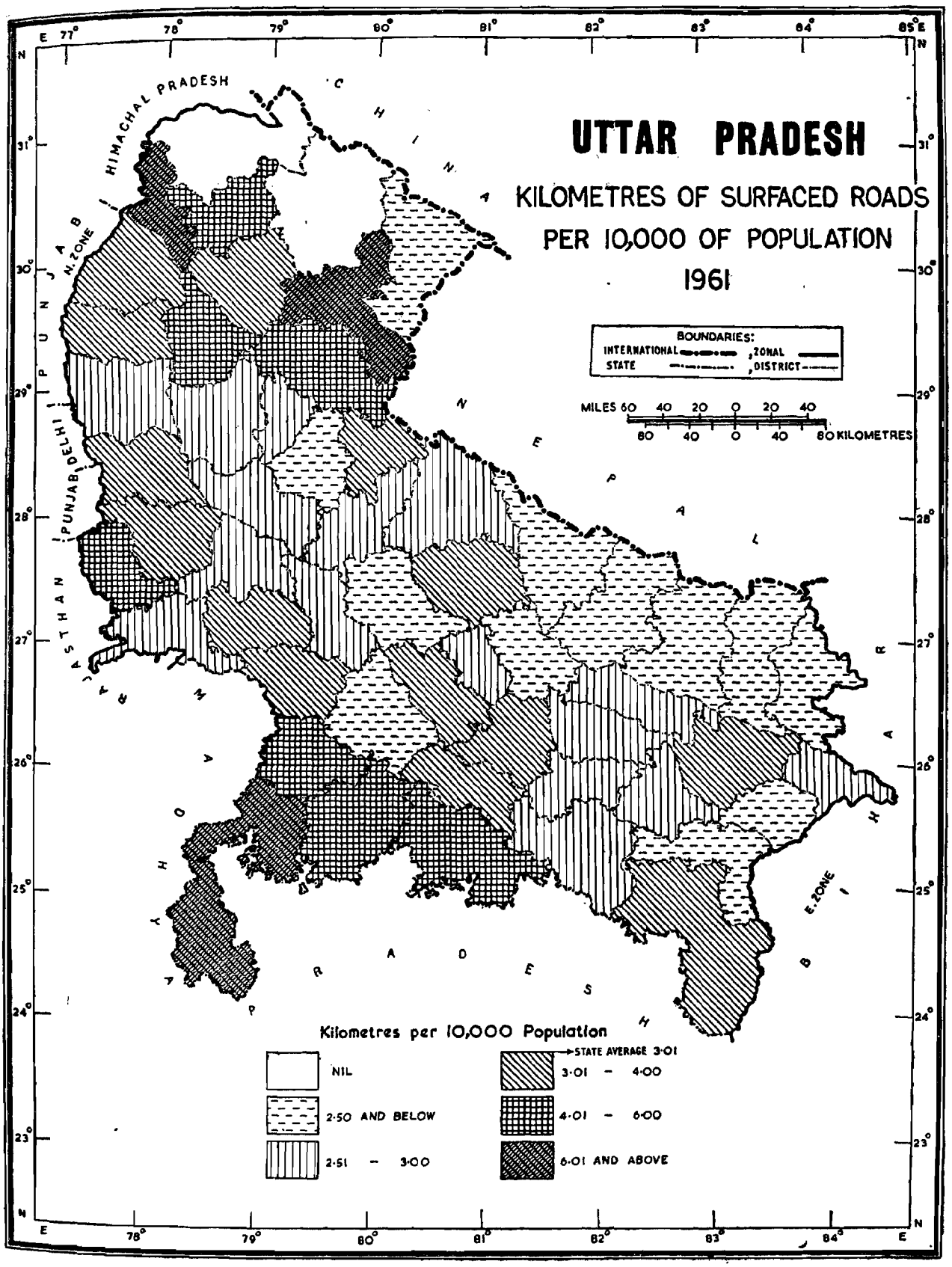
Salient Features

Uttar Pradesh possesses about 3 kilometres of surfaced roads per 10,000 of its population. There are almost no surfaced roads in the three northernmost districts which form the Uttarakhand Division. Except for these, the sparsely populated districts of the Himalayan natural division, and the Hills and Plateau have the highest densities per unit of population. Districts Dehra Dun (9·4 km) and Almora (9·1 km) in the former natural division record more than three times the density at the State level. In the vast plain there are only two districts, viz., Bijnor in the Sub-Himalayas and Mathura in the dry west, where density is over 4 kilometres. Districts Bahraich and Basti in the East Plain have the minimum densities not exceeding 2 km per 10,000 of their populations.

Source : Public Works Deptt., U.P.



MAP NO. 110


UTTAR PRADESH
KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS
PER 10,000 OF POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
,ZONAL
,DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
60 40 0 40 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Kilometres per 10,000 Population
NIL
2·50 AND BELOW
2·51 – 3·00
STATE AVERAGE 3·01
3·01 – 4·00
4·01 – 6·00
6·01 AND ABOVE

MAP No. 111

AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQ. KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961

Purpose

In this map both the elements—area and population have been taken into account to determine the density of roads in different districts of the State. The two preceding maps depict the availability of roads per unit of area and population separately and thus density in them is overstated where area is small or population is thin. This map seeks to combine both the elements.

Method

Availability index for each district has been calculated as:

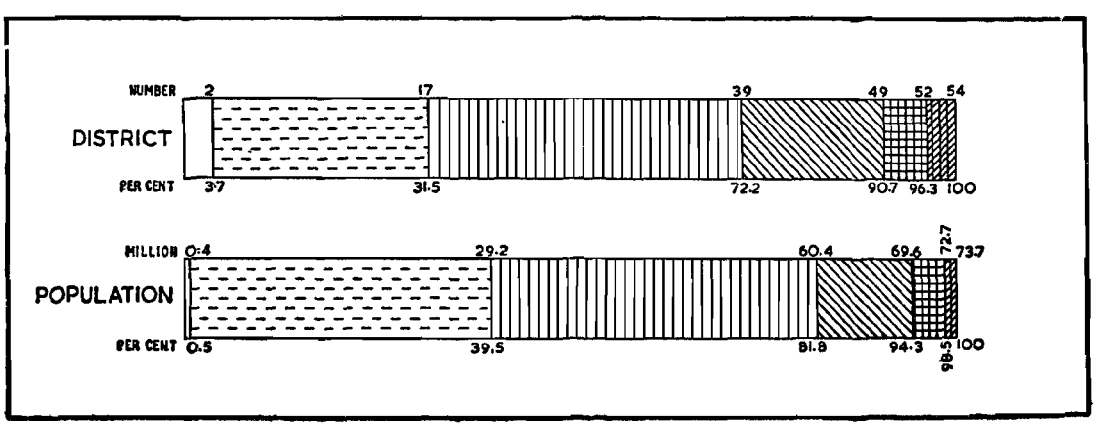
$$\frac{\text{Length of roads in km}}{\text{Area (sq. km)} \times \text{Population}} \times 1{,}000 \times 100{,}000$$

The districts have then been hatched for their indices by choropleth technique.

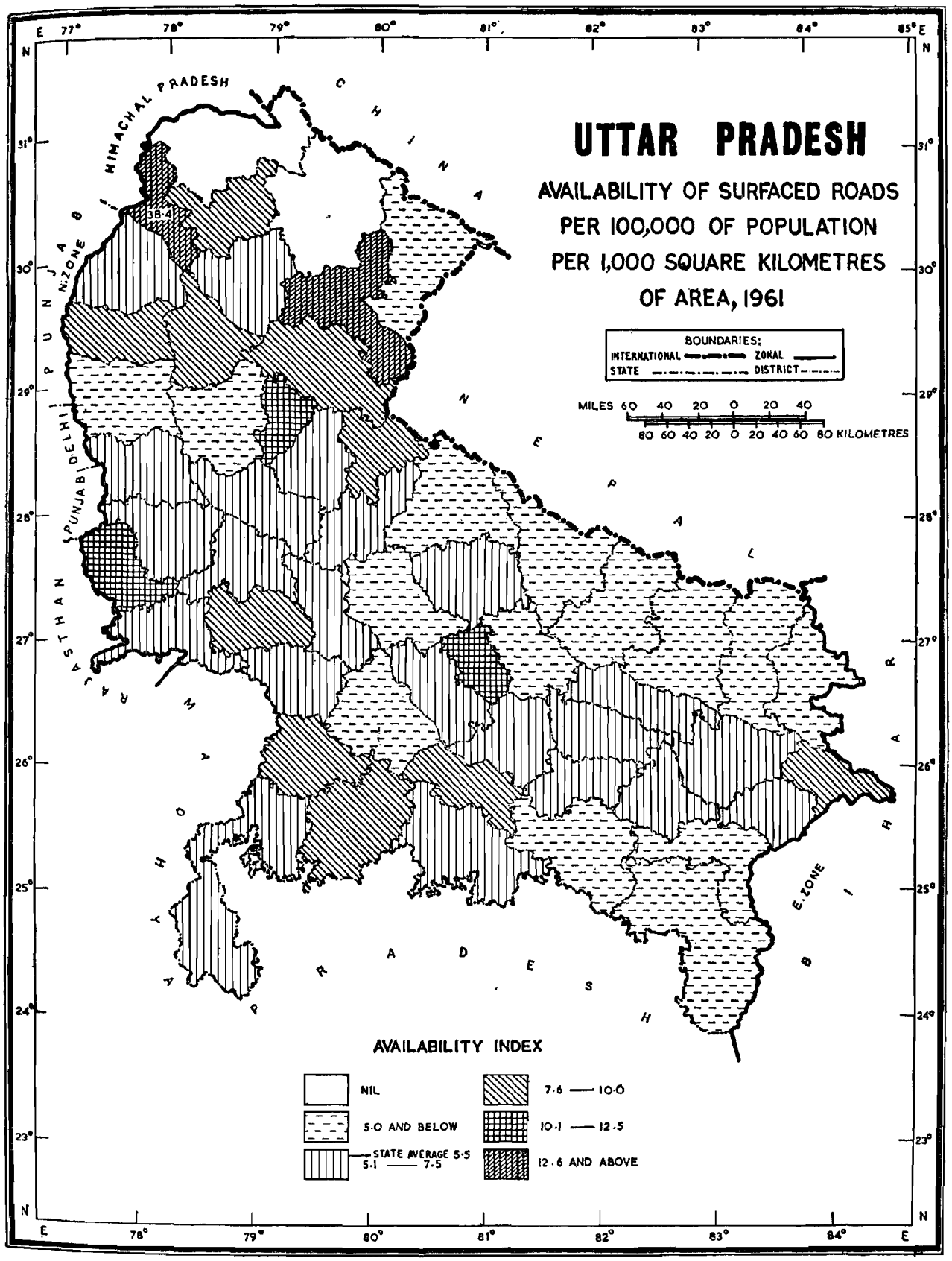
Salient Features

The availability index of roads per 1,000 sq. km of area per lakh of population for the State is 5·5 kilometres. Among districts the index is exceptionally high in Dehra Dun —38·4 km considering that in no other district it is more than 13 km. Districts Almora, Rampur, Lucknow and Mathura also have high indices of more than 10 kilometres. The southern districts of the Himalayan division, most of the districts of the West Plain and Hills and Plateau and districts in a belt running from Lucknow-Unnao to Ballia-Ghazipur in the middle of the Central and East Plains show higher availability of roads than the State average. On the other extreme, the *Tarai* districts east of Pilibhit, Pithoragarh in the inaccessible Himalayas and Mirzapur in the Hills and Plateau have the lowest indices. Bahraich (2·5 km) of the *Tarai* is at the very bottom, while Uttar Kashi and Chamoli districts on the northern border are so far altogether devoid of surfaced roads.

Source : Public Works Deptt., Uttar Pradesh



MAP NO. 111


UTTAR PRADESH
AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
38·4
AVAILABILITY INDEX
NIL
5·0 AND BELOW
STATE AVERAGE 5·5
5·1 — 7·5
7·6 — 10·0
10·1 — 12·5
12·6 AND ABOVE

MAP No. 112

ACCESSIBILITY TO SURFACED ROADS, 1961

Purpose

This map attempts to indicate the accessibility of different areas to their nearest metalled roads within the State.

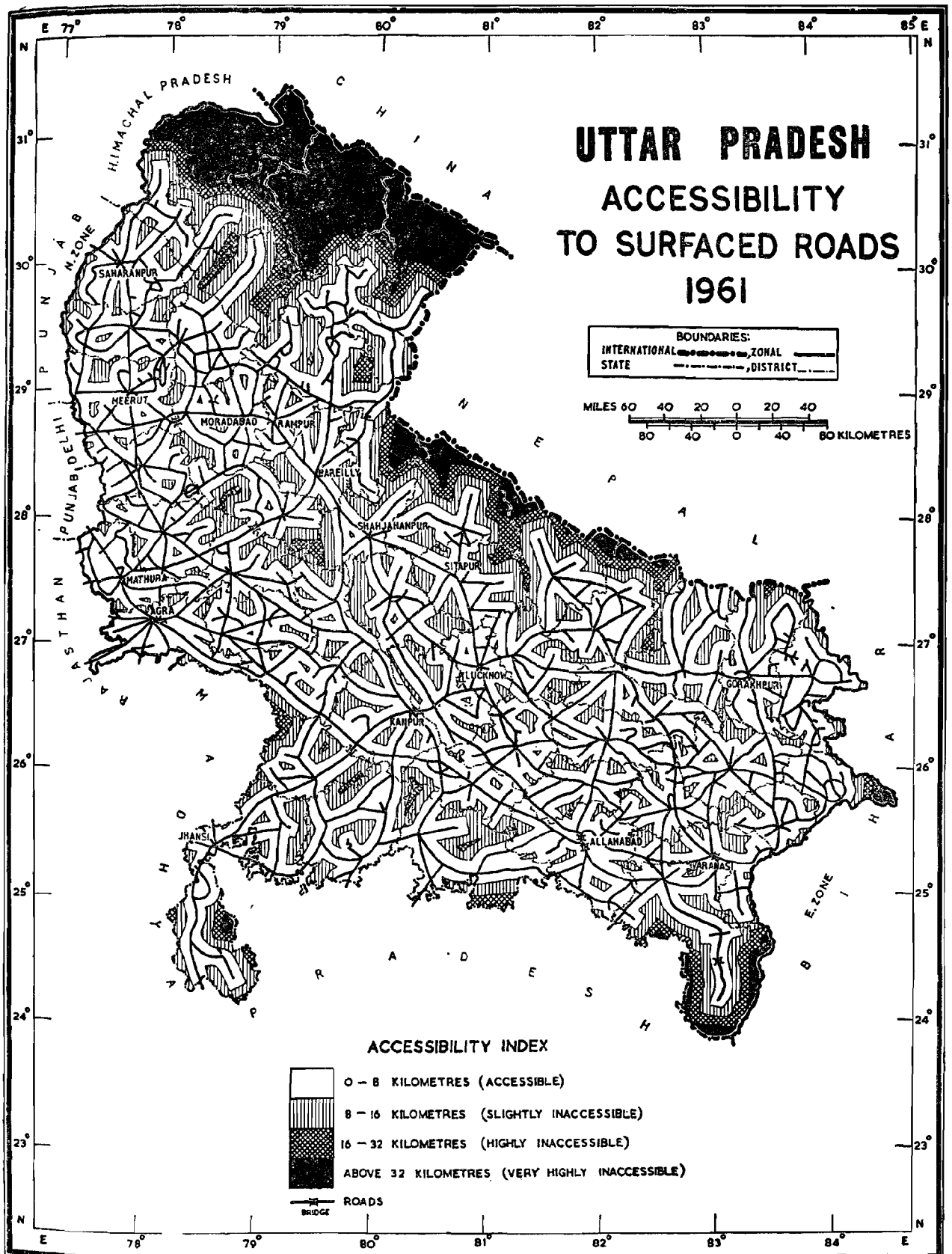
Method

All roads within the State have been drawn and areas within 8, 8-16, 16-32 and above 32 kilometres of them delineated. Pockets at distances of 8-16 and 16-32 km from the roads have been hatched in varying shades and those at a distance of more than 32 km shown in black.

Salient Features

Almost every part of the plain (excepting the northern *Tarai* strip) and most of the parts of the Hills and Plateau are within the radius of 16 kilometres from the metalled roads. Only a few places in Budaun and Gonda districts and the easternmost tip of Ballia district are highly inaccessible from the roads within the State. Major part of the plain is quite accessible from roads. Inaccessibility is acute in the Himalayas and *Tarai* in the north and in the south of Mirzapur district. Major portions of the three border districts in the Himalayas are the most inaccessible areas in the State.

MAP NO: 112


UTTAR PRADESH
ACCESSIBILITY
TO SURFACED ROADS
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 40 0 40 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
JASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
SAHARANPUR
MEERUT
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
SHAHJAHANPUR
SITAPUR
MATHURA
AGRA
LUCKNOW
KANPUR
GORAKHPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
ACCESSIBILITY INDEX
0 – 8 KILOMETRES (ACCESSIBLE)
8 – 16 KILOMETRES (SLIGHTLY INACCESSIBLE)
16 – 32 KILOMETRES (HIGHLY INACCESSIBLE)
ABOVE 32 KILOMETRES (VERY HIGHLY INACCESSIBLE)
ROADS
BRIDGE
E 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° E
N
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23°

MAP No. 113

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ORIGINATING PER ROUTE KILOMETRE PER DAY ON RAILWAYS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the volume of passenger traffic-flow on different routes of railways in the State during 1960-61.

Method

Number of passengers originating per route kilometre per day have been calculated for all those Divisions/Districts of the Railways which fall wholly or partly in Uttar Pradesh, on the following formula:—

$$\frac{\text{No. of Passengers Originating}}{\text{Route Kilometre} \times 365}$$

The figures thus calculated for a Railway Division have been depicted by two 'flow-lines' of equal width running parallel on either side of its rail-routes. Total thickness of the two lines is proportional to the number of passengers originating per route kilometre per day on a suitable scale.

Salient Features

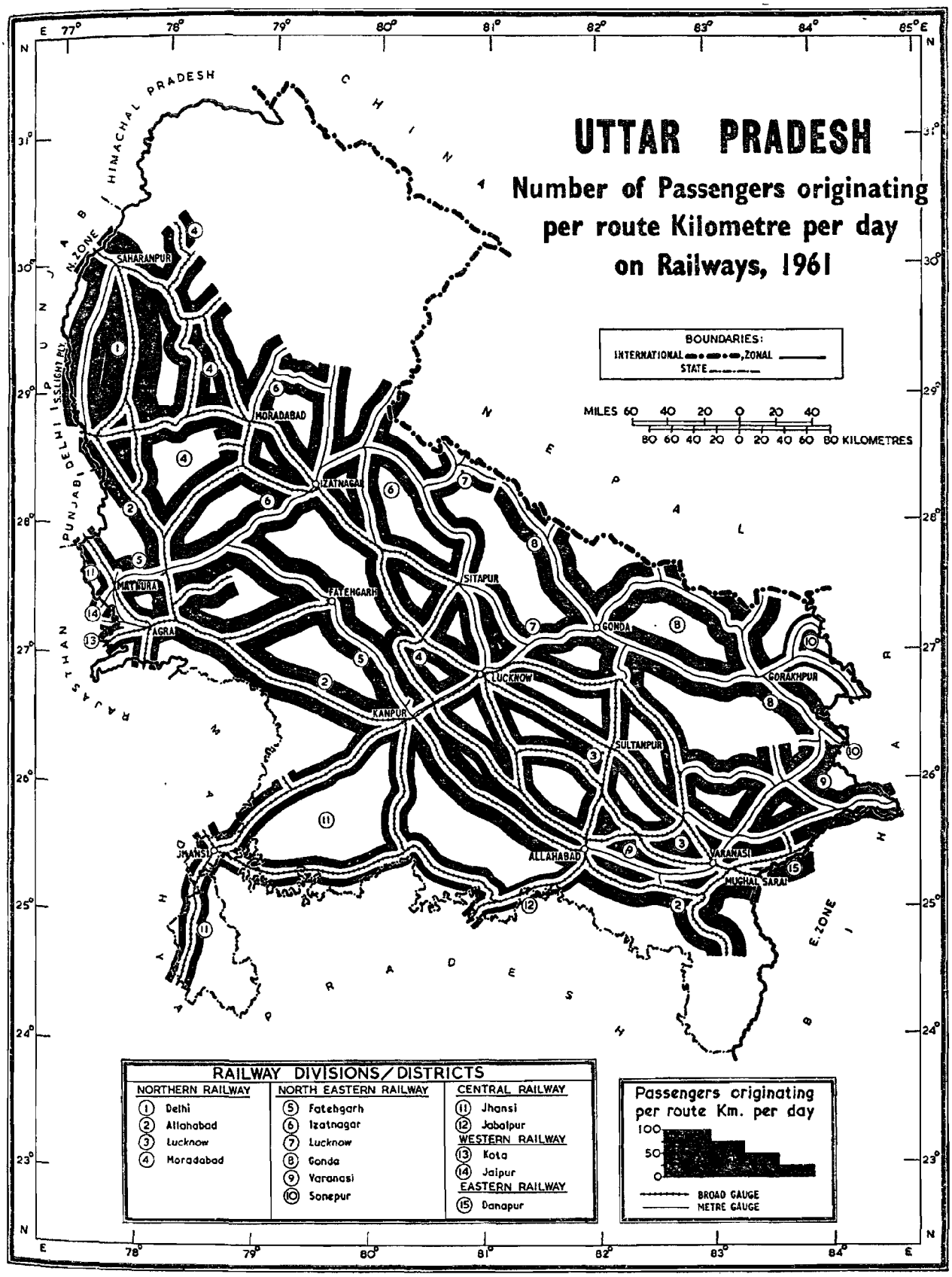
Allahabad, Lucknow and Moradabad Divisions of the Northern Railway and Izatnagar, Gonda, Lucknow and Fatehpur Districts of the N.E. Railway fall entirely in Uttar Pradesh, and almost the whole of Varanasi District of the N.E. Railway is also in it. Besides, the State is served by portions of Delhi Division of the Northern Railway, Sonepur District of the N.E. Railway, Jhansi and Jabalpur Divisions of the Central Railway, Kota and Jaipur Divisions of the Western Railway, Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway, and the Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway of Private undertaking.

To a great extent, the volume of passenger-traffic on a route depends upon the population density, state of urbanization and industrialization, availability of other means of communication and operational efficiency of the system. Delhi Division of the Northern Railway carries the largest number of passengers (99) per route kilometre per day. It serves one of the most developed regions around the capital of the country. It is followed by the Danapur Division of the Eastern Railway with passengers originating as 84. It stretches through the densely populated part of Bihar State. In all other Divisions/Districts, the number of passengers originating per route kilometre per day is less than 60. The two Divisions of the Western Railway, viz., Jaipur (28) and Kota (23), Jabalpur Division (20) of the Central Railway and Sonepur District (11) of the N. E. Railway control the lowest passenger-flow. Major parts of these Divisions lie outside Uttar Pradesh.

In this map, the average density of passenger-traffic of a Division has been depicted evenly throughout its entire stretch. By this, it should not be construed that the density of passenger-traffic is uniform on all routes of the Division. On certain sections of a Division the density can be high, while on the others it can be either medium or even low. This limitation should be kept in mind while studying this map.

Source: General Managers of the Zonal Railways

MAP NO. 113


UTTAR PRADESH
Number of Passengers originating per route Kilometre per day on Railways, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
SAHARANPUR
MORADABAD
IZATNAGAR
MATHURA
FATEHGARH
SITAPUR
AGRA
KANPUR
LUCKNOW
GONDA
GORAKHPUR
SULTANPUR
JHANSI
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
MUGHAL SARAI
RAILWAY DIVISIONS/DISTRICTS
NORTHERN RAILWAY
1 Delhi
2 Allahabad
3 Lucknow
4 Moradabad
NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY
5 Fatehgarh
6 Izatnagar
7 Lucknow
8 Gonda
9 Varanasi
10 Sonepur
CENTRAL RAILWAY
11 Jhansi
12 Jabalpur
WESTERN RAILWAY
13 Kota
14 Jaipur
EASTERN RAILWAY
15 Danapur
Passengers originating per route Km. per day
100
50
0
BROAD GAUGE
METRE GAUGE

MAP No. 114

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the position of available transport facilities for the population in districts of the State.

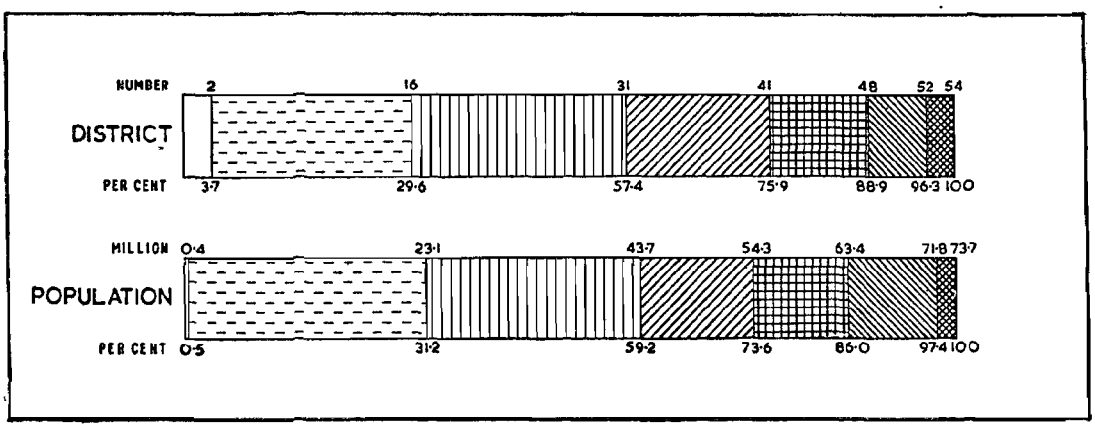
Method

Four types of registered motor vehicles, viz., cars, taxis, buses and lorries, have been taken into account. Their number per lakh of population in each district has been calculated and depicted by choropleth technique.

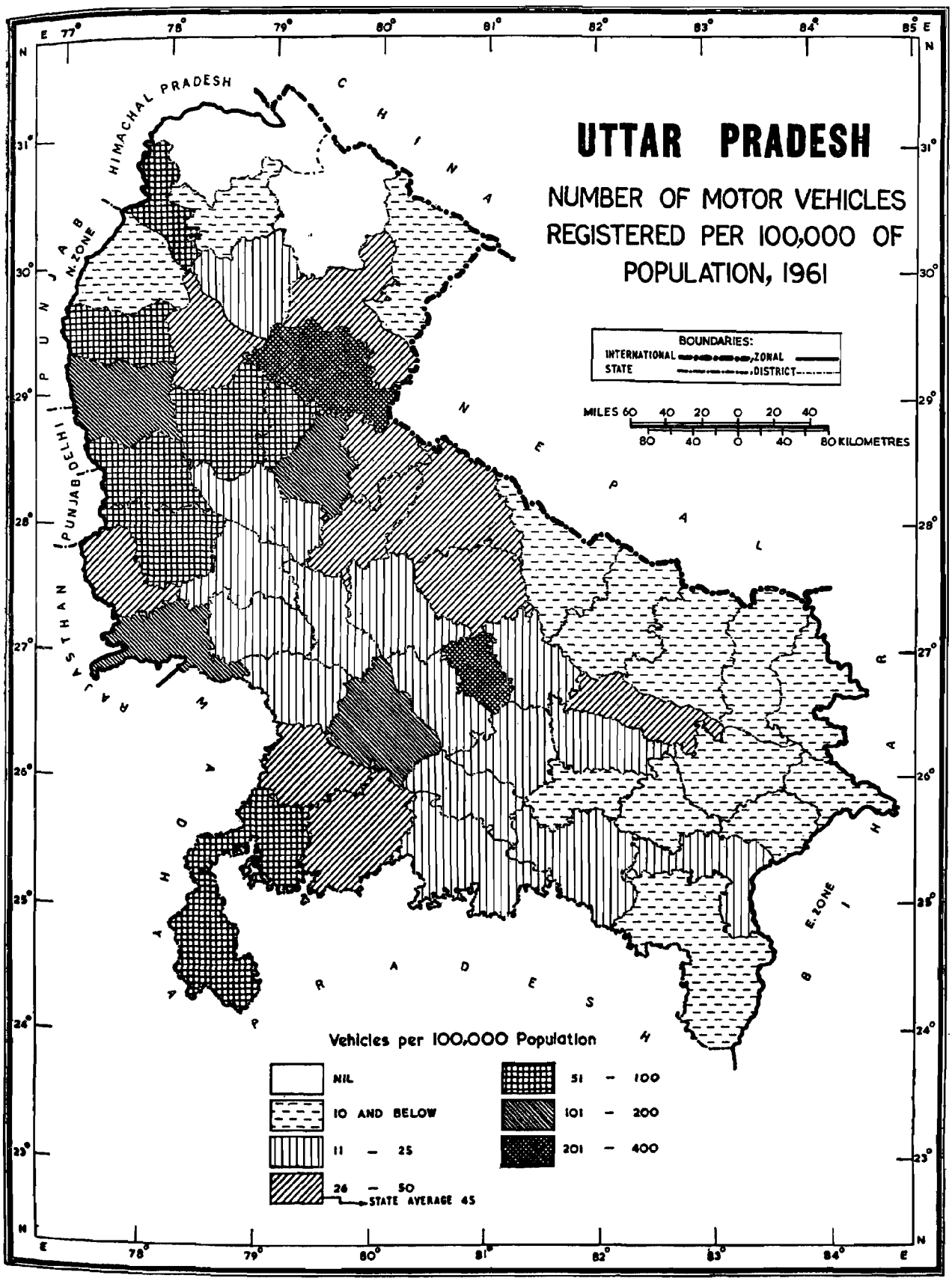
Salient Features

The State has on an average 45 registered motor vehicles per lakh of its population. The average is very high in Naini Tal (338) district, because of its being a tourist centre and the recent developments in this sparsely populated district. Other districts having high registration figures in proportion to their population are Lucknow (239), Bareilly (200), Meerut (199), Agra (153) and Kanpur (144) which are the chief industrial and urban nodes. Only seven other districts, viz., Muzaffarnagar, Dehra Dun, Jhansi, Rampur, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Moradabad, remain on the higher side of the State average. Registration is below the State average in as many as 41 districts. In half of these, it is even less than 50 per cent of the State average. There are no vehicles registered in districts Chamoli and Uttar Kashi. Generally, number of vehicles to population deteriorates towards the east. It is the lowest in the districts of the East Plain with Bahraich at the tail end. Only two districts, namely, Varanasi (11) and Gorakhpur (4), in the East Plain have figures more than one. In no district of the West Plain, the number of vehicles per lakh of population is below 7, while in the East Plain all districts except Varanasi are far below this figure.

Source : Regional Transport Officers, U.P.



MAP NO. 114


UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 40 0 40 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. ZONE
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Vehicles per 100,000 Population
NIL
10 AND BELOW
11 – 25
26 – 50
STATE AVERAGE 45
51 – 100
101 – 200
201 – 400

MAP No. 115

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

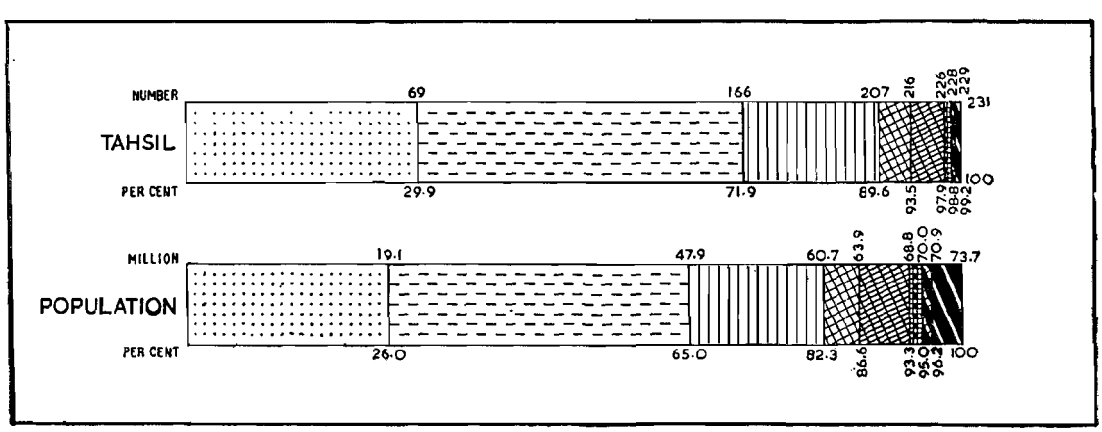
This map depicts the proportion of working population engaged in Trade and Commerce in each tahsil of the State.

Method

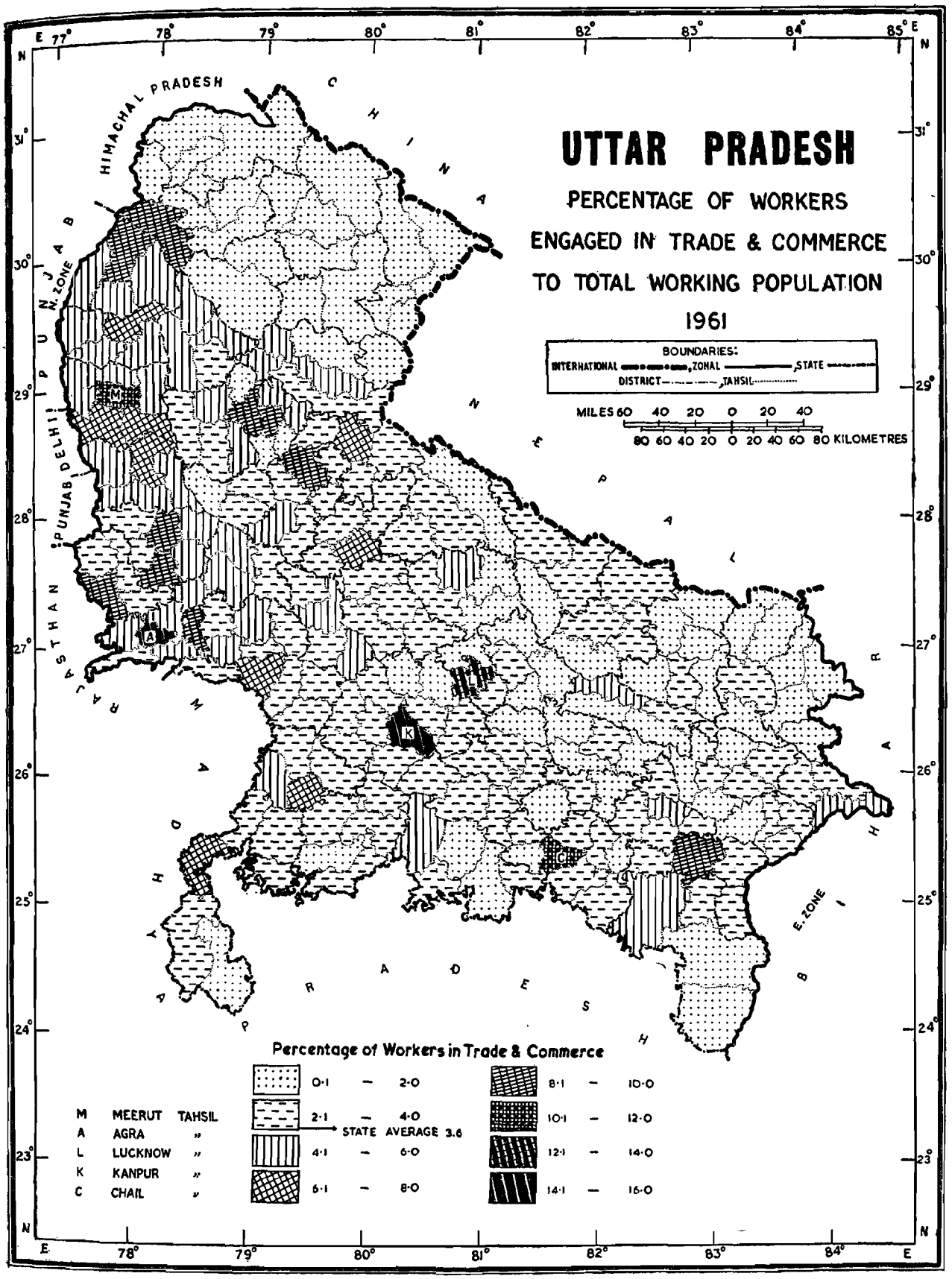
Tahsils have been graded on the basis of percentage of workers engaged in Trade and Commerce and shown by choropleth technique.

Salient Features

In the State, about 1·1 million persons are engaged in business activities, which form 3·6 per cent of the total working population. Tahsils having big cities show the largest proportions, with Agra (15·8 per cent) at the top followed by Kanpur (15·4 per cent), Lucknow (12·2 per cent), Meerut (10·7 per cent) and Chail (10·1 per cent; Allahabad). All tahsils having more than 6 per cent of their workers in business, except Bulandshahr and Orai (Jalaun district), contain a town each of population above 50,000. On the whole, the western part of the State, particularly the *Doab*, has higher proportion of its working population in Trade and Commerce. In the *Doab* all tahsils of Meerut Division and most of the tahsils of Agra Division show higher proportions than the State average. Barring a few, where large towns occur, most of the tahsils in the Central and East Plains and Hills and Plateau natural divisions and Trans-Ganga area of the West Plain record lower percentages; while all tahsils in the Himalayan division, except Dharchula (2.0 per cent) in Pithoragarh district and Naini Tal (1·5 per cent), show very low (less than 1) percentages. Outside the Himalayan division, exclusively rural tahsils Kaiserganj in Bahraich district and Hata in Deoria district also have less than 1 per cent of their workers in business activities. Tahsils Pratapnagar and Devaprayag in Tehri Garhwal district, with 0·2 per cent each, are at the bottom.



MAP NO. 115


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS
ENGAGED IN TRADE & COMMERCE
TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL, STATE
DISTRICT, TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Percentage of Workers in Trade & Commerce
0·1 — 2·0
2·1 — 4·0
STATE AVERAGE 3.6
4·1 — 6·0
6·1 — 8·0
8·1 — 10·0
10·1 — 12·0
12·1 — 14·0
14·1 — 16·0
M MEERUT TAHSIL
A AGRA "
L LUCKNOW "
K KANPUR "
C CHAIL "

MAP No. 116

PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1961

Purpose

This map gives a distribution of workers engaged in wholesale, retail and miscellaneous trades in the districts of the State.

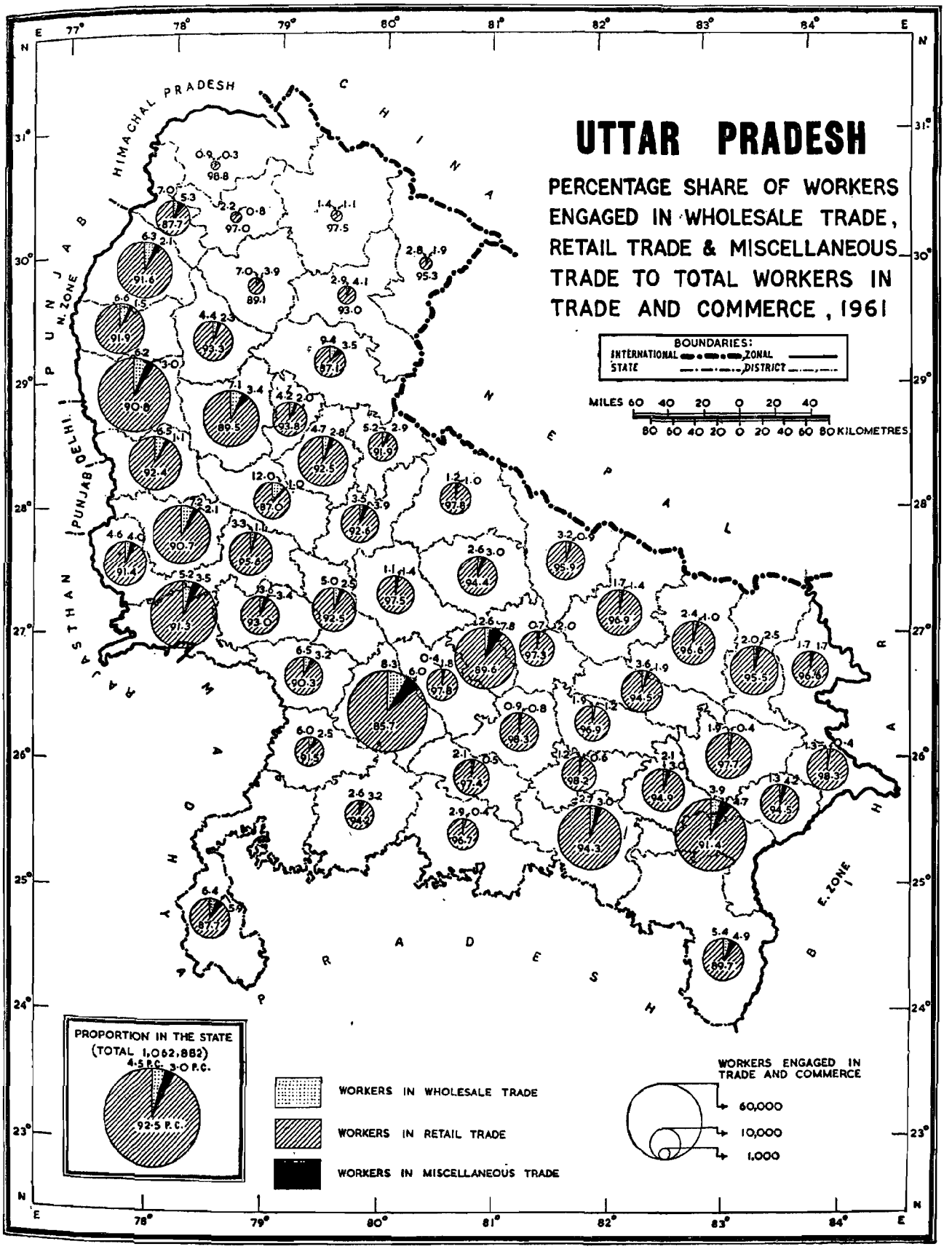
Method

A circle has been drawn proportionate to total workers engaged in Trade and Commerce in each district and divided into three sectors proportionate to the percentage share of workers in wholesale, retail and miscellaneous trades. The percentage values of sectors have also been indicated against them.

Salient Features

Out of 1·1 million workers engaged in Trade and Commerce in the State, 92·5 per cent are engaged in retail trade, 4·5 per cent in wholesale trade and the remaining 3·0 per cent in miscellaneous trade. In all the districts more than 85 per cent are retailers; in 45 of them retailers exceed 90 per cent. Kanpur (85·7) has got the lowest percentage in retail trade. Other districts having less than 90 per cent retailers are Budaun, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Jhansi, Garhwal, Moradabad, Lucknow and Mirzapur. In westernmost *Doab* districts, and in Pilibhit and Varanasi also, the percentage of retail traders is below the State average. Consequently, all the above mentioned districts, except Lucknow and Varanasi, show higher proportions in wholesale trade than the State average, highest being in Budaun (12 per cent) followed by Naini Tal and Kanpur. Miscellaneous traders are in high proportion in Lucknow (7·8 per cent), Kanpur (6·0 per cent), Jhansi (5·9 per cent) and Dehra Dun (5·3 per cent). In general, the eastern part and the Himalayan natural division have low percentages in wholesale trade and very high in retail trade. The lowest percentages of wholesale workers are recorded in districts bordering Lucknow.

MAP NO. 116


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE SHARE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN WHOLESALE TRADE, RETAIL TRADE & MISCELLANEOUS TRADE TO TOTAL WORKERS IN TRADE AND COMMERCE, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
PROPORTION IN THE STATE
(TOTAL 1,062,882)
4·5 P.C.
3·0 P.C.
92·5 P.C.
WORKERS IN WHOLESALE TRADE
WORKERS IN RETAIL TRADE
WORKERS IN MISCELLANEOUS TRADE
WORKERS ENGAGED IN TRADE AND COMMERCE
60,000
10,000
1,000

MAP No. 117

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

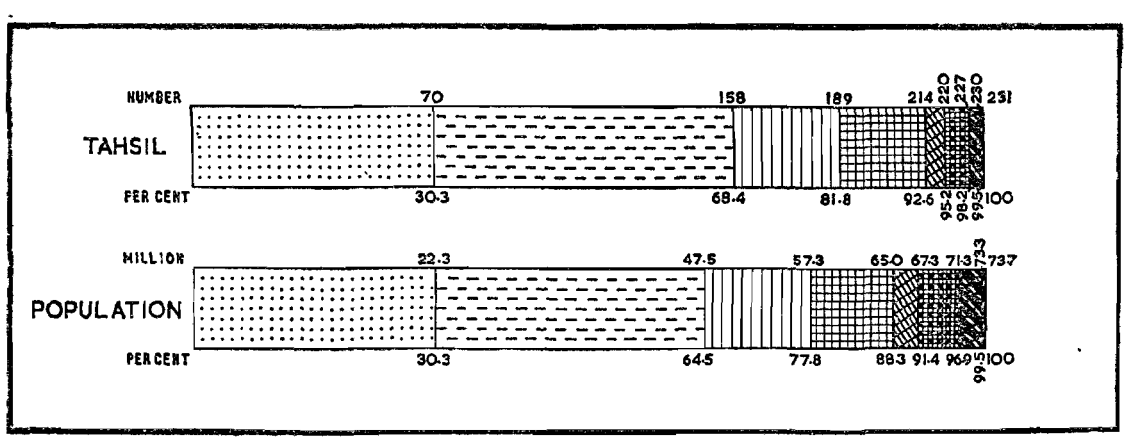
This map presents tahsils of the State by the proportions of their total workers engaged in Services.

Method

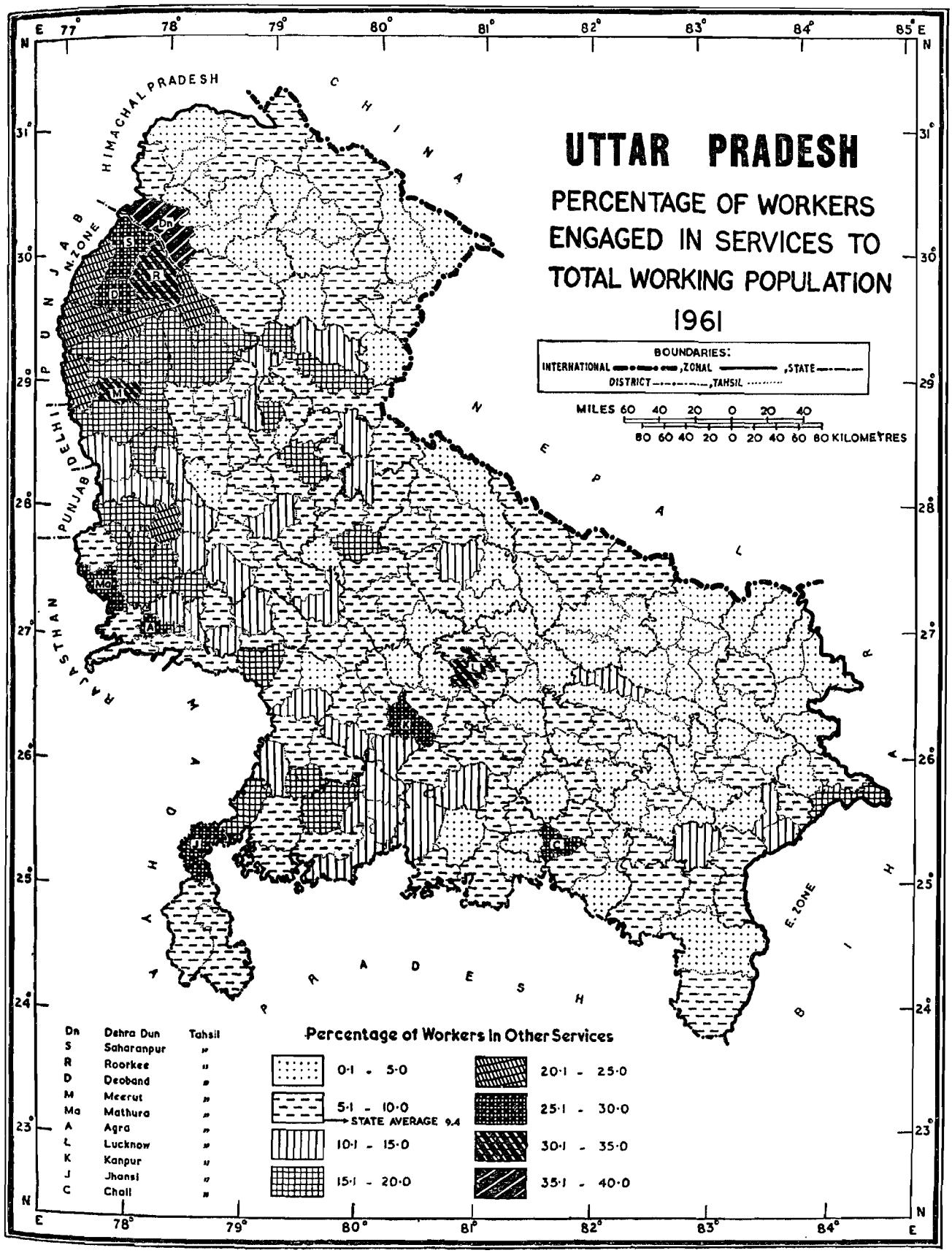
The percentage of workers in Other Services to total working population in each tahsil has been calculated. On the basis of these figures, tahsils have been depicted by the choropleth technique.

Salient Features

Of the 28·85 million workers in the State, 2·71 million (9·4 per cent) are engaged in Services. Service sector claims high proportion of workers in the western, particularly north-western, part of the plain, where most of the tahsils have more than 15 per cent of their workers in Services. Tahsils Dehra Dun (36·5 per cent), and Roorkee (33·4 per cent) in Saharanpur district show enormously high proportions—more than one-third of their total workers—in such activities. They are followed by Meerut (30·6 per cent), Lucknow (30·3 per cent), Saharanpur (29·3 per cent), Jhansi (28·6 per cent), Agra (28·5 per cent), Mathura (27·0 per cent), Kanpur (26·5 per cent) and Chail (25·6 per cent; Allahabad), each having an important city. Next to the West Plain come the western part of the Hills and Plateau and the adjacent areas in the plain where some of the tahsils have higher percentage figures. In the entire Central and East Plains, only 9 tahsils (in addition to the three mentioned before), viz., Bhognipur and Ghatampur in Kanpur district, Fatehpur, Sitapur, Faizabad, Ballia, Ghazipur, Zamania (Ghazipur) and Varanasi, record more than 10 per cent, with highest in Ballia (15·3 per cent). Similarly, there is only one tahsil, i.e., Naini Tal, in the Himalayas where percentage figure goes over 10. The lowest participation in Services is in tahsils Pratapnagar (0·9 per cent) of Tehri Garhwal district, Bansi (1·3 per cent) of Basti district and Maharajganj (1·3 per cent) of Gorakhpur district.



MAP NO. 117


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKING POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL, STATE
DISTRICT, TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
E. ZONE
Dn Dehra Dun Tahsil
S Saharanpur "
R Roorkee "
D Deoband "
M Meerut "
Ma Mathura "
A Agra "
L Lucknow "
K Kanpur "
J Jhansi "
C Chail "
Percentage of Workers in Other Services
0·1 - 5·0
5·1 - 10·0
STATE AVERAGE 9.4
10·1 - 15·0
15·1 - 20·0
20·1 - 25·0
25·1 - 30·0
30·1 - 35·0
35·1 - 40·0

MAP No. 118

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose

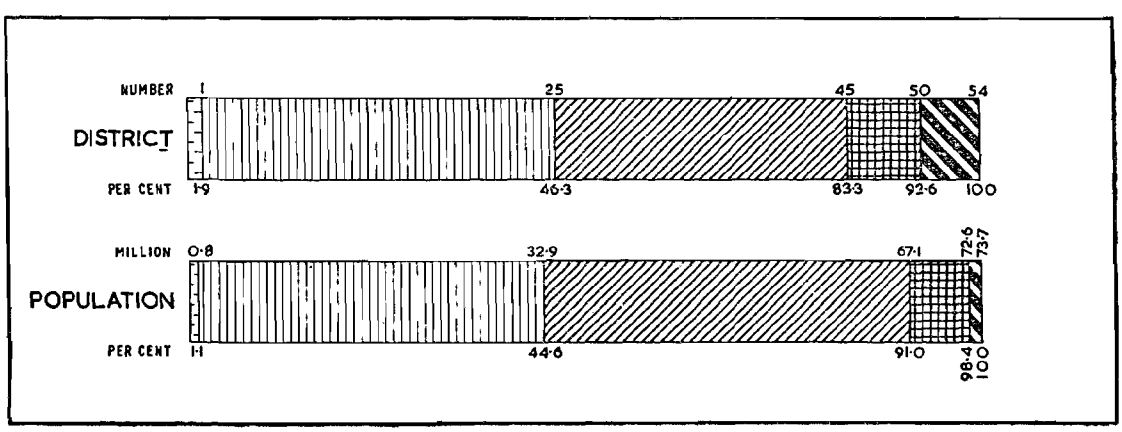
This map shows the share of Service workers in educational and scientific services in each district of the State.

Method

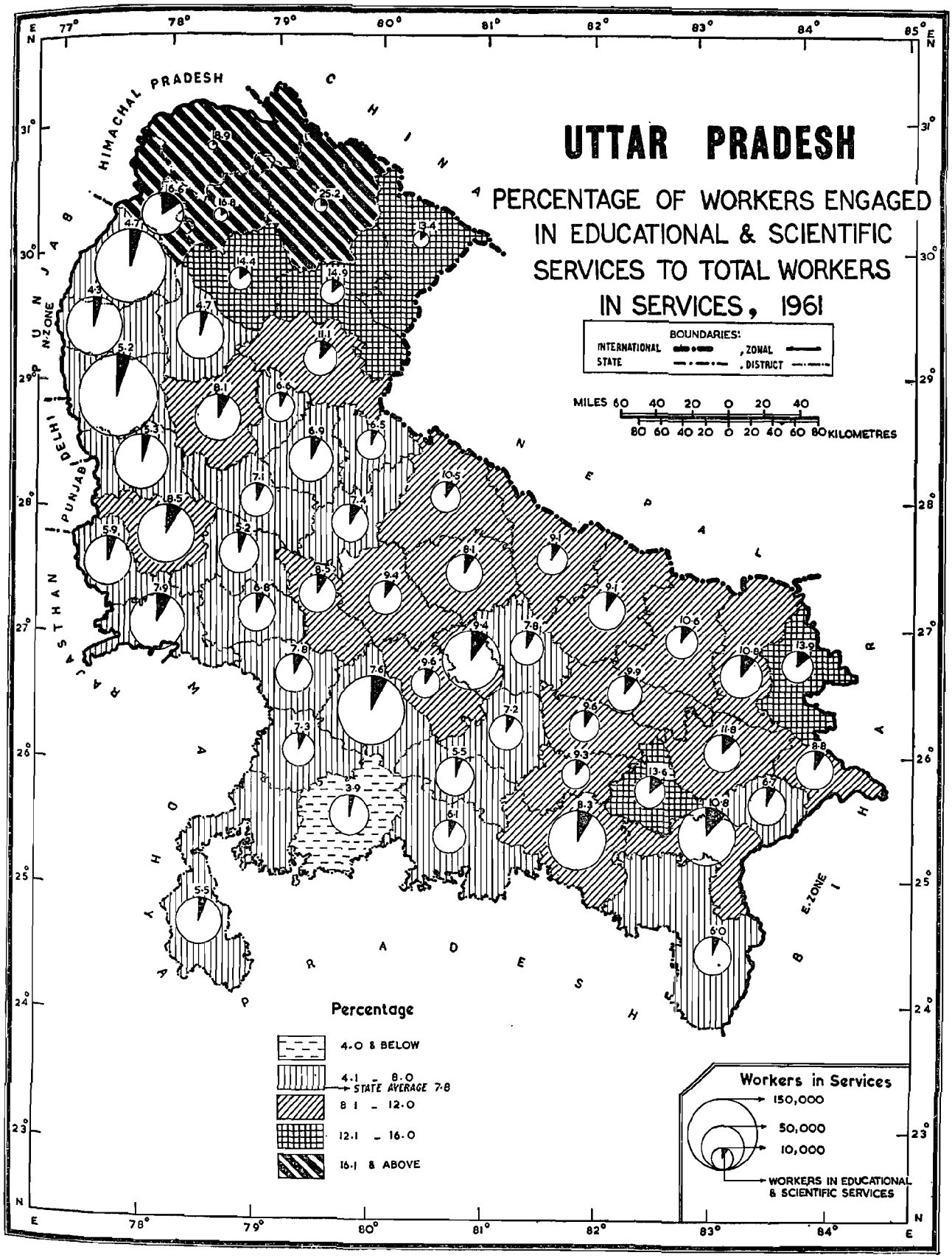
In each district a circle proportionate to the total number of workers in Other Services has been drawn. Within the circle a sector proportionate to the share of workers in educational and scientific services (returned in the Census against Major Group 81 of the Standard Industrial Classification) has been marked. The space outside the circle has also been hatched for the range in which the percentage share falls, and the percentage figure has been mentioned over the sector.

Salient Features

Of the total Service workers (2·71 million) in the State, 0·2 million (7·8 per cent) are engaged in educational and scientific services. The districts of the Himalayan natural division reveal high proportions, districts Chamoli (25·2 per cent), Uttar Kashi (18·9 per cent), Tehri Garhwal (16·8 per cent) and Dehra Dun (16·6 per cent) having more than two times of the State average figure. Next in order come the districts of the East and Central Plains where all districts except Kanpur, Fatehpur, Rae Bareli and Ghazipur exceed the State average. On the other hand, all districts of the West Plain except Moradabad, Aligarh, Agra, Farrukhabad and Kheri, and all of the Hills and Plateau natural division have lower proportions. The lowest percentage figure recorded is 3·9 in Hamirpur district.



MAP NO. 118


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS ENGAGED IN EDUCATIONAL & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
Percentage
4·0 & BELOW
4·1 - 8·0
STATE AVERAGE 7·8
8·1 - 12·0
12·1 - 16·0
16·1 & ABOVE
Workers in Services
150,000
50,000
10,000
WORKERS IN EDUCATIONAL & SCIENTIFIC SERVICES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
N-ZONE
E-ZONE

MAP No. 119

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose

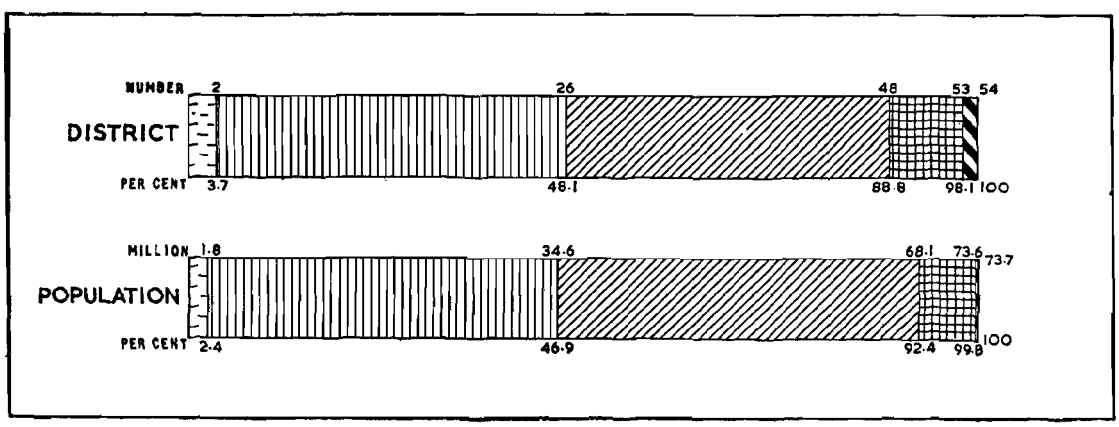
This map depicts the proportion of workers engaged in medical and health services amongst total workers in Services in each district of the State.

Method

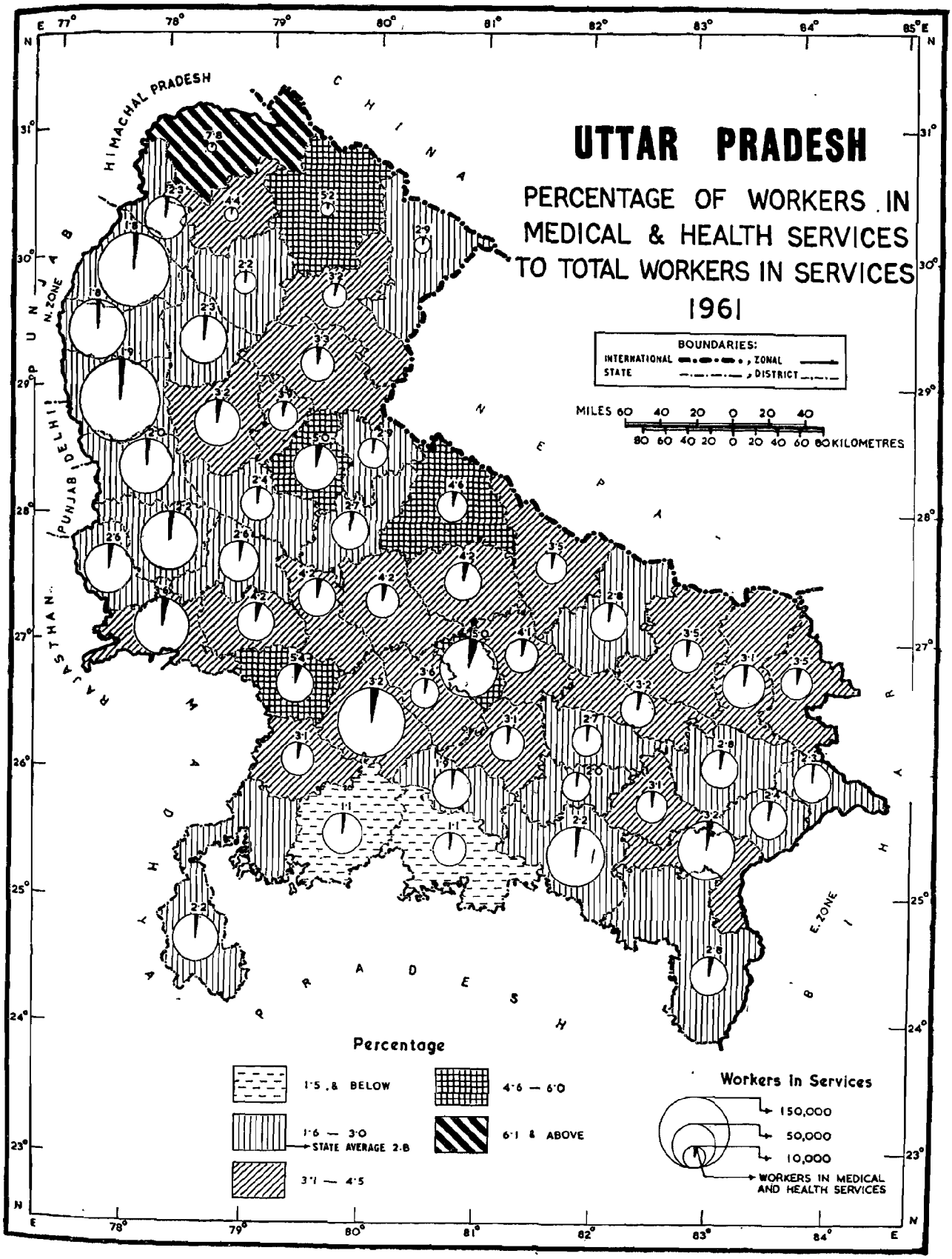
The method of preparation is the same as adopted for the preceding map. The figures for workers engaged in medical and health services are those reported for Major Group 82 of the Standard Industrial Classification at the 1961 Census.

Salient Features

There are 78 thousand workers in medical and health services in the State as returned at the 1961 Census, which form 2·8 per cent of the total workers in Services. Among the districts, the highest percentage figure has been recorded in Uttar Kashi (7·8) followed by Etawah (5·4), Chamoli (5·2), Bareilly (5·0) and Lucknow (5·0). Majority of the districts of the Himalayan Hills natural division, all districts of the *Tarai* east of Bijnor, districts in the middle and the south-western parts of the State, and Jaunpur and Varanasi in the south-east have proportions higher than the State average. Medical and health services account for the smallest proportion (1·1 per cent) of service workers in Hamirpur and Banda districts of the Hills and Plateau natural division. Districts Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut in the west, and Fatehpur, adjacent to the Hills and Plateau also show less than 2 per cent of service workers in this industrial group.



MAP NO. 119


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
1·5 & BELOW
1·6 — 3·0
STATE AVERAGE 2·8
3·1 — 4·5
4·6 — 6·0
6·1 & ABOVE
Workers in Services
150,000
50,000
10,000
WORKERS IN MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

MAP No. 120

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961

Purpose

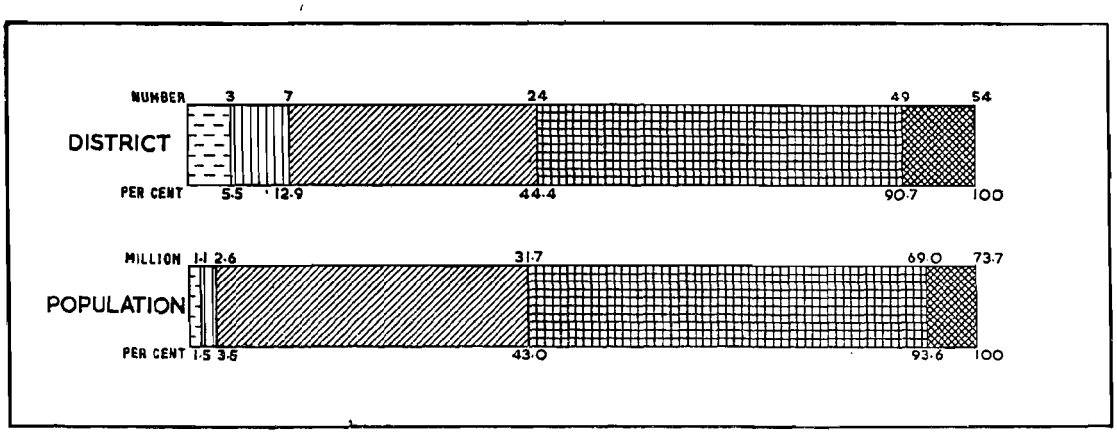
This map depicts the proportion of workers in personal and other miscellaneous services to total workers engaged in Services in each district of the State.

Method

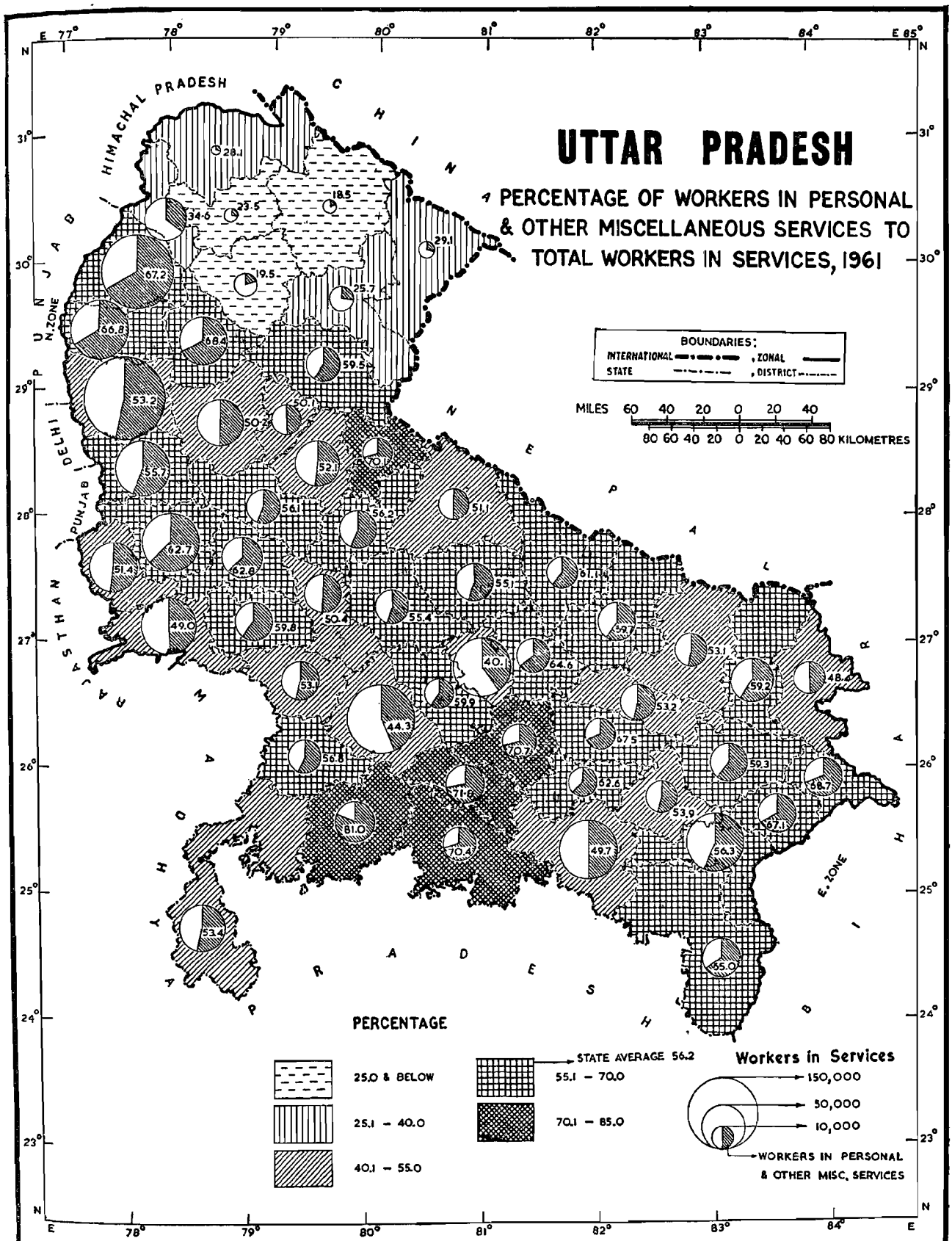
This map has also been prepared according to the same method as adopted for Map No. 118. The number of persons engaged in personal and other miscellaneous services is the total of workers under Major Groups 88 and 89 of the Standard Industrial Classification of the 1961 Census.

Salient Features

In the State, 56·2 per cent of the total workers engaged in Services are employed in personal and other miscellaneous services. Districts Hamirpur (81·0), Fatehpur (71·8), Rae Bareli (70·7) and Banda (70·4) in the south forming a cluster, and Pilibhit (70·1) in the north, are marked for inordinately high percentages. All the Himalayan districts, except Naini Tal (59·5), stand at the bottom with district Chamoli (18·5) at the tail end. Districts in other two percentage ranges, i.e., 40-55 and 55-70, are irregularly scattered in the remaining parts of the State.



MAP NO. 120


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN PERSONAL & OTHER MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES TO TOTAL WORKERS IN SERVICES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
, ZONAL
, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
28.1
18.5
23.5
34.6
29.1
19.5
25.7
67.2
66.8
68.4
59.5
53.2
50.2
50.1
52.1
70.1
55.7
56.1
56.2
51.1
62.7
51.4
62.6
55.1
61.1
49.0
59.8
50.4
55.4
59.7
53.1
40.1
64.6
59.2
48.4
53.1
59.9
53.2
44.3
67.5
56.8
70.7
59.3
58.7
71.6
62.6
53.9
67.1
81.0
70.4
49.7
56.3
53.4
55.0
PERCENTAGE
25.0 & BELOW
25.1 – 40.0
40.1 – 55.0
STATE AVERAGE 56.2
55.1 – 70.0
70.1 – 85.0
Workers in Services
150,000
50,000
10,000
WORKERS IN PERSONAL & OTHER MISC. SERVICES

E. SOCIO-CULTURAL ASPECTS

MAP No. 121

PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

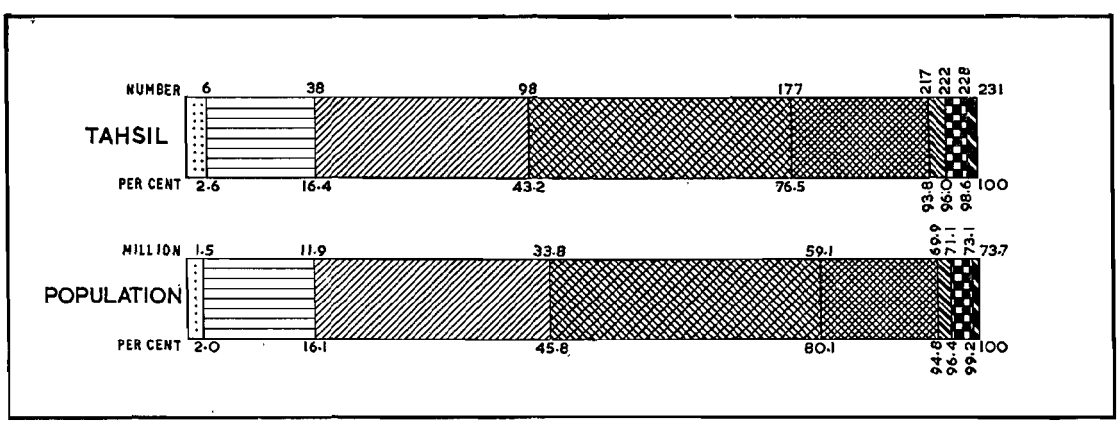
This map shows the percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population in each tahsil of the State.

Method

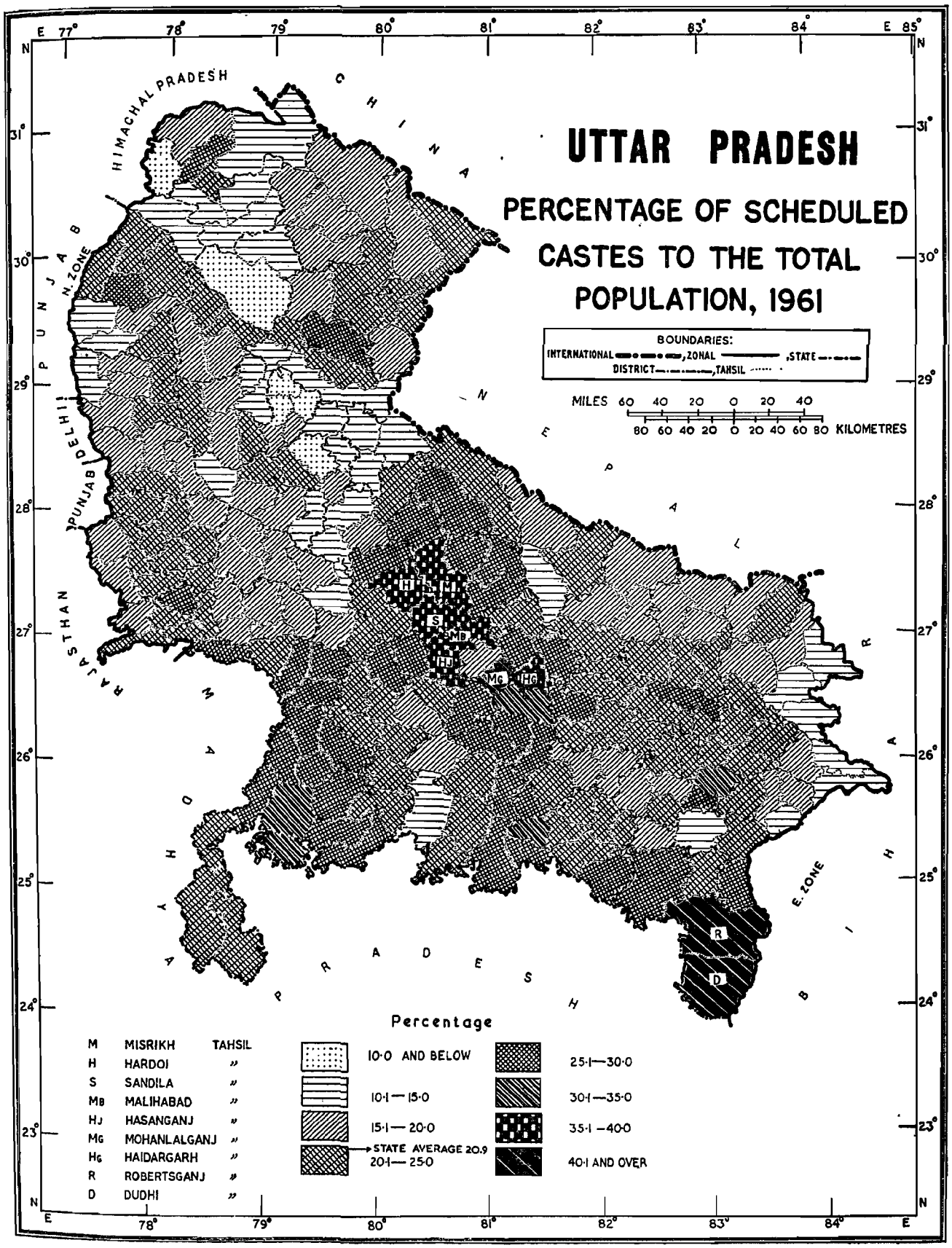
All tahsils have been depicted by choropleth technique on the basis of their respective percentage figures of Scheduled Caste population to total population.

Salient Features

In 1961, 15·4 million persons or 20·9 per cent of the State's population belong to Scheduled Castes. The Scheduled Caste population is higher in proportion in the Hills and Plateau and Central Plain natural divisions and most of their contiguous areas. Out of the 54 tahsils in the State where more than one-fourth of the population consists of the Scheduled Castes, 42 are situated in the above mentioned two natural divisions; 8, namely, Deoband (Saharanpur), Etmadpur and Bah both of Agra district, Bharthana, Bidhuna and Auraiya of Etawah district, and Lakhimpur and Mohamdi of Kheri district in the West Plain; 2, viz., Lalganj (Azamgarh) and Kerakat (Jaunpur) in the East Plain, and 2, viz, Rajgarhi (Uttar Kashi) and Naini Tal in the Himalayan natural division. Scheduled Castes account for even more than half of the total population in Dudhi (54·8 per cent) tahsil of Mirzapur district. Other tahsils having very high percentages—more than one-third of the population—are (in descending order) Robertsganj (Mirzapur), Mohanlalganj (Lucknow), Hardoi, Malihabad (Lucknow), Haidergarh (Bara Banki), Sandila (Hardoi), Misrikh (Sitapur), Hasanganj (Unnao), Garautha (Jhansi), Maharajganj (Rae Bareli) and Mauranipur (Jhansi), all in the Central Plain and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau natural divisions. Majority of the tahsils in the west of the State including the Himalayan division, and in the Sub-Himalaya East have smaller proportions of Scheduled Caste population than the State average. Chakrata tahsil in Dehra Dun district records the smallest proportion of only 1·1 per cent. Five other tahsils, namely, Rampur, Bareilly, Lansdowne (Garhwal), and Suar and Bilaspur in Rampur district are also noted for less than 10 per cent of Scheduled Castes.



MAP NO. 121


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL, STATE
DISTRICT, TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
M MISRIKH TAHSIL
H HARDOI "
S SANDILA "
MB MALIHABAD "
HJ HASANGANJ "
MG MOHANLALGANJ "
HG HAIDARGARH "
R ROBERTSGANJ "
D DUDHI "
Percentage
10·0 AND BELOW
10·1 — 15·0
15·1 — 20·0
STATE AVERAGE 20.9
20·1 — 25·0
25·1 — 30·0
30·1 — 35·0
35·1 — 40·0
40·1 AND OVER

MAP No. 122

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the distribution of important Scheduled Castes of the State in each district.

Method

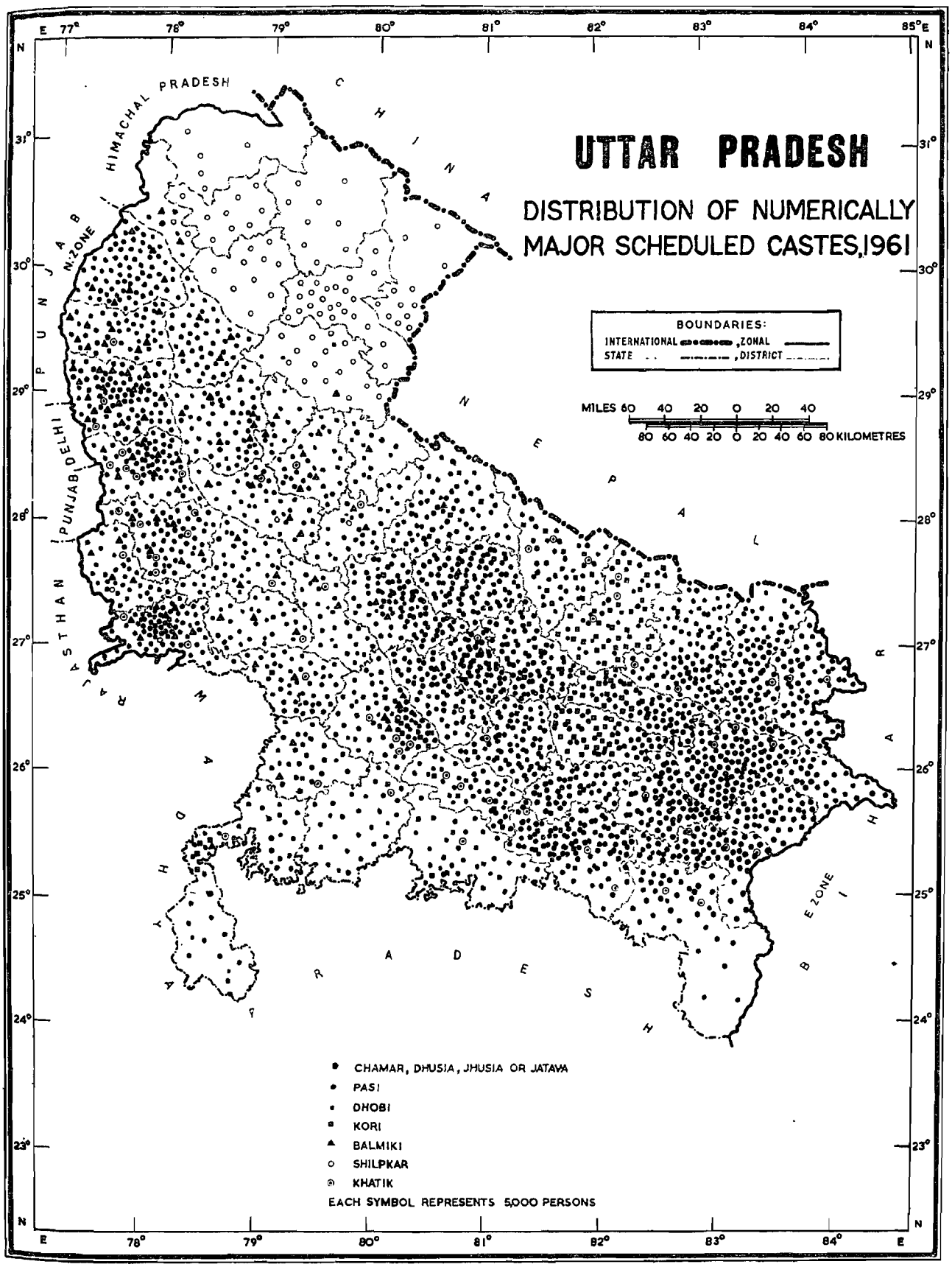
This map takes into account the seven Scheduled Castes, viz, Chamar, Pasi, Dhobi, Kori, Balmiki, Shilpkar and Khatik, whose average numerical strength is more than 1,000 persons per tahsil or, in other words, whose population exceeds 231,000 persons in the State. The first three most numerous Scheduled Castes have been shown by solid dots of three different colours and the other four by different types of black dots. Each symbol represents 5,000 persons of the particular Scheduled Caste.

Salient Features

Chamars, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava, with their population of 8·7 million, account for more than half of the total Scheduled Caste population in the State. Next in order come Pasis with 2·2 million, Dhobis 0·9 million, Koris 0·7 million, Balmikis 0·6 million, Shilpkars 0·5 million, and Khatiks 0·3 million. All these castes except Kori are treated as Scheduled throughout the State. Koris are not Scheduled castes in Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions. Most of the Scheduled Castes of the hills are all called Shilpkars.

Chamars, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava are found almost all over the State. They are thickly concentrated in the districts of the East Plain, except Bahraich and Gonda, and are largest in number in district Azamgarh (5 lakh) They are also in fairly large numbers in the western districts. Most of the Pasis of the State are concentrated in a north-west—south-east belt running from district Kheri to Allahabad in the Central Plain, with largest number in Sitapur (2·3 lakh) district followed by Allahabad and Bara Banki. Pasis are very few in the West Plain and the Hills and Plateau. Dhobis are almost equally distributed throughout the State except the north-western part of the West Plain, where they are few in number. They are largest in number in districts Basti (53,008) and Gorakhpur (48,514). Koris are clustered in district Gonda (1·75 lakh) and western parts of Faizabad and Sultanpur districts. They are also scattered in other districts of the Central Plain and the Hills and Plateau but few in other districts of the East Plain. Balmikis are inhabiting nearly all the districts of the State, but their number does not exceed 2,500 in any district east of Lucknow and in the Himalayas (except Dehra Dun and Naini Tal). Westernmost districts of the plain have got the largest number of Balmikis with Meerut (90 thousand) at the top. More than 90 per cent of the State's Shilpkars are concentrated in the Himalayan districts, Almora (1·2 lakh) having the largest number, for the reason stated before. In the entire plain, only in districts Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur and Unnao does their number exceed 2,500 persons. Khatiks are distributed all over the State except the Himalayan division, largest number (over 20,000) being in districts Aligarh and Bulandshahr.

MAP NO. 122


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MAJOR SCHEDULED CASTES,1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL ,ZONAL
STATE ,DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
CHAMAR, DHUSIA, JHUSIA OR JATAVA
PASI
DHOBI
KORI
BALMIKI
SHILPKAR
KHATIK
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 5,000 PERSONS
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
N.ZONE
E ZONE
E 77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84° 85° E
N 31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24° 23° N

MAP No. 123

DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the magnitude of numerically minor Scheduled Castes in each district of the State.

Method

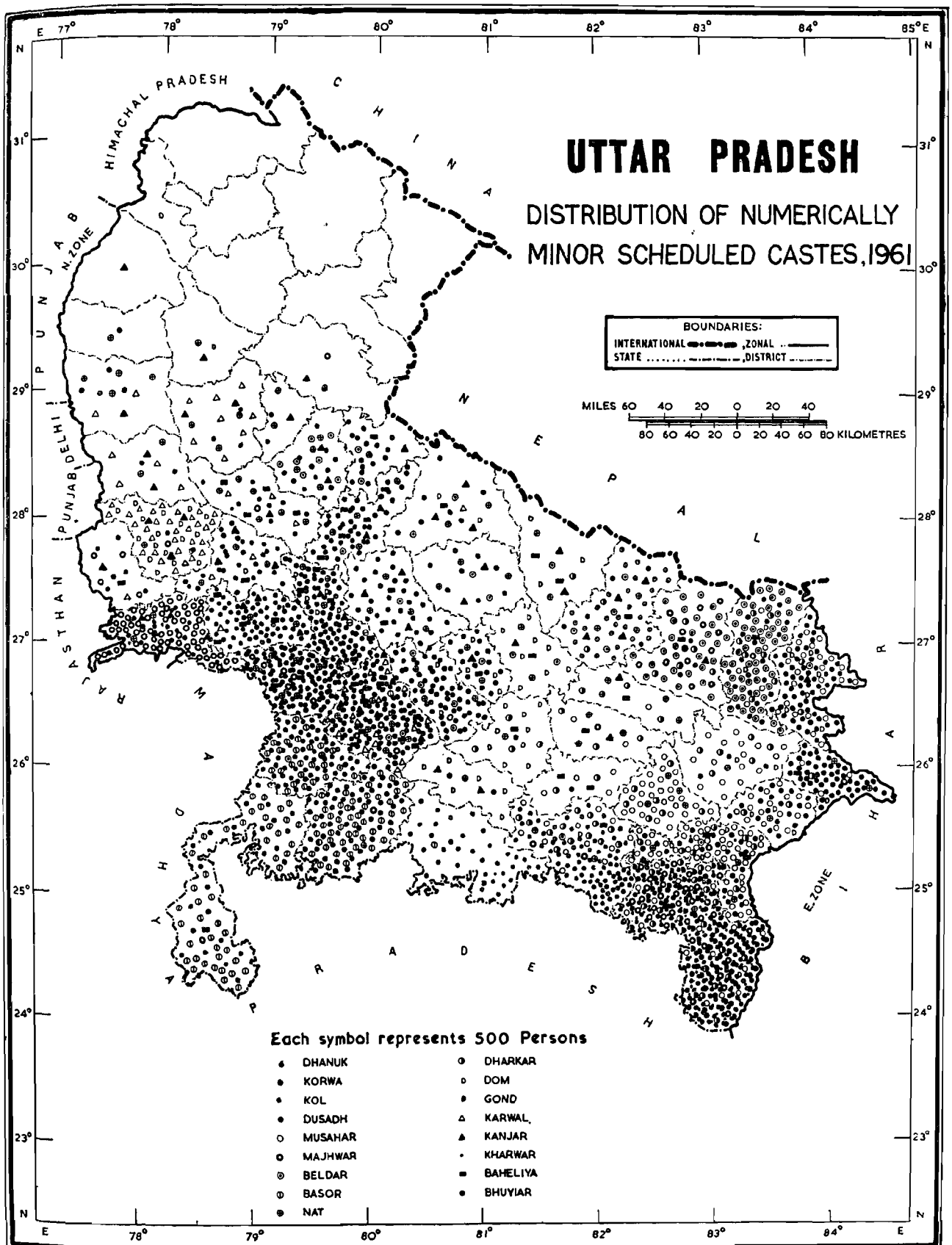
Scheduled Castes having an average numerical strength between 100-1,000 per tahsil or, in other words, between 23,100-231,000 in the whole State have been treated as minor. The first three most numerous have been depicted by solid dots in different colours and rest by different symbols in black. Each symbol represents 500 persons of the particular Scheduled Caste.

Salient Features

There are 17 Scheduled Castes which come within the perview of this map. They are, in descending order of their numbers, Dhanuk, Korwa, Kol, Dusadh, Musahar, Majhwar, Beldar, Basor, Nat, Dharkar, Dom, Gond, Karwal, Kanjar, Kharwar, Baheliya and Bhuyiar. All of them account for only about 8 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State. All the above castes, except Gond, are treated as Scheduled throughout the State. Gonds are restricted to the districts of Jhansi Division and portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur Range.

About 60 per cent of the 2 lakh Dhanuks of the State are concentrated in a group of districts Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Kanpur. Most of the Korwa population is found in districts Hamirpur, Jalaun and Jhansi of the Hills and Plateau natural division and their adjacent districts Kanpur, Etawah and Unnao. The three districts in the south, namely, Mirzapur, Allahabad and Banda, have over 95 per cent of the Kol population of the State. Dusadh, Musahar and Dharkar are concentrated in the eastern districts, the largest number being in Deoria and Varanasi. Agra district has the largest number—a little less than half of the State total—of Majhwars, followed by Mirzapur and Basti districts. More than 70 per cent of the State's Beldars are clustered in Gorakhpur and Deoria districts. They are also found in large number in the central part of the State and in Bareilly and Pilibhit districts. Almost all Basors are in Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts. Nats are living all over the State except the Himalayan natural division, the largest in number being in Kanpur, Budaun and Etawah districts. Aligarh district has the largest number of Doms, followed by the districts in the Central and East Plains. Nearly all the State's Gonds and Kharwars are confined to Mirzapur district. They are not found in most of the other districts of the State. Kanjars are distributed in the West and Central Plains and a few in the *Tarai* districts of the East Plain, with their largest number in Kanpur district. Baheliyas are most numerous again in Kanpur district followed by Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad and Budaun districts. Almost two-thirds of the State's Bhuyiars are in Gonda district and another 12 per cent in Mirzapur district.

MAP NO. 123


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF NUMERICALLY MINOR SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL ,ZONAL
STATE ,DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Each symbol represents 500 Persons
DHANUK
KORWA
KOL
DUSADH
MUSAHAR
MAJHWAR
BELDAR
BASOR
NAT
DHARKAR
DOM
GOND
KARWAL
KANJAR
KHARWAR
BAHELIYA
BHUYIAR

MAP No. 124

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY IMPORTANT SCHEDULED CASTES, 1961

Purpose

This map intends to show the distribution of Scheduled Castes which are numerically important in the country as a whole.

Method

Out of the 15 most numerous Scheduled Castes of the country, seven occur in Uttar Pradesh. Their distribution is depicted by different colours or symbols according to the technique adopted for Map No. 122.

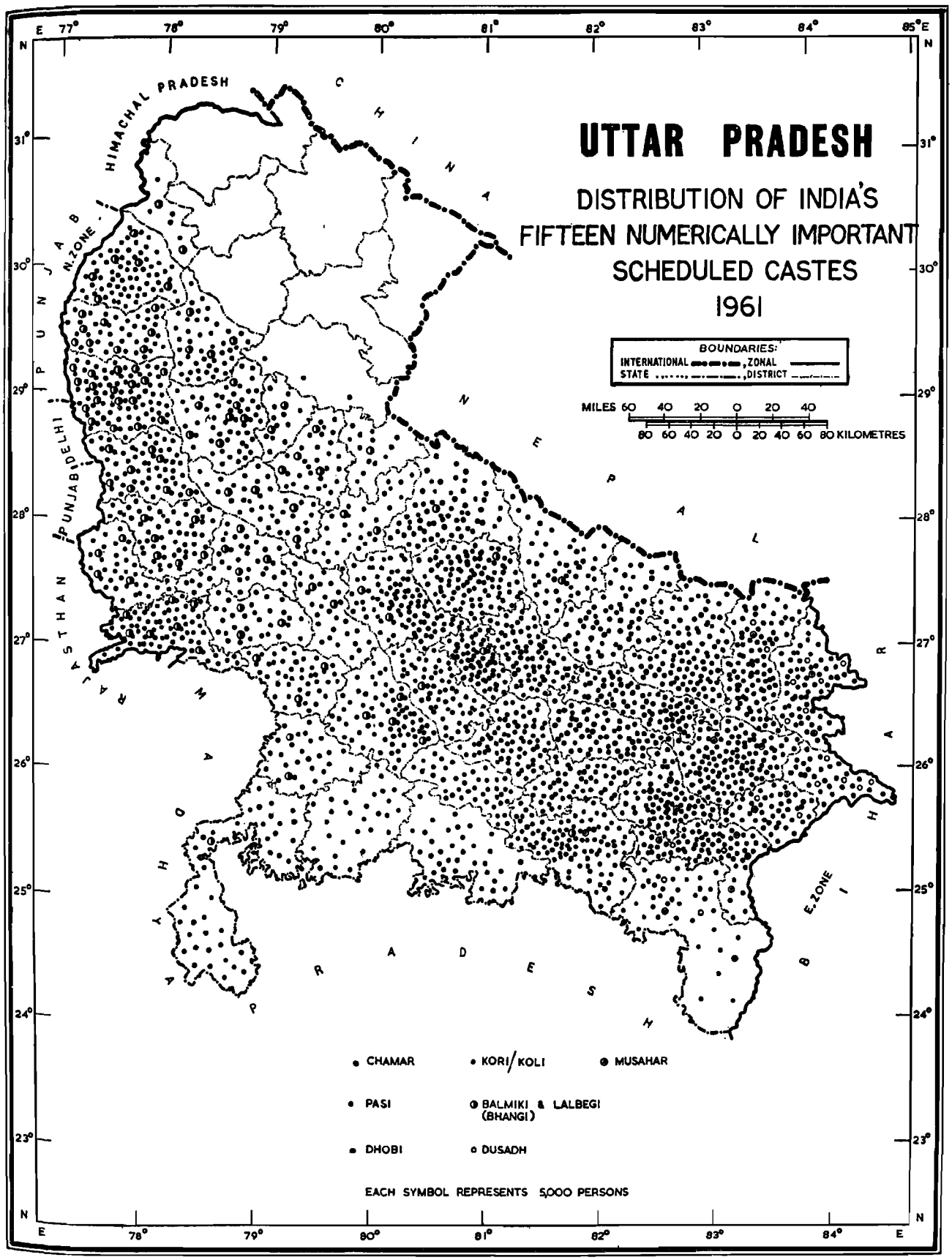
Salient Features

The following are the 15 numerically important Scheduled Castes of the country :—

Name of Scheduled Caste	*Population*
1. Chamar/Mochi	17,960,328
2. Pasi	2,509,273
3. Madiga	2,339,670
4. Adi Dravida	2,189,271
5. Mala	1,848,224
6. Dosadh	1,843,565
7. Dhobi	1,704,036
8. Paraiyan	1,670,354
9. Bhangi/Mehtar	1,418,113
10. Koli	1,263,282
11. Adi Karnataka	1,239,096
12. Rajbanshi	1,201,717
13. Bagdi	1,187,366
14. Musahar	1,108,649
15. Namasudra	1,007,217

Out of the above, Chamar, Pasi, Dosadh (Dusadh), Dhobi, Bhangi (Balmiki and Lalbegi), Koli (Kori) and Musahar only are to be found in this State. Of the country's total, 88·5 per cent of Pasis, 56·2 per cent of Kolis, 52·1 per cent of Dhobis, 48·4 per cent of Chamars, 40·2 per cent of Bhangis, 7·9 per cent of Musahars, and 5·0 per cent of Dusadhs are accounted for by Uttar Pradesh. Their distribution in the different parts of the State has already been highlighted in the notes of the preceding two maps.

MAP NO. 124


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF INDIA'S
FIFTEEN NUMERICALLY IMPORTANT
SCHEDULED CASTES
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
CHAMAR
KORI/KOLI
MUSAHAR
PASI
BALMIKI & LALBEGI (BHANGI)
DHOBI
DUSADH
EACH SYMBOL REPRESENTS 5,000 PERSONS

MAP No. 125

DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the religious composition of population in each district of the State.

Method

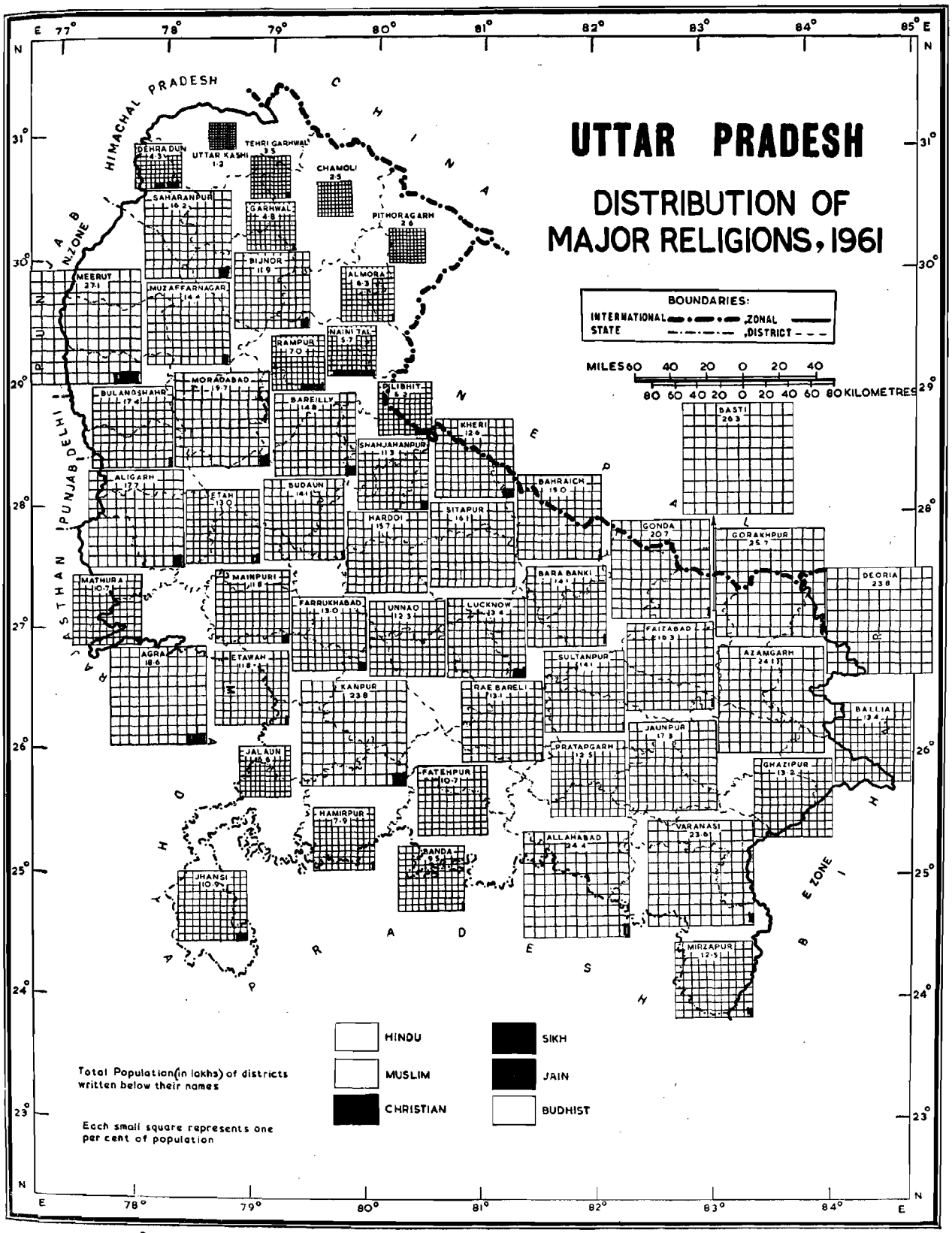
For each district a square representing its total population has been drawn and divided into 100 equal squares, each representing one per cent of population. The squares have been shaded in 6 colours in accordance with the percentages of population of the six major religions.

Salient Features

84·7 per cent of the total population of the State professes Hindu religion. Muslims constitute 14·6 per cent of the State's population, Sikhs 0·4 per cent, Jains 0·2 per cent, Christians 0.1 per cent, and Buddhists 0.02 per cent. In districts also Hindus are in majority everywhere, their smallest proportion being 50·8 per cent in Rampur district. In the northern districts of the West Plain and Central Plain and districts Bahraich, Gonda and Basti of the East Plain the percentages of Hindus fall below the State average due to the corresponding high percentages of Muslims. Muslims are in the largest proportion in district Rampur (45·0 per cent). In Moradabad, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar and Bahraich also they form more than one-fourth of the populations thereof. Muslim population in the Himalayan districts except Naini Tal (12·8 per cent) and Dehra Dun (8·1 per cent) does not exceed 1 per cent of the total population; conversely, more than 98 per cent of the population there is of Hindus. In all the districts of the Hills and Plateau and districts Mathura, Mainpuri, Etawah, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur also, more than 90 per cent of population consists of Hindus and less than 10 per cent of Muslims.

Population belonging to the other four religions, viz., Sikh, Jain, Christian, and Buddhist, is small in proportion. Districts of the Sub-Himalaya West natural division, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal of Himalayan Hills which have absorbed a large proportion of displaced persons and districts Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Jhansi and Lucknow with large urban areas have more than 1 per cent of their population in these four religions as against the State average of 0·7 per cent. Sikhs have large percentages in districts Naini Tal (8·1), Dehra Dun (4·2), Rampur (3·6) and Pilibhit (2·7); Jains in districts Meerut (1·5) and Jhansi (1·1); Christians in Dehra Dun (1·1). The highest proportion of Buddhists is, however, returned from the Himalayan districts of Pithoragarh (0·5 per cent) and Chamoli (0·2 per cent).

MAP NO. 125


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR RELIGIONS, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
CHINA
NEPAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
ZONE I
DEHRA DUN 14.3
UTTAR KASHI 1.2
TEHRI GARHWAL 3.5
CHAMOLI 2.3
PITHORAGARH 2.6
SAHARANPUR 16.2
GARHWAL 4.8
ALMORA 6.3
BIJNOR 11.9
MEERUT 27.1
MUZAFFARNAGAR 14.4
NAINI TAL 5.7
RAMPUR 7.0
MORADABAD 19.7
BULANDSHAHR 17.4
BAREILLY 14.9
PILIBHIT 6.3
KHERI 12.6
SHAHJAHANPUR 11.3
ALIGARH 17.7
ETAH 13.0
BUDAUN 14.1
HARDOI 15.7
SITAPUR 16.1
BAHRAICH 19.0
BASTI 26.3
GONDA 20.7
GORAKHPUR 25.7
DEORIA 23.8
MATHURA 10.7
MAINPURI 11.8
FARRUKHABAD 13.0
UNNAO 12.3
LUCKNOW 13.4
BARA BANKI 14.1
FAIZABAD 10.3
AGRA 18.6
ETAWAH 11.8
KANPUR 23.8
RAE BARELI 13.1
SULTANPUR 14.1
AZAMGARH 24.1
JAUNPUR 17.3
BALLIA 13.4
JALAUN 15.8
FATEHPUR 10.7
PRATAPGARH 12.5
GHAZIPUR 13.2
HAMIRPUR 7.9
BANDA 9.3
ALLAHABAD 24.4
VARANASI 23.6
JHANSI 10.9
MIRZAPUR 12.5
HINDU
MUSLIM
CHRISTIAN
SIKH
JAIN
BUDHIST
Total Population(in lakhs) of districts written below their names
Each small square represents one per cent of population

MAP No. 126

DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the three strongest languages by number of speakers in the districts of the State.

Method

Mother tongues Hindi, Urdu and Kumauni which have recorded the largest number of speakers in the State have been depicted by dots in three colours—black for Hindi, red for Urdu and grey for Kumauni. Each dot represents 20,000 speakers.

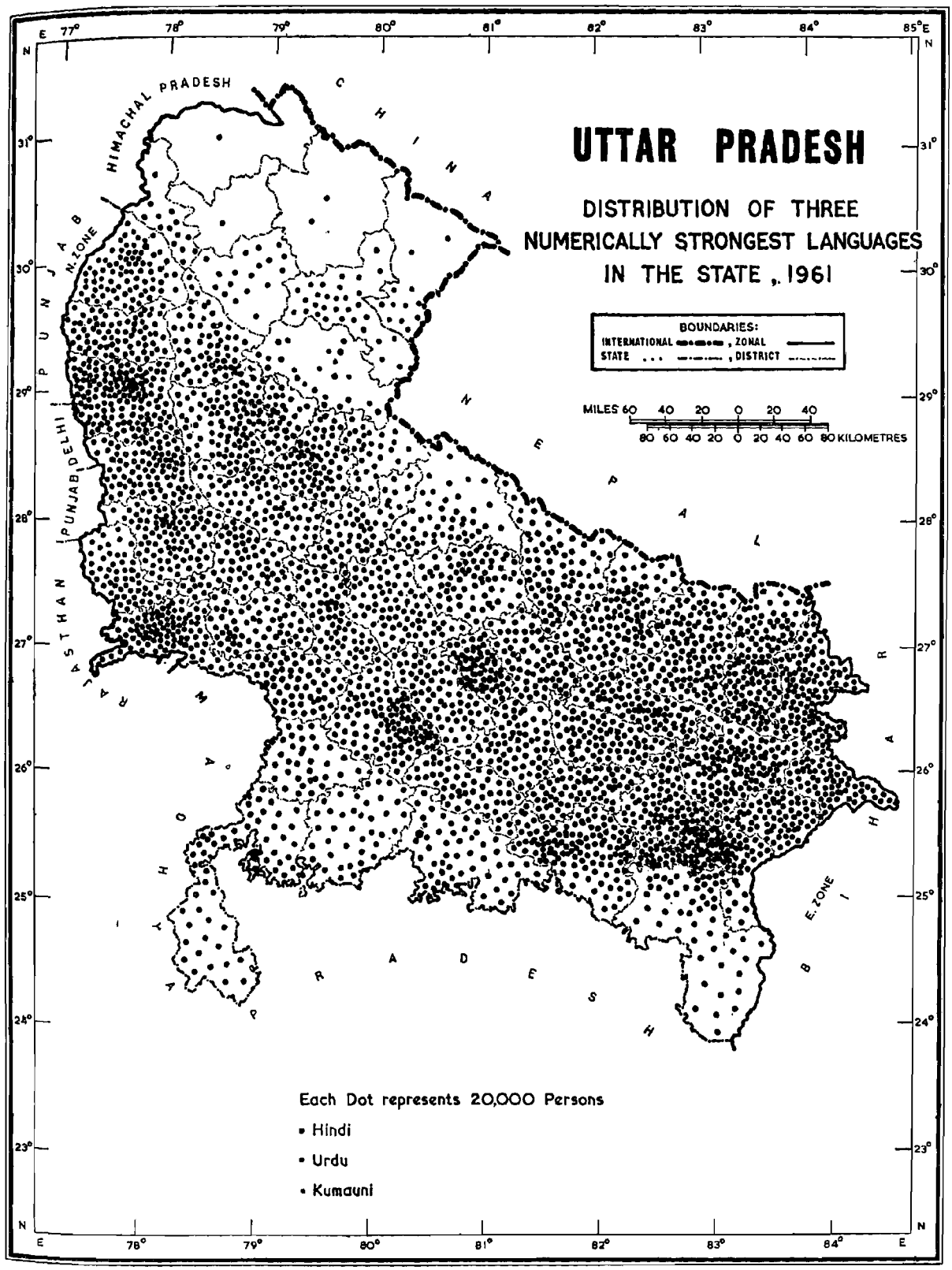
Salient Features

Hindi is the mother-tongue of 84·7 per cent population of the State, followed by Urdu and Kumauni with 10·7 per cent and 1·4 per cent of the population respectively. Kumauni includes dialects Johari, Nainitali and Pashchimi. The largest concentration of Hindi-speakers is in the East Plain obviously because of high densities of population.

The largest numbers of Urdu speakers are in the northern districts of the West Plain, with Moradabad at the top followed by Saharanpur, Meerut and Bijnor. More than 2/5ths of the population of Rampur district has returned Urdu as the first language. In Bijnor, Moradabad and Saharanpur districts also Urdu is spoken by more than 1/4th of their population.

Kumauni is mainly spoken in the eastern districts of the Himalayan natural division. 99·5 per cent of the State's Kumauni speakers have been returned from three districts, viz., Pithoragarh, Almora and Naini Tal. It is the mother-tongue of 96·3 per cent of the population of Almora district and 92·8 per cent of Pithoragarh district. Some people in the Sub-Himalayan districts and in Meerut, Mathura and Lucknow have also returned their mother-tongue as Kumauni. They are obviously persons who have migrated temporarily or otherwise from the three districts mentioned above.

MAP NO. 126


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF THREE NUMERICALLY STRONGEST LANGUAGES IN THE STATE, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
N. ZONE
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
E. ZONE
MADHYA PRADESH
Each Dot represents 20,000 Persons
• Hindi
• Urdu
• Kumauni

MAP No. 127

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE, 1961

Purpose

This map exhibits the proportion of population speaking Hindi, either as mother-tongue or as subsidiary language, in the districts of the State.

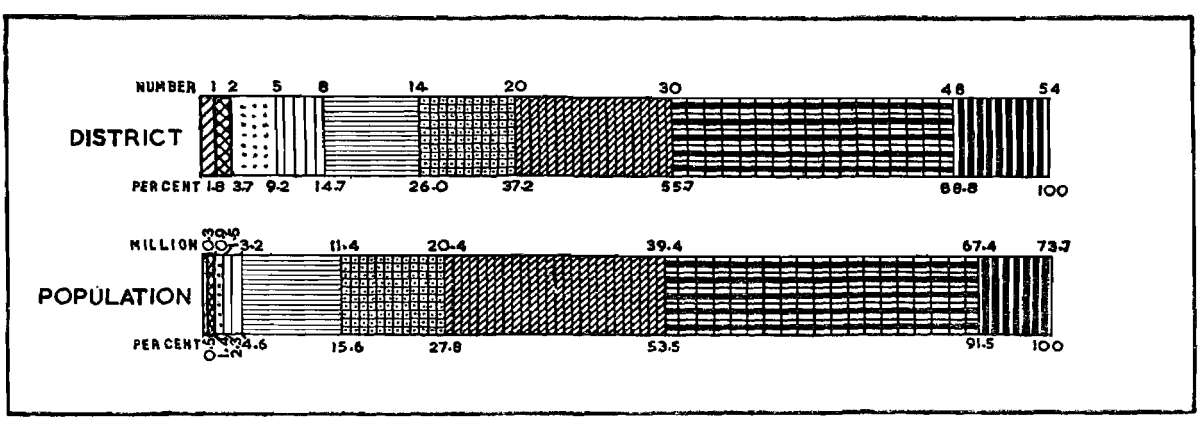
Method

The percentage of population speaking Hindi as the first or the subsidiary language to total population has been calculated for each district. The districts have then been grouped into two—in which the proportion of Hindi-speakers as mother-tongue exceeds that of the speakers of the language as secondary and vice versa. The districts of both the groups are hatched in two different colours according to their respective ranges.

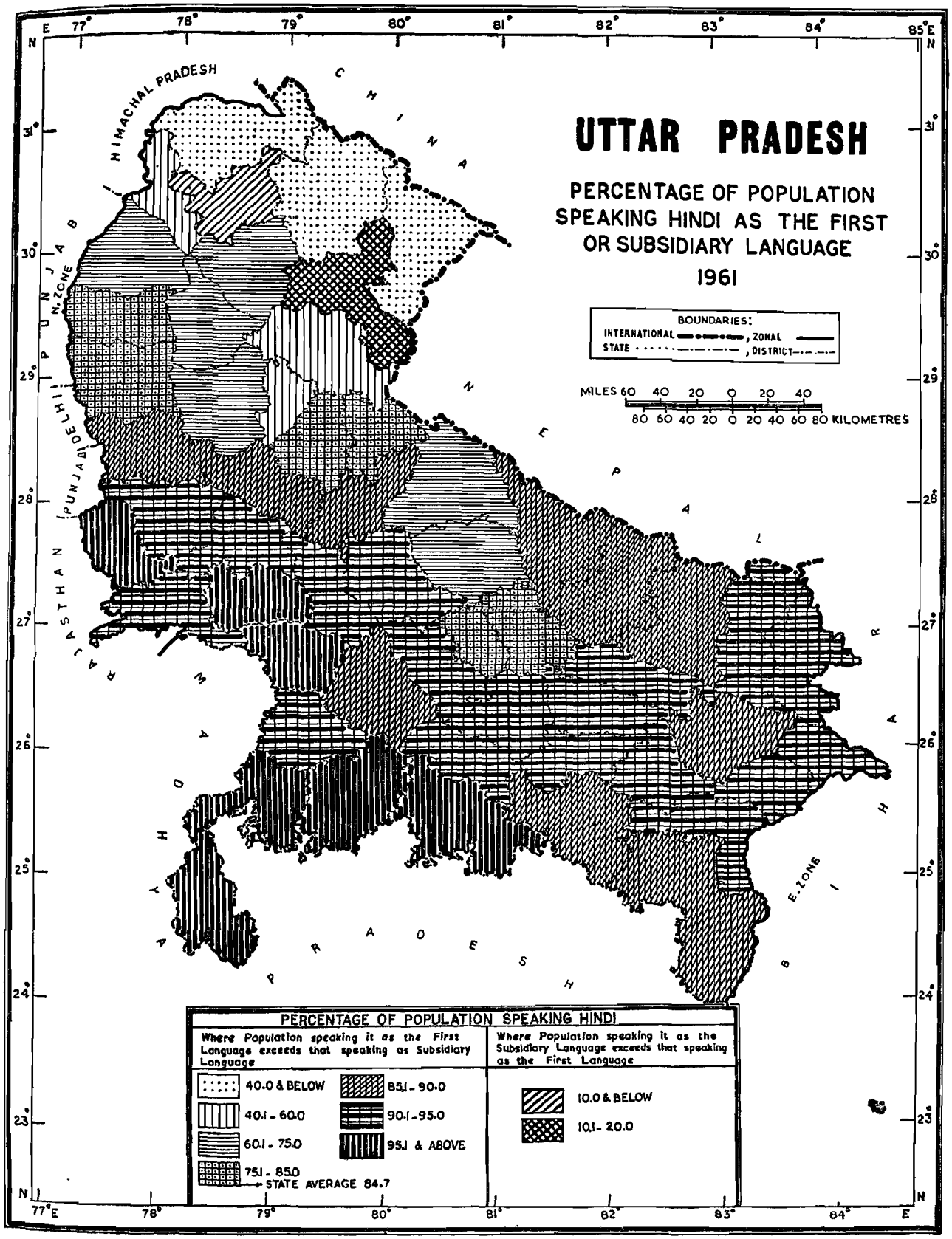
Salient Features

Hindi is the mother-tongue of 84·7 per cent population of the State, and another 8·5 per cent speak it as their secondary language. Thus 93·2 per cent of the State's population is Hindi knowing. In the Himalayan districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Almora, the State language is the mother-tongue of less than one-fifth of the population thereof. In Almora only 1·3 per cent of the population returned Hindi as monther-tongue. In these districts Kumauni and Garhwali take the place of Hindi. Other districts of the Himalayan natural division, northern districts of the West Plain and districts Sitapur, Lucknow and Bara Banki of the Central Plain also have lesser proportions of Hindi speakers than the State average, owing mostly to the large population of Urdu speakers. The largest proportions of Hindi speakers (as the first language) are recorded in the south-western districts from Mathura to Banda, except Agra, where percentages are over 94·5 with Mainpuri (97·2 per cent) at the top.

Hindi as secondary language is important only in two districts, viz., Tehri Garhwal and Almora, where 4·4 per cent and 19·8 per cent of the population returned it as their secondary language. In Naini Tal (13·5 per cent) and Dehra Dun (9·5 per cent) districts also, where large number of migrants from outside the State have settled, considerable proportions of populations use Hindi as secondary language. Its percentage does not exceed 2·3 (Lucknow) in any other district.



MAP NO. 127


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI AS THE FIRST OR SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION SPEAKING HINDI
Where Population speaking it as the First Language exceeds that speaking as Subsidiary Language
40.0 & BELOW
40.1 - 60.0
60.1 - 75.0
75.1 - 85.0
85.1 - 90.0
90.1 - 95.0
95.1 & ABOVE
STATE AVERAGE 84.7
Where Population speaking it as the Subsidiary Language exceeds that speaking as the First Language
10.0 & BELOW
10.1 - 20.0

MAP No. 128

LITERACY, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the percentage of literates to the total population of each tahsil of the State in 1961.

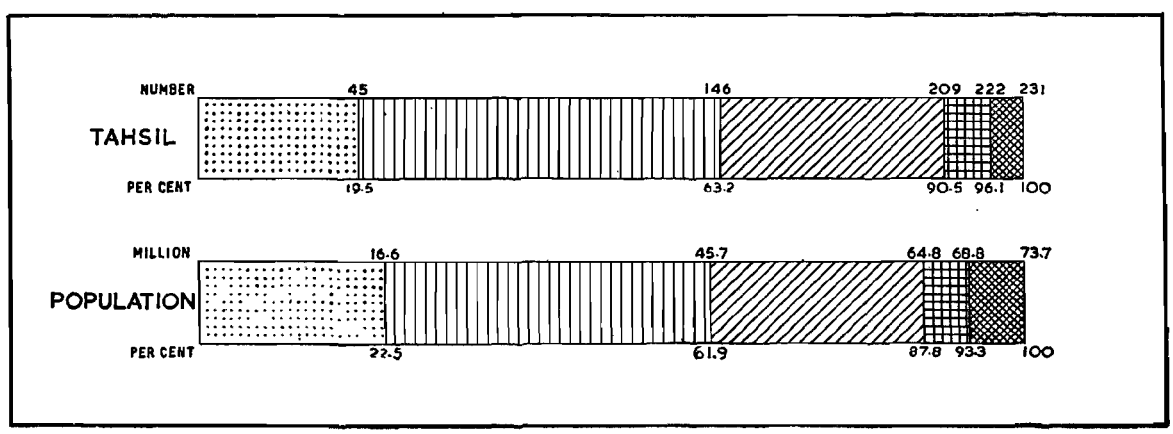
Method

Tahsils have been graded into five ranges, three above and two below the State average, on the basis of the percentage of literates in the total population thereof. They have been hatched for their respective ranges. Children below 5 years of age have been treated as illiterate, but they have not been excluded from total population in calculating the percentage literacy.

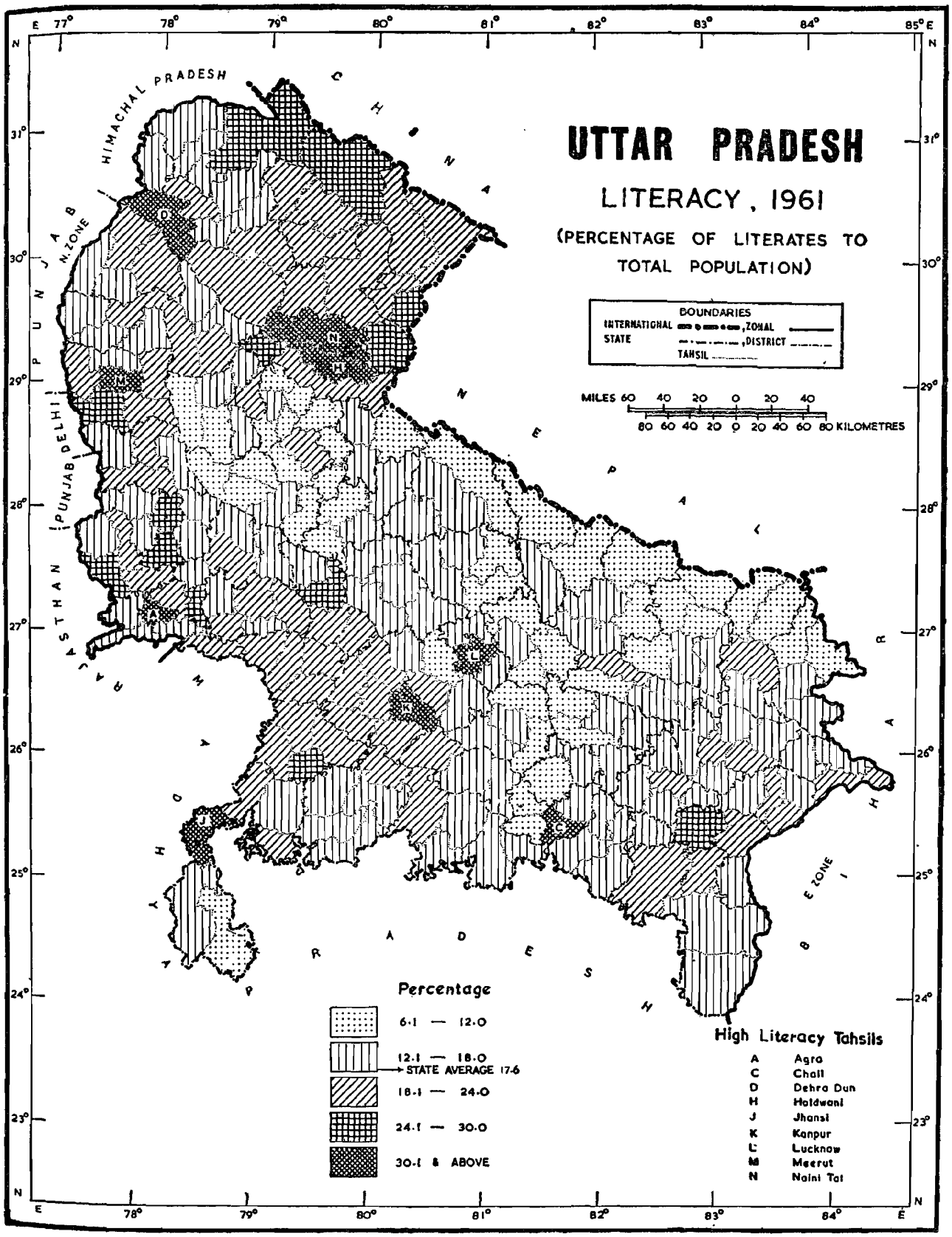
Salient Features

The literacy rate at the State level is 17·6 per cent. Only 9 tahsils out of 231 have literacy rates over 30 per cent. They are Dehra Dun (43), Kanpur (42), Lucknow (38), Naini Tal (37), Chail (36) (district Allahabad), Agra (33), Haldwani (33) (district Naini Tal), Meerut (32) and Jhansi (32). There are 13 tahsils in the range of 24·1-30·0 per cent. They are in the Himalayan Hills and the West Plain, except for two, Varanasi (28) in the East Plain and Orai (28) in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Barring the tahsils of the Himalayan natural division, the high literacy rate (above 24 per cent) in all other tahsils of the State is due to large urban areas.

More than 3/4ths of the tahsils of the Himalayan natural division and about 3/5ths of the *Doab* are above the State average in literacy. Outside these two blocks, there are 36 higher-than-average literacy tahsils, majority of which have district headquarters towns. Overlooking a few exceptions, two regions are marked for low literacy, viz., (i) the northern part of the plain beyond the Ganga river and (ii) the greater part of the Hills and Plateau, particularly the southern portion thereof. Tahsils Gunnaur and Sahaswan of Budaun and Nighasan of Kheri district, each with about 7 per cent literacy rate, are the lowest in the State. Almost all the *Tarai* tahsils east of Moradabad district have very small proportion of literates.



MAP NO. 128


UTTAR PRADESH
LITERACY, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES TO TOTAL POPULATION)
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
6·1 — 12·0
12·1 — 18·0
STATE AVERAGE 17·6
18·1 — 24·0
24·1 — 30·0
30·1 & ABOVE
High Literacy Tahsils
A Agra
C Chail
D Dehra Dun
H Haldwani
J Jhansi
K Kanpur
L Lucknow
M Meerut
N Naini Tal

MAP No. 129

MALE LITERACY, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the degree of male literacy in different tahsils of the State in 1961.

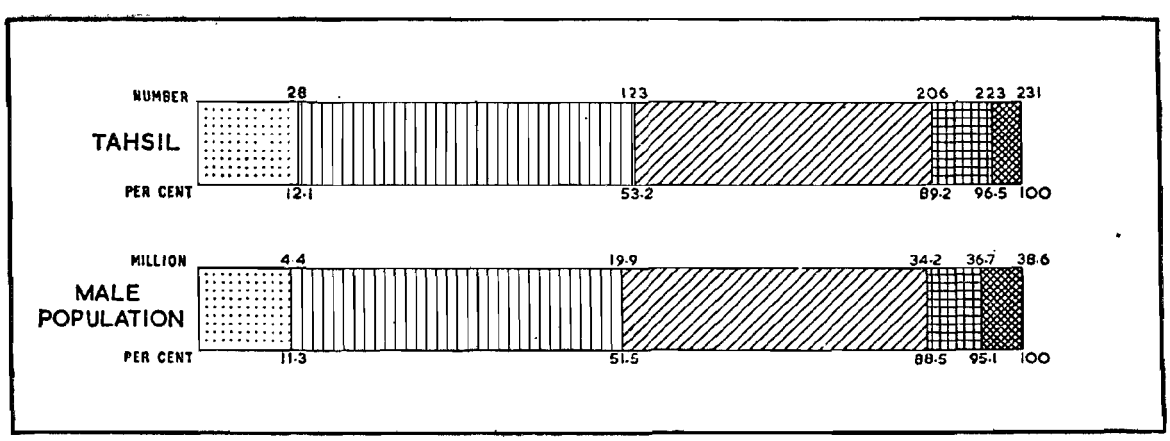
Method

The method is the same as for Map No. 128.

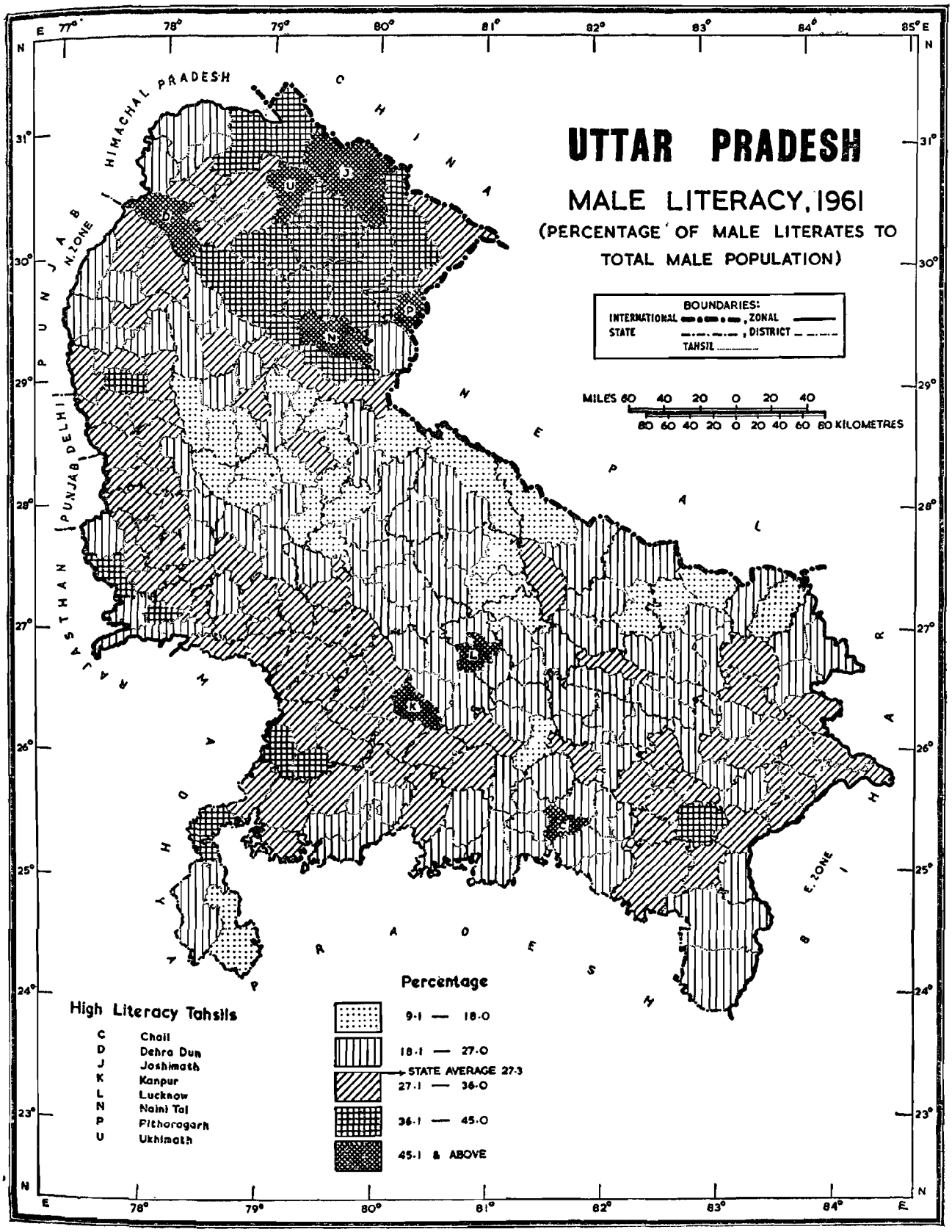
Salient Features

In 1961, the male population of the State is 38·6 million of which only 10·5 million or 27·3 per cent are literate.

The Himalayan natural division leads in male literacy also and except for tahsils Chakrata (Dehra Dun), Puraula and Rajgarhi (Uttar Kashi) and Champawat (Almora), all tahsils are above the State average. Next in order comes the *Doab* region. In tahsils Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Kanpur more than half of the males are literate. Nearly half of the tahsils of the Hills and Plateau and the East Plain have a literacy rate among males higher than that of the State. Most of the tahsils of the Rohilkhand Division and some of those in the *Tarai* are at the very bottom.



MAP NO. 129


UTTAR PRADESH
MALE LITERACY, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
High Literacy Tahsils
C Chail
D Dehra Dun
J Joshimath
K Kanpur
L Lucknow
N Naini Tal
P Pithoragarh
U Ukhimath
Percentage
9·1 — 18·0
18·1 — 27·0
STATE AVERAGE 27·3
27·1 — 36·0
36·1 — 45·0
45·1 & ABOVE

MAP No. 130

FEMALE LITERACY, 1961

Purpose

This map exhibits the degree of female literacy in different tahsils of the State in 1961.

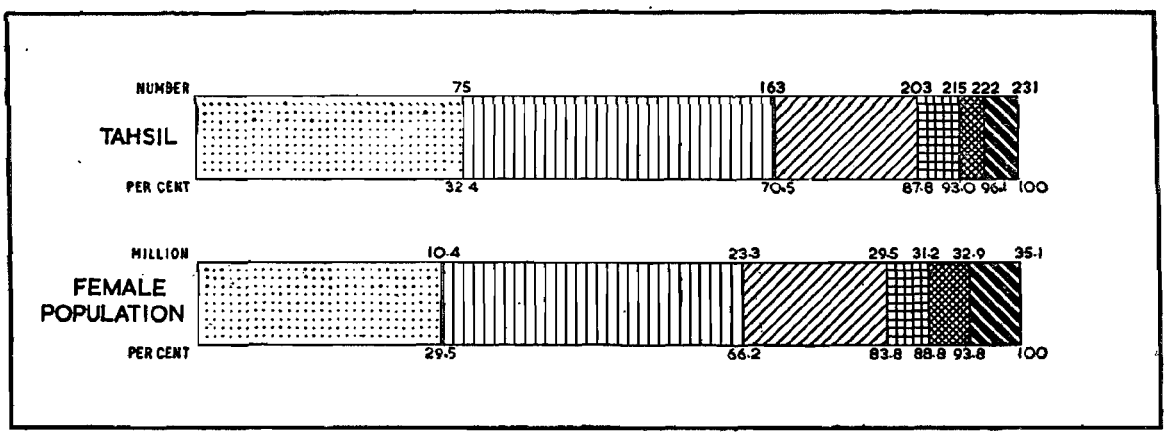
Method

It has been prepared according to the same technique as the preceding two maps.

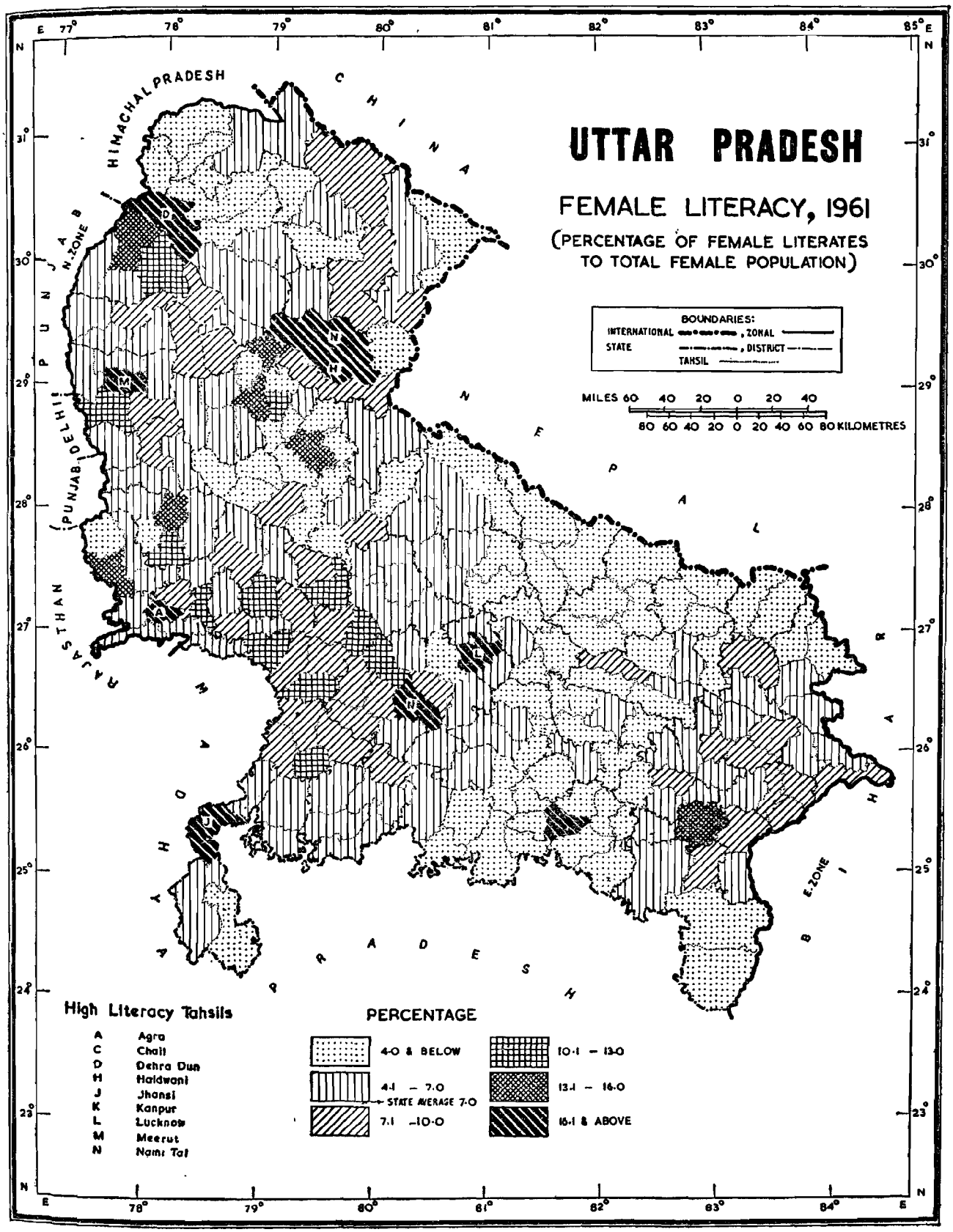
Salient Features

In 1961 out of about 35·1 million females in the whole State, only 2·5 million or 7·0 per cent are literate.

The nine tahsils which are topmost in general literacy are so in female literacy also. The highest percentage of female literacy is in tahsil Dehra Dun (31·2) followed by Kanpur (30·3), Lucknow (27·3), Chail (23·1), Agra (21·1), Haldwani and Meerut (20·2 each), Jhansi (17·8) and Naini Tal (17·0). It is noteworthy that all the above tahsils, excepting Naini Tal and Haldwani have large urban areas. There are only 7 tahsils in the range of 13·1-16·0 per cent. Of these, all except Kashipur (Naini Tal) have a city each. There are 68 tahsils having higher proportions of female literates than the State average. Almost half of them are in the West Plain. Of the remaining ones, 11 lie in the East Plain, 9 in the Central Plain, 8 in the Himalayan Hills and 7 in the Hills and Plateau. Nearly one-third of the tahsils in the State have very low level of female literacy (below 4 per cent). Although scattered throughout the State, they are mostly concentrated in the *Tarai*, particularly east of Moradabad, and in districts from Bara Banki and Faizabad to Banda and Allahabad in the middle of the State.



MAP NO. 130


UTTAR PRADESH
FEMALE LITERACY, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB, DELHI (PUNJAB N.ZONE B)
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR E.ZONE
NEPAL
CHINA
High Literacy Tahsils
A Agra
C Chail
D Dehra Dun
H Haldwani
J Jhansi
K Kanpur
L Lucknow
M Meerut
N Nami Tal
PERCENTAGE
4·0 & BELOW
4·1 – 7·0
STATE AVERAGE 7·0
7·1 –10·0
10·1 – 13·0
13·1 – 16·0
16·1 & ABOVE

MAP No. 131

MALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

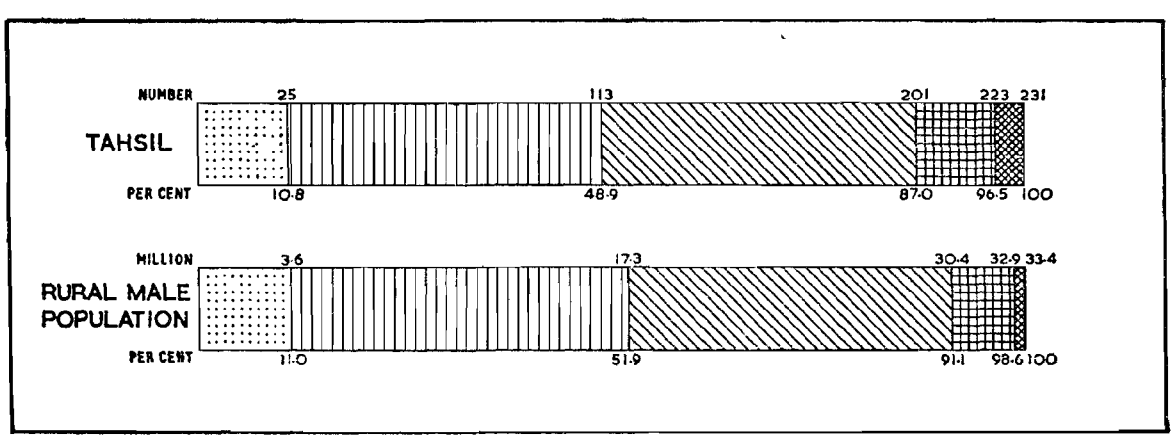
This map depicts the level of male literacy in rural areas of each tahsil of the State.

Method

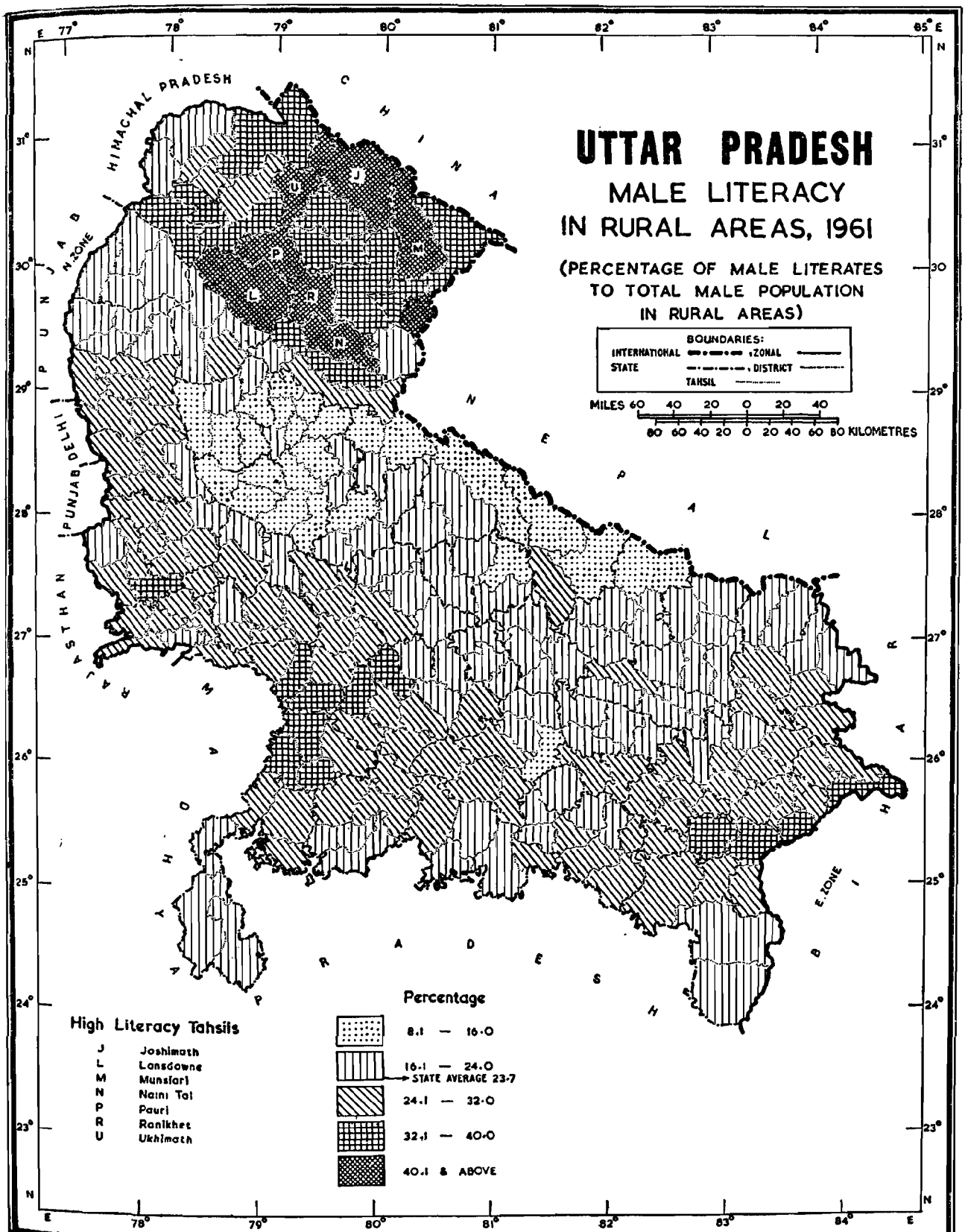
It has been prepared on the same lines as Map No. 128.

Salient Features

In the rural areas of the State, out of 33·40 million males 7·93 million (23·7 per cent) are literate. The Himalayan Hills natural division forms a compact zone of highest literacy. Except in tahsils Chakrata (Dehra Dun), Puraula (Uttar Kashi) and Champawat (Almora) all tahsils of this division are not only above the State average but all the 8 tahsils which have the highest literacy in the State form a circular cluster in this division. They are, in descending order, Naini Tal (51·4 per cent), Pithoragarh (49·6 per cent), Joshimath (47·9 per cent), Ukhi Math (47·2 per cent), Munsiari (42·6 per cent), Lansdowne (41·2 per cent), Pauri (41·0 per cent) and Ranikhet (40·1 per cent). The rural areas in the remaining parts of the State nowhere exceed 40·0 per cent. Tahsils lying in the range 32·1-40·0 per cent are Sadabad of district Mathura, Bharthana and Auraiya of district Etawah, Derapur and Bilhaur of district Kanpur, Jalaun, Konch and Orai of district Jalaun, Varanasi and Chandauli of district Varanasi, Zamania of district Ghazipur and Ballia of district Ballia. The rural areas of the Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* are mostly above average. Rohilkhand Division and the submontane districts stretching from Pilibhit to Deoria in the north form a belt of lowest literacy in the State.



MAP NO. 131


UTTAR PRADESH
MALE LITERACY
IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
W. BENGAL
E. ZONE
PRADESH
MADHYA
High Literacy Tahsils
J Joshimath
L Lansdowne
M Munsiari
N Naini Tal
P Pauri
R Ranikhet
U Ukhimath
Percentage
8.1 — 16.0
16.1 — 24.0
STATE AVERAGE 23.7
24.1 — 32.0
32.1 — 40.0
40.1 & ABOVE

MAP No. 132

MALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

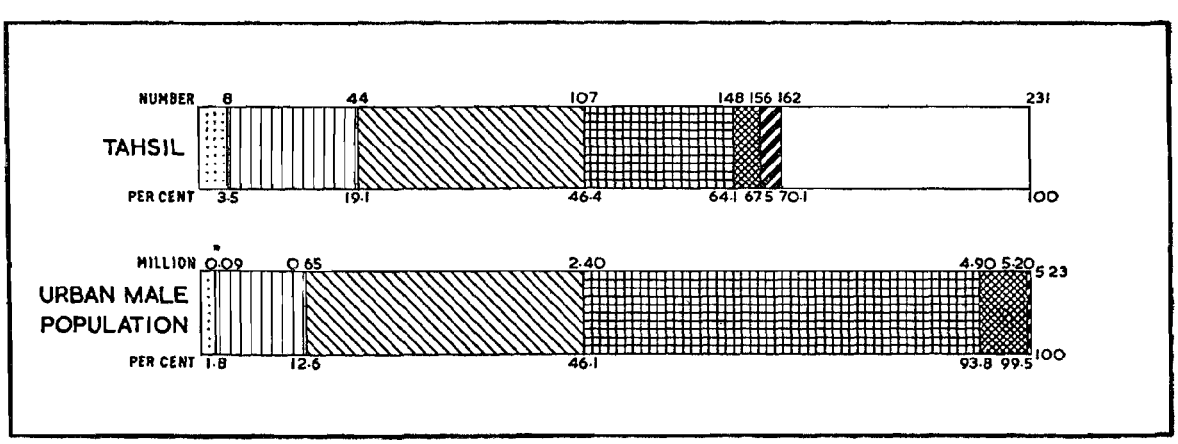
This map depicts the level of male literacy in the urban areas of each tahsil of the State.

Method

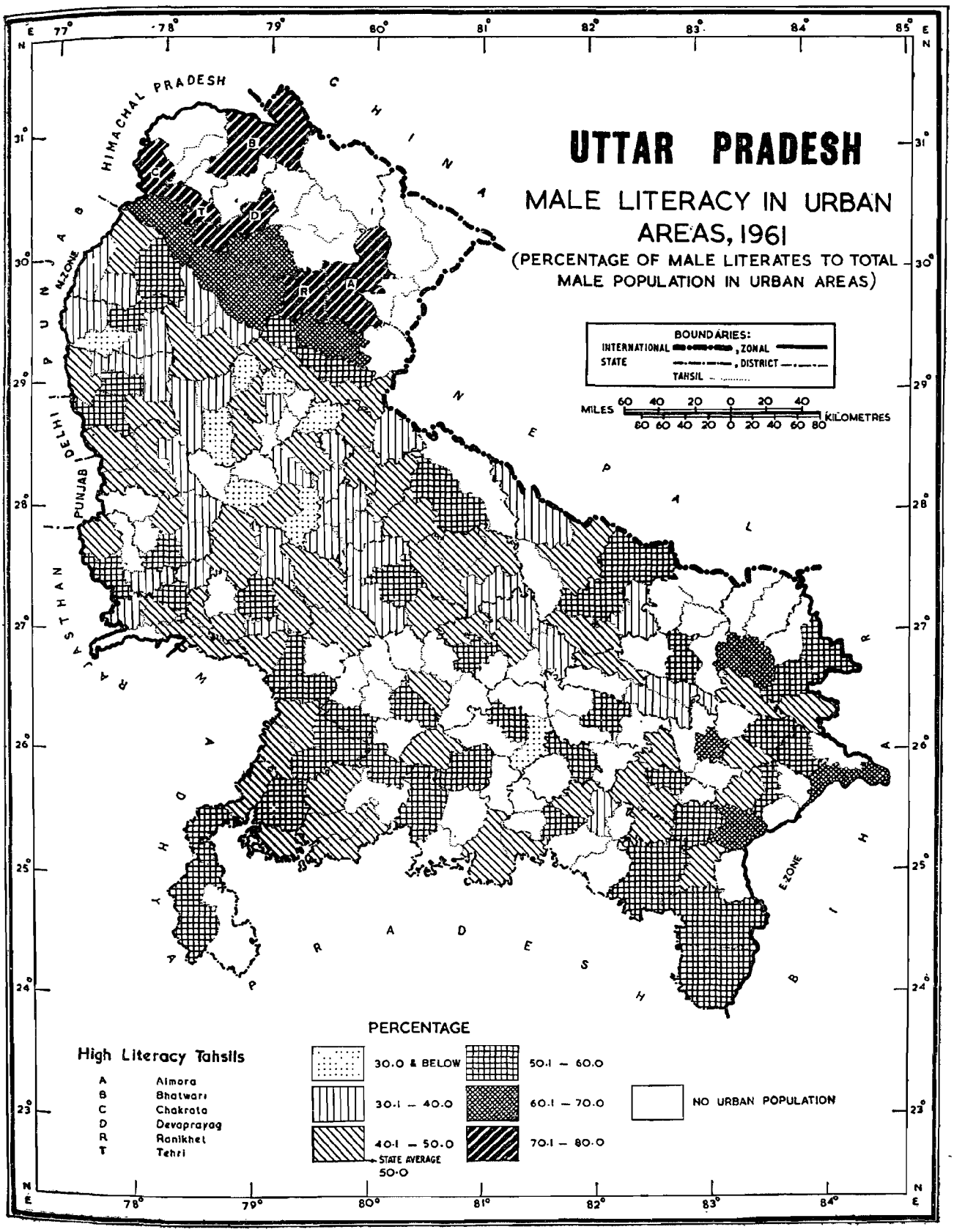
The mode of preparation is the same as adopted for Map No. 128.

Salient Features

Out of the total male population of 5·23 million in the urban areas of the State, 2·61 million (50·0 per cent) are literate. The literacy rate in urban areas is thus more than double of what it is in the rural areas. Out of 231 tahsils 69 are without urban areas. Among the remaining 162 tahsils having urban areas, only 55 have a higher rate of male literacy than the State. All tahsils of the Himalayan natural division possessing urban areas are above average. All the six tahsils in the literacy range of 70-80 per cent and four tahsils out of the eight in the range of 60-70 per cent in the whole State are concentrated in this natural division. The remaining four tahsils in the range 60-70 per cent lie in the easternmost part of the State. They are Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Chandauli (Varanasi) and Ballia. It is interesting to note that while the West Plain has about 46 per cent (total 75) of the State's urban tahsils, there are only 20 per cent of higher-than-average-literacy tahsils (11) in it. Eight tahsils, viz., Budhana (Muzaffarnagar), Thakurdwara and Sambhal (Moradabad), Suar (Rampur), Baheri (Bareilly), Dataganj and Sahaswan (Budaun) and Salon (Rae Bareli) are the lowest in rank. In urban literacy also, Rohilkhand Division is at the bottom.



MAP NO. 132


UTTAR PRADESH
MALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE LITERATES TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL
STATE , DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
KILOMETRES 60 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
WZONE
EZONE
PERCENTAGE
30.0 & BELOW
30.1 – 40.0
40.1 – 50.0
STATE AVERAGE 50.0
50.1 – 60.0
60.1 – 70.0
70.1 – 80.0
NO URBAN POPULATION
High Literacy Tahsils
A Almora
B Bhatwari
C Chakrata
D Devaprayag
R Ranikhet
T Tehri

MAP No. 133

FEMALE LITERACY IN RURAL AREAS, 1961

Purpose

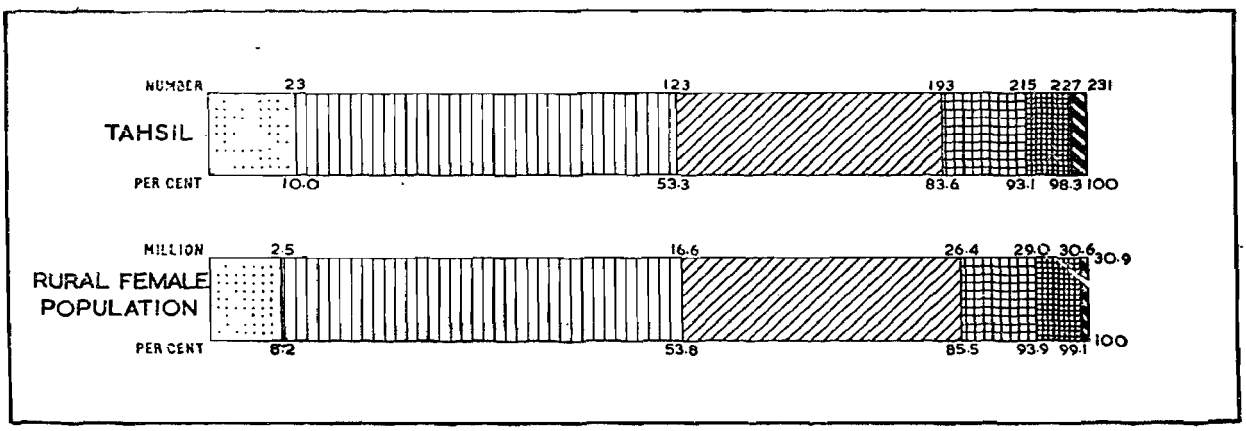
This map depicts the degree of female literacy in the rural areas of different tahsils of the State.

Method

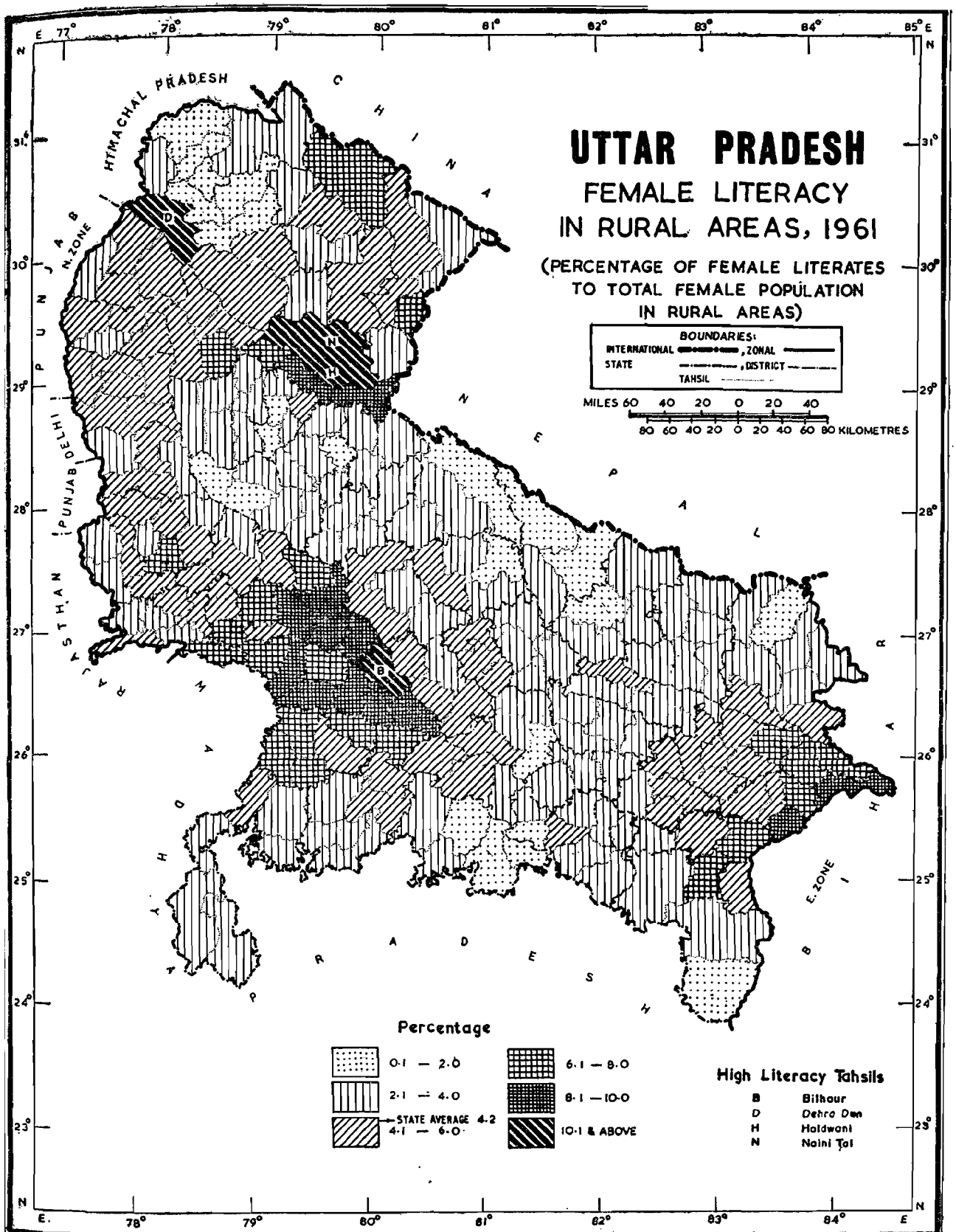
The mode of preparation is the same as of Map No. 128.

Salient Features

The percentage of female literacy in the rural areas of the State is 4·2 only. The highest female literacy is in tahsil Dehra Dun (14·0 per cent) and lowest in tahsil Rampur (0·75 per cent). Only 4 tahsils Dehra Dun, Haldwani (Naini Tal), Naini Tal and Bilhaur (Kanpur) have literacy between 10·1-14·0 per cent. Three of them are in the Himalayan Hills natural division. High literacy tahsils are mainly clustered in three regions: (i) Himalayan Hills, (ii) the south-west comprising districts Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun and (iii) the extreme east from tahsil Chunar (Mirzapur) to tahsils Ghosi (Azamgarh) and Bansdih (Ballia). A vast zone comprising Rohilkhand Division of the West Plain, the sub-montane area in the north, most of the Central Plain and the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau lags behind in female literacy pulling down the average of the State.



MAP NO. 133


UTTAR PRADESH
FEMALE LITERACY
IN RURAL AREAS, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN RURAL AREAS)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL
STATE , DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Percentage
0·1 — 2·0
2·1 — 4·0
STATE AVERAGE 4·2
4·1 — 6·0
6·1 — 8·0
8·1 — 10·0
10·1 & ABOVE
High Literacy Tahsils
B Bilhaur
D Dehra Dun
H Haldwani
N Naini Tal

MAP No. 134

FEMALE LITERACY IN URBAN AREAS, 1961

Purpose

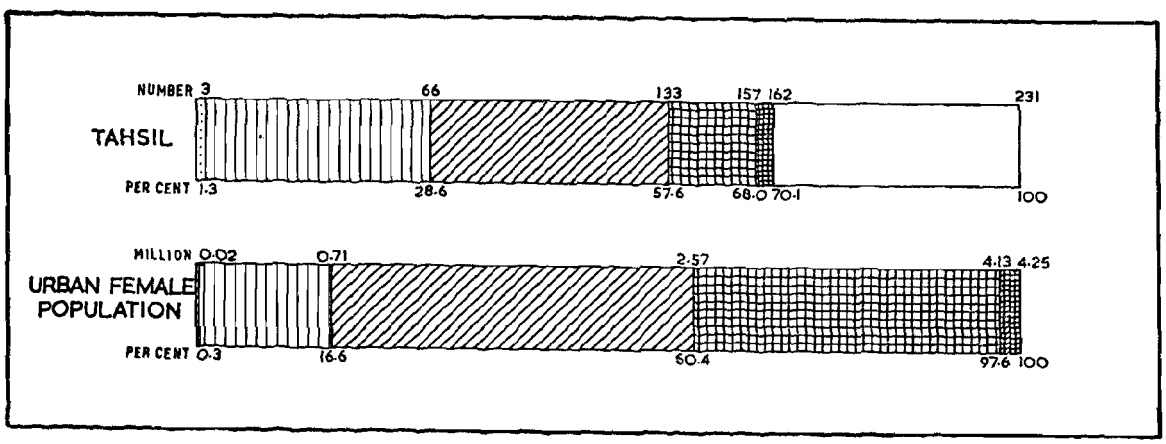
This map is intended to show the degree of female literacy in the urban areas of different tahsils in the State.

Method

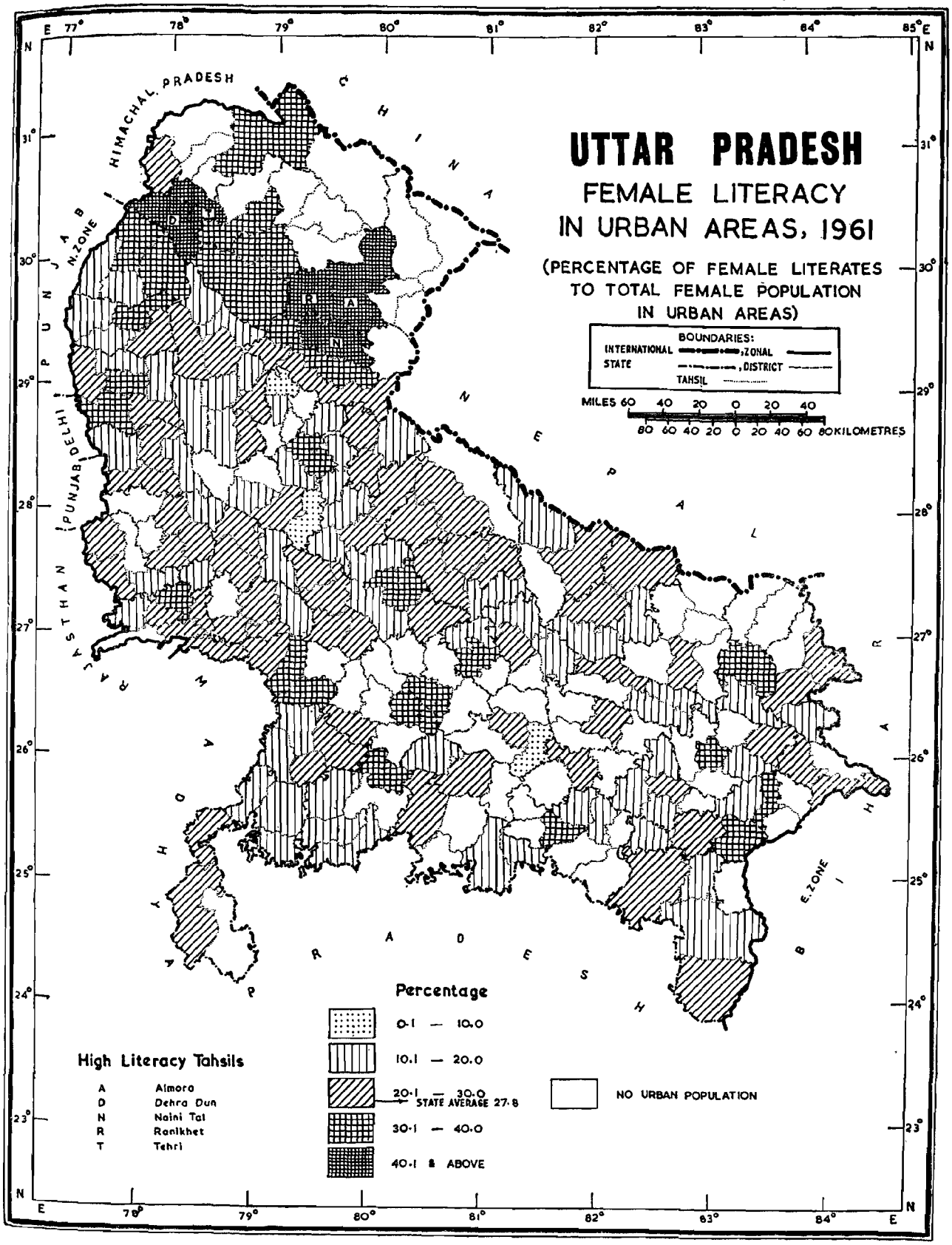
The method of preparation is the same as for Map No. 128. There are 69 tahsils which have no urban areas. They have, therefore, been left blank.

Salient Features

The urban areas of the State have a female literacy rate of 27·8 per cent, nearly 7 times that of rural areas. Five tahsils Almora, Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Ranikhet and Tehri, all in the Himalayan Hills natural division, have literacy rates above 40 per cent. Of these Almora (60 per cent) is on top followed by Tehri (53), Naini Tal (50), Dehra Dun (47) and Ranikhet (42). There are 24 tahsils in the range 30·1-40·0 per cent, above the State average. They are Bhatwari (Uttar Kashi), Devaprayag (Tehri Garhwal), Pauri and Lansdowne (Garhwal), Haldwani (Naini Tal), Bareilly, Saharanpur, Roorkee (Saharanpur), Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghaziabad (Meerut), Etmadpur (Agra), Bharthana and Auraiya (Etawah), Kanpur, Chail (Allahabad), Hamirpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Chandauli (Varanasi). Thus female literacy is high in the extreme west and east with stray tahsils in the centre. The lowest literacy rate of below 10·0 per cent is to be found in tahsils Dataganj (Budaun) 3 per cent, Suar (Rampur) 5 per cent, and Salon (Rae Bareli) 8 per cent, of which the first two belong to Rohilkhand Division.



MAP NO. 134


UTTAR PRADESH
FEMALE LITERACY
IN URBAN AREAS, 1961
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE LITERATES TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
W. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
0·1 — 10·0
10·1 — 20·0
20·1 — 30·0
STATE AVERAGE 27·8
30·1 — 40·0
40·1 & ABOVE
NO URBAN POPULATION
High Literacy Tahsils
A Almora
D Dehra Dun
N Naini Tal
R Ranikhet
T Tehri

MAP No. 135

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the proportion of children attending primary classes in the age-group 5-14 in the districts of the State.

Method

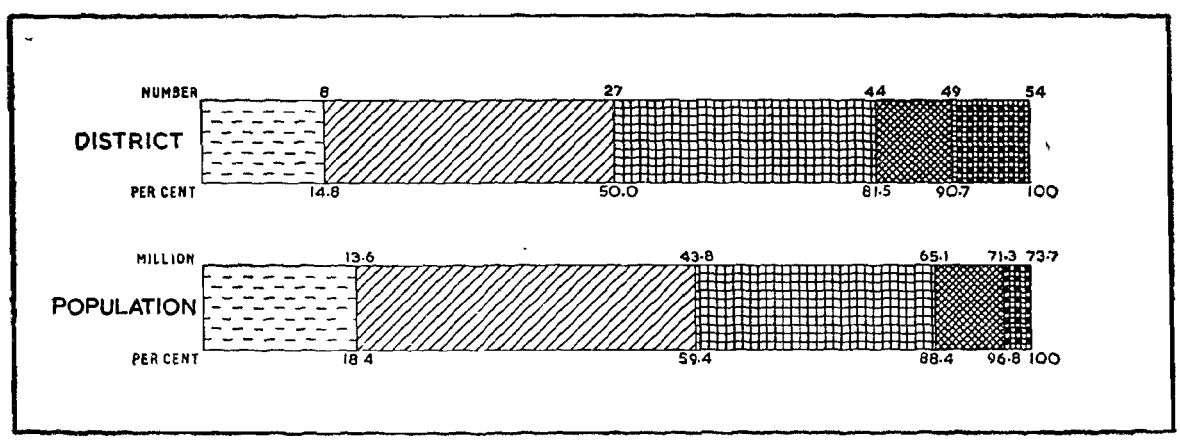
The percentage figures of children studying in primary classes (Class I-V) to total children, in the age-group 5-14, have been worked out for all districts. They have been classified into 5 groups and hatched accordingly.

Salient Features

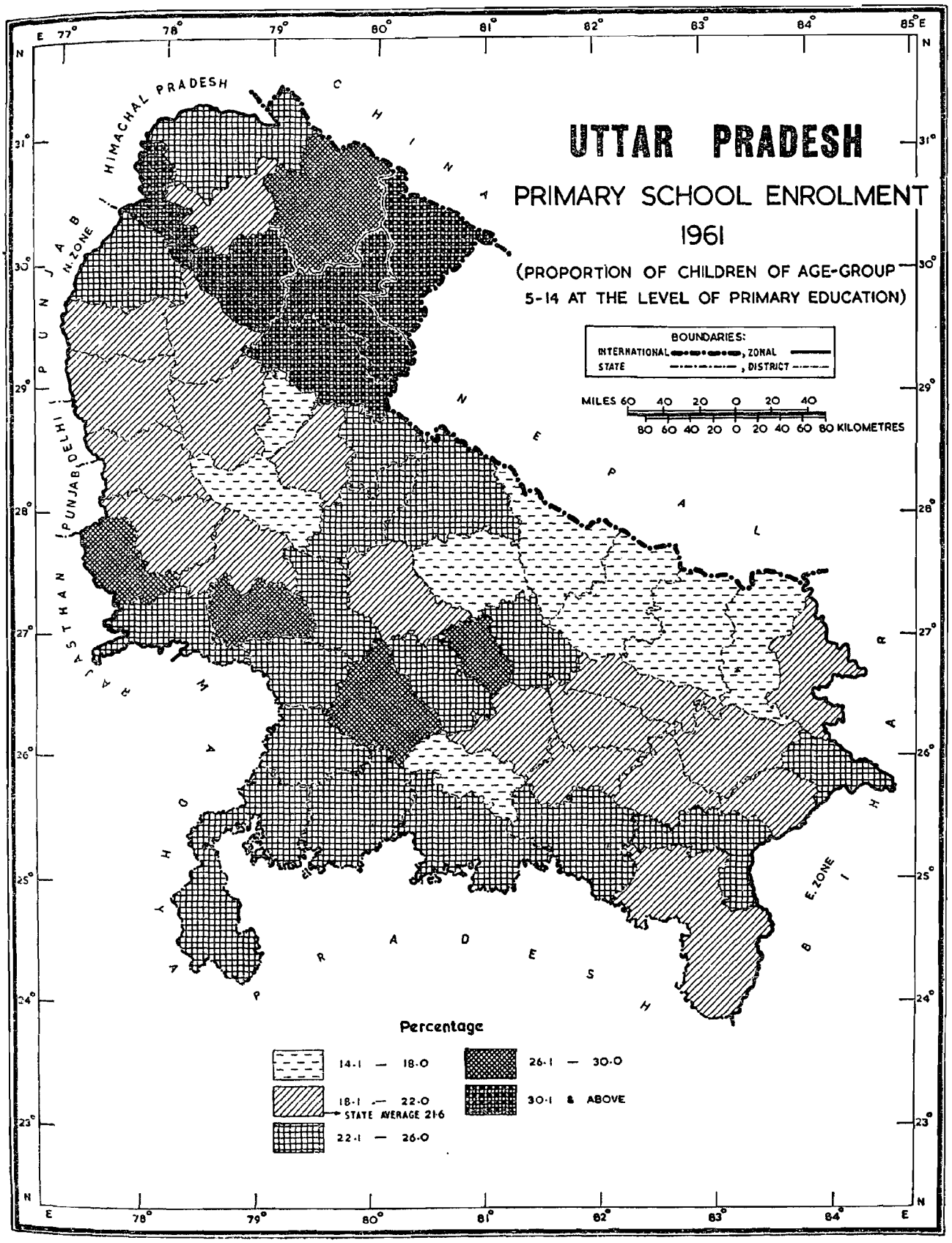
Out of 18·9 million children in the age-group 5-14 about 4·1 million or 21·6 per cent are studying at the primary level of education. 27 districts are above the State average and as many below it. Naini Tal (35·8) has the highest percentage and Rampur (14·4) the lowest. Generally speaking, districts in the Himalayan division in the north and the Hills and Plateau in the south have displayed high percentages.

Enrolment is low in the eastern *Tarai* districts as also in districts Budaun, Sitapur and Fatehpur.

Source : (i) School enrolment data—Directorate of Education, Uttar Pradesh
(ii) Total number of Children—1961 Census Tables



MAP NO. 135


UTTAR PRADESH
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT
1961
(PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
14·1 — 18·0
18·1 — 22·0
STATE AVERAGE 21·6
22·1 — 26·0
26·1 — 30·0
30·1 & ABOVE

MAP No. 136

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the proportion of boys attending primary classes of education to the total boys of age-group 5-14 in the districts of the State.

Method

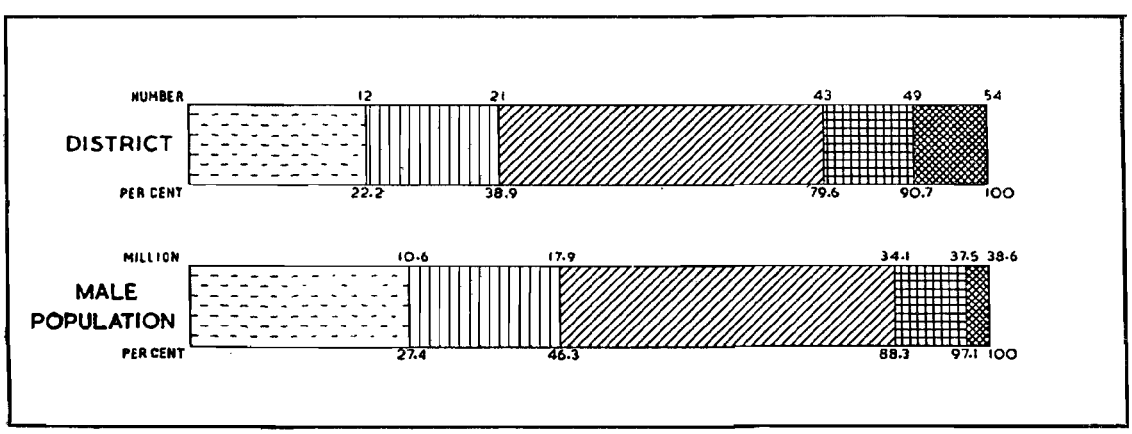
The method of preparation is the same as of the preceding map.

Salient Features

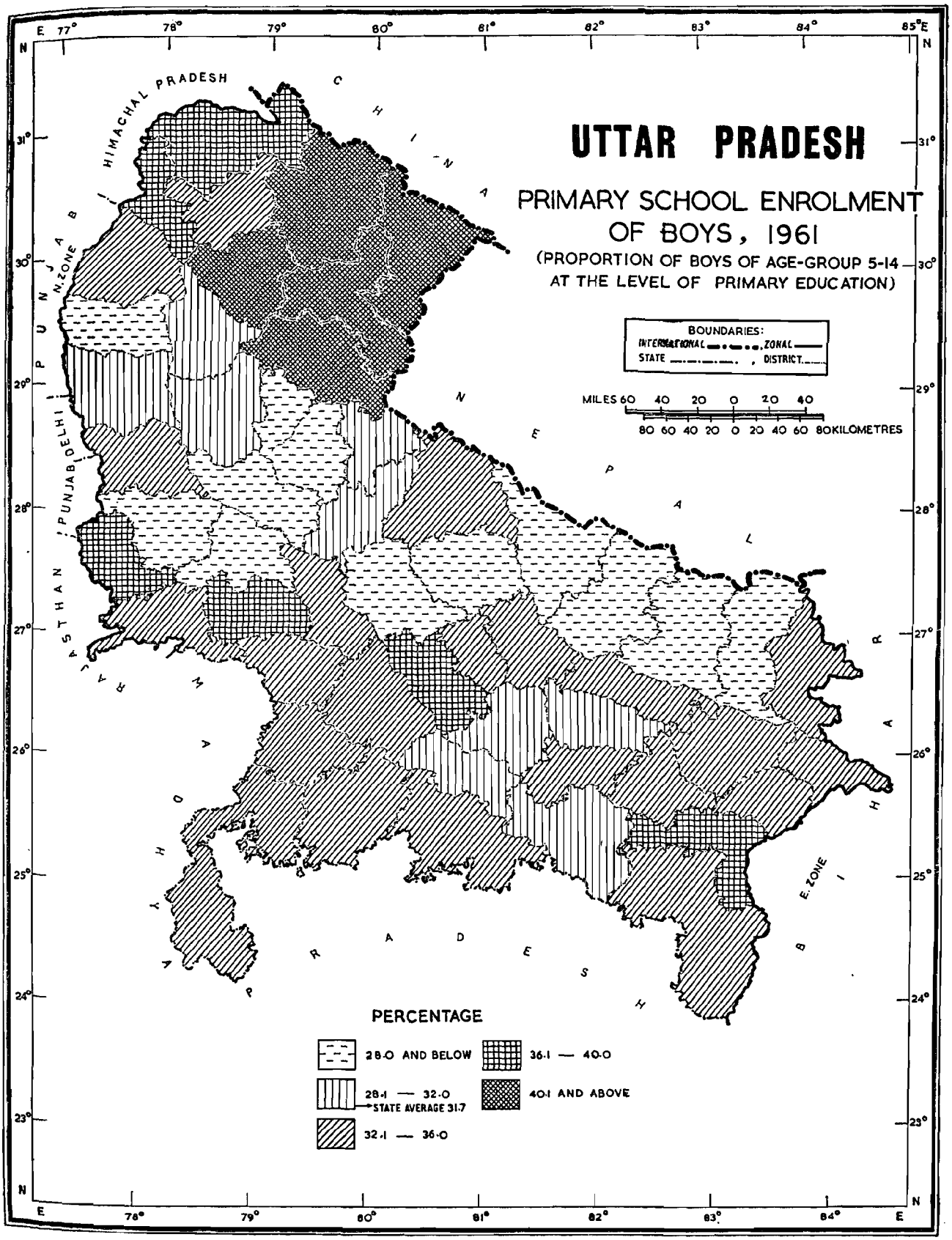
Of the 10·1 million boys in the age-group 5-14 in the State, 3·2 million or 31·7 per cent are enrolled in the primary classes (I to V). Even though primary education is free, not all the boys attend primary classes.

Enrolment is above the State average (31·7) in 34 districts and below it in 20. All the 8 districts in the northern Himalayan division, and all the five districts of the Hills and Plateau are in the first category. There are 17 above-the-average districts in the southern part of the plain. The remaining 4 are Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Kheri and Deoria. 17 of the 20 below-the-average districts, from Muzaffarnagar and Aligarh in the west to Gorakhpur in the east, are more or less contiguous. Fatehpur, Rae Bareli and Sultanpur form another contiguous area in the Central Plain.

Source : (i) Enrolment in primary classes—Directorate of Education, Uttar Pradesh
(ii) Total number of boys—1961 Census Tables



MAP NO. 136


UTTAR PRADESH
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF BOYS, 1961
(PROPORTION OF BOYS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80KILOMETRES
PERCENTAGE
28·0 AND BELOW
28·1 — 32·0
STATE AVERAGE 31·7
32·1 — 36·0
36·1 — 40·0
40·1 AND ABOVE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
E 77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
85°E
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
N
E

MAP No. 137

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the proportion of girls attending primary classes of education to the total girls of age-group 5-14 in districts of the State.

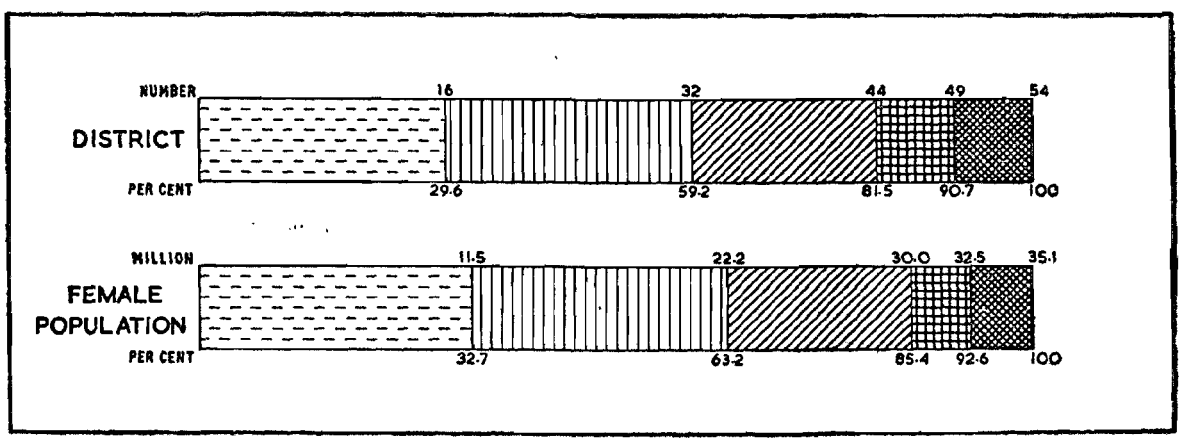
Method

Percentage of girls of age-group 5-14 attending primary classes has been worked out for all districts which have been classified into five ranges and depicted by choropleth technique in the map.

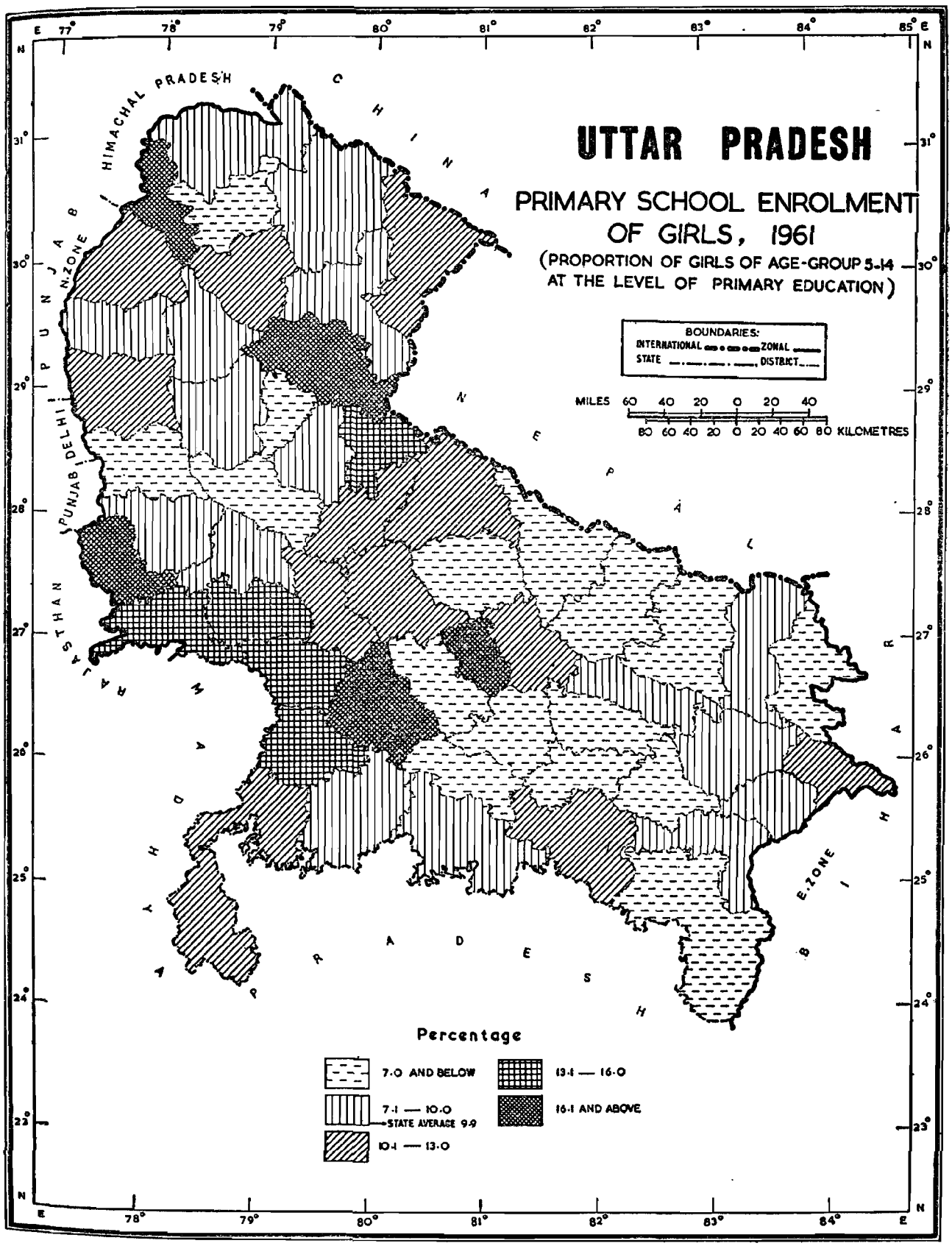
Salient Features

Of the 8·8 million girls in the age-group 5-14, only 0·9 million or 9·9 per cent are attending primary classes in the State. Female education has lagged far behind that of boys. As many as 31 districts are below the State average, Tehri Garhwal being at the bottom (3·7 per cent). 9 of the 10 districts of the East Plain are in this category, the tenth Ballia being the only district above the State average in this plain. The highest enrolment of females in this age-group is in the most urbanized districts of Dehra Dun, Kanpur and Lucknow where it exceeds 20·0 per cent, the highest being 28·5 per cent in Dehra Dun.

Source : (i) Enrolment in primary classes—Directorate of Education, Uttar Pradesh
(ii) Total number of girls—1961 Census Tables



MAP NO. 137


UTTAR PRADESH
PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT OF GIRLS, 1961
(PROPORTION OF GIRLS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 AT THE LEVEL OF PRIMARY EDUCATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
E. ZONE
MADHYA PRADESH
Percentage
7·0 AND BELOW
7·1 — 10·0
STATE AVERAGE 9·9
10·1 — 13·0
13·1 — 16·0
16·1 AND ABOVE

MAP No. 138

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

Purpose

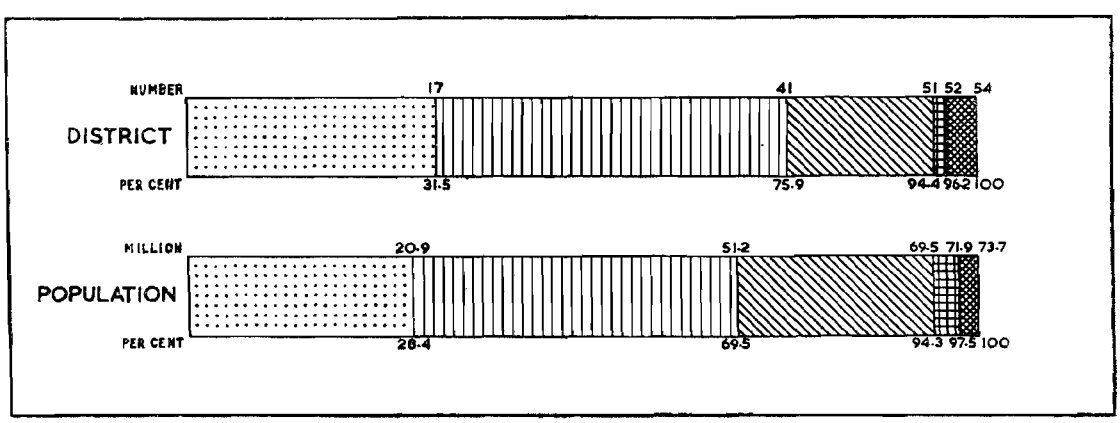
Age-group 15-29 is normally the period for attaining higher education. This map presents the proportion of population of this age-group who have acquired education up to the primary or higher level in each district of the State.

Method

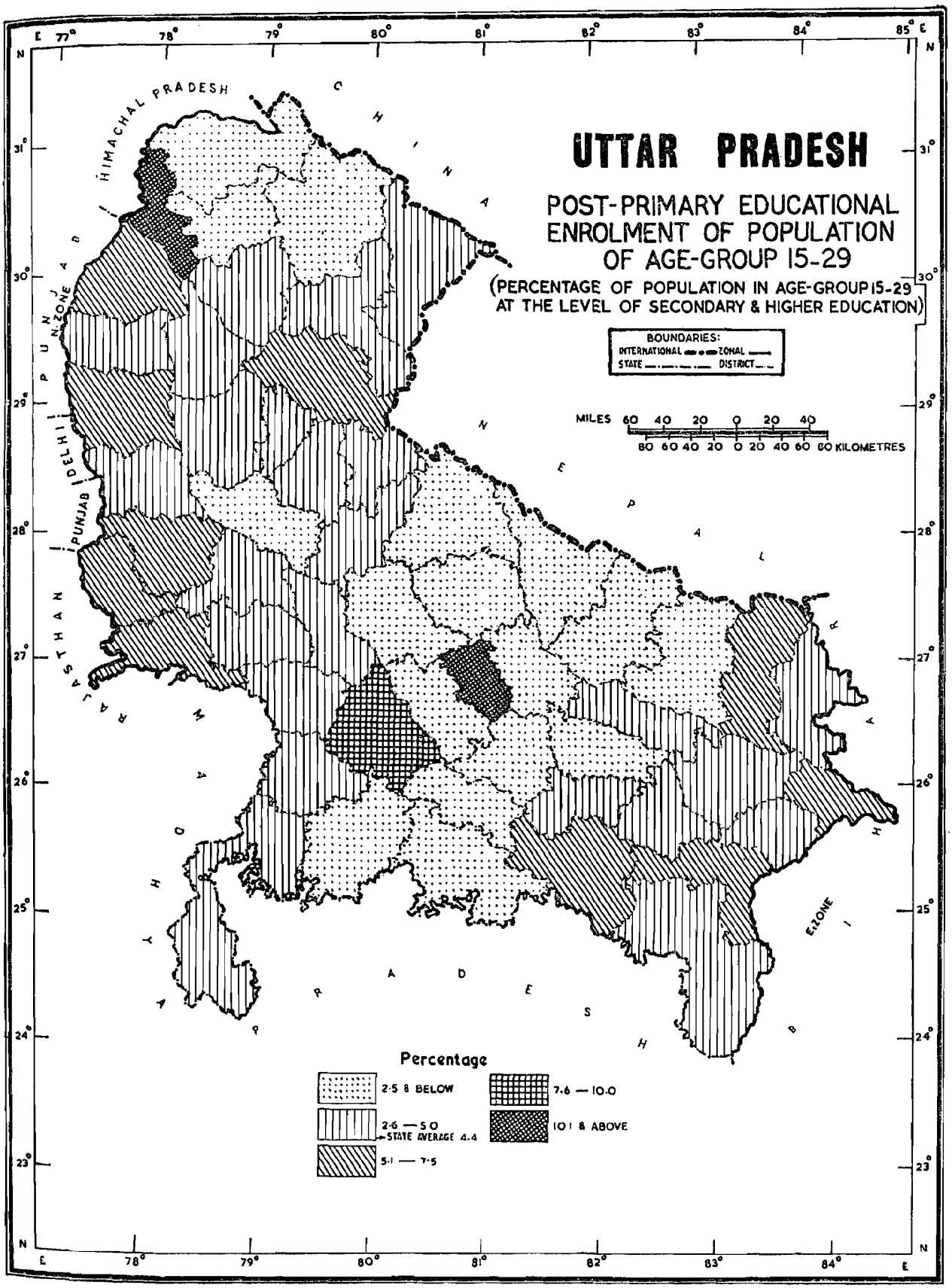
Percentage of population of ages 15-29 with education up to the primary or higher level to the total population of the corresponding age-group has been calculated for each district and the districts hatched according to the choropleth method.

Salient Features

Out of the total population of 17·9 million in the age-group 15-29, 4·4 per cent have passed an examination of primary or higher standard. As the overwhelming majority of population lives in the rural interior where adequate educational facilities are still lacking, the extent of education in the State is quite low. Among districts, Dehra Dun (15·6 per cent) and Lucknow (14·5 per cent), which have more than 2/5th of their population in cities, show percentage figures more than three times the State average and Kanpur (9·2) more than two times. Fourteen other districts have proportions above the State average. Out of them nine including the westernmost districts and Bareilly and Moradabad are located in the West Plain, three, viz, Varanasi, Ballia and Gorakhpur in the East Plain, one, namely, Allahabad in the Central Plain and one, namely, Naini Tal in the Himalayan natural division. Obviously, the western part of the State is ahead in regard to education. In no district, except Budaun (2·0), does the percentage fall below 2·6 there. The eastern districts also come in the same category. The lowest proportion has been recorded in Bahraich (1·4 per cent) district followed by Bara Banki, Uttar Kashi and Rae Bareli.



MAP NO. 138


UTTAR PRADESH
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29
(PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY & HIGHER EDUCATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DELHI
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
W. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
2·5 & BELOW
2·6 — 5·0
STATE AVERAGE 4·4
5·1 — 7·5
7·6 — 10·0
10·1 & ABOVE

MAP No. 139

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

Purpose

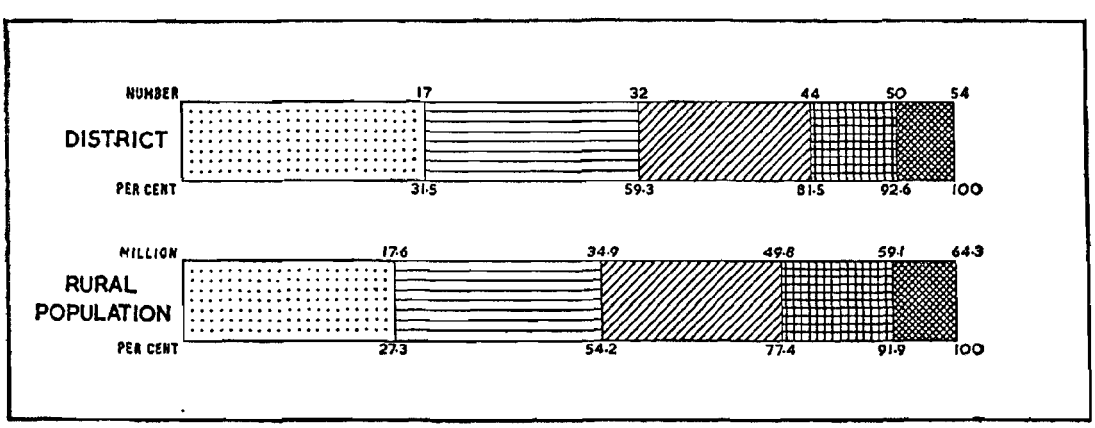
This map depicts the proportion of population with education up to primary or higher standard to the total population, in age-group 15-29 years, in the rural areas of each district of the State.

Method

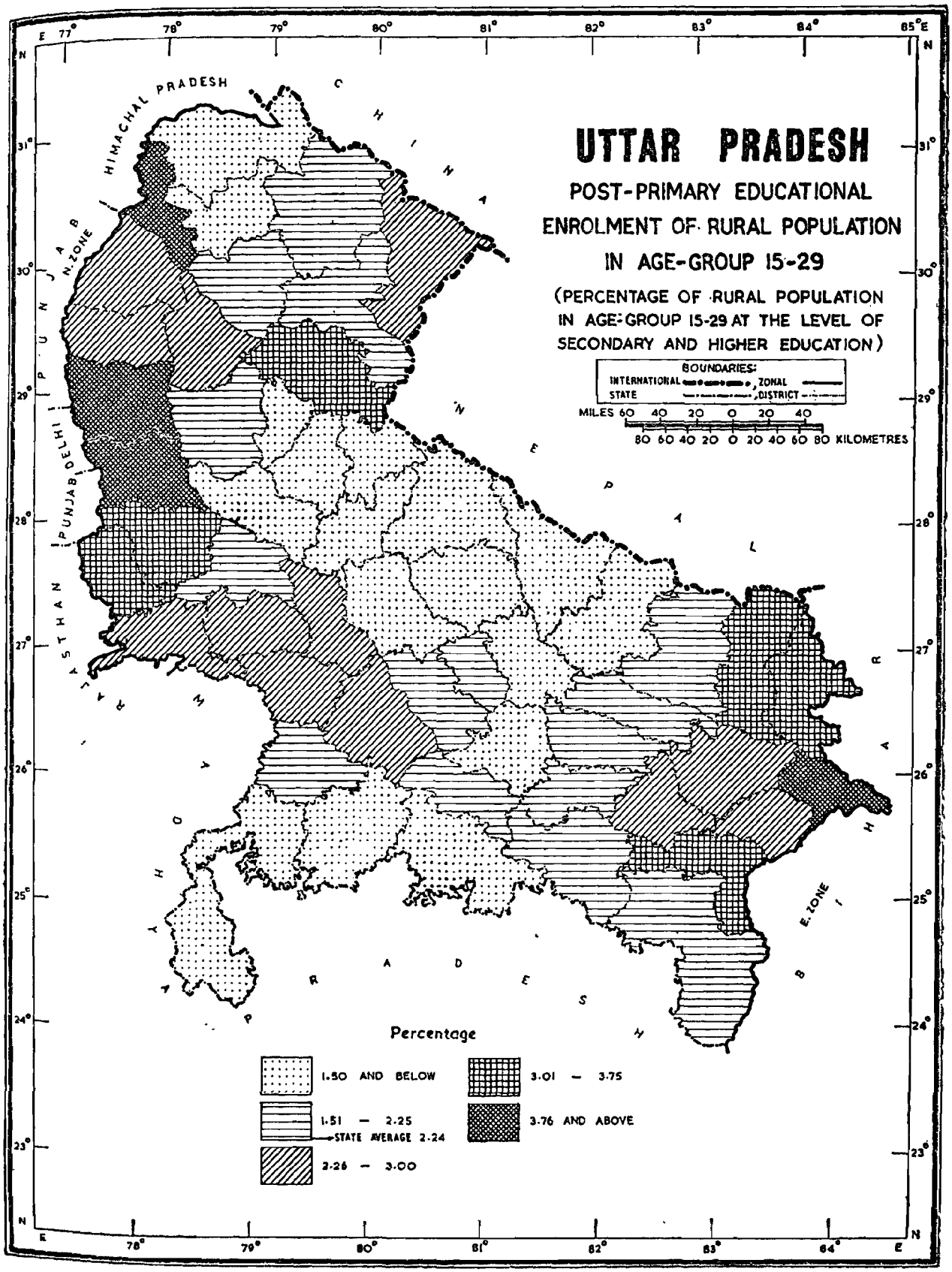
The mode of preparation is the same as of the preceding Map No. 138.

Salient Features

In age-group 15-29, there are 3·5 lakh persons who have passed an examination of primary level or higher in the rural areas of the State, forming only 2·2 per cent of the total. Ballia (4·8 per cent) district on the eastern extremity is at the top in this respect followed by Dehra Dun, Meerut and Bulandshahr, all on the western border. All districts of *Doab* down up to Kanpur, except Etah (1·8), most of the districts of the East Plain, and Naini Tal, Bijnor and Pithoragarh have a level in higher education above the State average. The middle part of the State north of the Ganga right up to Nepal border, districts Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal in the Himalayan division and Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda in the Hills and Plateau have very little proportions of educated persons in rural areas. The *Tarai* districts from Pilibhit to Gonda, and Budaun have figures less than half of the State average, with Bahraich (0·9 per cent) at the bottom. The disparity in degree of higher education is the greatest between the rural and urban areas of district Lucknow.



MAP NO. 139


UTTAR PRADESH
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29
(PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
Percentage
1.50 AND BELOW
1.51 — 2.25
STATE AVERAGE 2.24
2.26 — 3.00
3.01 — 3.75
3.76 AND ABOVE

MAP No 140

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF URBAN POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29, 1961

Purpose

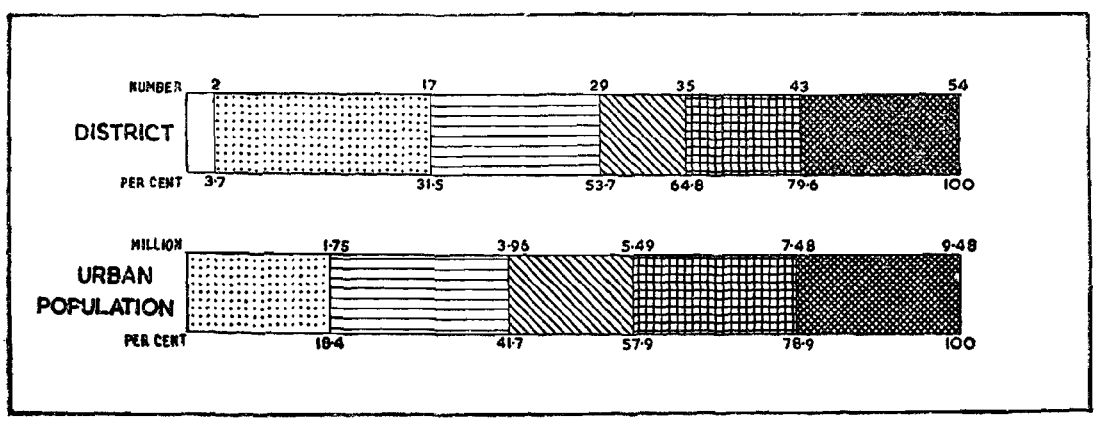
This map studies the proportion of population with primary or higher level of education to the total population in age-group 15-29 in the urban areas of each district of the State.

Method

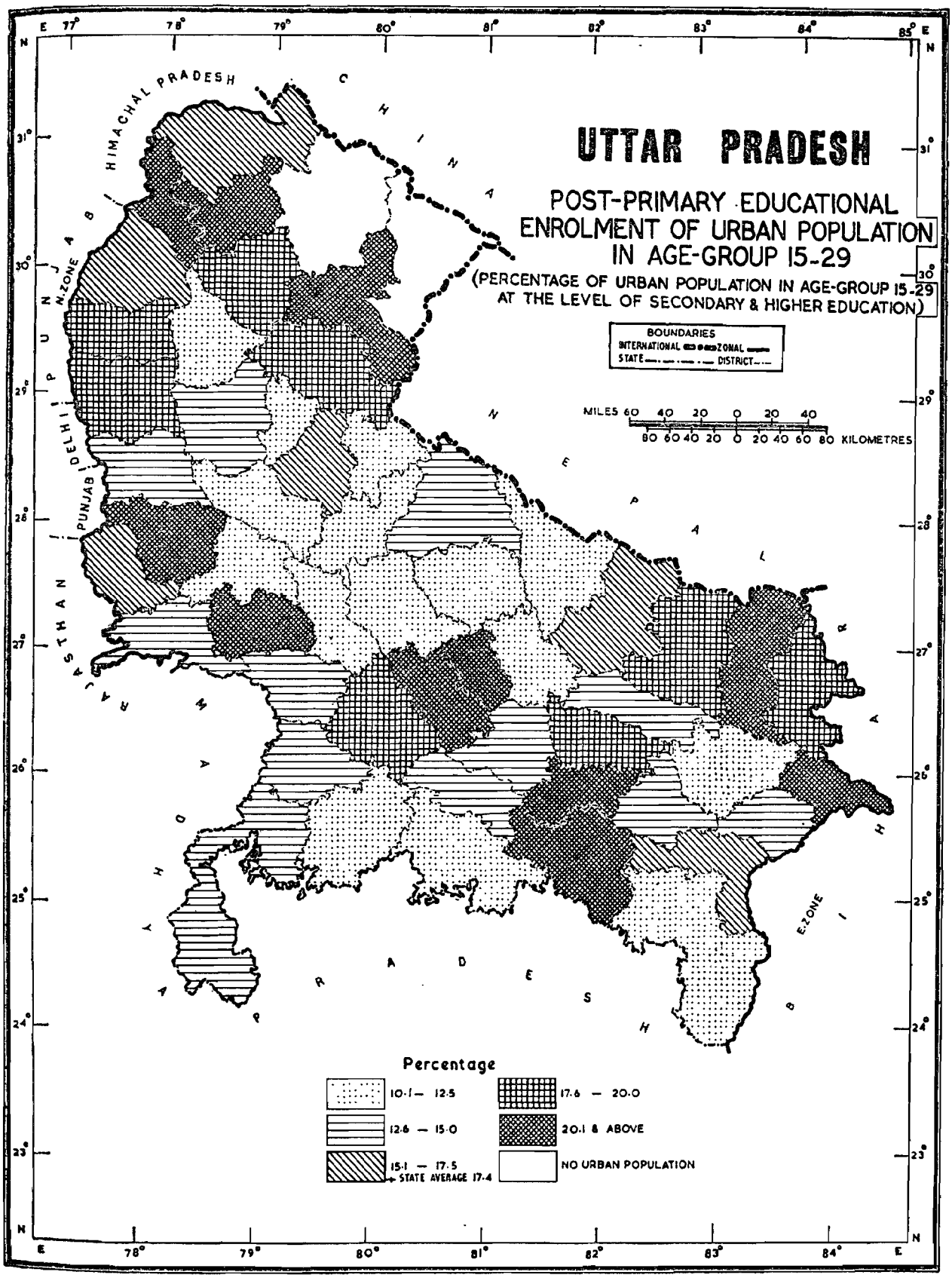
The method is similar to that adopted in the previous two maps.

Salient Features

In the urban areas of the State, 17·4 per cent of the persons of ages 15-29 years have passed primary or higher examination as against only 2·2 per cent in the rural areas. Almora (30·8) district attains the highest position in this respect, followed by its sister districts Tehri Garhwal and Dehra Dun. Thereafter come districts Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Lucknow being important educational centres, where about one-fourth of the total urban population of this age-group has attained education up to primary and higher level. Of the 19 districts having percentages higher than the State average, 5 lie in the Himalayan natural division, 4 in the West Plain, 6 in the Central Plain and 4 in the East Plain. Rampur (10·5 per cent) has the smallest proportion in the State, followed by Bara Banki, Bijnor and Mirzapur.



MAP NO. 140


UTTAR PRADESH
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF URBAN POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29
(PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY & HIGHER EDUCATION)
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
Percentage
10·1 — 12·5
12·6 — 15·0
15·1 — 17·5
STATE AVERAGE 17·4
17·6 — 20·0
20·1 & ABOVE
NO URBAN POPULATION

MAP No. 141

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29

Purpose

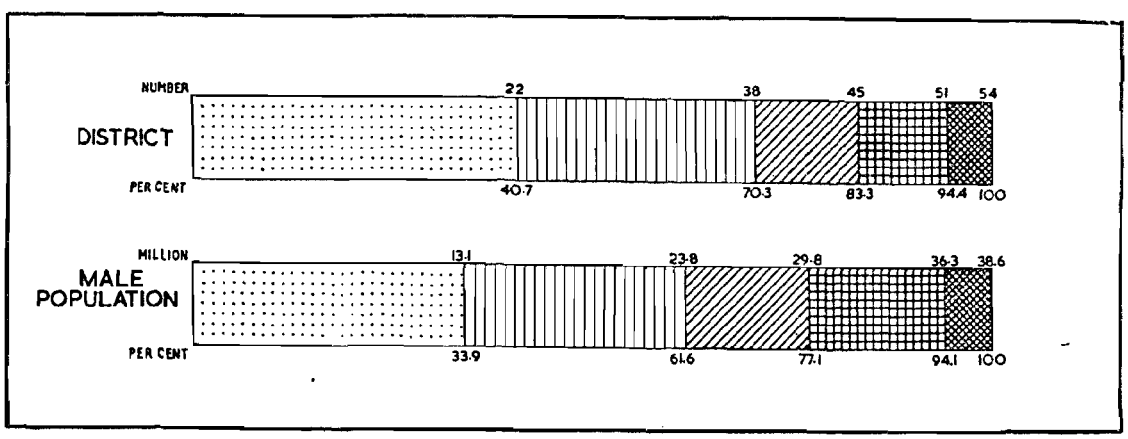
This map intends to show the proportion of males of age-group 15-29 by districts who have attained primary or higher education.

Method

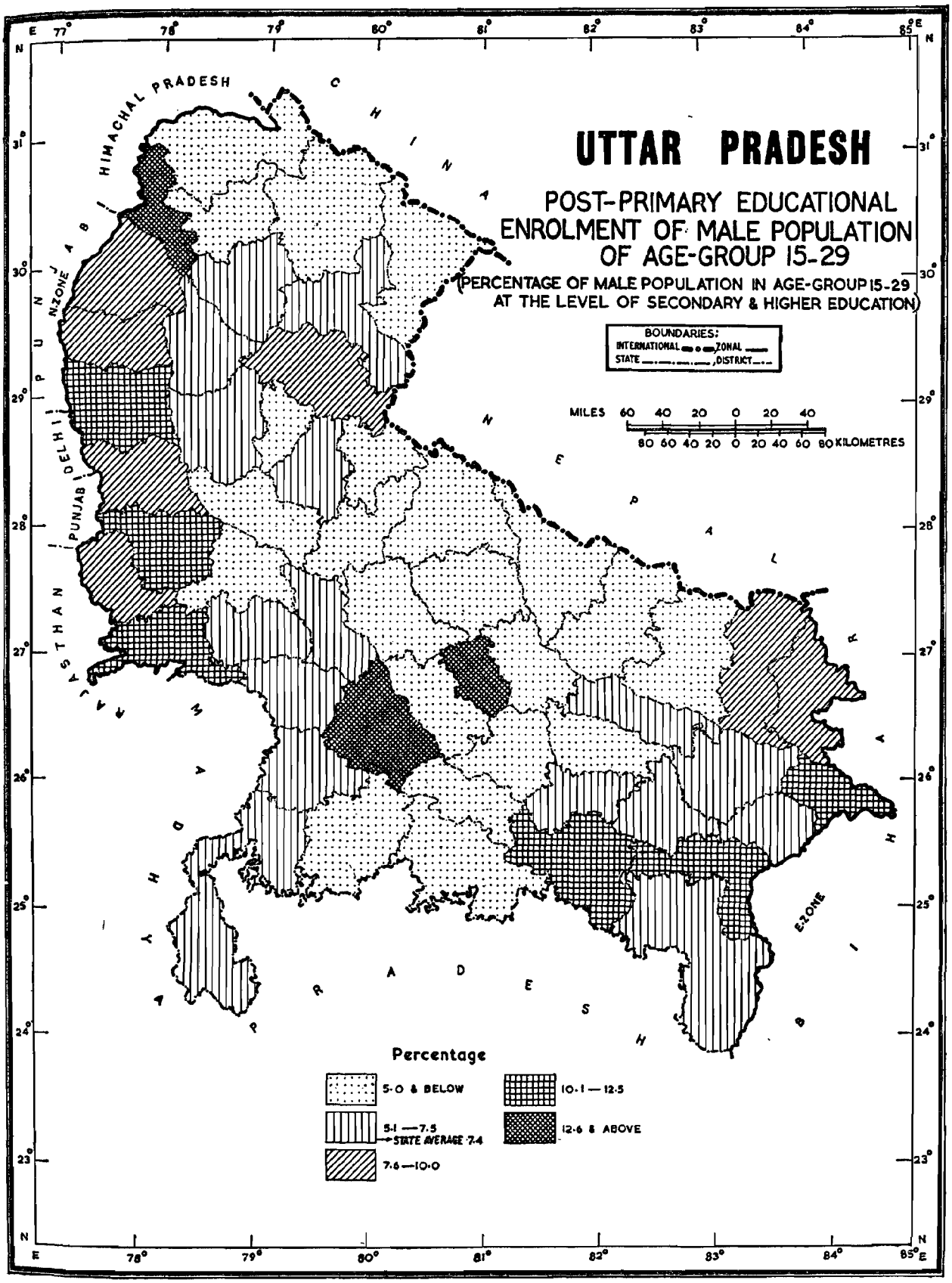
Percentage of males who have attained primary or higher education level to total male population, in the age-group 15-29, has been calculated for each district and they have been depicted by the choropleth method.

Salient Features

Out of the 9·2 million male population in the age-group 15-29 in the State, 0·7 million or 7·4 per cent have education of primary or higher level. Two-thirds of the districts have proportions lower than this State average. Among the remaining one-third are included all the westernmost districts from Saharanpur to Agra, four districts Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun of the Himalayan natural division; Lucknow, Kanpur, and Allahabad of the Central Plain; Ballia, Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Deoria of the East Plain. Districts Ballia (11·9 per cent) and Deoria (7·9 per cent) in the East Plain, and Garhwal (7·5 per cent) and Almora (7·5 per cent) in the Himalayan Hills are above the State average despite the fact that there is little urbanization in them. The other districts with higher percentages have large towns and most of them are centres of higher education. Lucknow (20·0 per cent) and Dehra Dun (19·8 per cent) districts have proportions more than double that of the State, followed by Kanpur, Ballia, Meerut, Varanasi and Allahabad. The middle part of the State and the northern inaccessible areas in the Himalayas lag behind in education. Budaun district (3·2 per cent) has a very low proportion even though it is in the western part of the State which is generally more developed. Bahraich (2·5 per cent) and Bara Banki (2·9 per cent) districts are at the bottom.



MAP NO. 141


UTTAR PRADESH
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF MALE POPULATION OF AGE-GROUP 15-29
(PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY & HIGHER EDUCATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL ZONAL
STATE DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N ZONE
E ZONE
CHINA
NEPAL
Percentage
5·0 & BELOW
5·1 — 7·5
STATE AVERAGE 7·4
7·6 — 10·0
10·1 — 12·5
12·6 & ABOVE

MAP No. 142

POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29

Purpose

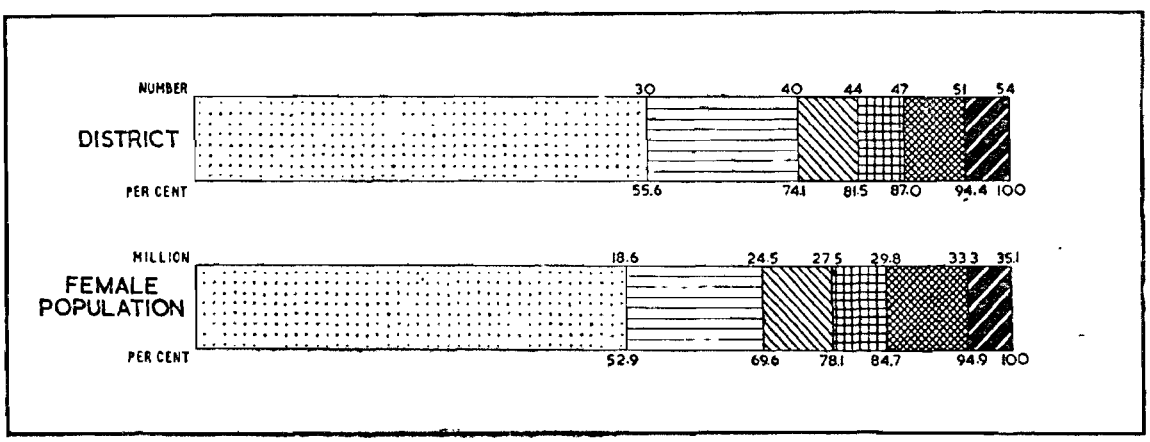
This map depicts the proportion of females of age-group 15-29 who have attained post-primary, education in the districts of the State.

Method

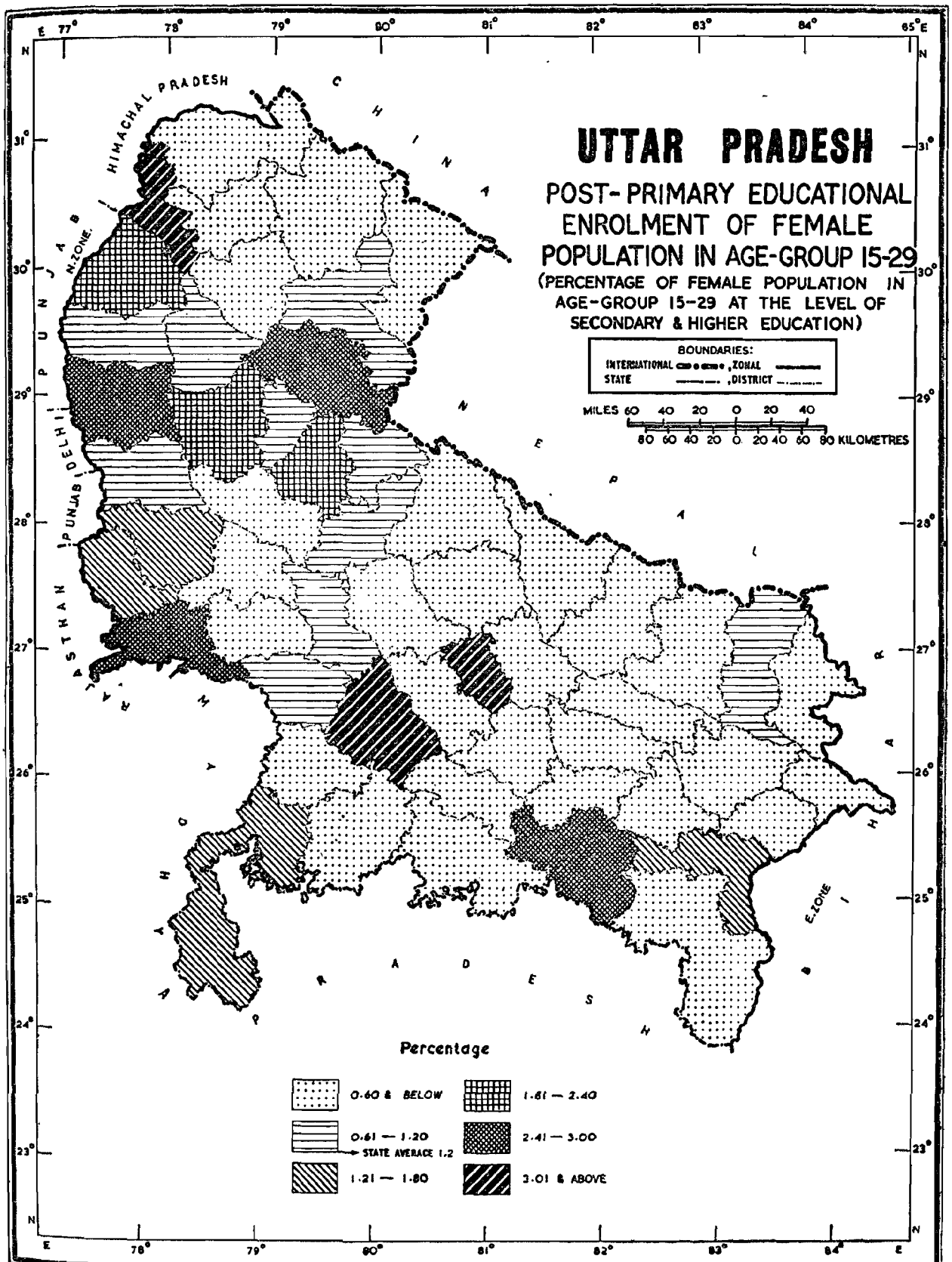
The method is the same as for the preceding map.

Salient Features

About 0·1 million or 1·2 per cent of the total females of the age-group 15-29 in the State have education of primary or higher level. About 3/4ths of the districts have percentages lower than the State average. Districts Dehra Dun (9·9 per cent) and Lucknow (8·0 per cent) have very high percentages with Kanpur (3·7 per cent) following. The other 11 districts above the State average are Meerut, Agra, Naini Tal, Allahabad, Bareilly, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Varanasi, Jhansi and Mathura. Of these, seven are in the West Plain. It is noticeable that districts Bareilly, Moradabad and Jhansi which are below the State average in respect of male education are comparatively high-up in female education. On the other hand, districts Garhwal, Almora, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ballia, which are above the State average in male education, are lagging behind in female education. No district of the West Plain has less than 0·5 per cent, while majority of districts in the Central and East Plains fall within the range of 0·1-0·5 per cent. The districts of the East Plain have the lowest percentages, with Basti (0·1 per cent) at the bottom rung of the ladder.



MAP NO. 142


UTTAR PRADESH
POST-PRIMARY EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29
(PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE POPULATION IN AGE-GROUP 15-29 AT THE LEVEL OF SECONDARY & HIGHER EDUCATION)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
Percentage
0·60 & BELOW
0·61 — 1·20
STATE AVERAGE 1·2
1·21 — 1·80
1·81 — 2·40
2·41 — 3·00
3·01 & ABOVE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
HILLS
PLAINS
N.ZONE
E.ZONE

MAP No. 143

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the student-teacher ratios at the primary level of education in the districts of the State.

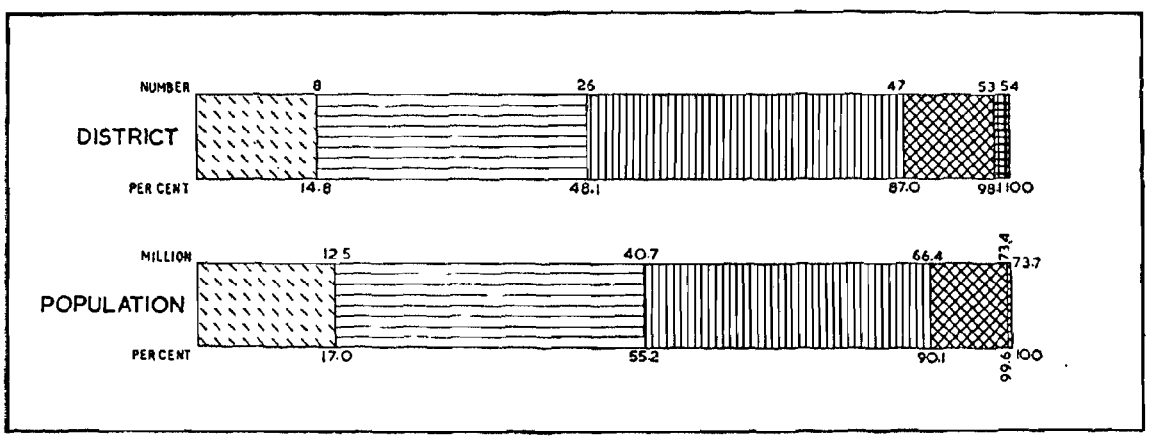
Method

Number of teachers per 1,000 students in the primary schools has been calculated for each district and they have been depicted by the choropleth technique.

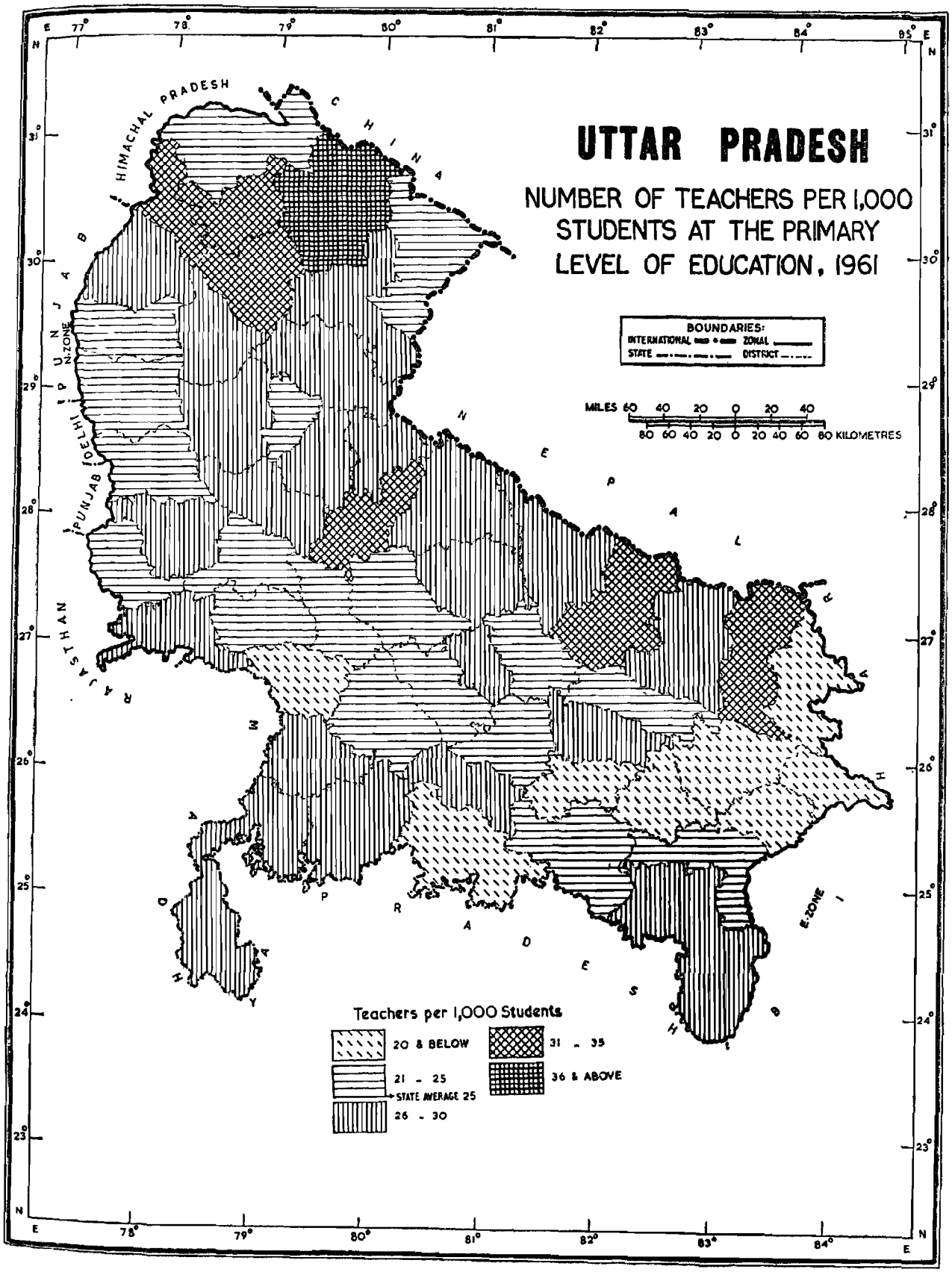
Salient Features

There are about 40 lakh students and one lakh teachers in the primary schools of the State, i.e., one teacher for every 40 students. All the districts of the Himalayan natural division, Sub-Himalayan belt and Hills and Plateau, except Uttar Kashi, Rampur and Banda, have higher teacher-student ratios. Other districts which have higher ratios are Shahjahanpur, Lucknow, Sitapur, Budaun, Sultanpur, Aligarh, Agra and Fatehpur. Chamoli district in the Himalayan division has the largest ratio of 41 teachers per 1,000 students or one teacher for every 24 students. It is followed by Dehra Dun and Gonda, each with 34 teachers per 1,000 students. The districts of the East Plain, other than those in the *Tarai* and Varanasi (25), have the smallest number of teachers in proportion to their students. Deoria (18) and Ghazipur (19) are at the very bottom.

Source : Director of Education, Uttar Pradesh



MAP NO. 143


UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
PUNJAB
DELHI
U.P. ZONE
RAJASTHAN
NEPAL
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
E.ZONE
Teachers per 1,000 Students
20 & BELOW
21 - 25
STATE AVERAGE 25
26 - 30
31 - 35
36 & ABOVE

MAP No. 144

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the student-teacher ratios at the secondary level of education in the districts of the State.

Method

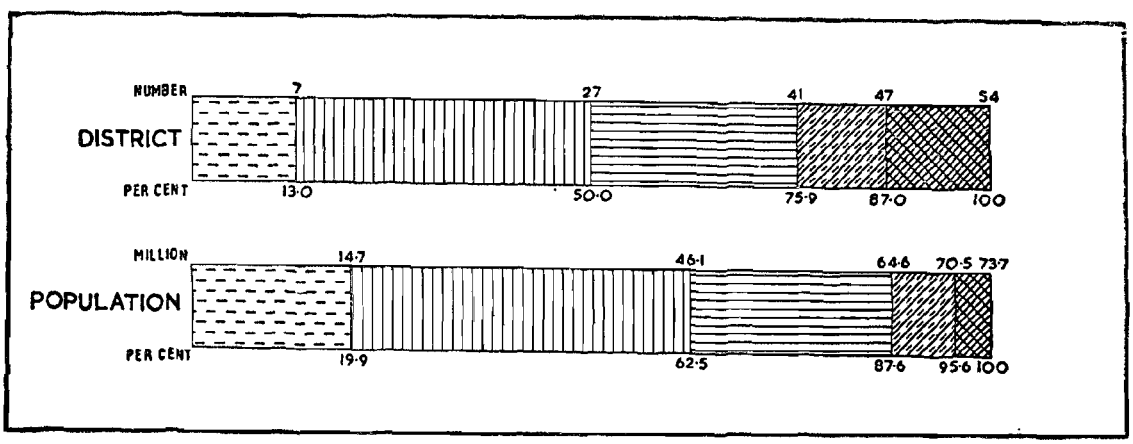
The number of teachers per 1,000 students at the secondary level of education has been calculated for each district and they have been depicted by the choropleth method.

Salient Features

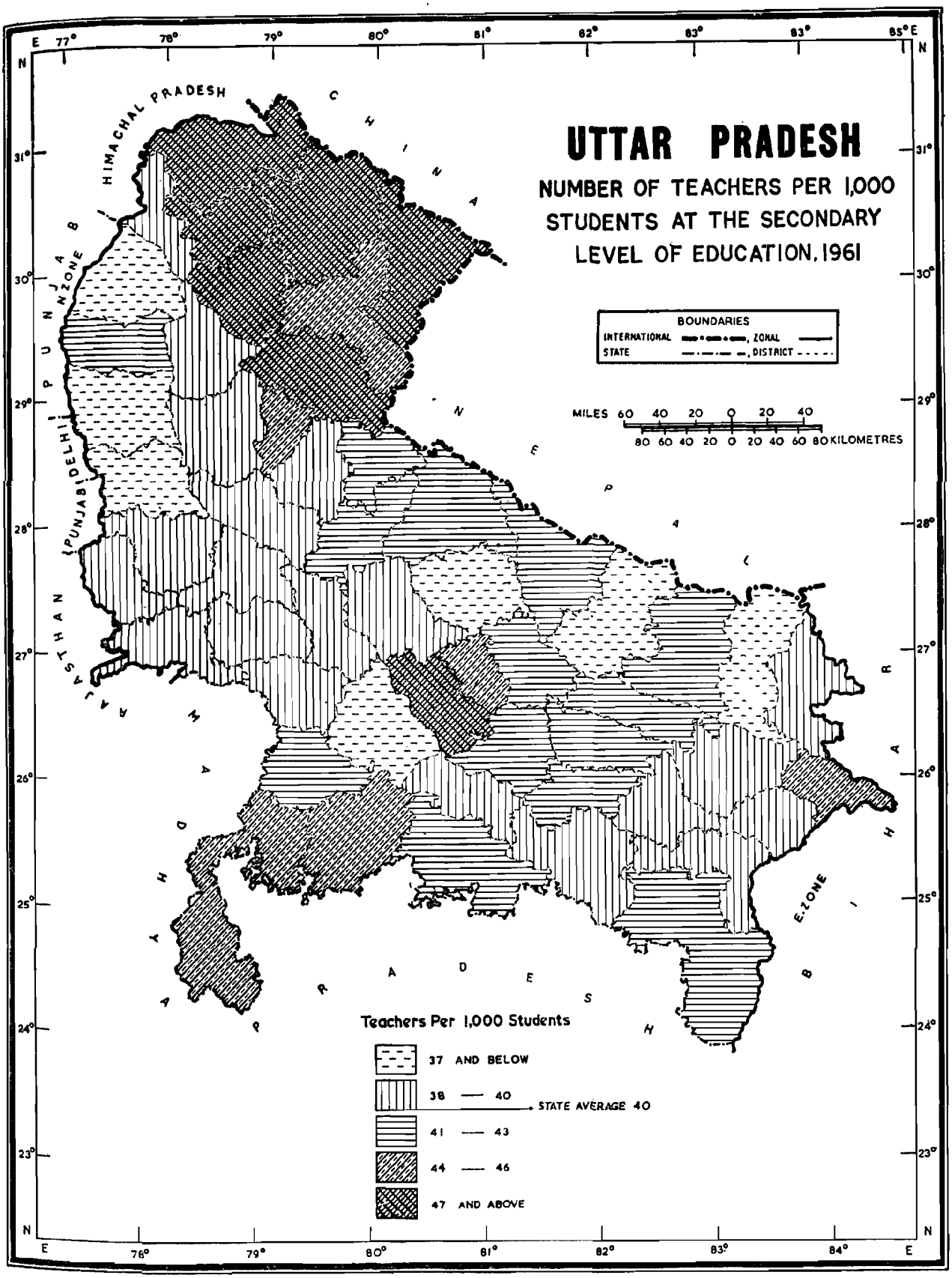
In 1960-61, the number of scholars in the Higher Secondary Schools of the State is 9·1 lakh and of teachers 36,076. On an average there is one teacher for 25 students as against 1 for 40 at the primary level. All the districts of the Himalayan Hills (except Dehra Dun) and Hills and Plateau natural divisions; most of the districts in the middle of the State from Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur to Basti-Pratapgarh to the north of the Ganga; and districts Ballia, Rampur and Muzaffarnagar have teacher-student ratios higher than the State average. The four scantily populated districts in the Himalayan division have the largest ratios of more than 50 teachers per 1,000 students, with Chamoli (64) at the top.

Meerut district which has the largest enrolment figure (64,614) of students in its higher secondary schools has the smallest ratio of teachers (34) in the State, followed by districts Bulandshahr (35), Sitapur (36) and Saharanpur (36).

Source: Director of Education, Uttar Pradesh



MAP NO. 144


UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
Teachers Per 1,000 Students
37 AND BELOW
38 — 40
STATE AVERAGE 40
41 — 43
44 — 46
47 AND ABOVE
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
RAJASTHAN (PUNJABI ZONE)
E. ZONE
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
CHINA
NEPAL

MAP No. 145

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the availability of teachers for scholars at the University level of education in each district.

Method

Total number of scholars in degree colleges and other institutions of the University level in each district is shown by a proportionate circle and the space outside it is hatched according to the range based on the number of teachers per 1,000 students.

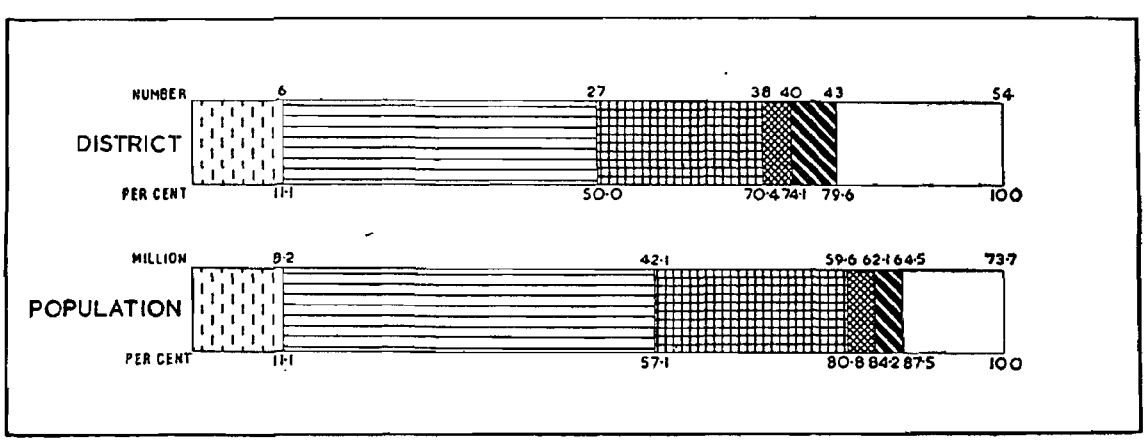
Salient Features

In the State, total enrolment in the institutions of the University level during 1960-61 is 91,241 and total number of teachers 6,311. The ratio is 69 teachers per 1,000 students. It is observed that the ratio of teachers to students increases with the rise in the levels of education.

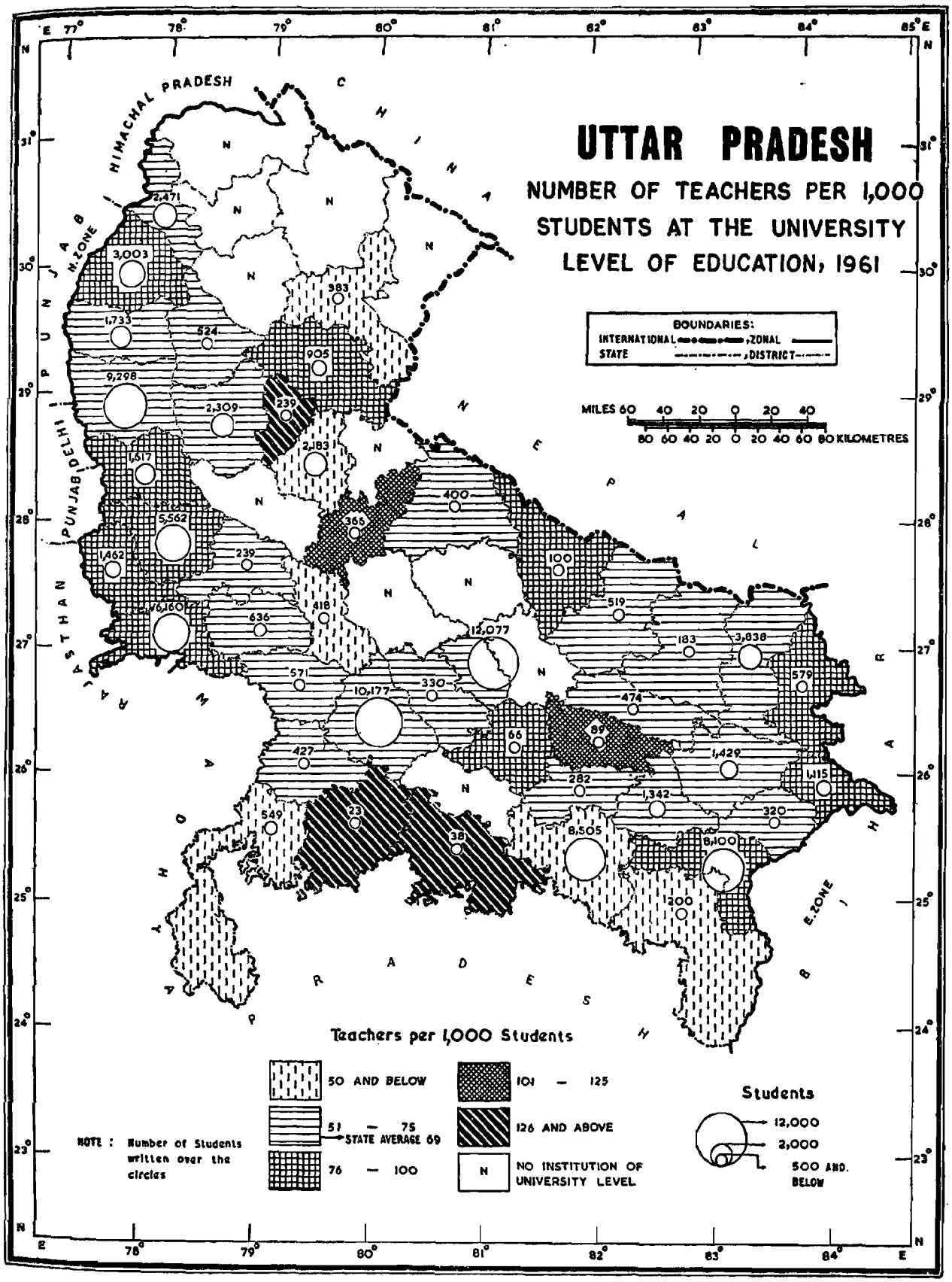
Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Aligarh are the most important centres of higher education, each having over 5,000 students at the University level. On the other extreme are districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Budaun, Pilibhit, Fatehpur, Sitapur, Hardoi and Bara Banki which do not have a single institution of this type.

The highest ratio of teachers per 1,000 students has been recorded in district Hamirpur (391), followed by Rampur (163) and Banda (158). In these districts the number of students is very meagre, the same being the lowest in Hamirpur (23) and Banda (38). Districts Shahjahanpur and Sultanpur, again with small number of students, also have high ratios of teachers. On the other hand, districts Jhansi, Mirzapur and Bareilly have the smallest ratios of less than 50 teachers per 1,000 students. Besides other districts, the four districts of Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut and Allahabad, having the largest number of students (about 45 per cent of the State's total), also show smaller ratios of teachers, which is a matter of concern as it is likely to affect the standard of education.

Source : Registrars of Universities, Uttar Pradesh



MAP NO. 145


UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
NEPAL
2,471
3,003
1,733
524
383
905
9,298
2,309
239
2,183
1,617
400
366
5,562
1,462
239
100
519
6,160
636
418
12,077
183
3,838
571
330
10,177
474
579
66
89
427
1,429
282
1,115
1,342
320
549
23
38
8,505
8,100
200
Teachers per 1,000 Students
50 AND BELOW
51 — 75
STATE AVERAGE 69
76 — 100
101 — 125
126 AND ABOVE
N
NO INSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITY LEVEL
NOTE : Number of Students written over the circles
Students
12,000
2,000
500 AND BELOW

MAP No. 146

HOUSE TYPES

Purpose

This map gives a visual presentation of representative types of commonly prevalent house types in different parts of the State.

Method

Eight sketches of house types representative of different regions of the State have been chosen to indicate the shape and material of the dwellings commonly prevalent in the respective regions.

Salient Features

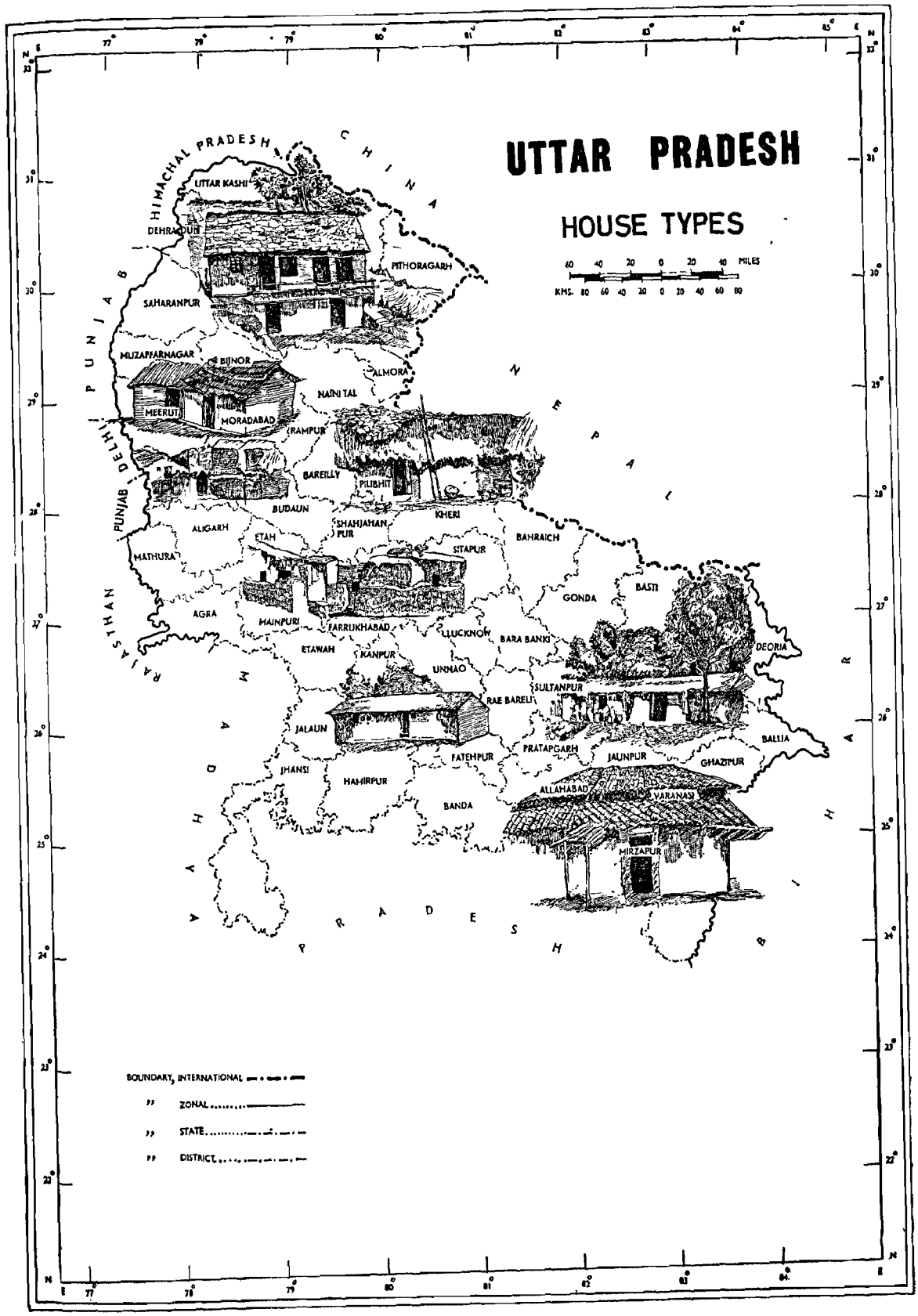
Shape of commonly prevalent dwellings is closely associated with the local climatic conditions. In Uttar Pradesh, houses can be broadly classified into two types, viz., (1) rectangular floor with flat roof and (2) rectangular floor with sloping roof.

Flat-roofed houses are limited to the areas of the West and Central Plains, where rainfall is below 100 Cm. (40″ approx.). Their prevalence is greater in the south-western part of the State where it is less than 60 Cm. Usually a courtyard is provided in the centre, which serves as a working place for the women of the household. The roof which is imperceptibly sloping, depending on the amount of rainfall, is built of wooden beams, planks and bamboo, with twigs, dry leaves and matting on which prepared clay is spread for covering. A spout made of tin or wood is fixed at the slopiest corner of the roof for draining rain water. The walls are mostly made of mud, except in parts of districts Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Etah and Mainpuri where unburnt brick is the chief wall material. They are continuously kept plastered with cowdung or clay to withstand the occasional heavy showers.

Sloping roof house with rectangular ground plan is the common type in the Himalayas, Sub-Himalayas, Hills and Plateau, and East Plain. The roofs consist of two inclined planes meeting in a ridge. Hipped roofs of four inclined planes or the convex roofs typical of West Bengal are rare. In the Himalayan natural division, double-storey houses are most common, perhaps due to paucity of level ground. The lower storey is used as cattle-shed and the upper one for human habitation. The courtyard in the Himalayan Hills is usually an open space in the front, while in the Bundelkhand region of the Hills and Plateau it is usually in the centre. In the remaining parts of the State a house with a courtyard in the centre is the prevailing type. In the Himalayan region the slanting roofs are commonly made of slate and the walls of stone. In the other areas where slanting roofs occur, tiles are commonly used for covering except in the central part of Mirzapur district where thatches of straw, grass, leaf, etc., are prominent. In these areas, walls are made of mud.

In some of the districts of the State such as Meerut, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, and Bara Banki, both types of houses with rectangular floors, and flat or sloping roofs may be found side by side.

MAP NO. 146


UTTAR PRADESH
HOUSE TYPES
60 40 20 0 20 40 MILES
KMS. 80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
UTTAR KASHI
DEHRADUN
PITHORAGARH
SAHARANPUR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BIJNOR
ALMORA
NAINI TAL
MEERUT
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
BUDAUN
KHERI
ALIGARH
SHAHJAHANPUR
ETAH
BAHRAICH
MATHURA
SITAPUR
GONDA
BASTI
AGRA
MAINPURI
FARRUKHABAD
LUCKNOW
BARA BANKI
ETAWAH
KANPUR
UNNAO
DEORIA
SULTANPUR
RAE BARELI
JALAUN
PRATAPGARH
JAUNPUR
BALLIA
FATEHPUR
GHAZIPUR
JHANSI
HAMIRPUR
ALLAHABAD
VARANASI
BANDA
MIRZAPUR
BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT

MAP No. 147

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW, 26-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1961.

Purpose

This map brings out the distribution of rural population in villages of different settlement sizes in each district of the State.

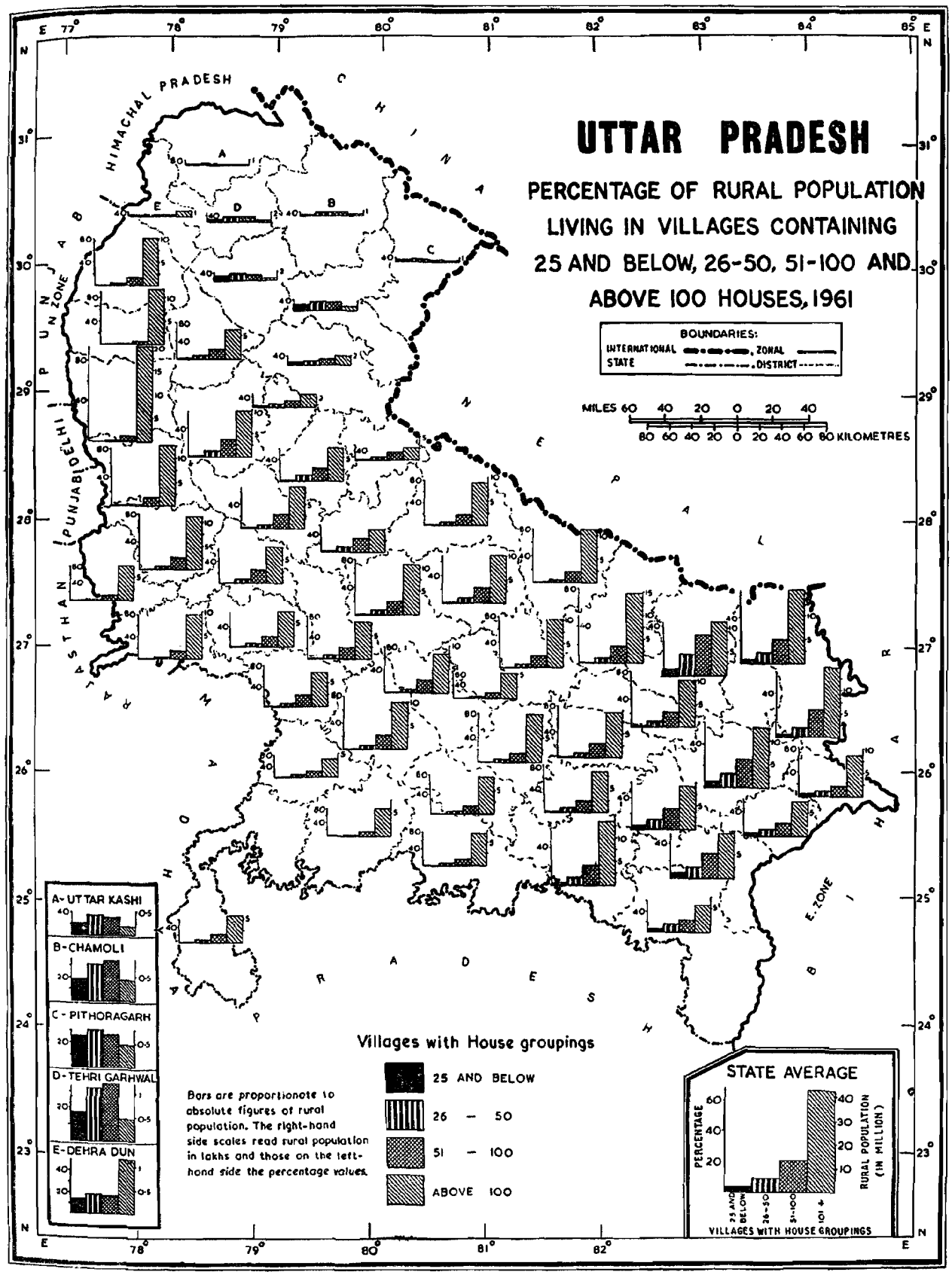
Method

Villages of each district have been grouped into 4 classes by number of houses in them, viz., (i) 25 and below, (ii) 26-50, (iii) 51-100 and (iv) over 100 houses. Population living in villages of each class has been totalled up and shown by a histogram in each district. Thus four compact histograms, each representing population in one class, have been drawn. The scale on the right-hand side of the histogram reads the population (in lakh) and that on the left-hand side the percentage value of the population in each class to the total rural population.

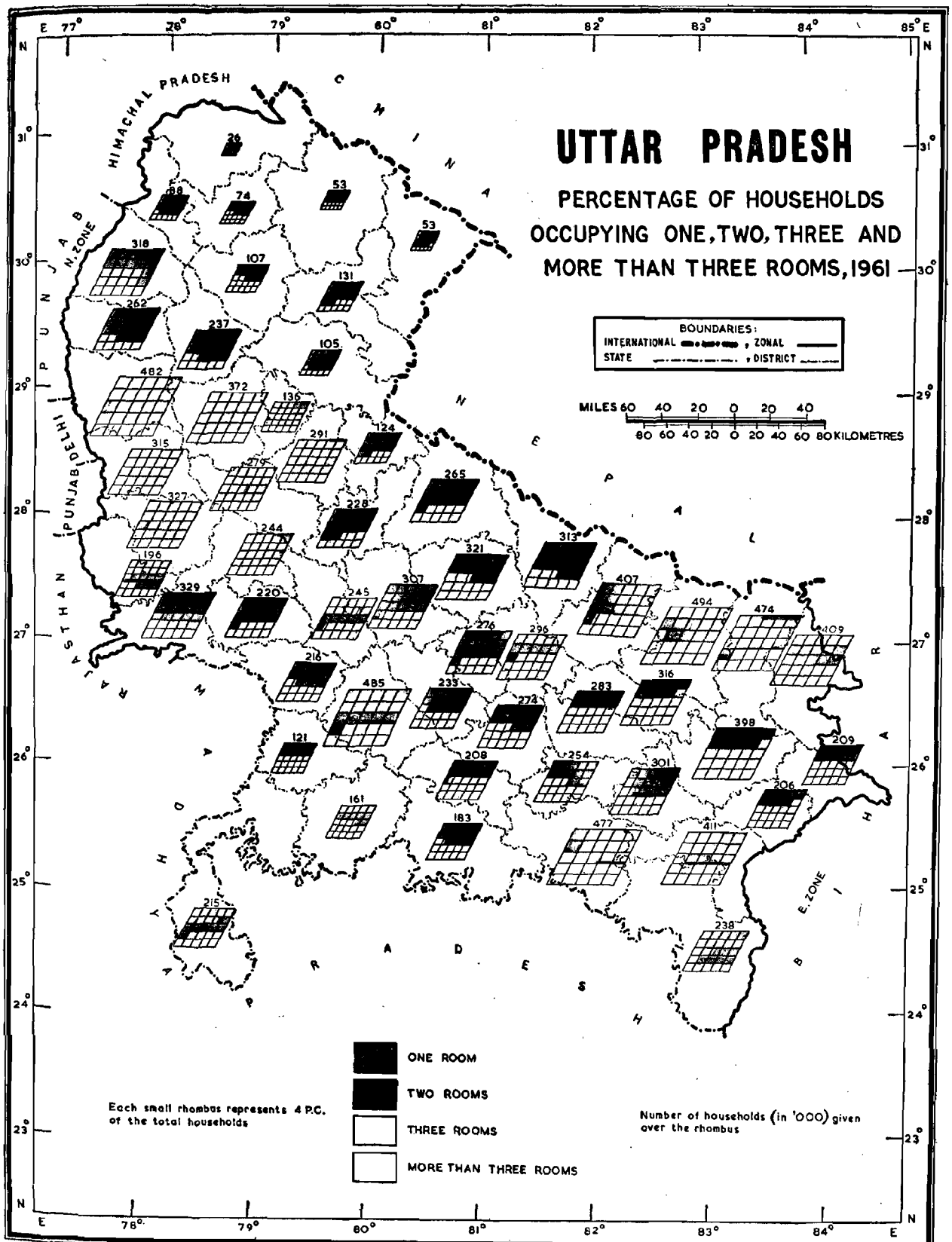
Salient Features

In Uttar Pradesh, an average village comprises 107 houses with 655 population. Two-thirds of the 64·3 million rural population of the State lives in large-sized villages having more than 100 houses each and another one-fifth in those with 51-100 houses each. The population in villages of smaller settlements progressively thins down and only 3·4 per cent is found in the class of less than 25 houses.

Coming to districts, those of Himalayan natural division display a distinctive feature of their own. In the scantily populated districts of this division, a considerable part of the population lives in small villages. Contrary to the State position, the smallest population (less than 18 per cent of the total) in disrticts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora inhabits villages with over 100 houses. In all these districts, except Chamoli and Tehri Garhwal, the largest proportion of population lives in medium-sized villages of 26-50 houses. In all other districts of the State, except Basti, more than half of the rural population lives in villages of over 100 houses. In districts Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Mathura and Saharanpur in the upper *Doab* and Hamirpur of the Hills and Plateau, villages of this size account for more than 4/5ths of their rural populations. Outside the Himalayan natural division, villages of 51-100 houses have large proportion of population (more than 30 per cent) in districts Basti, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur; of 26-50 houses in districts Basti, Mirzapur, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Varanasi and Pilibhit (more than 13 per cent) and of less than 26 houses in districts Mirzapur, Ghazipur, Rampur, Varanasi, Azamgarh and Basti (more than 5 per cent). Consequently, in all these districts the predominance of the population in the villages of the largest size is reduced.


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN VILLAGES CONTAINING 25 AND BELOW, 26-50, 51-100 AND ABOVE 100 HOUSES, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
A-UTTAR KASHI
B-CHAMOLI
C-PITHORAGARH
D-TEHRI GARHWAL
E-DEHRA DUN
Villages with House groupings
25 AND BELOW
26 — 50
51 — 100
ABOVE 100
Bars are proportionate to absolute figures of rural population. The right-hand side scales read rural population in lakhs and those on the left-hand side the percentage values.
STATE AVERAGE
PERCENTAGE
RURAL POPULATION (IN MILLION)
25 AND BELOW
26-50
51-100
101 +
VILLAGES WITH HOUSE GROUPINGS

MAP NO. 148


UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPYING ONE, TWO, THREE AND MORE THAN THREE ROOMS, 1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL , ZONAL
STATE , DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
N. ZONE
E. ZONE
ONE ROOM
TWO ROOMS
THREE ROOMS
MORE THAN THREE ROOMS
Each small rhombus represents 4 P.C. of the total households
Number of households (in '000) given over the rhombus

MAP No. 149

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS (RURAL)

Purpose

This map shows the predominant wall and roof materials in the rural area of each tahsil in the State.

Method

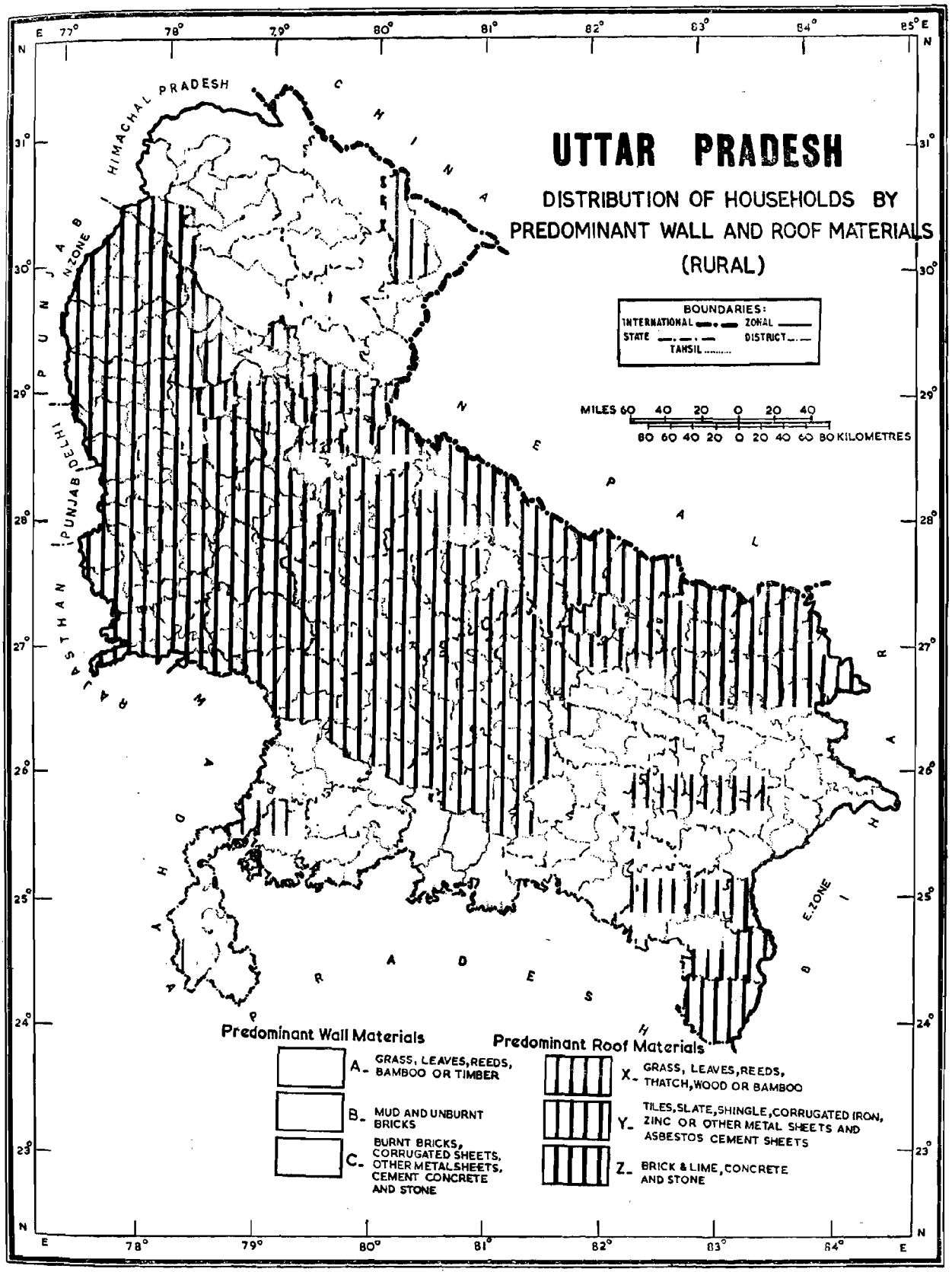
All wall and roof materials used in the State have been grouped into three broad classes each. The class of materials used by more than half of the households living in Census houses used wholly or partly as dwellings in a tahsil has been treated as predominant for that tahsil and shown in the map. If one single class does not cover half the houses in a tahsil, the first two predominant classes are shown in the particular tahsil by alternate bands of colours. Roof materials have been represented by lines in three colours ; while the background shaded in three different colours depicts wall materials.

Salient Features

In the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh mud is the chief wall material used in almost three-fourths of the total houses. The other important wall materials are unburnt brick (10·0 per cent), burnt brick (9·2 per cent) and stone (4·1 per cent). Mud and unburnt brick are in prominence in all tahsils of the plain (except Haldwani of Naini Tal) and Hills and Plateau and are used in more than 3/4ths of the houses in all tahsils of these natural divisions except Baheri (Bareilly), Baghpat and Ghaziabad of Meerut, Chhata (Mathura), Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahroni of Jhansi, Nighasan (Kheri), Utraula (Gonda), Pharenda and Maharajganj of Gorakhpur and Hata and Padrauna of Deoria. Only in three tahsils, viz., Haldwani and Kichha in Naini Tal district and Lalitpur in Jhansi district, other materials are also important. In the highly wet Haldwani tahsil, the largest number of walls (40·3 per cent) are made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo, followed by stone (26·5 per cent) and mud (24·3 per cent). In all tahsils of the Himalayan natural division stone is the principal wall material, used in more than 88 per cent of houses. Dehra Dun tahsil is, however, like any tahsil of the plain except for the hill portion containing Mussoorie.

The chief roof materials in the rural areas of the State are clay on a framework of wooden beams (39·1 per cent), tile and slate (37·0 per cent), and grass, leaf, reed, thatch, wood or bamboo (20·6 per cent). Grass, leaf, reed, thatch, wood or bamboo roofs are predominant in most of the tahsils in the *Tarai* with a few exceptions. It is also important with other materials in Amroha (Moradabad) and Musafirkhana (Sultanpur) tahsils. Slate is the predominant roof material in the tahsils of the Himalayan natural division, and tiles in tahsils to the east of Bara Banki-Fatehpur districts and in tahsils of the Hills and Plateau, except Robertsganj in which grass, leaf, etc. cover almost an equal number of houses. In the remaining tahsils lying in the West and Central Plains roofs are mostly made of material classed as 'all other material'. Usually, an interwoven structure of wooden beams or twigs and dried long leaves is prepared for holding clay which is usually obtained from the beds of village ponds.

MAP NO. 149


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS (RURAL)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
NEPAL
CHINA
N ZONE
E ZONE
Predominant Wall Materials
A- GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, BAMBOO OR TIMBER
B- MUD AND UNBURNT BRICKS
C- BURNT BRICKS, CORRUGATED SHEETS, OTHER METAL SHEETS, CEMENT CONCRETE AND STONE
Predominant Roof Materials
X- GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, THATCH, WOOD OR BAMBOO
Y- TILES, SLATE, SHINGLE, CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC OR OTHER METAL SHEETS AND ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS
Z- BRICK & LIME, CONCRETE AND STONE

MAP No. 150

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS (URBAN)

Purpose

This map shows the predominant wall and roof materials used in the urban areas of each tahsil.

Method

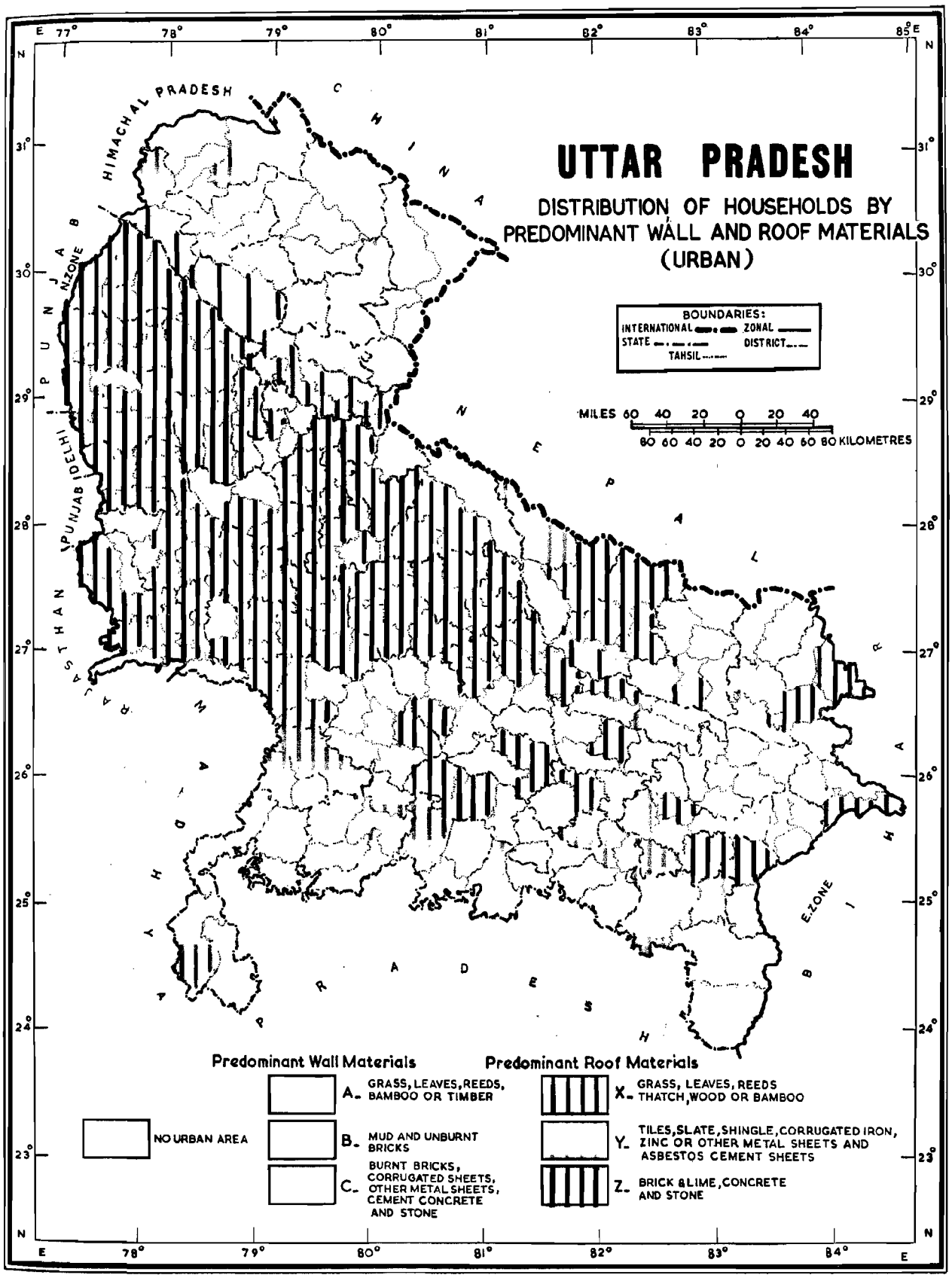
This map has been prepared on the same pattern as the preceding one.

Salient Features

In the urban areas of the State, burnt brick is the most popular wall material which is used in 71·3 per cent of the houses, followed by mud (21·4), unburnt brick (4·1) and stone (1·9). Grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, wood, or bamboo are of the least importance. In the entire State only in tahsils Dudhi (31·8 per cent) of Mirzapur district, Kichha (31·3) and Haldwani (16·8) of Naini Tal, Pharenda (13·2) of Gorakhpur and Lansdowne (11·4) of Garhwal they cover more than 10 per cent houses. Burnt brick is in prominence in the largest number of tahsils, mostly of the West Plain, while in the Himalayan natural division stone is the almost exclusive wall material as it is most easily available. Apart from the Himalayan tahsils, Kiraoli tahsil of Agra district also has the highest proportion (98·9 per cent) of stone-wall dwellings. This is due to large stone structures of Fatehpur Sikri. Mud and unburnt brick dwellings predominate in most of the tahsils of the Hills and Plateau and in some tahsils in the eastern part. There are 40 tahsils, more than half of the urban dwellings of which have mud-walls. Unburnt brick-wall dwellings predominate nowhere. Urban areas of tahsils Suar (Rampur), Phulpur (Allahabad), Jalaun, Hamirpur, Charkhari (Hamirpur), Sidhauli (Sitapur), Ghosi (Azamgarh), Bhadohi (Varanasi) and Mahoba (Hamirpur) have more than three-fourths of their dwellings made of mud.

The chief roof materials in urban areas are brick-and-lime (28·5 per cent), tile and slate (20·9), and concrete-and-stone slab (17·9). C. I. sheets, zinc or other metal sheets occupy an important place in the urban areas of Himalayan Hills only. In the tahsils of the Hills and Plateau and some tahsils of the eastern Uttar Pradesh tile is of great importance. More than 90 per cent of roofs in tahsils Charkhari (Hamirpur) and Phulpur (Allahabad) are made of tile. In the West Plain 'all other material' is the most important, followed by brick-and-lime. Brick-and-lime roof dwellings are, however, in majority in tahsils Etmadpur (Agra), Bharthana (Etawah), Gonda, Mathura, Baheri (Bareilly), Hardoi, Saharanpur, and Agra. Concrete-and-stone slab roofs are predominant only in Balrampur M. B. of Gonda district.

MAP NO. 150


UTTAR PRADESH
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PREDOMINANT WALL AND ROOF MATERIALS (URBAN)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB ZONE
RAJASTHAN
DELHI
NEPAL
BIHAR ZONE
MADHYA PRADESH
Predominant Wall Materials
A- GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS, BAMBOO OR TIMBER
B- MUD AND UNBURNT BRICKS
C- BURNT BRICKS, CORRUGATED SHEETS, OTHER METAL SHEETS, CEMENT CONCRETE AND STONE
NO URBAN AREA
Predominant Roof Materials
X- GRASS, LEAVES, REEDS THATCH, WOOD OR BAMBOO
Y- TILES, SLATE, SHINGLE, CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC OR OTHER METAL SHEETS AND ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS
Z- BRICK & LIME, CONCRETE AND STONE

MAP No. 151

NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES, 1961

Purpose

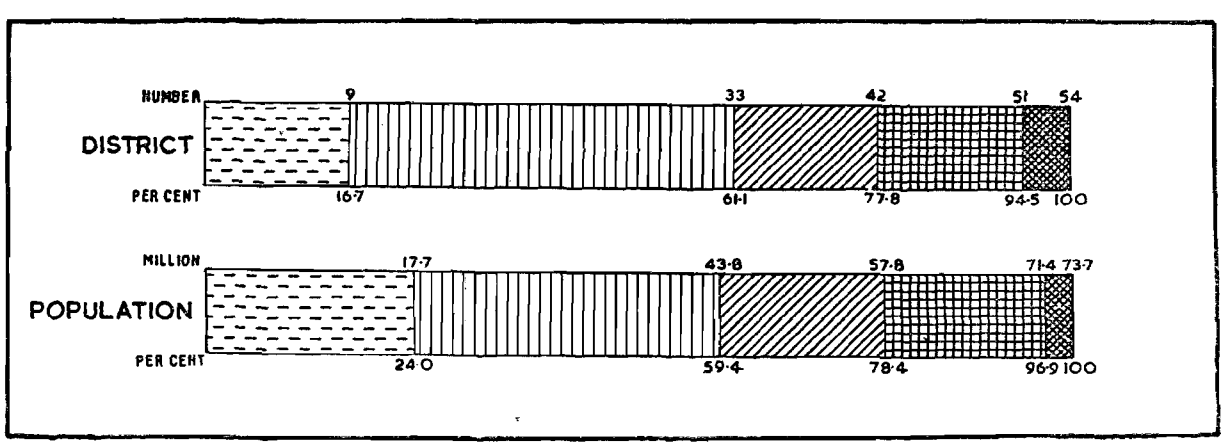
This map presents the proportion of houses used as medical institutes in each district and thus reveals the extent of available medical facilities.

Method

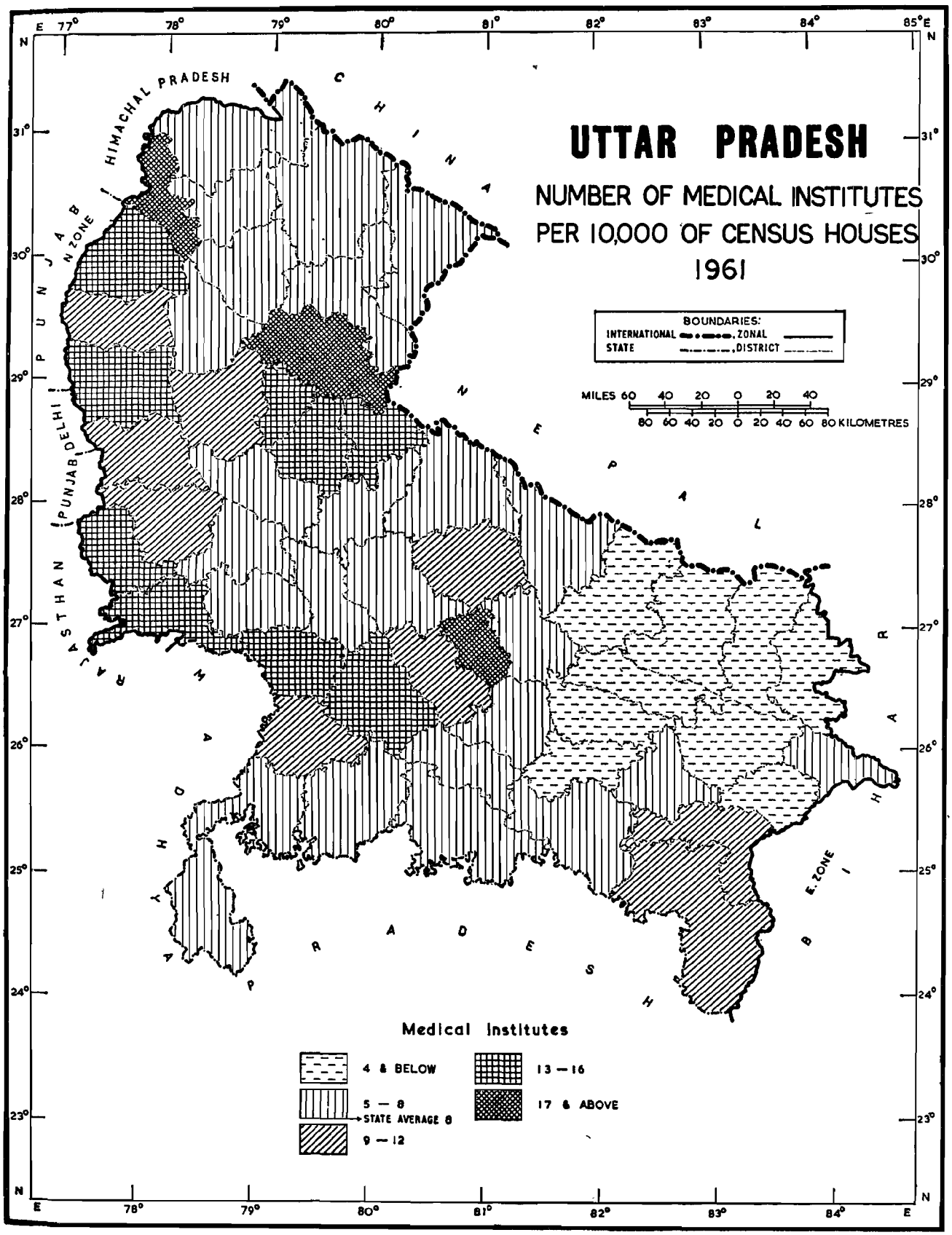
Number of medical institutes per 10,000 of houses has been calculated for each district and depicted through choropleth method.

Salient Features

On an average there is one medical institute for every 1,250 houses in the State. A large number of districts have even lesser facility. 21 districts have more than eight medical institutes per 10,000 of their houses. 14 of these are in the western part and the remaining seven are Lucknow, Kanpur, Jalaun, Mirzapur, Varanasi, Sitapur and Unnao. The highest proportion has been recorded in district Dehra Dun (21) followed by Lucknow and Naini Tal with more than 16 medical institutes per 10,000 houses. The north-eastern part of the State has poor medical facilities. It is also noticeable that districts Shahjahanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi and Gorakhpur in spite of having a city each, are below the State average in this respect. The lowest proportions have been recorded in districts Deoria (2), Sultanpur (3) and Gonda (3).



MAP NO. 151


UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF MEDICAL INSTITUTES
PER 10,000 OF CENSUS HOUSES
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
CHINA
NEPAL
E. ZONE
Medical Institutes
4 & BELOW
5 — 8
STATE AVERAGE 8
9 — 12
13 — 16
17 & ABOVE

MAP No. 152

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map exhibits the provision of hospital beds for the population of each district of the State.

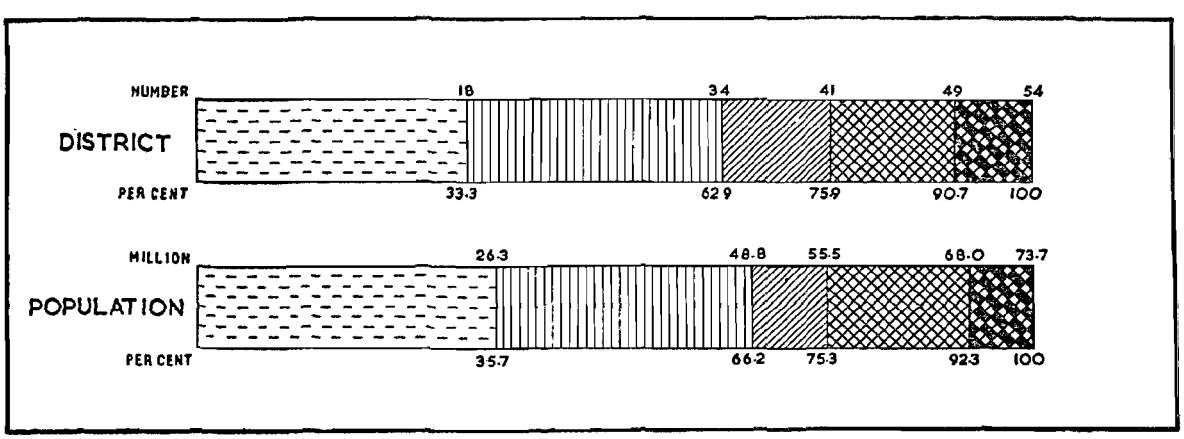
Method

Number of hospital beds per 100,000 of persons has been calculated for each district and the districts have been hatched in 5 shades according to their respective ranges.

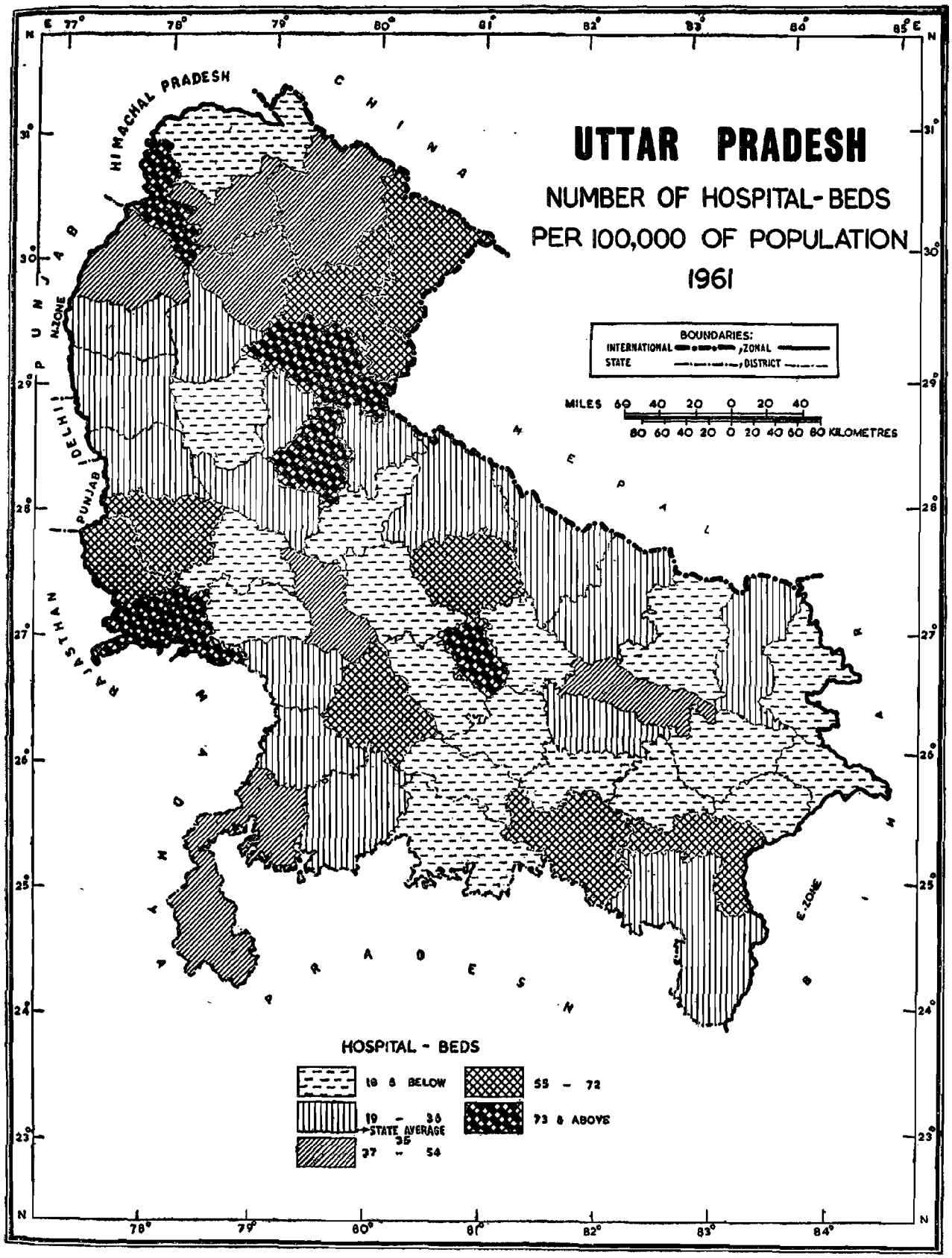
Salient Features

Total number of hospital beds is 26,152. On an average, this comes to 35 beds for every one lakh of population. 20 districts have higher proportion of beds than this. On the whole, Himalayan natural division is better disposed in this respect where all districts except Uttar Kashi have larger proportions than the State average. Other 13 districts with higher proportions are dispersed all over the State and each of them possesses a large town of population over 50,000. The largest number of beds per lakh of population is in district Naini Tal (160), followed by Dehra Dun, Lucknow and Agra, each exceeding the State average by more than three times. It is noticeable that in districts Meerut, Moradabad and Rampur of the West Plain which have larger number of medical institutes (depicted in the preceding map) facilities for indoor hospitalisation are not commensurate with their population. The smallest number of beds per lakh of population is in district Azamgarh (11) followed by Mainpuri, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Moradabad, Unnao and Deoria.

Source : Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh



MAP NO. 152


UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF HOSPITAL-BEDS
PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
N.ZONE
E.ZONE
HOSPITAL - BEDS
18 & BELOW
19 - 36
STATE AVERAGE
35
37 - 54
55 - 72
73 & ABOVE

MAP No. 153

NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Purpose

This map shows the availability of doctors per one lakh of population in each district of the State.

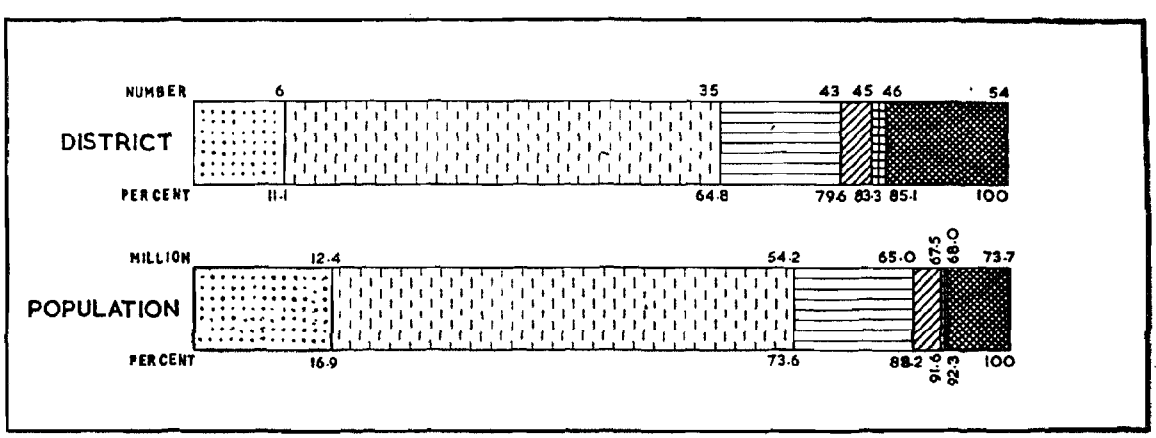
Method

Number of medical doctors (including Ayurvedic) per 100,000 of population has been calculated for each district. On the basis of these figures, the districts have been depicted by the choropleth method.

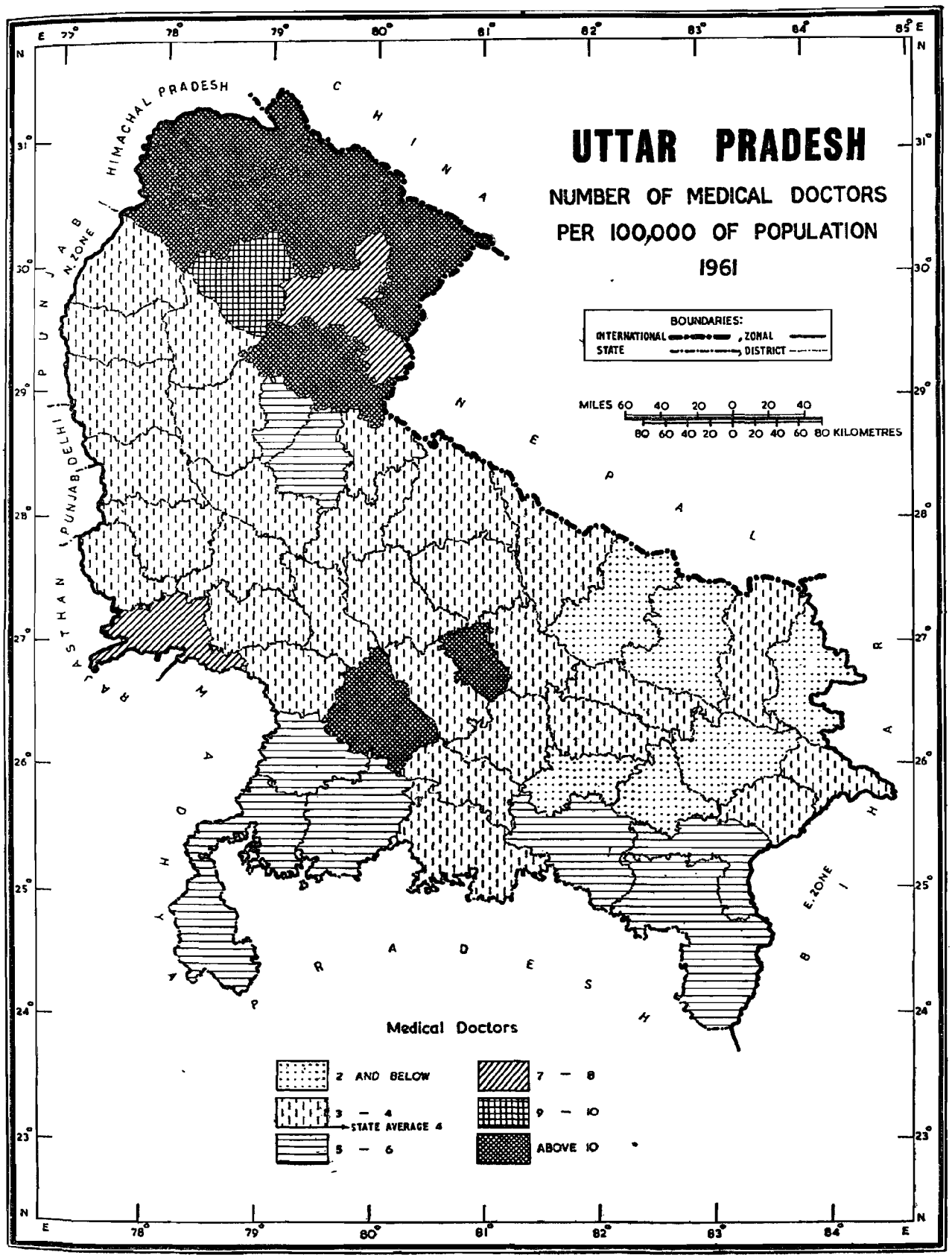
Salient Features

There are four doctors for every lakh of population in the State. The scantily populated districts of the Himalayan natural division reveal the largest proportion of doctors to their populations. Similar is the case of districts of the thinly inhabited Hills and Plateau division. In the vast populous plain, only KAVAL districts and districts Rampur and Bareilly record higher figures. The densely populated Lucknow district has, however, the largest number of doctors, 24 per lakh of population, in the State, followed by the least populated district Uttar Kashi (22). The smallest proportion of doctors is to be found in districts Deoria, Azamgarh, Gonda, Jaunpur, Basti and Pratapgarh in the east, which have one doctor per 50,000 persons.

Source : Directorate of Medical and Health Services, Uttar Pradesh



MAP NO. 153


UTTAR PRADESH
NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS
PER 100,000 OF POPULATION
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
STATE
ZONAL
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
BIHAR
E. ZONE
PRADESH
Medical Doctors
2 AND BELOW
3 — 4
STATE AVERAGE 4
5 — 6
7 — 8
9 — 10
ABOVE 10

F. DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS

MAP No. 154

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961

Purpose

This map attempts to depict the level of socio-cultural advancement in different districts of the State and delineates the socio-cultural demographic regions in the State.

Method

The following twelve indicators have been selected for assessing the levels of socio-cultural development:—

(a) Urbanism

Percentage of urban population to total population

(b) Backward Castes

Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population

(c) Literacy

(i) Percentage of literates to total population excluding age-group 0-4

(ii) Percentage of female literates to total female population excluding age-group 0-4

(d) Education

(i) Primary school enrolment of girls. Number of school-going females among 1,000 of females of age-group 5-14

(ii) Per cent of population in age-group 15-29 at the level of Secondary and higher education

(iii) Number of teachers per 1,000 students at Primary level of education

(iv) Number of teachers per 1,000 students at Secondary level of education

(v) Percentage of workers in educational and scientific services to total workers in services

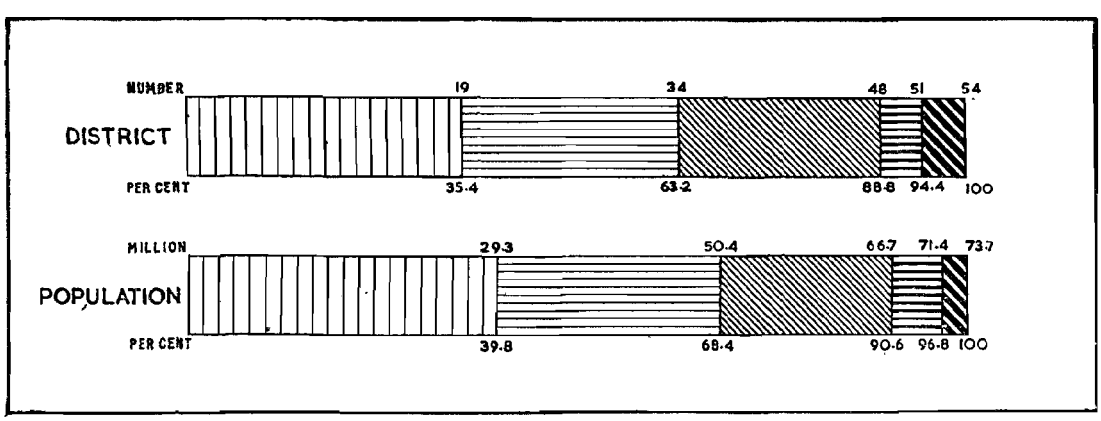
(e) **Medical Facilities**

(i) Number of medical institutes per 1,000 Census houses

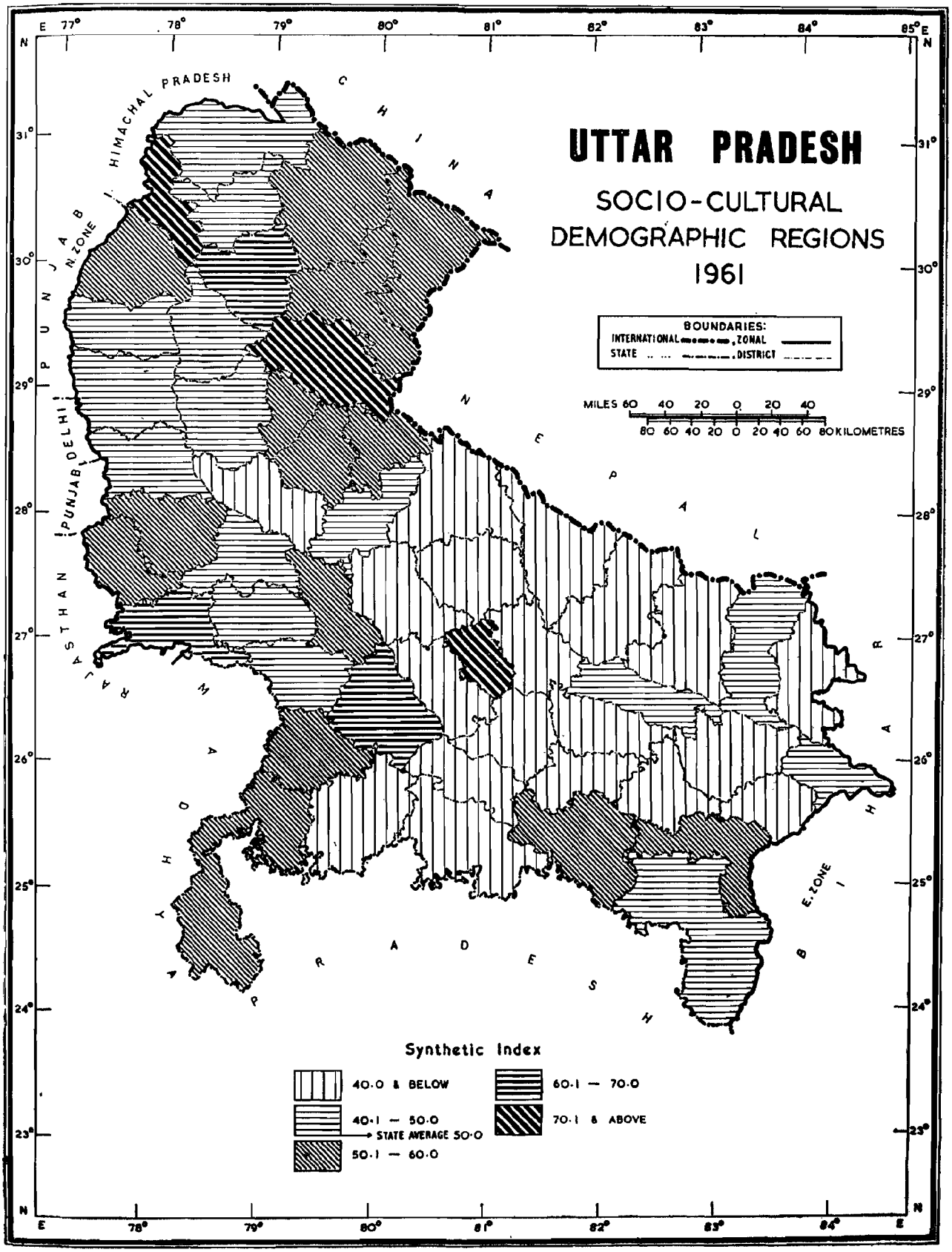
(ii) Number of hospital-beds per 100,000 population

(iii) Number of medical doctors per 100,000 population

After calculating the above twelve indices for each district and the State, the score in



MAP NO. 154


UTTAR PRADESH
SOCIO-CULTURAL
DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
E. ZONE
N. ZONE
Synthetic Index
40·0 & BELOW
40·1 — 50·0
STATE AVERAGE 50·0
50·1 — 60·0
60·1 — 70·0
70·1 & ABOVE

each indicator for each district has been assessed by a graphical method. For each indicator the score for the State has been taken to be 50 and in case of all indicators except the second for backward castes, the lowest index among districts is equated to 0 and the highest to 100. In the case of indicator regarding backward castes the lowest score is 100 and the highest 0. On the basis of the three scores 0, 50 and 100 and their corresponding values in each indicator, graphs have been plotted with the former on the X-axis and the latter on the Y-axis, yielding three cross-sectional points each. Smoothed hand-curves have been drawn passing through the three points. With the help of these curves, scores for each district for each indicator have been determined. On their basis the Synthetic Index for each district has been calculated by simple averaging. Districts have then been grouped into five ranges and hatched accordingly.

Salient Features

Only twenty districts are above average in the State. Out of them, 8 are situated in the West Plain, 6 in the Himalayan natural division, 3 in the Central Plain, 2 in the Hills and Plateau and one in the East Plain. It is significant that most of the districts of the Himalayan division, excepting Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal, are culturally more developed with a high rate of literacy and smaller proportions of Scheduled Caste population in most of them. Besides, being thinly populated, the ratios of teachers to students in primary and secondary schools and proportions of educational and scientific service workers are also high. Dehra Dun district with an index of 91 is the most advanced district in the State. It is right on top in respect of 6 indicators and second in another three. It is followed by Lucknow, Naini Tal, Kanpur and Agra all having synthetic indices over 65. On the whole, the western half of the State is well-off. In only one district, Budaun, does the index go below 40 in this part while most of the districts of the Central and East Plains remain below this mark. District Deoria (29·5) in the extreme north-east is at the bottom in regard to socio-cultural advancement.

MAP No. 155

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961

Purpose

This map depicts the districts by their relative level of economic development.

Method

The following 12 indicators have been adopted and combined in the same manner as for Map No. 154:—

(a) Urbanism

(i) Percentage of urban population to total population

(ii) Percentage of population in towns with population over 50,000

(b) Agricultural development

(i) Gross value of agricultural output per cultivating household

(ii) Per capita supply of staple food crops

(c) Industrial development

(i) Proportion of industrial workers to total workers

(ii) Proportion of workers in factories to total industrial workers

(d) Power development

(i) Per capita consumption of electricity (approximate)

(ii) Proportion of rural population in electrified villages

(e) Employment position

Proportion of workers to total employable population in age-group 15-59

(f) Housing position

Proportion of households occupying 3 rooms or more to total households

(g) Transport development

(i) Density of railways

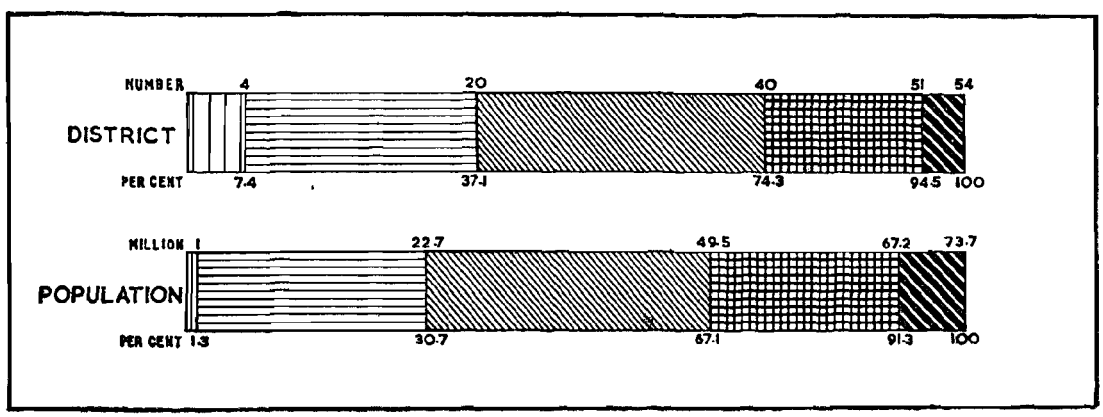
(ii) Density of roads

Districts have been shown by choropleth method on the basis of their synthetic indices.

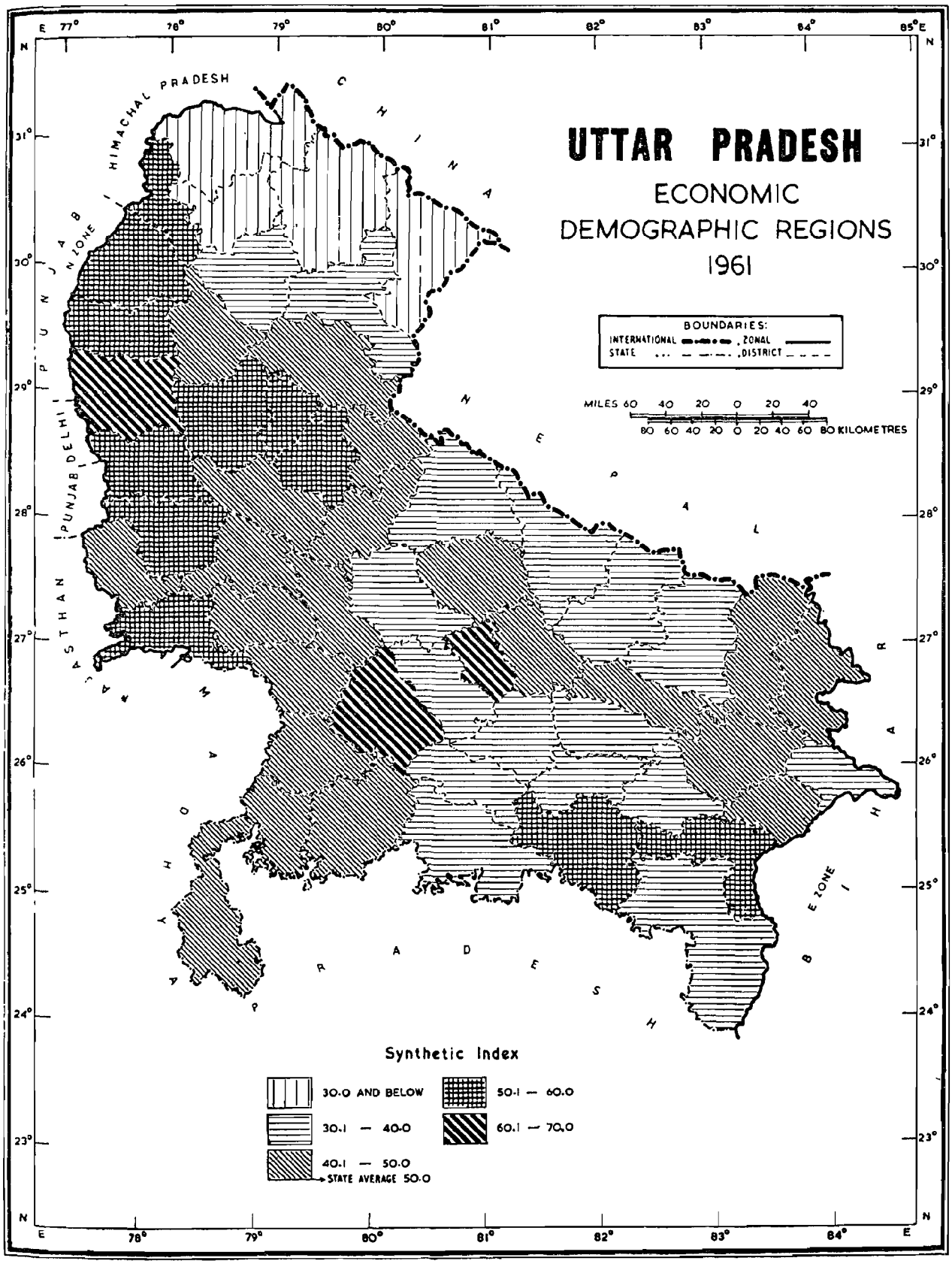
Salient Features

Almost three-fourths of the districts of the State are economically below the State average. Among the remaining one-fourth that are above the average, 10 are clustered in the westernmost part of the State, mostly in the upper *Doab*. The other four districts on the higher side are Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and Varanasi. Kanpur is on top being the industrial metropolis of the State, followed by Meerut, Lucknow and Agra. The West Plain is better off economically and no district except Kheri has an index below 40 there, while in the Central and East Plains half the districts come in this category. All districts on the

right bank of the Ghaghara, except Ballia, and districts Gorakhpur, Deoria and Ghazipur in the Central and East Plains have indices between 40-50. Availability of larger number of rooms for the households and greater facilities of means of communications in some of them have pushed them up. Ghazipur district holds the first place for its largest proportion of three-roomed houses. There is a large proportion of factory workers in Deoria district. The last 4 districts in respect of economic well-being are of the Himalayan natural division with Pithoragarh at the bottom.



MAP NO. 155


UTTAR PRADESH
ECONOMIC
DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS
1961
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL
ZONAL
STATE
DISTRICT
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
HARYANA
ZONE I
ZONE I B
Synthetic Index
30.0 AND BELOW
30.1 — 40.0
40.1 — 50.0
STATE AVERAGE 50.0
50.1 — 60.0
60.1 — 70.0

MAP No. 156

SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961

(BY TAHSILS)

Purpose

This map studies the level of socio-cultural advancement in each tahsil.

Method

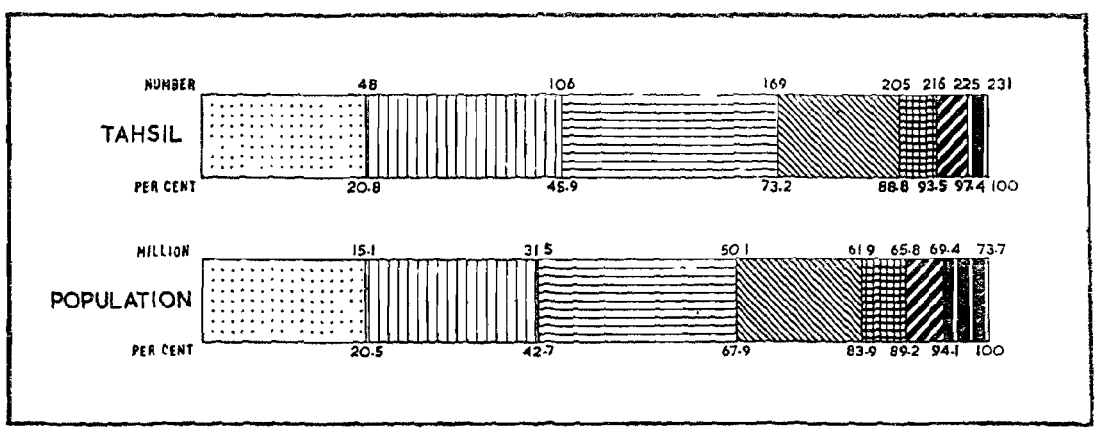
Due to non-availability of tahsilwise figures in respect of all indicators adopted for Map No. 154, this map has been based only on the following 5 indicators:—

1. Proportion of urban population to total population
2. Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population
3. Literacy
4. Female literacy
5. Medical institutes per 1,000 houses

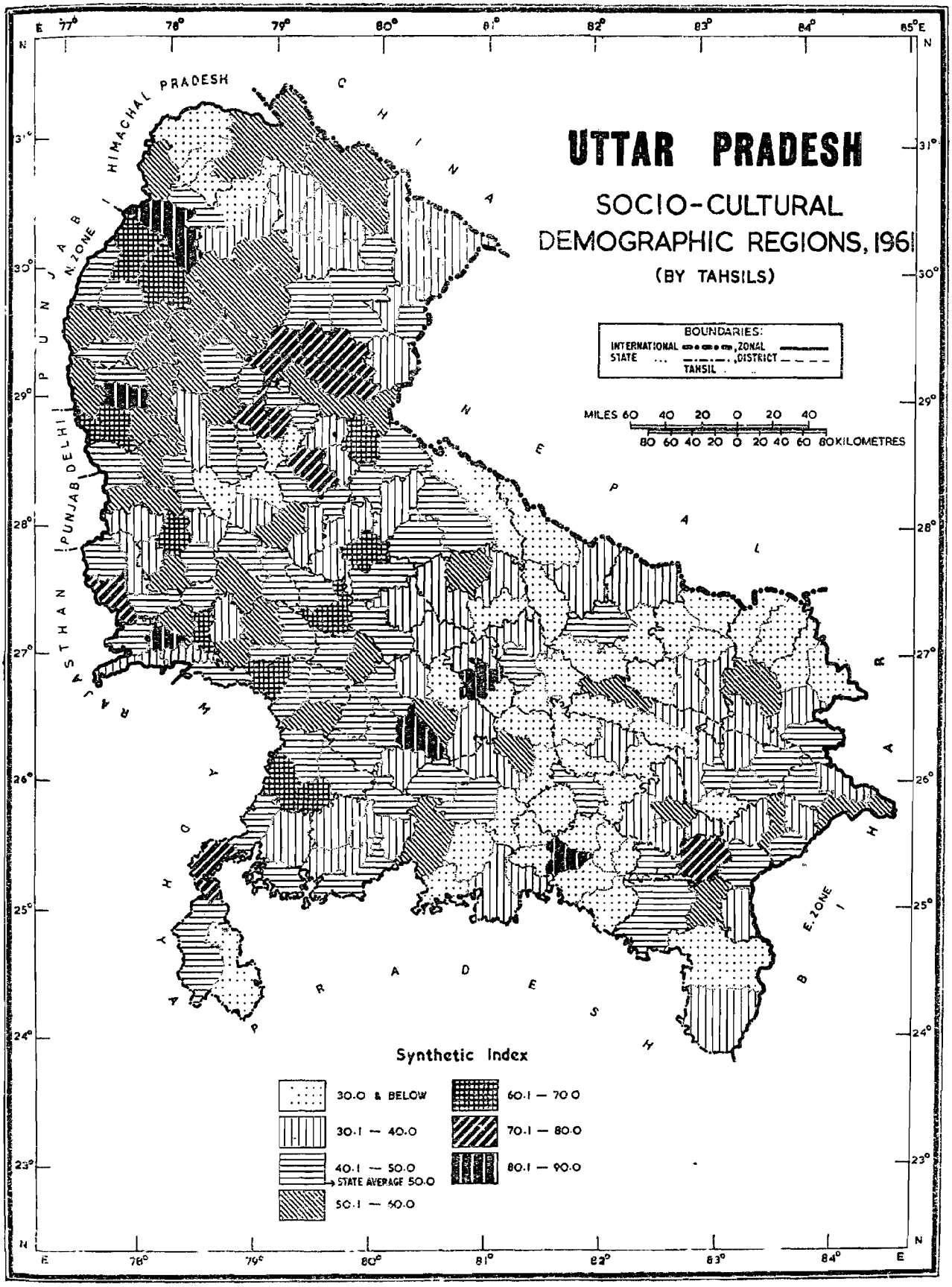
The method of calculating the synthetic indices for the tahsils and their depiction is as explained in the note of Map No. 154.

Salient Features

To a great extent, the relative positions of tahsils in regard to the socio-cultural development closely follow the degree of urbanization in them. Tahsils having large urban populations lead in socio-cultural advancement. The first place is occupied by Kanpur tahsil followed by Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Meerut, Agra and Chail (Allahabad). All tahsils having their indices above 60, except three of Naini Tal district and two of Jalaun district, possess a large town each with population over 50,000. A vast majority of tahsils have their indices below 50. The western part of the State is more advanced than the eastern. Out of the 62 tahsils showing their indices above the State average 35 lie in the West Plain, 10 in the Himalayan natural division, 7 in the Central Plain, 5 in the East Plain and 5 in Hills and Plateau. In the entire West Plain only in 5 tahsils, viz., Milak and Shahabad of Rampur, Gunnaur and Bisauli of Budaun and Nighasan of Kheri district, do the indices fall below 30, while about half of the tahsils to the east of Lucknow come in this lowest class. Some of the tahsils in the eastern *Tarai* and in districts from Bara Banki-Faizabad to Banda-Allahabad are the most backward ones in point of socio-cultural advancement.



MAP. NO. 156


UTTAR PRADESH
SOCIO-CULTURAL
DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
(BY TAHSILS)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
PUNJAB ZONE
NORTHERN
CENTRAL
EASTERN
BIHAR
E. ZONE
MADHYA PRADESH
Synthetic Index
30.0 & BELOW
30.1 — 40.0
40.1 — 50.0
STATE AVERAGE 50.0
50.1 — 60.0
60.1 — 70.0
70.1 — 80.0
80.1 — 90.0

MAP No. 157

ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
(BY TAHSILS)

Purpose

This map shows the tahsils by their level of economic development.

Method

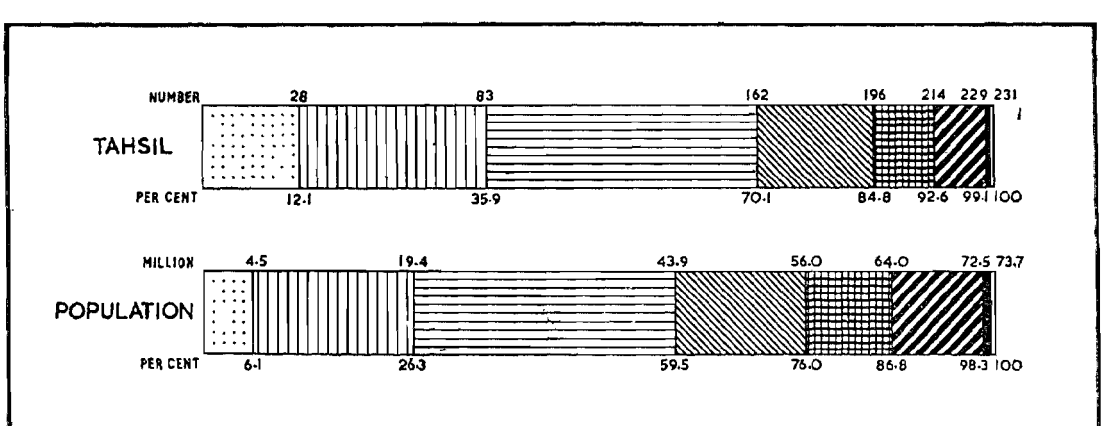
Synthetic indices for all tahsils have been calculated on the basis of the following 6 indicators by the method adopted for the preceding three maps:—

1. Percentage of urban population to total population
2. Proportion of population in large towns (population over 50,000)
3. Proportion of industrial workers to total workers
4. Proportion of households occupying three or more rooms
5. Proportion of rural population in electrified villages
6. Density of railways

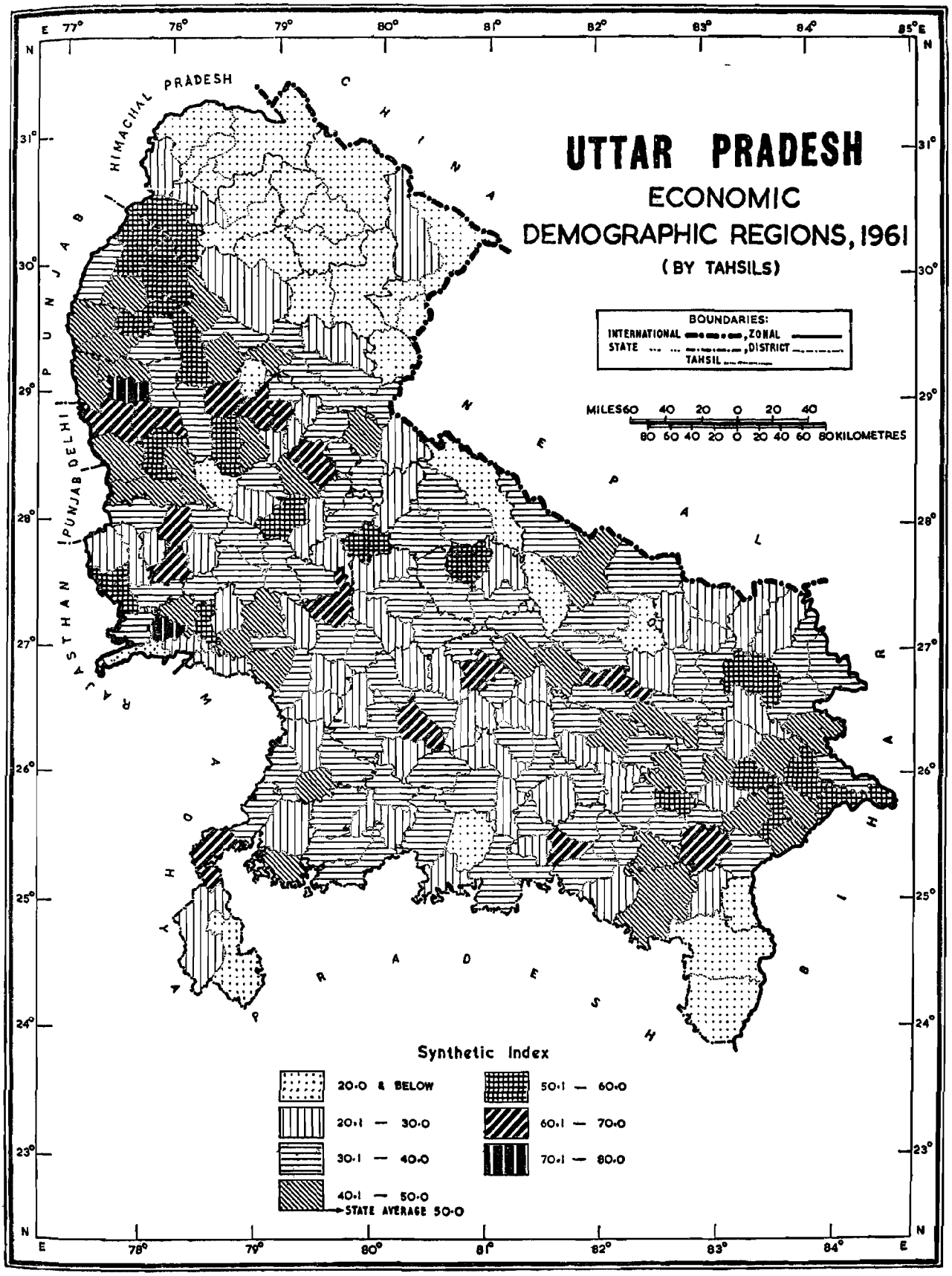
Tahsils are hatched according to the ranges in which they fall.

Salient Features

As revealed by Map No. 155, the economic condition of the major portion of the State is far from satisfactory. There are only 35 tahsils in the State which have indices above that of the State. Three-fifths of them are in more urbanised and industrialized West Plain. Among others, seven, namely, Varanasi, Muhammadabad (Azamgarh), Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Jaunpur and Rasra (Ballia) are situated in the East Plain; five, namely, Faizabad, Kanpur Lucknow, Chail (Allahabad) and Sitapur in the Central Plain; one (Dehra Dun) in the Himalayan natural division and one (Jhansi) in the Hills and Plateau, all except Muhammadabad and Rasra possessing a large town. Tahsil Muhammadabad is high-up because of greater proportion of industrial workers and very high proportion of households occupying three or more rooms, while Rasra comes first in the State in having the largest proportion of households in three or more roomed houses. Tahsil Meerut occupies the foremost place in the State, followed by Agra, Moradabad and Koil (Aligarh). It is noticeable that tahsils Kanpur and Lucknow are relegated to sixth and seventh places in regard to their economic position, while these districts occupy first and third places respectively in Map No. 155. This is so chiefly because of laggardness in rural electrification. The most backward tahsils in the State are those situated in the Himalayan natural division, most of which have indices below 20 with Didihat (5) and Pithoragarh (7) of Pithoragarh district at the bottom.



MAP NO. 157


UTTAR PRADESH
ECONOMIC
DEMOGRAPHIC REGIONS, 1961
(BY TAHSILS)
BOUNDARIES:
INTERNATIONAL, ZONAL
STATE, DISTRICT
TAHSIL
MILES 60 40 20 0 20 40
80 60 40 20 0 20 40 60 80 KILOMETRES
HIMACHAL PRADESH
PUNJAB
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
Synthetic Index
20·0 & BELOW
20·1 — 30·0
30·1 — 40·0
40·1 — 50·0
STATE AVERAGE 50·0
50·1 — 60·0
60·1 — 70·0
70·1 — 80·0

APPENDIX

MAP No. 3

FULL ACCOUNT OF CHANGES IN JURISDICTION IN DISTRICTS/TAHSILS OF UTTAR PRADESH DURING 1951-61

Sl. No.	Transferred from		Area in Acres	Transferred to	
	District	Tahsil		District	Tahsil
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Tehri Garhwal (old)	Rawain (old)	N.A. (whole Tahsil Rawain)	Uttar Kashi (created)	Puraula, Rajgarhi, Dunda and Bhatwari
2	Garhwal (old)	Chamoli (old)	N.A. (whole Tahsil Chamoli)	Chamoli (created)	Joshimath, Karnaprayag, Chamoli and Ukhi Math
3	Almora (old)	Pithoragarh and Almora (old)	N.A. (Pithoragarh Tahsil and 164 villages of two pattis of Almora Tahsil)	Pithoragarh (created)	Munsiari, Dharchula, Didihat and Pithoragarh
4	Naini Tal	Kashipur	56.50	Moradabad	Thakurdwara
5	,,	,,	5,031.00	Rampur	Suar
6	Moradabad	Moradabad	10,266.00	,,	,,
7	Rampur	Suar	1,442.00	Naini Tal	Kichha
8	,,	Bilaspur	945.00	,,	,,
9	,,	Tanda (abolished)	39,040.00 (whole Tahsil)	Rampur	Suar
10	,,	Huzur (old)	110,976.00 (whole Tahsil)	,,	Renamed as Rampur Tahsil
11	Bareilly	Bareilly	486.00	,,	Milak
12	,,	Aonla	191.00	,,	Shahabad
13	Pilibhit	Pilibhit	416.70	Naini Tal	Kichha
14	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	237.00	Tehri Garhwal	Devaprayag
15	Saharanpur	Nakur	919.00	Saharanpur	Deoband
16	Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	2,272.00	Bijnor	Bijnor
17	,,	Jansath	24.00	,,	,,
18	Mathura	Mat	10.44	Aligarh	Iglas
19	Agra	Etmadpur	8.62	Mathura	Sadabad
20	Etah	Aliganj	2.24	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad
21	Mainpuri	Bhongaon	972.85	Mainpuri	Mainpuri
22	,,	,,	8.18	Etah	Aliganj
23	,,	,,	3.34	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad
24	,,	Karhal	7.65	Etawah	Etawah
25	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	16.97	Mainpuri	Bhongaon
26	Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	1,157.00	Shahjahanpur	Jalalabad
27	Allahabad	Soraon	8,269.00	Pratapgarh	Patti

MAP No. 3

FULL ACCOUNT OF CHANGES IN JURISDICTION IN DISTRICTS/TAHSILS OF UTTAR PRADESH DURING 1951-61 (*Concld*)

1	2	3	4	5	6
28	Allahabad	Soraon	2,256.00	Allahabad	Phulpur
29	Jalaun	Konch	4,154.00	Jhansi	Moth
30	Hamirpur	Rath	4,251.00	Jalaun	Kalpi
31	,,	Kulpahar (abolished)	248,798.00	Hamirpur	Charkhari
32	,,	Kulpahar	128,778.00	,,	Mahoba
33	Kheri	Nighasan	2,252.30	Bahraich	Nanpara
34	Sitapur	Sidhauli	12.00	Hardoi	Sandila
35	Hardoi	Sandila	123.40	Sitapur	Misrikh
36	,,	,,	167.97	,,	Sidhauli
37	Bahraich	Nanpara	2,282.41	Kheri	Nighasan
38	,,	Kaisarganj	7,873.00	Sitapur	Sidhauli
39	,,	,,	8,969.00	,,	Biswan
40	Gonda	Utraula	630,035.00	Gonda	Balrampur (created)
41	Bara Banki	Fatehpur	4,672.00	Bahraich	Kaisarganj
42	Faizabad	Akbarpur	3,280.00	Azamgarh	Phulpur
43	Sultanpur	Kadipur	2,502.00	Jaunpur	Shahganj
44	Pratapgarh	Kunda	3,653.00	Allahabad	Soraon
45	,,	Patti	6,254.00	,,	,,
46	,,	,,	8,190.00	Jaunpur	Machhlishahr
47	Basti	Domariaganj	290,195.00	Basti	Naugarh (created)
48	,,	Bansi			
49	,,	Harraiya	N.A.	,,	Basti
50	,,	Khalilabad	N.A.	,,	Bansi
51	,,	Basti	N.A.	,,	,,
52	,,	Bansi	N.A.	,,	Basti
53	Azamgarh	Phulpur	287.00	Faizabad	Akbarpur
54	Jaunpur	Shahganj	7,894.00	Sultanpur	Kadipur
55	Ghazipur	Muhammadabad	437.00	Ballia	Rasra
56	,,	Ghazipur	189,965.00	Ghazipur	Zamania (created)
57	Varanasi	Bhadohi	439.40	Allahabad	Handia
58	,,	Varanasi	159.00	Mirzapur	Mirzapur
59	Fatehpur	Khajuha (old)	Whole tahsil	Fatehpur	Renamed as Bindki
60	Banaras (old)	Banaras (old)	Whole tahsil and the district		Renamed as Varanasi

Note :—Sl. Nos. conform with those given on the map.
N.A.=Not available

MAP No. 7

NORMAL ANNUAL RAINFALL

(based on records from 1901 to 1950)

Rank	District	Rainfall in millimetres	Rank	District	Rainfall in millimetres
1	Dehra Dun	2,142.3	27	Allahabad	976.4
2	Pithoragarh	1,751.8	28	Sitapur	974.0
3	Naini Tal	1,565.9	29	Lucknow	959.3
4	Garhwal	1,463.1	30	Saharanpur	949.3
5	Chamoli	1,425.9	31	Banda	946.2
6	Gorakhpur	1,364.1	32	Moradabad	944.3
7	Almora	1,333.9	33	Rae Bareli	927.6
8	Basti	1,264.0	34	Fatehpur	903.6
9	Pilibhit	1,242.0	35	Jhansi	879.1
10	Gonda	1,149.6	36	Hardoi	878.8
11	Bahraich	1,147.8	37	Hamirpur	850.7
12	Deoria	1,145.1	38	Unnao	837.8
13	Mirzapur	1,134.1	39	Budaun	821.4
14	Bareilly	1,106.6	40	Kanpur	801.5
15	Bijnor	1,088.3	41	Farrukhabad	793.2
16	Kheri	1,068.7	42	Jalaun	782.6
17	Varanasi	1,056.4	43	Muzaffarnagar	758.6
18	Ghazipur	1,051.8	44	Etawah	752.4
19	Azamgarh	1,021.3	45	Meerut	720.2
20	Shahjahanpur	1,019.5	46	Mainpuri	714.5
21	Ballia	1,013.1	47	Etah	694.9
22	Faizabad	1,008.4	48	Bulandshahr	673.7
23	Bara Banki	1,002.5	49	Aligarh	663.1
24	Sultanpur	1,000.2	50	Agra	655.8
25	Jaunpur	999.9	51	Mathura	593.4
26	Pratapgarh	977.9			

N.B.:—Data for districts Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Rampur are not available.

MAP No. 8

RAINFALL VARIABILITY

Rank	Name of Station	District	Mean Rainfall in inches	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variability
1	Kanpur	Kanpur	33.10	11.40	34.45
2	Hardoi	Hardoi	38.23	13.09	34.25
3	Agra	Agra	26.10	8.80	33.71
4	Banda	Banda	38.40	12.36	32.19
5	Gonda	Gonda	48.18	15.34	31.85
6	Aligarh	Aligarh	24.71	7.78	31.48
7	Lucknow	Lucknow	40.03	12.43	31.06
8	Orai	Jalaun	28.56	8.80	30.80
9	Kheri	Kheri	42.27	12.86	30.42
10	Joshimath	Chamoli	37.47	11.36	30.31
11	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	29.03	8.41	28.96
12	Roorkee	Saharanpur	42.07	12.17	28.92
13	Meerut	Meerut	31.57	9.05	28.66
14	Bareilly	Bareilly	42.52	12.07	28.38
15	Jhansi	Jhansi	37.10	10.52	28.37
16	Faizabad	Faizabad	41.47	11.72	28.27
17	Bahraich	Bahraich	45.52	12.56	27.59
18	Najibabad	Bijnor	45.91	12.25	26.68
19	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	41.73	10.82	25.92
20	Sultanpur	Sultanpur	39.34	10.05	25.54
21	Mussoorie	Dehra Dun	100.00	24.73	24.73
22	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	34.87	8.33	23.90
23	Mukteswar	Naini Tal	52.41	12.35	23.11
24	Varanasi	Varanasi	42.46	9.78	23.04
25	Askote	Pithoragarh	61.76	14.14	22.89
26	Naini Tal	Naini Tal	105.91	24.06	22.72
27	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	80.98	17.02	21.01
28	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	49.02	9.31	18.99
29	Ballia	Ballia	43.40	8.24	18.98

MAP No. 12

PERCENTAGE OF FOREST AREA TO TOTAL AREA, 1961

Rank	State/District	Per Cent	Rank	State/District	Per Cent
1	Uttar Kashi	83.9	27	Unnao	2.8
2	Tehri Garhwal	68.6	28	Lucknow	2.3
3	Naini Tal	51.9	29	Bulandshahr	2.3
4	Dehra Dun	50.0	30	Allahabad	2.2
5	Garhwal	37.6	31	Kanpur	2.0
6	Pilibhit	31.5	32	Farrukhabad	1.9
7	Mirzapur	30.5	33	Moradabad	1.8
8	Almora	26.4	34	Fatehpur	1.7
9	Kheri	21.7	35	Meerut	1.6
10	Bijnor	18.4	36	Hardoi	1.4
11	Chamoli	15.8	37	Budaun	1.3
12	Varanasi	15.0	38	Mainpuri	1.2
13	Bahraich	14.6	39	Sitapur	1.0
14	Saharanpur	13.9	40	Basti	0.9
	Uttar Pradesh	**11.9**	41	Rae Bareli	0.9
			42	Bara Banki	0.8
15	Jhansi	11.2	43	Mathura	0.4
16	Gonda	9.3	44	Sultanpur	0.3
17	Banda	9.2	45	Etah	0.3
18	Etawah	8.9	46	Aligarh	0.2
19	Gorakhpur	8.8	47	Deoria	0.2
20	Jalaun	5.5	48	Faizabad	0.2
21	Agra	4.2	49	Bareilly	0.1
22	Hamirpur	4.1	50	Pratapgarh	0.1
23	Pithoragarh	3.9	51	Azamgarh	N
24	Shahjahanpur	3.2	52	Jaunpur	0.0
25	Muzaffarnagar	3.0	53	Ballia	0.0
26	Rampur	2.9	54	Ghazipur	0.0

Note:—N stands for less than 0.05 per cent.

MAP No. 47

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS UNDER DIFFERENT USES, 1960-61

Sl. No.	State/District	Agricultural area			Non-agricultural area			
		Culturable waste	Current fallow & other fallows	Net sown area	Forest	Barren & uncul-turable waste	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Pastures & misc. tree, groves, etc.
	Uttar Pradesh	**8.3**	**7.2**	**84.5**	**33.9**	**19.8**	**33.1**	**13.2**
1	Bijnor	5.0	9.4	85.6	49.7	8.5	32.2	9.6
2	Moradabad	3.3	6.7	90.0	14.0	24.5	52.8	8.7
3	Budaun	3.8	5.5	90.6	9.1	19.3	48.9	22.7
4	Rampur	4.0	5.6	90.5	18.8	17.1	58.7	5.4
5	Bareilly	2.8	5.9	91.3	0.9	21.0	65.6	12.6
6	Pilibhit	9.7	8.4	81.9	69.1	1.0	19.1	10.8
7	Shahjahanpur	5.3	9.6	85.1	21.1	14.0	46.4	18.4
8	Dehra Dun	5.9	5.7	88.4	85.7	1.3	8.7	4.3
9	Saharanpur	4.2	5.4	90.4	53.3	4.7	38.7	3.3
10	Muzaffarnagar	5.3	6.0	88.7	19.6	18.3	54.2	7.9
11	Meerut	5.3	4.7	90.0	12.0	25.1	57.2	5.6
12	Bulandshahr	6.9	4.6	88.5	13.7	36.6	41.0	8.7
13	Aligarh	3.6	5.2	91.3	1.6	54.2	37.9	6.3
14	Mathura	4.2	4.6	91.2	4.4	20.0	60.9	14.7
15	Agra	5.4	4.8	89.8	23.3	41.6	32.0	3.1
16	Etah	13.9	6.9	79.2	1.8	25.7	50.7	21.8
17	Mainpuri	7.6	7.6	84.8	4.7	67.0	20.9	7.4
18	Farrukhabad	10.1	6.2	83.7	9.0	30.2	42.8	18.0
19	Etawah	5.8	5.9	88.3	29.5	47.4	19.7	3.3
20	Kanpur	5.5	4.1	90.4	8.2	45.5	28.2	18.1
21	Fatehpur	9.4	6.8	83.7	7.3	36.2	44.5	11.9
22	Allahabad	9.0	9.5	81.5	9.5	30.0	42.9	17.5
23	Jhansi	31.3	14.8	53.9	44.3	25.1	24.2	6.4
24	Jalaun	4.3	2.2	93.5	31.9	29.0	31.3	7.8
25	Hamirpur	13.1	9.0	77.9	27.6	31.7	36.8	3.9
26	Banda	14.4	10.3	75.3	37.0	28.1	18.5	16.4
27	Kheri	8.8	11.1	80.1	60.7	1.7	25.1	12.5
28.	Sitapur	4.1	8.5	87.4	5.2	7.1	59.0	28.7
29.	Hardoi	7.5	9.9	82.6	7.8	24.3	43.3	24.6

MAP No. 47

PERCENTAGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL AREAS UNDER DIFFERENT USES, 1960-61—(*concld*)

Sl. No.	State/District	Agricultural area			Non-agricultural area			
		Culturable waste	Current fallow & other fallows	Net sown area	Forest	Barren & uncul-turable waste	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Pastures & misc. tree, groves, etc.
30	Unnao	11.2	7.2	81.6	10.8	32.8	34.5	21.9
31	Lucknow	11.4	10.1	78.5	6.2	37.7	33.8	22.4
32	Rae Bareli	13.4	5.5	81.1	3.3	28.7	37.5	30.5
33	Bahraich	5.9	6.8	87.3	55.3	4.6	29.0	11.1
34	Gonda	5.4	6.6	88.0	43.4	3.3	38.1	15.2
35	Bara Banki	8.7	6.7	84.6	3.9	11.2	53.4	31.5
36	Faizabad	6.1	5.4	88.4	1.0	11.8	53.5	33.8
37	Sultanpur	7.3	7.0	85.7	1.9	29.2	37.9	31.1
38	Pratapgarh	6.9	9.0	84.1	0.3	27.7	39.5	32.5
39	Basti	6.0	4.5	89.5	6.6	7.8	66.7	18.9
40	Gorakhpur	3.1	3.6	93.3	43.6	2.6	38.2	15.6
41	Deoria	2.1	3.8	94.1	1.7	11.7	56.8	29.8
42	Azamgarh	5.2	5.1	89.7	0.3	27.2	55.4	17.2
43	Jaunpur	6.6	7.0	86.3	..	28.2	50.2	21.7
44	Ballia	3.2	4.8	92.0	..	31.9	48.9	19.2
45	Ghazipur	6.8	3.8	89.4	..	22.1	58.6	19.3
46	Varanasi	4.2	6.5	89.3	49.6	10.2	27.2	13.0
47	Mirzapur	25.8	13.7	60.5	66.5	16.2	14.1	3.3

Note :— Data for the seven hill districts are not available.

MAP No. 48

INTENSITY OF CROPPING, 1960-61

Rank	State/District	Intensity Index	Rank	State/District	Intensity Index
1	Faizabad	144.1	26	Sitapur	126.2
2	Gonda	143.7	27	Allahabad	126.1
3	Bara Banki	142.1	28	Ballia	125.9
4	Meerut	139.0	29	Etawah	125.9
5	Rampur	138.4	30	Azamgarh	125.3
6	Bahraich	137.9	31	Dehra Dun	125.2
7	Saharanpur	137.2			
8	Bulandshahr	137.2		**Uttar Pradesh**	**125.1**
9	Rae Bareli	136.7			
10	Aligarh	134.6	32	Jaunpur	124.6
11	Varanasi	133.6	33	Farrukhabad	122.7
12	Gorakhpur	133.3	34	Kanpur	121.3
13	Basti	133.2	35	Ghazipur	121.0
14	Sultanpur	132.6	36	Mathura	120.8
15	Etah	131.5	37	Fatehpur	120.2
16	Muzaffarnagar	130.9	38	Banda	119.4
17	Mirzapur	130.7	39	Shahjahanpur	119.1
18	Lucknow	129.9	40	Bijnor	118.8
19	Mainpuri	129.3	41	Hardoi	118.6
20	Unnao	128.8	42	Agra	117.9
21	Pilibhit	128.7	43	Moradabad	117.6
22	Pratapgarh	126.9	44	Budaun	114.8
23	Kheri	126.9	45	Jhansi	109.9
24	Deoria	126.9	46	Hamirpur	103.2
25	Bareilly	126.4	47	Jalaun	102.9

Note :— Data for the 7 hill districts are not available.

MAP No. 52

AVERAGE YIELD (IN MAUNDS) PER ACRE, 1956-57—1960-61

Sl. No.	State/District	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Pulses
	Uttar Pradesh	**6.8**	**8.8**	**6.7**	**5.5**
1	Bijnor	8.0	9.8	5.3	5.1
2	Moradabad	5·9	8.6	5.4	5.1
3	Budaun	7.4	8.2	6.3	5.4
4	Rampur	7.5	8.5	6.2	5.6
5	Bareilly	8.0	8.3	6.0	4.8
6	Pilibhit	7.6	6.9	5.4	5.6
7	Shahjahanpur	8.1	8.6	5.5	6.1
8	Dehra Dun	12.6	7.6	5.2	6.6
9	Saharanpur	10.6	7.2	4.2	6.7
10	Muzaffarnagar	9.9	9.6	5.2	6.2
11	Meerut	10.0	11.6	5.1	6.5
12	Bulandshahr	10.3	11.8	5.1	6.3
13	Aligarh	8.8	10.8	4.6	7.2
14	Mathura	8.7	10.6	4.3	6.1
15	Agra	8.5	11.5	5.0	6.0
16	Etah	8.8	9.9	5.9	6.4
17	Mainpuri	9.7	11.7	5.6	7.5
18	Farrukhabad	7.8	10.8	7.9	5.9
19	Etawah	9.7	11.7	7.2	6.0
20	Kanpur	9.5	10.0	7.3	7.4
21	Fatehpur	8.6	8.5	8.0	6.8
22	Allahabad	6.3	8.6	8.1	7.2
23	Jhansi	4.4	10.4	5.2	4.8
24	Jalaun	4.4	11.3	4.7	5.3
25	Hamirpur	4.3	10.2	5.9	4.6
26	Banda	7.6	8.4	5.2	5.2
27	Kheri	6.0	6.8	6.2	5.0
28	Sitapur	6.0	8.8	6.5	4.6
29	Hardoi	7.2	9.2	5.6	4.1
30	Unnao	7.7	8.4	6.5	5.0
31	Lucknow	6.7	9.1	6.0	4.6
32	Rae Bareli	8.1	6.8	7.7	5.2
33	Bahraich	4.9	6.1	7.8	4.7

MAP No. 52

AVERAGE YIELD (IN MAUNDS) PER ACRE, 1956-57—1960-61 (*Concld.*)

Sl. No.	State/District	Rice	Wheat	Millets	Pulses
34	Gonda	5.5	7.1	7.9	4.6
35	Bara Banki	8.3	9.2	7.2	5.2
36	Faizabad	6.2	9.2	6.0	4.8
37	Sultanpur	7.0	8.3	7.0	5.3
38	Pratapgarh	6.3	8.5	7.5	4.7
39	Basti	6.1	7.8	7.6	3.7
40	Gorakhpur	6.8	7.5	7.8	3.9
41	Deoria	5.3	7.8	7.9	4.7
42	Azamgarh	5.3	8.2	7.5	4.3
43	Jaunpur	6.2	7.8	7.0	5.6
44	Ballia	4.8	8.3	7.5	4.0
45	Ghazipur	5.5	7.4	10.2	4.5
46	Varanasi	7.3	7.0	7.2	5.0
47	Mirzapur	7.7	6.3	9.4	4.1

Note :— Data for the 7 hill districts are not available.

MAP No. 53

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES, 1960-61

Rank in regard to the percentage of sown area irrigated	State/District	Percentage of irrigated area to net sown area	Percentage share of area irrigated by			
			Canals	Wells	Reser-voirs, lakes, ponds and tanks	Other sources
1	Meerut	68.6	53.4	46.1	0.1	0.4
2	Bulandshahr	61.2	43.1	56.1	0.2	0.6
3	Muzaffarnagar	59.1	68.7	31.0	0.1	0.2
4	Aligarh	53.2	42.0	57.0	0.4	0.6
5	Jaunpur	51.7	6.3	87.5	4.8	1.4
6	Azamgarh	50.4	.6	78.0	12.1	7.3
7	Faizabad	49.3	7.3	59.2	26.5	7.0
8	Varanasi	48.1	35.4	61.4	1.6	1.5
9	Basti	43.7	1.5	44.7	16.8	37.0
10	Mathura	41.8	82.9	17.0	N	0.1
11	Etawah	41.2	84.2	14.2	1.3	0.4
12	Rae Bareli	40.5	46.8	34.6	18.2	0.4
13	Etah	40.1	48.2	48.0	2.7	1.1
14	Sultanpur	39.6	8.5	70.5	20.4	0.7
15	Pratapgarh	38.7	23.6	68.3	7.0	1.1
16	Gorakhpur	37.4	4.1	48.4	26.2	21.3
17	Ghazipur	37.4	10.2	79.6	6.1	4.1
18	Mainpuri	36.2	50.5	45.0	3.7	0.8
19	Deoria	35.5	1.1	83.6	8.2	7.0
20	Ballia	34.7	12.9	79.3	3.3	4.5
21	Dehra Dun	31.2	45.7	0.1	..	54.2
22	Saharanpur	30.3	64.2	35.5	0.2	0.1
23	Farrukhabad	30.2	36.4	58.9	4.3	0.4
	Uttar Pradesh	**29.5**	**39.5**	**47.2**	**8.4**	**4.9**
24	Kanpur	29.3	85.5	10.6	3.2	0.7
25	Bara Banki	28.4	53.4	9.8	34.8	2.0
26	Unnao	28.2	73.7	6.4	18.8	1.1
27	Lucknow	27.7	71.1	13.1	13.3	2.5
28	Agra	27.1	58.1	39.5	1.5	0.9

MAP No. 53

AREA IRRIGATED BY VARIOUS SOURCES, 1960-61 (*Concld.*)

Rank in regard to the percentage of sown area irrigated	State/District	Percentage of irrigated area to net sown area	Percentage share of area irrigated by			
			Canals	Wells	Reservoirs, lakes, ponds and tanks	Other sources
29	Fatehpur	26.2	52.7	41.5	5.3	0.5
30	Gonda	26.0	0.6	66.0	26.0	7.4
31	Mirzapur	23.2	69.2	9.0	4.7	17.1
32	Allahabad	23.2	25.8	61.8	11.7	0.7
33	Moradabad	22.3	4.6	92.1	2.5	0.8
34	Jalaun	21.8	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
35	Budaun	18.5	..	91.4	7.3	1.3
36	Banda	17.5	97.7	0.8	0.9	0.6
37	Bareilly	14.5	77.3	16.9	2.7	3.1
38	Jhansi	14.0	46.8	49.6	3.5	0.1
39	Sitapur	13.7	64.7	7.1	27.1	1.1
40	Bijnor	12.6	24.0	74.0	0.5	1.5
41	Hardoi	11.8	70.0	13.1	14.8	2.1
42	Hamirpur	11.6	91.4	8.0	0.2	0.4
43	Pilibhit	11.1	90.2	6.0	2.7	1.1
44	Shahjahanpur	9.8	57.6	26.9	9.2	6.3
45	Bahraich	7.9	..	32.1	54.1	13.8
46	Rampur	7.6	49.8	47.0	2.4	0.8
47	Kheri	5.6	45.2	44.8	8.8	1.2

Note : — Data for the 7 hill districts are not available.

N = Negligible

MAP No. 55

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61

Sl. No.	State/District	Per cent to total Irrigated Area						Per cent to total Non-Irrigated Area					
		Wheat	Rice	Pulses	Other Food Crops	Sugar-cane	Others	Wheat	Rice	Pulses	Other Food Crops	Sugar-cane	Others
	Uttar Pradesh	**32.2**	**9.1**	**17.1**	**16.7**	**15.8**	**9.1**	**12.7**	**22.7**	**23.2**	**28.9**	**2.9**	**9.6**
1	Bijnor	27.4	8.9	1.7	0.6	55.2	6.2	22.1	23.8	15.3	12.1	12.5	14.2
2	Moradabad	46.9	0.7	5.2	2.2	38.7	6.3	25.4	15.1	16.7	23.9	4.7	14.2
3	Budaun	55.7	0.1	18.1	2.7	14.8	8.6	23.4	6.4	20.9	35.7	3.2	10.4
4	Rampur	21.2	27.8	2.7	0.9	36.5	10.9	19.8	17.4	20.4	23.1	10.1	9.2
5	Bareilly	9.6	47.0	2.9	0.4	30.8	9.3	22.1	20.5	23.3	16.1	6.3	11.7
6	Pilibhit	10.6	30.9	1.5	0.2	52.7	4.1	22.0	32.2	20.7	8.5	8.8	7.8
7	Shahjahanpur	20.5	15.2	6.6	1.7	43.1	12.9	22.8	19.8	26.0	19.1	4.1	8.2
8	Dehra Dun	20.3	41.9	2.9	4.7	15.3	14.9	58.5	8.7	9.4	0.8	2.7	19.9
9	Saharanpur	20.0	32.2	2.2	0.4	32.2	13.0	23.9	13.0	16.7	14.7	10.0	21.7
10	Muzaffarnagar	28.2	8.4	5.4	2.9	39.6	15.5	22.0	6.8	20.3	18.3	6.3	26.3
11	Meerut	30.0	1.5	8.4	6.4	32.0	21.7	15.2	4.4	23.8	33.5	3.8	19.3
12	Bulandshahr	27.1	0.2	14.3	19.7	23.5	15.2	11.6	1.9	22.1	57.3	0.8	6.3
13	Aligarh	35.7	0.3	19.0	15.5	14.0	15.5	5.8	2.4	28.0	57.7	0.6	5.5
14	Mathura	46.9	..	11.2	11.5	15.9	14.5	5.6	0.1	34.8	47.0	0.2	12.3
15	Agra	53.9	..	14.5	9.1	9.1	13.4	5.8	0.2	37.9	46.6	..	9.5
16	Etah	40.2	1.2	26.0	14.6	7.5	10.5	12.1	5.8	19.8	49.8	2.7	9.8
17	Mainpuri	39.7	11.3	19.9	13.2	6.5	9.4	10.8	14.6	25.4	42.7	0.2	6.3
18	Farrukhabad	35.8	5.2	17.6	9.2	7.7	24.5	16.4	6.9	20.8	43.8	2.0	10.1
19	Etawah	31.8	21.5	24.2	7.8	5.6	9.1	5.9	8.7	13.9	63.8	..	7.7
20	Kanpur	46.7	23.6	9.9	6.4	3.7	9.7	9.2	7.2	31.4	43.8	0.1	8.3
21	Fatehpur	29.9	21.3	13.5	23.5	7.2	4.6	3.0	20.4	35.0	36.0	..	5.6
22	Allahabad	25.7	2.6	23.8	35.2	5.3	7.4	5.3	29.5	28.7	29.2	0.1	7.2
23	Jhansi	51.8	1.0	26.9	12.4	1.7	6.2	22.6	3.9	34.3	33.1	..	6.1
24	Jalaun	40.3	2.1	47.8	3.9	3.7	2.2	22.7	0.5	43.3	27.2	..	6.3
25	Hamirpur	45.3	..	46.7	2.6	3.0	2.4	23.5	1.4	42.9	26.0	..	6.2
26	Banda	8.8	81.2	8.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	22.8	3.6	46.3	23.9	..	3.4
27	Kheri	23.5	4.4	2.8	1.1	63.1	5.1	18.1	23.3	16.8	21.3	11.5	9.0
28	Sitapur	53.7	6.3	6.8	5.3	24.3	3.6	15.4	20.5	22.2	27.6	5.3	9.0
29	Hardoi	38.4	2.9	11.1	10.1	25.9	11.6	18.0	13.1	29.5	27.0	1.6	10.8
30	Unnao	37.1	20.5	8.5	23.2	6.5	4.2	11.2	18.2	24.9	36.2	0.5	9.0

MAP No. 55

CROPPING PATTERN OF IRRIGATED AND NON-IRRIGATED AREAS, 1960-61 (*Concld.*)

Sl. No.	State/District	Per cent to total Irrigated Area						Per cent to total Non-Irrigated Area					
		Wheat	Rice	Pulses	Other Food Crops	Sugar-cane	Others	Wheat	Rice	Pulses	Other Food Crops	Sugar-cane	Others
31	Lucknow	60.7	8.1	6.9	8.6	4.4	11.3	9.1	23.4	33.3	25.6	0.2	8.4
32	Rae Bareli	37.5	14.1	11.8	24.7	2.3	9.6	1.7	36.3	31.3	23.4	..	7.3
33	Bahraich	72.7	..	10.5	10.6	0.4	5.8	15.1	30.5	14.3	32.1	0.8	7.2
34	Gonda	51.4	0.1	30.3	7.8	7.0	3.4	10.1	40.1	12.2	27.4	2.6	7.6
35	Bara Banki	55.5	10.5	8.1	4.3	10.6	11.0	5.3	33.2	33.6	18.7	3.1	6.1
36	Faizabad	39.1	..	29.0	16.2	11.9	3.8	0.9	50.6	25.4	15.2	0.6	7.3
37	Sultanpur	34.0	0.8	24.2	25.6	8.4	7.0	1.3	46.5	28.3	14.8	0.1	9.0
38	Pratapgarh	27.8	0.1	16.9	44.1	4.3	6.8	0.5	38.8	28.4	23.7	..	8.6
39	Basti	38.7	0.5	27.3	19.4	10.7	3.4	2.8	58.0	7.5	23.4	1.4	6.9
40	Gorakhpur	36.5	0.4	22.9	28.5	8.6	3.1	3.6	52.1	15.1	18.2	2.2	8.8
41	Deoria	29.7	0.1	23.2	26.4	18.8	1.8	5.9	41.9	8.2	25.4	13.2	5.4
42	Azamgarh	8.6	0.1	29.4	43.3	15.9	2.7	0.8	61.0	13.7	16.5	1.2	6.8
43	Jaunpur	16.8	..	15.9	52.3	11.3	3.7	0.1	45.7	12.5	32.4	..	9.3
44	Ballia	9.5	0.3	28.4	38.8	18.2	4.8	5.4	32.3	29.1	26.4	0.8	6.0
45	Ghazipur	7.7	5.5	28.7	41.3	13.4	3.4	3.6	40.4	26.8	20.1	0.4	8.7
46	Varanasi	15.6	28.1	16.9	24.9	11.1	3.4	3.5	33.8	21.0	19.1	0.2	22.4
47	Mirzapur	4.5	77.3	5.6	6.0	4.7	1.9	10.5	16.6	28.9	24.4	0.4	19.2

Note :—Data for the seven hill districts are not available.

MAP No. 56

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1961

Rank in regard to per acre value	State/District	Total value of Agricultural output in millions of Rupees	Per acre value in Rupees	Percentage share of						
				Wheat	Rice	Coarse grains	Sugarcane	Pulses	Oilseeds	Other Crops
1	Muzaffarnagar	330.1	315	17.1	4.8	5.6	47.0	1.6	N	23.9
2	Meerut	488.2	304	18.7	1.9	3.6	45.0	4.0	0.3	26.5
3	Saharanpur	314.7	253	13.3	14.6	7.4	37.2	1.5	0.6	25.4
4	Dehra Dun	43.8	249	16.6	16.9	13.8	18.0	1.9	1.1	31.7
5	Bijnor	211.4	232	18.7	15.1	6.6	40.8	1.1	1.1	16.6
6	Bulandshahr	279.5	219	21.9	0.9	18.0	31.9	9.7	0.1	17.5
7	Farrukhabad	172.1	197	22.9	7.4	18.1	7.7	6.2	4.8	32.9
8	Rampur	119.0	190	18.2	16.7	13.3	31.9	3.5	0.9	15.5
9	Moradabad	256.0	188	22.6	8.3	8.5	28.6	4.3	3.0	24.7
10	Deoria	253.0	183	11.4	22.1	11.1	38.9	4.7	0.1	11.7
11	Kanpur	234.9	182	20.3	11.4	26.8	2.0	15.1	4.0	20.3
12	Shahjahanpur	178.4	180	18.5	23.4	9.5	20.8	5.7	0.8	21.3
13	Jaunpur	164.5	180	6.4	29.4	23.4	11.7	4.1	N	25.0
14	Bara Banki	185.6	177	18.0	25.8	7.1	12.9	5.7	0.4	30.1
15	Pilibhit	110.4	176	13.7	26.2	5.3	36.9	4.2	0.3	13.4
16	Agra	182.1	176	21.2	0.2	33.8	2.9	15.6	2.2	24.1
17	Bareilly	177.3	175	17.6	20.8	9.0	24.9	4.4	3.2	20.1
18	Etawah	152.8	173	16.8	19.9	20.9	4.9	18.4	2.6	16.6
19	Azamgarh	230.2	172	4.1	32.6	21.3	19.6	8.5	N	13.9
20	Faizabad	180.7	168	19.1	26.0	15.7	13.7	7.3	0.1	18.1
21	Etah	164.3	163	28.5	5.1	16.8	9.8	11.9	3.9	24.0
22	Mathura	151.1	162	26.3	0.1	13.4	10.1	7.0	2.4	40.7
23	Sultanpur	153.2	161	10.8	32.4	24.0	7.5	6.4	N	18.9
24	Ghazipur	123.1	158	4.5	25.9	2.1	11.4	0.6	N	55.5
25	Unnao	142.5	158	15.1	16.1	18.4	7.2	9.8	5.3	28.1
26	Kheri	209.4	157	13.2	15.5	10.8	39.3	4.8	2.4	14.0
27	Mainpuri	135.9	156	20.9	17.0	18.8	4.1	16.2	2.2	20.9
28	Lucknow	73.7	155	22.4	15.2	19.4	2.5	7.5	3.5	29.5
29	Varanasi	170.7	155	6.6	34.2	20.8	8.5	10.3	0.1	19.5
30	Rae Bareli	137.4	149	13.9	25.7	25.5	2.3	13.2	1.6	17.8

MAP No. 56

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER ACRE OF CROPPED AREA, 1961 (*Concld.*)

Rank in regard to per acre value	State/District	Total value of Agri-cultural output in millions of Rupees	Per acre value in Rupees	Percentage share of						
				Wheat	Rice	Coarse grains	Sugar-cane	Pulses	Oilseeds	Other Crops
31.	Fatehpur	123.7	148	6.9	17.0	24.5	3.7	8.0	0.5	39.4
32.	Aligarh	191.1	147	25.6	2.3	23.0	10.6	20.1	0.5	17.9
33.	Budaun	169.4	144	28.7	4.9	19.9	13.4	7.5	4.3	21.3
34.	Ballia	105.3	141	8.1	19.0	35.1	12.8	9.9	0.1	15.0
35.	Hardoi	168.0	141	16.5	10.3	21.0	13.8	9.2	9.0	20.2
36.	Gorakhpur	219.4	140	12.0	39.1	15.1	15.9	4.8	0.9	12.3
37.	Allahabad	205.2	139	8.9	22.2	19.0	3.3	14.6	0.7	31.3
38.	Basti	255.7	137	15.0	40.2	9.8	13.7	5.5	0.5	15.3
39.	Sitapur	179.4	133	17.5	15.5	33.1	20.9	5.1	5.0	2.9
40.	Jalaun	118.3	131	32.4	0.9	39.8	2.2	7.1	1.9	15.7
41.	Banda	174.8	129	21.9	23.6	35.2	0.1	7.4	0.9	10.9
42.	Pratapgarh	93.9	127	12.5	25.9	26.0	5.3	12.3	0.1	17.9
43.	Mirzapur	143.7	125	8.1	41.9	18.9	4.0	4.2	4.1	18.7
44.	Jhansi	141.2	119	37.1	3.0	38.0	0.7	6.1	1.5	13.7
45.	Hamirpur	143.8	118	32.7	1.1	38.9	0.3	9.2	2.1	15.7
46.	Gonda	199.7	109	16.6	34.0	13.0	14.2	5.2	1.5	15.5
47.	Bahraich	136.9	90	17.1	30.7	32.7	4.2	4.3	2.8	8.2

Note :—Data for the remaining 7 hill districts are not available. However, the total values (million Rupees) of agricultural output in them are : Tehri Garhwal (including Uttar Kashi) 22.6, Garhwal (including Chamoli) 156.9, Almora (including Pithoragarh) 90.5 and Naini Tal 137.4
N denotes negligible

MAP No. 57

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

Rank	State/District	Gross Value in Rupees
1	Muzaffarnagar	2,995
2	Saharanpur	2,749
3	Meerut	2,600
4	Naini Tal	2,440
5	Bijnor	1,862
6	Bulandshahr	1,580
7	Dehra Dun	1,507
8	Mathura	1,452
9	Jalaun	1,447
10	Hamirpur	1,440
11	Banda	1,414
12	Rampur	1,269
13	Agra	1,235
14	Pilibhit	1,231
15	Kanpur	1,158
16	Aligarh	1,129
17-18	Chamoli and Garhwal	1,096
19	Jhansi	1,074
20	Moradabad	1,067
21	Shahjahanpur	1,055
22	Mirzapur	1,054
23	Kheri	984
24	Farrukhabad	983
25	Etawah	953
26	Bareilly	944
	Uttar Pradesh	**938**
27	Etah	912
28	Varanasi	863
29	Ghazipur	836
30	Fatehpur	828
31	Mainpuri	822
32	Bara Banki	780
33	Ballia	753
34	Budaun	742
35	Unnao	735
36	Faizabad	731
37	Allahabad	710
38	Deoria	702
39	Azamgarh	700
40	Sultanpur	695
41	Sitapur	682
42	Jaunpur	679
43	Hardoi	659
44	Lucknow	640
45	Rae Bareli	640
46	Gonda	597
47	Basti	590
48	Gorakhpur	583
49-50	Pithoragarh and Almora	548
51	Bahraich	512
52	Pratapgarh	466
53-54	Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal	248

MAP No. 58

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT PER CULTIVATOR, 1961

Rank	State/District	Gross Value in Rupees	Rank	State/District	Gross Value in Rupees
1	Saharanpur	1,593		**Uttar Pradesh**	**483**
2	Muzaffarnagar	1,565			
3	Meerut	1,330	29	Varanasi	468
4	Bijnor	1,200	30	Budaun	440
5	Naini Tal	996	31	Sultanpur	421
6	Bulandshahr	882	32	Faizabad	417
7	Pilibhit	809	33	Bara Banki	402
8	Rampur	766	34	Ballia	391
9	Mathura	728	35	Sitapur	391
10	Dehra Dun	727	36	Unnao	383
11	Agra	717	37	Fatehpur	382
12	Aligarh	696	38	Azamgarh	381
13	Jalaun	692	39	Hardoi	375
14	Kanpur	664	40	Ghazipur	375
15-16	Chamoli and Garhwal	644	41	Deoria	355
17	Hamirpur	636	42	Lucknow	340
18	Banda	622	43	Jaunpur	334
19	Moradabad	617	44	Rae Bareli	330
20	Shahjahanpur	614	45	Allahabad	328
21	Kheri	592	46	Gorakhpur	297
22	Bareilly	567	47	Gonda	277
23	Farrukhabad	559	48-49	Pithoragarh and Almora	269
24	Etah	548	50	Bahraich	261
25	Etawah	544	51	Basti	250
26	Jhansi	521	52	Pratapgarh	237
27	Mirzapur	509	53-54	Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal	109
28	Mainpuri	494			

MAP No. 59

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLD, 1961

Rank	State/District	Acreage per household	Rank	State/District	Acreage per household
1	Hamirpur	14.0	27	Etawah	4.8
2	Jhansi	11.6	28	Bareilly	4.7
3	Jalaun	11.2	29	Bahraich	4.7
4	Banda	11.0	30	Mainpuri	4.6
5	Saharanpur	8.6	31	Farrukhabad	4.6
6	Mirzapur	8.3	32	Sitapur	4.6
7	Naini Tal	8.0	33	Hardoi	4.6
8	Muzaffarnagar	7.9	34	Varanasi	4.6
9	Mathura	7.9	35	Gonda	4.4
10	Bijnor	7.8	36	Unnao	4.3
11	Meerut	6.7	37	Dehra Dun	4.0
12	Agra	6.3	38	Sultanpur	3.9
13	Aligarh	6.2	39	Lucknow	3.8
14	Pilibhit	6.1	40	Rae Bareli	3.8
15	Kheri	5.9	41	Bara Banki	3.7
16	Shahjahanpur	5.7	42	Pratapgarh	3.7
17	Bulandshahr	5.7	43	Azamgarh	3.6
18	Kanpur	5.6	44	Uttar Kashi	3.5
19	Fatehpur	5.5	45	Faizabad	3.5
20	Moradabad	5.4	46	Basti	3.5
21	Rampur	5.4	47	Jaunpur	3.5
22	Ballia	5.1	48	Gorakhpur	3.4
	Uttar Pradesh	**5.0**	49	Deoria	3.4
			50	Garhwal	2.5
23	Budaun	4.9	51	Chamoli	2.3
24	Allahabad	4.9	52	Tehri Garhwal	2.1
25	Ghazipur	4.9	53	Almora	1.9
26	Etah	4.8	54	Pithoragarh	1.4

MAP No. 60

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER CAPITA IN RURAL AREA, 1961

Rank	State/District	Acreage per capita	Rank	State/District	Acreage per capita
1	Hamirpur	1.9	27	Etawah	0.7
2	Jhansi	1.8	28	Uttar Kashi	0.7
3	Jalaun	1.6	29	Farrukhabad	0.7
4	Banda	1.5	30	Mainpuri	0.7
5	Kheri	1.1	31	Unnao	0.7
6	Pilibhit	1.0	32	Muzaffarnagar	0.7
7	Mirzapur	1.0	33	Bulandshahr	0.7
8	Naini Tal	1.0	34	Bara Banki	0.7
9	Shahjahanpur	1.0	35	Lucknow	0.6
10	Rampur	0.9	36	Rae Bareli	0.6
11	Mathura	0.9	37	Sultanpur	0.6
12	Bijnor	0.9	38	Pratapgarh	0.6
13	Bahraich	0.9	39	Meerut	0.6
14	Budaun	0.9	40	Faizabad	0.6
15	Moradabad	0.8	41	Basti	0.6
16	Sitapur	0.8	42	Ballia	0.6
17	Kanpur	0.8	43	Ghazipur	0.6
18	Hardoi	0.8	44	Gorakhpur	0.5
19	Fatehpur	0.8	45	Deoria	0.5
20	Saharanpur	0.8	46	Azamgarh	0.5
21	Agra	0.8	47	Jaunpur	0.5
22	Bareilly	0.8	48	Garhwal	0.5
	Uttar Pradesh	**0.7**	49	Dehra Dun	0.5
			50	Varanasi	0.5
23	Gonda	0.7	51	Chamoli	0.5
24	Etah	0.7	52	Tehri Garhwal	0.4
25	Allahabad	0.7	53	Almora	0.4
26	Aligarh	0.7	54	Pithoragarh	0.2

MAP No. 61

AGRICULTURAL HOLDING PER MALE CULTIVATOR, 1961

Rank	State/District	Acreage per Male Cultivator
1	Hamirpur	9.3
2	Jhansi	7.9
3	Jalaun	6.8
4	Banda	6.8
5	Mirzapur	6.0
6	Bijnor	5.2
7	Naini Tal	5.1
8	Saharanpur	5.1
9	Mathura	4.6
10	Muzaffarnagar	4.3
11	Pilibhit	4.1
12	Aligarh	3.9
13	Agra	3.8
14	Meerut	3.7
15	Kheri	3.7
16	Allahabad	3.7
17	Fatehpur	3.6
18	Kanpur	3.5
19	Bulandshahr	3.4
20	Varanasi	3.4
21	Shahjahanpur	3.4
22	Rampur	3.4
	Uttar Pradesh	**3.3**
23	Ballia	3.3
24	Moradabad	3.2
25	Ghazipur	3.2
26	Sultanpur	3.1
27	Pratapgarh	3.1
28	Bahraich	3.0
29	Etah	3.0
30	Budaun	2.9
31	Bareilly	2.9
32	Mainpuri	2.9
33	Sitapur	2.8
34	Etawah	2.8
35	Rae Bareli	2.8
36	Gonda	2.8
37	Garhwal	2.8
38	Hardoi	2.8
39	Unnao	2.7
40	Dehra Dun	2.7
41	Farrukhabad	2.7
42	Faizabad	2.7
43	Azamgarh	2.7
44	Jaunpur	2.6
45	Lucknow	2.5
46	Gorakhpur	2.5
47	Bara Banki	2.4
48	Deoria	2.3
49	Uttar Kashi	2.3
50	Basti	2.3
51	Chamoli	2.0
52	Tehri Garhwal	1.8
53	Almora	1.7
54	Pithoragarh	1.2

MAP No. 62

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF CEREALS & PULSES, 1956-57 to 60-61, AS PERCENTAGE OF REQUIREMENT OF 1961 POPULATION

Rank	State/District	Per Capita Production as percentage of requirement
1	Hamirpur	248.3
2	Jalaun	216.9
3	Banda	199.7
4	Jhansi	159.5
5-10	Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, and Almora	127.6
11	Etawah	112.1
12	Rampur	110.3
13	Etah	109.4
14	Mainpuri	108.3
15	Fatehpur	108.2
16	Budaun	105.1
17	Naini Tal	105.1
18	Mathura	102.7
19	Farrukhabad	97.7
20	Pilibhit	93.5
21	Bahraich	92.0
22	Bara Banki	88.6
23	Rae Bareli	87.3
24	Shahjahanpur	86.7
25	Kheri	86.3
26	Agra	86.1
27	Aligarh	85.6
28	Hardoi	82.6
29	Kanpur	82.3
30	Unnao	82.1
31	Mirzapur	80.3
	Uttar Pradesh	**79.8**
32	Gonda	79.3
33	Sitapur	78.7
34	Bijnor	78.2
35	Bareilly	76.5
36	Bulandshahr	76.5
37	Moradabad	72.9
38	Saharanpur	72.8
39	Allahabad	71.0
40	Muzaffarnagar	70.8
41	Sultanpur	66.7
42	Meerut	60.3
43.	Pratapgarh	58.2
44	Faizabad	56.8
45	Basti	56.1
46	Ghazipur	51.9
47	Dehra Dun	50.9
48	Ballia	45.6
49	Gorakhpur	45.1
50	Jaunpur	43.2
51	Lucknow	41.3
52	Varanasi	40.2
53	Deoria	37.9
54	Azamgarh	33.7

MAP No. 84

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1961

	State/District	Rice mills	*Dal* mills	Edible Oils (other than hydrogenated)	Bakery and Sugar confectionery	Canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables	Hydrogenated Oil industry	Dairy products
	Uttar Pradesh	**2,518**	**1,540**	**5,473**	**461**	**659**	**1,313**	**386**
1	Kanpur	119	288	1,380	357	195	335	44
2	Aligarh	..	511	1,009	5	..	..	179
3	Meerut	..	11	309	..	42	978	..
4	Agra	22	136	890	..	..	..	..
5	Etawah	535	142	120	..	12	..	..
6	Mainpuri	337	16	178	..	..	..	..
7	Allahabad	32	11	295	..	62	..	35
8	Bahraich	418	..	16	..	..	..	..
9	Lucknow	70	69	165	..	23	..	92
10	Varanasi	113	31	136	41	..	..	36
11	Mathura	..	43	..	..	204	..	..
12	Sitapur	..	93	128	..	..	..	..
13	Banda	197	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Etah	36	..	144	..	..	..	..
15	Gonda	143	24	9	..	..	..	..
16	Bulandshahr	..	22	132	..	17	..	..
17	Sahahjahanpur	88	58	..	..	..	..	..
18	Saharanpur	119	..	11	16	..	..	..
19	Rampur	..	..	140	..	..	..	..
20	Bareilly	8	..	70	42	17	..	..
21	Fatehpur	127	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Naini Tal	..	..	..	..	87	..	N.A.
23	Moradabad	..	8	76	..	..	..	..
24	Gorakhpur	..	50	26	..	..	..	..
25	Jhansi	..	..	75	..	..	..	..
26	Deoria	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
27	Pilibhit	62	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Dehra Dun	44	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Farrukhabad	31	..	6	..	..	..	.
30	Mirzapur	17	13	..	..	..	..	

MAP No. 84

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES, 1961—(*Concld.*)

	State/District	Rice mills	*Dal* mills	Edible Oils (other than hydro-genated)	Bakery and Sugar confec-tionery	Canning and preser-vation of fruits and vegetables	Hydro-genated Oil industry	Dairy
31	Bijnor	..	..	29	..	..	..	..
32	Budaun	..	..	24	..	..	..	..
33	Faizabad	..	14	10	..	..	..	..
34	Muzaffarnagar	..	..	16		..	..	..
35	Rae Bareli	..	..	14	..	..	..	..

MAP No. 85

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN SUGAR, BEVERAGE AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES, 1961

	State/District	Sugar	Beverages	Tobacco	Tea
	Uttar Pradesh	**54,935**	**1,649**	**2,069**	**993**
1	Deoria	9,226	118	..	..
2	Meerut	6,653	202	..	..
3	Muzaffarnagar	5,735	149	..	..
4	Saharanpur	4,587	126	2,069	..
5	Gorakhpur	3,293	117	..	..
6	Sitapur	2,847	..	..	..
7	Bijnor	2,041	82	..	..
8	Moradabad	2,042	77	..	..
9	Rampur	1,936	103	..	..
10	Basti	1,973	..	..	..
11	Pilibhit	1,941	..	..	..
12	Gonda	1,819	104	..	..
13	Kheri	1,864	..	..	..
14	Bareilly	1,514	50	..	..
15	Dehra Dun	632	..	..	881
16	Naini Tal	1,258	..	..	..
17	Shahjahanpur	949	..	..	..
18	Bulandshahr	821	..	..	..
19	Etah	772	..	..	..
20	Faizabad	650	..	..	..
21	Hardoi	616	..	..	..
22	Bara Banki	567	..	..	..
23	Bahraich	557	..	..	..
24	Jaunpur	446	..	..	..
25	Lucknow	..	344	..	..
26	Kanpur	196	34	..	..
27	Allahabad	..	42	..	112
28	Unnao	..	101	..	..

MAP No. 86

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1961

	State/District	Cotton	Woollen	Jute	Silk	Others
	Uttar Pradesh	**62,208**	**3,309**	**5,597**	**626**	**1,139**
1	Kanpur	42,566	2,462	4,550	7	698
2	Meerut	5,596	76	..	..	256
3	Aligarh	3,179	..	..	..	..
4	Rampur	2,235	..	..	..	..
5	Saharanpur	1,773	..	..	..	..
6	Varanasi	728	160	..	507	80
7	Agra	1,182	52	..	..	79
8	Gorakhpur	82	..	1,047	..	..
9	Allahabad	1,023	51	..	..	..
10	Lucknow	948	..	..	..	..
11	Mirzapur	393	426	..	..	..
12	Dehra Dun	514	..	..	112	..
13	Almora	452	52	..	..	..
14	Budaun	474	..	..	..	..
15	Faizabad	396	..	..	..	..
16	Azamgarh	218	..	..	..	..
17	Gonda	205	..	..	..	..
18	Basti	128	..	..	..	..
19	Farrukhabad	58	..	..	..	26
20	Bareilly	50	..	..	..	..
21	Bijnor	..	30	..	..	..
22	Bara Banki	8	..	..	..	..

MAP No. 87

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN WOOD-BASED AND LEATHER INDUSTRIES, 1961

State/District	Saw mills	Ply-wood	Wood products	Paper and pulp	Shoe factories	Tanneries & leather finishing	Other leather products
Uttar Pradesh	**324**	**535**	**997**	**2,638**	**4,206**	**3,237**	**240**
1 Kanpur	14	..	133	146	3,029	2,964	66
2 Agra	..	..	11	15	1,159	136	92
3 Saharanpur	42	28	49	1,218	18	..	..
4 Lucknow	134	..	14	529	..	..	..
5 Meerut	..	..	..	536	..	..	64
6 Sitapur	..	470	..	..	..	..	..
7 Bareilly	54	..	408	..	..	..	..
8 Allahabad	..	..	254	85	..	..	..
9 Dehra Dun	..	..	64	36	..	..	..
10 Jalaun	..	..	..	73	..	..	..
11 Naini Tal	40	..	32	..	..	..	..
12 Farrukhabad	..	..	..	..	..	49	18
13 Unnao	..	..	..	..	..	63	..
14 Bijnor	10	37	..	..	..	..	..
15 Mainpuri	..	..	32	..	..	..	..
16 Fatehpur	..	..	..	..	..	25	..
17 Mirzapur	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Faizabad	10	..	..	..	..	..	..

MAP No. 88

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN METAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

	State/District	Ferrous metal	Non-ferrous metal	Metal Products	Metal furniture and fixtures
	Uttar Pradesh	**7,135**	**1,193**	**5,976**	**99**
1	Kanpur	3,102	..	1,127	..
2	Aligarh	566	100	1,618	..
3	Meerut	1,214	112	841	27
4	Agra	1,219	276	676	..
5	Moradabad	65	256	446	..
6	Mathura	409	94	41	..
7	Allahabad	48	..	453	16
8	Varanasi	143	26	309	..
9	Mirzapur	15	99	167	..
10	Lucknow	91	15	123	..
11	Saharanpur	8	..	127	..
12	Farrukhabad	58	33	..	..
13	Gorakhpur	45	36	..	..
14	Bulandshahr	..	32	38	..
15	Sultanpur	14	56	..	..
16	Jhansi	54	15	..	..
17	Muzaffarnagar	58	..	..	..
18	Rampur	..	..	..	37
19	Jaunpur	26	..	..	..
20	Bahraich	..	22	..	..
21	Etawah	..	21	..	..
22	Bareilly	..	..	..	19
23	Bijnor	..	..	10	..

MAP No. 89

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN NON-METALLIC MINERAL-BASED INDUSTRIES, 1961

	State/District	Cement	Structural clay products (other than bricks & tiles)	Pottery, china and earthenware	Glass and glass products
	Uttar Pradesh	**1,375**	**68**	**339**	**16,120**
1	Agra	..	..	53	9,340
2	Mainpuri	..	..	..	2,653
3	Mirzapur	1,375	..	19	..
4	Allahabad	..	..	..	1,052
5	Aligarh	..	..	..	919
6	Bijnor	..	..	..	741
7	Meerut	..	35	151	118
8	Varanasi	..	..	18	283
9	Moradabad	..	..	..	295
10	Dehra Dun	..	..	..	267
11	Kanpur	..	..	..	233
12	Lucknow	..	..	..	154
13	Bulandshahr	..	..	98	..
14	Jaunpur	..	..	..	65
15	Bahraich	..	33	..	..

MAP No. 90

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES, 1961

	State/District	Electrical machinery	Non-electrical machinery	General and Jobbing engineering	Electrical goods
	Uttar Pradesh	**222**	**5,944**	9,894	**915**
1	Lucknow	..	406	2,613	334
2	Meerut	..	1,027	1,982	131
3	Kanpur	..	1,018	1,850	84
4	Saharanpur	..	230	802	..
5	Varanasi	26	445	332	150
6	Aligarh	..	730	133	37
7	Gorakhpur	..	..	853	..
8	Bareilly	..	561	218	..
9	Agra	..	270	142	43
10	Bulandshahr	..	233	126	79
11	Allahabad	196	129	109	..
12	Rampur	..	259	..	32
13	Mirzapur	..	132	154	..
14	Mathura	..	38	115	25
15	Jhansi	..	98	76	..
16	Muzaffarnagar	..	56	88	..
17	Naini Tal	..	90	14	..
18	Etawah	..	73	16	..
19	Garhwal	..	..	85	..
20	Faizabad	..	80	..	..
21	Sitapur	..	..	76	..
22	Moradabad	..	22	34	..
23	Dehra Dun	..	..	37	..
24	Jaunpur	..	21	..	..
25	Farrukhabad	..	19	..	..
26	Shahjahanpur	..	..	15	..
27	Gonda	..	..	14	..
28	Bara Banki	..	..	10	..
29	Unnao	..	7	..	..

MAP No. 91

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

	State/District	Manufacture and Repair of Rail-Road equipment	Manufacture of Bicycle	Repair of Aeroplane
	Uttar Pradesh	**25,943**	**552**	**111**
1	Lucknow	9,483	66	31
2	Gorakhpur	8,419	..	..
3	Jhansi	3,251	..	..
4	Bareilly	2,185	..	..
5	Varanasi	1,247	21	..
6	Meerut	1,022	228	..
7	Allahabad	63	50	80
8	Kanpur	..	171	..
9	Saharanpur	111	..	..
10	Shahjahanpur	85	..	..
11	Moradabad	77	..	..
12	Agra	..	16	...

MAP No. 92

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, 1961

	State/District	Heavy Chemicals, Turpentine and Rosin	Fertilizers	Matches	Fine and pharma-ceutical chemicals	Soap	Plastic materials	Rubber & rubber products
Uttar Pradesh		**1,149**	**1,141**	**1,195**	**1,516**	**128**	**64**	**140**
1	Bareilly	509	..	1,195	..	..	..	..
2	Kanpur	630	107	..	302	32	64	7
3	Varanasi	..	980	..	..	31	..	..
4	Lucknow	..	..	..	465	..	..	..
5	Meerut	10	25	..	51	65	..	77
6	Jhansi	..	..	..	224	..	..	..
7	Saharanpur	..	..	..	183	..	..	..
8	Mathura	..	..	..	60	..	..	..
9	Agra	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
10	Almora	..	..	..	48	..	..	..
11	Etawah	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
12	Allahabad	..	..	..	40	..	..	..
13	Dehra Dun	..	..	..	33	..	..	..
14	Moradabad	..	29	..	..	..	..	..
15	Naini Tal	..	..	..	27	..	..	..
16	Pilibhit	.	..	..	27	..	..	..
17	Aligarh		..	..	15	..	..	..

MAP No. 93

NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT INDUSTRIES, 1961

	State/District	Photographic and Optical goods	Scientific professional measuring and controlling instruments	Watches and Clocks	Musical instruments
	Uttar Pradesh	**33**	**1,136**	**98**	**195**
1	Lucknow	13	572	15	..
2	Meerut	..	..	68	195
3	Varanasi	..	194	15	..
4	Saharanpur	..	167	..	..
5	Dehra Dun	..	121	..	..
6	Kanpur	..	35	..	..
7	Agra	20	10	..	..
8	Allahabad	..	26	..	..
9	Aligarh	..	11	..	..

MAP No. 94

INSTALLED CAPACITY (IN KW) OF EACH POWER STATION AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1961

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	District	Installed Capacity
	Under the Hydel Unit of State Electricity Board		
	HYDEL		
1	Khatima	Naini Tal	41,400
2	Pathri	Saharanpur	20,400
3	Mohd. Pur	,,	9,300
4	Nirgajani	Muzaffarnagar	5,000
5	Chitaura	,,	3,000
6	Salawa	,,	3,000
7	Bhola	Meerut	2,700
8	Sumera	Aligarh	1,200
9	Palra	Bulandshahr	600
10	Bageshwar	Almora	20
	STEAM		
1	Harduaganj	Aligarh	20,000
2	Sohawal	Faizabad	19,560
3	Mau	Azamgarh	15,000
4	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	15,000
5	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	10,000
6	Chandausi	Moradabad	9,600
7	Chopan	Mirzapur	6,000
8	Rampur	Rampur	4,200
	DIESEL		
1	Bhadohi	Varanasi	3,328
2	Bahraich	Bahraich	3,234
3	Dhakrani	Dehra Dun	2,168
4	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	1,890
5	Lohia-head	Naini Tal	1,780
6	Ghaziabad	Meerut	900
7	Mau	Azamgarh	900
8	Meerut	Meerut	850
9	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	750
10	Sohawal	Faizabad	750
11	Moradabad	Moradabad	600
12	Aligarh	Aligarh	420

MAP No. 94

INSTALLED CAPACITY (IN KW) OF EACH POWER STATION AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1961 (*Contd.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	District	Installed Capacity
13	Palra	Bulandshahr	400
14	Mahoba	Hamirpur	331
15	Hapur	Meerut	300
16	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	250
17	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	211
18	Aligarh (Sudamapuri)	Aligarh	200
19	Tundla	Agra	200
20	Pauri	Garhwal	137
21	Laksar	Saharanpur	50
22	Tehri	Tehri Garhwal	25
	Under Kanpur Electric Supply Administration		
1	Kanpur (*Steam*)	Kanpur	74,500
	Run by the private licencees		
	STEAM		
1	Agra	Agra	19,650
2	Lucknow	Lucknow	18,000
3	Varanasi	Varanasi	14,500
4	Allahabad	Allahabad	14,000
5	Bareilly	Bareilly	5,000
6	Balrampur	Gonda	3,400
7	Hardoi	Hardoi	1,690
8	Jhansi	Jhansi	1,015
9	Kosi Kalan	Mathura	600
10	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	375
	OIL		
1	Mussoorie	Dehra Dun	2,050
2	Allahabad	Allahabad	1,500
3	Fatehgarh	Farrukhabad	1,141
4	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	855
5	Haldwani	Naini Tal	682
6	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	610
7	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	520
8	Babhnan	Gonda	408
9	Banda	Banda	380

MAP No. 94

INSTALLED CAPACITY (IN KW) OF EACH POWER STATION AS ON 31ST MARCH, 1961 (*Concld.*)

Sl. No.	Name of Power Station	District	Installed Capacity
10	Mathura	Mathura	188
11	Auraiya	Jalaun	150
12	Bareilly	Bareilly	150
13	Kosi Kalan	Mathura	75
14	Naini Tal	Naini Tal	60
15	Hardoi	Hardoi	50
16	Lalitpur	Jhansi	50
	HYDEL		
1	Mussoorie	Dehra Dun	3,000
2	Naini Tal	Naini Tal	1,150

LIST OF POWER STATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION OR PROPOSED ON 31-3-1961

Sl. No.	Name of Power House	Installed Capacity in KW
1	Rihand Power Station (including the installation of sixth Unit) (*Hydel*)	300,000
2	Obra (*Thermal*)	250,000
3	Obra (*Hydel*)	100,000
4	Yamuna Stage I (*Hydel*)	84,750
5	Harduaganj Extension Stage I (*Steam*)	60,000
6	Harduaganj Extension Stage II (,,)	30,000
7	Matatila (*Hydel*)	30,000
8	Rampur (*Steam*)	4,725
9	Ghaziabad (*Diesel*)	4,480
10	Aligarh (*Diesel*)	1,680
11	Shahjahanpur (*Diesel*)	1,672
12	Banda (*Diesel*)	875
13	Matatila (*Diesel*)	404
14	Dhakrani (*Diesel*)	256
15	Tehri (*Diesel*)	125
16	Pithoragarh (*Diesel*)	119

MAP No. 96

GENERATION PATTERN OF ELECTRICITY, 1961

	State/District	Total generation in KW	Percentage share of		
			Hydel	Steam	Diesel
	Uttar Pradesh	**335,319**	**24.5**	**67.5**	**8.0**
1	Kanpur	59,000	..	100.0	..
2	Naini Tal	37,392	96.7	..	3.3
3	Saharanpur	28,200	99.3	..	0.7
4	Agra	19,850	..	99.0	1.0
5	Aligarh	18,700	5.3	85.6	9.1
6	Faizabad	18,100	..	96.7	3.3
7	Lucknow	18,000	..	100.0	..
8	Varanasi	16,900	..	85.8	14.2
9	Gorakhpur	16,455	..	91.1	8.9
10	Azamgarh	15,600	..	96.2	3.8
11	Allahabad	15,500	..	90.3	9.7
12	Muzaffarnagar	11,000	100.0	..	..
13	Mainpuri	10,500	..	95.2	4.8
14	Moradabad	8,480	..	94.3	5.7
15	Meerut	7,800	30.8	..	69.2
16	Dehra Dun	6,650	45.1	..	54.9
17	Bareilly	5,150	..	97.1	2.9
18	Mirzapur	4,985	..	87.8	12.2
19	Rampur	3,500	..	100.0	..
20	Gonda	3,400	..	100.0	..
21	Bahraich	2,808	..	..	100.0
22	Hardoi	1,740	..	97.1	2.9
23	Farrukhabad	1,141	..	..	100.0
24	Jhansi	1,065	..	95.3	4.7
25	Bulandshahr	900	66.6	..	33.3
26	Mathura	863	..	69.5	30.5
27	Jaunpur	520	..	..	100.0
28	Hamirpur	410	..	..	100.0
29	Banda	380	..	..	100.0
30	Etawah	150	..	..	100.0
31	Garhwal	120	..	..	100.0
32	Tehri Garhwal	40	..	..	100.0
33	Almora	20	100.0	..	--

Note :—Generation in the remaining 21 districts is nil.

MAP No. 97

PER CAPITA GENERATION OF ELECTRICITY, 1960-61

Rank	State/District	Per Capita generation in KWH
1	Naini Tal	334
2	Kanpur	128
3	Saharanpur	90
4	Lucknow	54
5	Muzaffarnagar	41
6	Agra	32
7	Aligarh	31
8	Dehra Dun	28
9	Varanasi	26
10	Allahabad	24
11	Mainpuri	23
	Uttar Pradesh	**17**
12	Bareilly	13
13	Gorakhpur	12
14	Rampur	12
15	Faizabad	12
16	Azamgarh	11
17	Moradabad	9
18	Meerut	5
19	Jhansi	4
20	Gonda	3
21	Mirzapur	3
22	Farrukhabad	3
23	Bulandshahr	2
24	Bahraich	2
25	Hardoi	1
26	Banda	1
27	Hamirpur	N
28	Garhwal	N
29	Etawah	N
30	Jaunpur	N
31	Tehri Garhwal	N
32	Almora	N
33	Deoria	N

Note :—1. N Stands for less than 0.5 KWH.

2. Generation in other districts, except Mathura for which complete data are not available, is nil.

MAP No. 98

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY, 1960-61

Rank	Electricity Division	Per Capita consumption in KWH
1	Kanpur	41
2	Meerut	40
3	Allahabad	21
4	Rampur	18
5	Aligarh	16
6	Bulandshahr	15
7	Sitapur	13
	Uttar Pradesh	**13**
8	Budaun	12
9	Roorkee	11
10	Bareilly	11
11	Varanasi	11
12	Moradabad	10
13	Mainpuri	7
14	Shahjahanpur	4
15	Azamgarh	4
16	Gorakhpur	3
17	Faizabad	3
18	Gonda	2
19	Mirzapur	N (0.2)

Note :—The above figures are approximate.

MAP No. 101

PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED TOWNS, 1961

Sl. No.	State/District	Per Cent
1	Almora	100.0
2	Naini Tal	100.0
3	Rampur	100.0
4	Bareilly	100.0
5	Shahjahanpur	100.0
6	Saharanpur	100.0
7	Muzaffarnagar	100.0
8	Aligarh	100.0
9	Farrukhabad	100.0
10	Kanpur	100.0
11	Fatehpur	100.0
12	Kheri	100.0
13	Hardoi	100.0
14	Unnao	100.0
15	Rae Bareli	100.0
16	Gonda	100.0
17	Sultanpur	100.0
18	Pratapgarh	100.0
19	Basti	100.0
20	Gorakhpur	100.0
21	Deoria	100.0
22	Jaunpur	100.0
23	Ballia	100.0
24	Ghazipur	100.0
25	Varanasi	100.0
26	Meerut	98.9
27	Lucknow	98.8
28	Allahabad	98.6
29	Dehra Dun	98.4
30	Moradabad	98.1
	Uttar Pradesh	**95.4**
31	Bijnor	96.2
32	Mathura	95.8
33	Agra	94.2
34	Azamgarh	94.2
35	Faizabad	92.1
36	Sitapur	91.7
37	Bulandshahr	90.9
38	Etawah	89.6
39	Bahraich	88.7
40	Pilibhit	86.6
41	Mirzapur	86.6
42	Mainpuri	82.5
43	Tehri Garhwal	80.8
44	Etah	76.8
45	Hamirpur	73.9
46	Jalaun	72.0
47	Bara Banki	70.9
48	Budaun	70.8
49	Jhansi	70.8
50	Garhwal	63.8
51	Banda	59.5
52	Uttar Kashi	0.0

MAP No. 102

PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION LIVING IN ELECTRIFIED VILLAGES, 1961

Rank	State/District	Per Cent
1	Bulandshahr	34.7
2	Moradabad	30.3
3	Meerut	27.6
4	Aligarh	23.2
5	Budaun	23.2
6	Muzaffarnagar	18.8
7	Rampur	15.9
8	Farrukhabad	14.5
9	Ballia	12.7
10	Etah	11.7
11	Ghazipur	9.8
12	Bareilly	9.8
13	Faizabad	9.0
14	Bijnor	8.4
15	Deoria	7.9
16	Saharanpur	7.8
17	Mainpuri	7.3
	Uttar Pradesh	**7.2**
18	Gorakhpur	6.7
19	Azamgarh	5.8
20	Shahjahanpur	5.4
21	Basti	4.7
22	Sultanpur	4.5
23	Naini Tal	3.8
24	Gonda	2.5
25	Pilibhit	1.8
26	Mathura	1.7
27	Bara Banki	1.5
28	Dehra Dun	1.3
29	Lucknow	1.1
30	Rae Bareli	0.9
31	Kanpur	0.8
32	Kheri	0.8
33	Unnao	0.8
34	Jaunpur	0.7
35	Agra	0.6
36	Varanasi	0.6
37	Sitapur	0.6
38	Bahraich	0.5
39	Allahabad	0.3
40	Hardoi	0.3
41	Fatehpur	0.3
42	Tehri Garhwal	0.3
43	Almora	Negligible

Note:— The figure is nil for the remaining 11 districts.

MAP No. 106

KILOMETRES OF RAILWAYS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Rank	State/District	Km. of Railways per 10,000 population
1	Naini Tal	3.0
2	Jhansi	2.5
3	Pilibhit	2.1
4	Banda	2.1
5	Lucknow	2.0
6	Kheri	1.8
7	Hamirpur	1.7
8	Unnao	1.6
9	Bijnor	1.6
10	Ghazipur	1.6
11	Bareilly	1.5
12	Mathura	1.5
13	Mirzapur	1.5
14	Jaunpur	1.5
15	Dehra Dun	1.5
16	Moradabad	1.4
17	Kanpur	1.4
18	Sitapur	1.4
19	Allahabad	1.4
20	Jalaun	1.4
21	Bara Banki	1.3
22	Varanasi	1.3
23	Sultanpur	1.3
24	Rae Bareli	1.3
25	Saharanpur	1.2
26	Shahjahanpur	1.2
27	Gonda	1.2
	Uttar Pradesh	**1.2**
28	Farrukhabad	1.2
29	Agra	1.1
30	Ballia	1.1
31	Etah	1.1
32	Pratapgarh	1.1
33	Aligarh	1.1
34	Hardoi	1.0
35	Bahraich	1.0
36	Mainpuri	1.0
37	Faizabad	1.0
38	Deoria	1.0
39	Meerut	1.0
40	Bulandshahr	0.9
41	Etawah	0.8
42	Fatehpur	0.8
43	Gorakhpur	0.8
44	Budaun	0.7
45	Basti	0.7
46	Azamgarh	0.6
47	Muzaffarnagar	0.6
48	Rampur	0.5
49	Garhwal	0.1

Note:—There are no railways in districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Almora.

MAP No. 108

AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAYS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQ. KM. OF AREA, 1961

Rank	State/District	Availability Index in Km.
1	Lucknow	8.1
2	Dehra Dun	5.9
3	Pilibhit	5.3
4	Naini Tal	4.9
5	Ghazipur	4.6
6	Mathura	4.0
7	Bareilly	3.7
8	Jaunpur	3.7
9	Unnao	3.5
10	Ballia	3.4
11	Bijnor	3.2
12	Jalaun	3.0
13	Pratapgarh	3.0
14	Bara Banki	3.0
15	Sultanpur	2.8
16	Rae Bareli	2.8
17	Farrukhabad	2.7
18	Shahjahanpur	2.7
19	Banda	2.6
20	Etah	2.5
21	Varanasi	2.5
22	Jhansi	2.4
23	Moradabad	2.4
24	Agra	2.4
25	Sitapur	2.4
26	Mainpuri	2.4
27	Faizabad	2.3
28	Kheri	2.3
29	Kanpur	2.3
30	Saharanpur	2.3
31	Hamirpur	2.2
32	Rampur	2.2
	Uttar Pradesh	**2.2**
33	Aligarh	2.1
34	Bulandshahr	1.9
35	Fatehpur	1.9
36	Allahabad	1.8
37	Deoria	1.8
38	Etawah	1.8
39	Hardoi	1.7
40	Gonda	1.6
41	Bahraich	1.5
42	Meerut	1.4
43	Budaun	1.4
44	Muzaffarnagar	1.3
45	Mirzapur	1.3
46	Gorakhpur	1.3
47	Azamgarh	1.1
48	Basti	1.0
49	Garhwal	0.1

Note:—There are no railways in districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Almora.

MAP No. 110

KILOMETRES OF SURFACED ROADS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Rank	State/District	Km. of roads per 10,000 Population
1	Dehra Dun	9.4
2	Almora	9.1
3	Jhansi	6.5
4	Naini Tal	5.8
5	Hamirpur	5.5
6	Banda	4.5
7	Bijnor	4.4
8	Jalaun	4.3
9	Tehri Garhwal	4.3
10	Mathura	4.1
11	Mirzapur	3.8
12	Garhwal	3.6
13	Mainpuri	3.5
14	Fatehpur	3.5
15	Muzaffarnagar	3.4
16	Rae Bareli	3.3
17	Azamgarh	3.3
18	Bulandshahr	3.2
19	Etawah	3.2
20	Pilibhit	3.2
21	Sitapur	3.2
22	Aligarh	3.1
23	Unnao	3.1
24	Saharanpur	3.1
	Uttar Pradesh	**3.0**
25	Allahabad	3.0
26	Farrukhabad	2.9
27	Etah	2.9
28	Lucknow	2.9
29	Kheri	2.8
30	Pratapgarh	2.8
31	Agra	2.8
32	Budaun	2.8
33	Rampur	2.8
34	Sultanpur	2.7
35	Meerut	2.6
36	Ballia	2.6
37	Faizabad	2.6
38	Shahjahanpur	2.5
39	Moradabad	2.5
40	Jaunpur	2.5
41	Gonda	2.5
42	Hardoi	2.4
43	Deoria	2.3
44	Varanasi	2.3
45	Pithoragarh	2.3
46	Kanpur	2.3
47	Bara Banki	2.2
48	Ghazipur	2.2
49	Gorakhpur	2.2
50	Bareilly	2.1
51	Basti	2.1
52	Bahraich	1.7
53	Uttar Kashi	0.0
54	Chamoli	0.0

MAP No. 111

AVAILABILITY OF SURFACED ROADS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION PER 1,000 SQUARE KILOMETRES OF AREA, 1961

Rank	State/District	Availability Index (km.)	Rank	State/District	Availability Index (km.)
1	Dehra Dun	38.4	28	Sultanpur	6.0
2	Almora	13.0	29	Faizabad	5.9
3	Rampur	11.6	30	Agra	5.7
4	Lucknow	11.4	31	Azamgarh	5.7
5	Mathura	10.8	32	Saharanpur	5.6
6	Tehri Garhwal	9.5	33	Banda	5.6
7	Naini Tal	9.4	34	Sitapur	5.5
8	Jalaun	9.4	35	Shahjahanpur	5.5
9	Bijnor	8.9		**Uttar Pradesh**	**5.5**
10	Ballia	8.1			
11	Mainpuri	8.1	36	Budaun	5.2
12	Fatehpur	8.1	37	Bareilly	5.1
13	Pilibhit	8.0	38	Bara Banki	4.9
14	Muzaffarnagar	7.7	39	Meerut	4.4
15	Hamirpur	7.6	40	Varanasi	4.4
16	Pratapgarh	7.5	41	Deoria	4.3
17	Rae Bareli	7.3	42	Moradabad	4.2
18	Etawah	7.1	43	Hardoi	4.1
19	Garhwal	6.6	44	Allahabad	3.9
20	Farrukhabad	6.6	45	Kanpur	3.6
21	Unnao	6.6	46	Kheri	3.5
22	Ghazipur	6.6	47	Gorakhpur	3.4
23	Bulandshahr	6.4	48	Mirzapur	3.4
24	Etah	6.4	49	Gonda	3.3
25	Jhansi	6.3	50	Pithoragarh	3.2
26	Jaunpur	6.2	51	Basti	2.8
27	Aligarh	6.1	52	Bahraich	2.5

Note:—Availability Index in districts Uttar Kashi and Chamoli is nil.

MAP No. 113

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ORIGINATING PER ROUTE KILOMETRE PER DAY ON RAILWAYS, 1961

Railway Division/District	Passengers Originating	Route Kilometres	No. of Passengers originating per route kilometre per day
Northern Railway			
Allahabad	21,954,433	1,048	57
Delhi	52,482,558	1,451	99
Lucknow	16,380,298	1,403	32
Moradabad	25,094,108	1,423	48
N. E. Railway			
Izatnagar	9,485,363	606	43
Varanasi	12,599,723	731	47
Gonda	15,041,983	716	58
Lucknow	8,267,570	601	38
Fatehgarh	7,923,193	399	54
Sonepur	2,772,789	663	11
Central Railway			
Jhansi	15,719,037	1,431	30
Jabalpur	6,271,686	871	20
Western Railway			
Kota	7,950,000	934	23
Jaipur	13,129,000	1,301	28
Eastern Railway			
Danapur	32,126,000	1,043	84
S. S. Light Railway	3,364,118	149	62

MAP No. 114

NUMBER OF REGISTERED MOTOR VEHICLES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Rank	State/District	No. of Vehicles per lakh of Population
1	Naini Tal	338
2	Lucknow	239
3	Bareilly	200
4	Meerut	199
5	Agra	153
6	Kanpur	144
7	Muzaffarnagar	84
8	Dehra Dun	71
9	Jhansi	71
10	Rampur	65
11	Bulandshahr	54
12	Aligarh	54
13	Moradabad	52
	Uttar Pradesh	**45**
14	Bijnor	44
15	Mathura	44
16	Pilibhit	39
17	Kheri	39
18	Sitapur	34
19	Jalaun	32
20	Faizabad	32
21	Hamirpur	30
22	Almora	28
23	Shahjahanpur	27
24	Budaun	25
25	Etah	25
26	Rae Bareli	23
27	Mainpuri	22
28	Hardoi	22
29	Banda	21
30	Bara Banki	20
31	Sultanpur	18
32	Garhwal	17
33	Unnao	17
34	Farrukhabad	16
35	Allahabad	14
36	Fatehpur	12
37	Etawah	11
38	Varanasi	11
39	Tehri Garhwal	10
40	Saharanpur	7
41	Mirzapur	5
42	Gorakhpur	4
43	Pratapgarh	2
44	Pithoragarh	1
45	Gonda	1
46	Jaunpur	1
47	Deoria	N
48	Ghazipur	N
49	Basti	N
50	Ballia	N
51	Azamgarh	N
52	Bahraich	N
53	Uttar Kashi	Nil
54	Chamoli	Nil

Note :—N Stands for less than 1.

MAP No. 135

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 ATTENDING PRIMARY CLASSES, 1961

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	Naini Tal	35.8
2	Dehra Dun	34.5
3	Garhwal	32.2
4	Pithoragarh	30.5
5	Almora	30.3
6	Kanpur	28.9
7	Mathura	28.7
8	Chamoli	28.4
9	Lucknow	27.5
10	Mainpuri	26.7
11	Agra	25.8
12	Etawah	25.0
13	Jhansi	24.4
14	Ballia	24.3
15	Farrukhabad	24.2
16	Uttar Kashi	24.2
17	Pilibhit	23.7
18	Varanasi	23.6
19	Jalaun	23.5
20	Unnao	23.5
21	Hamirpur	23.2
22	Bara Banki	23.1
23	Saharanpur	23.1
24	Kheri	22.9
25	Banda	22.3
26	Allahabad	22.1
27	Shahjahanpur	22.0
	Uttar Pradesh	**21.6**
28	Jaunpur	21.5
29	Ghazipur	21.4
30	Deoria	21.4
31	Azamgarh	21.0
32	Meerut	20.8
33	Bulandshahr	20.8
34	Moradabad	20.8
35	Faizabad	20.7
36	Pratapgarh	20.6
37	Mirzapur	20.6
38	Hardoi	19.9
39	Sultanpur	19.8
40	Etah	19.6
41	Bijnor	19.6
42	Aligarh	19.2
43	Bareilly	18.9
44	Rae Bareli	18.8
45	Tehri Garhwal	18.7
46	Muzaffarnagar	18.4
47	Fatehpur	18.0
48	Gorakhpur	17.2
49	Sitapur	16.8
50	Bahraich	16.1
51	Basti	16.0
52	Gonda	15.9
53	Budaun	15.0
54	Rampur	14.4

MAP No. 136

PERCENTAGE OF BOYS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 ATTENDING PRIMARY CLASSES, 1961

Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	Garhwal	51.8
2	Almora	49.5
3	Naini Tal	49.4
4	Pithoragarh	48.1
5	Chamoli	46.7
6	Dehra Dun	39.7
7	Uttar Kashi	39.1
8	Unnao	37.6
9	Mainpuri	36.9
10	Mathura	36.5
11	Varanasi	36.2
12	Ballia	35.5
13	Tehri Garhwal	35.1
14	Hamirpur	35.1
15	Deoria	35.0
16	Banda	35.0
17	Mirzapur	34.8
18	Jhansi	34.6
19	Jaunpur	34.5
20	Agra	34.4
21	Farrukhabad	34.4
22	Ghazipur	33.9
23	Pratapgarh	33.6
24	Etawah	33.5
25	Kheri	33.4
26	Lucknow	33.2
27	Azamgarh	33.0
28	Saharanpur	32.9
29	Bulandshahr	32.9
30	Bara Banki	32.4
31	Faizabad	32.3
32	Kanpur	32.2
33	Jalaun	32.1
34	Allahabad	31.9
	Uttar Pradesh	**31.7**
35	Sultanpur	31.2
36	Pilibhit	31.2
37	Moradabad	30.8
38	Shahjahanpur	30.3
39	Rae Bareli	29.5
40	Meerut	29.3
41	Bijnor	29.1
42	Fatehpur	28.8
43	Hardoi	28.0
44	Etah	27.9
45	Aligarh	27.3
46	Bareilly	26.7
47	Muzaffarnagar	26.6
48	Gorakhpur	26.3
49	Basti	25.5
50	Sitapur	25.3
51	Gonda	24.8
52	Bahraich	24.4
53	Budaun	21.6
54	Rampur	21.2

MAP No. 137

PERCENTAGE OF GIRLS OF AGE-GROUP 5-14 ATTENDING PRIMARY CLASSES, 1961

Rank	State/District	Percentage	Rank	State/District	Percentage
1	Dehra Dun	28.5	27	Aligarh	9.5
2	Kanpur	21.6	28	Bareilly	9.4
3	Lucknow	20.9	29	Hamirpur	9.3
4	Naini Tal	19.8	30	Moradabad	8.9
5	Mathura	19.4	31	Muzaffarnagar	8.6
6	Agra	15.5	32	Azamgarh	8.1
7	Etawah	14.6	33	Banda	8.1
8	Pilibhit	14.5	34	Bijnor	8.1
9	Mainpuri	14.4	35	Ghazipur	8.0
10	Jalaun	13.3	36	Faizabad	7.5
11	Garhwal	12.4	37	Uttar Kashi	7.5
12	Jhansi	12.2	38	Gorakhpur	7.2
13	Ballia	12.1	39	Unnao	7.0
14	Shahjahanpur	12.1	40	Jaunpur	7.0
15	Bara Banki	12.1	41	Budaun	6.8
16	Pithoragarh	12.1	42	Rae Bareli	6.7
17	Farrukhabad	12.0	43	Sultanpur	6.7
18	Saharanpur	11.4	44	Rampur	6.6
19	Allahabad	11.2	45	Sitapur	6.4
20	Meerut	10.8	46	Fatehpur	6.2
21	Hardoi	10.1	47	Bulandshahr	6.2
22	Kheri	10.1	48	Deoria	6.2
23	Almora	10.0	49	Pratapgarh	6.2
	Uttar Pradesh	**9.9**	50	Bahraich	6.1
			51	Mirzapur	5.4
24	Etah	9.7	52	Basti	5.2
25	Chamoli	9.6	53	Gonda	5.1
26	Varanasi	9.5	54	Tehri Garhwal	3.7

MAP No. 143

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Rank	State/District	Teachers per 1,000 Students
1	Chamoli	41
2	Dehra Dun	34
3	Gonda	34
4	Garhwal	33
5	Tehri Garhwal	32
6	Shahjahanpur	31
7	Gorakhpur	31
8	Bahraich	30
9	Naini Tal	30
10	Lucknow	30
11	Bareilly	29
12	Sitapur	29
13	Budaun	28
14	Hamirpur	28
15	Bijnor	28
16	Moradabad	28
17	Saharanpur	28
18	Kheri	28
19	Mirzapur	27
20	Pilibhit	27
21	Almora	27
22	Sultanpur	27
23	Basti	27
24	Jalaun	27
25	Fatehpur	26
26	Jhansi	26
27	Aligarh	26
28	Agra	26
29	Rae Bareli	25
	Uttar Pradesh	**25**
30	Muzaffarnagar	25
31	Hardoi	25
32	Farrukhabad	25
33	Pithoragarh	25
34	Varanasi	25
35	Meerut	24
36	Mathura	24
37	Allahabad	24
38	Kanpur	24
39	Rampur	24
40	Etah	23
41	Faizabad	23
42	Unnao	23
43	Bulandshahr	22
44	Bara Banki	22
45	Mainpuri	22
46	Uttar Kashi	21
47	Ballia	20
48	Pratapgarh	20
49	Etawah	20
50	Banda	20
51	Azamgarh	20
52	Jaunpur	20
53	Ghazipur	19
54	Deoria	18

MAP No. 144

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE SECONDARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Rank	State/District	Teachers per 1,000 Students
1	Chamoli	64
2	Uttar Kashi	56
3	Pithoragarh	55
4	Tehri Garhwal	54
5	Unnao	49
6	Garhwal	49
7	Naini Tal	48
8	Ballia	46
9	Hamirpur	46
10	Almora	45
11	Rampur	44
12	Jhansi	44
13	Lucknow	44
14	Sultanpur	43
15	Rae Bareli	43
16	Pilibhit	43
17	Shahjahanpur	43
18	Faizabad	42
19	Kheri	42
20	Mirzapur	42
21	Bara Banki	42
22	Bahraich	42
23	Banda	41
24	Pratapgarh	41
25	Basti	41
26	Muzaffarnagar	41
27	Jalaun	41
28	Mathura	40
29	Aligarh	40
30	Moradabad	40
31	Allahabad	40
32	Jaunpur	40
	Uttar Pradesh	**40**
33	Fatehpur	40
34	Etah	40
35	Hardoi	40
36	Budaun	39
37	Ghazipur	39
38	Varanasi	39
39	Bareilly	38
40	Mainpuri	38
41	Azamgarh	38
42	Bijnor	38
43	Farrukhabad	38
44	Deoria	38
45	Dehra Dun	38
46	Etawah	38
47	Agra	38
48	Kanpur	37
49	Gonda	37
50	Gorakhpur	37
51	Saharanpur	36
52	Sitapur	36
53	Bulandshahr	35
54	Meerut	34

MAP No. 145

NUMBER OF TEACHERS PER 1,000 STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL OF EDUCATION, 1961

Rank	State/District	Teachers per 1,000 Students
1	Hamirpur	391
2	Rampur	163
3	Banda	158
4	Shahjahanpur	112
5	Sultanpur	101
6	Varanasi	99
7	Saharanpur	98
8	Naini Tal	96
9	Aligarh	96
10	Rae Bareli	91
11	Bahraich	90
12	Agra	82
13	Ballia	81
14	Bulandshahr	76
15	Deoria	76
16	Mathura	76
17	Etawah	75
18	Kheri	75
19	Moradabad	72
20	Gorakhpur	71
21	Pratapgarh	71
22	Mainpuri	71
23	Unnao	70
	Uttar Pradesh	**69**
24	Gonda	66
25	Ghazipur	63
26	Bijnor	61
27	Lucknow	61
28	Kanpur	59
29	Muzaffarnagar	58
30	Faizabad	57
31	Jalaun	56
32	Jaunpur	56
33	Basti	55
34	Etah	54
35	Dehra Dun	54
36	Azamgarh	53
37	Meerut	52
38	Farrukhabad	50
39	Almora	50
40	Allahabad	50
41	Bareilly	49
42	Mirzapur	45
43	Jhansi	38

Note:—There is no institution of the University level in the remaining 11 districts, viz., Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Budaun, Pilibhit, Fatehpur, Sitapur, Hardoi and Bara Banki.

MAP No. 152

NUMBER OF HOSPITAL-BEDS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Rank	State/District	Hospital-beds per lakh of Population
1	Naini Tal	160
2	Dehra Dun	145
3	Lucknow	131
4	Agra	107
5	Bareilly	85
6	Mathura	67
7	Kanpur	62
8	Allahabad	61
9	Almora	60
10	Sitapur	57
11	Varanasi	56
12	Aligarh	56
13	Pithoragarh	55
14	Garhwal	52
15	Faizabad	48
16	Tehri Garhwal	46
17	Farrukhabad	44
18	Chamoli	38
19	Jhansi	37
20	Saharanpur	37
	Uttar Pradesh	**35**
21	Gorakhpur	34
22	Mirzapur	33
23	Pilibhit	32
24	Bulandshahr	31
25	Rampur	30
26	Sultanpur	25
27	Jalaun	23
28	Etawah	22
29	Bahraich	22
30	Meerut	22
31	Bijnor	21
32	Gonda	21
33	Budaun	20
34	Muzaffarnagar	20
35	Kheri	20
36	Hamirpur	19
37	Shahjahanpur	18
38	Pratapgarh	18
39	Banda	18
40	Etah	17
41	Rae Bareli	17
42	Fatehpur	16
43	Ghazipur	16
44	Basti	16
45	Uttar Kashi.	15
46	Ballia	14
47	Jaunpur	14
48	Deoria	13
49	Unnao	13
50	Moradabad	13
51	Hardoi	13
52	Bara Banki	13
53	Mainpuri	12
54	Azamgarh	11

MAP No. 153

NUMBER OF MEDICAL DOCTORS PER 100,000 OF POPULATION, 1961

Rank	State/District	Doctors per lakh of Population
1	Lucknow	24
2	Uttar Kashi	22
3	Chamoli	15
4	Dehra Dun	15
5	Tehri Garhwal	15
6	Naini Tal	11
7	Kanpur	11
8	Pithoragarh	11
9	Garhwal	9
10	Agra	8
11	Almora	7
12	Rampur	6
13	Jalaun	5
14	Hamirpur	5
15	Jhansi	5
16	Mirzapur	5
17	Bareilly	5
18	Varanasi	5
19	Allahabad	5
20	Pilibhit	4
21	Saharanpur	4
	Uttar Pradesh	**4**
22	Mathura	4
23	Banda	4
24	Kheri	4
25	Bahraich	4
26	Ballia	3
27	Bijnor	3
28	Meerut	3
29	Aligarh	3
30	Bulandshahr	3
31	Ghazipur	3
32	Shahjahanpur	3
33	Farrukhabad	3
34	Bara Banki	3
35	Mainpuri	3
36	Rae Bareli	3
37	Budaun	3
38	Etawah	3
39	Faizabad	3
40	Moradabad	3
41	Sultanpur	3
42	Muzaffarnagar	3
43	Hardoi	3
44	Unnao	3
45	Gorakhpur	3
46	Fatehpur	3
47	Sitapur	3
48	Etah	3
49	Pratapgarh	2
50	Basti	2
51	Jaunpur	2
52	Gonda	2
53	Azamgarh	2
54	Deoria	2

MAP No. 154

DISTRICTS IN ORDER OF SOCIO-CULTURAL DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT, 1961

Rank	District	Synthetic Index	Rank	District	Synthetic Index
1	Dehra Dun	90.8	27	Muzaffarnagar	46.4
2	Lucknow	80.8	28	Bijnor	46.0
3	Naini Tal	75.7	29	Gorakhpur	44.7
4	Kanpur	70.0	30	Mainpuri	44.0
5	Agra	65.1	31	Mirzapur	43.0
6	Garhwal	62.1	32	Bulandshahr	42.2
7	Bareilly	59.9	33	Uttar Kashi	42.1
8	Varanasi	59.7	34	Faizabad	41.6
9	Chamoli	58.2	35	Etah	40.2
10	Mathura	58.0	36	Kheri	39.5
11	Almora	54.0	37	Hamirpur	38.2
12	Aligarh	53.9	38	Budaun	37.5
13	Allahabad	53.7	39	Bahraich	37.2
14	Pilibhit	53.3	40	Unnao	37.1
15	Saharanpur	53.1	41	Hardoi	37.0
16	Rampur	52.7	42	Ghazipur	37.0
17	Pithoragarh	52.5	43	Sitapur	37.0
18	Jalaun	51.5	44	Jaunpur	36.7
19	Farrukhabad	51.4	45	Fatehpur	36.2
20	Jhansi	50.9	46	Sultanpur	34.4
			47	Banda	34.0
	Average position of the State	**50.0**	48	Gonda	33.5
21	Moradabad	49.6	49	Pratapgarh	32.1
22	Meerut	49.3	50	Rae Bareli	32.0
23	Shahjahanpur	48.6	51	Basti	31.8
24	Tehri Garhwal	48.4	52	Bara Banki	31.6
25	Etawah	47.7	53	Azamgarh	31.6
26	Ballia	47.6	54	Deoria	29.5

MAP No. 155

DISTRICTS IN ORDER OF ECONOMIC DEMOGRAPHIC DEVELOPMENT, 1961

Rank	District	Synthetic Index
1	Kanpur	64.1
2	Meerut	62.4
3	Lucknow	61.7
4	Agra	57.5
5	Aligarh	56.5
6	Saharanpur	56.4
7	Muzaffarnagar	56.3
8	Moradabad	55.4
9	Dehra Dun	54.3
10	Bareilly	53.7
11	Rampur	53.5
12	Bulandshahr	51.2
13	Allahabad	50.7
14	Varanasi	50.6
	Average position of the State	**50.0**
15	Farrukhabad	49.4
16	Mathura	49.3
17	Bijnor	49.2
18	Jhansi	48.0
19	Faizabad	47.1
20	Pilibhit	46.4
21	Naini Tal	44.1
22	Shahjahanpur	44.0
23	Mainpuri	43.9
24	Budaun	43.2
25	Gorakhpur	42.9
26	Etawah	41.6
27	Azamgarh	41.3
28	Sitapur	40.9
29	Deoria	40.7
30	Etah	40.6
31	Ghazipur	40.6
32	Jalaun	40.3
33	Hamirpur	40.3
34	Bara Banki	40.1
35	Sultanpur	39.0
36	Ballia	38.9
37	Jaunpur	38.0
38	Banda	37.7
39	Gonda	35.7
40	Fatehpur	35.6
41	Rae Bareli	35.3
42	Mirzapur	35.1
43	Garhwal	35.0
44	Unnao	34.7
45	Basti	34.7
46	Kheri	33.8
47	Bahraich	32.6
48	Hardoi	32.2
49	Pratapgarh	32.1
50	Almora	30.6
51	Tehri Garhwal	24.2
52	Chamoli	24.1
53	Uttar Kashi	19.8
54	Pithoragarh	17.3

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

Central Government Publications

Census Report, Volume XV—Uttar Pradesh is published in the following parts :—

I-A (i-ii)	General Report
I-B	Report on Vital Statistics
I-C (i-iii)	Subsidiary Tables (in 3 books)
II-A	General Population Tables
II-B (i-vi)	General Economic Tables (in 6 books)
II-C (i-v)	Cultural and Migration Tables (in 5 books)
III-A	Household Economic Tables
III-B	Household Economic Tables (concluded)
IV-A	Report on Housing and Establishments and Housing and Establishment Tables (E-Series Tables—except E-III)
IV-B	Housing and Establishment Tables (E-III)
V-A (i-ii)	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes
V-B	Reprints from old Census Reports and Ethnographic Notes
VI	Village Survey Monographs (Monographs on selected Villages)
VII-A	Handicraft Survey Reports
VII-B	Fairs and Festivals in Uttar Pradesh
VIII-A	Administration Report on Enumeration (for official use only)
VIII-B	Administration Report on Tabulation (for official use only)
IX	Census Atlas of Uttar Pradesh (the present volume)
X	Special Report on Kanpur

State Government Publications

54 Volumes of District Census Handbooks

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(As on February 17, 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (Rest.)

AGRA—
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi ... (Reg.)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines ... (Reg.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra ... (Rest.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. ... (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop.' Rama General Stores, Navi Path ... (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—
1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
2. Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge ... (Reg.)
4. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate ... (Rest.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Pathar Kuva, Relief Road ... (Reg.)

AJMER—
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate ... (Reg.)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road ... (Reg.)
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata ... (Reg.)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road ... (Rest.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road ... (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friends Book House, Muslim University Market ... (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P.
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road ... (Reg.)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 ... (Reg.)
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road ... (Reg.)
5. Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road ... (Reg.)
7. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg ... (Rest.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg ... (Rest.)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road ... (Rest.)

AMBALA—
1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. ... (Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. ... (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh ... (Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi ... (Reg.)
3. Amar Nath & Sons, Near P. O. Majith Mandi ... (Reg.)

ANAND—
1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road ... (Rest.)
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Station Road ... (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building ... (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society Ltd., Bar Association Building ... (Reg.)
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Roy Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507 ... (Reg.)
4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road ... (Reg.)
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet ... (Reg.)
6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Ghandhi-nagar ... (Reg.)
7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road ... (Reg.)
8. International Book House, P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Reg.)
9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle ... (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Barra Bazar ... (Reg.)

BARODA—
1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura ... (Rest.)
2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent ... (Rest.)
3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road ... (Rest.)

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College Co-operative Stores Ltd. ... (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers and Publishers (24-Parganas), 5-1, Amlica Mukherjee Road ... (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road ... (Reg.)

BHOPAL—
1. Superintendent, State Government Press
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Station Road (Reg.)
3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies ... (Rest.)

BHUBANESHWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3 ... (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Pro. Vinod Book Depot, Near Hiral-shetti Chowk ... (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. ... (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar ... (Rest.)

BOMBAY—
1. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Queens Road
2. Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
3. Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar ... (Reg.)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street ... (Reg.)
5. Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor ... (Reg.)
6. International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
7. Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum ... (Reg.)
8. Elpes Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi ... (Reg.)
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetawadi Main Road ... (Reg.)
10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road (Reg.)
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road ... (Reg.)
12. Sunder Das Gaian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street ... (Reg.)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road ... (Reg.)
14. Thacker & Co., Rampart Row ... (Reg.)
15. N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street ... (Reg.)
16. The Kothari Depot, King Edward Road ... (Reg.)
17. P. H. Rama Krisnna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road, No. 5 ... (Rest.)
18. C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street ... (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Vorluli, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Rest.)
20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road ... (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road ... (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road ... (Rest.)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road ... (Rest.)
24. Dowmadeo & Co., 16, Nazira Building, Ballard Estate ... (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co., 310, The Miraball, P. B. 1505 ... (Rest.)

CALCUTTA
1. Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane ... (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta & Co. Ltd., 54/3, College Street ... (Reg.)
3. Hindu Library, 69A, Bolaram De Street ... (Reg.)
4. S. K. Lahiri & Co. Private Ltd., College Street ... (Reg.)
5. M. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street ... (Reg.)
6. W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street (Reg.)
7. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street ... (Reg.)
8. R. Chambrar & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P 33, Mission Row Extension ... (Reg.)
9. S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 1-C, College Square ... (Reg.)
10. Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East ... (Reg.)
11. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane ... (Reg.)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 ... (Rest.)
13. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Babu Street ... (Rest.)
14. Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street ... (Rest.)
15. Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre ... (Rest.)
16. Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street ... (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street ... (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road ... (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor) (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road ... (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah ... (Rest.)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road ... (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall .. (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1. Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Punjab
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22 ... (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22 ... (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D ... (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D ... (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B ... (Rest.)
7. Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16... (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B ... (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot ... (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1. Press Office, Orissa Sectt.
2. Cuttack Law Times ... (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra Mangalabag, P. B. 35 ... (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur Sons, Mangalabag . (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar ... (Rest.)

DEHRADUN—

1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road ... (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar ... (Reg.)
3. Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala ... (Reg.)
4. Uttam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar ... (Rest.)

DELHI—

1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate ... (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate ... (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market ... (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P. B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamallian Road ... (Reg.)
6. Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565 ... (Reg.)
7. Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj (Reg.)
8. Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
9. Publication Centre, Subzimandi ... (Reg.)
10. Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak ... (Reg.)
11. Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj ... (Reg.)
12. All India Educatonal Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar ... (Rest.)
13. Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market ... (Rest.)
14. University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar ... (Rest.)
15. Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran ... (Rest.)
16 Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines ... (Rest.)
17. Universal Book and Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg ...(Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar) ... (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak ...(Reg.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market ... (Reg.)
22. Tech. and Commercial Book Co., 75, Gokhale Market ... (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate ... (Rest.)
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers and Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar ... (Rest.)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate ... (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar ... (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers and Publishers, P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak ... (Rest.)
29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura ... (Rest.)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road ... (Rest.)

DHANBAD—

1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines ... (Rest.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 ... (Rest.)

DHARWAR—

1. The Agricultural College Consumers' Co-operative Society ... (Rest.)
2. Ramesraya Book Depot, Subhas Road ... (Rest.)
3. Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers ... (Rest.)

ERNAKULAM—

1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road ... (Rest.)
2. South India Traders Co., Constitutional Journal ... (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road ... (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya .. (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Buddha Marg .. (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency ... (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road ... (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing and Printing Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda, Chowrasta ... (Reg.)

GWALIOR—

1. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, M. B.
2. *Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar* ... (Reg.)
3. M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Laskhar ... (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road ... (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—

1. Director, Government Press
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul ... (Reg.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd. ... (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar ... (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Bookseller ... (Rest.)

INDORE—

1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road ... (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura ... (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace ... (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers and Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar ... (Rest.)

JABALPUR—

1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj ... (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg ... (Rest.)

JAIPUR—

1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers and Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema ... (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sahwai Mansingh Highway ... (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar ... (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta ... (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta ... (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23 ... (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar .. (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—

1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78 ... (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih ... (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market ... (Rest.)

JWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot ... (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—

1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand ... (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90, Namdha Niwas Azad Marg .. (R.)

JODHPUR—

1. Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents ... (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate ... (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar ... (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR—

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

KANPUR—

1. Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall ... (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park ... (Reg.)
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall ... (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk ... (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram ... (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh ... (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road ... (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot ... (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara) ... (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—

1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot) ... (Reg.)
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 ... (Reg.)

5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj ... (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road ... (Reg.)
7. Civil and Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar ... (Rest.)
8. Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road ... (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park ... (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—
1. Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Kutcheri Road ... (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar ... (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street ... (Rest.)

MADRAS—
1. Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Egmore ... (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane ... (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384 ... (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Suppliers, 8, Pyerafts Road Triplicane ... (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street ... (Reg.)
7. Palani Parchuram, 3, Pyerafts Road, Triplicane ... (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road ... (Rest.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road ... (Rest.)

MADURAI—
1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)
2. Vivekanand Press, 48, West Masi Street ... (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons ... (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128 ... (Rest.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak ... (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat (Rest.)

MEERUT—
1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Hindi Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road ... (Reg.)
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank ... (Reg.)
4. Bharat Education Store, Chhippi Tank ... (Rest.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building ... (Rest.)

MUSSOORIE—
1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall ... (Rest.)
2. Hindi Traders ... ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
1. Mittal & Co., 85-C., New Mandi ... ... (Rest.)
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura ... ... (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
1. Scientific and Educational Supply Syndicate ... (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road ... (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot ... ... (Rest.)

MYSORE—
1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle ... (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace ... (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers and Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram ... ... (Rest.)
4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building ... (Rest.)
5. Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace, Ramvilas ... ... (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desary, Station Road ... ... (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
1. Superintendent, Government Press and Book Depot.
2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road ... ... (Reg.)
3. The Assistant Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House ... ... (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar ... (Rest.)

NANDED—
1. Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road ... (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Merchants, P. B. No. 51 ... (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad ... ... (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus ... ... (Reg.)
2. Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
3. Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
4. Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj ... ... (Reg.)
5. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. O. B. 328 ... ... (Reg.)
6. Faqir Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market ... (Reg.)
7. Jain Book Agency, Co., Prem House, Connaught Place ... ... (Reg.)
8. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House ... (Reg.)
9. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16-B, Connaught Place ... ... (Reg.)
10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24-90, Connaught Circus ... (Reg.)
12. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus ... ... (Reg.)
13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh ... ... (Reg.)
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar ... ... (Reg.)
15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road ... (Reg.)
16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road ... (Reg.)
17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place ... (Reg.)
18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji ... ... (Reg.)
19. Laxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath ... ... (Rest.)
20. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath ... ... (Reg.)
21. Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road ... ... (Reg.)
22. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh ... (Rest.)
23. Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar ... (Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5-5777, Dev Nagar ... (Rest.)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521 (Rest.)
26. H. Chandson, P. B. No. 3034 ... (Rest.)
27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road ... (Rest.)
28. Standard Booksellers and Stationers, Palam Enclave ... (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura ... (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony ... (Rest.)

PANJIM—
1. Singhals Book House, P. O. B.—70, Near the Church ... (Rest.)
2. Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7, Rua, 3. Ide Jameria ... (Rest.)

PATHONKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar ... (Rest.)

PATIALA—
1. Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press ... (Reg.)
2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar ... (Reg.)

PATNA—
1. Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar)
2. J. N. P. Agrawal & Co., Padri-ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan ... (Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli ... (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore ... (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta ... (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons ... (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. 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. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana ... (Reg.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chow ... (Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar ... (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Sri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road ... (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents ... (Reg.)

RANCHI—
1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar ... (Reg.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar ... (Rest.)

REWA—Superintendent, Government State Emporium, V. P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review ... (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road ... (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street ... (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen, Nazirpatti ... (Rest.)

SIMLA—
1. Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall ... (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall ... (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik) ... (Rest.)

SHILLONG—
1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government, B. D.
2. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 ... (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency ... (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road ... (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pushtakalaya, Tower Road ... (Reg.)

TRICHINOPOLY—

1. Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur ... (Reg.)
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhas Chander Bose Road ... (Reg.)
3. Palamiappa Bros. ... (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—

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

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road ... (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—

1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole ... (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers Co-op. Society Ltd. ... (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate ... (Rest.)

VARANASI—

1. Students Friends & Co., Lanka ... (Rest.)
2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8 ... (Reg.)
3. Globe Book Centre ... (Rest.)
4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka ... (Reg.)
5. B. H. U. Book Depot ... (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers ... (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet ... (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—

1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building .. (Reg.)
2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road ... (Reg.)
3. The Secretary, Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. ... (Rest.)

VIZIANAGRAM—Sarda & Co. ... (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajaya Bhandar, Bhorji Market ... (Reg.)

For Local Sale

1. Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi
2. Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London, W. C. 2.

Railway Bookstall Holders

1. S/s. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad
2. Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner
3. Higginbotham & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras
4. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi

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Foreign

1. S/s. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal)
2. S/s. Aktie Bologat, C. E. Frizes Kungi, Hovobokhanded, Fredgation 2, Box 1656, Stockholm (Sweden)
3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stutigart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stutigart No. 11245, Stutigart (Germany West)
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam, 452, Reversite Driv Apt., 6, New York, 27 NWY
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan)

On S. and R. Basis

1. The Head Clerk, Government Book Depot, Ahmedabad
2. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar
4. The Assistant Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur
5. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Ministry of Mines and Fuel, Nagpur
7. The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat)
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona
9. Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot
10. The O. I/C, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate Kokar Ranchi
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centres, Udhna, Surat
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1
13. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam
14. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad
15. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong
16. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
17. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City
18. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1
19. The Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer, Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg., P. B. 334, Kanpur
22. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drve, Bombay
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior
25. Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad
26. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi
29. The Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, New Delhi
30. The O. I/C, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow
31. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda
32. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra Tabaluria, 24-Parganas
33. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnpur
34. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46
35. O. I/C., S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta
36. Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad
37. Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. P.)
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua
39. Deputy Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., C/o. Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Monna
42. The O. I/C., State Information Centre, Hyderabad
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry
44. The Assistant Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Sabha (P. B. 271), Bangalore