

CENSUS OF INDIA 1971

SERIES 21

UTTAR PRADESH

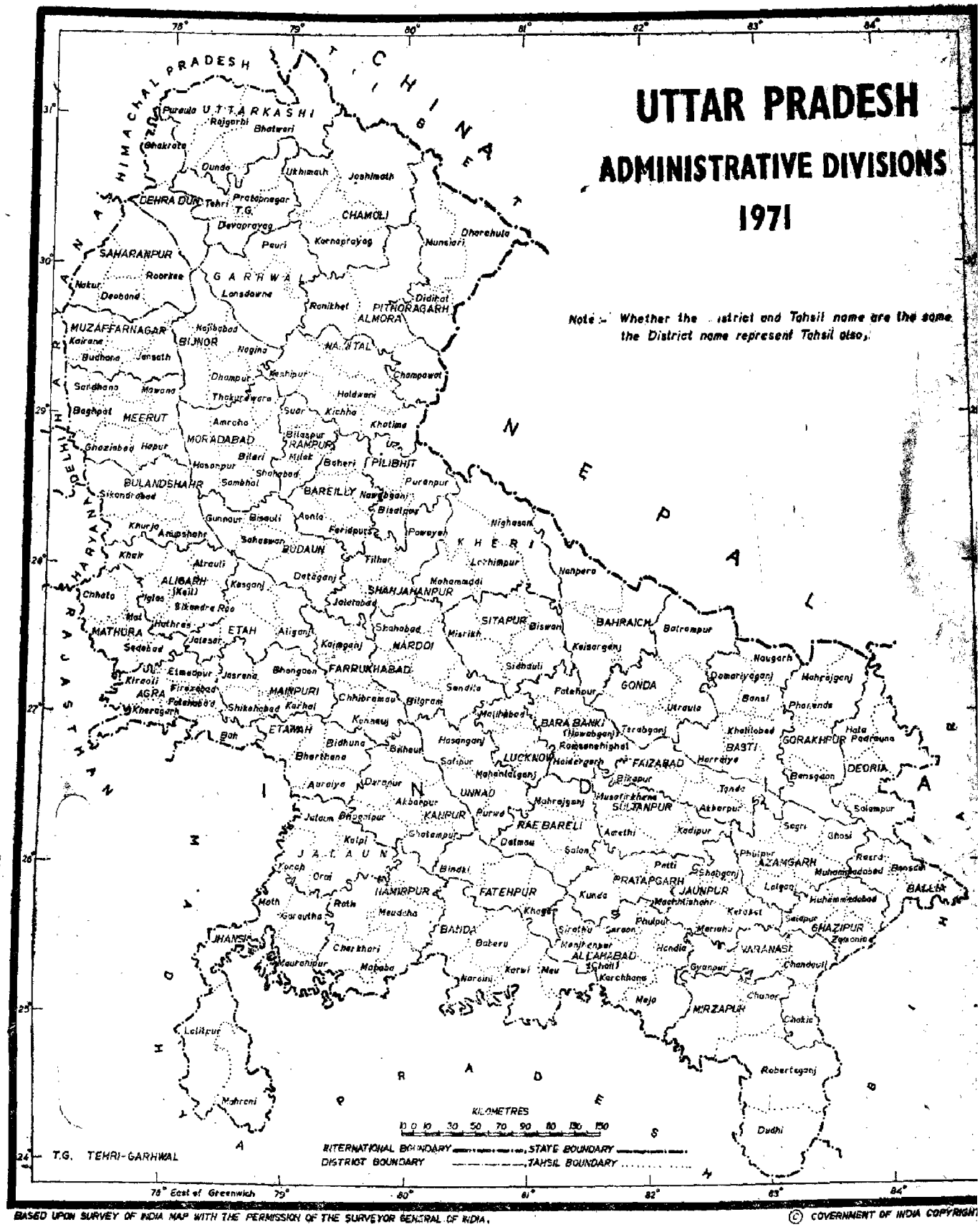
PART I-A

GENERAL REPORT

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FOREWORD

Uttar Pradesh in the heartland of India ranks first among states and union territories according to the size of population. It has the largest number of districts (54) in any state. It stretches from the snow-clad Himalaya well into the Gangetic plain It has a number of mezo-regions which vary considerably in regard to physical features, crop pattern, economic characteristics, distribution of population, literacy and the like Any analysis of the immense census data relating to this premier state will have to take into account all these factors.

The 1971 census in Uttar Pradesh was organised and conducted under the able guidance of Shri D.M. Sinha Following his repatriation to the state government, it became necessary to ask someone else to take up the difficult task of drafting the report. I am glad to say that Shri O.P. Sharma, who was appointed as Assistant Director of Census Operations(Technical) in November 1976, has been able to complete this work in a short time. I shall leave it to others to judge the comprehensive survey and analysis he has presented in these pages I place on record my appreciations of the zeal, application and technical skill he has brought to bear on the subject

This volume is part A of the general report and is mainly based on full count tabulation of data collected in the 1971 census. Part B of the general report will concern itself with an analysis of tables based on a sample count and relating to religion, language, level of literacy and occupational pattern.

New Delhi
9 September 1977

R. B. CHARI
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

In November 1976, I was entrusted by the Registrar General, India, with the task of drafting this part of the general report dealing with the 1971 census in Uttar Pradesh and asked to complete it by the middle of August 1977 This was done according to schedule. Had this work been done more leisurely and treated more carefully, it might have avoided many blemishes and areas of incomplete analysis.

I sought the guidance of Shri R.B.Chari, Registrar General, India, who, sensing my nervousness in undertaking such a big task, offered to share the heaviest part of the burden by way of editing the entire report. I am deeply indebted to Shri Chari for this and for many useful suggestions which have enriched the report. In preparing the present volume, I had the benefit of the advice and guidance of Shri K.K. Chakravorty, Assistant Registrar General, to whom I tender my deep sense of gratitude. In the checking of tables and statements, I had the generous help of Shri S.C. Srivastava, Assistant Central Tabulation Officer, and his colleagues in the Census Division of the Registrar General's office. Incorporating the suggestions made by Shri Chari during the process of editing involved computational, analytical and typing work, I got all-round help in this regard from the band of devoted members of the Registrar General's Personal Section in New Delhi. This team consists of Sarvashri D.N. Dixit, N.S. Bhatnagar and Ganesh Dass, headed by Shri V.P. Kataria. They did not mind working on this project even outside office hours for days together. To all of them, I offer my appreciation and gratitude. When I approached Dr B.K. Roy, Assistant Registrar General (Map), for guidance in regard to the maps and charts, he not only patiently checked them but made valuable suggestions. These have improved the quality of the maps and charts appearing in this volume.

I acknowledge the valuable help and assistance I got from the team of dedicated workers, consisting of Sarvashri P.C. Tewari, Rafiquddin, S.C. Sharma, P.K. Srivastava, R A. Misra, S.P. Singh, H.P. Srivastava and R.M. Pandey, under the leadership of Shri M.C. Padalia, Assistant Director of Census Operations (Technical), who processed and reprocessed, checked and rechecked all the statistics utilised in this report. I will be failing in my duty if I do not record my appreciations of the hard and speedy work done by Sarvashri J.C. Srivastava, V.K. Jain, T.N. Srivastava, H.C. Tiwari, Anwar Hussain, S.P. Ram, Yamuna Prasad and M.R. Verma all members of the map division of this directorate, under the guidance and supervision of Shri R.P. Singh, Senior Geographer. They prepared the final maps and charts, as also a good number of experimental maps and charts which made the writing work very easy. My warmest personal thanks go to Sarvashri S.N. Banerji and S.S S. Jaiswal, Deputy Directors, who always stood by me. Last but not the least I record the valuable assistance I got from Shri Ram Dass, Stenographer, who typed out the long and difficult draft and the final manuscript. Shri Narendra Kumar also typed a good number of tables. To both of them I owe my thanks.

Shri R.S. Pandey, Tabulation Officer, Incharge printing section, in this directorate, took great pains to ensure the quality of the printing.

O.P. SHARMA
Assistant Director
of Census Operations (Technical)

LUCKNOW
9 September, 1977

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Uttar Pradesh lies between latitudes 23° 53′ and 31° 28′ north and longitudes 77° 38′ and 84° 38′ east In the north is the international boundary with the Tibet region of China and with Nepal Uttar Pradesh is surrounded by Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan in the west, Madhya Pradesh in the south and by Bihar in the east. The total area of the state on 1 July, 1971 was 294,413 km². It ranked fourth among all the states and union territories in area after Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

Though the state lies in the warm temperate zone the climatic conditions vary with variation in altitude The state gets the major share of its rainfall from the south-west monsoon between June and September.

Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state and contains more than 16 per cent of the country's population At sunrise of 1 April 1971, the state had a population of 88.34 million, of whom 47.02 million were males and 41 32 million females This meant an increase of 14 59 million people in 1971 over 1961 in the state Of these 14 59 million, 8 38 million were males and 6 21 million females. Out of 88 34 million people in the state, 75.95 million (40.21 million males and 35.74 million females) were living in 112,561 inhabited villages of the state. The remaining 12 39 million (6 80 million males and 5 59 million females) were in 324 inhabited towns. The population per km² in the state was 300. In rural areas, the density was 260 ; in urban areas it was 4,356.

The population was not distributed evenly among its 54 districts. Population is sparse in the hill districts and reasonably dense in the districts in the plains The districts in the state were grouped in eleven revenue divisions. There were 232 tahsils and 324 inhabited towns in the state. The average population per district worked out to 1,635,947, which was not the highest considering all the districts in the country The most populous district in the state was Meerut (3,366,953), followed by Gorakhpur (3,038,177) and Kanpur (2,996,232) Twenty districts had population higher than the average population per district in the state. Two districts had population more than three million each Apart from these two, 13 had population of more than two million each. The district with the minimum population was Uttarkashi (147,805), preceded by Chamoli (292,571) and Pithoragarh (313,747), all in the Himalayan region

The average population per tahsil worked out to 380,781 Among the 232 tahsils, 105 tahsils had population higher than the state's average. Kanpur tahsil was the most populous (1.53 million). This may be because the tahsil had one of the most populous towns (Kanpur MC with 1.15 million) in the state. Generally, the tahsils which have big towns had larger population. The tahsil with the lowest population was Joshimath (27,196) again in the Himalayan region.

The highest density of population was observed in the case of Lucknow district (640) and the lowest in Uttarkashi (18). Among tahsils, the density was more than 600 in 14 tahsils. All the 14 tahsils (barring Jaunpur), had at least one class I city each. The density was highest in Agra tahsil (1,553) and lowest in Joshimath(5).

The population growth of an area depends upon its birth and death rates, as also on net migration. During 1901-11 and 1911-21, owing to severe epidemics and famines, Uttar Pradesh witnessed a fall in its population. A steady increase has been recorded ever since. The population of the state at the time of the 1921 census was 46 67 million and it had almost doubled at the time of the 1971 census (88.34 million). Among districts, the growth rate during 1961-71 was higher than the state's (19.70) in 28 districts. The highest was in Naini Tal (37.57) followed by Dehra Dun (34.57). Naini Tal had recorded an abnormally high growth (73 10) during 1951-61 also. These high growth rates during the last two decades can be attributed to the reclamation of large areas, colonization and clearance of jungles and spurt in developmental activities. The lowest growth rate was recorded by Gonda (11 04), preceded by Pratapgarh (13.62) Basti (13 65) and Shahjahanpur (13.70). Gonda recorded quite a low growth rate (10.43) during 1951-61 also. Thirty districts during 1901-11 and 39 during 1911-21 had a negative rate of growth. After 1911-21, none of the districts registered a fall

There were 231 tahsils in Uttar Pradesh in 1961. Khatima was added in 1971 Of these 103 tahsils had growth rates higher than the state's. A new tahsil (Khatima) was carved out of Kichha and Haldwani lost 130 villages and one town to Kashipur Kichha tahsil recorded the highest growth (59.23 per cent) among all the tahsils during 1961-71 The lowest growth was observed in Tarabganj tahsil (8.32).

The present volume analyses the tables generated on a full-count basis from the 1971 census data. The volume to follow will analyse the tables generated on data tabulated on a sample basis The data relating to religion, mother-tongue, scheduled castes/tribes, workers and non-workers (by age group) were compiled on results obtained by processing of the individual slips on full count. In Uttar Pradesh, the schedules were processed in 13 regional tabulation offices. RTOs were responsible for the processing and compilation of the primary data at the village level in the rural areas and the enumerator's block level in the urban areas. They also extracted the 10 and 20 per cent sample of individual slips for rural and urban areas. Earlier a one per cent sample of individual slips had been drawn and duplicated for advance tabulation at the state and country level The sample data relating to urban areas were punched on cards in coding & punching cells of the state.

The population count started at sunrise of March 10, 1971 and concluded on March 31, 1971, followed by a revisional round of three days. The reference date for the 1971 census was April 1, 1971 (and not March 1, as was the case in previous censuses). This shift in the reference date was necessitated because of the elections to Parliament.

Relief

The state can broadly be divided into three relief regions—the Himalaya in the north, the Ganga plains in the centre and the Vindhyan hills and uplands in the south. One-sixth of the state's area is occupied by the Himalaya which longitudinally can be divided into three zones (i) the Siwalik or the sub-Himalaya (ii) the lesser Himalaya and (iii) the Himadri or the greater Himalaya. The Siwalik foothills are backed by a series of discontinuous longitudinal valleys. Well-known among these is the Dun valley which is 24.32 km wide. The height of the Siwalik hills ranges between 300 and 600 m. The lesser Himalaya rises abruptly to 2,000 to 3,000 m in height. The altitude increases sharply as one goes north. In the greater Himalaya 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 these peaks are in Chamoli district The Yamuna and the Ganga rise in the glaciers at Yamunotri (6,315 m) and Gangotri (5,611 m) in Uttarkashi district. During the course of their journey, these two rivers and other numerous streams bring along with them fertile soil and water to the plains Apart from the valleys, this mountain tract has a highly dissected and rugged topography because of which the snow-bound areas of the Himalaya are difficult of access.

Sandwiched between the Himalaya in the north and the Vindhyan hills is the great Ganga plain. This region occupies 75 per cent of the state's area. This alluvial plain is quite homogeneous and slopes imperceptibly down to the south An immensely thick and uniform alluvium covers the region. A distinction is made between older alluvium (*dangar*) impregnated with salt and containing hard nodules (*kankar*) and new alluvium (*khadar*) formed of fine silt. At places, there is a development of sandy soil (*bhur*), especially along the east bank of the Ganga in Bijnor and Moradabad. The tract is generally arid but depressions are waterlogged. In the eastern plain, particularly to the east of the north-south line passing through Allahabad, *usar* elements are very few and *khadar* has developed significantly. *Jhils* and dead arms of water courses are noticeable in the monotonous evenness Badlands and ravines are formed along the rivers by gully erosion. Such lands are most conspicuous along the Yamuna and the lower Chambal, extending at places upto five km from the mainstream A broad flood plain is created by the Ghaghara and its tributaries *Bhabhar* and *tarai* lands in the northern strips of the plain possess distinct features. The *bhabhar* is a narrow piedmont zone which skirts the Siwalik hills in Saharanpur, Bijnor, Garhwal, Naini Tal and Pilibhit districts. The tract is 30 km wide in the west and narrows gradually towards the east It receives the coarse material which the rivers bring down from their upper mountainous course. The small streams completely disappear except when in spate The land is generally covered with thick forest and its soil is porous. The *bhabhar* which penetrates east into Nepal is well marked in Naini Tal district. The tarai lies to the south of *bhabhar*. This belt is formed by the deposits of finer river material. Rivers which have disappeared in the *bhabhar* surface again in the tarai. The tarai originally covered a wider zone, 80 to 100 km in the west and has narrowed down in the east. It has been reduced greatly by settlement and reclamation, which now covers strips of northern Saharanpur, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur districts and the southern parts of Naini Tal. The present tarai is generally covered with tall grass and jungle.

Temperature

The temperature in the Himalayan region comes colder and colder as we go high. Otherwise in general, the state has a tropical monsoon-like climate. During January, the coldest month, the temperature varies between 22.5° C in the north to 25.0° C in the south. During May, the hottest month, the temperature ranges from 37.5°C in the north to 42.5°C in the south. In the plains, the mean minimum temperature in May varies between 28.8°C (Jhansi) and 19.8°C (Pantnagar). The mean maximum temperature varies between 43.0°C (Banda) and 38 4°C (Pantnagar). In 1973-74, among the 29 observatories, the highest maximum temperature (49 5) was recorded at Najibabad (Bijnor) and the lowest maximum at Naini Tal (27.6). As regards minimum temperature among the 26 centres for which data are available, Varanasi (4 5) was at the top and Joshimath (—15 1 at the bottom).

Rainfall

The southwest monsoon from the Bay of Bengal hits Uttar Pradesh from the east. It brings 90 per cent of its rainfall during June-October. Eight per cent of the state's annual rainfall is from winter cyclones (January-March) and two per cent from the retreating monsoon (October-December) and pre-monsoon showers (April-June). The monsoon rainfall declines gradually from 1,113 mm at Varanasi in the east to 765 mm at Agra in the west. The Himalaya and the foot-hills receive the maximum rainfall. In 1973-74 Dehra Dun received 2,639 mm. Down the foot-hills the rainfall decreases appreciably to 1,583 mm at Naini Tal and 1,043 mm at Roorkee. As we go south, the rainfall decreases gradually to 582 mm at Aligarh and 384 mm in Orai (Jalaun district). The rainfall varies considerably among sub-divisions. The heaviest rain is received by the hills of western Uttar Pradesh. In 1975 the rainfall in this sub-division was 1,909 mm. Eastern U P comes next with 1,287 mm and western U.P. (plains) 1,014 mm.

Drainage

The Ganga is the main river of the state. Other important rivers are the Yamuna, the Ramganga, the Gomati and the Ghaghara Excepting the Gomati which rises in Pilibhit district, all other rivers rise in the Himalaya and all of them are tributaries of the Ganga. Till it meets the Ganga at Allahabad, the Yamuna runs parallel to it. The Yamuna also has tributaries like the Chambal, the Sind, the Betwa and the Kosi. The Ramganga runs almost parallel to the Ganga upto Kannauj (Farrukhabad) where it joins the Ganga. The

Saryu is another tributary of the Ganga which joins it beyond Ballia. The Gandak runs east of the state and for a short distance touches the north-eastern fringe of the state. The Tons and the Karmanasa join the Ganga from south. The Gomati has a tributary called the Sai which joins the Gomati below jaunpur. The main tributaries of the Saryu are the Rapti and the Burhi Gandak. The Sarda and the Ghaghara, tributaries of the Saryu, meet in the south of Bahraich. The Saryu joins the Ganga to the east of Balia. The Son is an important river in the southern part of Mirzapur where the Rihand and the Kamhar join it from the south.

In the plains tract, the rivers are generally in spate when there are heavy rains in the catchment areas. The Saryu and the Gomati are known for flood especially during the rainy season. The plain slopes with a gradient of one metre in 5 kilometres towards the east. The rivers bring a good quantity of detritus to the plains.

The rivers which rise in the Himalaya get their water supply from the monsoon and from the melting of snow. They are important because they cater to the needs of the people when they are really in need of water, i.e., March to May. The peninsular rivers are not of great use in irrigation because they dry up in summer. They can however, prove to be a useful source of irrigation if reservoirs and barrages can be constructed on a large scale.

Irrigation

In 1969-70, out of 6.79 million hectares of net irrigated area, 92 per cent was irrigated either by canals (36 per cent), tubewells (29) or other types of wells (27). Canals alone cover more than one-third of the net irrigated areas. Irrigation through canals is important in western and central U. P. and in Bundelkhand. In eastern U. P, irrigation through canals is not as popular as by tubewells and other types of wells. Next comes irrigation through public and private tubewells (29 per cent). One-fourth of the net area is irrigated by other types of wells. Both tubewells and other types of wells thus account for more than 56 per cent of the net area irrigated. Adding to this the area irrigated by canals (35.69), the aggregate of area irrigated by these sources comes to about 92 per cent. The sources of irrigation for the remaining 8 per cent are tanks, ponds, reservoirs, lakes and rivers. The main source of irrigation in Bundelkhand is reservoirs because digging of wells in this rugged terrain is uneconomical. In eastern U.P, the rainwater is deposited in ill-drained watershed areas and depressions, and irrigation is done by lifting the water. Temporary dams are also built on rivulets.

In 1974-75 the position changed a little. Out of 17.20 million hectares of net area sown, 7.80 million hectares were irrigated The percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown was 45.30. In 1974-75 the maximum percentage of the net area irrigated was by tubewells (40 10). Next came canals (33 80), followed by other types of wells (17 70). The lowest share (4.40) went to tanks and lakes and the remaining four per cent was irrigated by other sources.

In general there has been a big shift from different types of wells to tubewells. The change has been spectacular during 1959-60 and 1969-70. By 1974-75, the percentage of area irrigated by tubewells was higher than that irrigated from any other source. Depending upon the availability of electricity, people in future will depend more and more on tubewells for irrigation.

There are five major canal systems in the state. The Sarda canal which irrigates the Ganga-Saryu doab, is the largest, followed by the upper Ganga, lower Ganga and eastern Yamuna which benefit the Ganga-Yamuna doab and the Agra canal covering the trans-Yamuna area. Minor canals are important sources of irrigation in northern Rohilkhand, eastern UP, Bundelkhand, southern Allahabad, Mirzapur and Varanasi districts. A little less than half of the net irrigated areas is dependent upon sources other than tubewells and other types of wells.

A big regional differential exists in the source and amount of irrigation in the state. Out of 54 districts in the state, barring hill districts for which data are not available, Meerut has the highest percentage (80) of its cropland under irrigation. Bahraich at the bottom has a little above ten per cent of its cropland under irrigation. A good deal of work for promotion of irrigation has been done in the Ganga-Yamuna doab stretching from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh, by spreading a net of canals in this area. In addition public tubewells have been commissioned in this part of the state. The proportion of the net cropped area under irrigation gradually declines as we go down to the end of the lower Ganga-Yamuna doab. The districts of eastern U.P. have developed irrigational facilities on their own. Bundelkhand, the central part of the state and Rohilkhand are yet achieve such results. Irrigational facilities could not be developed in the tarai area because of rugged terrain. Irrigation projects had tended to be concentrated in the upper doab to the west of the Ganga. As a result, Rohilkhand lying to the east of the river, has not been able to keep pace with areas to its west.

Forests

In 1972-73 out of about 30 million hectares for which land use data are available, five million hectares (16.83 per cent) were under forest. In the hilly region, out of 4.39 million hectares, 2.80 million were under forest. The land use pattern for the hilly districts—Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh—is not available. Leaving these hilly districts, the geographical area according to the village records of the state in 1972-73 was 25.40 million hectares and out of this 2 22 million hectares (8.72 per cent) were under forest. In 1950-51, this percentage was 5.16, it rose to 9.14 in 1955-56, declined to 7 72 in 1960-61 and remained almost constant at 7.67 per cent in 1965-66 Larger and larger forest areas are being gradually cleared and used for rehabilitation and agricultural purposes. Natural forests are confined to the hill areas, a thin belt stretching from Naini Tal to Deoria, called tarai and bhabhar. The south Vindhyan hills have some forests. Riverine strips in the Ganga valley also have some woodland strips.

Altitude, rainfall and soil determine the flora and fauna in the state. Betul (Bhojpatra) and rhododendron are found in the higher areas of the Himalaya. A little down we find forests of deodar, chir, silver fir, spruce and oak In the tarai and bhabhar areas, thick forests of sal are abundant. Along the river courses, shisham is common. Kardhai, Mahua, dhak, teak, salai and tendu are found in Vindhyachal. Expert opinion is that at least 60 per cent of the hills and 20 per cent of the plains should be under forest. The hill areas of the state meet the desired norm, but only nine per cent of the land in the plains is under forest. Residents of the plains have either to depend on firewood from the hilly areas or use cowdung for fuel. Uttar Pradesh is not short of wastelands which could supplement forests. Utilizing such wastelands will not only provide the needed fuel but will also help in counteracting soil erosion and floods.

Soil

The northern part of the state, covered by the Himalaya has generally gravelly and shallow soils Brown to grayish brown soils with a dark gray colour are found here ; they are neutral to acidic in reaction. In the foothills of the Himalaya, lies the bhabhar tract which has soil of a course texture and is excessively drained It is slightly acidic in reaction. The tarai belt has a high water table, resulting in a natural vegetation of tall grasses. The soil is dark in colour and rich in organic matter.

Two-thirds of the state is covered by alluvial soil. This is generally called the Ganga valley. The Ganga, the Yamuna and their tributaries have covered the area with alluvial deposits. In general the parent-material is calcareous. Shrubs and low grasses form the native vegetation. Generally neutral to moderatly alkaline soils are found in this region. Saline and alkali tracts are also found. The main characteristic of this soil is that it has a high content of soluble salts. At times it has the high percentage of exchangeable sodium

In the eastern parts of the state the soil is generally calcareous alluvial. It generally shares the characteristics of alluvial soils.

The southern parts of Agra and Jhansi have medium black soils, heavy textured and developed on crystalline rocks. The soils are medium in depth and dark in colour In reaction, they are mildly alkaline to neutral. They show a high degree of shrinkage and swelling.

Bundelkhand has red sandy soils, having generally heavy sub-soils Such soils are mainly found on higher elevations and are well drained. The northern part of Jhansi has mixed red and black soils. The black soils are deep, clayey in texture, dark in colour. They are generally found in the flatlands or low-lying areas. The red soils are light textured on the surface with heavy sub-soils. They are found on the midlands and uplands and are well drained.

Mirzapur district, in the south-eastern part of the state, has red and yellow soils. The soils have developed on sodimentary Vindhyan formations and matamorphic rocks under deciduous forest cover. Light textured soils are found in the uplands and are well drained. Heavy textured soils are found in the flat, low lands, with deep and restricted drainage.

Land use

Land use figures are not available for the hill districts of Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and for Naini Tal tahsil of Naini Tal district. In 1969-70, of the 25 59 million hectares for which land utilization data were available, 65.87 per cent was net area sown, 8.94 per cent was under forests, 7 90 per cent of land was put to non-agricultural uses, 5.37 per cent was cultivable waste, 3.97 per cent was barren and uncultivable land, 3.01 per cent was current fallow, 2.46 per cent of land was under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown, 2.18 per cent under other fallow land and only 0 30 per cent under permanent pastures and other grazing land.

The pattern among different parts of the state varies considerably. In a majority of the districts more than 60 per cent of the total area was cultivated. Hill districts were, however, an exception with forest covering most of the land. In Dehra Dun, about 64 per cent of the area was under forest and only 20 per cent was under cultivation. In districts where the percentage of cultivated area was more than 60, the area under forest was always less than 10 per cent Similarly the proportion of land under other uses was comparatively small. The net cultivated area has increased at the cost of fallow land and cultivable waste in the recent past.

Cropping pattern

The total cropped area for which crop statistics are available was 19.26 million hectares in 1950-51 It rose to 22 04 million hectares in 1972-73 an increase of about 15 per cent in 1972-73 over 1950-51 In absolute terms, the increase was shared by both kharif (rainy season) and rabi (winter). Statement 1 gives the percentage distribution of cultivated area by cropping seasons.

STATEMENT 1

Distribution of cultivated area by cropping seasons

Year	Total	Kharif	Rabi	Zaid
1	2	3	4	5
1950-51 . .	100.00	53.25	46.21	0 54
1955-56 . .	100.00	50.32	49 25	0 43
1956-61 . .	100 00	52.52	47 07	0 41
1965-66 .	100 00	53 19	46 38	0 43
1969-70 .	100.00	51.94	47 64	0 42
1972-73 . .	100 00	51.44	48 13	0 43

The percentages of total cropped area under kharif and *rabi* show fluctuating trends However, the share of *rabi* crop never came down from the 1950-51 level, the highest percentage being in 1955-56. The highest percentage for *kharif* was in 1950-51 and the lowest in 1955-56.

In 1950-51, of the 19.26 million hectares of cultivated area, 17 97 million were under food crops. In 1972-73, of the total cultivated area of 22 04 million hectares, 20 46 million hectares were under food crops.

Statement 2 gives the percentage distribution of cultivated area under food and non-food crops, as well as indices of total, food and non-food crops, taking 1950-51 as 100.

STATEMENT 2

Distribution of cultivated area by food and non-food crops

Year	% cultivated area			Indices		
	Total	Food	Non-food	Total	Food	Non-food
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1950-51	100 00	93 28	6 72	100	100	100
1955-56	100 00	93 23	6 77	106	105	107
1960-61	100 00	93.40	6.60	109	109	107
1965-66	100 00	92 28	7.72	111	110	127
1969-70	100 00	92 59	7 41	115	114	127
1972-73	100 00	92 82	7.18	114	114	122

Though the area under both food and non-food crops has gone up in absolute terms, the indices, taking 1950-51 as 100, show that the area under food crops has gone up in 1972-73 by 14 per cent whereas in the case of non-food crops the increase is of 22 per cent

After pulses, rice had the highest share (19 per cent) of total cultivated area. Though the percentage of area under rice remained almost constant till 1969-70, in absolute terms the area increased from 3 85 million hectares in 1950-51 to 4.36 million in 1969-70, i.e., by 13 per cent The area under wheat rose from 3 32 to 5.45 million hectares. The percentage of area under wheat has gone up from 16 in 1950-51 to 23 in 1969-70 Till 1965-66 the total area under pulses remained almost constant since 1950-51 (4.35 million hectares) but in 1969-70 it came down to 3 96 million hectares

The important pulses in Uttar Pradesh are urd, moong and moth during the kharif season and arhar, gram, masur and peas during the rabi season. Rabi pulses are more important. The area under gram alone covers half the area under pulses. Gram is followed by peas and arhar which covered one-fifth and one-sixth of the area under pulses.

Non-food crops covered in 1969-70 only 16 10 per cent of the total cultivated area. Sugarcane, with six per cent of the total cultivated area, tops the list. The area under sugarcane is directly influenced by its price fixed in the state. When the production of sugarcane is in abundance, this affects its price. Low cost in a particular season affects its extent of cropping in the subsequent season. This is why its growth is erratic. In 1950-51, 1:01 million hectares (5 08 per cent of the cultivated area) were under sugarcane It went up to 1·49 million hectares (6 75 per cent) in 1965-66. The percentage of area under sugarcane dropped to 6 00 in 1969-70 when only 1 38 million hectares were under sugarcane

Statement 3 gives the percentage distribution of cultivated area under important crops and their indices, taking 1950-51 as 100.

STATEMENT 3

Area under important crops

Crop	% of total cultivated area					Indices				
	1950-51	1955-56	1950-61	1965-66	1969-70	1950-51	1955-56	1950-61	1965-66	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rice	19.30	17.91	19 25	19 06	19 01	100	98	109	109	113
Juar	4 71	4 18	4 10	3 89	3 17	100	93	95	91	77
Bajra	5.24	5 27	5 03	4 47	4.45	100	106	105	94	98
Maize	4 18	4.57	4 85	5 30	6 50	100	115	126	140	179
Wheat	16.61	19 19	18 13	18 64	23 76	100	122	119	124	164
Barley	9.76	9 37	8.49	6 71	6 45	100	101	95	76	76
Other cereals	4.05	3.61	3.63	3 04	3 31	100	94	98	83	94
Pulses	21 77	21 30	20·93	20 40	17 25	100	103	106	104	91
Oilseeds (pure)	1 74	2 07	2 11	3 05	2 88	100	125	132	194	190
Sugarcane	5 08	5 24	6.12	6 75	6 00	100	109	131	147	136
Other crops	7 56	7.29	7 36	8 69	7 22	100	102	106	127	110
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100**	**105**	**109**	**106**	**115**

NOTE :—Data includes hill portion of the State.

In the best developed parts of the state, i e., the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab, the important kharif crops are sugarcane and forage. The important rabi crop is wheat. The preponderance of forage crops and sugarcane goes down as one proceeds to the south and the east. Bajra and maize substitute them in the middle Ganga-Yamuna doab Rice is the main crop in Rohilkhand In the central part of the state, the main kharif crops are rice, maize and oilseeds. When one goes east, rice is found to be important. Bahraich, Gonda and Jaunpur districts have favourable conditions for maize; in Deoria it is sugarcane. A considerable area in the eastern parts of the state is under small millets.

The present cropping pattern in the state shows a lack of commercial crops and a heavy tilt towards food crops and these too are less rewarding . The whole pattern needs a thorough change if the cultivators are to benefit most and if existing resources are to be most profitably utilised.

Administrative changes

During the decade 1961—71 very few changes have occurred in the administrative divisions. Uttarakhand of 1961 has been renamed as Garhwal division. It was constituted after the inter-transfer of districts of Uttarakhand and Kumaon divisions. The old Uttarakhand division comprised three districts—Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh. The present Garhwal division has four districts—Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal and Garhwal. The district of Pithoragarh has been transferred to Kumaon division while Tehri-Garhwal and Garhwal districts of Kumaon division have been transferred to Garhwal division This change affected only the boundaries of the administrative divisions of Garhwal and Kumaon. At the time of the 1971 census, there were eleven administrative divisions and 54 districts Thus compared to the 1961 census the number of divisions and districts remained unchanged. The names of the districts included in each administrative division are given below.

Garhwal	Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal and Garhwal.
Kumaon	Pithoragarh, Almora and Naini Tal.
Rohilkhand	Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.
Meerut	Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bulandshahr
Agra	Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah and Mainpuri.
Allahabad	Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur and Allahabad
Jhansi	Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda.
Lucknow	Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow and Rae Bareli
Faizabad	Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh.
Gorakhpur	Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Azamgarh.
Varanasi	Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur

The number of tahsils was 232 in 1971 as against 231 in 1961. The tahsil added was Khatima of Naini Tal district. This tahsil was carved out by transfer of villages of Kichha tahsil of Naini Tal district An alphabetical list of tahsils is given in Appendix I.

Jurisdictional changes

Jurisdictional changes have taken place between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Forty-eight villages of Buxar police station of Shahabad district, 16 villages of Arrah police station of Shahabad district and four villages of Chhapra police station of Saran district, all in Bihar, were transferred to the tahsil and district of Ballia of Uttar Pradesh. Twenty-four villages of Chhapra police station of Saran district and seven villages of Siwan police station of Saran district of Bihar state have been transferred to Bansdih tahsil of Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh. Fortyfour villages of U.P. were transferred to districts of Bihar state. Of these 30 villages of tahsil and district Ballia, 15 have been transferred to Buxar police station, 12 to Arrah police station of Shahabad district and three to Chhapra police station of Saran district in Bihar. Of the 14 villages of Bansdih tahsil of Ballia district, four have been transferred to Chhapra police station and ten to Saran police station of Saran district in Bihar.

These jurisdictional changes between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar were notified in Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, notification C S.R. 901, published in the Gazette of India extraordinary dated 9 June, 1970 (Appendix II) and Government of U.P. notification No. 4-I(7)/70/IC-171 of 7 July, 1970.

The changes in area since 1961 in 43 districts have been due to revised calculation. These are Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Budaun, Rampur Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur.

The changes in the remaining ten districts are accounted for in the following paragraphs.

The total area of Moradabad and Meerut districts have been affected by the transfer of four villages with an area of 13 km² from tahsil Hapur of Meerut district to tahsil Hasanpur of Moradabad district (G.O. No. 3841/IC-576-C/1964 dated 18 June, 1966).

The changes in area of Kanpur and Unnao districts are because of the transfer of (i) one village (2.58 km²) from tahsil Unnao (Unnao) to Bilhaur (Kanpur) vide G.O. No, 3841/IC/576/1964 dated 18 June, 1966; (ii) one village, (14.72 km²) from tahsil Bilhaur (Kanpur) to tahsil Safipur (Unnao) vide G O. No. 3841/IC/576/1964, dated 18 June, 1966 and (iii) four villages (10 55 km²) from tahsil Unnao (Unnao) to tahsil Kanpur (Kanpur) vide G. O. No. 3841/IC/576/1964, dated 18 June, 1966.

Changes in the area of Fatehpur and Rae Bareli districts are due to the transfer of seven villages, (37.03 km²) from Bindki tahsil (Fatehpur district) to Dalmau tahsil (Rae Bareli) vide G O. No. 88/1/F(65) Riv. F dated 25 August, 1966.

Transfer of two villages (10.69 km²) from tahsil Basti of Basti district to tahsil Tanda of Faizabad district affected their areas vide Board of Revenue's G.O. No. 380(1)/9-36B/66 dated 8 February, 1966.

The changes in area of Varanasi and Mirzapur districts are due to the transfer of one village (1.26 km²) from tahsil Mirzapur (Mirzapur) to tahsil Gyanpur (Varanasi) vide G O. No 2155/IC of 5 April, 1963.

It is important to explain herein the two different methods of tabulation, i e., "full count" and "sample". As in the 1961 census tabulation, in 1971 also some data were tabulated on a 100 per cent basis. Manual sorting of individual slips on a full count basis was done for the abstraction and compilation of primary census data at the village level in rural areas and at the block level in the urban areas. Data on religion, mother-tongue, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and age-wise distribution of population in different categories of workers and non-workers were tabulated on a full count basis.

The sampling of the 1971 census was of the following types :

(i) '20 per cent sample of houses from the houselists for tabulating the houselist data.

(ii) 10 per cent rural and 20 per cent urban sample of individual slips for the regular tabulation plan.

(iii) One per cent sample of individual slips to provide advance tabulation.

During the 1961 census, the economic data on households were tabulated on a 20 per cent sample basis. In the 1971 census, data pertaining to the 20 per cent of urban individual slips were transferred on to cards and thereafter to magnetic tape and all cross-tabulations for urban data were processed on electronic computer. The cross-tabulation of rural data was derived from a 10 per cent sample of individual slips which were processed manually. The tabulation of the houselist data was done on a 20 per cent sample basis. All the establishment schedules were processed. The data relating to housing and establishment schedules were processed on the electronic computer. The sample data depicted cultural, social, educational and economic characteristics.

The 1971 census enumeration

A preliminary step to enumeration was fixing the identity of each area by means of a code number. Each state was assigned a code number, as also each district, tahsil, town, village, ward and mohalla. The allotment of code numbers to districts was from the north-west to the south-east according to the order of Commissioners' divisions beginning from Uttarkashi district in the extreme north-west and ending with Mirzapur district in the extreme south-east. Tahsils were similarly numbered within a district. The towns of a district were given roman numerals according to the order of population as in the 1961 census. In the case of urban agglomerations, constituent units were distinguished by sub-code numbers in arabic numerals. Code numbers allotted to districts, tahsils and towns have been given in Appendix III.

Following the pattern of the 1961 census, the villages in a development block were grouped together and allotted code numbers on the basis of Nyaya Panchayats. The position in 1951 was rather different when villages were arranged in an alphabetical order for allotment of code numbers. In 1971 all villages (whether inhabited or uninhabited) were given code numbers running continuously throughout the tahsil. Hamlets were distinguished by allotting sub-code numbers. A census village was usually identical with a revenue mauza, but at times it was different when an inhabited locality fell in between two or more revenue mauzas or when part of a revenue mauza was included in a local body. Apart from the above, special areas in a revenue mauza were numbered separately. In such cases the locality or the part of a mauza included in a local body or revenue village was excluded from the revenue mauza concerned and was treated as an independent census village. Forest ranges outside revenue mauzas were allotted code numbers in a separate series by prefixing 'F'.

In rural areas the first element of the code number related to the district, the second to the tahsil, the third to the village and the fourth to the enumerator's block. For example 5/3/114(162) would denote district number 5, tahsil 3, village 114 and enumerator's block 162. In urban areas the first element of the location was the district the second of town (in roman numerals to distinguish it from tahsil numbers) The third was a composite one containing the ward/street number nd the mohalla number being in brackets. The fourth was the enumerator's block number within brackets. Thus code number 7/III/8(3)(59) implied district 7, town number III, ward/*street* number 8 (mohalla number 3) and enumerator's block No. 59.

After allotment of the location code number, village registers and town registers were prepared for every tahsil and town respectively. The village registers (tahsil-wise lists of villages) were in three parts Part I contained the 1961 and 1971 code numbers, and names of village along with their hamlets. Part II contained details of forest tracts not included in revenue mauzas. In Part III, the urban units of tahsils were given along with code number, name of locality, and names of revenue mauzas included wholly or partly therein Lists of wards, streets, mohallas and enumerator's blocks were also prepared for each town Thus all the rural and urban units, whether inhabited or uninhabited, were allotted location code numbers

Before actual enumeration, it was necessary to locate every construction within a unit. Such houselisting operations were conducted during February, 1970. A houselist was prepared as has been the practice in each census. An important change in the form of houselist during the 1971 census was to collect separate information for those census houses which were being utilised for purposes other than residential. It recorded all constructions whether residential or non-residential, along with their house

numbers. Besides; information was collected in respect of wall and roof materials, purpose for which the census house was used, whether it was so used wholly or partly, particulars of households, whether the head of the household belonged to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe, the number of living rooms in their occupation, whether the household lived in its own or rented house, the number of persons residing in the census household on the day of visit of the enumerator, whether the household cultivated any land. The houselist forms were supplied in loose sheets.

The establishment schedule was canvassed separately. It recorded the census house number, name of the establishment or of the proprietor, whether the establishment was government/quasi-government, a private or a co-operative institution, the average number of persons working daily last week or in the last working season, including proprietors and/or family workers, whether any manufacturing, processing or servicing was done, whether it was a household industry, registered factory, or unregistered workshop, description of the products, processing or servicing done, type of fuel or power used. If the establishment was used as a trading establishment, description of goods bought/sold in wholesale or retail capacity was shown. The description of any other establishment such as government office, school, hospital, railway station, barber's shop, cinema theatre, hotel, tea shop, etc., was also given in this schedule.

House numbering and houselisting were carried out in this state in February 1970 and thus there was a gap of one year between this operation and the enumeration of the population. House numbers at the time of actual enumeration were identified with the help of the houselist.

In a majority of districts the prescribed time schedule was generally observed though there were sometimes delays in the completion of some items of work. Allotment of code numbers to villages and preparation of village registers took some time. There was considerable delay in getting the area figures of towns. Town and ward-wise lists also took some time. Nevertheless the enumeration programme was adhered to and completed within the scheduled time.

CHAPTER II

SIZE DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY

The population of Uttar Pradesh recorded at the 1971 census as at the sunrise of 1 April, 1971 was 88,341,144. There were 47,016,421 males and 41,324,723 females.

The enumeration was done on extended *de facto* basis. It was spread over a period of 22 days from 10 March to 31 March, 1971, during which period the enumerators visited every household in their respective blocks and enumerated all normal residents On the night of 31 March and 1 April the houseless population and pavement dwellers, boat dwellers, etc., were covered. Thereafter for three days between 1 and 3 April, the enumerators revisited all the houses already covered by them to enumerate fresh births that might have occurred after the last visit but before the sunrise of 1 April and also to cancel the slips pertaining to any death that occurred during the same period. They also enumerated visitors who had not been enumerated elsewhere. Thus the census enumeration was brought uptodate with reference to sunrise of 1 April, 1971. Calendar for the enumeration operation is given in Appendix IV.

While synchronous enumeration has to be the aim in a population census, there may be some areas where this may not be possible Hilly areas which are covered by snow in the winter posed such a problem in Uttar Pradesh. Large-scale migration takes place and people move down to the valleys or lower altitude areas and return after the weather improves. This situation posed a two-dimensional problem. In the first case the entire population of the village moves out and in the second case a few persons stay back. In the first instance, the advance enumeration was not done and the whole of the village or town was treated as uninhabited. That is the reason why Badrinathpuri has been shown as an uninhabited town. In the second condition, advance enumeration was resorted to. There are 41 villages, 35 in Pithoragarh and 6 in Almora district, which become snow-bound and inaccessible in March. The greater portion of the population of these villages moves to lower altitudes and other areas and a few persons are left behind during the winter. In order to account for the entire population arrangements were made in these villages for early enumeration in September—October, 1970.

The population of these 41 villages was as under.

District	Tahsil	Number of villages	Population
Pithoragarh	Munsiari	15	702
	Dharchula	20	5,579
Almora	Almora	6	696
Total		41	6,977

The censused households were issued with a certificate to avoid re-enumeration during the regular enumeration elsewhere.

Enumeration of persons regularly living on boats and boat passengers, if any, who remained on boat throughout the enumeration period was done by regular enumerators in whose jurisdiction they happened to be on the night between 31 March and 1 April, 1971.

If fairs or festivals are held during the enumeration period, special arrangements are done to ensure that in case this population had not been enumerated at its normal place of residence, it should be counted at the places wherein fair was being held. At the time of the 1971 census, six fairs were in progress where special arrangements were made for that population which was not enumerated elsewhere. These fairs were.

Fair	Population
1. Jhanda fair in Dehra Dun	484
2. Nauchandr fair in Meerut	310
3. Cattle fair at Naugawan in Agra	280
4. Devi fair and rural uplift exhibition in Mainpuri	265
5. Shri Kali Devi fair in Kanpur	129
6. Chaiti fair at Gola Gokaran Nath in Kheri	453
	1,921

Another aspect which had to be taken care of was the enumeration of population which was on the move by trains throughout the enumeration period. Railway authorities were requested to intimate the Registrar General, India, if special tarins were running within their areas during the enumeration period. The Registrar General in turn informed the respective Directors of Census Operations in whose territory the train was scheduled to pass. The district census officers, in whose jurisdiction the train was scheduled to halt on the night of 31 March, were asked to make special arrangements for the coverage of such trains. Here too a certificate was issued to the head of the party to the effect that the passengers had been enumerated. In Uttar Pradesh three such trains were expected to be enumerated, whereas only two of them could be enumerated. The first train, a kisan special, was enumerated at Hardwar. The population enumerated was 524 of which 260 were males and 264 females. The second train, a third class special, was enumerated at Kanpur. The population enumerated in this train was 630, of whom 253 were males and 377 females. The third special train was scheduled to reach Jhansi on 31 March. On 31 March the train could reach Bhopal, hence it was covered at Bhopal. On 1 April when the train reached Jhansi, the fact was verified by the district census officer, Jhansi.

Efforts were also made to enumerate the 'houseless population'. People who come in this category included beggars, sadhus, nomads, mendicants, etc. During the enumeration of the household population each census enumerator had instructions to note down areas in his block where the houseless population was likely to be found. This population was enumerated on the night preceding the census reference date (1 April, 1971). Special arrangements were made to make sure that all the areas were thoroughly combed and full coverage ensured. It was a challenging task particularly in big cities like Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra and Allahabad. The total population categorised as houseless was 47,767, of which 32,045 were males and 15,722 were females comprising 14,115 households.

Enumeration of the population which remained throughout the enumeration period in institutions like jails, hospitals, etc., was carefully planned. Special charges were delineated and the enumeration of these charges was done by the officials of these charges. The total population enumerated in these areas was 245,714, of which 203,655 were males and 42,059 were females, comprising 17,998 households.

The area of Uttar Pradesh as supplied by the Surveyor General, India as on 1 January, 1971 was 294,413 km^2. At the time of the 1961 census, its area was 294,364 km^2. This gives a net gain of 49 km^2. There has, however, been transfer of area to and from Bihar following the Trivedi award. The Bihar—Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of boundaries) Act 1968 came into force on 10 June, 1970. Accordingly 99 villages (30 wholly and rest partly) of Bihar were transferred to Uttar Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in turn surrendered 44 villages (8 wholly and rest partly) to Bihar. The exact area involved, however, is not available. The boundary strip maps published by the Survey of India under this Act formed the basis for transfer of territories between the two states. The villages were generally identified with the help of these maps and in a few cases where the local habitations could not be located with reference to the names given on the maps, these were based on the reports of local officers.

In addition to the above inter-state boundary changes, there had been some inter-district jurisdictional changes also Four villages of Meerut district were transferred to Moradabad district, five villages of Unnao district to Kanpur district and one village of Kanpur to Unnao district. Fatehpur lost 7 villages to Rae Bareli district, Basti lost 2 villages to Faizabad district and Mirzapur lost 1 village to Varanasi. Statement 4 gives more details in this regard.

STATEMENT 4

Changes in jurisdiction in U.P. districts

Transferred from		Number of villages transferred	Area in km^2	Transferred to	
District	Tahsil			District	Tahsil
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Meerut	Hapur	4	13 00	Moradabad	Hasanpur
2. Kanpur	Bilhaur	1	14.72	Unnao	Safipur
3. Fatehpur	Bindki	7	37.03	Rae Bareli	Dalmau
4. Unnao	Unnao	4	10.55	Kanpur	Kanpur
5. Unnao	Unnao	1	2.58	Kanpur	Bilhaur
6. Basti	Basti	2	10.69	Faizabad	Tanda
7. Mirzapur	Mirzapur	1	1.26	Varanasi	Gyanpur

Intra-district jurisdictional changes have been enumerated in appendix 1 to table A-I appearing on pages 61 to 63 of Part II-A, General Population Tables of Uttar Pradesh—1971 census.

Among the states, Madhya Pradesh has the largest share (13.50 per cent) of the area, Rajasthan (10.43) and Maharashtra (9.38) occupying second and third positions. Uttar Pradesh comes fourth having 8.97 per cent of the country's area. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state accounting for 16.12 per cent of the country's population, followed by Bihar (10.29), Maharashtra (9.20) and West Bengal (8.09).

Statement 5 gives area, population and density of population and their ranks among all the states and union territories.

STATEMENT 5

Area, population, density and their ranks among states and UTs, 1971

India/State/Union Territory	Area in km²	Population	Density of population per km²	Rank in area	Rank in population	Rank in density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**3,287,782**	**548,159,652**	177†			
STATES						
1. Andhra Pradesh	276,754	43,502,708	157	5	5	14
2. Assam*	99,610	14,957,542	150	12	13	17
3. Bihar	173,876	56,353,369	324	9	2	7
4. Gujarat	195,984	26,697,475	136	7	9	20
5. Haryana	44,222	10,036,808	227	17	15	11
6. Himachal Pradesh	55,673	3,460,434	62	15	18	23
7. Jammu & Kashmir£	222,236	4,616,63	21	6	16	28
8. Kerala	38,864	21,347,375	549	18	12	5
9. Madhya Pradesh	442,841	41,654,119	94	1	6	21
10. Maharashtra	307,762	50,412,235	164	3	3	13
11. Manipur	22,356	1,072,753	48	20	20	24
12. Meghalaya	22,489	1,011,699	45	19	21	25
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	191,773	29,299,014	153	8	8	15
14. Nagaland	16,527	516,449	31	21	23	26
15. Orissa	155,842	21,944,615	141	10	11	19
16. Punjab	50,362	13,551,060	269	16	14	10
17. Rajasthan	342,214	25,765,806	75	2	10	22
18. Sikkim	7,299	209,843	29	24	27	27
19. Tamil Nadu	130,069	41,199,168	317	11	7	8
20. Tripura	10,477	1,556,342	149	22	19	18
21. Uttar Pradesh	294,413	88,341,144	300	4	1	9
22. West Bengal	87,853	44,312,011	604	13	4	6
UNION TERRITORIES						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8,293	115,133	14	23	8	29
2. Arunachal Pradesh	83,578	467,511	6	14	25	30
3. Chandigarh	114	257,251	2,257	29	26	2
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	491	74,170	151	27	29	16
5. Delhi	1,485	4,065,698	2,738	26	17	1
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	3,813	857,771	225	25	22	12
7. Lakshadweep	32	31,810	994	30	30	3
8. Pondicherry	480	471,707	983	28	24	4

*Includes Mizo district, now constituted as union territory of Mizoram.

£Population figures exclude population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

†While working out the density, the area and population of Jammu & Kashmir have been excluded as comparable data are not available.

Statement 6 gives the largest and the smallest districts along with the average size of a district in each state.

STATEMENT 6

The largest and smallest districts and average size of districts in each State, 1971

State	Largest area district		Smallest area district		Average area per district (km²)
	Name	Area (km²)	Name	Area (km²)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	19,125	Hyderabad	7,707	13,182
2. Assam	Lakhimpur	12,792	North Cachar Hills	4,890	8,725
3. Bihar	Ranchi	18,331	Dhanbad	2,994	10,228
4. Gujarat	Kutch	45,612	Gandhinagar	649	10,315
5. Haryana	Hisar	13,982	Jind	2,691	6,317
6. Himachal Pradesh	Lahul & Spiti	12,015	Bilaspur	1,167	5,567
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Ladakh	95,876	Poonch	1,658	NA
8. Kerala	Kottayam	6,389	Alleppey	1,884	3,886
9. Madhya Pradesh	Bastar	39,060	Datia	2,034	10,299
10. Maharashtra	Chanda	25,641	Greater Bombay	603	11,837
11. Manipur	Manipur Central	5,605	Manipur North	3,417	4,471
12. Meghalaya	United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	14,405	Garo Hills	8,084	11,244
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	Bijapur	17,056	Coorg	4,104	10,093
14. Nagaland	Kohima	7,209	Mokokchung	3,852	5,509
15. Orissa	Koraput	27,020	Balasore	6,394	11,988
16. Punjab	Ferozpur	10,145	Kapurthala	1,633	4,578
17. Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	38,401	Dungarpur	3,770	13,162
18. Sikkim	N.A.		N.A.		1,825
19. Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	15,673	Madras	128	9,291
20. Tripura	South Tripura	3,577	West Tripura	3,359	3,492
21. Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	11,301	Rampur	2,372	5,452
22. West Bengal	Twenty-Four Parganas	13,796	Calcutta	104	5,491

N.A. stands for not available.

In Uttar Pradesh the smallest district (2,372 km²) is Rampur which is 12th among the smallest districts in each state. Taking the average area per district (5,452 km²) in each state, Uttar Pradesh ranks 16th. The states which have a lower average area per district than Uttar Pradesh are Punjab (4,578), Manipur (4,471), Kerala (3,886), Tripura (3,492) and Sikkim (1,825). The state which has the largest average size is Andhra Pradesh (13,182) closely followed by Rajasthan (13,162). The gap between the largest (11,301) and smallest (2,372) districts in Uttar Pradesh is quite wide.

Statement 7 gives the name and population of the most and least populous districts along with average population per district in each state.

STATEMENT 7

The most and least populous districts and average population size of district in each State, 1971

State	Most populous		Least populous		Average population per district
	Name	Population	Name	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	
1. Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	3,087,262	Adilabad	1,288,348	2,071,558
2. Assam	Kamrup	2,854,183	North Cachar Hills	76,047	1,495,754
3. Bihar	Darbhanga	5,233,904	Dhanbad	1,466,417	3,314,904
4. Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2,910,307	The Dangs	94,185	1,405,130
5. Haryana	Hisar	2,132,948	Jind	639,610	1,433,830
6. Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	1,327,211	Lahul & Spiti	23,538	346,043
7. Jammu & Kashmir	Anantnag	832,280	Ladakh	105,291	461,663
8. Kerala	Quilon	2,412,821	Palghat	1,685,342	2,134,737
9. Madhya Pradesh	Raipur	2,613,531	Datia	255,267	968,700
10. Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	5,970,575	Wardha	779,562	1,938,932
11. Manipur	Manipur Central	763,260	Manipur West	44,975	214,551
12. Meghalaya	United Khasi & Jaintia Hills	605,084	Garo Hills	406,615	505,849
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	Bangalore	3,365,515	Coorg	378,291	1,542,053
14. Nagaland	Kohima	175,204	Mokokchung	168,242	172,150
15. Orissa	Cuttack	3,827,678	Budh Khondmals	621,675	1,688,047
16. Punjab	Ferozpur	1,905,833	Kapurthala	429,514	1,231,915
17. Rajasthan	Jaipur	2,482,385	Jaisalmer	166,761	990,993
18. Sikkim	Gangtok	85,621	Mangan	13,014	52,461
19. Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	4,373,178	Nilgiris	494,015	2,942,798
20. Tripura	West Tripura	751,605	South Tripura	399,728	518,781
21 Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	3,366,953	Uttarkashi	147,805	1,635,947
22. West Bengal	Twenty Four Parganas	8,449,482	Darjeeling	781,777	2,769,501

Meerut (3,366,953) is the most populous district of Uttar Pradesh. It stands sixth in the list of most populous districts in each state. Palghat in Kerala, with a population of 1,685,342, is the smallest district in that state. The population of Palghat is more than the most populous district in at least seven states. In Uttar Pradesh the district with the smallest population is Uttarkashi (147,805) which is 16th among the least populated districts in each state. Taking the average population size of a district, Uttar Pradesh ranks 8th, the average population per district being 1,635,947. The states with their average district population above that of Uttar Pradesh are Bihar (3,314,904), Tamil Nadu (2,942,798), West Bengal (2,769,501), Kerala (2,134,737), Andhra Pradesh (2,071,558), Maharashtra (1,938, 932) and Orissa (1,688,047). The state with the smallest average district population is Sikkim. The gap between the most (Meerut 3,366,953) and least (Uttarkashi (147,805) populous districts in Uttar Pradesh is fairly wide.

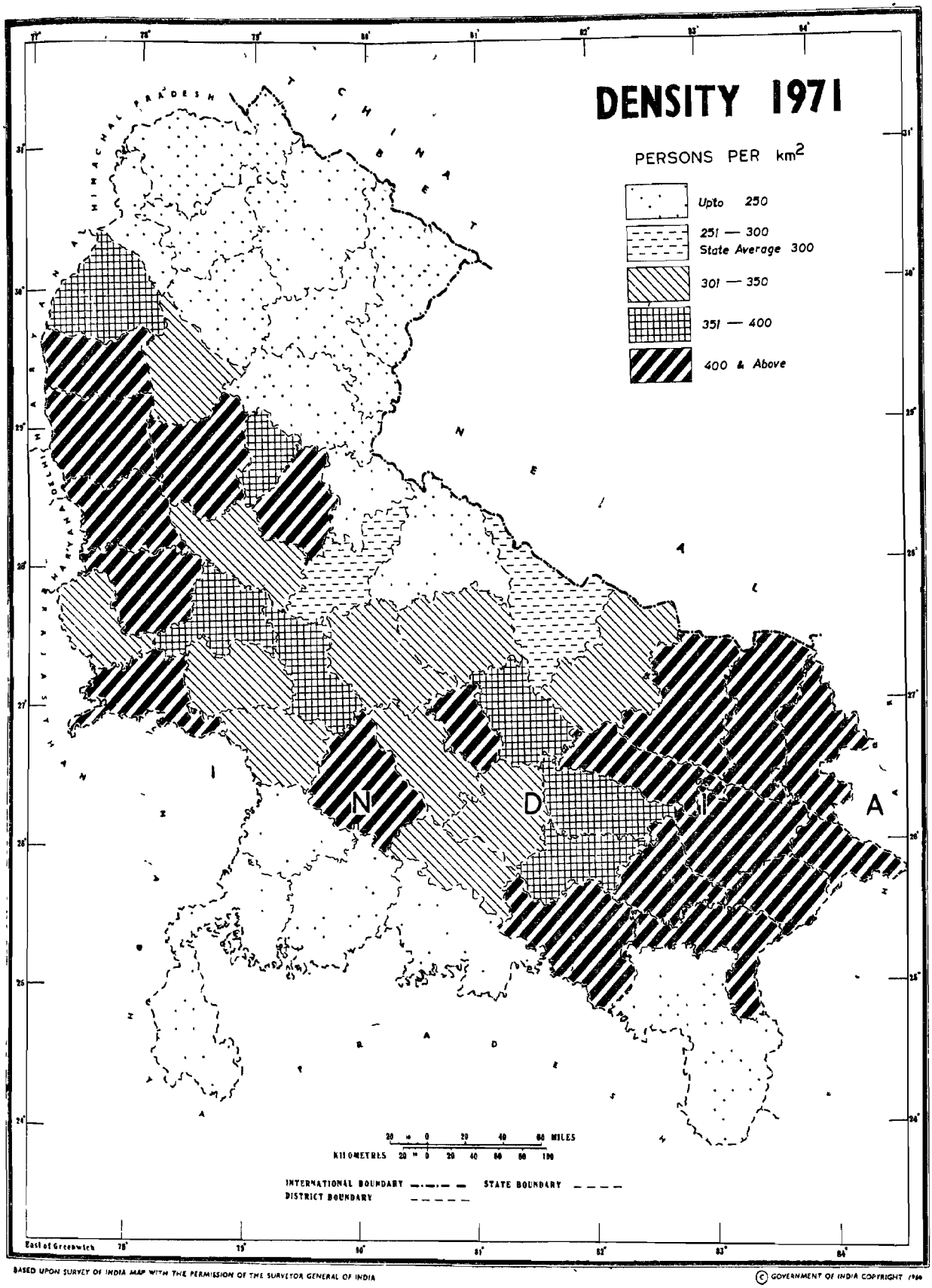
Column 4 of statement 5 gives density of population per km². Kerala has the highest density (549). Other states which have a higher density than Uttar Pradesh (300) are West Bengal (504), Bihar (324) and Tamil Nadu (317). States which have less than 100 persons per km² are Sikkim (29) preceded by Nagaland (31), Meghalaya (45), Manipur (48), Himachal Pradesh (62), Rajasthan (75) and Madhya Pradesh (94).

Statement 8 gives area, population and density and rank of each district in Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT 8

Area, population, density and their ranks among districts, 1971

State/District	Area in km²	Population	Density	Percentage of state's		Rank in		
				area	population	area	population	density
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH	**294,413**	**88,341,144**	**300**	**100 00**	**100 00**			
1. Uttarkashi	8,016	147,805	18	2.72	0 17	4	54	54
2. Chamoli	9,125	292,571	32	3.10	0 33	3	53	53
3. Tehri-Garhwal	4,421	397,385	90	1.50	0 45	39	51	51
4. Garhwal	5,440	553,028	102	1.85	0 63	23	50	50
5. Pithoragarh	7,217	313,747	43	2.45	0 36	10	52	52
6. Almora	7,023	750,038	107	2 39	0 85	12	48	49
7. Naini Tal	6,792	790,080	116	2.31	0 89	14	46	48
8. Bijnor	4,852	1,490,185	307	1.65	1.69	29	32	36
9. Moradabad	5,946	2,428,971	409	2.02	2.75	18	9	19
10. Budaun	5,158	1,645,967	319	1.75	1.86	25	22	33
11. Rampur	2,372	901,209	380	0 81	1.02	54	44	21
12. Bareilly	4,125	1,779,867	431	1 40	2 01	45	20	13
13. Pilibhit	3,504	752,114	215	1.19	0 85	49	47	40
14. Shahjahanpur	4,581	1,286,104	281	1.56	1.46	33	40	38
15. Dehra Dun	3,088	577,306	187	1.05	0 65	52	49	42
16. Saharanpur	5,526	2,054,834	372	1.88	2.33	22	14	22
17. Muzaffarnagar	4,245	1,802,289	425	1.44	2 04	43	19	14
18. Meerut	5,944	3,366,953	566	2.02	3.81	19	1	2
19. Bulandshahr	4,895	2,073,343	424	1.66	2.35	28	13	15
20. Aligarh	5,024	2,111,829	420	1 71	2 39	27	12	16
21. Mathura	3,797	1,290,307	340	1.29	1.46	47	39	27
22. Agra	4,816	2,308,638	479	1.64	2.61	30	10	10
23. Etah	4,449	1,570,925	353	1 51	1 78	35	27	26
24. Mainpuri	4,254	1,445,534	340	1.44	1 64	42	36	28
25. Farrukhabad	4,349	1,556,930	358	1 48	1 76	40	28	25
26. Etawah	4,327	1,447,702	335	1.47	1.64	41	35	29
27. Kanpur	6,121	2,996,232	490	2 08	3.39	16	3	8
28. Fatehpur	4,168	1,278,254	307	1 42	1 45	44	41	37
29. Allahabad	7,255	2,937,278	405	2.46	3.33	9	5	19
30. Jhansi	10,069	1,307,058	130	3.42	1 48	2	38	47
31. Jalaun	4,549	813,490	179	1.54	0.92	34	45	43
32. Hamirpur	7,192	988,215	137	2.44	1.12	11	43	45
33. Banda	7,645	1,182,215	155	2 60	1.34	6	42	44
34. Kheri	7,691	1,486,590	193	2 61	1 68	5	33	41
35. Sitapur	5,738	1,884,400	328	1.95	2 13	21	17	30
36. Hardoi	6,012	1,849,519	308	2.04	2 09	17	18	35
37. Unnao	4,586	1,484,393	324	1.56	1 68	21	34	32
38. Lucknow	2,528	1,617,846	640	0 86	1.83	53	25	1
39. Rae Bareli	4,603	1,510,812	328	1.56	1 71	31	31	31
40. Bahraich	6,871	1,726,972	251	2 33	1 96	13	21	39
41. Gonda	7,331	2,302,029	314	2 49	2 61	7	11	34
42. Bara Banki	4,422	1,635,593	370	1.50	1.85	38	24	24
43. Faizabad	4,427	1,927,281	435	1.50	2.18	36	16	12
44. Sultanpur	4,424	1,642,928	371	1.50	1 86	37	23	23
45. Pratapgarh	3,730	1,422,707	381	1.27	1 61	48	37	20
46. Basti	7,309	2,984,090	408	2.48	3.38	8	4	18
47. Gorakhpur	6,316	3,038,177	481	2 15	3.44	15	2	9
48. Deoria	5,400	2,812,350	521	1 83	3 18	24	8	4
49. Azamgarh	5,744	2,857,484	497	1 95	3 23	20	6	6
50. Jaunpur	4,040	2,005,434	496	1.37	2.27	46	15	7
51. Ballia	3,183	1,588,935	499	1.08	1.80	51	26	5
52. Ghazipur	3,381	1,531,654	453	1.15	1.73	50	30	11
53. Varanasi	5,091	2,852,459	560	1.73	3.23	26	7	3
54. Mirzapur	11,301	1,541,088	136	3.84	1 74	1	29	46



BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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The average area per district in Uttar Pradesh is 5,452 km^2. The area varies considerably between 11,301 km^2 in the case of Mirzapur and 2,372 km^2 in the case of Rampur. Mirzapur occupies 3.84 per cent of the state's area. Other districts which have at least 2.50 per cent or more of the state's area are Jhansi (3 42 per cent), Chamoli (3.10), Uttarkashi (2.72), Kheri (2.61) and Banda (2.60) These six districts together account for 18 29 per cent of the state's area. Districts which occupy less than 1 per cent of the state's area are Rampur (0.81) and Lucknow (0 86). There are at least 13 such districts where the share of the state's area is more than 1.01 but less than 1.50 per cent. These are Dehra Dun (1 05), Ballia (1 08), Ghazipur (1.15), Pilibhit (1.19), Pratapgarh (1 27), Mathura (1.29), Jaunpur (1.37), Bareilly (1.40), Fatehpur (1.42), Muzaffarnagar (1.44), Mainpuri (1.44), Etawah (1.47) and Farrukhabad (1.48). These 15 districts having a share of less than 1.50 per cent account for 18.72 per cent of state's area. which is quite close to the percentage of area occupied by the 6 districts having shares of 2.50 per cent or more.

This diversified pattern is also discernible in the case of population distribution. The average population per district in Uttar Pradesh is 1,635,947 and population in districts varies between 3,366,953 (Meerut) and 147,805 (Uttarkashi). The districts which contain at least 3 per cent of the state's population are Meerut (3.81), Gorakhpur (3.44), Kanpur (3.39), Basti (3.38), Allahabad (3.33), Azamgarh (3.23), Varanasi (3.23) and Deoria (3.18). These 8 districts account for 26.99 per cent of the state's population. At the other end of the scale are those districts which have 1.00 per cent or less of the state's population The district which has the smallest share (0.17 per cent of the state's population) is Uttarkashi. Other districts which have less than 1.00 per cent of the state's population are Chamoli (0.33), Pithoragarh (0.35), Tehri-Garhwal (0.45), Garhwal (0.63), Dehra Dun (0.65), Almora (0.85), Pilibhit (0.85), Naini Tal (0.89) and Jalaun (0.92). These 10 districts account for only 6.10 per cent of the state's population.

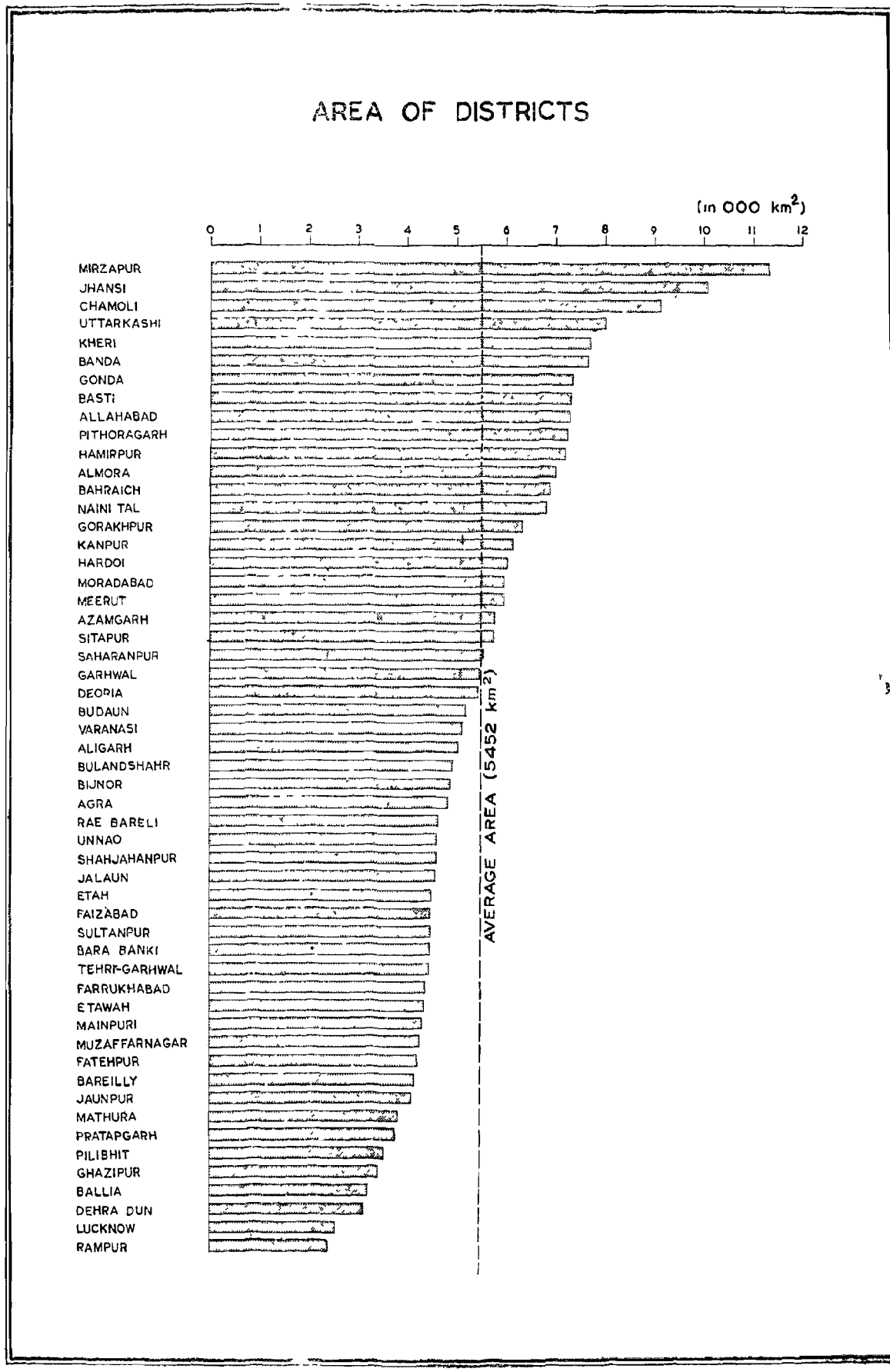
The distribution of area and population among the 54 districts is not balanced. Chamoli and Uttarkashi occupy the 3rd and 4th rank in area but are at the 53rd and 54th ranks while considering the share of population. Pilibhit ranks 49th in area and 47th in population. Rae Bareli occupies the 31st rank both in the case of area and population.

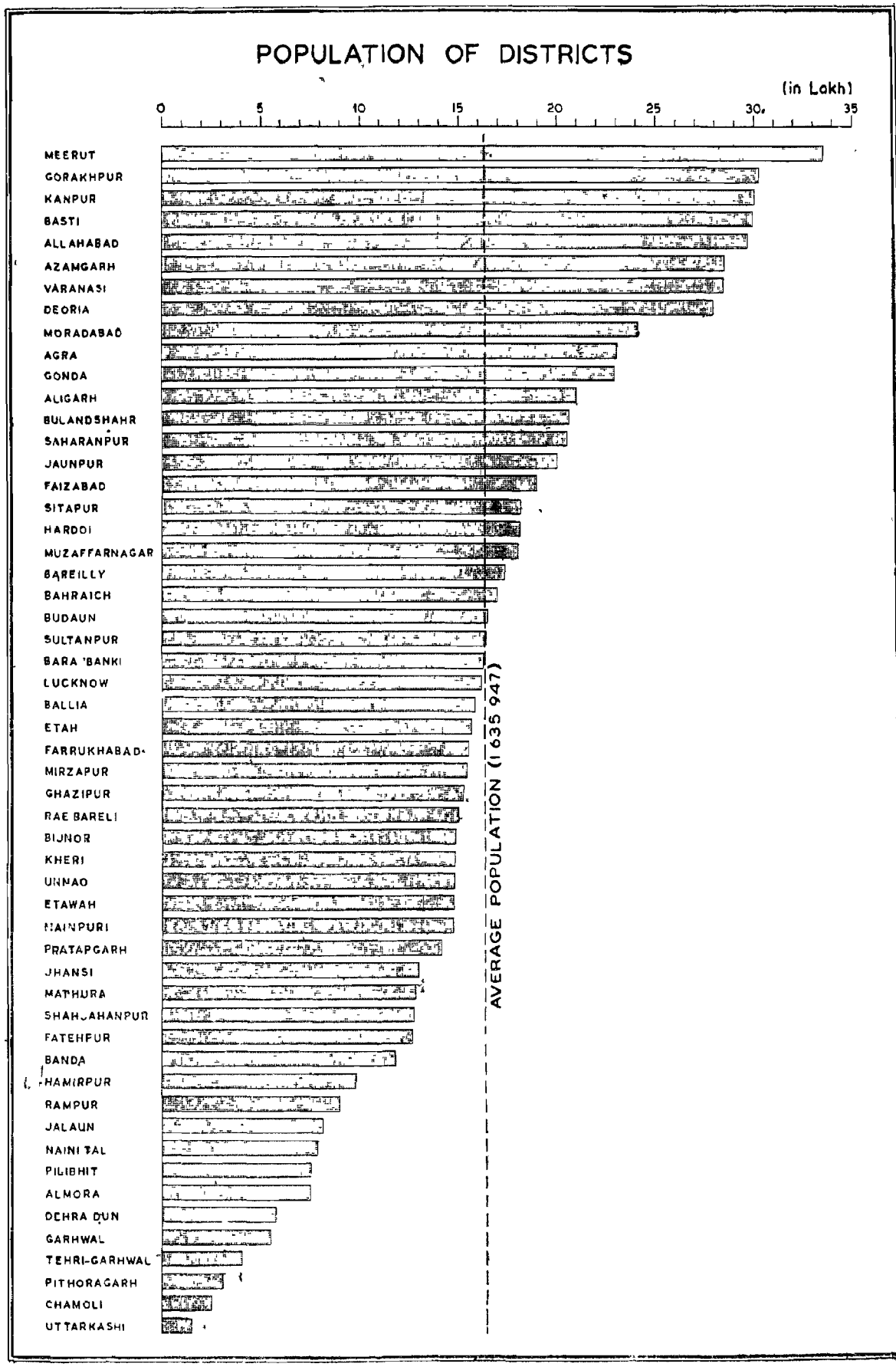
Statement 9 gives the distribution of the districts in two groups, viz., area and population below and above the state average.

STATEMENT 9

Districts in descending order of their area and population

Area				Population			
Above the state average		Below the state average		Above the state average		Below the state average	
1 Mirzapur	11,301	1 Garhwal	5,440	1 Meerut	3,366,953	1 Bara Banki	1,635,593
2. Jhansi	10,069	2 Deoria	5,400	2 Gorakhpur	3,038,177	2 Lucknow	1,617,846
3. Chamoli	9,125	3 Budaun	5,158	3 Kanpur	2,996,232	3 Ballia	1,588,935
4 Uttarkashi	8,016	4. Varanasi	5,091	4 Basti	2,984,090	4 Etah	1,570,925
5 Kheri	7,691	5 Aligarh	5,024	5. Allahabad	2,937,278	5. Farrukhabad	1,556,930
6 Banda	7,645	6. Bulandshahr	4,895	6 Azamgarh	2,857,484	6 Mirzapur	1,541,088
7. Gonda	7,331	7 Bijnor	4,852	7. Varanasi	2,852,459	7 Ghazipur	1,531,654
8. Basti	7,309	8. Agra	4,816	8. Deoria	2,812,350	8 Rae Bareli	1,510,812
9 Allahabad	7,255	9 Rae Bareli	4,603	9 Moradabad	2,428,971	9. Bijnor	1,490,185
10 Pithoragarh	7,217	10. Unnao	4,586	10 Agra	2,308,638	10. Kheri	1,486,590
11. Hamirpur	7,192	11. Shahjahanpur	4,581	11 Gonda	2,302,029	11. Unnao	1,484,393
12 Almora	7,023	12. Jalaun	4,549	12 Aligarh	2,111,829	12. Etawah	1,447,702
13 Bahraich	6,871	13. Etah	4,449	13. Bulandshahr	2,073,343	13. Mainpuri	1,445,534
14 Naini Tal	6,792	14 Faizabad	4.427	14 Saharanpur	2,054,834	14 Pratapgarh	1,422,707
15. Gorakhpur	6,316	15 Sultanpur	4,424	15 Jaunpur	2,005,434	15 Jhansi	1,307,058
16. Kanpur	6,121	16. Bara Banki	4,422	16 Faizabad	1,927,281	16. Mathura	1,290,307
17. Hardoi	6,012	17 Tehri-Garhwal	4,421	17 Sitapur	1,884,400	17 Shahjahanpur	1,286,104
18. Moradabad	5,946	18 Farrukhabad	4,349	18 Hardoi	1,849,519	18. Fatehpur	1,278,254
19. Meerut	5,944	19. Etawah	4,327	19 Muzaffarnagar	1,802,289	19. Banda	1,182,215
20 Azamgarh	5,744	20. Mainpuri	4,254	20. Bareilly	1,779,867	20 Hamirpur	988,215
21. Sitapur	5,738	21. Muzaffarnagar	4,245	21 Bahraich	1,726,972	21. Rampur	901,209
22. Saharanpur	5,526	22. Fatehpur	4,168	22. Budaun	1,645,967	22. Jalaun	813,490
		23. Bareilly	4,125	23 Sultanpur	1,642,928	23. Naini Tal	790,080
		24 Jaunpur	4,040			24. Pilibhit	752,114
		25. Mathura	3,797			25. Almora	750,038
		26 Pratapgarh	3,730			26. Dehra Dun	577,306
		27 Pilibhit	3,504			27. Garhwal	553,028
		28. Ghazipur	3,381			28. Tehri-Garhwal	397,385
		29 Ballia	3,183			29. Pithoragarh	313,747
		30. Dehra Dun	3,088			30. Chamoli	292,571
		31. Lucknow	2,528			31. Uttarkashi	147,805
		32. Rampur	2,372				
Total	**158,184**	**Total**	**136,229**	**Total**	**53,389,324**	**Total**	**34,951,820**


AREA OF DISTRICTS
(in 000 km²)
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
MIRZAPUR
JHANSI
CHAMOLI
UTTARKASHI
KHERI
BANDA
GONDA
BASTI
ALLAHABAD
PITHORAGARH
HAMIRPUR
ALMORA
BAHRAICH
NAINI TAL
GORAKHPUR
KANPUR
HARDOI
MORADABAD
MEERUT
AZAMGARH
SITAPUR
SAHARANPUR
GARHWAL
DEORIA
BUDAUN
VARANASI
ALIGARH
BULANDSHAHR
BIJNOR
AGRA
RAE BARELI
UNNAO
SHAHJAHANPUR
JALAUN
ETAH
FAIZABAD
SULTANPUR
BARA BANKI
TEHRI-GARHWAL
FARRUKHABAD
ETAWAH
MAINPURI
MUZAFFARNAGAR
FATEHPUR
BAREILLY
JAUNPUR
MATHURA
PRATAPGARH
PILIBHIT
GHAZIPUR
BALLIA
DEHRA DUN
LUCKNOW
RAMPUR
AVERAGE AREA (5452 km²)


POPULATION OF DISTRICTS
(in Lakh)
0
5
10
15
20
25
30
35
MEERUT
GORAKHPUR
KANPUR
BASTI
ALLAHABAD
AZAMGARH
VARANASI
DEORIA
MORADABAD
AGRA
GONDA
ALIGARH
BULANDSHAHR
SAHARANPUR
JAUNPUR
FAIZABAD
SITAPUR
HARDOI
MUZAFFARNAGAR
BAREILLY
BAHRAICH
BUDAUN
SULTANPUR
BARA 'BANKI
LUCKNOW
BALLIA
ETAH
FARRUKHABAD
MIRZAPUR
GHAZIPUR
RAE BARELI
BIJNOR
KHERI
UNNAO
ETAWAH
MAINPURI
PRATAPGARH
JHANSI
MATHURA
SHAHJAHANPUR
FATEHPUR
BANDA
HAMIRPUR
RAMPUR
JALAUN
NAINI TAL
PILIBHIT
ALMORA
DEHRA DUN
GARHWAL
TEHRI-GARHWAL
PITHORAGARH
CHAMOLI
UTTARKASHI
AVERAGE POPULATION (1 635 947)

There is distinct pattern of the districts in term of concentration of population. The districts on the west (Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Moradabad. Bareilly, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Agra) and east (Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Allahabad) form two solid blocks and record a high population Three central districts of Kanpur, Hardoi and Sitapur also figure in the list of districts above the state average. The concentration of population has, however, no relationship with the growth rate of population or with the geographical area of the district. Meerut which is the most populous district in the state ranks 19th in respect of area. Mirzapur, the largest district in the state, has a population which is lower than the average population per district in the state.

The districts having population smaller than the average population per district in the state also form a distinct pattern. Those districts which have a population of 1,000,000 or less form two solid blocks. The first block is that of Himalayan districts of Dehra Dun, Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Naini Tal. Rampur and Pilibhit also join this block. The other block is formed by Jalaun and Hamirpur. Lucknow, though the state capital, also gets included in the list of districts which have smaller populations than the average population per district This again has no co-relation with the size of the districts in terms of area and population. Uttarkashi and Chamoli occupy 4th and 3rd ranks in respect of area but appear at the bottom in respect of population. Jhansi stands second in respect of area but ranks 15th in the list of districts having population less than the average population per district in the state.

The question of density of population can be viewed by distributing the area and population of the districts by different ranges of density (Statement 10)

STATEMENT 10

Distribution of districts by density

Density	Number of districts	Area (km²)	Population	Percentage of State's area	Percentage of State's population	Density of districts in col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Upto 250	15	103,073	11,892,730	35.01	13.46	115
251—300	2	11,452	3,013,076	3.89	3.41	263
301—350	11	54,826	17,629,102	18.62	19 96	321
351—400	7	29,272	10,785,126	9.94	12 21	368
401 & above	19	95,790	45,021,110	32 54	50.96	470
Total	**54**	**294,413**	**88,341,144**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**300**

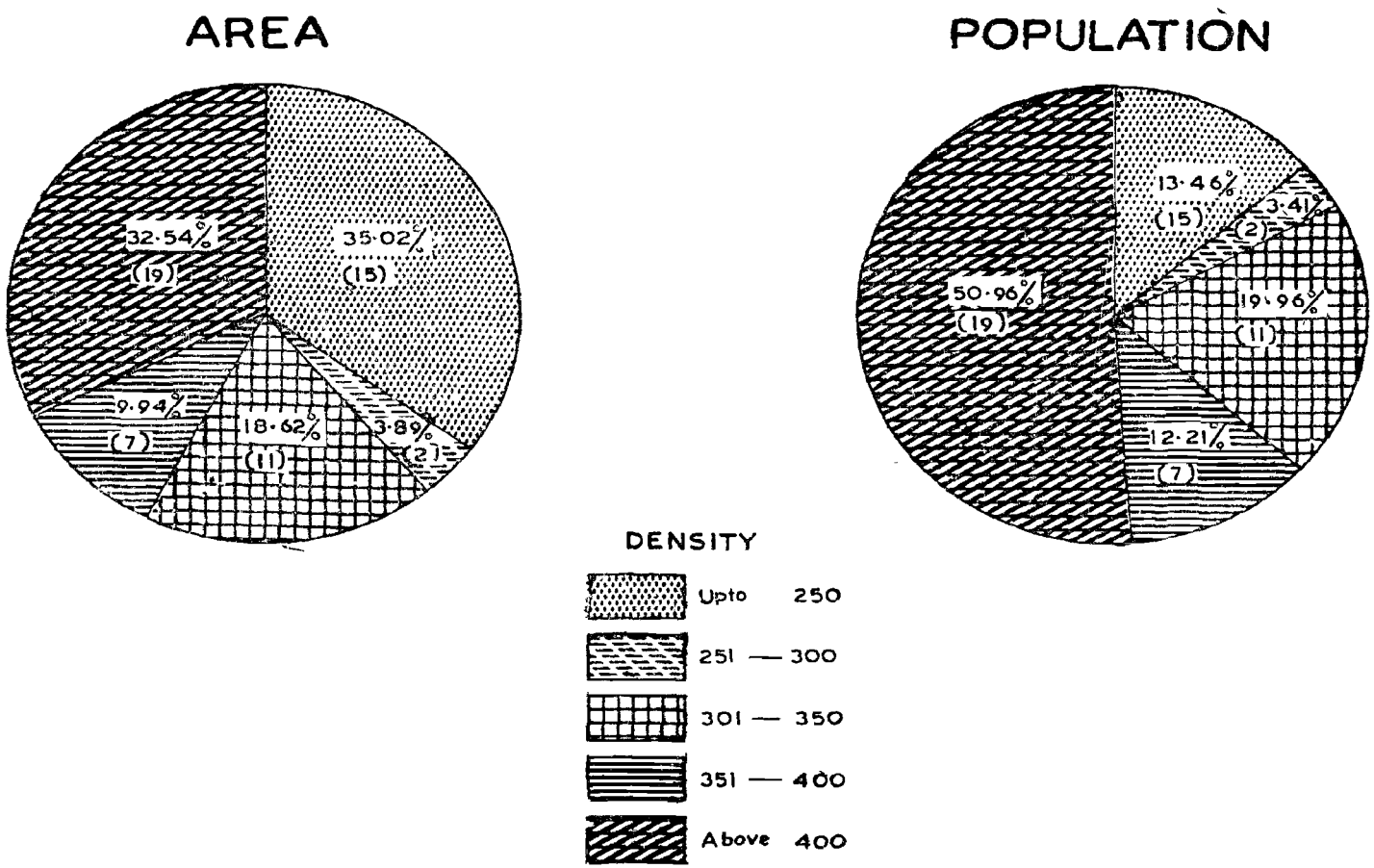
The density of population in Uttar Pradesh is 300 persons per km². The number of districts falling within 50 points plus or minus from the state density is 13, two minus and 11 plus. The number of districts whose density is upto 250 persons per km² or less is 15 but the number of those which have a density of 351 and above is 26. In the case of 15 districts falling in the lowest range the area occupied by these districts is 35.01 per cent of the state's area whereas they contain just 13.46 per cent of the state's population. There are at least 19 districts in the state whose density is 401 or above. These 19 districts occupy only 32.54 per cent of the state's area but have more than 50 per cent of the state's population.

All the districts in the Himalayan region, Pilibhit and Kheri in the Tarai (Koshala), all the districts in the trans-yamuna alluvial veneer and Mirzapur district, known as Kaimur (Vindhyachal), have less than 250 persons per km². The lowest density among all the districts is observed in the case of Uttarkashi (18) preceded by Chamoli (32), Pithoragarh (43) and Tehri-Garhwal (90), all falling in the Himalayan region. The highest density in the state is in Lucknow district (640) followed by Meerut (566), Varanasi (560) and Deoria (521). All the districts, except Saharanpur, which is bordering the Siwaliks in the north, are in the upper Ganga-Jamuna doab; Agra, Kanpur and Allahabad in the lower Ganga-Yamuna doab; Moradabad and Bareilly in Rohilkhand; Lucknow and Faizabad in Oudh; Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria in the Tarai (Koshala); Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi in east Uttar Pradesh, have quite hiih densities of population *i.e.*, 401 and above.

The hilly districts of Himalayan, Uttar Pradesh, Rampur in Rohilkhand with a monotonously flat gentle slope, Pilibhit in the Tarai (Koshala) and Jalaun Hamirpur and Banda in the trans-Jamuna alluvial veneer in Malwa plateau, Bundelkhand and Panna hills fall in the lowest range of population *i.e*, upto 1.25 million The alluvial districts are thickly populated. All the districts, except Muzaffarnagar, falling in the upper Ganga-Jamuna doab; Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi in east Uttar Pradesh; and Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria in Tarai fall in the highest range of population, *i.e.,* 2.0 million and above.

The size of tahsils also varies considerably. There are 232 tahsils in the state. Statement 11 gives the largest and the smallest tahsils and size of tahsils in each district of the state.

1971



Figures within brackets denote the number of districts

STATEMENT 11

The largest and smallest tahsils and average area per tahsil

District	Number of tahsils	Area in (km²)	Largest tahsil		Smallest tahsil		Average area per tahsil (km²)
			Name	Area in (km²)	Name	Area in (km²)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Uttarkashi	4	8,016	Bhatwari	4,318	Dunda	710	2,004
2 Chamoli	4	9,125	Joshimath	4,615	Ukhimath	1,215	2,281
3. Tehri-Garhwal	3	4,421	Devaprayag	1,761	Tehri	1,044	1,473
4. Garhwal	2	5,440	Lansdowne	4,146	Pauri	1,294	2,720
5. Pithoragarh	4	7,217	Dharchula	2,737	Didihat	645	1,804
6. Almora	3	7,023	Almora.	3,548	Champawat	1,646	2,341
7. Naini Tal	5	6,792	Naini Tal	1,689	Khatima	1,130	1,358
8 Bijnor	4	4,852	Bijnor	1,307	Dhampur	1,186	1,213
9. Moradabad	6	5,946	Hasanpur	1,501	Thakurdwara	622	991
10 Budaun	5	5,158	Budaun	1,193	Bisauli	932	1,031
11. Rampur	5	2,372	Suar	602	Milak	406	474
12. Bareilly	5	4,125	Bareilly	1,095	Nawabganj	572	825
13 Pilibhit	3	3,504	Puranpur	1,697	Pilibhit	950	1,168
14 Shahjahanpur	4	4,581	Powayan	1,553	Jalalabad	951	1,145
15 Dehra Dun	2	3,088	Dehra Dun	2,363	Chakrata	264	1,544
16. Saharanpur	4	5,526	Roorkee	1,735	Deoband	1,004	1,382
17. Muzaffarnagar	4	4,245	Jansath	1,272	Budhana	742	1,061
18 Meerut	6	5,944	Ghaziabad	1,158	Meerut	711	991
19. Bulandshahr	4	4,895	Sikandrabad	1,358	Anupshahi	1,180	1,224
20. Aligarh	6	5,024	Khair	1,040	Iglas	552	837
21 Mathura	4	3,797	Mathura	1,068	Sadabad	797	949
22 Agra	7	4,816	Bah	925	Firozabad	528	688
23. Etah	4	4,449	Aliganj	1,336	Jalesar	589	1,112
24 Mainpuri	5	4,254	Bhongaon	1,186	Karhal	566	851
25. Farrukhabad	4	4,349	Farrukhabad	1,247	Kaimganj	948	1,087
26. Etawah	4	4,327	Etawah	1,151	Auraiya	1,111	1,082
27. Kanpur	6	6,121	Ghatampur	1,104	Akbarpur	956	1,020
28. Fatehpur	3	4,168	Fatehpur	1,662	Khaga	1,253	1,389
29. Allahabad	8	7,255	Meja	2,389	Sirathu	603	907
30. Jhansi	6	10,069	Lalitpur	2,988	Mauranipur	1,095	1,678
31. Jalaun	4	4,549	Jalaun	1,343	Orai	944	1,137
32 Hamirpur	5	7,192	Rath	1,673	Hamirpur	1,091	1,438
33. Banda	5	7,645	Karwi	2,348	Mau	1,036	1,529
34. Kheri	3	7,691	Nighasan	3,281	Mohammadi	1,845	2,564
35. Sitapur	4	5,738	Misrikh	1,558	Sitapur	1,325	1,434
36. Hardoi	4	6,012	Hardoi	1,643	Shahabad	1,397	1,503
37. Unnao	4	4,586	Purwa	1,417	Unnao	1,045	1,147
38. Lucknow	3	2,528	Lucknow	959	Mohanlalganj	701	843
39. Rae Bareli	4	4,603	Dalmau	1,270	Rae Bareli	948	1,151
40. Bahraich	3	6,871	Nanpara	2,665	Kaisarganj	1,765	2,290
41. Gonda	4	7,331	Balrampur	2,569	Utraula	1,555	1,834
42. Bara Banki	4	4,422	Ramsanehighat	1,512	Haidargarh	751	1,106
43. Faizabad	4	4,427	Akbarpur	1,390	Faizabad	891	1,107
44. Sultanpur	4	4,424	Sultanpur	1,315	Amethi	949	1,106
45 Pratapgarh	3	3,730	Kunda	1,383	Pratapgarh	1,118	1,243
46 Basti	6	7,309	Khalilabad	1,339	Bansi	1,035	1,218
47. Gorakhpur	4	6,316	Maharajganj	1,755	Bansgaon	1,383	1,579
48. Deoria	4	5,400	Padrauna	1,461	Deoria	1,267	1,350
49. Azamgarh	6	5,744	Phulpur	1,153	Azamgarh	811	957
50 Jaunpur	5	4,040	Machhlishahr	927	Kerakat	630	808
51 Ballia	3	3,183	Ballia	1,149	Bansdih	967	1,061
52 Ghazipur	4	3,381	Saidpur	1,110	Ghazipur	673	845
53 Varanasi	4	5,091	Varanasi	1,525	Gyanpur	1,080	1,273
54 Mirzapur	4	11,301	Robertsganj	3,648	Chunar	1,593	2,825

The average area per tahsil is 1,269 km². The tahsil which has the largest area in the state is Joshimath (4,615 km²). Tahsils occupying second and third positions are, also from the Himalaya, Bhatwari in Uttarkashi (4,318 km²) and Lansdowne in Garhwal (4,146 km²). Robertsganj in Mirzapur district (3,648 km²) occupies the fourth position and the fifth position is again occupied by a tahsil in the Himalaya, Almora (3,548 km²). The smallest tahsil in the state is also in the Himalayan region Chakrata in Dehra Dun (264 km²) preceded by Milak in Rampur (406 km²). No other tahsil in the state except Bilaspur (488), Rampur (447) and Shahabad (433) all in Rampur district has an area of less than 500 km². There are at least 13 such tahsils which are the district headquarters also and have the smallest share of the area of the district. These are Tehri (Tehri-Garhwal), Pauri (Garhwal), Pilibhit, Meerut, Orai (Jalaun), Hamirpur, Sitapur, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Azamgarh and Ghazipur. There are 24 districts whose tahsils having the district headquarters are neither the largest nor the smallest In the remaining 17 districts the tahsil having the district headquarters is the largest in area among all the tahsils in their respective districts.

There are 32 districts in the State whose average area per tahsil is less than the state average (1,269 km²). The highest average size has been observed in the case of Mirzapur district (2,825 km²). Other districts which have an average size of 2,000 km². or more are Garhwal (2,720), Kheri (2,564), Almora (2,341), Bahraich (2,290), Chamoli (2,281) and Uttarkashi (2,004) Out of 32 tahsils which have average areas less than the state average, the lowest average has been observed in the case of Rampur (474) The next higher average is of Agra (688). Other districts which have at least an average of 1,000 km² or less are Jaunpur (808), Bareilly (825), Aligarh (837), Lucknow (843), Ghazipur (845), Mainpuri (851), Allahabad (907), Mathura (949), Azamgarh (957) and Moradabad and Meerut (991 each). Of these districts Meerut, Azamgarh and Ghazipur are such where the smallest tahsil is the district headquarter also

Statement 12 gives the number of tahsils, population, most and least populous tahsils, and average population per tahsil in each district.

STATEMENT 12

The most and least populous tahsils and average population size of tahsils in Uttar Pradesh, 1971

District	Number of tahsil	Population	Most populous tahsil		Least populous tahsil		Average population per tahsil
			Name	Population	Name	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Uttarkashi	4	147,805	Dunda	52,300	Bhatwari	29,465	36,951
2. Chamoli	4	292,571	Karnaprayag	121,816	Joshimath	22,196	73,143
3. Tehri-Garhwal	3	397,385	Devaprayag	173,708	Tehri	109,138	132,462
4. Garhwal	2	553,028	Lansdowne	347,865	Pauri	205,163	276,514
5. Pithoragarh	4	313,747	Pithoragarh	136,357	Munsiari	34,691	78,437
6 Almora	3	750,038	Almora	358,838	Champawat	101,416	250,013
7. Naini Tal	5	790,080	Kichha	201,919	Haldwani	128,712	158,016
8. Bijnor	4	1,490,185	Dhampur	503,992	Nagina	290,373	372,546
9. Moradabad	6	2,428,971	Moradabad	539,390	Thakurdwara	191,859	404,829
10. Budaun	5	1,645,967	Budaun	440,071	Gunnaur	237,605	329,193
11. Rampur	5	901,209	Rampur	327,637	Bilaspur	100,181	180,242
12. Bareilly	5	1,779,867	Bareilly	779,272	Nawabganj	184,973	355,973
13. Pilibhit	3	752,114	Pilibhit	325,340	Puranpur	161,949	250,705
14. Shahjahanpur	4	1,286,104	Shahjahanpur	411,947	Jalalabad	255,756	321,526
15. Dehra Dun	2	577,306	Dehra Dun	498,178	Chakrata	79,128	288,653
16. Saharanpur	4	2,054,834	Saharanpur	655,237	Nakur	354,156	513,709
17. Muzaffarnagar	4	1,802,289	Muzaffarnagar	555,427	Budhana	363,103	450,572
18. Meerut	6	3,366,953	Meerut	742,834	Mawana	390,775	561,159
19. Bulandshahr	4	2,073,343	Bulandshahr	640,248	Khurja	451,314	518,336
20. Aligarh	6	2,111,829	Koil	569,297	Iglas	191,978	351,972
21. Mathura	4	1,290,307	Mathura	453,698	Chhata	257,905	322,577
22. Agra	7	2,308,638	Agra	832,312	Fatehabad	196,841	329,805
23. Etah	4	1,570,925	Kasganj	512,893	Jalesar	200,230	392,731
24. Mainpuri	5	1,445,534	Bhongaon	395,843	Karhal	169,189	289,107
25. Farrukhabad	4	1,556,930	Farrukhabad	531,316	Kaimganj	298,381	389,233
26. Etawah	4	1,447,702	Etawah	413,356	Bidhuna	331,078	361,926
27. Kanpur	6	2,996,232	Kanpur	1,525,835	Bhognipur	271,162	499,372
28. Fatehpur	3	1,278,254	Fatehpur	505,078	Khaga	375,994	426,085
29. Allahabad	8	2,937,278	Chail	799,130	Sirathu	214,731	367,160
30. Jhansi	6	1,307,058	Jhansi	342,833	Garautha	171,011	217,843
31. Jalaun	4	813,490	Jalaun	289,722	Orai	154,776	203,373
32. Hamirpur	5	988,215	Rath	223,902	Hamirpur	164,417	197,643
33. Banda	5	1,182,215	Banda	285,767	Mau	109,948	236,443
34. Kheri	3	1,486,590	Lakhimpur	594,581	Mohammadi	432,882	495,530
35. Sitapur	4	1,884,400	Sitapur	539,890	Biswan	433,856	471,100
36. Hardoi	4	1,849,519	Hardoi	535,934	Shahabad	415,047	462,380
37. Unnao	4	1,484,393	Purwa	435,325	Safipur	340,408	371,098
38. Lucknow	3	1,617,846	Lucknow	1,103,918	Mohanlalganj	219,210	539,282
39. Rae Bareli	4	1,510,812	Dalmau	442,357	Rae Bareli	339,139	377,703
40. Bahraich	3	1,726,972	Bahraich	665,210	Kaisarganj	511,087	575,657
41. Gonda	4	2,302,029	Gonda	602,729	Tarabganj	520,262	575,507
42. Bara Banki	4	1,635,593	Ramsanehighat	517,293	Haidargarh	286,859	408,898
43. Faizabad	4	1,927,281	Akbarpur	592,241	Bikapur	424,413	481,820
44. Sultanpur	4	1,642,928	Sultanpur	540,578	Amethi	297,283	410,732
45. Pratapgarh	3	1,422,707	Kunda	503,704	Patti	435,847	474,236
46. Basti	6	2,984,090	Khalilabad	624,586	Bansi	418,880	497,348
47. Gorakhpur	4	3,038,177	Gorakhpur	1,149,411	Pharenda	506,357	759,544
48. Deoria	4	2,812,350	Padrauna	728,464	Hata	660,920	703,088
49. Azamgarh	6	2,857,484	Muhammadabad	537,553	Lalganj	413,440	476,247
50. Jaunpur	5	2,005,434	Jaunpur	469,922	Kerakat	346,701	401,087
51. Ballia	3	1,588,935	Ballia	623,716	Bansdih	454,107	529,645
52. Ghazipur	4	1,531,654	Saidpur	496,474	Zamania	315,847	382,914
53. Varanasi	4	2,852,459	Varanasi	1,510,474	Chakia	173,374	713,115
54. Mirzapur	4	1,541,088	Mirzapur	602,355	Dudhi	191,774	385,272

The average population per tahsil is 380,781. Out of the most populous tahsils in each district, 41 have population above the state average. The highest is Kanpur tahsil (1,525,835). Next come Varanasi (1,510,474), Gorakhpur (1,149,411) and Lucknow (1,103,918). Among the most populous tahsils enumerated in column 4 of statement 12 the lowest population is mostly observed in the Himalayan region They are Dunda in Uttarkashi (52,300), Karnaprayag in Chamoli (121,816), Pithoragarh (136,357), Devaprayag in Tehri-Garhwal (173,708). Other tahsils which are most populous in their respective districts but having population less than the state average are Almora (358,838), Lansdowne in Garhwal (347,865), Jhansi (342,833), Rampur (327,637), Pilibhit (325,340), Jalaun (289,722), Banda (285,767), Rath in Hamirpur (223,902) and Kichha in Naini Tal (201,919).

Out of the least populous tahsils in each district, only 14 have a population which is more than the state average The tahsil which has the highest population among the least populous tahsils is Hata in Deoria (660,920). Next comes Tarabganj in Gonda (520,262), followed by Kaisarganj in Bahraich (511,087), Pharenda in Gorakhpur (506,357), Bansdih in Ballia (454,107), Khurja in Bulandshahr (451,314), Patti in Pratapgarh (435,847), Biswan in Sitapur (433,856), Mohammadi in Kheri (432,882), Bikapur in Faizabad (424,413), Bansi in Basti (418,880), Shahabad in Hardoi (415,047), Lalganj in Azamgarh (413,440) and Mawana in Meerut (390,775). When the population of Hata (660,920), the least populous tahsil in Deoria district, is compared with the most populous tahsils in each district, it is higher in 44 cases. Even the next tahsil, Tarabganj in Gonda, compares well and has a higher population than 28 most populous tahsils in each district. The tahsils among the least populous tahsils having smaller population are mostly in the Himalaya, namely, Joshimath in Chamoli (22,196), Bhatwari in Uttarkashi (29,465), Munsiari in Pithoragarh (34,691) and Chakrata in Dehra Dun (79,128). In at least 6 cases, even the tahsil which is also district headquarters has the lowest population among tahsils in that district. 13 cases are such in which the tahsil having the district headquarters neither falls in the category of most nor least populous tahsil.

When the average population per tahsil in the state is compared with the average population per tahsil in each district, in a ruany as 26 districts the average is lower than the state average. The districts which have an average of less than 100,000 are again from the Himalaya These are Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh The district with the highest average is Gorakhpur (759,544), followed by Varanasi (713,115) and Deoria (703,088).

This diversified pattern of population distribution is generally based on physical features of each district

Table 1 distributes all the tahsils in the state into five ranges and within each range in descending order of their population.

Four tahsils in the state have a population of above 1 million. These are Kanpur, Varanasi, Gorakhpur and Lucknow. The population of Kanpur tahsil is higher than that of 24 districts in the state. There are 10 tahsils in the state which do not have a population of even 100,000. All these are in the Himalayan region comprising all the 4 tahsils in Uttarkashi, 3 out of 4 in Chamoli, 2 out of 4 tahsils in Pithoragarh and Chakrata tahsil in Dehra Dun. Except Chakrata, these tahsils have reasonably big areas.

Statement 13 gives for each district the number of tahsils, average population per tahsil, number and population of tahsils which have population higher and lower than the average population per tahsil

STATEMENT 13

Number of tahsils above and below average population per tahsil in the state/district

State/District	Number of tahsils	Average population of tahsil in the state/district	Number of tahsils in the districts which are above the average population per tahsil of the district	Total population comprised in tahsils mentioned in col. 4	Number of tahsils in the district which are below the average population per tahsil of the district	Total population comprised in tahsils mentioned in col 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTAR PRADESH	**232**	**380,781**	**93**	**44,859,317**	**139**	**43,481,827**
1. Uttarkashi	4	36,951	1	52,300	3	95,505
2. Chamoli	4	73,143	2	205,618	2	86,953
3. Tehri-Garhwal	3	132,462	1	173,708	2	223,677
4. Garhwal	2	276,514	1	347,865	1	205,163
5. Pithoragarh	4	78,437	2	241,241	2	72,506
6. Almora	3	250,013	2	648,622	1	101,416
7. Naini Tal	5	158,016	2	377,428	3	412,652
8. Bijnor	4	372,546	2	904,022	2	586,163
9. Moradabad	6	404,829	4	1,880,613	2	548,358
10. Budaun	5	329,193	2	783,943	3	862,024
11 Rampur	5	180,242	2	523,062	3	378,147
12. Bareilly	5	355,973	1	779,272	4	1,000,595
13. Pilibhit	3	250,705	2	590,165	1	161,949
14. Shahjahanpur	4	321,526	2	733,860	2	552,244
15. Dehra Dun	2	288,653	1	498,178	1	79,128
16. Saharanpur	4	513,709	2	1,295,840	2	758,994
17. Muzaffarnagar	4	450,572	2	1,032,150	2	770,139
18 Meerut	6	561,159	2	1,461,757	4	1,905,196
19. Bulandshahr	4	518,336	1	640,248	3	1,433,095
20. Aligarh	6	351,972	3	1,293,018	3	818,811
21. Mathura	4	322,577	1	453,698	3	836,609
22. Agra	7	329,805	2	1,174,404	5	1,134,234
23. Etah	4	392,731	3	1,370 695	1	200,230
24. Mainpuri	5	289 107	3	1,028,913	2	416,621
25. Farrukhabad	4	389,233	1	531,316	3	1,025,614
26. Etawah	4	361,926	1	413,356	3	1,034,346
27. Kanpur	6	499,372	1	1,525,835	5	1,470,397
28. Fatehpur	3	426,085	1	505,078	2	773,176
29. Allahabad	8	367,160	1	799,130	7	2,138,148
30. Jhansi	6	217,843	2	602,047	4	705,011
31. Jalaun	4	203,373	1	289,722	3	523,768
32. Hamirpur	5	197,643	2	443,491	3	544,724
33. Banda	5	236,443	4	1,072,267	1	109,948
34. Kheri	3	495,530	1	594,581	2	892,009
35. Sitapur	4	471,100	1	539,890	3	1,344,510
36. Hardoi	4	462,380	1	535,934	3	1,313,585
37. Unnao	4	371,098	1	435,325	3	1,049,068
38. Lucknow	3	539,282	1	1,103,918	2	513,928
39. Rae Bareli	4	377,703	1	442,357	3	1,068,455
40. Bahraich	3	575,657	1	665,210	2	1,061,762
41. Gonda	4	575,507	3	1,781,767	1	520,262
42. Bara Banki	4	408,898	3	1,348,734	1	286,859
43. Faizabad	4	481,820	1	592,241	3	1,335,040
44. Sultanpur	4	410,732	2	969,394	2	673,534
45. Pratapgarh	3	474,236	2	986,860	1	435,847
46. Basti	6	497,348	2	1,196,882	4	1,787,208
47. Gorakhpur	4	759,544	1	1,149,411	3	1,888,766
48. Deoria	4	703,088	3	2,151,430	1	660,920
49. Azamgarh	6	476,247	3	1,561,997	3	1,295,487
50. Jaunpur	5	401,087	2	897,505	3	1,107,929
51. Ballia	3	529,645	1	623,716	2	965,219
52. Ghazipur	4	382,914	1	496,474	3	1,035 180
53. Varanasi	4	713,115	1	1,510,474	3	1,341,985
54. Mirzapur	4	385,272	1	602,355	3	8,733

Out of 232 tahsils in the state, 139 have population which is less than that of the average population of the tahsil in their respective districts. The remaining 93 tahsils have population more than the average. The respective population in 139 and 93 tahsils is 43,481,827 and 44,859,317. This means 51 per cent of the population of the state lives in tahsils having population above the state's average. The percentage of such tahsils to the total number of tahsils is 40. More than 11.20 per cent of the state's population is concentrated in the ten most populous tahsils. This concentration can be attributed to the existence of big cities in these tahsils. If we take into account the rural population of these tahsils, we find that only 6.33 per cent of the state's rural population lives in the rural parts of these ten tahsils.

Statement 14 arranges districts in the state by groups of tahsils with population higher or lower than that of the average population per tahsil in each district.

STATEMENT 14

Districts arranged by different combinations of average population

Tahsils which have higher population than average population per tahsil in a district	Tahsils which have lower population than average population per tahsil in a district							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	6	15	1	1	.	1	26
2	3	7	5	3	1	..	..	19
3	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	7
4	1	1	..	.	.		.	2
Total	**10**	**15**	**22**	**4**	**2**	..	**1**	**54**

There are 11 districts in the state where the distribution of the district's population among tahsils can be taken to be moderately even. These districts are Garhwal (1 tahsil higher and 1 lower than the average population per tahsil), Dehra Dun (1 : 1), Chamoli (2 : 2), Pithoragarh (2 : 2), Bijnor (2 : 2), Shahjahanpur (2 : 2), Muzaffarnagar (2 : 2), Saharanpur (2 : 2), Sultanpur (2 : 2), Aligarh (3 : 3) and Azamgarh (3 : 3). In Allahabad district, out of 8 tahsils, 7 have a population which is less than the average population (367,160) per tahsil in that district. The tahsil which has the highest population is Chail (799,130) which incidentally is the headquarters of the district and contains Allahabad, one of the five biggest cities in the state. The other district where the distribution is highly imbalanced is Kanpur The average population per tahsil in Kanpur works out to 499,372 and out of 6 tahsils in the district 5 have population less than the average. The only tahsil which has a population higher than the average is Kanpur, the most populous tahsil in the state. It has the Kanpur municipal corporation which is the biggest town in the state. The average population per tahsil in Bareilly is 355,973 and out of 5 tahsils, 4 have population less than the average. The only tahsil which has a population higher than the average is Bareilly, which too has the district headquarters. Districts which have only 1 tahsil higher and 3 lower than the average can be categorised as having a moderate imbalance in the distribution of population than the average population per tahsil *i.e.*, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Jalaun, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi, and Mirzapur.

There are cases where only one tahsil out of the total tahsils in the district has a much higher population than other tahsils. Among districts which have the reverse pattern, *i.e.*, a majority of tahsils have a higher population than the average population per tahsil. and only 1 or 2 tahsils have much less than the average are Banda and Morabadad. The average population per tahsil in Banda comes to 236,443 and out of 5 tahsils, 4 are above the average. The tahsil whose population is lower than the average is Mau (109,948). The average population per tahsil in Moradabad is 404,829 and out of 6 tahsils 4 have higher population. Of the 2 tahsils which have lower population Hasanpur has a population (356,499) which is quite close to the average but Thakurdwara has 191,859 There is another district where the distribution of population among its tahsils is imbalanced. Mainpuri's average population per tahsil is 289,107 and out of 5 tahsils 2 have population which is less than this average. Jasrana with a population of 247,432 is reasonably close to the average but Karhal with a population of 169,189 is certainly much below the average.

There are two districts in the state which have 2 tahsils each These are Garhwal and Dehra Dun. Pauri and Lansdowne in Garhwal have a population of 205,163 and 347,865 respectively. In Dehra Dun, two tahsils, *viz.*, Chakrata and Dehra Dun have a population of 79,128 and 498,178 respectively. The difference between the population of two tahsils is more striking in the case of Dehra Dun as the population of Dehra Dun tahsil six time higher than that of Chakrata tahsil. The concentration of population in Dehra Dun is mainly due to its location. This district serves as a funnel neck for the districts in Garhwal division. Secondly a good number of displaced persons have settled in this district. Central Government offices in Dehra Dun have also contributed towards the concentration of population in Dehra Dun tahsil.

The density of population per km^2 in the state is 300. The density of population in the tahsils varies substantially from 1,553 in Agra tahsil to 5 in Joshimath in Chamoli district. Table 2 arranges all the tahsils in the state in five ranges.

Out of 232 tahsils in the state, 142 have a density higher than the density of the state and the remaining 87 tahsils are lower. Three tahsils, namely, Tilhar in Shahjahanpur, Khaga in Fatehpur and Chakrata in Dehra Dun have a density equal to that of the state. The number of tahsils which have 50 points plus/minus than the state density is 43 and 22 respectively. The tahsils which have more than double the density than the state are 14. These are Agra (1,553), Kanpur (1,455), Lucknow (1,151), Meerut (1,045), Chail in Allahabad (999), Varanasi (990), Rampur (734), Bareilly (712), Moradabad (700), Gorakhpur (675), Firozabad in Agra (648), Jaunpur (645), Ghaziabad in Meerut (621) and Koil in Aligarh (620). The tahsils which have a density of less than 100 persons per km^2 are Devaprayag in Tehri-Garhwal (99), Puranpur in Pilibhit (95), Lalitpur in Jhansi (87), Haldwani in Naini Tal (87), Naini Tal (86), Lansdowne in Garhwal (84), Mahroni in Jhansi (83), Dunda in Uttarkashi (74), Pratapnagar in Tehri-Garhwal (71), Karnaprayag in Chamoli (67), Champawat in Almora (62), Chamoli (56), Dudhi in Mirzapur (55), Ukhimath in Chamoli (53), Rajgarhi (37) and Puraula (16) in Uttarkashi, Dharchula (14) and Munsiari (13) in Pithoragarh, Bhatwari in Uttarkashi (7) and Joshimath in Chamoli (5)

The area and population of tahsils have been distributed according to the five ranges of density and are presented in the following Statement 15

STATEMENT 15

Distribution of tahsils by density

Density	Number of tahsils	Area (km^2)	Population	Percentage of state's area	Percentage of state's population	Density of tahsils in col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Upto 250	65	119,109	14,593,982	40 04	16 52	123
251—300	25	28,925	8,294,075	9 73	9 39	287
301—350	43	45,564	14,661,553	15 32	16 60	322
351—400	28	32,082	11,875,336	10.78	13.44	370
401 and above	71	71,770	38,916,198	24 13	44 05	542
Total	**232**	**294,413***	**88,341,144**	**100 00**	**100.00**	**300**

*Area shown against each range is based on "Land use" as supplied by the Board of Revenue and that shown against total is as supplied by the Survey of India. Hence the total of all ranges will not tally with the total.

Columns 5 and 6 of statement 15 show the contrast in the percentage of area and population shared by each range. Sixtyfive tahsils having a density of less than 250 occupy 40 04 per cent of the state's area but inhabit only 16.52 per cent of state's population. On the other hand, 71 tahsils which have a density of more than 400, occupying only 24.13 per cent of the state's area, have 44.05 per cent of the state's population. Twentyfive tahsils which have density between 251 and 300 have almost identical percentage of state's area and population.

Statement 16 gives the number of tahsils in each district after comparing with the state's density.

STATEMENT 16

Tahsils distributed by size of density

State/District	Persons per km²									
	601+	526—600	451—525	376—450	301—375	226—300	151—225	76—150	Upto 75	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTAR PRADESH	**14**	**9**	**26**	**31**	**62**	**34**	**18**	**25**	**13**	**232**
1 Uttarkashi									4	4
2 Chamoli									4	4
3 Tehri-Garhwal								2	1	3
4 Garhwal							1	1		2
5. Pithoragarh							1	1	2	4
6. Almora							1	1	1	3
7. Naini Tal							1	4		5
8. Bijnor.				1	1	2				4
9. Moradabad	1		1	2	1	1				6
10. Budaun					2	3				5
11 Rampur	1				3		1			5
12. Bareilly	1			1	2	1				5
13. Pilibhit					1	1		1		3
14. Shahjahanpur				1		2	1			4
15. Dehra Dun						1	1			2
16. Saharanpur				2	2					4
17. Muzaffarnagar			2	1	1					4
18 Meerut	2	1	2		1					6
19. Bulandshahr			1	2	1					4
20. Aligarh	1		1	1	3					6
21. Mathura				2	1	1				4
22. Agra	2			1	2	2				7
23. Etah				1	3					4
24. Mainpuri				1	3	1				5
25 Farrukhabad				1	3					4
26. Etawah					3	1				4
27. Kanpur	1					5				6
28. Fatehpur					1	2				3
29 Allahabad	1		3	1	2			1		8
30. Jhansi						1	1	4		6
31. Jalaun							3	1		4
32. Hamirpur							1	4		5
33. Banda							3	2		5
34. Kheri						1	1	1		3
35 Sitapur				1	1	2				4
36. Hardoi					2	2				4
37. Unnao					4					4
38. Lucknow	1				2					3
39. Rae Bareli					3	1				4
40. Bahraich						2	1			3
41. Gonda				1	2	1				4
42. Bara Banki				2	2					4
43. Faizabad		1	1	1	1					4
44. Sultanpur				1	3					4
45. Pratapgarh				1	2					3
46. Basti			2	1	3					6
47. Gorakhpur	1		1	1	1					4
48. Deoria		2	2							4
49. Azamgarh		3	2	1						6
50. Jaunpur	1	1	2	1						5
51. Ballia		1	2							3
52. Ghazipur			2	2						4
53. Varanasi	1		2					1		4
54. Mirzapur						1	1	1	1	4

None of the tahsils in two solid blocks of the Himalayan region, trans-Jamuna alluvial veneer and Mirzapur has a density higher than the state. On the other hand all the tahsils in the upper Ganga-Jamuna doab comprising Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, all tahsils in Oudh except Bilgram and Shahabad of Hardoi, Maharajganj of Rae Bareli and all of Bahraich always have a density which is higher than the state density. The eastern districts Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi (except Chakia) also fall in this category.

Statement 17 arranges districts in the state by groups of tahsils with higher or lower density than that of the state.

STATEMENT 17

Tahsils arranged by different combinations of density

Number of tahsils with density higher than the state	Number of tahsils with density lower than the state							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	..	..	2	4	5	3	1	15
1	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4
2	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	8
4	12	3	..	..	..	..	..	15
5	1	1	1	..	..	..	.	3
6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
7	..	1	..	..	..	..	.	1
Total	**20**	**10**	**8**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**54**

There are 3 districts namely, Bijnor, Sitapur and Hardoi, which have 4 tahsils each. Two each of the four tahsils in each of them have higher and lower density than the state.

The remaining 51 districts show a mixed trend. There are districts in which the tahsils have a moderate balance between their number falling in two categories, *i.e.,* having density higher and lower than the state density. At one end are 20 districts where not even one tahsil has a density below the state average and at the other end are 15 districts where all the tahsils have density lower than the state density In both these cases the districts are contiguous and form solid blocks. For instance, those districts where all the tahsils have density above the state density form three blocks.

1. Saharanpur - Muzaffarnagar - Meerut - Bulandshahr - Aligarh - Etah - Farrukhabad ;
2. Jaunpur - Pratapgarh - Sultanpur - Bara Banki - Faizabad - Basti - Azamgarh - Ghazipur - Ballia - Deoria - Gorakhpur ;
3. Unnao - Lucknow.

Allahabad having 8 tahsils can also be counted with the above districts because only Meja tahsil in this district has a density less than the state density. The case of Moradabad and Agra is somewhat similar. Moradabad has 6 tahsils and only Hasanpur tahsil has a density lower than the state density. In the case of Agra out of 7 tahsils, two tahsils, namely Kheragarh and Bah, have density lower than the state. Rampur, Bareilly and Mainpuri have five tahsils each and at least one in each, Bilaspur in Rampur, Faridpur in Bareilly and Karhal in Mainpuri, have density lower than the state, remaining four being on the other side.

Districts where all the tahsils have density lower than the state density form the following solid blocks.

1. Uttarkashi - Chamoli - Tehri Garhwal - Dehra Dun - Garhwal - Naini Tal - Almora - Pithoragarh.
2. Jhansi - Jalaun - Hamirpur - Banda.
3. Kheri - Bahraich.
4. Mirzapur.

Kanpur district also can be clubbed with the above districts because out of 6 tahsils only one—Kanpur has a density higher than the state.

Census Houses

No uniform definition of a census house was adopted till the 1951 census. The concept even varied from state to state At the time of the 1951 census, a uniform definition was adopted throughout the country A house was defined as a dwelling with a separate main entrance. Parts of a building having main entrance and structurally separated giving independent access to each part were treated and numbered as a separate house.

According to the 1971 census, there were 100,470,149 households in the country. The total number of occupied houses was 90,779,509. This gives an average of 111 households per 100 occupied houses. The question arises as to why we add 'houseless households' for working out the ratio per 100 houses. However, the number of 'houseless' and 'institutional' households is so small that their inclusion will not distort the picture. The number of 'houseless' and 'institutional' households in the country was 565,180 and 291,896 respectively, or only 0 56 and 0.29 per cent of total households.

Among the states and union territories the highest number (129) of households per 100 occupied houses was in Arunachal Pradesh. Delhi, too, had an appreciable number (120). Bihar and Uttar Pradesh occupied the 3rd and 4th positions, suggesting thereby that a considerable number of houses were being shared by more than one household.

The question of overcrowding can be studied by working out the number of persons per 100 houses In the country, at the time of the 1971 census, the number of persons per 100 occupied houses was 604. Among the states and union territories the highest number was reported in Jammu & Kashmir (692), followed by Haryana (683), Bihar (673), Uttar Pradesh (642), Punjab (640), Arunachal Pradesh (639) and Tripura (638) The number of states and union territories which had a proportion less than the country is 16 Manipur had ratio equal to the country The lowest proportion was observed in the case of Chandigarh (434).

The degree of congestion can be studied by the size of the household. In India, at the time of the 1971 census on an average 546 persons used to live in 100 households. On an average the largest household existed in Haryana having 629 persons per 100 households. Jammu & Kashmir (605) came next, followed by Kerala (603), Lakshadweep (599), Assam (597), Manipur (588), Punjab (587), Bihar (573) and Rajasthan (572). Other states and union territories which had proportions higher than the country are Gujarat (570), Tripura (570); Karnataka (559), Uttar Pradesh (556) and West Bengal (550). The smallest size of household was observed in Chandigarh (431), preceded by Tamil Nadu (479), Andaman and Nicobar islands (484) and Andhra Pradesh (490).

The foregoing paragraphs bring home the fact that on an average occupied houses in Uttar Pradesh are overcrowded because there were 116 households per 100 occupied houses and a population of 642 per 100 occupied houses. Among states and union territories both these averages place Uttar Pradesh in fourth position. The position seems to be a little easier when we consider the average size of the household. The average size in Uttar Pradesh is 556 persons per 100 households and this places Uttar Pradesh at the thirteenth rank.

Statement 18 gives the number of households per 100 occupied houses, persons per 100 occupied houses and persons per 100 households and their ranks among the states and union territories.

STATEMENT 18

Households per 100 occupied houses, persons per 100 occupied houses and households and their ranks among States and UTs

State/Union Territory	House-holds per 100 occupied houses	Persons per 100 occupied houses	Persons per 100 household	Rank in persons per 100	
				houses	house-holds
1	2	3	4	5	6
Arunachal Pradesh	129	639	494	6	25
Delhi	120	612	510	11	23
Bihar	117	673	573	3	8
Uttar Pradesh	116	642	556	4	13
Jammu & Kashmir	114	692	605	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	113	611	538	12	17
Pondicherry	113	586	519	19	21
Tripura	112	638	570	7	11
Maharashtra	111	591	534	16	18
Orissa	111	584	524	20	20
Mysore (Karnataka)	111	521	559	9	12
Tamil Nadu	111	634	479	26	29
Andhra Pradesh	110	521	490	24	27
Haryana	109	683	629	2	1
Punjab	109	640	587	5	7
Goa, Daman & Diu	108	559	517	22	22
Meghalaya	107	524	490	27	26
West Bengal	107	586	550	17	14
Himachal Pradesh	105	553	529	25	19
Kerala	104	625	603	8	3
Rajasthan	104	596	572	15	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	104	573	549	21	15
Gujarat	103	586	570	18	10
Manipur	103	604	588	13	6
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	103	497	484	28	28
Lakshadweep	103	616	599	10	4
Sikkim	102	558	549	23	16
Chandigarh	101	434	431	30	30
Assam	100	598	597	14	5
Nagaland	100	496	496	29	24

In Uttar Pradesh at the 1971 census there were 116 households per 100 occupied houses. Twenty-five districts had higher proportion, 2 had exactly the same and the remaining 27 had a proportion lower than the state. Uttarkashi had the highest proportion, Chamoli and Bareilly occupied the second and third positions In all there are 8 districts in the state which had a proportion of households per 100 occupied houses of more than 125. Five out of these 8 districts form a block These districts were Uttarkashi (136), Chamoli (131), Dehra Dun (131), Garhwal (128) and Tehri-Garhwal (127). Bareilly (131) and Rampur (130) are also contiguous. Varanasi, in the east, is an isolated district also having a proportion of (130). The proportion declines gradually. Moradabad, Shahjahanpur and Agra each had 125 households per 100 occupied houses. Next to them was Hardoi (124) followed by Pilibhit (122), Bahraich and Etawah (122 each), Farrukhabad, Sitapur and Jaunpur (121 each). The district with the lowest number of households per 100 occupied houses was Muzaffarnagar (104) Out of 12 districts having proportion of 110 or less, seven districts formed a compact solid block. These districts were Fatehpur, Pratapgarh and Azamgarh (110 each), Sultanpur (109), Bara Banki (108), Rae Bareli and Faizabad (107 each). Saharanpur (109), Meerut (106) and Muzaffarnagar (104) are also contiguous. Two isolated pockets are Almora (109) and Budaun (108) Of the remaining 29 districts 2 had proportions equal to the state and 27 had the proportions five points plus/minus from the state average

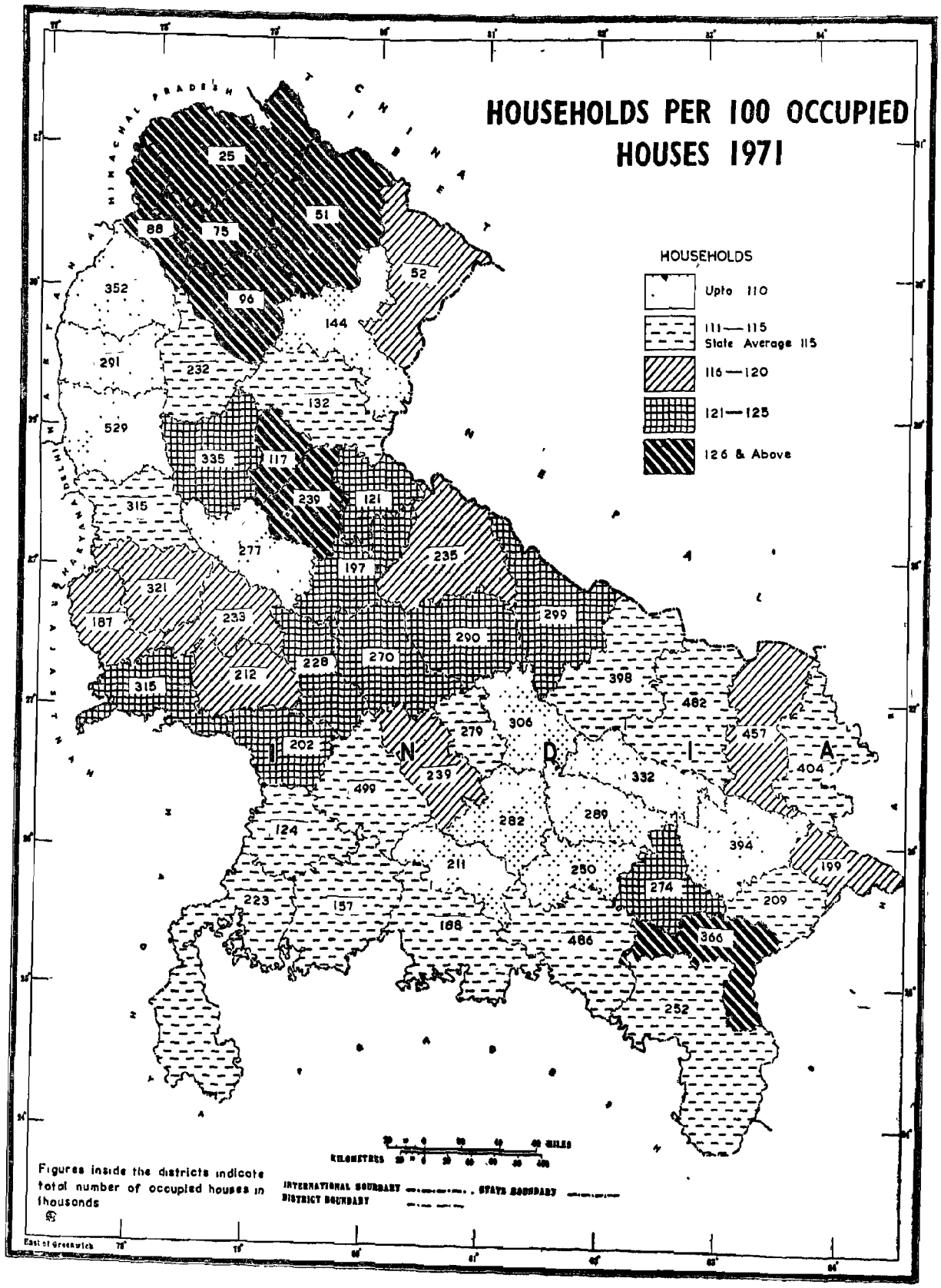
In Uttar Pradesh there were 642 persons per 100 occupied houses. Out of 54 districts, 23 had proportion higher than the state. The district with the biggest population per house was Ballia. There were at least 10 districts in the state where the number of persons per house was 7 or more. These 10 districts can be divided in three blocks. The biggest block is in eastern Uttar Pradesh comprising Ballia (798 persons per 100 occupied houses). Varanasi (780), Ghazipur (733), Jaunpur (733) and Azamgarh (725). The second block consists of Rampur (770), Bareilly (746) and Moradabad (725) The third block is formed by Agra (734) and Etawah (716). The district with the lowest congestion per house was Almora (522). The number of districts which had number of persons per 100 occupied houses either 580 or less was 10. These districts form two blocks. The first block contains six districts, *viz.*, Bara Banki (535), Rae Bareli (536), Sultanpur (569), Pratapgarh (569), Bahraich (577) and Gonda (579). The second block consists of Almora (522), Tehri-Garhwal (532), Garhwal (576) and Chamoli (576). The remaining districts fall within 50 points plus/minus from the state average.

The number of persons per 100 households is an indicator of social and economic conditions prevailing in an area. In the state the average size of a household is 6, to be more specific 556 persons per 100 households There are 23 districts in the state where the average size of the household was bigger than the state average. If we divide all the districts by different ranges, the picture emerges as under. The number of districts which had an average between 500 and 600 was 40 Of the remaining 14 districts the size was either above 600 or less than 500.

Persons per 100 households	Number of districts
Upto 500	9
501–530	11
531–560	12
561–590	14
591 plus	8
Total	54

Those which had proportion higher than 600, except Meerut, form a block comprising Ballia (677), Azamgarh (659), Ghazipur (653), Deoria (606) and Jaunpur (604). Those with a proportion of 500 or less form two blocks. The bigger block consists of 7 districts of Tehri-Garhwal (420), Uttarkashi (429), Chamoli (440), Garhwal (450), Almora (480) and Dehra Dun (500) and Pithoragarh (501). The second block consists of three districts of Bahraich (474), Bara Banki (494) and Rae Bareli (499).

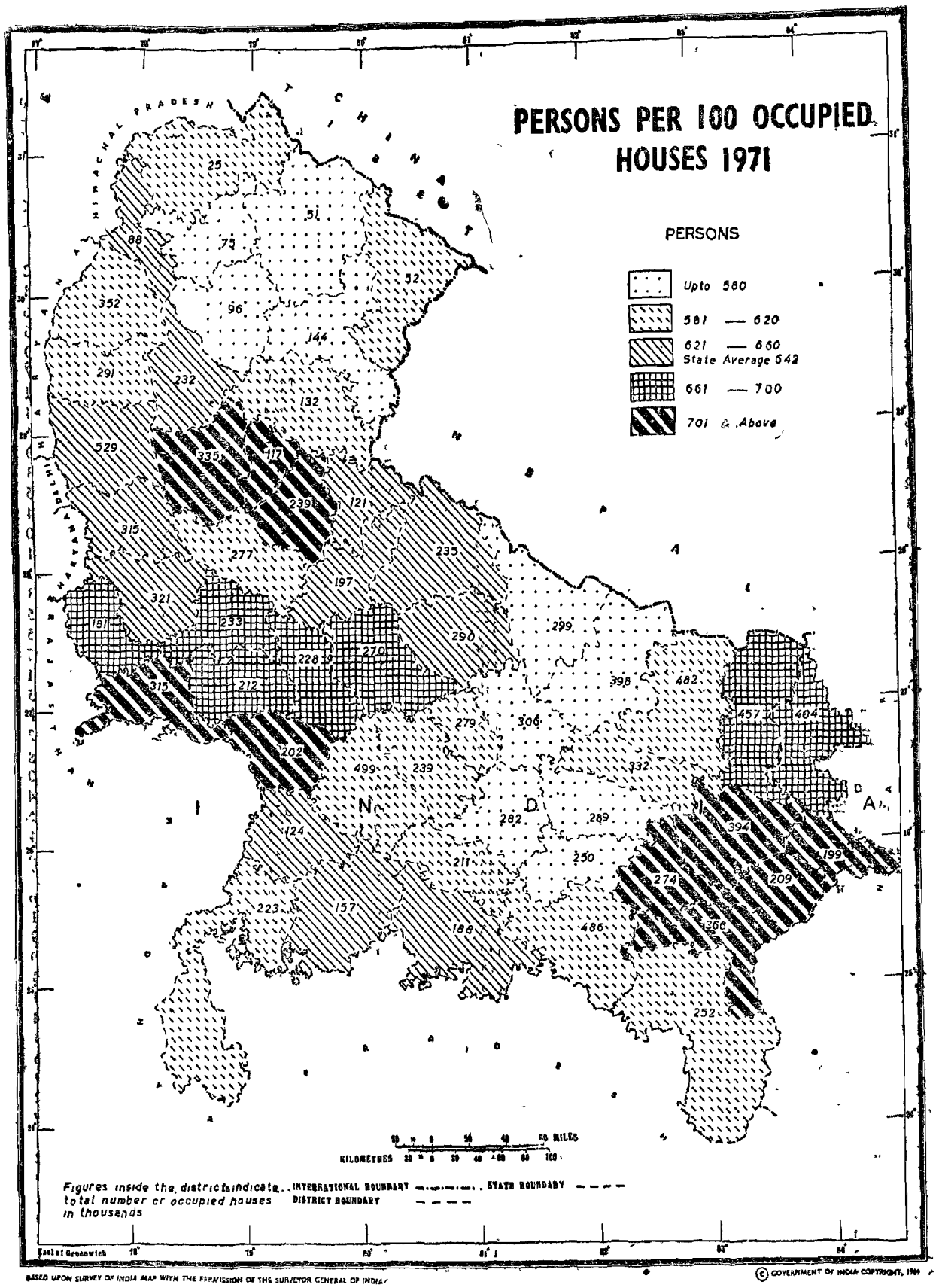
Statement 19 gives the number of households per 100 occupied houses, persons per 100 occupied houses and households and their ranks among the districts.


HOUSEHOLDS PER 100 OCCUPIED HOUSES 1971
HOUSEHOLDS
Upto 110
111—115
State Average 115
116—120
121—125
126 & Above
25
51
88
75
96
52
352
144
291
232
132
529
335
117
239
121
315
277
197
235
321
187
233
299
290
270
228
212
315
398
482
306
279
457
202
404
239
332
499
282
289
124
394
211
250
274
199
223
157
209
188
486
366
252
Figures inside the districts indicate total number of occupied houses in thousands
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
KILOMETRES
MILES

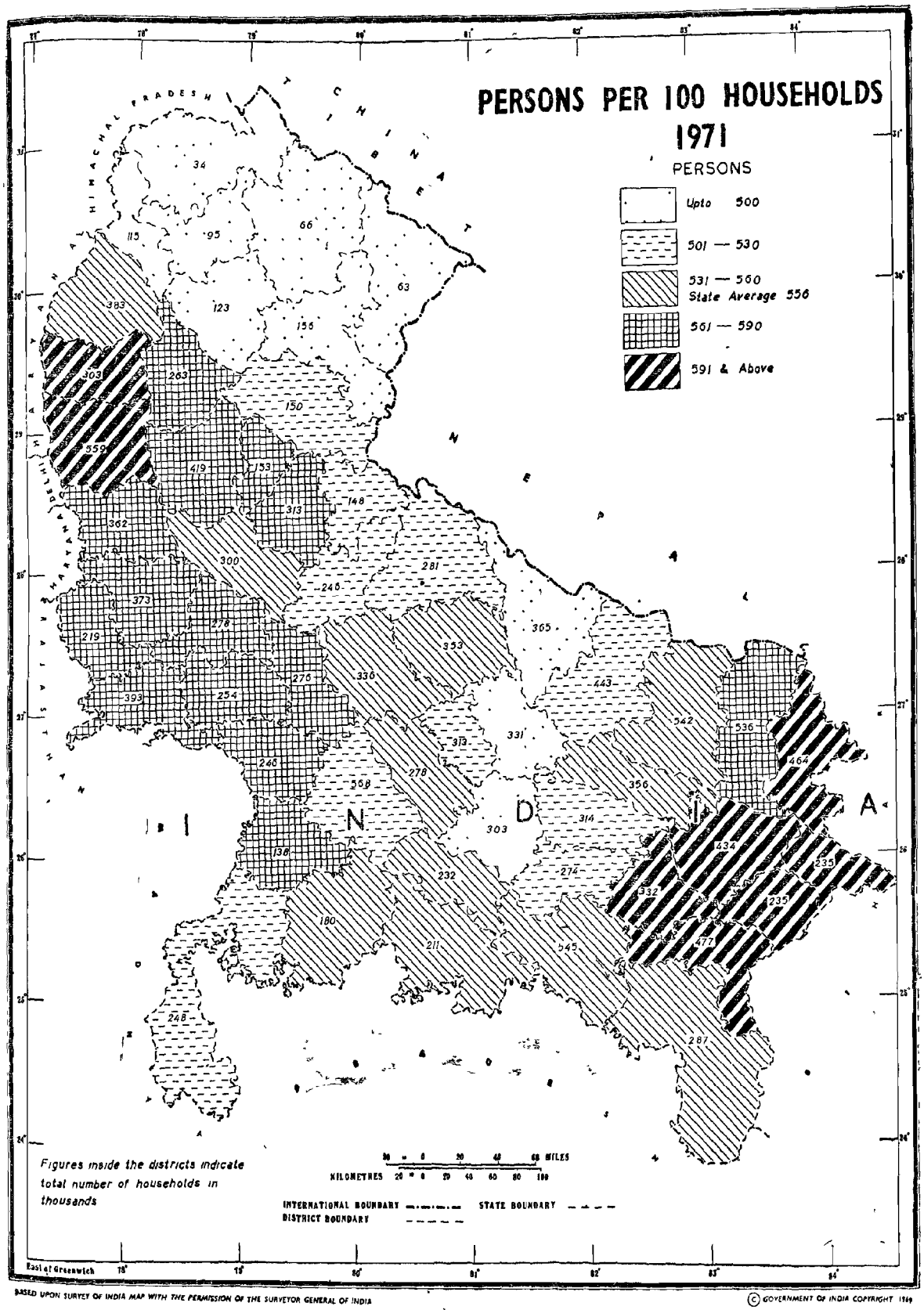
STATEMENT 19

Number of households per 100 occupied houses, persons per 100 occupied houses and households and their ranks

State/District	Number of households per 100 occupied houses	Persons per 100 occupied houses	Persons per 100 households	Rank in persons per 100	
				occupied houses	households
1	2	3	4	5	6
UTTAR PRADESH	116	642	556		
1. Uttarkashi	136	583	429	42	52
2. Chamoli	131	576	441	47	53
3. Bareilly	131	746	569	4	16
4 Dehra Dun	131	653	500	21	46
5. Rampur	130	770	590	3	10
6. Varanasi	130	780	598	2	7
7. Garhwal	128	576	450	48	51
8. Tehri-Garhwal	127	532	420	53	54
9. Moradabad	125	725	579	8	14
10. Shahjahanpur	125	652	522	22	40
11. Agra	125	734	587	5	13
12. Hardoi	124	685	551	13	25
13. Pilibhit	122	622	509	29	44
14. Bahraich	122	577	474	46	50
15. Etawah	122	716	589	10	11
16. Farrukhabad	121	683	565	14	22
17. Sitapur	121	649	534	23	33
18. Jaunpur	121	733	604	6	5
19. Pithoragarh	120	599	501	38	45
20. Mainpuri	120	682	569	15	17
21. Etah	119	675	566	16	21
22. Kheri	119	632	529	26	35
23. Ballia	118	798	677	1	1
24. Mathura	117	691	588	12	12
25. Gorakhpur	117	665	567	17	18
26. Aligarh	116	658	566	19	20
27. Unnao	116	620	534	30	34
28. Bulandshahr	115	659	573	18	15
29. Deoria	115	697	606	11	4
30. Naini Tal	114	600	526	37	38
31. Kanpur	114	601	527	36	37
32. Hamirpur	114	628	550	28	26
33. Mirzapur	114	611	537	33	31
34. Bijnor.	113	641	567	24	19
35. Allahabad	112	604	539	35	30
36. Banda	112	630	560	27	23
37. Lucknow	112	581	517	43	43
38. Basti	112	619	551	31	24
39. Ghazipur	112	733	653	7	3
40. Jhansi	111	586	527	40	36
41. Jalaun	111	657	590	20	9
42. Gonda	111	579	519	45	42
43. Fatehpur	110	607	550	34	27
44. Pratapgarh	110	569	520	49	41
45. Azamgarh	110	725	659	9	2
46. Almora	109	522	480	54	49
47. Saharanpur	109	584	537	41	32
48. Sultanpur	109	569	524	50	39
49. Budaun	108	593	549	39	28
50. Bara Banki	108	535	494	52	48
51. Rae Bareli	107	536	499	51	47
52. Faizabad	107	581	541	44	29
53. Meerut	106	637	603	25	6
54. Muzaffarnagar	104	619	595	32	8



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CHAPTER III

GROWTH RATE OF POPULATION

The growth of population is influenced by births, deaths and migration. If the net effect of migration is negligible, then the growth of population is mainly brought about by the difference between births and deaths during the period studied. In the absence of reliable births and deaths statistics, we take the population at two points of time and work out the rate of growth of population during the period. The population of Uttar Pradesh at the time of the 1961 census was 73,754,554 and at the time of the 1971 census it was 88,341,144, giving a rate of growth of 19.78 per cent during 1961-71 as against 24.80 per cent for India as a whole. The rate of growth of population in Uttar Pradesh was the lowest among all the states and union territories during 1961-71.

Statement 20 gives the decadal growth rate of each state and union territory from 1901-11 to 1961-71.

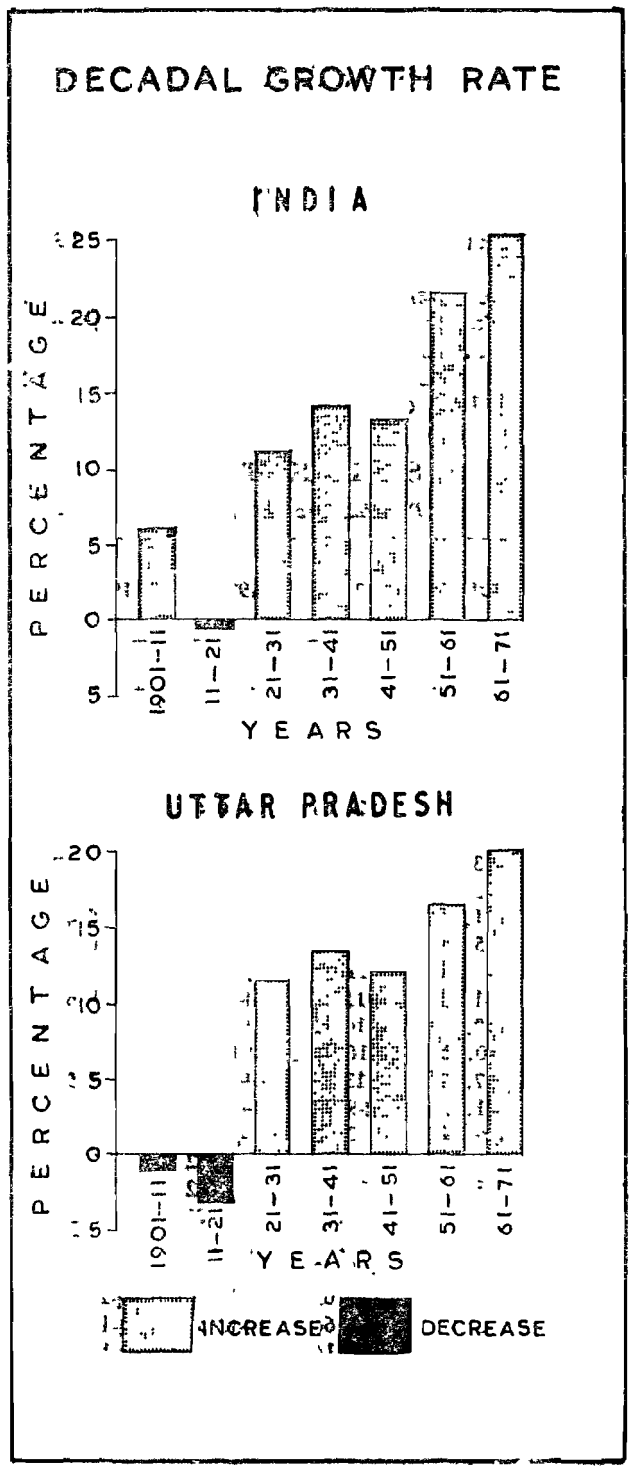
STATEMENT 20

Decadal growth rate

India/State/ Union Territory	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	Rank in growth rate 1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	+5 75	--0.31	+11 00	+14 22	+13 31	+21 51	+24 80	
States:								
1. Andhra Pradesh	+12 49	—0 13	+12 99	+12 75	+14.02	+15 65	+20 90	29
2. Assam*	+16 84	+20 19	+20 05	+20 45	+20 12	+34 99	+34 71	9
3. Bihar	+3.67	—0 66	+11 45	+12.20	+10 27	+19.76	+21 33	27
4. Gujarat	+7.79	+3.79	+12 92	+19.25	+18 69	+26.88	+29.39	14
5. Haryana	—9.70	+1 95	+7.14	+15 63	+7.60	+33.79	+32.23	10
6. Himachal Pradesh	—1 22	+1 65	+5 23	+11 54	+5.42	+17 87	+23.04	25
7. Jammu & Kashmir	+7.16	+5.75	+10.14	+10 36	+10 42	+9.44	+29.65	13
8. Kerala	+11.75	+9 16	+21 85	+16 04	+22 82	+24 76	+26 29	22
9. Madhya Pradesh	+15 30	—1 38	+11.39	+12 34	+8 67	+24 17	+28.67	16
10. Maharashtra	+10 74	—2.91	+14 91	+11 99	+19 27	+23 60	+27.45	20
11. Manipur	+21.71	+10 92	+16.04	+14 92	+12 80	+35 04	+37 53	6
12. Meghalaya	+15 71	+7.21	+13 83	+15.59	+8.97	+27 03	+31 50	12
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	+3.60	—1.09	+9 38	+11.09	+19 36	+21 57	+24 22	24
14. Nagaland	+46 76	+6.55	+12 62	+6 04	+8 60	+14 07	+39 88	4
15. Orissa	+10 44	—1.94	+11 94	+10.22	+6.38	+19 82	+25 05	23
16 Punjab	—10 78	+6.26	+12.02	+19.82	—4.58	+21 56	+21 07	28
17. Rajasthan	+6.70	—6.29	+14.14	+18 01	+15.20	+26.20	+27.83	18
18. Sikkim	+48.98	—7.05	+34.37	+10.67	+13 34	+17.76	+29.38	15
19. Tamil Nadu	+8.57	+3.47	+8.52	+11 91	+14 66	+11.85	+22.30	26
20. Tripura	+32.48	+32.59	+25 63	+34.14	+24.56	+78 71	+36.28	8
21. Uttar Pradesh	—0.97	—3.08	+6 66	+13 57	+11.82	+16 66	+19.78	30
22. West Bengal	+6.25	—2.91	+8.14	+22.93	+13 22	+32 80	+26.87	21
Union Territories:								
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	+7.34	+2.37	+8.78	+14.61	+8.28	+105.19	+81.17	2
2. Arunachal Pradesh‡							+38 91	5
3. Chandigarh	—16.07	—1.65	+9.10	+14.11	+7.47	+394.13	+114.59	1
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	+19 52	+6.99	+23.23	+5.70	+2 70	+39 56	+27 96	17
5. Delhi	+1.98	+18.03	+30.26	+44.27	+90.00	+52.44	+52.93	3
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	+2 31	—3.53	+8 15	+7.76	+2.11	+5.14	+36 88	7
7. Lakshadweep	+4 85	—6.31	+17.62	+14.43	+14.60	+14.61	+31.95	11
8. Pondicherry	+4.39	—5.06	+5.93	+10.20	+11.31	+16 34	+27.81	19

*Includes Union territory of Mizoram which was carved out of Assam after the 1971 Census.

‡Censused for the first time in 1961.


DECADAL GROWTH RATE
INDIA
PERCENTAGE
25
20
15
10
5
0
5
1901-11
11-21
21-31
31-41
41-51
51-61
61-71
YEARS
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE
20
15
10
5
0
5
1901-11
11-21
21-31
31-41
41-51
51-61
61-71
YEARS
INCREASE
DECREASE

The figures show that the growth rate of Uttar Pradesh has always been lower than India's. During 1901-11 the population of the country increased by 5.75 per cent while that of Uttar Pradesh went down marginally (—0.97). The next decade (1911-21) was a bad one. India's population decreased by 0.30 per cent and that of Uttar Pradesh by 3.08 per cent. A comparison of growth of the two decades 1951-61 and 1961-71 will gives the trends prevailing after independence. During 1951-61, the highest and lowest rates were observed among the union territories of Chandigarh (394.13) and Goa, Daman & Diu (5.14). During 1961-71, the highest rate was again observed in Chandigarh (114.59) This time not even one union territory trailed behind Uttar Pradesh, for the rate recorded by Uttar Pradesh was only 19.78.

Statement 21 divides all the states and union territories into four groups.

STATEMENT 21

Distribution of states and UTs by different rates of growth during 1951-61 and 1961-71

Higher than India's both in 1951-61 and 1961-71	Lower than India's both in 1951-61 and 1961-71	Higher in 1951-61 but lower in 1961-71 than India's	Lower in 1951-61 but higher in 1961-71 than India's
1	2	3	4
Assam	Andhra Pradesh	Mysore (Karnataka)	Jammu & Kashmir
Gujarat	Bihar	Punjab	Nagaland
Haryana	Himachal Pradesh		Orissa
Kerala	Tamil Nadu		Sikkim
Madhya Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh		Goa, Daman & Diu
Maharashtra			Lakshadweep
Manipur			Pondicherry
Meghalaya			
Rajasthan			
Tripura			
West Bengal			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands			
Chandigarh			
Dadra & Nagar Haveli			
Delhi			

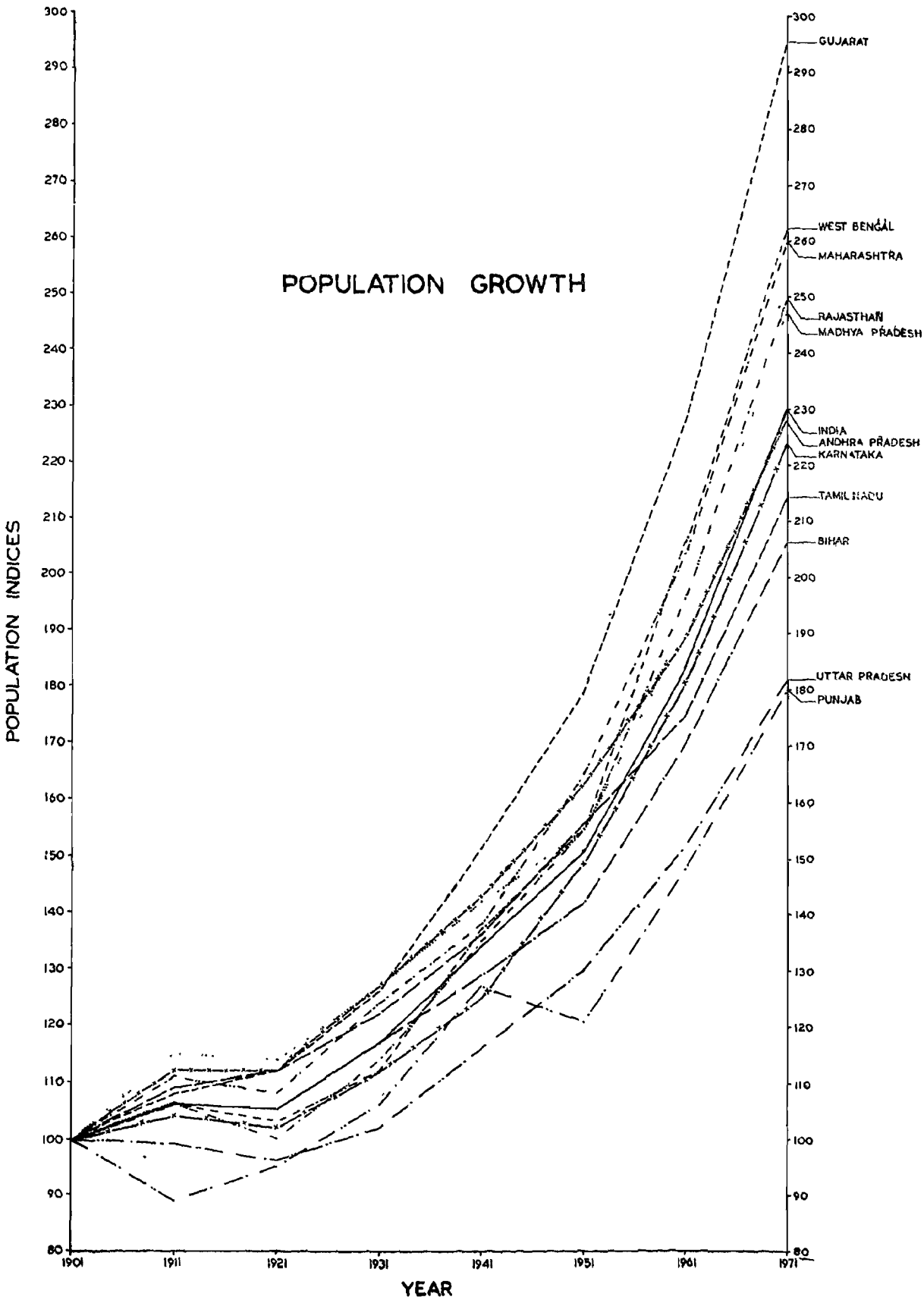
Note . Arunachal Pradesh is not classified as the growth rate during 1951-61 is not available.

Statement 22 gives the growth rate and rank in both the decades for states having population of 25 million or more.

STATEMENT 22

Ten most populous states 1951-61 and 1961-71.

State	Population	Growth rate		Rank in growth	
	1971	1951-61	1961-71	1951-61	1961-71
1. Uttar Pradesh	88,341,144	16 66	19.78	8	10
2. Bihar	56,353,369	19.76	21 33	7	8
3. Maharashtra	50,412,235	23.60	27.45	5	4
4 West Bengal	44,312,011	32 80	26.87	1	5
5 Andhra Pradesh	43,502,708	15.65	20.90	9	9
6. Madhya Pradesh	41,654,119	24 17	28.67	4	2
7. Tamil Nadu	41,199,168	11.85	22 30	10	7
8. Mysore (Karnataka)	29,299,014	21.57	24.22	6	6
9. Gujarat	26,697,475	26.88	29 39	2	1
10. Rajasthan	25,765,806	26 20	27.83	3	3


POPULATION GROWTH
POPULATION INDICES
YEAR
1901
1911
1921
1931
1941
1951
1961
1971
GUJARAT
WEST BENGAL
MAHARASHTRA
RAJASTHAN
MADHYA PRADESH
INDIA
ANDHRA PRADESH
KARNATAKA
TAMIL NADU
BIHAR
UTTAR PRADESH
PUNJAB

The growth rate among the most populous states also varied substantially. During 1951-61 the highest rate was observed in West Bengal (32.80) and the lowest in Tamil Nadu (11.85). In the next decade, Gujarat was at the top (29.39) and Uttar Pradesh was at the bottom (19.78).

Statement 23 gives for Uttar Pradesh the behaviour of the population since the turn of the century.

STATEMENT 23

Decadal variation in UP's population

State	Year	Persons	Decade variation	%Decade variation	Males	Females
	1	2	3	4	5	6
UTTAR PRADESH	1901	48,627,655	—	—	25,098,994	23,528,661
	1911	48,154,908	—472,747	—0 97	25,144,159	23,010,749
	1921	46,672,398	—1,482,510	—3.08	24,452,475	22,219,923
	1931	49,779,538	+3,107,140	+6.66	26,148,359	23,631,179
	1941	56,535,154	+6,755,616	+13.57	29,640,728	26,894,426
	1951	63,219,655	+6,684,501	+11.82	33,100,719	30,118,936
	1961	73,754,554	+10,534,899	+16.66	38,638,307	35,116,247
	1971	88,341,144	+14,586,590	+19.78	47,016,421	41,324,723

The year 1921 forms a watershed in the population history of both India and Uttar Pradesh. During 1901-11. U.P.'s population remained almost stationary. The next decade saw a decline of 3.08 per cent. The influenza of 1918-19, cholera, plague and endemic malaria played havoc with human lives. After 1921, the control over epidemics and improvement in medical facilities helped the state to show a positive growth There was a world-wide economic depression around 1930, but it did not affect population growth World war II and partition of the country resulting in mass migration brought down the growth rate to 11-82 in 1941-51 from 13.57 during 1931-41. The higher rate of growth during 1951-61 was perhaps due to high fertility and low mortality. Improvement in medical and health services, better living conditions and effective control of epidemics, pushed the rate of growth to 19.78 per cent during 1961-71. This rate of growth was an all-time high in the demographic history of the state.

If we look at population indices shown in statement 24 we find that Tripura doubled its population as early as 1931 Assam, Sikkim and Delhi reached this stage in 1941; Kerala, Manipur, Punjab and Nagaland in 1951; Gujarat, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh and Dadra & Nagar Haveli in 1961. The states and union territories where population doubled in seventy years were Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Lakshadweep.

STATEMENT 24

Population indices (1901=100)

India/State/ Union Territory	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	100	106	105	117	134	151	184	230
States								
1 Andhra Pradesh	100	112	112	127	143	163	189	228
2 Assam*	100	117	140	169	203	244	329	444
3. Bihar	100	104	103	115	129	142	170	206
4. Gujarat	100	108	112	126	151	179	227	294
5. Haryana	100	90	92	99	114	123	164	217
6 Himachal Pradesh	100	99	100	106	118	124	146	180
7. Jammu & Kashmir	100	107	113	125	138	152	166	216
8. Kerala	100	112	122	149	172	212	264	334
9 Madhya Pradesh	100	116	114	127	142	155	192	247
10. Maharashtra	100	111	108	124	138	165	204	260
11. Manipur	100	122	135	157	180	203	274	377
12 Meghalaya	100	116	124	141	163	178	226	298

STATEMENT 24 *–concld*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13 Mysore (Karnataka)	100	104	102	112	125	149	181	224
14. Nagaland	100	147	156	176	187	210	364	509
15. Orissa	100	110	108	121	134	142	170	213
16. Punjab	100	89	95	106	127	221	148	180
17. Rajasthan	100	107	100	114	135	155	196	250
18. Sikkim	100	149	138	186	206	233	275	356
19. Tamil Nadu	100	109	112	122	136	156	175	214
20. Tripura	100	132	176	221	296	369	659	898
21. Uttar Pradesh	100	99	96	102	116	130	152	182
22. West Bengal	100	106	103	112	137	155	206	262
Union Territories								
1 A & N. Islands	100	107	110	120	137	126	258	467
2. Chandigarh	100	84	83	90	103	110	546	1 171
3 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100	120	128	158	167	171	239	305
4. Delhi	100	102	120	157	226	430	655	1,002
5 Goa, Daman & Diu	100	102	99	107	115	117	123	169
6. Lakshadweep	100	105	98	116	132	152	174	229
7. Pondicherry	100	104	99	105	116	129	150	191

NOTE Arunachal has been ommitted as its 1901 population is not available

*Includes Mizo district, now constituted as union territory of Mizoram

The pattern of growth observed in Uttar Pradesh from 1901 to 1971 is not evenly distributed among its districts The growth rates of population recorded by each district from 1901 to 1971 are given in statement 25.

STATEMENT 25

Decadal growth rate of population 1901-1971

STATE/DISTRICT	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	Rank in growth rate 1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH	– 0 97	—3 08	6 66	13 57	11.82	16.66	19 78	
1. Uttarkashi	11 88	5 85	9.79	13.67	3.69	15 82	20 33	25
2. Chamoli	11.69	1.16	10.04	12 78	6 23	16 67	15 58	46
3. Tehri Garhwal	11 88	5.85	9.78	13 67	3 72	13.53	14.28	49
4. Garhwal	11.69	1.16	10.04	12 78	6 23	14 12	14 66	48
5. Pithoragarh	15 88	0.90	9 99	17 83	12 46	18 54	19 03	31
6. Almora	15 88	0 90	9.99	17 83	12 46	15 05	18 41	34
7. Naini Tal	—0.15	—14 42	0.15	5 26	14.92	73 10	37.57	1
8. Bijnor	3 33	—8.15	12.85	8 95	8 13	21 01	25 12	6
9. Moradabad	5 95	—5 11	7 12	14 72	12 75	19.74	23 07	13
10. Budaun	2 74	—7 46	3.56	15.03	7 64	12 83	16 60	41

STAFEMENT 25—*concld.*

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0 27	14 44	2 64	2 81	13 87	25 27	28 46	3
0 42	7 38	5 77	9 68	7 91	16 51	20 38	24
3 67	—11 49	3 99	9 33	2 79	22 18	22 05	17
2 53	11 16	5 75	8 68	2 14	12 53	13 79	51
15 25	3 59	8 48	15 63	36 08	18 61	34 57	2
- 5 62	—4 97	11 37	12 99	14 67	19 34	27 20	4
—7 82	—1 64	12 68	18 12	15.61	18 26	24.73	7
—1 35	0 31	6 89	18 39	20 28	18 92	24 11	9
—1.26	— 5 04	6 63	15 86	13 87	15 84	19 34	30
—2 93	—8 92	10 36	17 15	12 45	14 37	19 63	29
—13 97	--5 70	7 86	20 80	12 45	17 43	20 45	23
-3 66	—9 56	13 44	23 02	16 52	24 03	23 98	10
0 87	—4 78	3 71	14 44	14 18	15 59	20.87	19
- 3 83	--6 22	0 21	16 40	13.90	18 82	22 41	16
—2 77	—4 82	4 50	8 80	14 34	18 54	20 22	26
5 79	- 3 50	1 70	18 40	9 90	21 79	22 46	15
—9 26	0 56	5 54	28 38	24 65	22 76	25 81	5
1 38	- 3 63	5 58	17 15	12.65	18 06	19 94	28
- 1 56	4 27	6 20	21 46	13 01	19 29	20 46	22
9 71	— 9 93	13 21	12 22	5 61	23 54	20 19	27
1 68	Neg	4 85	14 02	7 39	19 80	22 67	14
2 00	—4 21	6 79	13 79	2 67	19 57	24 39	8
4 20	—6 57	6 31	15 51	6 76	20 69	23 96	11
5 97	-4 77	3 39	8 42	3 35	18 90	18 13	37
— 3 09	— 4 32	7 13	10 82	6 73	15 94	17 18	40
2 59	- 3 29	3 97	9 97	9 88	15 54	17 57	39
6 73	- 10 08	4 46	12 14	11 20	14 97	21 00	18
--3 63	—5 24	8 72	20 60	18 78	18 68	20 84	20
—1 63	- 7 89	4 04	9 35	8 65	13 68	14 27	50
—0 37	1 67	6.66	9 17	8 53	11 63	15 14	47
0.64	4 31	6 96	9 11	9 18	10 43	11 04	54
--8 09	—4 97	3 31	9 28	8 75	12 23	15.63	45
—5.81	1 55	2 81	9 51	12 30	10 52	17 90	38
—3.27	—4 21	4 74	4.75	16 44	9 28	16 27	42
--1 41	- -4 97	5 98	14 96	6 78	13 14	13 62	53
- -0 85	5.18	7.94	5 18	9 24	10 04	13 65	52
8 97	2 02	11.69	10.67	12 29	14 59	18 44	33
8 90	2 08	6 78	11 53	6.74	12 96	18 41	35
—3 58	2 40	2 81	15 98	15 33	14 31	18 66	32
—3 86	—0 14	7 00	12.24	9 35	14 01	16 10	43
—14.26	—1 75	9 88	15 46	13 37	12 10	18.22	36
-8 11	—0 88	5 55	19 44	15 82	15 83	15 90	44
0 52	1 58	7 06	18 64	18 47	19 43	20 62	21
—1 05	—0 08	8 87	14 15	13 04	22 82	23 59	12

These rates have been worked out after taking into account the inter-district transfers of villages during 1961-71. The jurisdictional changes during 1961-71 are given in Appendix V.

The number of districts in the state is so large and there is such a wide variation in their physical features that no trend can be highlighted in the growth rate of their population.

The districts can be arranged according to the growth rate observed in different decades with a class interval of 2 50 points. Statement 26 presents the distribution of districts by different ranges of growth of population.

STATEMENT 26

Districts distributed by growth rate, 1901-11 to 1961-71

Growth rate	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
—5 01 and less	10	18	.	.	.		.
—2.51 — —5 00	9	13	.	.	.		
0 — —2.50	11	7	.		.		.
0 01 — 2 50	6	11	3	.	1	..	
2 51 — 5 00	6	2	14	2	5		..
5 01 — 7 50	2	3	18	2	8	..	.
7 51 — 10 00	3	.	10	12	11	1	..
10 01 — 12 50	4		5	6	7	6	1
12 51 — 15 00		..	4	11	12	12	6
15 01 — 17 50	3	.	..	9	5	10	8
17 51 — 20 00		.	.	7	2	15	12
20 01 — 22 50		..	..	3	1	4	13
22 51 — 25 00	.		.	1	1	4	8
25 01 — 27 50						1	3
27 51 +				1	1	1	3

During 1901-11, the population fell in 30 districts. Ten districts where the population fell by more than 5 per cent are scattered in the state One block is formed by Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, the second by Etawah, Kanpur and Unnao, and the third by Ballia and Ghazipur and fourth by Bara Banki and Faizabad One isolated pocket is Mathura Districts where the population fell by between 2.51 and 5 00 per cent were distributed in three blocks—one with Aligarh, Agra, Mainpuri and Farrukhabad, the second comprising Sitapur and Lucknow and the third by Sultanpur, Jaunpur and Azamgarh There were seven districts where a growth of more than 10 per cent was recorded and all of them were in the Himalayan region. These districts—Dehra Dun, Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Chamoli—form a solid block. Two out of three Gorakhpur and Deoria—which saw a growth between 7 51 and 10.00 per cent were contiguous but Jhansi was quite far off from them. One block is formed by districts having a growth rate of between 2 50 and 7.50 per cent These districts were Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Kheri and Hardoi. Banda with a growth rate of 4 20 per cent was, however, away from this block.

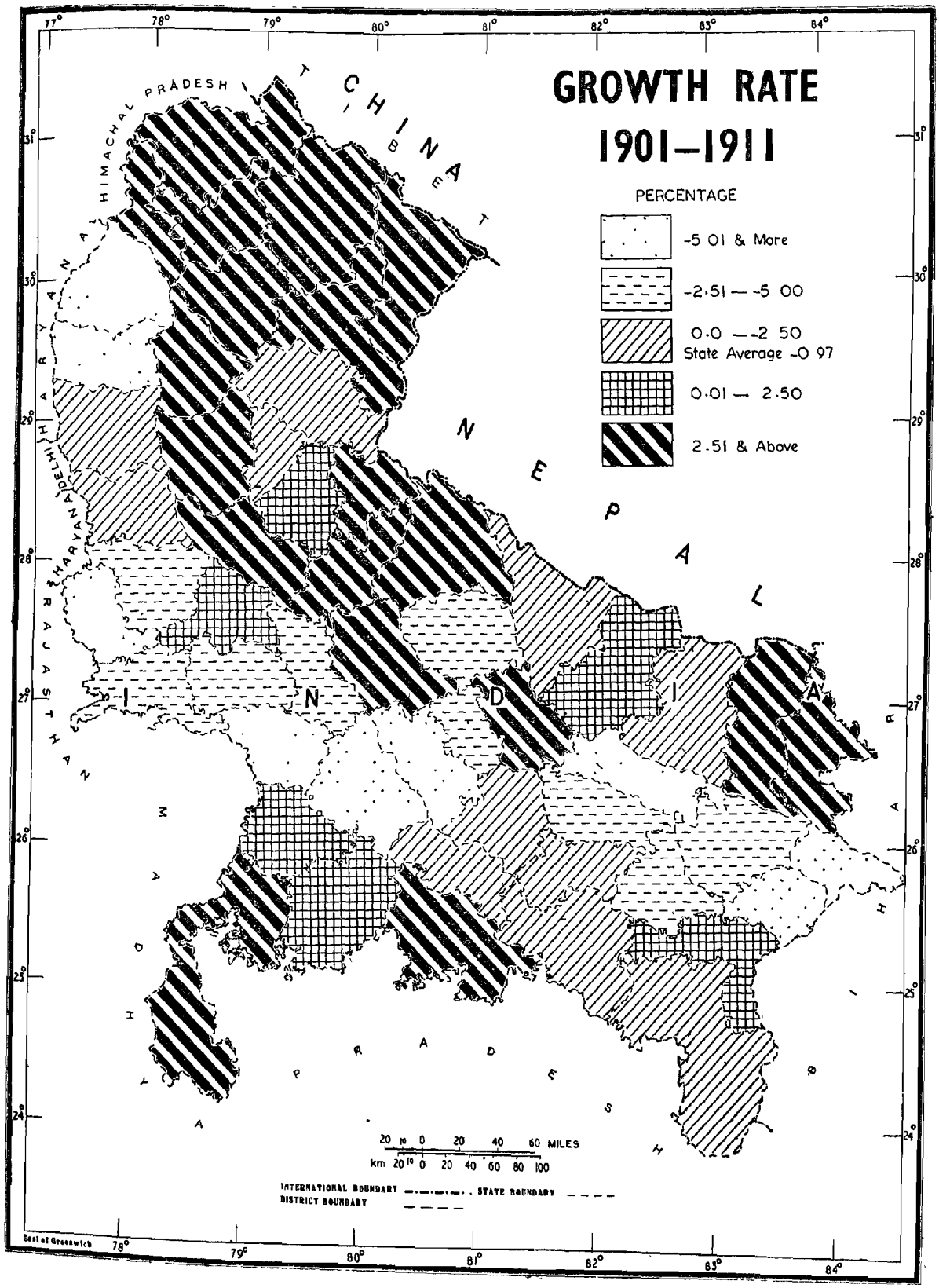
Statement 27 gives the distribution of districts by growth rate observed during 1901-11

STATEMENT 27

Districts distributed by growth rate, 1901-11

(State = —0.97)

Very low (—5 01 and less)		Moderately low (—2 51 to —5 00)		Average (—2 50 to —0 00)		Moderately high (0 01 to 2 50)		Very high (2 51 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Ballia	—14 26	Jaunpur	—3 86	Rae Bareli	—1 63	Bareilly	0 42	Shahjahanpur	2 53
Mathura	—13 97	Mainpuri	—3 83	Allahabad	—1 56	Varanasi	0 52	Hardoi	2 59
Kanpur	—9 26	Agra	—3 66	Partapgarh	—1 41	Gonda	0 64	Budaun	2 74
Ghazipur	—8 11	Lucknow	—3 64	Fatehpur	—1 38	Etah	0 87	Bijnor	3 33
Bara Banki	—8 09	Azamgarh	—3 58	Meerut	—1 35	Jalaun	1 68	Pilibhit	3 67
Muzaffarnagar	—7 82	Sultanpur	—3 27	Bulandshahr	—1 26	Hamirpur	2 00	Banda	4 20
Unnao	—6 73	Sitapur	—3 09	Mirzapur	—1 05			Moradabad	5 95
Faizabad	—5 81	Aligarh	—2 93	Basti	—0.85			Kheri	5.97
Etawah	—5 79	Farrukhabad	—2 77	Bahraich	—0 37			Deoria	8 90
Saharanpur	—5 62			Rampur	—0 27			Gorakhpur	8 97
				Naini Tal	—0 15			Jhansi	9 71
								Garhwal	11 69
								Chamoli	11 69
								Tehri-Garhwal	11 88
								Uttarkashi	11 88
								Dehra Dun	15 25
								Almora	15 88
								Pithoragarh	15 88


GROWTH RATE
1901—1911
PERCENTAGE
-5 01 & More
-2·51 — -5 00
0·0 — -2 50
State Average -0 97
0·01 — 2·50
2.51 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
DELHI
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
20 10 0 20 40 60 MILES
km 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°

The loss of population during 1911-21 was not evenly distributed among the districts. Out of 54 districts, 38 showed losses of varying degrees. The highest loss was suffered by Rampur (—14.44) closely followed by Naini Tal (—14 42). Eighteen districts in which the population fell by 5.00 per cent or more formed blocks. One block was formed by Bijnor (—8.15), Naini Tal (—14.22), Pilibhit (—11.49), Shahjahanpur (—11.16), Bareilly (—7.38), Rampur (—14.44), Moradabad (—5.11), Budaun (—7 46), Bulandshahr (—5.04), Aligarh (—8.92), Mathura (—5 70), Agra (—9.56) and Mainpuri (—6.22) The second small block comprises Lucknow (—5.24), Unnao (—10.08) and Rae Bareli (—7.89). Other districts which saw a fall of more than 5 00 per cent were Jhansi (—9.93) and Banda (—6 57). Thirteen districts saw a fall of between 2.51 and 5.00 per cent and six districts of 2.50 per cent or less. The rate of growth of Jalaun was negligible. On the other hand there were five districts which recorded a positive growth of 2.51 per cent and above. These are the contiguous Himalayan districts—Uttarkashi (5.85), Tehri-Garhwal (5 85) and Dehra Dun (3.59). Gonda and Basti had a growth rate of 4.31 and 5.18 per cent. Another eleven districts had a positive growth but the rate was always less than 2.50 per cent. Four of these eleven districts are in the Himalaya—Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Garhwal—and another four in eastern U.P.—Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh and Faizabad Kanpur, Bahraich and Varanasi are isolated pockets.

Statement 28 gives the distribution of districts by growth rate observed during 1911-21.

STATEMENT 28

Districts distributed by growth rate, 1911-21

(State = —3.08)

Very low (—10 01 and less)		Moderately low (—5 01 to 10 00)		Average (—5.00 to 0.00)		Moderately high (0.01—5 00)		Very high (5.01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Rampur	—14 44	Jhansi	—9 93	Pratapgarh	—4 97	Kanpur	0.56	Basti	5 18
Naini Tal	—14 42	Agra	—9 56	Bara Banki	—4 97	Almora	0 90	Tehri-Garhwal	5 85
Pilibhit	—11 49	Aligarh	—8.92	Saharanpur	—4 97	Pithoragarh	0.90	Uttarkashi	5 85
Shahjahanpur	—11 16	Bijnor	—8 15	Farrukhabad	—4.82	Garhwal	1 16		
Unnao	—10 08	Rae Bareli	—7 89	Etah	—4.78	Chamoli	1.16		
		Budaun	—7 46	Kheri	—4.77	Faizabad	1 55		
		Bareilly	—7 38	Sitapur	—4 32	Varanasi	1 58		
		Banda	—6 57	Allahabad	—4.27	Bahraich	1.67		
		Mainpuri	—6 22	Sultanpur	—4.21	Gorakhpur	2 02		
		Mathura	—5 70	Hamirpur	—4.21	Deoria	2.08		
		Lucknow	—5 24	Fatehpur	—3.63	Azamgarh	2.40		
		Moradabad	—5 11	Etawah	—3.50	Dehra Dun	3 59		
		Bulandshahr	—5.04	Hardoi	—3.29	Gonda	4.31		
				Ballia	—1 75				
				Muzaffarnagar	—1.64				
				Ghazipur	—0 88				
				Meerut	—0.31				
				Jaunpur	—0 14				
				Mirzapur	—0.08				
				Jalaun	Neg.				

Neg. stands for Negligible

Though the decade 1921-31 did not experience a fall, yet the growth rate was never higher than 10 per cent in 45 districts. Agra had the highest growth (13.44) during this decade. Of the nine districts having growth rates higher than 10 per cent five are contiguous—Chamoli (10.04), Garhwal (10.04), Bijnor (12.85), Muzaffarnagar (12.68) and Saharanpur (11.37). Aligarh (10.36) and Agra (13.44) are almost contiguous. Another two districts. Jhansi (13 21) and Gorakhpur (11.69), are quite far off from each other. The district with the lowest rate of growth was Naini Tal (0.15), preceded by Mainpuri. (0.21) and Etawah (1.70) Fourteen districts recorded growth between 2.51 and 5.00 per cent. Of these nine had growth rates between 2.51 and 4.00 per cent. Rampur (2.64), Budaun (3.56), Etah (3.71), Hardoi (3.97), Kheri (3.39) and Pilibhit (3.99) are contiguous. Another block was formed by Bara Banki (3.31), Faizabad (2.81) and Azamgarh (2.81). Four out of five districts, having growth rate between 4.01 and 5.00 per cent lie in a belt—Farrukhabad (4.50), Unnao (4.46), Rae Bareli (4.04) and Sultanpur (4.74). Jalaun, with a growth rate of 4.85 was an isolated pocket.

Statement 29 gives distribution of districts by growth rate observed during 1921-31.

STATEMENT 29

Districts distributed by growth rate, 1921—31

(State=6 66)

Very low (upto 2 50)		Moderately low (2 51 to 5 00)		Average (5.01 to 7 50)		Moderately high (7 51 to 10.00)		Very high (10 01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Naini Tal	0 15	Rampur	2 64	Kanpur	5 54	Mathura	7 86	Chamoli	10.04
Mainpuri	0 21	Faizabad	2 81	Ghazipur	5.55	Basti	7 94	Garhwal	10 04
Etawah	1 70	Azamgarh	2 81	Fatehpur	5 58	Dehra Dun	8 48	Aligarh	10 36
		Bara Banki	3 31	Shahjahanpur	5 75	Lucknow	8.72	Saharanpur	11 37
		Kheri	3 39	Bareilly	5.77	Mirzapur	8.87	Gorakhpur	11 69
		Budaun	3 56	Pratapgarh	5 98	Tehri-Garhwal	9 78	Muzaffarnagar	12 68
		Etah	3.71	Allahabad	6.20	Uttarkashi	9 79	Bijnor	12 85
		Hardoi	3 97	Banda	6 31	Ballia	9.88	Jhansi	13.21
		Pilibhit	3 99	Bulandshahr	6.63	Pithoragarh	9 99	Agra	13 44
		Rae Bareli	4 04	Bahraich	6.66	Almora	9 99		
		Unnao	4 46	Deoria	6 78				
		Farrukhabad	4.50	Hamirpur	6.79				
		Sultanpur	4.74	Meerut	6.89				
		Jalaun	4 85	Gonda	6.96				
				Jaunpur	7 00				
				Varanasi	7.06				
				Moradabad	7 12				
				Sitapur	7.13				

The next decade, 1931-41, had at least some pattern in population growth. The growth rate varied between 28.38 and 2.81 per cent. The district which experienced maximum growth was Kanpur. Of the 21 districts which recorded a growth rate of 15.00 per cent and above, three were in the Himalaya—Pithoragarh (17.83), Almora (17.83) and Dehra Dun (15.63) Of the remaining districts, except Lucknow (20.60) in the Oudh, all stretch throughout the state from west to east—Muzaffarnagar (18.12), Meerut (18 39), Bulandshahr (15.86) in the upper doab; Budaun in Rohilkhand (15.03); Aligarh (17.15), Mathura (20.80), Agra (23.02), Mainpuri (16.40), Etawah (18 40), Kanpur (28.38), Fatehpur (17.15), Allahabad (21.46) in the upper lower doab; Banda (15.51) in the Bundelkhand; Varanasi (18.64), Ghazipur (19.44), Ballia (15.46) and Azamgarh (15.98) in eastern Uttar Pradesh. The district which experienced the lowest growth was Rampur (2.81) preceded by Sultanpur (4.75), Basti (5.18) and Naini Tal (5.26). The districts which recorded a growth rate between 7.51 and 10.00 per cent form a block and four were in the tarai belt—Gonda (9.11), Bahraich (9.17), Kheri (8.42), Pilibhit (9.33); Bareilly (9.68), Shahjahanpur (8.68). Hardoi (9.97), Farrukhabad (8.80) in the south of the tarai; and three in the east end—Faizabad (9.51), Bara Banki (9.28) and Rae Bareli (9 35). Bijnor with a growth rate of 8.95 per cent also fell in this range.

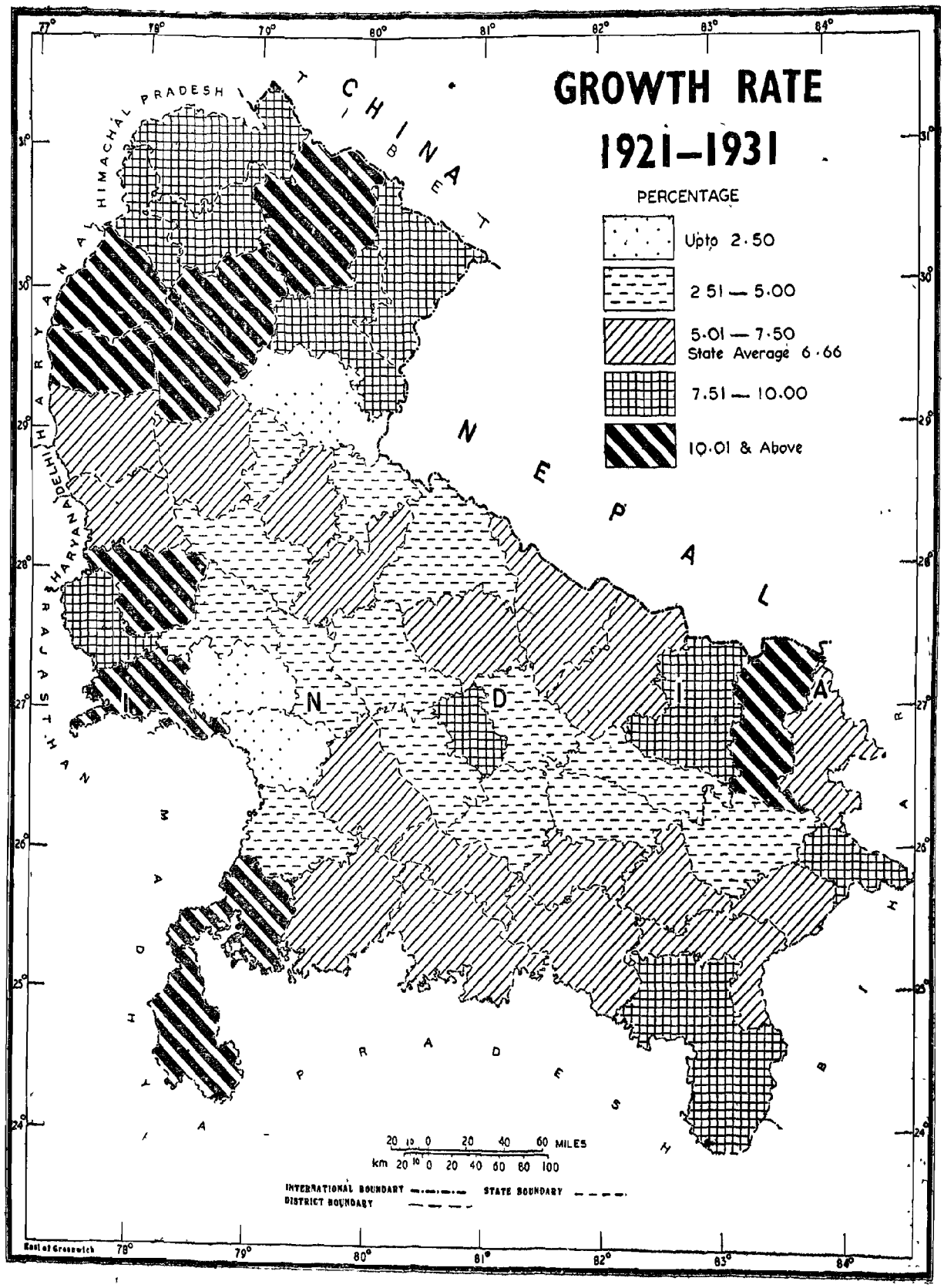
Statement 30 gives the distribution of districts by growth rate observed during 1931-41.

STATEMENT 30

Districts distributed by growth rate, 1931—41

(State=13 57)

Very low (upto 10.00)		Moderately low (10.01 to 12 50)		Average (12 51 to 15 00)		Moderately high (15.01 to 17.50)		Very high (17.51 & above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Rampur	2.81	Gorakhpur	10 67	Chamoli	12.78	Budaun	15.03	Pithoragarh	17.83
Sultanpur	4.75	Sitapur	10 82	Garhwal	12 78	Ballia	15.46	Almora	17 83
Basti	5.18	Deoria	11 53	Saharanpur	12 99	Banda	15.51	Muzaffarnagar	18.12
Naini Tal	5.26	Unnao	12 14	Uttarkashi	13 67	Dehra Dun	15.63	Meerut	18.39
Kheri	8.42	Jhansi	12 22	Tehri-Garhwal	13 67	Bulandshahr	15 86	Etawah	18 40
Shahjahanpur	8 68	Jaunpur	12 24	Hamirpur	13 79	Azamgarh	15.98	Varanasi	18.64
Farrukhabad	8 80			Jalaun	14 02	Mainpuri	16 40	Ghazipur	19.44
Bijnor	8.95			Mirzapur	14.15	Aligarh	17 15	Lucknow	20.60
Gonda	9 11			Etah	14 44	Fatehpur	17 15	Mathura	20 80
Bahraich	9.17			Moradabad	14.72			Allahabad	21 46
Bara Banki	9.28			Pratapgarh	14.96			Agra	23.02
Pilibhit	9.33							Kanpur	28.38
Rae Bareli	9.35								
Faizabad	9 51								
Bareilly	9.68								
Hardoi	9.97								


GROWTH RATE
1921–1931
PERCENTAGE
Upto 2·50
2·51 — 5·00
5·01 — 7·50
State Average 6·66
7·51 — 10·00
10·01 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
DELHI HARYANA RAJASTHAN
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
20 10 0 20 40 60 MILES
km 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich

The population continued to grow at a faster rate during 1941-51. The growth varied between 36 08 and 2.14 per cent. The district which experienced the highest rate was Dehra Dun. Four of the districts which had a growth rate of 15.00 per cent or above were in the eastern wing—Sultanpur (16.44), Azamgarh (15.33), Ghazipur (15 82) and Varanasi (18.47); two in the west—Muzaffarnagar (15.61) and Meerut (20 28). The other three districts formed isolated pockets—Agra (16.52), Kanpur (24.65) and Lucknow (18.78). The districts which had a growth between 15.00 and 12.51 were distributed in three blocks and two isolated pockets The blocks were—Naini Tal (14.92), Rampur (13.87), Moradabad (12 75), Bulandshahr (13.87); Etah (14.18), Mainpuri (13.90), Farrukhabad (14.34); Fatehpur (12.65), Allahabad (13 01), Mirzapur (13 04), Ballia (13.37) and Saharanpur (14.67), formed isolated pockets. The districts which saw a low rate of population growth upto 7.50 per cent also formed three solid blocks. One block was formed by Uttarkashi (3 69), Chamoli (6 23), Tehri-Garhwal (3.72), Garhwal (6 23), the second by Pilibhit (2.79), Shahjahanpur (2.14), Kheri (3.35) and Sitapur (6 73), and the third by Jhansi (5.61), Jalaun (7.39), Hamirpur (2.67) and Banda (6.76). There were two isolated pockets also—Pratapgarh (6.78) and Deoria (6.74).

Statement 31 gives the distribution of districts by growth rate observed during 1941-51.

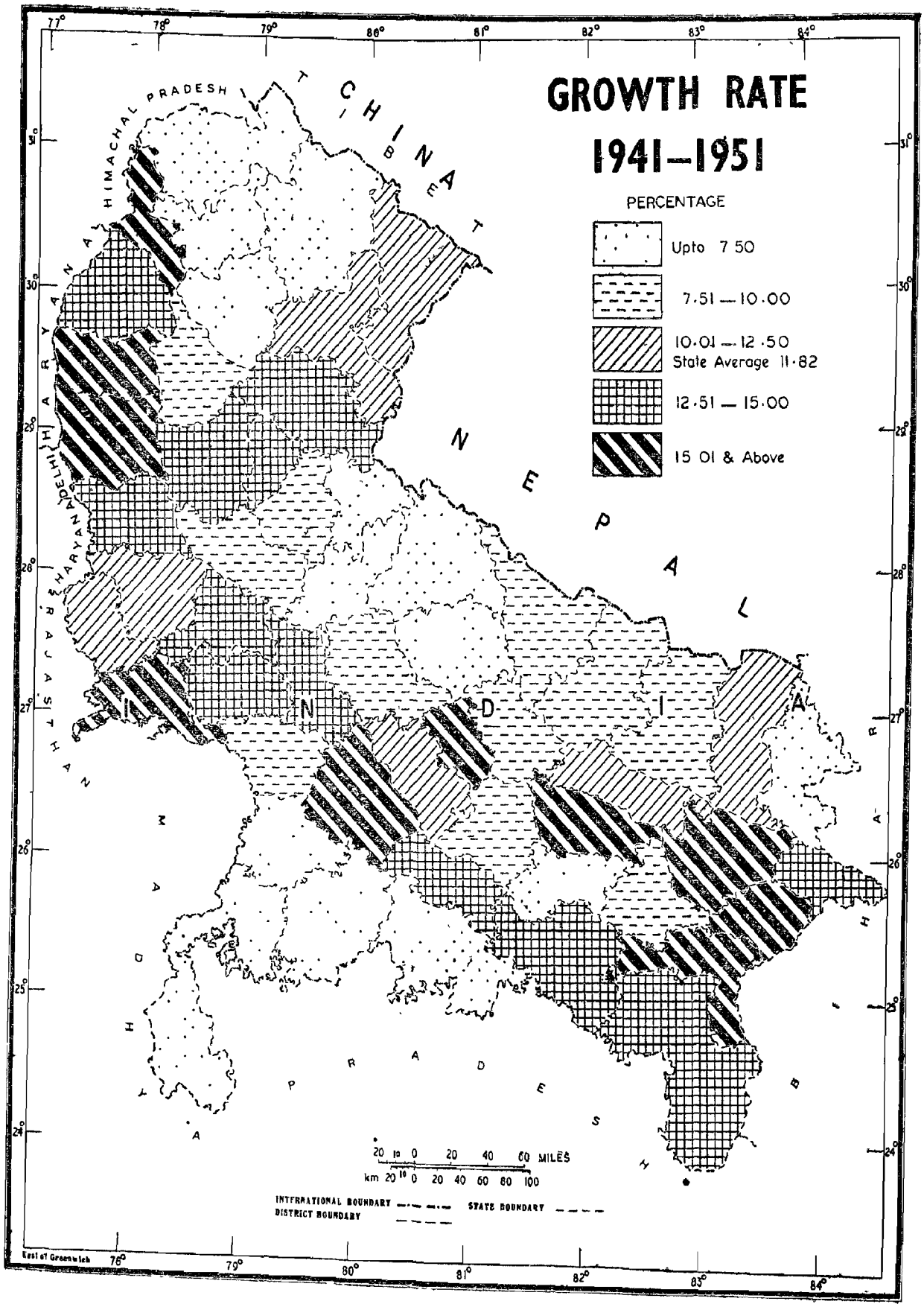
STATEMENT 31

Districts distributed by growth rate, 1941-51

(State=11 82)

Very low (Upto 7.50)		Moderately low (7.51—10.00)		Average (10 01—12 50)		Moderately high (12.51—15 00)		Very high (15.01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Shahjahanpur	2 14	Budaun	7 64	Unnao	11 20	Fatehpur	12 65	Azamgarh	15.33
Hamirpur	2.67	Bareilly	7 91	Gorakhpur	12 29	Moradabad	12 75	Muzaffarnagar	15 61
Pilibhit	2 79	Bijnor	8 13	Faizabad	12 30	Allahabad	13 01	Ghazipur	15.82
Kheri	3 35	Bahraich	8 53	Mathura	12 45	Mirzapur	13 04	Sultanpur	16.44
Uttarkashi	3 69	Rae Bareli	8 65	Aligarh	12 45	Ballia	13 37	Agra	16.52
Tehri-Garhwal	3 72	Bara Banki	8 75	Pithoragarh	12 46	Rampur	13.87	Varanasi	18.47
Jhansi	5 61	Gonda	9 18	Almora	12.46	Bulandshahr	13 87	Lucknow	18 78
Garhwal	6 23	Basti	9 24			Mainpuri	13.90	Meerut	20.28
Chamoli	6 23	Jaunpur	9 35			Etah	14 18	Kanpur	24.65
Sitapur	6 73	Hardoi	9 88			Farrukhabad	14.34	Dehra Dun	36 08
Deoria	6 74	Etawah	9 90			Saharanpur	14 67		
Banda	6.76					Naini Tal	14 92		
Pratapgarh	6 78								
Jalaun	7 39								

During 1951-61 the growth rate showed a remarkable improvement It varied between 73 10 and 9.28 per cent. The highest rate was recorded by Naini Tal and the lowest by Sultanpur. The districts having a growth rate of 20.00 per cent and above formed two blocks. One comprised Bijnor (21 01), Naini Tal (73.10), Rampur (25.27) and Pilibhit (22.18). The second was formed by three lower doab districts—Agra (24 03), Etawah (21 79) and Kanpur (22.76) The isolated pockets were Jhansi (23 54), Banda (20.69) and Mirzapur (22.82). Six out of the seven districts which recorded a very low growth (upto 12 50 per cent) formed a block—Bahraich (11.63), Gonda (10.43), Basti (10 04), Faizabad (10.52), Sultanpur (9.28) and Bara Banki (12.23) The seventh district is Ballia (12 10 per cent). Twelve districts which recorded a slightly higher growth rate were distributed in three blocks. One block was formed by Tehri-Garhwal (13.53) and Garhwal (14 12), another by Aligarh (14.37), Budaun (12.83) and Shahjahanpur (12.53). The remaining seven districts—Unnao (14.97) Rae Bareli (13.68), Pratapgarh (13.14), Jaunpur (14.01), Azamgarh (14.31) Gorakhpur (14.59) and Deoria (12.96) form a U-shaped belt.


GROWTH RATE
1941–1951
PERCENTAGE
Upto 7 50
7·51 — 10·00
10·01 — 12·50
State Average 11·82
12·51 — 15·00
15 01 & Above
TIBET
NEPAL
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
BIHAR
MADHYA PRADESH
20 10 0 20 40 60 MILES
km 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
77° 78° 79° 80° 81° 82° 83° 84°
31° 30° 29° 28° 27° 26° 25° 24°

Statement 32 gives the distribution of districts by growth rate observed during 1951-61.

STATEMENT 32

Districts distributed by growth rate, 1951-61

(State=16 66)

Very low (upto 12·50)		Moderately low (12 51 to 15 00)		Average (15 01 to 17 50)		Moderately high (17 51 to 20 00)		Very high (20 01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Sultanpur	9 28	Shahjahanpur	12 53	Almora	15 05	Fatehpur	18 06	Banda	20 69
Basti	10 04	Budaun	12 83	Hardoi	15.54	Muzaffarnagar	18 26	Bijnor	21 01
Gonda	10 43	Deoria	12 96	Etah	15.59	Pithoragarh	18 54	Etawah	21.79
Faizabad	10 52	Pratapgarh	13 14	Uttarkashi	15.82	Farrukhabad	18 54	Pilibhit	22.18
Bahraich	11 63	Tehri-Garhwal	13 53	Ghazipur	15.83	Dehra Dun	18.61	Kanpur	22.76
Ballia	12 10	Rae Bareli	13 68	Bulandshahr	15 84	Lucknow	18.68	Mirzapur	22 82
Bara Banki	12.23	Jaunpur	14 01	Sitapur	15 94	Mainpuri	18 82	Jhansi	23.54
		Garhwal	14 12	Bareilly	16 51	Kheri	18 90	Agra	24.03
		Azamgarh	14 31	Chamoli	16.67	Meerut	18 92	Rampur	25.27
		Aligarh	14 37	Mathura	17.43	Allahabad	19 29	Naini Tal	73.10
		Gorakhpur	14 59			Saharanpur	19 34		
		Unnao	14 97			Varanasi	19.43		
						Hamirpur	19 57		
						Moradabad	19 74		
						Jalaun	19 80		

The 1971 census revealed that the population in the districts of U.P. has generally grown at a faster rate during 1961-71 The rate varied between 37.57 and 11.04 As in 1951-61, the highest rate was observed in Naini Tal. There were six districts in the state whose population had increased by more than 25 00 per cent. Five out of them—Dehra Dun (34.57), Saharanpur (27.20), Bijnor (25 12), Naini Tal (37 57) and Rampur (28.46) were contiguous. The sixth was Kanpur (25.81) There were eight more districts whose population grew between 22.50 and 25.00 per cent. Two blocks were formed by seven districts One comprised Muzaffarnagar (24 73), Meerut (24 11) and Moradabad (23.07). The second comprised Jalaun (22 67), Hamirpur (24.39) and Banda (23.96). Agra (23.98) and Mirzapur (23.59) were two isolated pockets.

During this decade none of the districts had a growth rate of less than 10 per cent. The 15 districts which recorded a growth rate of less than 17.50 per cent were distributed in three blocks. The largest block was formed by Basti (13 65), Gonda (11 04), Bahraich (15.14), Sitapur (17.18), Bara Banki (15.63), Rae Bareli (14.27), Sultanpur (16,27), Pratapgarh (13.62), Jaunpur (16.10) and Ghazipur (15.90). Three districts were in the Himalayan region —Tehri-Garhwal (14.28), Garhwal (14.66) and Chamoli (15 58)—and two in the Rohilkhand—Budaun (16 60) and Shahjahanpur (13.79). Twelve districts had a growth rate between 17.51-20.00 and thirteen between 20.01 and 22.50 per cent.

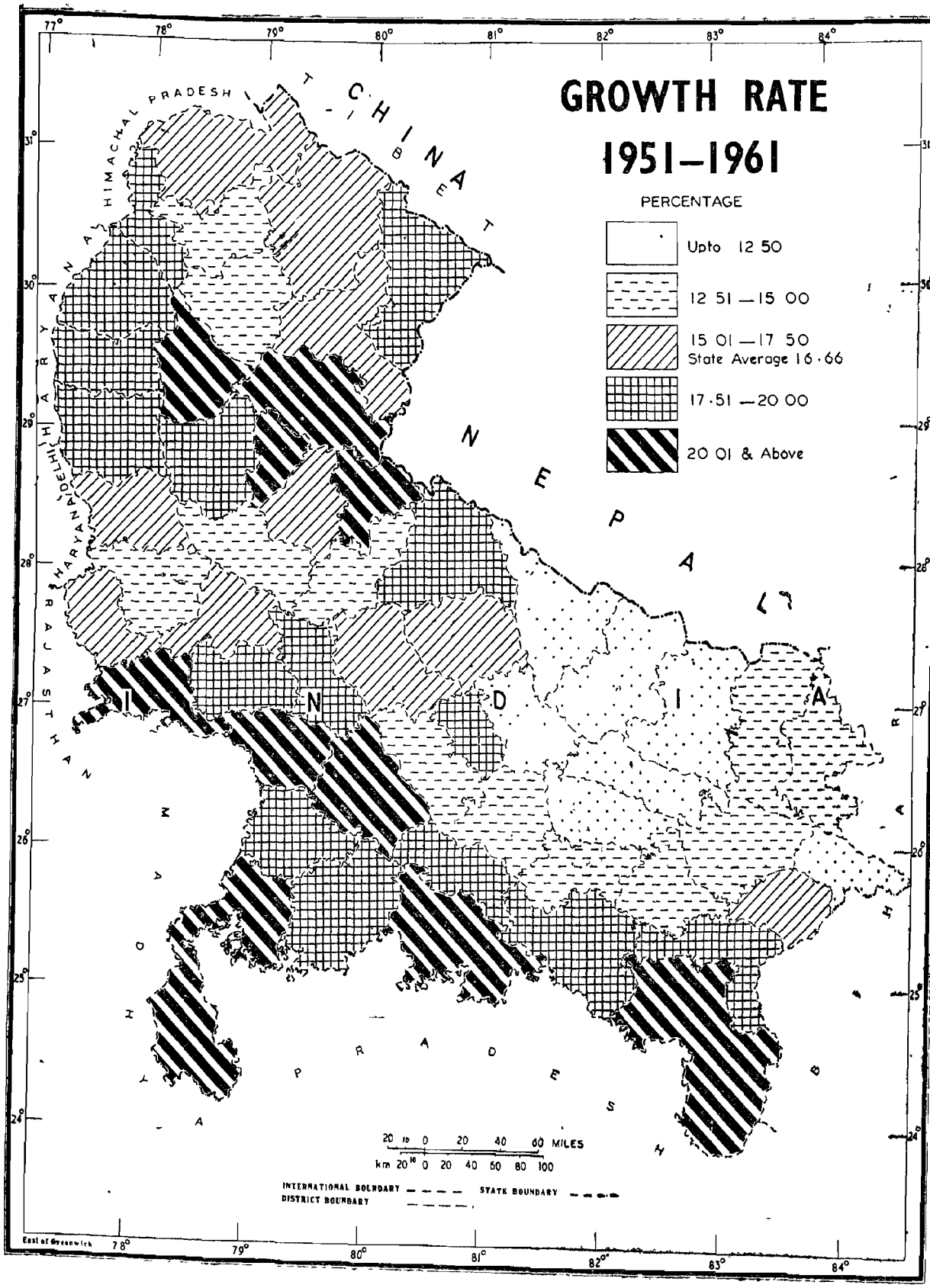
Statement 33 gives the distribution of districts by growth rate observed during 1961-71.

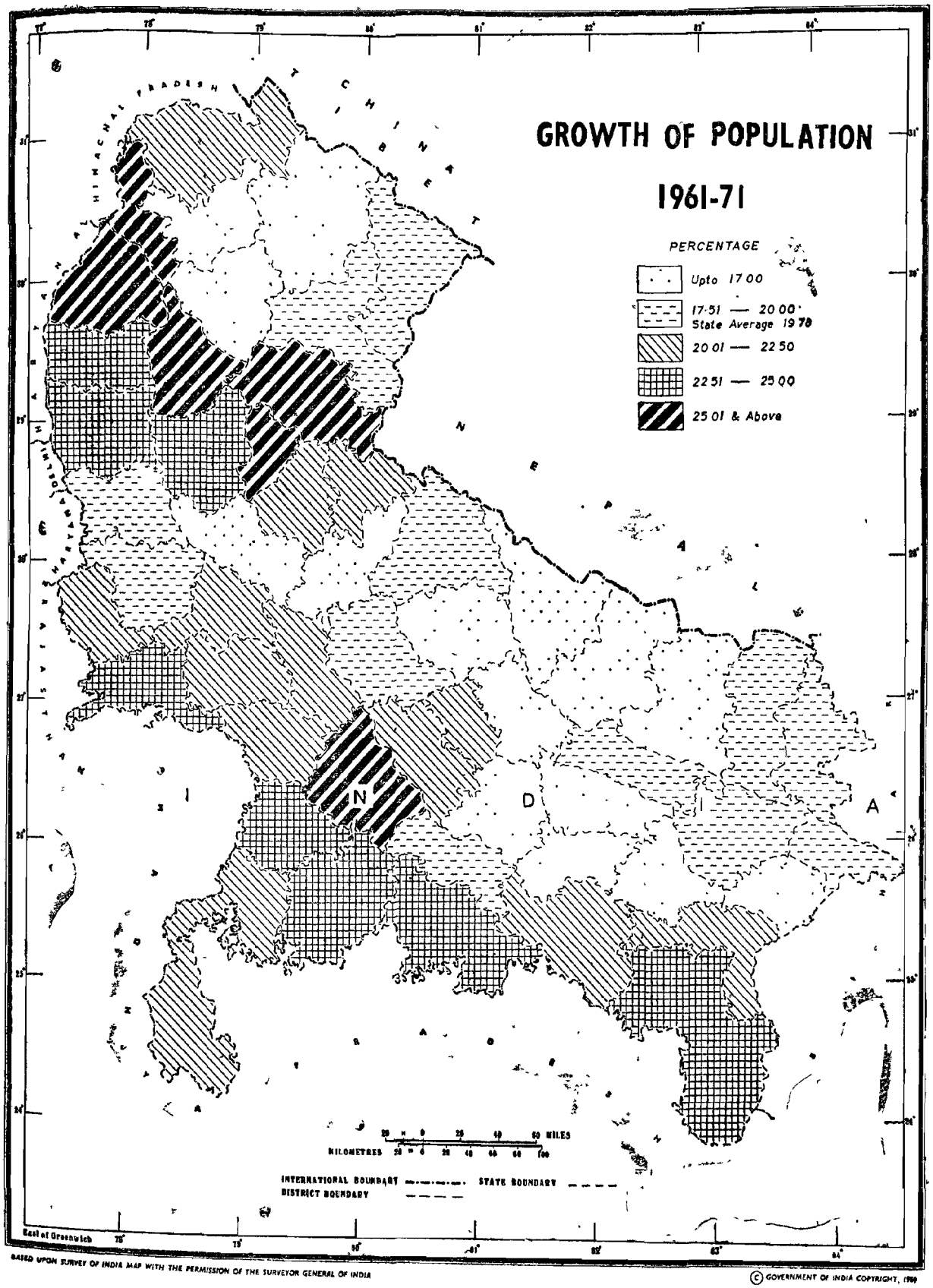
STATEMENT 33

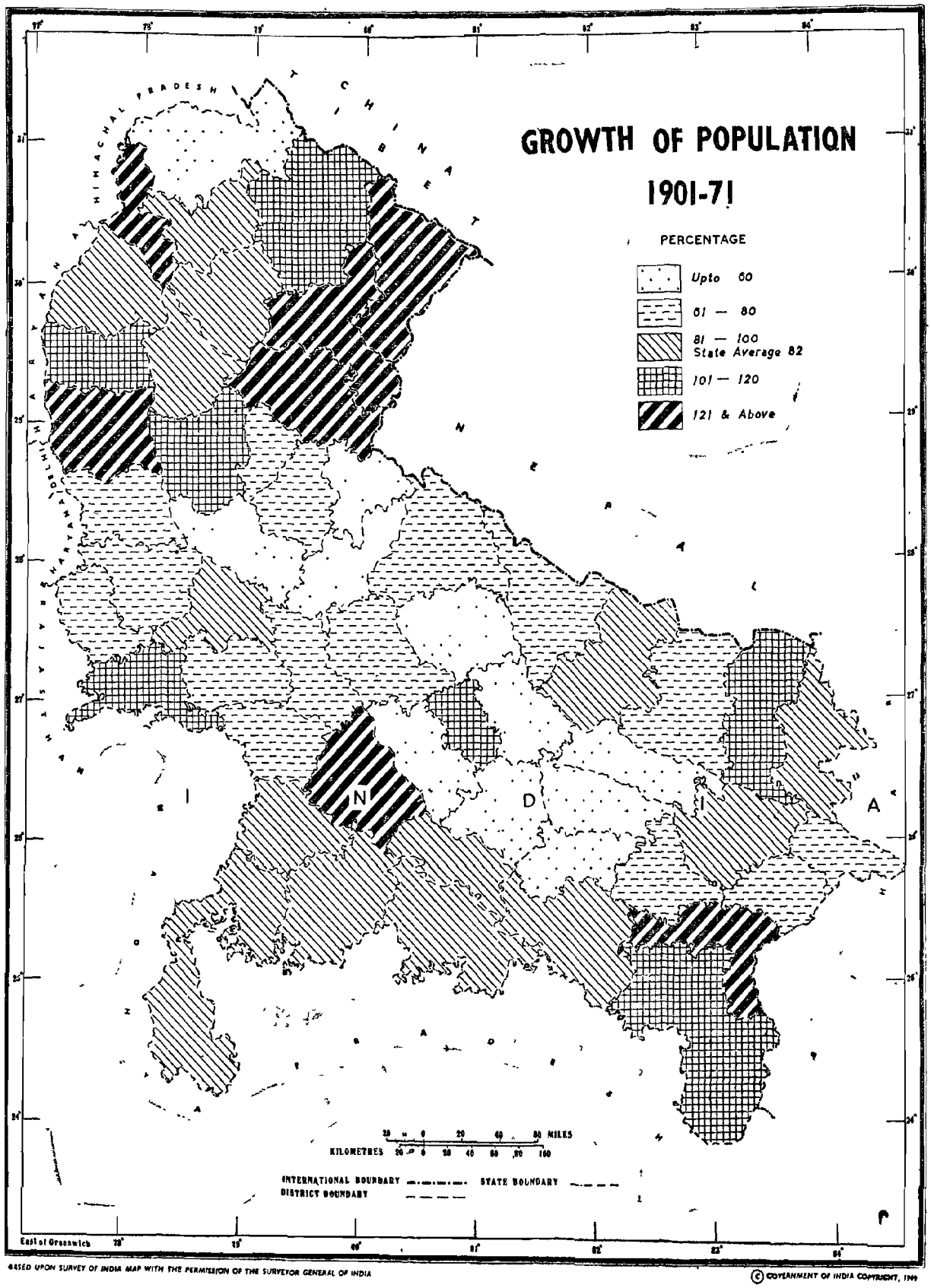
Districts distributed by growth rate, 1961—71

(State=19 78)

Very low (upto 15.00)		Moderately low (15 01—18 00)		Average (18 01—21 00)		Moderately high (21 01—24 00)		Very high (24 01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Gonda	11.04	Bahraich	15 14	Kheri	18 13	Pilibhit	22 05	Meerut	24.11
Pratapgarh	13.62	Chamoli	15 58	Ballia	18 22	Mainpuri	22 41	Hamirpur	24 39
Basti	13 65	Bara Banki	15.63	Almora	18 41	Etawah	22 46	Muzaffarnagar	24 73
Shahjahanpur	13.79	Ghazipur	15 90	Deoria	18 41	Jalaun	22 67	Bijnor	25 12
Rae Bareli	14 27	Jaunpur	16 10	Gorakhpur	18 44	Moradabad	23 07	Kanpur	25 81
Tehri-Garhwal	14 28	Sultanpur	16 27	Azamgarh	18 66	Mirzapur	23 59	Saharanpur	27.20
Garhwal	14 66	Budaun	16 60	Pithoragarh	19 03	Banda	23 96	Rampur	28 46
		Sitapur	17.18	Bulandshahr	19 34	Agra	23 98	Dehra Dun	34 57
		Hardoi	17 57	Aligarh	19 63			Naini Tal	37 57
		Faizabad	17 90	Fatehpur	19 94				
				Jhansi	20 19				
				Farrukhabad	20 22				
				Uttarkashi	20 33				
				Bareilly	20.38				
				Mathura	20 45				
				Allahabad	20 46				
				Varanasi	20.62				
				Lucknow	20 84				
				Etah	20 87				
				Unnao	21 00				


GROWTH RATE
1951–1961
PERCENTAGE
Upto 12 50
12 51 — 15 00
15 01 — 17 50
State Average 16·66
17·51 — 20 00
20 01 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
RAJASTHAN
HARYANA
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
20 10 0 20 40 60 MILES
km 20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
77°
78°
79°
80°
81°
82°
83°
84°
31°
30°
29°
28°
27°
26°
25°
24°


GROWTH OF POPULATION
1961-71
PERCENTAGE
Upto 17.00
17.51 — 20.00
State Average 19.78
20.01 — 22.50
22.51 — 25.00
25.01 & Above
INDIA
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
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During the last 70 years, the population of the state increased by a little less than 82 per cent. The population of Dehra Dun increased by 225 per cent but that of Bara Banki by 39 per cent.

The population indices given in statement 34 show that 14 out of 54 districts doubled their population during the last 70 years. Dehra Dun was at the top as its population doubled, first of all, in 1951. Pithoragarh crossed this mark in 1961 and the remaining 12 districts in 1971.

STATEMENT 34

Population indices (1901=100)

State/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH	100	99	96	102	116	130	152	182
1 Uttarkashi	100	112	118	130	148	153	177	214
2. Chamoli	100	112	113	124	140	149	174	201
3. Tehri-Garhwal	100	112	118	130	148	153	174	199
4. Garhwal	100	112	113	124	140	149	170	195
5. Pithoragarh	100	116	117	129	152	170	202	240
6. Almora	100	116	117	129	152	170	196	232
7 Naini Tal	100	100	85	86	90	104	179	247
8 Bijnor	100	103	95	107	117	126	153	191
9. Moradabad	100	106	101	108	124	139	167	205
10. Budaun	100	103	95	98	113	122	138	160
11. Rampur	100	100	85	88	90	103	128	165
12. Bareilly	100	100	93	98	108	116	136	163
13. Pilibhit	100	104	92	95	104	107	131	160
14. Shahjahanpur	100	103	91	96	105	107	120	137
15. Dehra Dun	100	115	119	130	150	204	242	325
16. Saharanpur	100	94	90	100	113	129	154	196
17. Muzaffarnagar	100	92	91	102	121	140	165	206
18 Meerut	100	99	98	105	124	150	178	221
19 Bulandshahr	100	99	94	100	116	132	153	182
20. Aligarh	100	97	88	98	114	129	147	176
21. Mathura	100	86	81	88	106	119	140	168
22. Agra	100	96	87	99	122	142	176	218
23. Etah	100	101	96	100	114	130	150	182
24. Mainpuri	100	96	90	90	105	120	142	174
25. Farrukhabad	100	97	93	97	105	120	143	171
26. Etawah	100	94	91	92	109	120	147	179
27. Kanpur	100	91	91	96	124	154	189	238
28. Fatehpur	100	99	95	100	118	132	156	188
29. Allahabad	100	98	94	100	122	137	164	197
30. Jhansi	100	110	99	112	126	133	164	197
31. Jalaun	100	102	102	107	122	131	156	192
32. Hamirpur	100	102	98	104	119	122	146	181
33. Banda	100	104	97	103	120	128	154	191
34. Kheri	100	106	101	104	113	117	139	164
35. Sitapur	100	97	93	99	110	117	136	160
36. Hardoi	100	103	99	103	113	125	144	169
37. Unnao	100	93	84	88	98	109	126	152
38 Lucknow	100	96	91	99	120	142	269	204
39. Rae Bareli	100	98	91	94	103	112	127	145
40. Bahraich	100	100	101	108	118	128	143	165
41. Gonda	100	101	105	112	123	134	148	164
42. Bara Banki	100	92	87	90	99	107	120	139
43. Faizabad	100	94	96	98	108	121	134	158
44. Sultanpur	100	97	93	97	102	118	129	150
45. Pratapgarh	100	99	94	99	114	122	138	157
46. Basti	100	99	104	113	118	129	142	162
47. Gorakhpur	100	109	111	124	137	154	177	209
48. Deoria	100	109	111	119	132	141	160	189
49. Azamgarh	100	96	99	101	118	136	155	184
50. Jaunpur	100	96	96	103	115	126	144	167
51. Ballia	100	86	84	93	107	121	136	161
52. Ghazipur	100	92	91	96	115	133	154	179
53. Varanasi	100	101	102	109	130	154	183	221
54. Mirzapur	100	99	99	108	123	139	171	211

Statement 35 gives the density of population for total, rural and urban areas of the state and each district. It also gives the rank in density of each district.

STATEMENT 35

Population per km² in total, rural and urban areas, 1971 and their rank

State/District	Density			Rank		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTAR PRADESH	300	260	4,356			
1. Uttarkashi	18	18	501	54	54	52
2. Chamoli	32	31	406	53	53	53
3. Tehri-Garhwal	90	88	222	51	51	54
4. Garhwal	102	96	564	50	49	51
5. Pithoragarh	43	42	1,846	52	52	47
6. Almora	107	102	1,476	49	47	49
7. Naini Tal	116	91	3,839	48	50	33
8. Bijnor	307	255	4,144	36	37	31
9. Moradabad	409	316	6,051	17	23	16
10. Budaun	319	290	7,255	33	34	6
11. Rampur	380	310	6,015	21	27	17
12 Bareilly	431	341	6,290	13	17	14
13. Pilibhit	215	186	10,937	40	40	1
14 Shahjahanpur	281	240	6,410	38	38	12
15. Dehra-Dun	187	105	1,648	42	46	48
16 Saharanpur	372	290	4,717	22	33	23
17. Muzaffarnagar	425	368	8,483	14	13	2
18 Meerut	566	442	4,820	2	6	22
19 Bulandshahr	424	370	6,768	15	12	9
20 Aligarh	420	349	8,154	16	16	3
21 Mathura	340	286	6,423	28	35	11
22 Agra	479	311	7,587	10	26	4
23 Etah	353	320	7,113	26	21	7
24. Mainpuri	340	313	5,967	27	25	18
25. Farrukhabad	358	322	4,509	25	20	28
26 Etawah	335	303	7,545	29	29	5
27 Kanpur	490	294	4,261	8	32	30
28 Fatehpur	307	294	1,068	37	31	50
29. Allahabad	405	334	5,771	19	18	19
30. Jhansi	130	99	3,033	47	48	39
31. Jalaun	179	155	4,638	43	42	25
32 Hamirpur	137	124	4,311	45	44	29
33. Banda	155	142	4,071	44	43	32
34 Kheri	193	182	2,760	41	41	41
35. Sitapur	328	307	2,605	31	28	44
36. Hardoi	308	285	3,809	35	36	34
37. Unnao	324	316	6,760	32	24	10
38 Lucknow	640	332	6,150	1	19	15
39. Rae Bareli	328	318	4,673	30	22	24
40. Bahraich	251	237	6,405	39	39	13
41. Gonda	314	297	4,542	34	30	27
42. Bara Banki	370	351	3,751	24	15	35
43 Faizabad	435	400	2,758	12	10	42
44. Sultanpur	371	365	4,625	23	14	26
45 Pratapgarh	381	375	3,367	20	11	37
46. Basti	408	400	2,269	18	9	45
47. Gorakhpur	484	446	5,653	9	5	20
48. Deoria	521	508	2,875	4	1	40
49. Azamgarh	497	473	6,810	6	3	8
50. Jaunpur	496	470	3,431	7	4	36
51. Ballia	499	480	3,188	5	2	38
52. Ghazipur	453	436	2,693	11	7	43
53. Varanasi	560	480	5,552	3	8	21
54. Mirzapur	136	121	1,931	46	45	46

All the districts when arranged according to density show that 8.01 per cent of the state's population lived in ten districts occupying 26.02 per cent of the state's area. On the other hand 30.54 per cent of the state's population lived in 15 districts having only 17.85 per cent of the state's area. Statement 36 gives the distribution of area and population of districts by different degrees of density.

STATEMENT 36

Districts distributed by degrees of density, 1971

Density	Number of districts	Area km²	Population	Percentage distribution of	
				area	pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Upto 150	10	76,596	7,081,015	26 02	8 01
151—250	5	26,477	4,811,715	8 99	5.45
251—350	13	66,278	20,642,178	22 51	23.37
351—450	15	72,498	28,830,074	24 63	32 63
451 and above	11	52,564	26,976,162	17 85	30.54
Total	**54**	**294,413**	**88,341,144**	**100 00**	**100 00**

The density of population per km² when plotted on a map shows a distinct pattern. The districts in the Himalaya and the southern uplands (Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda and Mirzapur) had very low density. The districts in the upper doab generally had moderately high density and the districts in the eastern wing had very high density.

Statement 37 gives the growth rate experienced by the state and each district during 1961-71 and their rank in total, rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT 37

Population growth for state and districts, 1961-71 and their rank

State/District	Growth rate (1961-71)			Rank		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTAR PRADESH	19.79	18.18	30.68			
1. Uttarkashi	20.33	18.00	124.88	25	28	1
2. Chamoli	15.58	10.76	*	46	53	53
3. Tehri-Garhwal	14.28	13.74	38 53	49	49	13
4. Garhwal	14 66	13.93	26.76	48	48	38
5. Pithoragarh	19 03	14.50	*	31	45	54
6. Almora	18 41	17.28	43 56	34	35	11
7. Naini Tal	37.57	33 12	55.89	1	1	4
8. Bijnor	25.12	22.65	37.67	6	6	14
9. Moradabad	23 07	20 57	31 88	13	19	21
10. Budaun	16 60	15.44	29 13	41	41	30
11. Rampur	28 46	30.53	20.59	3	3	49
12. Bareilly	20 38	20.07	21.50	24	22	48
13. Pilibhit	22.05	22.07	21.90	17	10	47
14. Shahjahanpur	13 79	12.07	24 38	51	52	41
15. Dehra Dun	34 57	32.16	37 38	2	2	15
16. Saharanpur	27 20	26.43	29 75	4	4	27
17. Muzaffarnagar	24 73	23 82	30.70	7	5	24
18. Meerut	24 11	18.37	46 20	9	25	8
19. Bulandshahr	19 34	18.41	25 71	30	24	40
20. Aligarh	19 63	17.33	31.31	29	33	22

*Entirely rural in 1961.

STATEMENT 37—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21. Mathura	20.45	20.84	18.46	23	16	51
22. Agra	23.98	22.55	26.53	10	8	39
23. Etah	20.87	20.62	23.26	19	18	45
24. Mainpuri	22.41	21.01	40.00	16	15	12
25. Farrukhabad	20.22	20 40	18.75	26	20	50
26. Etawah	22.46	21 50	32.09	15	13	19
27. Kanpur	25.81	21.98	31.35	5	11	23
28. Fatehpur	19.94	17.10	68.18	28	37	3
29. Allahabad	20 46	20.09	22.10	22	21	46
30. Jhansi	20.19	19.01	23.97	27	23	43
31. Jalaun	22.67	21.29	32.06	14	14	20
32. Hamirpur	24.39	22.31	47 18	8	9	7
33. Banda	23.96	21.79	54.35	11	12	5
34. Kheri	18.13	17.28	32.68	37	36	18
35 Sitapur	17.18	17.30	15.74	40	34	52
36 Hardoi	17.57	16.76	27.90	39	39	37
37 Unnao	21.00	20.80	28 26	18	17	35
38 Lucknow	20.84	17 59	24 14	20	32	42
39 Rae Bareli	14 27	14.45	29.00	50	46	31
40 Bahraich	15.14	14.37	28.77	47	47	33
41 Gonda	11.04	10.14	28.50	54	54	34
42. Bara Banki	15.63	14.66	34.11	45	43	17
43. Faizabad	17.90	16.86	29.90	38	38	26
44. Sultanpur	16.27	16.13	23 96	42	40	44
45. Pratapgarh	13.62	13,32	30.43	53	50	25
46. Basti	13.65	12.37	96 08	52	51	2
47. Gorakhpur	18.44	17 67	28.19	33	31	36
48. Deoria	18.41	17.77	44.34	35	30	10
49. Azamgarh	18.66	18.13	29.25	32	26	29
50. Jaunpur	16.10	14.98	36.24	43	42	16
51. Ballia	18.22	17.95	44.82	36	29	9
52. Ghazipur	15.90	14.59	52 81	44	44	6
53. Varanasi	20.62	18.06	29.58	21	27	28
54. Mirzapur	23.59	22.58	28.98	12	7	32

When compared with the growth rate of the state in each decade, we find that 27 districts had growth rates higher than and one equal to that of the state in 1901-11. The number came down to 23 in 1911-21, increased to 27 higher and one equal in 1921-31, 29 in 1931-41, 27 in 1941-51, 26 higher and one equal in 1951-61 and 28 in 1961-71. If we study the trends observed in all the decades, we find that the growth of population in Dehra Dun, Meerut, Varanasi and Mirzapur (equal in 1901-11) was always higher and in Rae Bareli and Bara Banki always lower than the growth rate observed by the state. The trends observed during the last two decades show that Naini Tal had the highest rate during 1951-61 (73.10) as well as 1961-71 (37.57). The exceptionally higher growth rate observed during 1951-61 can, perhaps, be attributed to the large-scale clearance of jungles, drainage of marshy lands and subsequent reclamation of a vast area and colonization, adoption of anti malaria measures and marked in-migration to the Tarai region of the district.

Dehra Dun recorded the highest growth rate during 1941-51 and the second highest during 1961-71. The growth rate during 1951-61 was, however, 18.61 per cent which was below than a good number of districts in the state. The higher growth rate in Dehra Dun can be attributed to the settlement of displaced persons during 1941-51. For the decade 1961-71 the establishment of a good number of state and central offices can be the reason.

Another important reason for the highest rate of growth rate in these two districts can be their location. Both are a funnel-neck for the districts in the Kumaon and the Garhwal region and the increasing development demands of the Himalayan districts might have given birth to a large-scale movement of population to these districts.

Statement 38 gives the ranks for growth rate 1961-71 and density, 1971, for the total rural and urban areas of each district.

STATEMENT 38

Rank in growth rate 1961-71 and density 1971

District	Rank in growth rate			Rank in density		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Uttarkashi	25	28	1	54	54	52
2. Chamoli	46	53	53	53	53	53
3. Tehri-Garhwal	49	49	13	51	51	54
4. Garhwal	48	48	38	50	49	51
5. Pithoragarh	31	45	54	52	52	47
6. Almora	34	35	11	49	47	49
7. Naini Tal	1	1	4	48	50	33
8. Bijnor	6	6	14	36	37	31
9. Moradabad	13	19	21	17	23	16
10. Budaun	41	41	30	33	34	6
11. Rampur	3	3	49	21	27	17
12. Bareilly	24	22	48	13	17	14
13. Pilibhit	17	10	47	40	40	1
14. Shahjahanpur	51	52	41	38	38	12
15. Dehra Dun	2	2	15	42	46	48
16 Saharanpur	4	4	27	22	33	23
17. Muzaffarnagar	7	5	24	14	13	2
18. Meerut	9	25	8	2	6	22
19. Bulandshahr	30	24	40	15	12	9
20. Aligarh	29	33	22	16	16	3
21. Mathura	23	16	51	28	35	11
22. Agra	10	8	39	10	26	4
23. Etah	19	18	45	26	21	7
24. Mainpuri	16	15	12	27	25	18
25. Farrukhabad	26	20	50	25	20	28
26. Etawah	15	13	19	29	29	5
27. Kanpur	5	11	23	8	32	30
28. Fatehpur	28	37	3	37	31	50
29. Allahabad	22	21	46	19	18	19
30. Jhansi	27	23	43	47	48	39
31. Jalaun	14	14	20	43	42	25
32. Hamirpur	8	9	7	45	44	29
33. Banda	11	12	5	44	43	32
34. Kheri	37	36	18	41	41	41
35. Sitapur	40	34	52	31	28	44
36. Hardoi	39	39	37	35	36	34
37. Unnao	18	17	35	32	24	10
38. Lucknow	20	32	42	1	19	15
39. Rae Bareli	50	46	31	30	22	24
40. Bahraich	47	47	33	39	39	13
41. Gonda	54	54	34	34	30	27
42. Bara Banki	45	43	17	24	15	35
43. Faizabad	38	38	26	12	10	42
44. Sultanpur	42	40	44	23	14	26
45. Pratapgarh	53	50	25	20	11	37
46. Basti	52	51	2	18	9	45
47. Gorakhpur	33	31	36	9	5	20
48. Deoria	35	30	10	4	1	40
49. Azamgarh	32	26	29	6	3	8
50. Jaunpur	43	42	16	7	4	36
51. Ballia	36	29	9	5	2	38
52. Ghazipur	44	44	6	11	7	43
53. Varanasi	21	27	28	3	8	21
54 Mirzapur	12	7	32	46	45	46

The growth rate of population did not go hand in hand with the density. The density and growth of population depend upon the soil and availability of amenities as-well as-job opportunities But certain other conditions also govern the growth and the concentration of population.

Statement 39 arranges all the districts in descending order of their 1961-71 population growth and also gives the 1971 density.

STATEMENT 39

Growth rate 1961-71 and density, 1971 for each district

Rank in growth rate	District	Growth rate	Density per km.²	Rank in density	Rank in growth rate	District	Growth rate	Density per km.²	Rank in density
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Naini Tal	37 57	116	48	28.	Fatehpur	19·94	307	37
2	Dehra Dun	34 57	187	42	29.	Aligarh	19 63	420	16
3.	Rampur	28 46	380	21	30	Bulandshahr	19 34	424	15
4.	Saharanpur	27 20	372	22	31.	Pithoragarh	19.03	43	52
5.	Kanpur	25;81	490	8	32.	Azamgarh	18;66	497	6
6	Bijnor	25 12	307	36	33.	Gorakhpur	18;44	481	9
7.	Muzaffarnagar	24·73	425	14	34.	Almora	18;41	107	49
8	Hamirpur	24'39	137	45	35	Deoria	18;41	521	4
9.	Meerut	24 11	566	2	36.	Ballia	18.22	499	5
10.	Agra	23;98	479	10	37.	Kheri	18.13	193	41
11.	Banda	23 96	155	44	38.	Faizabad	17 90	435	12
12	Mirzapur	23 59	136	46	39.	Hardoi	17.57	308	35
13	Moradabad	23 07	409	17	40.	Sitapur	17.18	328	31
14.	Jalaun	22.67	179	43	41.	Budaun	16.60	319	33
15	Etawah	22 46	335	29	42.	Sultanpur	16.27	371	23
16.	Mainpuri	22.41	340	27	43.	Jaunpur	16.10	496	7
17	Pilibhit	22 05	215	40	44.	Ghazipur	15.90	453	11
18	Unnao	21 00	324	32	45.	Bara Banki	15.63	370	24
19.	Etah	20.87	353	26	46.	Chamoli	15,58	32	53
20.	Lucknow	20 84	640	1	47.	Bahraich	15.14	251	39
21.	Varanasi	20·62	560	3	48.	Garhwal	14.66	102	50
22.	Allahabad	20.46	405	19	49.	Tehri-Garhwal	14.28	90	51
23.	Mathura	20 45	340	28	50.	Rae Bareli	14.27	328	30
24.	Bareilly	20.38	431	13	51.	Shahjahanpur	13 79	281	38
25.	Uttarkashi	20 33	18	54	52.	Basti	13.65	408	18
26.	Farrukhabad	20.22	358	25	53	Pratapgarh	13.62	381	20
27.	Jhansi	20 19	130	47	54.	Gonda	11.04	314	34

During 1961-71 the population of the state increased by 19 78 per cent and density of population increased from 250 in 1961 to 300 in 1971. In order to locate the districts with a distinct pattern in their growth rate and density, all the districts in the state were distributed in five ranges of growth rate cross-classified by five ranges of density. The distribution thus obtained is exhibited in Statement 40.

STATEMENT 40

Districts arranged by growth rate (1961-71) and density, 1971

Growth rate 1961--71 (State=19.78)	Population per km² (State=300)							
	Very low (upto 150)		Moderately low (151—250)		Average (251—350)		Moderately high (351—450)		Very high (451 and above)	
1	2		3		4		5		6	
Very low (Upto 15.00)	Tehri-Garhwal	14.28/90			Gonda	11 04/314	Pratapgarh	13 62/381		
	Garhwal	14 66/102			Shahjahanpur	13.79/281	Basti	13.65/408		
					Rae Bareli	14 27/328				
Moderately low (15.01—18.00)	Chamoli	15.58/32			Bahraich	15 14/251	Bara Banki	15 63/370	Ghazipur	15.90/45
					Budaun	16 60/319	Sultanpur	16.27/371	Jaunpur	16 10/496
					Sitapur	17 18/328	Faizabad	17 90/435		
					Hardoi	17 57/308				
Average (18.01—21 00)	Almora	18.41/107	Kheri	18 13/193	Fatehpur	19 94/307	Bulandshahr	19 34/424	Ballia	18 22/499
	Pithoragarh	19 03/43			Mathura	20 45/340	Aligarh	19.63/420	Deoria	18 41/521
	Jhansi	20.19/130			Unnao	21 00/324	Farrukhabad	20 22/358	Gorakhpur	18 44/481
	Uttarkashi	20 33/18					Bareilly	20 38/431	Azamgarh	18 66/497
							Allahabad	20.46/405	Varanasi	20.62/560
							Etah	20 87/353	Lucknow	20.84/640
Moderately high (21.01—24.00)	Mirzapur	23.59/136	Pilibhit	22.05/215	Mainpuri	22 41/340	Moradabad	23 07/409	Agra	23 98/479
			Jalaun	23.67/179	Etawah	22.46/335				
			Banda	23.96/155						
Very high (24.01 and above)	Hamirpur	24.39/137	Dehra Dun	34.57/187	Bijnor	25 12/307	Muzaffarnagar	24.73/425	Meerut	24 11/566
	Naini Tal	37.57/116					Saharanpur	27 20/372	Kanpur	25 81/490
							Rampur	28 46/380		

Figures against each district represent growth rate of population, 1961-71 and population per km² , 1971.

The number of districts falling in each combination is as under.

Growth rate, 1961-71	Population density per km², 1971					
	Very low	Moderately low	Average	Moderately high	Very high	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Very low	2	..	3	2	..	7
Moderately low	1	.	4	3	2	10
Average	4	1	3	6	6	20
Moderately high	1	3	2	1	1	8
Very high	2	1	1	3	2	9
Total	**10**	**5**	**13**	**15**	**11**	**54**

The districts with low density were from mountainous tracts. Eight were from the Himalaya, five from the southern uplands and two from the Tarai. The districts with low (very low and moderately low taken together) density and very high growth were Dehra Dun and Naini Tal from the Himalaya. This is understandable as they work as gateways for the interior Himalayan districts, but the case of Hamirpur needs further investigation. Tehri-Garhwal and Garhwal, however, had very low density as well as very low growth.

The districts with a moderately high density and a low growth formed a block—Basti, Faizabad, Bara Banki, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh—in the eastern wing of the state. Two more districts with a very high density and a moderately low growth, were from the east. Whether the growth rate of these districts has reached a saturation point or whether their economy prohibits them from accommodating more people is a question which needs probing.

The districts with a high (very high and moderately high taken together) density and moderately high and very high growth rates were generally from the west. Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut from the upper Doab and Moradabad and Rampur from the Rohilkhand formed a block. Agra and Kanpur though far off from each other, were from the lower Doab. The question is whether these districts with such a high density are capable of absorbing more people or have reached their optimum. High density and high growth in these districts can, however, to some extent, be attributed to favourable agricultural conditions available in these districts. Selected statistics in respect of these districts are presented in statements 41 to 46. The districts have been arranged in an ascending order of their 1961-71 growth rate.

STATEMENT 41

Decadal growth rate of population

Selected districts	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1951-61	1961-71	1901-71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL								
UTTAR PRADESH	—0 97	—3 08	6.66	13 57	11.82	16.66	19.78	85 23
1. Moradabad	5 95	—5 11	7 12	14.72	12.75	19.74	23 07	103 77
2. Agra	—3.66	—9.56	13.44	23 02	16 52	24.03	23 98	117.69
3. Meerut	—1.35	—0.31	6.89	18 39	20 28	18 92	24 11	118.61
4. Muzaffarnagar	—7.82	—1.64	12 68	18.12	15.61	18.26	24.73	105 46
5. Kanpur	—9 26	0.56	5.54	28 38	24 65	22 76	25 81	138 01
6. Saharanpur	—5 62	—4.97	11 37	12 99	14 67	19.34	27 20	96.59
7. Rampur	—0 27	—14 44	2.64	2 81	13 87	25 27	28 46	69 01
RURAL								
UTTAR PRADESH	0 16	—3 53	5 95	12 01	10 62	17 73	18 18	79 06
1. Moradabad	6 65	—6 55	5 33	13.58	12 57	21.45	20 57	96 54
2. Agra	—3 99	—13.72	10.85	20 51	9 51	19.00	22 55	77 33
3. Meerut	0 03	—1.88	5 75	16 90	16 04	20 92	18 37	101 56
4. Muzaffarnagar	—6 40	—2.06	11.65	16 06	15 26	23.34	23.82	109 08
5. Kanpur	—8.55	—3.00	3 92	10.33	15.28	15.12	21 98	64.66
6. Saharanpur	—4.66	—5.79	10.26	9.21	11.37	22 37	26.43	86.35
7. Rampur	2 85	—18.86	4.38	—4.75	3 58	50 56	30 53	68 91
URBAN								
UTTAR PRADESH	—7 08	—0.41	12.81	26.10	23.23	9 90	30.68	134 92
1. Moradabad	3 30	0.59	13.65	18 55	13 32	10 43	31 89	131 03
2. Agra	—2 45	4.81	20.78	29.61	32.19	34 17	26 54	259 21
3. Meerut	—7.75	1.36	12 24	25.22	38 27	11.83	46.21	197.11
4. Muzaffarnagar	—15 83	0 22	18.58	29 73	17.43	—6 86	30 70	85.49
5. Kanpur	—12 64	18.30	12.16	96.89	44 58	35.71	31 35	488 20
6. Saharanpur	—9 68	—1.29	15.99	28 20	26 28	10.23	29.76	139 45
7. Rampur	—13.69	6.31	—4 27	32.42	44 29	—16 27	20.59	69.47

STATEMENT 42

Density, households per 100 houses, population per 100 houses and households, 1971

Selected districts	Population per km²			Households per 100 houses	Population per 100 houses	Population per 100 households
	Total	Rural	Urban			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTAR PRADESH	300	260	4,356	115	642	556
1. Moradabad	409	316	6,051	125	725	579
2. Agra	479	311	7,587	125	734	587
3. Meerut	566	442	4,820	106	637	603
4. Muzaffarnagar	425	368	8,483	104	619	595
5. Kanpur	490	294	4,261	114	601	527
6. Saharanpur	372	290	4,717	109	584	537
7. Rampur	380	310	6,015	130	770	590

STATEMENT 43

Females per 1,000 males, 1901-71

Selected districts	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL								
UTTAR PRADESH	937	915	909	904	907	910	909	879
1. Moradabad	888	868	876	867	869	866	865	837
2 Agra	864	833	818	830	848	844	840	829
3. Meerut	877	848	851	839	848	837	843	831
4 Muzaffarnagar	869	817	829	828	825	825	841	831
5. Kanpur	868	832	802	810	777	796	811	812
6. Saharanpur	863	823	817	819	800	821	825	821
7. Rampur	897	876	866	855	845	863	871	836
RURAL								
UTTAR PRADESH	940	922	919	917	923	925	924	889
1 Moradabad	865	855	871	868	864	862	860	831
2 Agra	858	833	827	841	853	862	851	825
3 Meerut	884	859	868	857	867	853	853	836
4 Muzaffarnagar	867	819	830	837	834	831	845	828
5 Kanpur	886	853	837	842	846	857	865	851
6. Saharanpur	863	831	836	835	827	832	837	829
7 Rampur	883	869	862	849	835	837	875	828
URBAN								
UTTAR PRADESH	917	853	825	807	804	820	812	821
1. Moradabad	984	919	893	864	886	877	880	857
2 Agra	888	836	792	801	835	808	821	836
3 Meerut	845	791	774	766	772	783	805	816
4 Muzaffarnagar	883	803	822	779	784	798	812	846
5 Kanpur	786	736	672	697	647	701	739	762
6. Saharanpur	867	788	740	759	715	791	786	794
7 Rampur	959	917	882	882	878	922	855	869

STATEMENT 44

Age specific sex ratio

Selected districts	All ages	0—14	15—19	20—74	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
UTTAR PRADESH .	879	868	806	1,012	977	934	855	798	8
1. Moradabad . . .	837	854	791	948	917	849	798	763	7
2. Agra	829	835	765	949	940	819	798	738	7
3. Meerut	831	834	758	918	910	917	882	745	6
4. Muzaffarnagar . . .	831	850	808	927	882	902	800	692	6
5. Kanpur	812	885	750	845	843	813	695	631	7
6. Saharanpur . . .	821	823	798	920	887	831	841	806	6
7. Rampur . . .	836	869	818	891	894	862	755	745	7

STATEMENT 45

Work participation rate, 1971

Selected districts	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Femal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
UTTAR PRADESH .	30.94	52 24	6 71	31 48	52 98	7 27	27.67	47.85	3
1. Moradabad . . .	29.25	52 28	1 37	30 09	54 07	1.22	26 57	47 74	1
2. Agra	27.14	48 51	1.37	27.92	50.10	1.03	25.80	45 74	1
3. Meerut	27.64	49.18	1.73	27 54	49 31	1 49	27 97	48.78	2
4. Muzaffarnagar . . .	28 72	51.20	1.67	29 13	51.92	1 60	26.21	46 66	2
5. Kanpur	29 38	50 92	2 85	29 23	51 42	3.14	29 57	50.27	2
6. Saharanpur . . .	29.80	52.95	1.59	30 12	53 87	1.48	28.74	49.99	1
7. Rampur . . .	30.52	55.21	0.98	31.16	56 34	0.77	27.84	50 46	1

STATEMENT 46

Distribution of workers by category, 1971

Industrial category	Uttar Pradesh	Morada-bad	Agra	Meerut	Muzaffar-nagar	Kanpur	Saharan-pur	Ramp
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I—IX Total workers	100 00	100 00	100.00	100 00	100.00	100.00	100 00	100.
I—Cultivators	57.43	62.68	41 74	37.73	43.23	37 90	36.06	67
II—Agricultural labourers . . .	19.95	10.11	10.41	15.18	27 97	13.07	26.88	9
III—Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	0.61	0.48	0.54	1.83	0.56	0.57	0 94	0.
IV—Mining and quarrying . . .	0.04	0.02	0.10	0.03	N	0.02	0.02	0
V—Manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs . . .								
(a) Household industry . . .	3 67	4 32	5 43	7 00	5 48	3.14	4 37	1
(b) Other than household industry	3.62	5.56	11.97	9.61	4.65	14 12	6.31	6
VI—Construction	0.61	0.98	1.31	1.76	1.00	0 78	1 37	1
VII—Trade and commerce . . .	4.07	4.70	9.31	7.23	5.95	10.27	6 28	4
VIII—Transport, storage and communications . . .	1.73	3.49	4.93	3.57	1.94	4 02	3.46	2
IX—Other services . . .	8.27	7 66	14.26	16 06	9.22	16.11	14 31	6

N—denotes Negligible

After 1921 the population of these seven districts, with the exception of Kanpur and Rampur during 1921-31 and Saharanpur during 1931-41, had grown at a rate faster than that of the state. During 1961-71, the growth rate of population had been higher than that of the state in their rural as well as urban areas. The over-all growth during 1901-71, except Rampur was also higher than that of the state in all these districts. In all the districts the density, both rural and urban, excepting Kanpur (urban), was also higher than that of the state. The number of households per 100 houses was, however, less than that of the state in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Kanpur and Saharanpur, suggesting thereby that the housing problem is not acute in these districts. The average number of population per 100 houses was also lower in these districts. The size of the household in these districts when compared with that of the state showed that, excepting Kanpur and Saharanpur, the average was higher in these districts. The number of females per 1,000 males in these districts had been lower than that of the state since 1901. The same was true in rural areas. In urban areas, Moradabad and Rampur throughout had a ratio higher than the state's. In the case of Agra also the ratio was slightly higher than the state's in 1941 and 1961. Barring a few instances—Meerut (40—49), Muzaffarnagar (15—19), Saharanpur (50—59), Rampur (15—19)—the number of females in all the age groups was lower in these districts as compared to the state. The work participation rate in respect of rural males, when compared with the state's shows that it was higher than the state's in Moradabad, Saharanpur and Rampur. In the case of rural females, the work participation rate was significantly low in all the seven districts. In respect of urban males, like rural males, the rate was higher in Saharanpur and Rampur. Meerut and Kanpur also had a higher urban male work participation rate. As regards females the work participation rate was lower than the state's in all the districts but the gap was not as wide as was the case with rural females. How the workers were employed further crystallises the position. None of the district had a proportion of agricultural workers higher than the state's. Among the seven districts, the lowest proportion of agricultural workers was in Kanpur (50.97) followed by Agra (52.15), Meerut (52.91), Saharanpur (62.94), Muzaffarnagar (71.20) Moradabad (72.79) and Rampur (76.83). The proportion for the state was 77.38 per cent.

After cultivators and agricultural labourers, the category which attracted the next higher percentage, was 'other services'. If we take manufacturing and servicing etc. at household industry and other than household industry together the position changes. Manufacturing, except in Saharanpur, precedes 'other services' in all the cases. Even otherwise none of the districts had a lower percentage of workers engaged in the organised sector than the state's ratio—the highest being in the case of Kanpur (14.12) followed by Agra (11.97). In the household industry only Kanpur and Rampur had proportions lower than the state's, the highest being in Meerut.

Statement 47 gives an idea of the changing pattern of habitation of population in different sizes of villages since 1901. The majority of the rural population in Agra 37.08 per cent), Meerut (43.52) and Muzaffarnagar (38.48) lived in villages having populations between 2,000 and 4,999. The districts where the majority was in size class 1,000 to 1,999 were Kanpur and Saharanpur. In Moradabad and Rampur, a majority lived in size class 500—999. One striking feature exhibited by statement 47 is that the proportion of rural population living in bigger classes is going up in each decade.

STATEMENT 47

Distribution of rural population by different sizes of villages

Selected districts	Census Year	Population size of villages					
		Less than 500	500-999	1000-1999	2000-4999	5000-9999	10,000+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH . . .	1901	32.99	26.69	19.23	10.66	2.90	7.46
	1921	35.95	26.79	19.01	8.57	2.34	7.20
	1951	25.93	25.74	21.88	12.49	3 15	0.81
	1961	24.43	28.45	26.93	16.62	3.12	0.45
	1971	19.20	26.45	29.00	20.05	4.37	0.92
1. Moradabad	1901	35.47	25.03	13.23	7.06	3.03	16.18
	1921	37.55	24.09	17.09	4 93	4.15	15.84
	1951	24.68	27.02	16 59	6 86	5.22	19 63
	1961	24.05	35.24	25 01	11.09	3 88	0.70
	1971	16.46	32.86	31.08	13.92	4.00	1.30
2. Agra	1901	16.22	22.09	21.10	18.53	2.70	19 35
	1921	20.40	21.59	21.78	12 83	1 11	22 26
	1951	9.50	17 16	20 44	18 91	4 61	29.38
	1961	9.94	23.54	30.77	31 72	4 02	..
	1971	6.20	18.68	28.56	37 08	9.47	..
3. Meerut	1901	11.07	19 37	27.29	23 84	7.98	10.45
	1921	10.75	19.58	28 00	23.79	4.39	11.24
	1951	4.73	13.40	25.32	30.41	8.23	17.91
	1961	3 97	12 80	30 12	41.60	10.75	0.75
	1971	2.55	9.17	27.75	43.52	15.43	1.58

STATEMENT 47—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. Muzaffarnagar	1901	11.80	19.29	26.29	26.94	9.47	6.21
	1921	13.28	20.78	27.12	24.96	7.17	6 69
	1951	5.81	14.44	25 17	31 88	11.54	11.16
	1961	4.84	14.55	27 16	37 46	14.30	1 70
	1971	3.03	10.83	25.42	38 48	17.12	5 12
5. Kanpur	1901	24.80	25.01	22 30	10.77	1 43	15 66
	1921	28 60	26.00	19.20	6.81	0.54	18 82
	1951	15 28	19 41	18 06	10 89	.	36.36
	1961	18 09	29.48	32 87	16.75	2 82	..
	1971	12 17	25.91	33.77	22.95	5 20	..
6. Saharanpur . . .	1901	22 33	27.76	21 01	11 38	2 76	14.77
	1921	26.37	27.37	19.12	10.59	1.60	14.93
	1951	16.14	24.24	24.68	11.32	2.59	21.03
	1961	15.81	28.83	33 65	18.46	3.24	..
	1971	9.97	25.10	34.41	25.21	5.31	..
7. Rampur	1901	44.47	32 66	16 97	5 90	.	.
	1921	36 57	24.96	13 49	6.04	2.81	16.03
	1951	30 34	21 85	9.85	6.77	6.49	24 26
	1961	32.42	30 56	19 83	9.68	5 49	2.13
	1971	21 97	30.63	23.59	15 96	2 59	5 71

At the time of the 1961 census there were 231 tahsils in the state. There has been an addition of one tahsil, Khatima, which was carved out of Kichha tahsil of Naini Tal. There had been some other inter-tahsil transfers also. For working out the growth rate during 1961-71, for each tahsil, the 1961 census population was adjusted according to the 1971 jurisdiction of the tahsil. All the inter-tahsil transfers during the decade have been enumerated in Appendix-4. The area of 25 hill tahsils is not available. However, this has been estimated in order to keep these tahsils in the study.

Statement 48 arranges all the 232 tahsils in different ranges of growth rate experienced during 1961-71.

STATEMENT 48

Tahsils distributed by growth rate, 1961-71

(State : 19.78)

Very low - (upto 15.00)		Moderately low (15.01–18.00)		Average (18.01–21.00)		Moderately high (21.01–24.00)		Very high (24.01+)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Tarabganj	8.32	Shahabad	15 05	Hathras	18.04	Kheragarh	21.11	Baberu	24.13
Balrampur	9.59	(Hardoi)		Jaunpur	18 09	Sagri	21.14	Shikohabad	24.24
Jalalabad	9.98	Utraula	15.18	Farrukhabad	18.10	Pithoragarh	21 18	Jasrana	24.31
Tilhar	10.24	Basti	15.30	Lakhimpur	18.14	Bharthana	21.24	Rath	24.38
Harraiya	10.38	Pauri	15.35	Hardoi	18.23	Kannauj	21 28	Shahabad	24.55
Bansi	10.67	Mohanlalganj	15 39	Khair	18.24	Chakia	21.29	(Rampur)	
Gonda	10.97	Sirathu	15.47	Sadabad	18.27	Phulpur	21.50	Konch	24.7
Rajgarhi	11.51	Azamgarh	15.48	Hata	18.33	(Allahabad)		Dhampur	24.80
Kaisarganj	11.59	Dataganj	15 49	Hasanganj	18.42	Mau	21.53	Chhibramau	24.87
Ukhimath	12.06	Ramsanehighat	15 74	Padrauna	18.48	Najibabad	21.62	Mauranipur	25.07
Tehri	12.06	Khalilabad	15 89	Sitapur	18.59	Tanda	21.62	Thakurdwara	25.13
Pratapgarh	12 26	Atrauli	16.02	Aliganj	18.59	Saharanpur	21.68	Jalesar	25 17
Bikapur	12.29	Biswan	16.06	Kadipur	18 61	Auraiya	21.71	Hasanpur	25.23
Amethi	12.40	Bansdih	16 06	Mirzapur	18.64	Etmadpur	21.74	Kiraoli	25.25
Zamania	12.53	Musafirkhana	16.08	Chakrata	18.66	Mathura	21 78	Hamirpur	25.42
Machhlishahr	12.64	Sidhauli	16.09	Iglas	18.72	Kalpi	21.91	Moradabad	25.46
Salon	12.69	Chamoli	16.12	Mat	18.77	Chunar	21.91	Agra	25.48
Marjahu	12 82	Dharchula	16.12	Malihabad	18.85	Mainpuri	21 95	Kairana	25.59
Karnaprayag	12 82	Sikandra Rao	16.32	Deoria	18.88	Handia	22.02	Baheri	25.68
Maharajganj (Rae Bareli)	13.02	Nawabganj (Bareilly)	16.58	Fatehabad	18 90	Bhognipur	22.09	Banda	25.81
				Maharajganj (Gorakhpur)	18.93	Mawana	22.27	Maudaha	25.85
		Puraula	16.62			Varanasi	22.32	Koil	26.27
		Kerakat	16.65	Didihat	19.03				

STATEMENT 48—*Concld.*

Tahsils distributed by growth rate, 1961-71

1	2	3	4	5
Muhammadabad (Ghazipur) 13.41	Shahjahanpur 16.68	Gorakhpur 19 14	Ghatampur 22 36	Unnao 26 3
Naugarh 13 45	Saidpur 16.72	Bah 19 31	Bindki 22.36	Champawat 26.41
Bisalpur 13.45	Rae Bareli 16.77	Gyanpur 19.33	Derapur 22.40	Nakur 26 54
Sahaswan 13 48	Sultanpur 16 80	Soraon 19.37	Karhal 22.45	Charkhari 26.89
Devaprayag 13.66	Lalganj 16 81	Bilgram 19.47	Bareilly 22.50	Meerut 26.96
Jhansi 13.68	Nighasan 16.83	Mohammadi 19.53	Lucknow 22 53	Naraini 26.98
Faridpur 13.73	Aonla 16.84	Ghosi 19.59	Chhata 22.57	Garautha 27.22
Fatehpur (Bara Banki) 13 82	Almora 16.91	Haldwani 19 67	Etah 22 58	Muzaffarnagar 27.98
Patti 13 85	Pharenda 16.93	Bilhaur 19.68	Dudhi 22 63	Naini Tal 28.11
Gunnaur 13 91	Lalitpur 16.96	Kasganj 19.70	Akbarpur 22 68	Milak 28.40
Bahraich 14.08	Khurja 17 00	Bulandshahr 19 77	(Kanpur)	Deoband 28,86
Munsiari 14 20	Khaga 17 02	Shahganj 19.81	Bijnor 22.72	Firozabad 29.53
Lansdowne 14 26	Manjhanpur 17 09	Mahoba 19.85	Amroha 22.86	Meja 29.61
Baghpat 14.62	Jalaun 17 12	Akbarpur 19 85	Karchhana 22.88	Kanpur 29.94
Kunda 14.75	Kaimganj 17.20	(Faizabad)	Pilibhit 22.89	Moth 31.08
Domariaganj 14.82	Sandila 17 29	Rasra 19.85	Sambhal 22.92	Orai 32.59
Haidargarh 14.88	Powayan 17.35	Nanpara 20 02	Etawah 23.06	Roorkee 32.65
	Purwa 17.37	Karwi 20.17	Safipur 23.35	Nagina 33.23
	Anupshahr 17.40	Bhongaon 20 20	Sikandrabad 23.38	Suar 33.63
	Mahroni 17.40	Budaun 20.22	Dalmau 23.42	Robertsganj 35.11
	Faizabad 17.44	Fatehpur 20.29	Jansath 23.44	Ghaziabad 35.72
	Pratapnagar 17.47	(Fatehpur)	Rampur 23.54	Puranpur 37.18
	Chandauli 17.55	Dunda 20 31	Bidhuna 23.82	Bhatwari 37.46
	Ranikhet 17.68	Ballia 20 38		Dehra Dun 37.49
	Misrikh 17 72	Budhana 20 40		Kashipur 38.48
	Chail 17.73	Ghazipur 20.77		Khatima 38.98
	Phulpur 17.87	Hapur 20.79		Bilaspur 42.44
	(Azamgarh)	Sardhana 20.93		Joshimath 45.96
	Bilari 17.92	Muhammadabad 20 96		Kichha 59.23
	Bisauli 17.93	(Azamgarh)		
	Nawabganj 17.93			
	(Bara-Banki)			
	Bansgaon 17.93			
	Salempur 17.95			

The division of the tahsil into the five ranges of growth gave the following distribution.

Upto 15.00	37
15.01—18.00	53
18.01—21.00	49
21.01—24.00	43
24.01 and above	50

The growth rate among the tahsils varied tremendously, the lowest rate being 8.32 per cent in the case of Tarabganj in Gonda and the highest being as high as 59.23 per cent in the case of Kichha in Naini Tal. Out of the 232 tahsils, only 109 had growth rates higher than the state's.

Out of 37 tahsils which had a very low growth rate (upto 15.00 per cent) seven were in the Himalaya. the remaining 30 tahsils when plotted on a map gave the following blocks :

Gunnar and Sahaswan in Budaun, Bisalpu in Pilibhit, Faridpur in Bareilly ; Tilhar and Jalalabad in Shahjahanpur.

Fatehpur in Bara Banki; Kaisarganj and Bahraich in Bahraich ; Tarabganj, Gonda and Balrampur in Gonda ; Naugarh, Bansi, Domariaganj and Harraiya in Basti.

Haidergarh in Bara Banki ; Maharajganj and Salon in Rae Bareli ; Kunda, Pratapgarh, and Patti in Pratapgarh ; Amethi in Sultanpur ; Machhlishahr and Mariahu in Jaunpur.

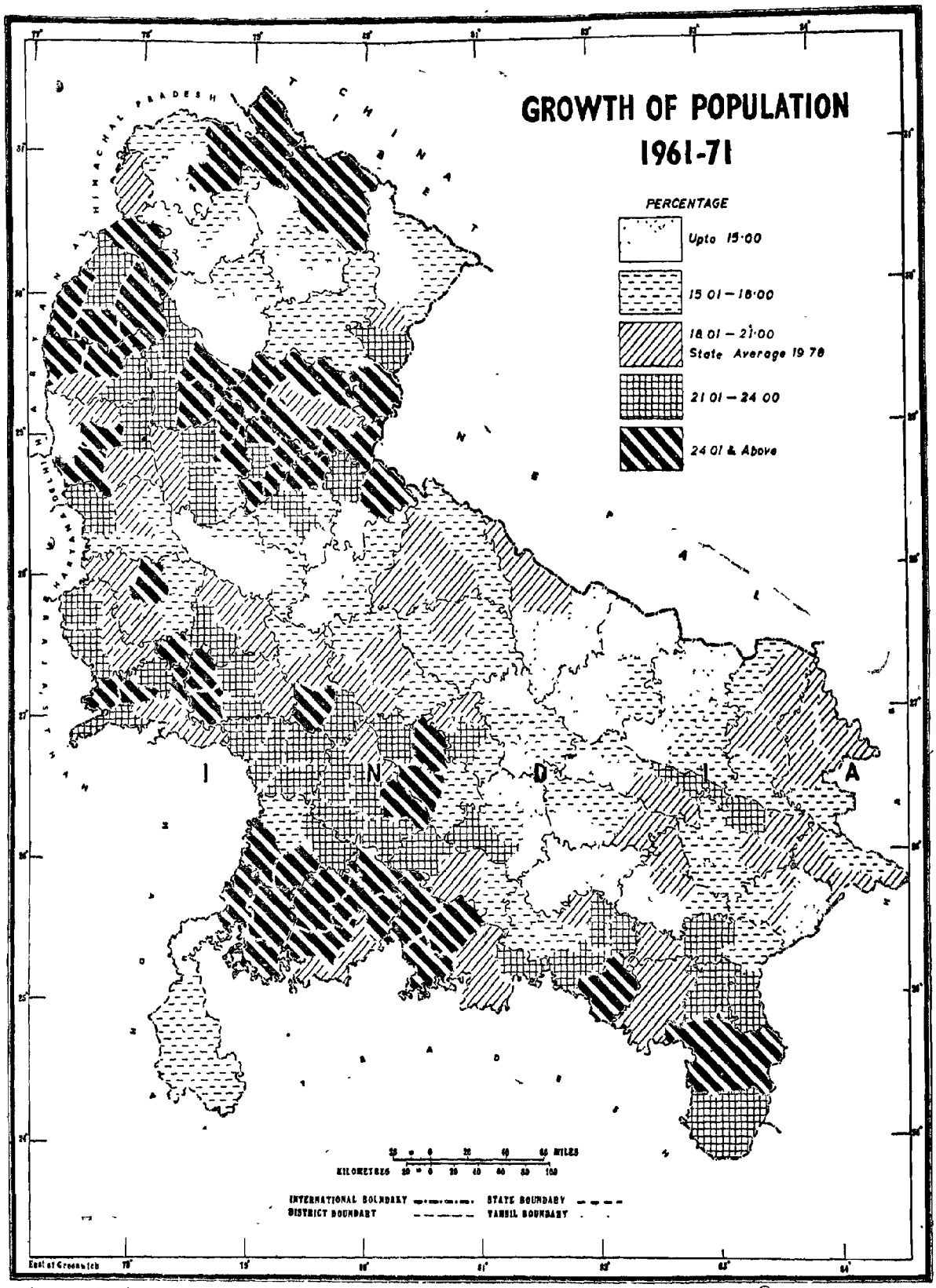
Muhammadabad and Zamania in Ghazipur.

There were three isolated pockets with a very low growth rate :

Baghpat in Meerut; Bikapur in Faizabad; and Jhansi.

Fiftythree tahsils had a moderately low growth. Seven out of them were again in the Himalaya. The remaining tahsils were scattered throughout the state as follows :

Khurja and Anupshahr in Bulandshahr ; Atrauli and Sikandra Rao in Aligarh.



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Bilari in Moradabad ; Bisauli in Budaun ; Aonla in Bareilly ; Dataganj in Budaun and Kaimganj in Farrukhabad.

Powayan and Shahjahanpur in Shahjahanpur ; Shahabad in Hardoi ; Misrikh in Sitapur ; Sandila in Hardoi ; Sidhauli and Biswan in Sitapur and Nighasan in Kheri.

Rae Bareli ; Purwa in Unnao ; Mohanlalganj in Lucknow ; Nawabganj Ramsanehighat in Bara Banki ; Faizabad; Musafirkhana and Sultanpur in Sultanpur.

Pharendra in Gorakhpur ; Basti and Khalilabad in Basti ; Bansgaon in Gorakhpur ; Salempur in Deoria and Bansdih in Ballia.

Phulpur, Azamgarh and Lalganj in Azamgarh ; Khaga in Fatehpur ; Sirathu, Manjhanpur and Chandauli in Varanasi.

Khaga in Fatehpur ; Sirathu, Manjhanpur and Chail in Allahabad.

Lalitpur and Mahroni in Jhansi.

Jalaun and Utraula (Gonda) were isolated pockets.

There were 49 tahsils in the state where the growth rate was near to state's growth rate of 19.78. They can be rated as average. These tahsils were mostly located in the eastern part of the state. Others were distributed among the upper Doab, the Rohilkhand and the Tarai.

The number of tahsils with a moderately high growth rate (21.01 and 24.00) was 43. Only Pithoragarh in the Himalaya fell in this range. Most of these tahsils were in the lower Doab. Some of them were in the Rohilkhand and others in the upper Doab. In the east, Tanda in Faizabad and Sagri in Azamgarh also had a moderately high growth rate. Varanasi and Chakia in Varanasi and Chunar in Mirzapur falling in this range were contiguous. Dudhi tahsil of Mirzapur also had a moderately high growth rate.

Tahsils having a very high growth rate (24.01 per cent and above) were 50 and out of them none was in the Tarai and adjacent districts. They were generally concentrated either in the foothills of the Himalaya or were in the southern uplands. In the Himalaya Bhatwari (37.46) in Uttarkashi and Joshimath (45.96) in Chamoli had a very high rate of growth. The tahsils in the Doab formed the following blocks :

Dehra Dun (Himalaya) ; Roorkee, Deoband and Nakur in Saharanpur; Muzaffarnagar and Kairana in Muzaffarnagar.

Meerut and Ghaziabad in Meerut.

Jalesar in Etah;Jasrana and Shikohabad in Mainpuri; Firozabad in Agra.

Kiraoli and Agra in Agra.

Kanpur; Unnao and Hasanganj in Unnao.

The following tahsils in the southern uplands also formed a compact block :

Mauranipur, Garautha and Moth in Jhansi; Konch and Orai in Jalaun ; Rath, Charkhari, Maudaha and Hamirpur; Banda and Baberu in Bandha.

Mirzapur, also in the southern uplands, had a tahsil with a very high growth rate, *i.e.*, 35.11 per cent.

Chhibramau in Farrukhabad; Koil in Aligarh and Meja in Allahabad were the three isolated pockets in the Doab.

A detailed discussion about the density in tahsils has already been made in chapter II devoted to size, distribution and density. Here we will examine the correlation of density and growth rate.

Table 3 arranges all the tahsils in the state into 25 groups. Tahsils with very low, moderately low, average, moderately high and very high growth rate have been classified by five ranges of density.

The number of tahsils falling in different combinations is as under :

Growth rate, 1961-71	Population density per km², *1971*					
	Very low	Moderately low	Average	Moderately high	Very high	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Very low	7	2	13	12	3	37
Moderately low	8	4	14	15	12	53
Average	4	6	13	8	18	49
Moderately high	5	3	18	9	8	43
Very high	14	12	9	7	8	50
Total	38	27	67	51	49	232

All the seven tahsil with a very low growth rate and a very low density were from the Himalaya. In the case of eight tahsils with a moderately low growth and a very low density, six were from the Himalaya and two from the southern uplands. Out of six tahsils with a very low (2) and moderately low (4) growth rate, had moderately low density. Of them two were in the Himalaya ; Balrampur (Gonda) and Nighasan (Kheri) in the Tarai; the remaining two were Bisalpur in Pilibhit and Powayan in Shahjahanpur.

Most of the 42 tahsils with a low growth and a high density were in the eastern wing. Tahsils with a very low growth and a very high density were Mariahu in Jaunpur (growth rate 12.82 : density 475), Muhammadabad in Ghazipur (13.41 : 452) and Baghpat in Meerut (14.62 : 544). Chail in Allahabad had a moderately low growth (17.73) and the highest density (999) among the 42 tahsils in this range.

Tahsils with a very high growth and a very low density were either from the Himalaya or from the southern uplands. Similarly tahsils with a very low growth and a moderately low density were distributed among the Himalaya and the southern uplands.

Five tahsils in the Tarai (Kichha, Khatima and Kashipur in Naini Tal ; Bilaspur in Rampur and Puranpur in Pilibhit) fell in this range. There had been a large influx of population because of developmental work and colonisation in these areas. Joshimath which had the second highest growth (45.96) also fell in this category because of a considerable amount of developmental work and a large-scale employment provided by activities like road construction, etc.

Of the 31 tahsils with a high growth and a high density, the majority was in the upper Doab, and the Rohilkhand. They formed the following blocks.

Saharanpur, Roorkee and Deoband in Saharanpur ; Muzaffarnagar and Kairana in Muzaffarnagar.

Mawana, Meerut and Ghaziabad in Meerut ; Sikandrabad in Bulandshahr.

Agra, Etmadpur and Firozabad in Agra.

Isolated pockets in upper Doab were: Koil in Aligarh ; Mathura and Etah.

In the lower Doab also, there was a small block formed by Karchhana, Phulpur and Handia, all in Allahabad. Isolated pockets in the lower Doab were : Etawah ; Chhibramau in Farrukhabad ; and Kanpur.

A compact block formed by tahsils in Rohilkhand was Dhampur in Bijnor ; Amroha, Sambhal and Moradabad in Moradabad, Rampur and Milak in Rampur and Bareilly.

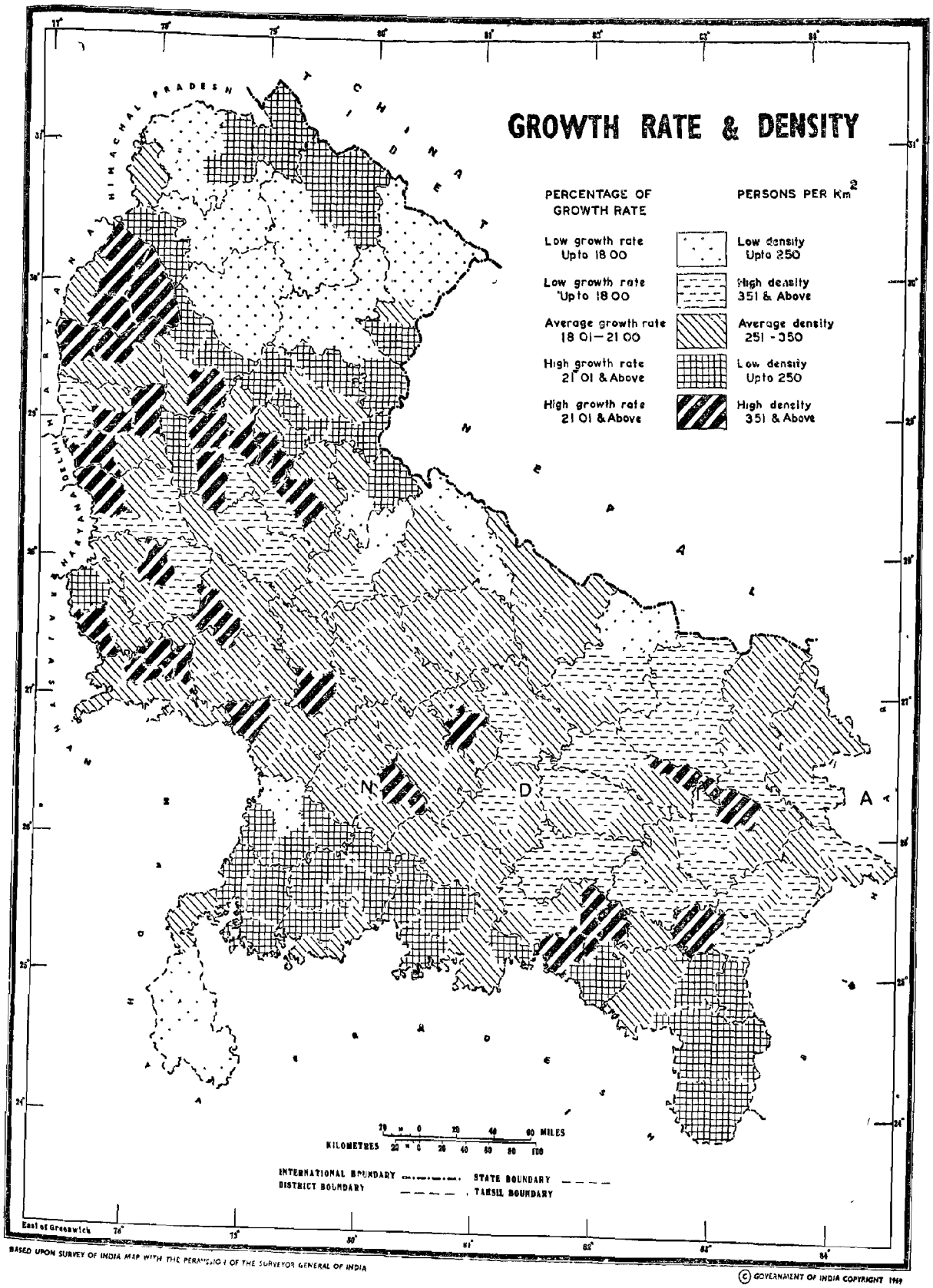
The eastern wing also had three tahsils with a high growth and a high density. They were Tanda in Faizabad, Sagri in Azamgarh and Varanasi.

It will be of interest to study the characteristics of at least these eight tahsils which had a very high growth and a very high density. In order of growth rate, they were : Moradabad (growth rate 25.46 : Density (700), Agra (25.48 : 1,553), Koil in Aligarh (26 27: 620), Meerut (26.96 : 1,045), Muzaffarnagar (27.98 : 498), Firozabad in Agra (29.53 : 648), Kanpur (29.94 : 1,455) and Ghaziabad in Meerut (35.72 : 621) Agra had the seventh highest growth among tahsils, but occupied the top position in density, Kanpur occupied the second position both in the growth of population and the density. Meerut had the fourth highest position in density and the fifth in growth rate. Excepting Moradabad, which fell in the Rohilkhand, all the other tahsils were in the upper lower Doab. Excepting Firozabad and Ghaziabad all were tahsils as well as district headquarters. Ghaziabad has been declared a district recently. All these tahsils had at least one class I town. Some of these tahsils are industrially well off.

Thus some of the tahsils which were already overcrowded had the highest growth in population, suggesting thereby that industries and other facilities are being centralised there. The case of Ghaziabad is different. Owing to its proximity to Delhi, a lot of housing projects and establishment of industrial projects has given a boost to its population growth.

On the other hand there are tahsils which had a very high density but whose growth rate was very low. Does it mean that these thickly populated tahsils have reached a saturation point beyond which population growth is bound to be sluggish and the people in these areas have started moving out ?

Rapid population growth in sparsely populated tahsils is an indication of the pace of development taking place in these tahsils which serves as an inducement for inmigrants.


GROWTH RATE & DENSITY
PERCENTAGE OF GROWTH RATE
PERSONS PER Km²
Low growth rate Upto 18 00
Low density Upto 250
Low growth rate Upto 18 00
High density 351 & Above
Average growth rate 18 01 – 21 00
Average density 251 - 350
High growth rate 21 01 & Above
Low density Upto 250
High growth rate 21 01 & Above
High density 351 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
UTTAR PRADESH
MADHYA PRADESH
BIHAR
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
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CHAPTER IV

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

It is customary to classify the population of every country as rural and urban at a census. Such a classification is necessary for assessing differentials in the social, economic, cultural and demographic characteristics of the population Urbanisation is an effect of the economic, social and migrational patterns. Certain benefits flow from urban centres functioning as catalytic agents for economic progress.; urban centres also give rise to social, cultural and economic problems.

A fairly strict and uniform definition of an urban area started to be adopted in India from the 1961 census. To qualify as an urban area, the place should first be either a municipal corporation, a municipality, a town committee or a notified area committee or cantonment board. In respect of other towns the following empirical tests were applied : (a) A density of not less than 1,000 persons per sq. mile; (b) a population of 5,000 ; (c) three-fourths of the working population should be engaged outside agriculture and (d) the place should have, according to the director of census operations of the state, a few pronounced urban characteristics and amenities. The 1971 census broadly followed the 1961 line with the exception that instead of three-fourths of the working population, three-fourths of the male working population was taken into account.

The concept of a 'town group' was used at the 1951 census for the first time. It was defined as a group of towns which adjoined one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality for demographic purposes. Figures were published only for such town groups which had an aggregate population of one million and over. An innovation attempted at the 1961 census in the presentation of urban statistics was that certain clusters were made to denote 'town groups'. In these clusters, the urban area was not really limited only to the notified boundary of any one or two places but embraced satellite towns or industrial towns or *settlements close to the urban area which might* even be surrounded by rural belts. There was an attempt from the beginning to define well-formed clusters and treat them as town groups, the main determinants being facility of transport and the interchange of population on account of business and work. These groups emerged in two types; (i) town groups which were made up of a cluster of neighbouring municipalities only and (ii) town groups which were made up of a cluster of municipal and non-municipal localities. In these cases where there was no clear extension, any town falling within a radius of two to four and sometimes five miles of the periphery of the main and most populous city was empirically examined in the light of communications, extent of commutation and economic interdependence whether it should be incorporated in a town group. These town groups were devised with the intention of marking off area of conglomerate growth which as a whole rather than the individual units should receive attention in matters of planning and development. Experience shows that settlements like railway colonies and university campuses come up near core cities and even though these were outside the statutory limits of a local body, they fell within the revenue boundary of the place by which the town itself was known. It may not be realistic to treat such areas lying outside the statutory limits of a town as rural units ; at the same time each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the minimum population limit to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit. Such areas deserve to be reckoned along with the main town and the continuous spread including such urban outgrowths would deserve to be treated as an integrated urban area. At the 1961 census, in several states, such urban spreads made up of the core town and all immediate adjoining units were treated as one urban area for the purpose of census tabulation. Sometimes even where such constituent units qualified to be recognised as towns in their own right, if they were out away from the main town, the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the broad urban area may be lost. This was particularly so if the main town or the constituent units did not individually come under the category of a city (100,000 population or more) as the more detailed census tabulations are made for large-sized cities or agglomerations.

The 1971 census followed a similar procedure, except that the term 'town group' was replaced by urban agglomeration, with a stricter and more uniform definition. At the time of the 1971 census there were 22 urban agglomerations in Uttar Pradesh.

An urban agglomeration was a continuous urban spread constituted of a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well-recognised urban outgrowths, if any, of such towns. In the town group concept of the 1961 census, it was not always the contiguous urban units that formed such a group. Sometimes urban units quite cut off from one another were clubbed together, ignoring the intervening region. This had evoked criticism.

The area constituting an urban agglomeration may keep on changing from census to census, depending upon the changing boundaries of the statutory main urban unit as well as the extent of its outgrowths. The 1971 concept of standard urban area took into account rural and urban areas in the vicinity of large towns to a limit up to which contiguous urbanisation could reasonably be expected to extend in the next three decades. The provision of census data for such standard urban areas will permit comparatively for a definite area over a period of two or three decades.

The main criteria of a standard urban area : (i) it should have a core town with a minimum population of 50,000 ; (ii) the contiguous areas made up of other urban as well as rural units should have interdependent socio-economic links with the core town ; (iii) the probabilities are that this entire area will get fully urbanised in a period of two or three decades.

The census tradition treats all population which lives outside urban centres as rural population. The 1961 census report of U.P. observed that "a census village is ordinarily the same thing as a revenue 'mauza' but in some cases differs therefrom Sometimes population springs up in a locality comprised in two or more revenue mauzas, the name of the locality not finding place in revenue records. The locality may be important from the commercial, industrial or administrative points of view. Such a locality is treated as a separate census village and the area occupied by it is excluded from the revenue mauzas concerned. In case such a census village bears the name of one of the mauzas, it is distinguished by the addition of a suitable suffix. The remainder of each revenue mauza, is treated as one census village. Also there may be a revenue mauza part of which in rural and part has been absorbed in an urban area. The part which remains rural is to be treated as a full fledged census village, and the part absorbed in the urban area loses its identity altogether".

Villages which lie in the forest ranges also need some attention. Each forest range lying in a tahsil has been considered as an independent unit. I case a forest area lie in two or more tahsils, each part falling in a tahsil was considered a separate unit. A forest tract extending to various revenue mauzas has been considered as a part of the mauza concerned. The villages lying in the foret area were allotted code number like sother village, with a prefix 'F' to show that the particular villages were forest.

It was not necessary for a village to have population. Such villages were called 'uninhabited' villages. There were also villages which had two or more habitational clusters generally known as hamlets. The village was usually known after the name of the largest hamlet.

On 1 April, 1971, India had a total population of 548 million of which 439 million were counted in rural India and 109 million in urban India. The rural population lived in about 576,000 inhabited villages (there were more than 53,000 uninhabited villages in the country) while the urban population lived in 3,126 towns. Of the total population of the country, 16.12 per cent were enumerated in Uttar Pradesh. Out of 439 million rural population in the country, 75.95 million were counted in 112,561 inhabited villages of Uttar Pradesh. Of the 109 million urban population, 12.39 million were enumerated in 324 towns of Uttar Pradesh. Statement 49 gives the 1971 percentage of rural/urban population to total population for each state and union territory.

STATEMENT 49

Percentage of rural and urban population to total population

Unit	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
INDIA	80 09	19.91
States :		
1. Andhra Pradesh	80 69	19.31
2. Assam*	91.13	8.87
3 Bihar	90 00	10 00
4. Gujarat	71 92	28 08
5. Haryana	82 34	17.66
6. Himachal Pradesh	93 01	6.99
7. Jammu & Kashmir	81 41	18.59
8 Kerala	83 76	16.24
9. Madhya Pradesh	83.71	26.29
10. Maharashtra	68.83	31 17
11 Manipur	86 81	13.19
12 Meghalaya	85 45	14 55
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	75 69	24.31
14 Nagaland	90 05	9.95
15 Orissa	91 59	8 41
16 Punjab	76.27	23.73
17 Rajasthan	82 37	17 63
18. Sikkim	90 63	9 37
19 Tamil Nadu	69 74	30 26
20. Tripura	89 57	10.43
21 Uttat Pradesh	85 98	14 02
22. West Bengal	75.25	24.75
Union Territories :		
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77.23	22.77
2. Arunachal Pradesh	96 30	3.70
3 Chandigarh	9 45	90.55
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100 00	
5 Delhi	10 30	89 70
6. Goa,Daman & Diu	73 56	26.44
7. Lakshadweep	100 00	
8. Pondicherry	57.96	42.04

*Includes Mizoram UT which was carved out after the 1971 Census.

The 1971 ratio of urban to total population in the country was 19.91 per cent. Two areas, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep, did not have even one urban unit. Barring these two, the ratio of urban to total population in the states and union territories varied between 3.70 and 90.55 per cent. Statement 50 shows the states arranged in a descending order of their degree of urbanisation. Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal were on top both in 1961 and 1971. Punjab and Karnataka have interchanged ranks. Uttar Pradesh stood 14th in 1961 and 1971. Statement 50 also reveals that all the major states have generally shown a uniform pattern of growth of urbanisation.

STATEMENT 50

Percentage of urban to total population

1971 rank	States	Percentage urban 1971	1961
1	2	3	4
1.	Maharashtra	31.17	28.22
2	Tamil Nadu	30.26	26 69
3.	Gujarat	28 08	25 77
4.	West Bengal	24 75	24 45
5	Mysore (Karnataka)	24 31	22.33
6.	Punjab	23 73	23 06
7	Andhra Pradesh	19 31	17 44
8	Jammu & Kashmir	18 59	16 66
9.	Haryana	17.66	17 23
10.	Rajasthan	17 63	16.28
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16 29	14.29
12	Kerala	16 24	15 11
13.	Meghalaya	14 55	15.27
14.	Uttar Pradesh	14 02	12.85
15.	Manipur	13 19	8.68
16.	Tripura	10.43	9.02
17.	Bihar	10 00	8 43
18	Nagaland	9 95	5.19
19.	Sikkim	9 37	4 22
20.	Assam	8 87	7.16
21	Orissa	8 41	6 32
22.	Himachal Pradesh	6 99	6.34

The trend is almost the same in the case of union territories as well.

STATEMENT 51

Percentage of urban to total population in each union territory

1971 rank	Union territory	Percentage urban 1971	1961
1	2	3	4
1	Chandigarh	90 55	82 80
2	Delhi	89.70	88.75
3	Pondicherry	42 04	24.11
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	26 44	16.06
5.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.77	22.15
6	Arunachal Pradesh	3 70	0.00

We see from statements 50 and 51 that the ratio of urban population among states varied between 6.99 and 31.17 per cent ; in the case of union territories, the variation is more significant 3 70 and 90.55 per cent.

The extent of urbanisation in the districts is reflected by statement 52.

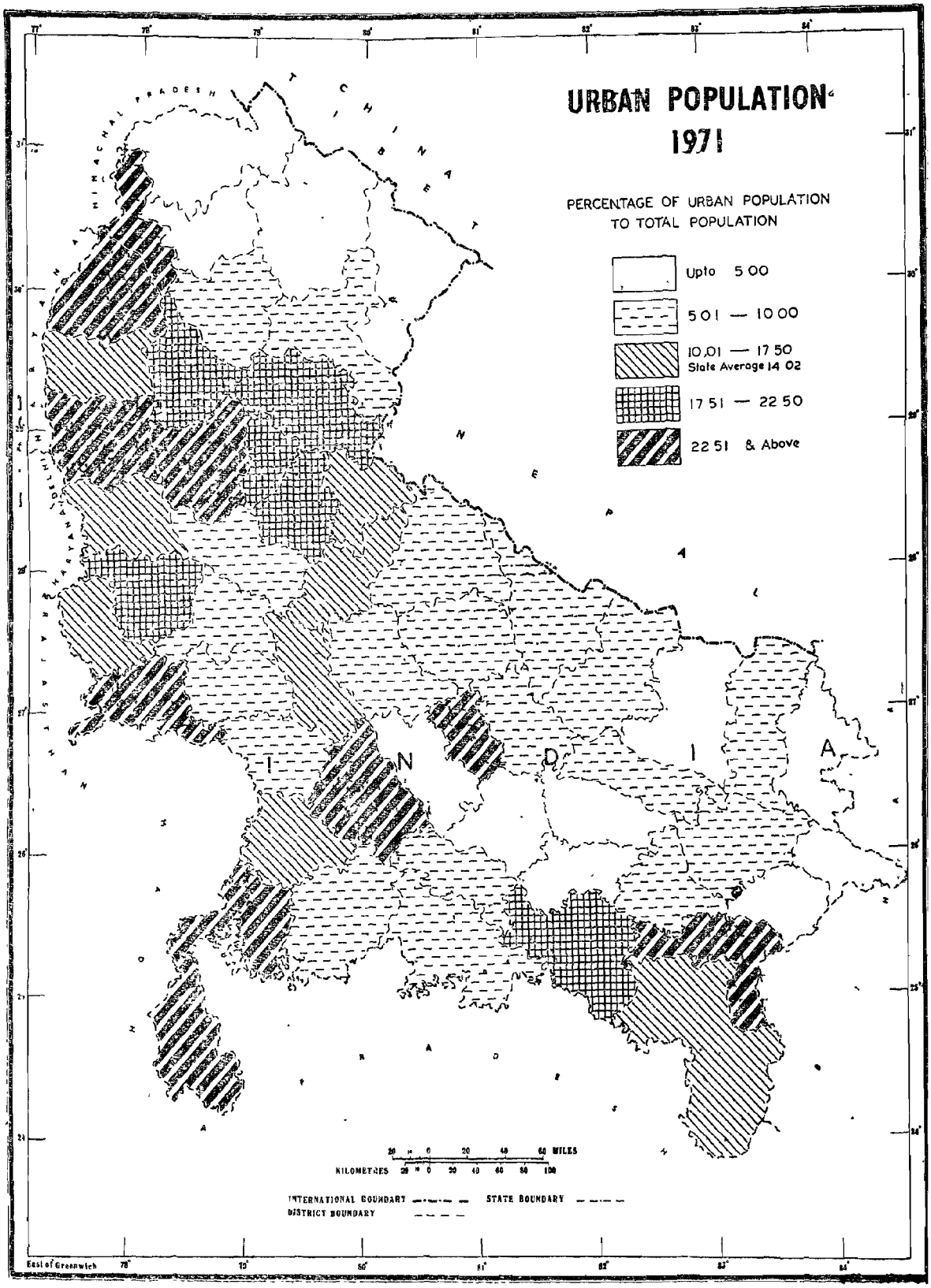
STATEMENT 52

Uttar Pradesh Urban population as percentage of total population, 1971

(State=14 02)

Very low (Upto 5.00)		Moderately low (5.01-10 00)		Average (10.01-17 50)		Moderately high (17 51-22 50)		Very high (22 51 & above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Pratapgarh	1 96	Azamgarh	5 21	Farrukhabad	10 91	Aligarh	17.85	Saharanpur	23 50
Sultanpur	1.97	Almora	5 21	Mirzapur	12.03	Bijnor	18 10	Moradabad	23 77
Basti	2.52	Fatehpur	5 63	Bulandshahr	13 33	Allahabad	18 46	Meerut	24 26
Unnao	2.57	Gonda	5 65	Pilibhit	13 67	Rampur	19.53	Jhansi	24.58
Tehri-Garhwal	2.65	Bara Banki	5.76	Jalaun	13.75	Naini Tal	22 13	Varanasi	25 13
Deoria	2 96	Bahraich	5 93	Muzaffarnagar	13.86	Bareilly	22 28	Agra	36 61
Rae Bareli	3 40	Kheri	6 21	Shahjahanpur	15.24			Kanpur	42 80
Pithoragarh	3.81	Jaunpur	6 21	Mathura	16 49			Dehra Dun	47.08
Uttarkashi	4.07	Garhwal	6.30					Lucknow	50.90
Chamoli	4.17	Sitapur	7.54						
Ghazipur	4.50	Hardoi	7.90						
Ballia	4.58	Gorakhpur	7 90						
		Banda	8 29						
		Mainpuri	8 44						
		Budaun	9 35						
		Faizabad	9.56						
		Etawah	9.79						
		Etah	9 82						
		Hamirpur	9 91						

The district with the highest percentage of urban population obviously turned out to be Lucknow and the one with the lowest was Pratapgarh. Seventeen districts had urban percentages higher than that of the state. Lucknow being the seat of administration of the state is multi-functional in character as it has a considerable number of educational, industrial and business establishments. Dehra Dun comes second because of a good number of state and central government offices like Survey of India, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Forest Research Institute, Indian Military Academy, etc. These factors tend to increase the proportion of


URBAN POPULATION
1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
TO TOTAL POPULATION
Upto 5 00
5 01 — 10 00
10 01 — 17 50
State Average 14 02
17 51 — 22 50
22 51 & Above
INDIA
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich

urban population. Kanpur is a leading industrial area. The results when plotted on the map show that leaving apart from Dehra Dun and Saharanpur, Meerut and Moradabad, no other districts with high ratios were contiguous.

The next range (17.51—22.50) had six districts. Out of them four were contiguous—Bijnor, Naini Tal, Rampur and Bareilly—and Aligarh and Allahabad were isolated pockets.

Of the eight districts in the range 10 01—17.50, a strip is formed by Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad in the north. Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Mathura are in upper Doab, Jalaun in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur in Vindhyachal.

The highest number of district fell in the next group 5.01—10.00 Garhwal and Almora are from the Himalaya. The remaining districts were distributed in three blocks. The first comprises Budaun, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah. Fatehpur, Hamirpur and Banda formed the second group. The remaining ten districts were in a solid block.

Twelve districts had the lowest ratio Four of them—Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli and Pithoragarh—are from the Himalaya. The other two blocks are (1) Unnao, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh and (2) Deoria, Ballia, and Ghazipur. The twelfth district—Basti—is an isolated pocket.

The reason for less urbanisation in these districts is mainly lack of major industrial and commercial centres. No improvement in the degree of urbanisation has taken place in 1971 as compared to 1961 in respect of the three in the lowest rungs of the ladder.

At the time of the 1971 census, out of 232 tahsils in Uttar Pradesh, 57 were entirely rural. The distribution of the remaining 175 tahsils by degree of urbanisation was as under :

Upto 5 00	40
5 01 — 10 00	61
10 01 — 17 50	33
17 51 — 22 50	15
22.51 & above	26

The percentage of urban to total population among tahsils varied considerably. The highest percentage was observed in Kanpur (83.58) and the lowest in Bansgaon (1.31) The number of tahsils which had percentages of urban population higher than the state's was 52. Statement 53 distributes all the 175 tahsils into five ranges of degree of urbanisation.

STATEMENT 53

Percentage of urban to total population in U P. Tahsils, 1971

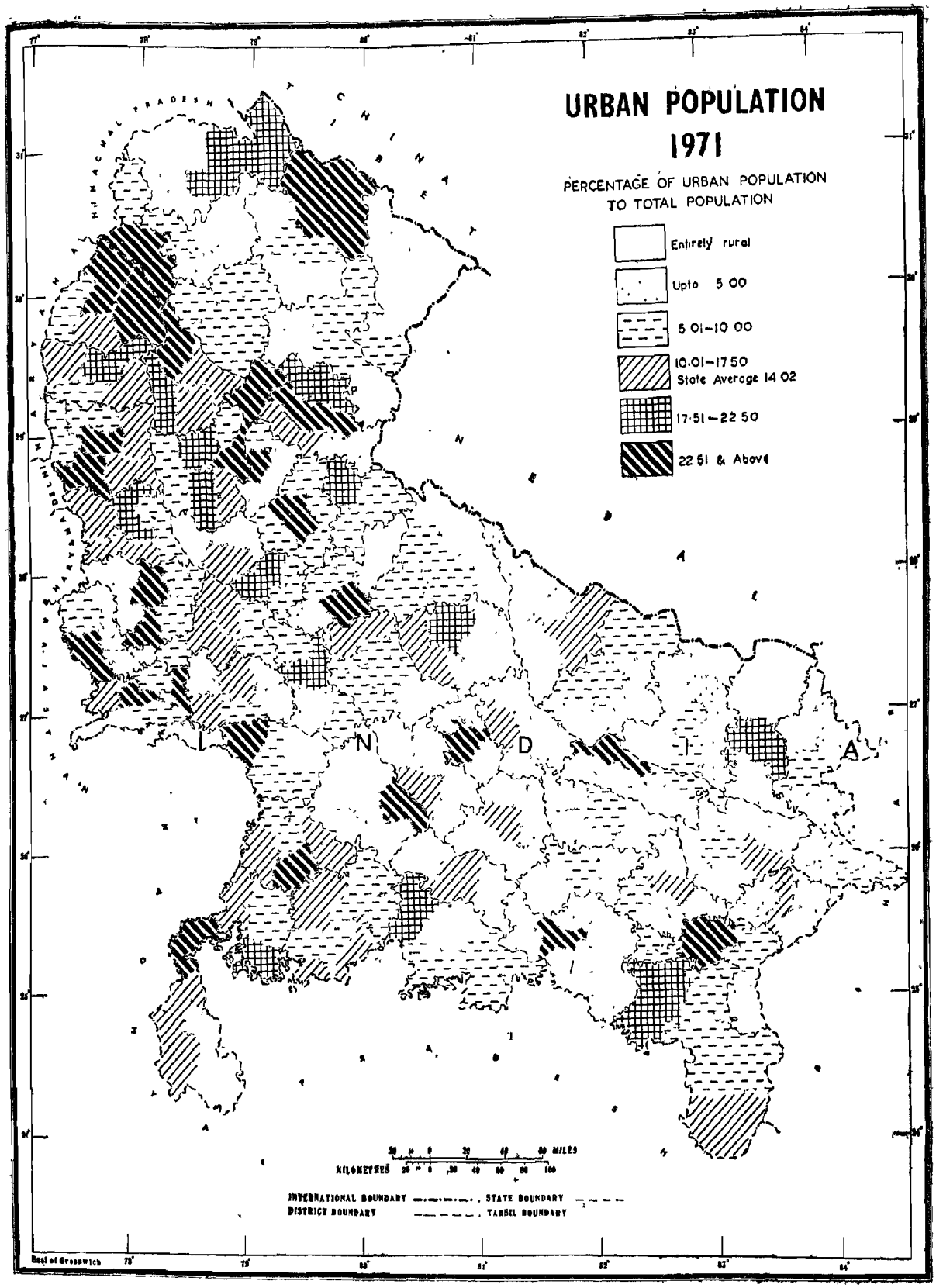
(State=14 02)

Very low (Upto 5.00)		Moderately low (5 01-10 00)		Average (10 01-17.50)		Moderately high (17 51-22 50)		Very high (22.51 & above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Bansgaon	1 31	Tehri	5 02	Etah	10 21	Banda	17 70	Najibabad	22 90
Misrikh	1 48	Machhlishahr	5 04	Rath	10 30	Bulandshahr	18.29	Hathras	23 35
Kerakat	1.77	Sardhana	5.06	Mawana	10.51	Mauranipur	18 34	Etawah	23.51
Mariahu	1 96	Kaimganj	5.08	Fatehpur	10.82	Naini Tal	18 75	Faizabad	24.50
Saidpur	2 02	Nawabganj	5 14	(Fatehpur)	–	Mirzapur	18 77	Joshimath	26.37
Utraula	2.15	(Bareilly)		Unnao	11.00	Sitapur	19.31	Roorkee	27 09
Khalilabad	2.17	Deoria	5.32	Dudhi	11 13	Sambhal	19 72	Orai	27.47
Soraon	2.39	Mau	5 32	Sikandrabad	11.19	Gorakhpur	20 09	Ghaziabad	32 69
Salempur	2 54	Garautha	5 47	Jansath	11 22	Bijnor	20 28	Saharanpur	34 40
Bansdih	2.56	Budhana	5 52	Shahabad	11.30	Bhatwari	20 43	Shahjahanpur	36.21
Sidhauli	2 59	Chandauli	5 55	(Hardoi)		Muzaffarnagar	20 67	Kashipur	36 54
Phulpur (Allahabad)	2 59	Bharthana	5 55	Rae Bareli	11 43	Farrukhabad	20 86	Firozabad	39.13
		Karhal	5 61	Kiraoli	11 47	Pilibhit	20 99	Mathura	39.49
Bhognipur	2 61	Lansdowne	5 70	Moth	11 90	Budaun	21 44	Haldwani	40.56
Shahganj	2 68	Sikandra Rao	5 72	Kalpi	12 03	Amroha	22.24	Bareilly	41.85
Rasra	2 75	Partapgarh	5 78	Sahaswan	12 06			Varanasi	42 43
Ghosi	2 88	Chunar	5 79	Kasganj	12 40			Koil	44 32
Bansi	2 89	Thakurdwara	5 80	Kichha	12.47			Rampur	49 27
Devaprayag	2 90	Atrauli	5 94	Khurja	12 51			Moradabad	50 55
Fatehpur (Barabanki)	2 99	Sultanpur	5 98	Bahraich	12 59			Meerut	52 24
				Deoband	12 64				

STATEMENT 53—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Powayan	3 01	Gyanpur	6 39	Ghazipur	13.09	Dehra Dun	53.33
Malihabad	3 22	Aliganj	6 59	Shikohabad	13.41	Jhansi	62 95
Nanpara	3 40	Maudaha	6 66	Nawabganj	13 88	Chail	64.20
Salon	3 43	Baheri	6 74	(Bara Banki)		Lucknow	73.74
Bah	3 47	Jalaun	6 76	Dhampur	14.49	Agra	76.25
Muhammadabad	3 59	Bilgram	6.79	Kairana	14.54	Kanpur	83.58
(Ghazipur)		Aonla	7 01	Konch	14.82		
Chakia	3 66	Narainì	7 02	Mahoba	15.03		
Tarabganj	3 66	Almora	7 02	Hapur	15.91		
Padrauna	3 71	Dataganj	7.04	Lalitpur	16.20		
Meja	3 84	Auraiya	7 07	Nagina	16.47		
Chhibramau	4 13	Pauri	7 32	Mainpuri	16.68		
Bhongaon	4 34	Chhata	7.41	Bilari	16.80		
Bindki	4 34	Suar	7.49	Jaunpur	17.18		
Jalalabad	4 34	Bisalpur	7 51	Muhammadabad	17.42		
Khatima	4 35	Ballia	7 55	(Azamgarh)			
Biswan	4 46	Chamoli	7.58				
Akbarpur	4 55	Chakrata	7 72				
(Faizabad)		Balrampur	7.76				
Ramsanehighat	4 77	Robertsganj	7.87				
Ranikhet	4 80	Kannauj	8.13				
Sadabad	4 85	Tilhar	8.34				
Sandila	4 94	Fatehabad	8.37				
		Mohammadi	8.45				
		Hasanpur	8.55				
		Charkhari	8.63				
		Baghpat	8.66				
		Basti	8.67				
		Hardoi	8.70				
		Gonda	8.74				
		Pithoragarh	8.76				
		Azamgarh	8.98				
		Hamirpur	8.99				
		Jalesar	9.03				
		Puranpur	9.04				
		Etmadpur	9.12				
		Nakur	9.22				
		Karwi	9.28				
		Lakhimpur	9.38				
		Faridpur	9.39				
		Tanda	9.49				
		Anupshahr	9.84				

In eight tahsils the urban population outnumbered its rural counterpart. These were Kanpur (83.58), Agra (76.25), Lucknow (73.74), Chail in Allahabad (64.20), Jhansi (62.95), Dehra Dun (53.33), Meerut (52.24) and Moradabad (50.55) All these tahsils are district headquarters, have many educational institutions, and a good number of industrial and business establishments. Perusal of the distribution of male workers by different categories shows that none of these eight tahsils had more than 50 percent of its male workers engaged in agriculture. Moradabad had the highest percentage (49.04) of male workers engaged in agriculture. Kanpur had the maximum number (30.69) of its male workers engaged in manufacturing, etc. The second highest proportion (25.74) was engaged in 'other services'. Agra had 28.14 per cent of its male workers engaged in manufacturing and 22.54 per cent in 'other services'. In Lucknow, as one would expect, the majority (30.18) of male workers was engaged in 'other services'. Cultivators (20.61), come next and only then manufacturing (17.16). Chail in Allahabad shows a similar trend. Jhansi had the maximum number of male workers as cultivators (29.55). 'Other services' with 22.80 per cent came next. Transport attracted an appreciable percentage of male workers (17.93). Dehra Dun is basically a service town and 41.61 per cent of its male workers were in 'other services'. Manufacturing (11.38) and trade (10.39) go hand in hand. Meerut presents a mixed trend. The highest number (26.65) of its


URBAN POPULATION
1971
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION
TO TOTAL POPULATION
Entirely rural
Upto 5 00
5 01–10 00
10.01–17 50
State Average 14 02
17·51–22 50
22 51 & Above
INDIA
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY

male workers was in 'other services'. Manufacturing with 19.93 per cent of male workers comes next. Trade and commerce attracted a reasonable percentage (11.64) of male workers. Thus it will be seen that most of the urbanised tahsils were oriented towards service, manufacturing, trade or transport. This led to a high percentage of urban population. It will be seen that 18 out of 26 tahsils falling in the highest range have at least one class I (100,000 and above) town each.

Of the 15 tahsils with a moderately high degree (17.51—22.50) of urbanisation—Farrukhabad, Muzaffarnagar, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur had a class I city. Four tahsils—Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Amroha and Sambhal—were contiguous. The remaining eleven tahsils were scattered.

The next range (10.01—17.50) had 33 tahsils and a majority of them were from the western wing of the state.

The maximum number of tahsils were found with a moderately low degree of urbanisation. Tahsils in this range also were scattered throughout the state. A majority, however, was from the western wing and seven of them were in the Himalaya, out of 61 tahsils in this range, 13 were tahsil as well as district headquarters yet the degree of their urbanisation was so low.

Tahsils having a very low degree of urbanisation were 40. Three, Devaprayag, Ranikhet and Khatima were in the Himalaya. None was either from upper Doab or Rohilkhand. They were mostly either from the central or the eastern part of the state. The tahsils which had percentages of urban population of less than 2.50 per cent were eight and in all of them the majority of male workers was engaged in agriculture. Bansgaon which had the lowest percentage of urban population (1.31) had 50.48 and 37.55 per cent of its male workers engaged as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. Next came Misrikh (1.48) which had 67.37 and 11.75 per cent of its male workers as cultivators and agricultural labourers respectively. The position in the remaining six tahsils was as under :—

Tahsil	% of male workers	
	Cul.	AL
1	2	3
Kerakat	67.47	18 89
Mariahu	62.62	19.45
Saidpur	67.13	18.07
Utraula	76.43	14 32
Khalilabad	62 16	25 17
Soraon	59 70	23 29

Thus tahsils with lower degree of urbanisation or where not even one settlement was urban, lack in characteristics which are related to the development of urban centres. On the contrary they feed the need of the adjacent highly urbanised tahsils. Take the case of five tahsils which had one of the KAVAL towns each. Percentage of urban population are given within brackets.

Kanpur (83.58)	Akbarpur (ER), Bilhaur (ER), Unnao (11 00), Purwa (ER), Bindki (4.34), Ghatampur (ER).
Agra (76.25)	Saedabad (4.85), Etmadpur (9.12), Fatehabad (8.37), Kheragarh (ER) Kiraoli (11 47).
Varanasi (42.43)	Mariahu (1 96), Kerakat (1.77), Saidpur (2.02), Chandauli (5 55), Chunar (5.79), Mirzapur (18.77), Gyanpur (6.39)
Chail in Allahabad (64.20)	Manjhanpur (ER), Sirathu, (ER), Kunda (ER), Soraon (2.39), Phulpur (2.59), Karchhana (ER).
Lucknow (73 74)	Hasanganj (ER), Malihabad (3 21), Nawabganj (13.88), Mohanlalganj (ER).

ER=Entirely Rural

Excepting Agra, the majority of the surrounding tahsils were either entirely rural or their percentage of urban population was very small. In other words, the highly urbanised tahsils act as magnets and the surrounding tahsils act as feeders. No village in the entirely rural tahsils, could improve its economic structure so that it could be labelled as a town.

Rural Population :

Topography, climate, soil and communications largely determine the clustering of village. These also determine to a large extent the density of population in an area. Hilly terrains with small terraced fields and only a venear of fertile soil on top, coupled with lack of irrigation, account for small habitations. Large fertile tracts, regular water supply and good climate account for larger habitations. In census, the population which lives outside the towns are regarded as rural. The word rural at once focuses the village. A village may be regarded as a cluster of houses in one or more groups, with surrounding agricultural fields. The 1961 definition of a census village was adopted at the 1971 census also. A census village is ordinarily a revenue mauza.

Just over eighty per cent of India's population is rural. It is almost 86 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. There were 75.95 million living in 112,561 villages of Uttar Pradesh at the time of the 1971 census. This compares with 439 million found in rural India.

States are arranged alphabetically (as also Union Territories). Their ranking by ratio of their rural to total population is shown within brackets in statement 54.

STATEMENT 54

Rural Population by States, 1971

Unit	% of rural pop. to total pop. 1971		
	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
INDIA	80 09	79 32	80 92
States :			
1. Andhra Pradesh	80.69 (19)	80.41 (19)	80.96 (19)
2 Assam*	91.13 (6)	90.38 (6)	91.96 (7)
3. Bihar	90 00 (9)	89.19 (9)	90.85 (9)
4 Gujarat	71.92 (25)	71.31 (25)	72.57 (25)
5. Haryana	82.34 (17)	82.20 (16)	82.49 (17)
6 Himachal Pradesh	93.01 (4)	92.17 (4)	93.89 (4)
7. Jammu & Kashmir	81.41 (18)	81.23 (18)	81.62 (18)
8. Kerala	83 76 (14)	83.61 (14)	83 91 (15)
9. Madhya Pradesh	83 71 (15)	83 07 (15)	84 39 (14)
10. Maharashtra	68 83 (27)	66.94 (27)	70.87 (26)
11. Manipur	86.81 (11)	86.81 (11)	86.81 (11)
12. Meghalaya	85.45 (13)	84 75 (13)	86.20 (13)
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	75 69 (22)	75.14 (22)	76 27 (23)
14. Nagaland	90.05 (8)	87.35 (10)	93.17 (5)
15. Orissa	91.59 (5)	90.94 (5)	92.25 (6)
16. Punjab	76 27 (21)	76.15 (20)	76.40 (22)
17. Rajasthan	82 37 (16)	82.03 (17)	82.74 (16)
18. Sikkim	90 63 (7)	89.61 (7)	91.80 (8)
19. Tamil Nadu	69.74 (26)	69.32 (26)	70 18 (27)
20. Tripura	89.57 (10)	89.53 (8)	89.61 (10)
21. Uttar Pradesh	85.98 (12)	85.53 (12)	86.48 (12)
22 West Bengal	75.25 (23)	73 28 (23)	77.46 (21)
Union territories :			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	77.23 (20)	75.96 (21)	79.19 (20)
2. Arunachal Pradesh	96.30 (3)	95.28 (3)	97.49 (3)
3 Chandigarh	9 45 (30)	9.82 (30)	8.96 (30)
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.00 (1)	100 00 (1)	100.00 (1)
5. Delhi	10.30 (29)	10.16 (29)	10.47 (29)
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	73.56 (24)	72 10 (24)	75.04 (24)
7. Lakshadweep	100.00 (2)	100 00 (2)	100 00 (2)
8. Pondicherry	57 96 (28)	58.11 (28)	57.82 (28)

*Including Mizoram union territory.

Among the states, the rural ratios varied appreciably from Himachal Pradesh (93.01) to Maharashtra (68.83). Among states, Uttar Pradesh occupied the ninth position

The average number of inhabited villages per district was 2,084. The number ranged from 6,942 in Basti to 672 in Uttarkashi. The average population per inhabited village in Uttar Pradesh was 675. The district having the highest average was Meerut (1,699) and that having the lowest was Garhwal (160). Statement 55 gives the number of inhabited villages and the average population per village in each district.

STATEMENT 55

Average population per inhabited village, 1971

District	Inhabited villages	Average population
1	2	3
UTTAR PRADESH	112,561	675
1. Uttarkashi	672	211
2. Chamoli	1,488	188
3 Tehri-Garhwal	1,958	198
4 Garhwal	3,236	160

STATEMENT 55—*concld*

1	2	3
5 Pithoragarh	1,542	196
6 Almora	3,576	199
7 Naini Tal	1,771	347
8 Bijnor	2,102	581
9 Moradabad	2,459	753
10. Budaun	1,814	823
11. Rampur	1,092	664
12 Bareilly	1,922	720
13. Pilibhit	1,156	562
14. Shahjahanpur	2,088	522
15. Dehra Dun	767	398
16. Saharanpur	1,688	931
17 Muzaffarnagar	927	1,675
18 Meerut	1,501	1,699
19. Bulandshahr	1,537	1,169
20. Aligarh	1,717	1,010
21. Mathura	884	1,219
22. Agra	1,182	1,238
23. Eath	1,524	930
24. Mainpuri	1,386	955
25 Farrukhabad	1,626	853
26. Etawah	1,477	884
27 Kanpur	1,898	903
28. Fatehpur	1,352	892
29. Allahabad	3,531	678
30. Jhansi	1,450	680
31 Jalaun	957	733
32. Hamirpur	930	957
33. Banda	1,207	898
34 Kheri	1,670	835
35. Sitapur	2,329	748
36. Hardoi	1,879	907
37. Unnao	1,699	851
38. Lucknow	907	876
39. Rae Bareli	1,749	834
40. Bahraich	1,884	862
41. Gonda	2,814	772
42. Bara Banki	2,047	753
43. Faizabad	2,654	657
44. Sultanpur	2,491	647
45. Pratapgarh	2,195	635
46. Basti	6,942	419
47. Gorakhpur	4,094	683
48. Deoria	3,559	767
49. Azamgarh	4,943	548
50 Jaunpur	3,226	583
51 Ballia	1,912	793
52. Ghazipur	2,510	583
53 Varanasi	3,647	586
54. Mirzapur	2,993	453

There were 33 districts where the average population per inhabited village was higher than the state's average. Districts where the average population exceeded 1,000 were Meerut (1,699), Muzaffarnagar (1,675), Agra (1,238), Mathura (1,219), Bulandshahr (1,169) and Aligarh (1,010). All these districts are in the upper doab, where agriculture is comparatively more developed.

The second range (751-900) had the highest number (15) of districts. Moradabad (753), Budaun (823), Farrukhabad (853) and Etawah (884) in this category extend from north to south in the western part of the state. Two districts—Deoria (767) and Ballia (793) are in the north-eastern tip of the state The remaining nine districts cut across the centre of the state from north to south. They are—Kheri (835), Bahraich (862), Gonda (772), Bara Banki (753), Lucknow (876), Unnao (851), Rae Bareli (834), Fatehpur (892) and Banda (898).

Ten districts in the range 601-750 population per inhabited village are also distributed in three blocks. Rampur (664) and Bareilly (720) were in Rohilkhand. Jalaun (733) and Jhansi (680) in Bundelkhand. Gorakhpur (683), Faizabad (657), Sultanpur (647), Pratapgarh (635) and Allahabad (678) —make a belt, Sitapur (748) is an isolated pocket. There were eight districts with a moderately low average population per inhabited village. Five were in the eastern wing. Pilibhit (562) and Shahjahanpur (522) are contiguous and Bijnor is an isolated pocket.

All the nine districts in the lowest range, except Basti, are in the Himalayan region

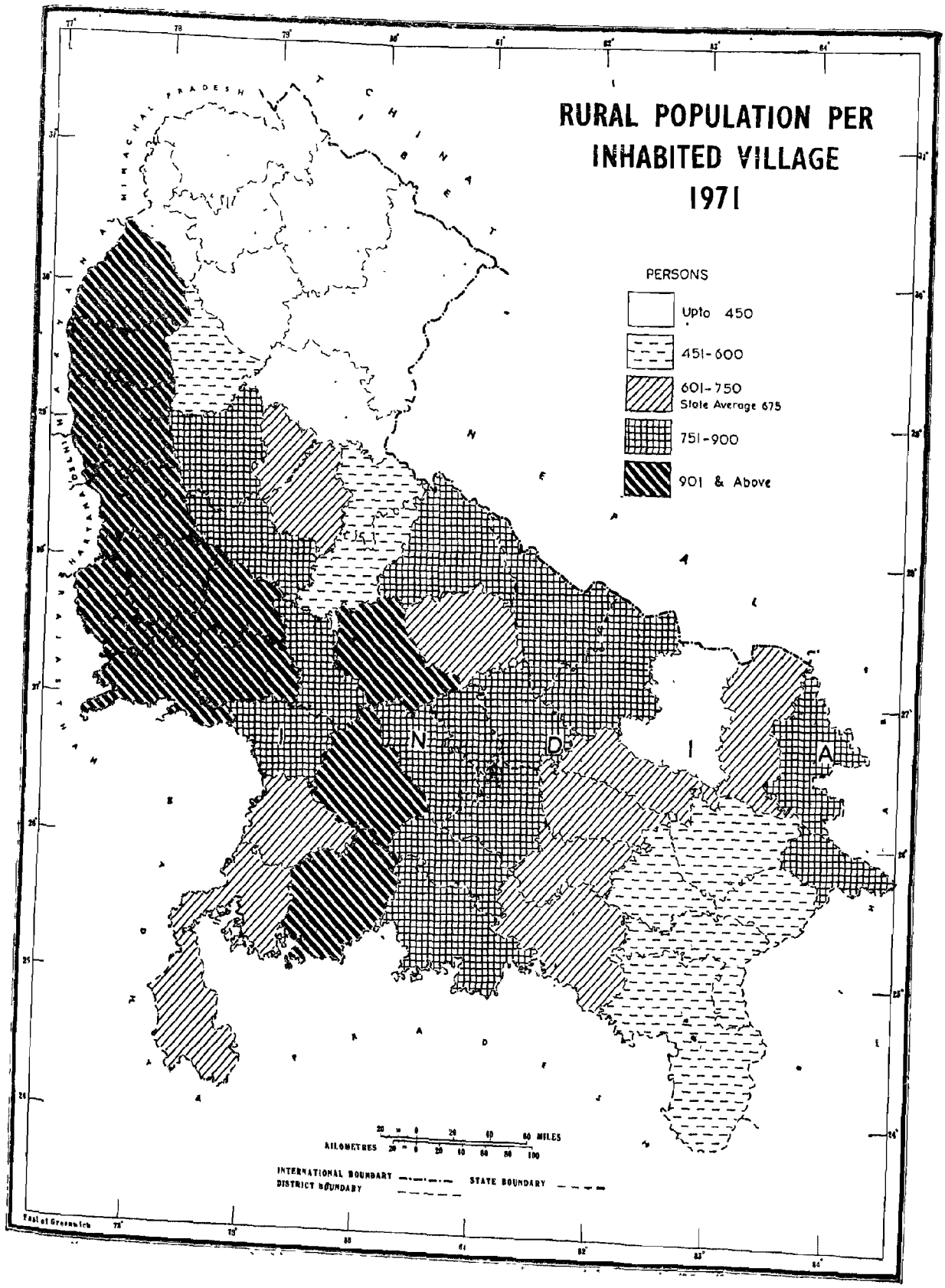
Statement 56 arranges all the districts in five ranges of 1971 average population per inhabited village.

STATEMENT 56

Districts arranged by rural population per inhabited village, 1971

(State=675).

Very low (upto 450)		Moderately low (451-600)		Average (601-750)		Moderately high (751-900)		Very high (901 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Garhwal	160	Mirzapur	453	Pratapgarh	635	Moradabad	753	Kanpur	903
Chamoli	188	Shahjahanpur	522	Sultanpur	647	Bara Banki	753	Hardoi	907
Pithoragarh	196	Azamgarh	548	Faizabad	657	Deoria	767	Etah	930
Tehri-Garhwal	198	Pilibhit	562	Rampur	664	Gonda	772	Saharanpur	931
Almora	199	Bijnor	581	Allahabad	678	Ballia	793	Mainpuri	955
Uttar kashi	211	Jaunpur	583	Jhansi	680	Budaun	823	Hamirpur	957
Naini Tal	347	Ghazipur	583	Gorakhpur	683	Rae Bareli	834	Aligarh	1,010
Dehra Dun	398	Varanasi	586	Bareilly	720	Kheri	835	Bulandshahr	1,169
Basti	419			Jalaun	733	Unnao	851	Mathura	1,219
				Sitapur	748	Farrukhabad	853	Agra	1,238
						Bahraich	862	Muzaffarnagar	1,675
						Lucknow	876	Meerut	1,699
						Etawah	884		
						Fatehpur	892		
						Banda	898		


RURAL POPULATION PER INHABITED VILLAGE 1971
PERSONS
Upto 450
451-600
601-750
State Average 675
751-900
901 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich

Inhabited villages may be classified by size class of their population as follows :

10,000 and above	A
5,000—9,999	B
2,000—4,999	C
1,000—1,999	D
500—999	E
200—499	F
Less than 200	G

In 1961, there were 125,344 inhabited villages in the state of which 12,720 were uninhabited. At the time of the 1971 census, the total number was 124,592 and the number of uninhabited was 12,031.

The maximum percentage (32.83) of inhabited villages in 1961 was in group F. Next came groups G and E. At the time of the 1971 census, though group F was on top, the second and third positions were interchanged by groups E and G. While the order in respect of the other groups remained the same, the decline in groups F and G showed that villages were moving up the ladder owing to rise in their population.

As regards the highest number of villages in 1961 population living in these villages, was in group E, closely followed by group D. Groups F and C came next In 1971 group D came on top and group E next. Groups C and F followed.

Statement 57 gives for Uttar Pradesh the percentage distribution of inhabited villages and rural population by different size classes both for the 1961 and the 1971 censuses.

STATEMENT 57

Distribution of inhabited villages and rural population by size class of villages

Pop. size group	1961		1971		% of inhabited villages and pop.			
	Villages	Pop.	Villages	Pop.	1961		1971	
					Villages	Pop.	Villages	Pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	112,624	64,266,506	112,561	75,952,548	100.00	100 00	100.00	100.00
A —10,000 & above	23	287,833	58	697,927	0.02	0.45	0 05	0.92
B—5,000—9,999	308	2,002,980	515	3,322,639	0 27	3.12	0.46	4.38
C—2,000—4,999	3,795	10,682,470	5,400	15,229,454	3.37	16.62	4.80	20.05
D—1,000—1,999	12,801	17,307,031	16,081	22,028,573	11.37	26.93	14.29	29.00
E—500—999	26,015	18,282,745	28,295	20,088,301	23.10	28.45	25 14	26.45
F—200—499	36,979	12,328,998	34,856	11,761,228	32.83	19.18	30.96	15.48
G—Less than 200	32,703	3,374,449	27,356	2,824,426	29.04	5.25	24 30	3.72

The number of villages in groups F and G is decreasing. The number of the rest of the villages in different sizes is increasing. However, group E villages in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut fell.

The percentage of rural population in villages of groups F and G districts recorded an increase in any district in the state. Districts which showed an increase in group E villages were Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal Bijnor, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Basti, Azamgarh and Mirzapur Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Rae Bareli and Jaunpur registered a decline in the percentage of population in their group D villages. So was the case in the group C villages in Chamoli and Pithoragarh. But the overall population of these size classes in Uttar Pradesh went up in 1971

Table 4 gives percentage distribution in seven groups of inhabited villages and their population for 1961 and 1971.

The percentage distribution of population by different sizes shows that in no district, does the smallest size (Group G) outnumbered other groups The maximum percentage was recorded by the group in Garhwal (41 31). Other districts which had more than ten per cent of their rural population residing in group G villages were Chamoli (32.60), Uttarkashi (30.82), Tehri Garhwal (31.96), Almora (29.94), Pithoragarh (29.79), Dehra Dun (14.67) and Naini Tal (14.17) All these are in hilly areas. Other districts had generally a very low percentage of population in this group. The lowest percentage was recoded by Meerut (0.34), preceded by Bulandshahr (0.50), Muzaffarnagar (0 50), Agra (0.52), Aligarh (0 61) and Mathura (0.89).

Among group F villages also the Himalayan districts had a higher percentage. The highest percentage was recorded by Tehri Garhwal (50.71) and the lowest by Meerut (2.21). The number of districts which have percentages of such villages higher than the state's was 25. In addition to the districts enumerated in the preceding paragraph, other districts which had 20 per cent or more of the rural population in group F were Basti (35.44), Shahjahanpur (26.07) Mirzapur (25 00), Bijnor (20 37), Azamgarh (20.23) and Pilibhit (20 09) The lowest percentage was recorded by Meerut (2.21) preceded by Muzaffarnagar (2.53), Bulandshahr (4 90), Mathura (5.42), Agra (5.69) and Aligarh (9 02). All these districts with lower percentage are mostly from upper Doab. The hill districts which had higher percentages of small villages

have exhausted almost two-thirds of their rural population in group F and G.

In villages of size class 500—999, the percentage of population lies between 8 68 and 35.83. Meerut district had the lowest proportion of rural population in all the three size classes of villages discussed so far. In this size class Meerut had 9.17 per cent of its rural population. The district having the highest percentage in this size class was Pilibhit (35 83), followed by Shahjahanpur (35.05). There were 13 more districts, namely, Bijnor (32 55), Moradabad (32.86), Rampur (30 63), Bareilly (30 60), Allahabad (30.97), Jhansi (30.14). Sitapur (31.44), Bahraich (30 32), Gonda (32.62), Faizabad (30 17), Sultanpur (30.89), Basti (30 27), Jaunpur (32 64) and Varanasi (30.32) which had more than 30 per cent of their rural population residing in this size class of villages. Districts which had less than 15 per cent of their rural population living in these villages were Garhwal (10.90), Muzaffarnagar (10.83) and Meerut (9.117) On the whole about one-fourth of the state's rural population resides in this size class.

In villages of size class 1,000—1,999 the percentage of rural population varied between 1.46 and 38.04. The lowest percentage was recorded by Tehri Garhwal and the highest by Sitapur. The districts having higher percentages of population living in this size class were Sitapur (38 04), Bahraich (37.99) Bulandshahr (37.96), Hamirpur (35 39), Gonda (35.15), Etah (34 61), Saharanpur (34 41), Hardoi (34.10), Kanpur (33 77), Kheri (32.71), Lucknow (32.62), Faizabad (32 47) Budaun (31.86), Mainpuri (31.80), Etawah (31.71), Aligarh (31.71), Banda (31.56), Bara Banki (31 28), Bareilly (31.20), Moradabad (31.09), Gorakhpur (30.87), Varanasi (30.76), Sultanpur (30.69), Mathura (30.61) and Jaunpur (30.45). All the hill districts except Dehra Dun and Naini Tal had very few people living in this size class This size class of villages had the highest percentage (29.00) of rural population in the state.

The percentage of rural population started declining from the villages of size class 2,000—4,999. One fifth of the rural population resides in this size class. The percentage distribution of rural population shows that such villages were very few in the hill districts. In Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Almora, the rural population in this size class was nil. On the other hand the districts of western and central Uttar Pradesh had sizable population residing in this size class. In Meerut (43.52) more than two-fifth of the population comprised this group. Muzaffarnagar (38 48), Agra (37.08), Mathura (32.81), Bulandshahr (30.78), Banda (28.63), Mainpuri (27.02), Aligarh (26.94), Hardoi (26.46), Ballia (26.05), Saharanpur (25.21), Rae Bareli (24.95), Hamirpur (24 76), Fatehpur (24.18), Farrukhabad (24.01), Unnao (24.01), Etawah (23 46), Etah (23.29), Kanpur (22 95), Dehra Dun (22.23), Lucknow (22.16) and Jalaun (21.28) had higher percentage than the state's.

The percentage (4.38) of rural population declined further in size class 5,000-9,999 Uttarkashi Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora and Jaunpur did not have one village of this size Four districts which had more than 10 00 per cent of their rural population living in villages of this size class, were Muzaffarnagar (17 12), Meerut (15 43), Mathura (12.97) and Dehra Dun (11.81).

The percentage of rural population declined steeply to 0 92 in villages having population of 10,000 or above. Ballia (7.42), Rampur (5.26) and Muzaffarnagar (5.12) were the only districts in which more than five per cent of rural population lived in this size class. Apart from these three districts, 23 more districts fell in this class Barring districts which did not have population in this size class, ten districts had rural population below one per cent in this size class. These were Mathura (0.99), Shahjahanpur (0 94), Fatehpur (0 91), Hardoi (0.90), Farrukhabad (0 84), Mainpuri (0.79), Bahraich (0.74), Etah (0.73), Bulandshahr (0 70), Basti (0 50) and Gorakhpur (0.42).

When the position of this range is compared with 1961, it is seen that at the time of the 1961 census there were 23 villages with 287,833 residents which had a population of 10,000 or more. In 1971, this number was 58 and the total inhabitants were 697,927 In 1961 only 14 districts fell in this range and their number in 1971 almost doubled (26). Banda is the only district which had in 1961 one village in this range and none in 1971 This village, Atarra, has been declared a town in 1971. In 1971 the district which had the lion's share of big villages was Ballia Out of 58 such villages in the State, 10 were in Ballia. Then came Muzaffarnagar (7), Ghazipur (5), Deoria (4), Rampur and Meerut (3 each). Of the remaining 20 districts, six had two and 14 had one such village each

Statement 58 lists the districts which had such big villages either in 1961 or 1971.

STATEMENT 58

Largest group of villages and their population

State/Distt.	Number	Villages (1961) pop.			Number	Villages (1971) pop.		
		P	M	F		P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH	**23**	**287,833**	**147,280**	**140,553**	**58**	**697,927**	**370,686**	**327,241**
1. Garhwal . .					1	16,242	10,756	5,486
2. Bijnor . .	2	38.128	19,897	18,231	2	35,071	18,499	16,572
3. Moradabad . .	1	10,771	5,606	5,165	2	24,039	12,825	11,214

STATEMENT 58—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4. Budaun					2	21,308	11,551	9,757
5 Rampur	1	11,257	4,714	6,543	3	38,164	20,735	17,429
6 Pilibhit					1	11,414	5,928	5,486
7. Shahjahanpur					1	10,236	5,534	4,702
8. Muzaffarnagar	2	21,291	11,393	9,898	7	79,519	43,125	36,394
9. Meerut	1	16,117	8,529	7,588	3	40,298	21,826	18,472
10 Bulandshahr					1	12,516	6,668	5,848
11. Aligarh					2	22,391	12,103	10,288
12. Mathura					1	10,661	5,924	4,737
13 Etah					1	10,348	5,642	4,706
14. Mainpuri					1	10,423	5,560	4,863
15 Farrukhabad					1	11,623	6,160	5,463
16. Fatehpur					1	11,020	5,828	5,192
17. Jhansi					1	10,028	5,314	4,714
18. Hamirpur	1	12,256	6,581	5,675	2	20,484	10,983	9,501
19. Banda	1	11,342	6,240	5,102				
20. Hardoi	1	13,344	6,942	6,402	1	15,377	8,287	7,090
21. Unnao	1	10,593	5,474	5,119	2	22,250	11,766	10,484
22. Bahraich	1	14,020	7,440	6,580	1	11,981	6,490	5,491
23. Basti	1	13,023	6,716	6,307	1	14,654	7,795	6,859
24. Gorakhpur					1	11,776	6,231	5,545
25. Deoria	3	31,872	15,679	16,193	4	48,178	25,106	23,072
26. Ballia	2	21,137	10,452	10,685	10	112,476	56,747	55,729
27 Ghazipur	5	62,682	31,617	31,065	5	65,450	33,303	32,147

Statement 59, which distributes all the districts in the state by the predominant size class in each, shows that neither the smallest nor the two biggest classes were the predominant class in any of the districts.

STATEMENT 59

Districts arranged by predominant size class

200—499		500—999		1,000—1,999		2,000—4,999	
1		2		3		4	
Tehri-Garhwal	50.71	Pilibhit	35 83	Sitapur	38.04	Meerut	43.52
Uttarkashi	48.80	Shahjahanpur	35 04	Bahraich	37.99	Muzaffarnagar	38 48
Chamoli	47.70	Moradabad	32 86	Bulandshahr	37 96	Agra	37 08
Almora	46 36	Jaunpur	32.64	Hamirpur	35.39	Mathura	32.81
Garhwal	42.38	Bijnor	32.55	Gonda	35 15	Ballia	26.05
Pithoragarh	41.91	Allahabad	30.97	Etah	34.61	Dehra Dun	22.23
Basti	35.44	Sultanpur	30 89	Saharanpur	34 41		
		Rampur	30 63	Hardoi	34.10		
		Jhansi	30 14	Kanpur	33.77		
		Azamgarh	29.81	Kheri	32.71		
		Naini Tal	27.62	Lucknow	32.62		
		Mirzapur	26 95	Faizabad	32 47		
		Unnao	26.85	Budaun	31:86		
		Ghazipur	25 11	Mainpuri	31.80		
				Aligarh	31.71		
				Etawah	31.71		
				Banda	31.56		
				Bara Banki	31 28		
				Bareilly	31.20		
				Gorakhpur	30.87		
				Varanasi	30.76		
				Pratapgarh	29.99		
				Deoria	29 90		
				Jalaun	29 72		
				Fatehpur	29.15		
				Rae Bareli	28.34		
				Farrukhabad	28.32		

Note :—Figures against each district are percentage of rural population living in the particular size class.

Out of 54 districts in the state, group D is predominant in 27 districts. The next highest number (14) was in group E followed by group F The lowest number (6) was in group C. Group F districts were mostly in the Himalaya and group C were in the upper Doab. A good number of districts in group E was from Rohilkhand.

The rural density of population in Uttar Pradesh was 260 persons per km² in 1971. Deoria (508) came first and Uttarkashi (18) last There were 36 districts which had rural densities higher than the state's. Ballia (480), Azamgarh (473), Jaunpur (470), Gorakhpur (446), Meerut (442), Ghazipur (436) and Varanasi (430) had very high densities (above 400). The notion of density is implicit in the term over-population. "The underlying idea is that when there are too many workers relative to the available resources, *per capita* output is smaller than it would be with a smaller number of workers" We find this statement to be true in the districts named above except in Meerut Deoria, Ballia, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Faizabad and Basti all had highly dense rural populations and virtually all of these belong to the under-developed area of the state. Their economy is mainly based on traditional cultivation and employs more workers than necessary. Technically, there is a large degree of disguised unemployment. Meerut is however an highly developed industrial district and even agriculture is being done here by modern mechanical methods. Thus except Meerut, there is no positive correlation between high density and economic development.

But this does not necessarily mean that low density of population has a positive correlation with economic development Uttarkashi (18), Chamoli (31) and Pithoragarh (42) were the least densely populated districts but they too are under developed, mainly because of hilly terrain. In the eastern region, natural resources are available, but they have not been fully exploited The districts of the northern region suffer from inhospitable nature as well as lack of exploitation of resources.

Statement 60 distributes all the districts in the state in five ranges of rural density.

STATEMENT 60

Districts distributed by rural density, (1971)
(State=260)

Very low (upto 100)		Moderately low (101—200)		Average (201—300)		Moderately high (301—400)		Very high (401 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Uttarkashi	18	Almora	102	Bahraich	237	Etawah	303	Varanasi	430
Chamoli	31	Dehra Dun	105	Shahjahanpur	240	Sitapur	307	Ghazipur	436
Pithoragarh	42	Mirzapur	121	Bijnor	255	Rampur	310	Meerut	442
Tehri Garhwal	88	Hamirpur	124	Hardoi	285	Agra	311	Gorakhpur	446
Naini Tal	91	Banda	142	Mathura	286	Mainpuri	313	Jaunpur	470
Garhwal	96	Jalaun	155	Budaun	290	Moradabad	316	Azamgarh	473
Jhansi	99	Kheri	182	Saharanpur	290	Unnao	316	Ballia	480
		Pilibhit	186	Kanpur	294	Rae Bareli	318	Deoria	508
				Fatehpur	294	Etah	320		
				Gonda	297	Farrukhabad	322		
						Lucknow	332		
						Allahabad	334		
						Bareilly	341		
						Aligarh	349		
						Bara Banki	351		
						Sultanpur	365		
						Muzaffarnagar	368		
						Bulandshahr	370		
						Pratapgarh	375		
						Faizabad	400		
						Basti	400		

Two—Dehra Dun and Almora of the eight districts which have moderately low rural density were in the Himalaya. Pilibhit and Kheri are in the Tarai; Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur in Vindhyachal.

Most of the districts in lower and upper Doab had moderately high rural density. Similar is the case of Rohilkhand.

Urban Population:

Among the States, Maharashtra had the highest percentage (31.17) of urban population, followed by Tamil Nadu (30 26), Gujarat (28.08), West Bengal (24.75) and Mysore (Karnataka) (24.31). Industrialisation is mainly responsible for greater concentration of population in urban areas in these States. The least urbanised State is Himachal Pradesh (6.99).

Statement 61 gives the total population, urban population, number of towns/urban agglomerations and percentage of urban to total population in respect of India and Uttar Pradesh since the turn of the century.

STATEMENT 61

Total and urban population, number of towns/urban agglomerations and proportion of urban population, 1901—1971

Census Year	India				Uttar Pradesh			
	Population (million)		No of towns/ U As	Percentage of urban pop to total population	Population (million)		No of Towns/ U As	Percentage of urban pop. to total population
	Total	Urban			Total	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901	238·40	25 85	1,851	10 84	48 63	5 39	458	11.09
1911	252 09	25 94	1,838	10.29	48.15	4 91	420	10.19
1921	251 32	28 09	1,974	11.18	46.67	4 94	444	10.58
1931	278 98	33 46	2,103	11.99	49 78	5.57	432	11.19
1941	318 66	44 15	2,267	13 86	56 54	7 02	434	12.41
1951	361 09	62 44	2,890	17.29	63 22	8 63	463	13.64
1961	439 23	78 94	2,421	17 97	73 75	9 48	244	12 85
1971	548 16	109 11	2,643*	19 91	88 34	12 39	293*	14 02

*Includes uninhabited town Badrinathpuri.

The ratio of urban population has been steadily rising since 1911 and though in respect of India the ratio in 1951 and 1961 remained almost constant, it dipped in respect of Uttar Pradesh. It has shown an appreciable rise in 1971 over 1961. The reason for the disturbing position in 1951 and 1961 can perhaps be that the 1961 census declassified 803 towns in India and 222 in Uttar Pradesh This was done because either they did not satisfy the prescribed criteria during the 1961 census or the director of census operations did not think it fit to include these units in the list of towns. It may not be advisable to compare ratios prior to the 1951 census, because 'in the earlier censuses the definition was very liberal and it was left entirely to the discretion of local authorities'.

Since the 1881 census, towns have been classified by six size classes of population. These classes are as under :—

Class	Population size
I	100,000 and above
II	50,000—99,999
III	20,000—49,999
IV	10,000—19,999
V	5,000—9,999
VI	Less than 5,000

Statement 62 gives the number of towns/urban agglomerations in each size class since the turn of the century.

STATEMENT 62

Number of towns/urban agglomerations and their population in each size class, 1901-1971

Census year	Size Class													
	I-VI		I		II		III		IV		V		VI	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						INDIA								
1901	1,851	25 85	25	6 71	42	2 89	136	4 08	395	5 38	756	5 20	494	1.59
1911	1,838	25 94	24	7 08	39	2.68	143	4.26	367	5 12	727	5.03	535	1·77
1921	1,974	28 09	29	8 28	45	2 88	154	4.50	374	5 13	753	5 25	616	2 05
1931	2,103	33 46	34	10 27	54	3.94	195	5.66	446	6 05	816	5 72	555	1 82
1941	2,267	44 15	48	16 73	78	5 03	248	7 25	514	7 02	939	6 65	437	1.47
1951	2,890	62 44	75	27 56	96	6 22	336	9 92	631	8.65	1,156	8 11	596	1 98
1961	2,421	78 94	105	40·02	130	8 49	459	13.78	745	10 28	763	5 64	219	0 73
1971	2,636*†	109.11	148	60 91	183	12 35	582	17.80	873	12 35	678	5 14	172*†	0·56

STATEMENT 62—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						UTTAR PRADESH								
1901	458	5 39	7	1 29	11	0.75	20	0 61	71	1 00	164	1 14	185	0.60
1911	420	4 91	7	1.24	10	0 66	17	0.54	65	0 92	140	0 96	181	0.59
1921	444	4 94	7	1 25	12	0 76	18	0 53	56	0 79	141	0.97	210	0.64
1931	432	5.57	8	1 53	11	0.79	29	0.88	65	0.87	137	0 93	182	0.57
1941	434	7 02	12	2.62	11	0 76	40	1 19	71	0 92	156	1 08	144	0.45
1951	463	8 63	16	3.91	12	0.78	42	1 24	71	1.00	169	1 18	153	0.52
1961	244	9 48	17	5 16	16	1 12	52	1 58	75	1.04	74	0.56	10	0 02
1971	293†	12 39	22	7 07	20	1 34	67	2 07	91	1 29	80	0 59	13†	0 03

A . Number of towns/urban agglomerations, B : Population (in million)

Notes . *(i) An urban agglomeration has been treated as continuing physical entity in the previous decades as a single unit and classified according to the population of the urban agglomeration in that census

(ii) In the case of merged town of previous census, it has been treated as a separate unit from the one in which it is merged and these two units are classified according to their population. This procedure has been applied to towns which are appearing as an independent town in 1971 but if any such town is a constituent of an urban agglomeration in 1971, it has not been disturbed.

(iii) Three towns of Goa, Daman & Diu existed before 1950 and have been shown only in all classes. Since their population in the previous years *i.e.* 1901 to 1941 could not be ascertained they could not be assigned to the appropriate class.

†Includes uninhabited town Badrinathpuri.

The number of towns and urban agglomerations had risen steadily till 1941. In 1951 the number jumped from 2,267 to 2,890, but came down to 2,421 in 1961. In Uttar Pradesh, however, the number declined from 458 in 1901 to 420 in 1911, rose to 444 in 1921 and again recorded a loss of 12 towns in 1931. Thereafter, it had been rising gradually till 1951. In the next census the number was slashed down to 244. The fall was noticed in the case of Class V and VI towns. This was perhaps due to the uniform and rigid definition adopted at the 1961 census. During the 1971 census, the number of towns increased considerably, both in India and in Uttar Pradesh. In India, almost all classes (except class V and VI) recorded an increase. The change in the higher classes is generally due to movement from the next lower class. For instance in India, in class I towns, 44 towns have moved up from class II and 2 from class III. Similarly, in respect of class II towns, 116 towns of class III and 3 of class IV have moved to class II. Kerkend (Dhanbad district in Bihar) which fell in class V in 1961, moved to class II, Class III towns of 1971 having surrendered 116 towns to class II gained 223 towns from class IV, eleven from class V. There has been an addition of 38 such towns which have been treated as towns for the first time in the 1971 census. Eight class III towns have slipped to the next lower class.

In Uttar Pradesh, there were 22 class I towns and urban agglomerations at the time of the 1971 census. Their number in 1961 was 17. Seven main cities in the State, namely, Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Meerut and Bareilly, have always been in this class. Moradabad moved to this class in 1931. Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh and Jhansi in 1941, Rampur, Dehra Dun, Mathura and Gorakhpur in 1951 and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal in 1961. Five towns which have moved from class II to class I in 1971 were Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Firozabad, Farrukhabad and Faizabad.

The number of class II towns was 20 in 1971 against 16 in 1961. The number of class II towns was between 10 and 12 during 1901—1951. In 1951, the number of class II towns was 12. Rampur, Mathura, Dehra Dun and Gorakhpur made their entry in class I, but five towns—Muzaffarnagar, Hathras, Firozabad, Hardwar and Jaunpur of class III entered class II. In 1961, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal MB qualified for class I and Pilibhit, Ghaziabad, Hapur, Sitapur and Bahraich joined this class, bringing the total number of class II in 1961 to 16. In 1971 Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh UA, Muzaffarnagar, Firozabad and Ghaziabad joined class I, but Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam, Chandausi, Meerut cantonment, Bulandshahr, Khurja, Kanpur cantonment, Fatehpur, Banda, Gonda and Maunath Bhanjan joined class II, taking the 1961 number of 16 to 20.

There were 20 class III towns at the 1901 census. The number came down to 17 in 1911. While Nagina, Deoband, Vrindaban and Shahabad were out of the list, Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal MB came into this class from class II. In 1921 Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal MB once again entered the list of class II. Dehra Dun also went out of the list but Hapur, Firozabad and Kasganj qualified to be treated as class III. In 1931 class III had an addition of eleven towns. These were Nagina, Bijnor, Nijibabad, Deoband, Bulandshahr, Kannauj, Shahabad, Bara Banki, Tanda, Basti and Maunath Bhanjan. In 1941, Sambhal, Etawah, Amroha and Budaun were also upgraded to class II. As compared to this, 15 towns joined this class, increasing the total number of class III towns to 40. These towns were Sahaswan, Roorkee, Kairana, Ghaziabad, Sikandrabad, Vrindaban, Fatehpur, Lakhimpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Gonda, Balrampur, Azamgarh and Ballia. In 1951 this class surrendered five towns—Hardwar, Muzaffarnagar, Hathras, Firozabad and Jaunpur to class II but received seven towns from class III. These towns were Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam, Tilhar, Mainpuri, Lalitpur, Orai Konch and Deoria. Thus the number of class III towns went up by two in 1951 over 1941. In 1961 five towns—Ghaziabad, Hapur, Pilibhit, Sitapur and

Bahraich were lost to class II and Kashipur, Kiratpur, Chandpur, Shamli, Modinagar, Baraut, Mawana, Etah, Shikohabad, Mauranipur, Mahoba, Sultanpur, Bhadohi and Mughalsarai moved up to class III. These changes brought the number of towns in class III at the 1961 census to 52 In 1971 the number of class III towns went up to 67. These additional 15 towns have moved up from class IV.

The number of class IV towns in 1901 was 71. The number came down to 65 in 1911 and to 56 in 1921. In 1931 it could regain the strength it had in 1911. The number went up to 71 in 1941 and remained constant in 1951. The number at the 1961 and 1971 censuses was 75 and 91 respectively.

The number of towns rose from 268 in the 1961 census to 325 in the 1971 census. The difference was made up of 35 towns added for the first time and 22 towns which came into this urban category after having been declassified in 1961. (They had been treated as towns in the 1951 census and were taken out in 1961 owing to a more rigorous definition that came to be adopted in 1961). The new towns of 1971 were confined to classes IV, V and VI. The towns appearing again were also in the same three classes apart from one class III town (Seohara NA in Bijnor). Classes IV, V and VI accounted for the biggest number of towns both in 1961 and 1971 in that order. Each class had more towns in 1971 than in 1961. A good number of towns remained in the same class in 1961 and 1971. A marked shift occurred only in classes IV and V. The shift from one class to a higher class was more pronounced than a move downwards (one class III town became class IV in 1971 and two class IV towns shifted to class V).

In regard to classes I, II, III and IV the upward shift to towns caused by growth of their population has been responsible for the rise in the number of these towns from 160 to 200. The addition of new towns and the re-entry of declassified towns has swelled the number of class V and VI towns to 93 in 1971 from 84 in 1961.

In class V and VI towns the position is different. Taking all India, while 109 towns moved up from class VI to class V, 284 new towns were added to class V in 1971. In Uttar Pradesh, eight towns moved up and 36 new towns were added to class V. Similarly in the case of class VI, 147 and 7 new towns have been added in India and Uttar Pradesh respectively Thus in classes VI and V the gap created by addition of new towns during the 1971 census showed in India and inflated the number in Uttar Pradesh, by addition of new towns during the 1971 census.

Statement 63 gives the population in each size class expressed in indices with 1901 as the base.

STATEMENT 63

Population indices (1901 = 100) for each class, 1901—1971

Census Year	Size class						
	I—VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
INDIA							
1901	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1911	100	106	93	104	95	97	111
1921	109	123	99	110	95	101	129
1931	129	153	136	139	112	110	114
1941	171	249	174	178	130	128	93
1951	242	411	215	243	161	156	124
1961	305	596	294	338	191	108	46
1971	422	908	427	437	229	99	35
UTTAR PRADESH							
1901	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1911	91	96	88	88	92	85	97
1921	92	97	101	86	79	85	107
1931	103	119	105	143	87	82	95
1941	130	204	101	194	92	95	75
1951	160	304	103	202	100	104	86
1961	176	401	148	256	105	49	4
1971	230	550	178	336	130	52	5

In the case of India, the higher classes have shown remarkable growth during the last 70 years, whereas class V has remained almost constant and class VI towns had shown much less population in 1971 as compared to 1901. As against a 322 per cent increase in last 70 years in the urban population of the country, the rise in Uttar Pradesh was only 130 per cent. Similarly, though population in class I towns has recorded maximum growth in comparison to other classes, the growth is almost half when compared with the country Population in class II towns could record only a 70 per cent increase during 70 years. The growth in

the population of class III was, however, not very disheartening. The case of classes IV to VI is quite different. Till 1941, class IV and V could not reach the population they had in 1901. It is in 1951 only that class IV could record a population equal to 1901 and this steadily increased in subsequent censuses. Class V, after equalling the 1901 population in 1951, lost 50 per cent of its population in 1961 mainly owing to reclassification and could just maintain that position in 1971 Class VI suffered a big setback. Against a total population of 602,009 in the 1901 census, it accounted for 21,798 persons only in 1961 and 28,803 in 1971. Thus classes V and VI have yielded most.

Statement 64 gives the distribution of urban population for India and Uttar Pradesh, by size class of towns for each census since 1901.

STATEMENT 64

Distribution of urban population by size class, 1901—1971

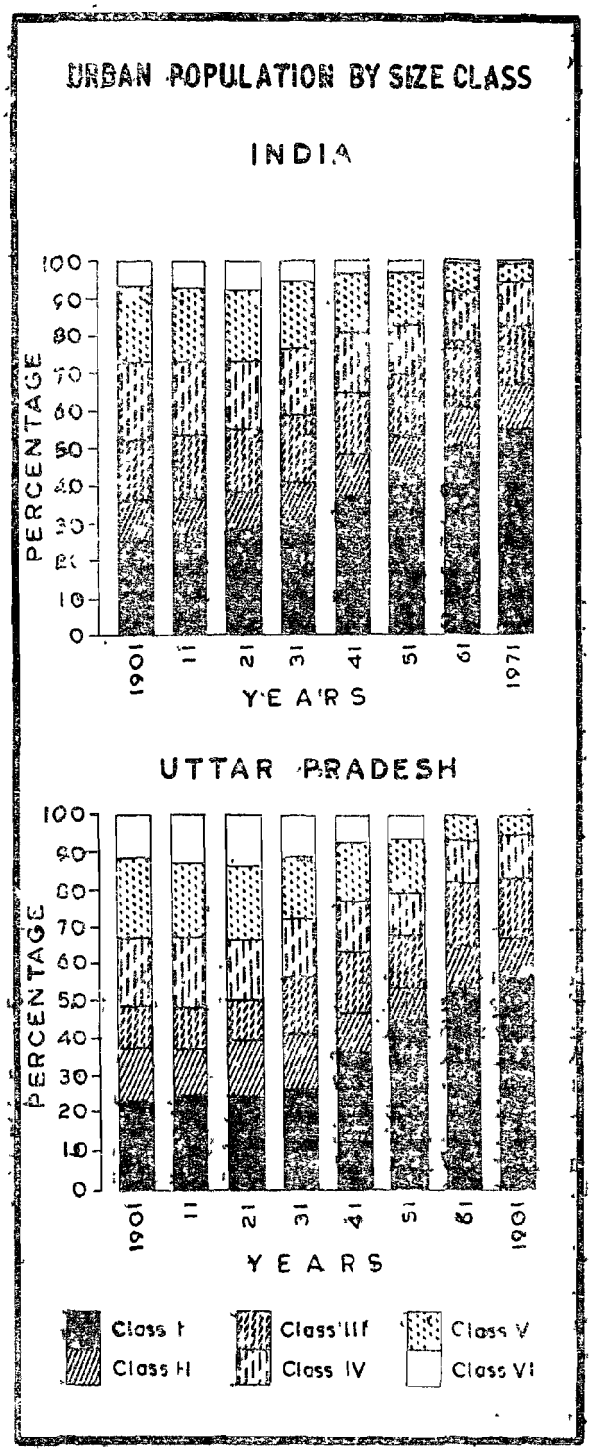
Census year	Size Class						
	I—VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			INDIA				
1901	100 00	25 81	10 79	16.03	20 87	20 23	6 27
1911	100 00	27 15	9 90	16.84	19.64	19 54	6.93
1921	100 00	28 89	10.22	16 42	18 21	18 85	7.41
1931	100 00	29 99	11 16	17 80	18 25	17 24	5.56
1941	100.00	36.83	11 80	16 63	16 12	15 19	3 43
1951	100 00	43 38	10 40	15 95	13 99	13 08	3.20
1961	100 00	50 23	11 09	17 51	12 99	7 25	0.93
1971	100 00	55.83	11 32	16 32	11 31	4.71	0.51
			UTTAR PRADESH				
1901	100.00	23 86	13 97	11.42	18 48	20.95	11.32
1911	100 00	25 26	13.49	11 00	18.63	19 50	12.12
1921	100 00	25.36	15 34	10.68	15 87	19 51	13.24
1931	100 00	27.49	13.96	15 34	15 83	16 81	10.57
1941	100 00	37.36	10 61	16 51	13.47	15 42	6 63
1951	100 00	45 21	9 04	14 40	11 55	13.75	6.05
1961	100.00	54.43	11 76	16.65	11 01	5.92	0.23
1971	100 00	57 06	10 83	16.07	10.44	4.74	0 23

Only 25.81 per cent of country's urban population was living in class I towns/urban agglomerations, in 1901. The urban population has shown a 322 per cent increase in 1971 over 1901. More than double of the 1901 urban population lives in class I towns (60.91 million) in 1971. In Uttar Pradesh the urban population in 1901 was 5.39 million and the population in class I towns/urban agglomerations in 1971 was 7.07 million. Concentration of 60.91 million of India's urban population in 148 units out of 2,636 is matched by Uttar Pradesh where 7 07 million population was concentrated in 22 out of 293 towns/urban agglomerations. The concentration o urban population in class I towns/urban agglomerations was higher (57.06 per cent) in Uttar Pradesh than in the country (55.83 per cent).

A study of the degree of urbanisation at the district level reveals interesting trends. Of the 360 districts in the country, eleven did not have even one urban unit while four were entirely urban. In Uttar Pradesh all the 54 districts have one or more urban units in 1971. Out of the 349 districts in the country having urban population, in 35 districts the ratio of urban population to total population was five per cent and below In Uttar Pradesh the number was 12. In 88 districts in the country and 19 in Uttar Pradesh, the ratio was between 5.01 and 10.00 per cent.

This would mean that 11 districts in the country were entirely rural and 123 had a ratio of urban population of less than 10 per cent. In Uttar Pradesh the number of such districts was 31. The number of districts which had a reasonably higher degree of urbanisation (30 per cent and above) was 47 in the country and only four in Uttar Pradesh. The disparity in the districts with the lower and higher ranges of urbanisation is not as serious as in India. In Lucknow (50.90), Dehra Dun (47.08), Kanpur (42 80) and Agra (36.61), the percentage of urban population was higher than 30 per cent and these four districts accounted for 26.01 per cent of the urban population of Uttar Pradesh. This shows that urbanisation is confined to a few magnet points. An idea about the concentration of urban population can be had from the fact that more than 43 per cent of the country's and 26 per cent of Uttar Pradesh's urban population lived in only 47 and 4 districts respectively.

In statement 65 all the districts in the country and Uttar Pradesh are classified according to the percentage


URBAN POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS
INDIA
PERCENTAGE
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1901
11
21
31
41
51
61
1971
YEARS
UTTAR PRADESH
PERCENTAGE
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
1901
11
21
31
41
51
61
1901
YEARS
Class I
Class II
Class III
Class IV
Class V
Class VI

of urban population to total population within the districts.

STATEMENT 65

Distribution of districts (having urban pop) by percentage of urban population, 1971

Percentage of urban pop. to total pop	Number of districts having urban pop.		Percentage of urban pop	
	India	U.P	India	U.P
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**349**	**54**	**100 00**	**100 00**
Upto 5 00	35	12	1 42	3 96
5.01—10 00	88	19	9 26	18 72
10 01—20 00	118	12	22 46	23 17
20 01—30.00	61	7	23 77	28 14
30.01 + .	47	4	43 09	26.01

We may examine the concentration of urban population in a few centres from a different angle. When we identify those districts in the country which had class I towns (100,000 and above), out of 349 districts having urban populations only 126 districts had class I towns The number of such districts in Uttar Pradesh was 20, of which 18 had one class I town each and two districts Agra and Meerut, had two such towns each.

Statement 66 relates to growth of population in each size class of population since 1901.

STATEMENT 66

Decadal growth rate of urban population and each size class, 1901-11—1961-71

Decade	Size class						
	I—VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3		5	6	7	8
			INDIA				
1901—11	0 35	5 56	—7.24	4 46	—4 96	—3 16	11.01
1911—21	8 27	16 97	7 11	5 62	0 27	4 33	15 85
1921—31	19 12	23.91	37.17	25.93	17.90	8 88	—11 19
1931—41	31.97	62.98	27 61	27 98	16 07	16 30	—18 90
1941—51	41 42	64 73	23 56	36.81	23 31	21 95	33 83
1951—61	26 41	45.20	36.70	38.98	18.74	—30 50	—63.02
1961—71	38 23	52.22	45 32	29 18	20 16	—8 77	—22 85
			UTTAR PRADESH				
1901—11	—8 98	—3 63	—12 11	—12 29	—7 86	—15.41	—2 78
1911—21	0 61	1 01	14 43	—2 35	—14 22	0 39	10 46
1921—31	12 81	22 30	4.76	67 07	9 73	—3 91	—11.66
1931—41	26 00	71 21	—4.40	35 34	6.18	15 91	—21.04
1941—51	22.93	49 08	2.74	4.21	8 87	9 44	15 21
1951—61	9 90	32 03	43.00	27.06	4.51	—52 31	—95 80
1961—71	30.68	37 00	20 37	31 07	23.85	4 64	32 14

The growth rate of class I towns, both in India and in Uttar Pradesh, has always been higher than that of even the total urban population in each decade, excepting 1921-31 in respect of India when the growth rate of class I towns was lower than that of class II. In Uttar Pradesh the exceptions were 1911-21, 1921-31 and 1951-61. In 1911-21, the growth rate of class I towns was lower than that of class II or VI. In 1921—31 the only class which had a higher growth than class I was III. In 1951-61 the growth rate was higher in class II as compared to class I.

Out of a total increase of seven million in the urban population of Uttar Pradesh between 1901 and 1971, more than 6 78 million were added to class I town/urban agglomerations Though the addition of population to class I towns can to some extent be attributed to the movement of class II towns to class I yet the towns which have been holding class I status in the previous years also had shown reasonably higher growth rates. This points to migration from rural areas or small towns. If we observe the trends of class V and VI towns we will see that during 1951—61, they showed a negative growth.

An urban agglomeration (UA) often consists of more than one town. Kanpur UA comprises six towns and Agra UA has four. From this point of view there were 293 towns/UAs, in 1971 as against 325 separate towns in Uttar Pradesh. Badrinathpuri notified area in Chamoli district was uninhabited at the time of census taking. Of the remaining 292 towns/UAs, 26 were declared towns for the first time in 1971. The 1961 census had declassified 21 settlements which had been treated as towns in one census or the other prior to 1961. The statement 67 lists 47 towns (26 new and 21 declassified in 1961)—for purpose of comparing their populations in 1961 and 1971. It will not be entirely correct to treat this urban growth rate because their status in 1961 was rural.

STATEMENT 67

Population of towns added in 1971

New Towns of 1971				Towns declassified in 1961			
	Tow	District	1971 population		Town	District	1971 population
	1	2	3		4	5	6
155	Khalilabad NA	Basti	13,539	132	Atarra MB	Banda	17,231
171	Bansi TA	Basti	12,125	144	Maudaha MB	Hamirpur	14,629
172	BHEL Ranipur NA	Saharanpur	12,094	157	Muhammadabad NA	Ghazipur	13,320
184	Obra NA	Mirzapur	11,505	174	Pithoragarh MB	Pithoragarh	11,942
190	Maruadih NA	Varanasi	11,213	181	Reoti NA	Ballia	11,617
196	Renukoot NA	Mirzapur	10,566	204	Tulsipur NA	Gonda	9,599
212	Kaila	Meerut	9,333	230	Dataganj TA	Budaun	7,701
215	Ord. Factory Muradnagar	Meerut	9,026	235	Talbehat TA	Jhansi	7,518
219	Hastinapur NA	Meerut	8,889	241	Bewar TA	Mainpuri	7,182
233	Siwai	Deoria	7,555	253	Bharatganj TA	Allahabad	6,446
236	Churk Ghurma NA	Mirzapur	7,429	255	Chakia TA	Varanasi	6,343
247	Vikasnagar MB	Dehra Dun	7,066	257	Kerakat TA	Jaunpur	6,123
254	Chamoli Gopeshwar NA	Chamoli	6,354	258	Sirsa TA	Allahabad	6,112
261	Tanakpur NA	Naini Tal	6,003	264	Gosainganj TA	Faizabad	5,827
262	Joshimath NA	Chamoli	5,852	268	Aminagar Sarai TA	Meerut	5,637
265	Lohta	Varanasi	5,772	269	Madhoganj TA	Hardoi	5,573
266	Rampur Bhawanipur	Bara Banki	5,740	271	Baldeo TA	Mathura	5,562
273	Rustamnagar Sahaspur	Moradabad	5,391	274	Lakhna TA	Etawah	5,320
275	Chandauli	Varanasi	5,286	276	Mursan TA	Aligarh	5,262
279	Rly. Settlement Rosa NA	Shahjahanpur	5,086	277	Gyanpur TA	Varanasi	5,224
280	Dudhi	Mirzapur	5,084	291	Muni-ki-Reti NA	Tehri-Garhwal	1,126
281	Rasulpur Dhulri	Meerut	4,944				
282	Hansarigird	Jhansi	4,416				
283	Bageshwar MB	Almora	4,314				
287	Chopan NA	Mirzapur	1,954				
290	Markundi	Mirzapur	1,312				

Note: Numbers prefixed to name of town is serial number of table A-IV, Part II-A-General Population Tables of Uttar Pradesh.

Of the 245 towns/UAs for which the 1961-71 urban growth rate in the strict sense can be worked out, six registered a fall They are Babina cantonment in Jhansi (—3 46), Dankapur in Bulandshahr (—13.53), Neemsar-Misrikh MB in Sitapur (—43.10), Pipri NA in Mirzapur (—52.13), Raipur in Dehra Dun (—37.57) and Dogadda MB in Garhwal (—11.62). The loss of population of Babina cantonment may be because of movement of military personnel. In Neemsar-Misrikh MB, the 1961 census covered a temporary population of 6,351 (5,400 males and 951 females) of the fair which was being held at the time of the census enumeration. This population was missing in 1971. No specific explanation can be offered in respect of the other four towns.

Out of 239 towns/UAs which had positive growth, 21 had a very low (upto 15 00 per cent) and 81 a moderately low (15 01-25.00) growth rate A growth rate of five points minus/plus the growth rate of the total urban population of the state was seen in 84 towns/UAs. While 33 towns/UAs had a moderately high (35.01—45.00) growth rate, 20 had a very high rate (45.01 and above). The urban population of the state increased by 30 68 per cent in 1971 over 1961. Statement 68 distributes all the towns/UAs in size classes by different ranges of growth of their population.

STATEMENT 68

Distribution of towns/UAs by growth rate, 1961–71

Class	Total	Negative	Upto 15 00	15 01 25 00	25 01 35 00	35 01 45 00	45 01+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I-VI	245	6	21	81	84	33	20
I	22	..	2	11	5	3	1
II	20		1	8	8	2	1
III	67		4	21	26	11	5
IV	80	1	6	20	32	14	7
V	50	4	6	21	13	3	3
VI	6	1	2		.	.	3

The growth rate varied considerably from 160.54 per cent in Rudrapur MB (Naini Tal), a class III town to 4.88 per cent in Devaprayag NA (Tehri Garhwal), a class VI town.

Among the 22 class I towns/UAs, the growth rate during 1961-71 varied between 5.84 (Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal) and 81.29 per cent (Ghaziabad UA in Meerut). Towns/UAs which recorded a rate of growth of less than 20 per cent were Mathura UA (11.89), Jhansi UA (16 75), Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh UA (17.17), Allahabad UA (19.11), Rampur MB (19.21) and Bareilly UA (19.53). Towns/UAs which recorded a rate higher than 35 per cent were Firozabad MB in Agra (35.75), Aligarh MB (36.37) and Moradabad UA (42 13).

The rate of growth among class II towns/UAs ranged from 93.01 per cent, in Fatehpur to 9.96 per cent in Chandausi MB in Moradabad. Class II towns/UAs which had growth rate higher than 35 per cent were Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam MB in Naini Tal (37.27) and Roorkee UA in Saharanpur (36.36). Class II towns/UAs which had growth rate lower than 20 per cent were Hathras MB in Aligarh (16 09), Pilibhit MB (18.68) and Amroha MB in Moradabad (19.92).

The range seen in class III towns/UAs varied from 160.54 in Rudrapur MB (Naini Tal) to 12.12 per cent in Tilhar MB (Shahjahanpur). The rate recorded by Rudrapur MB (160 54) was highest among all the towns/UAs in the state Rudrapur was followed by Modinagar NA in Meerut (79.14), Naini Tal UA (56.51), Pilkhuwa MB in Meerut (49.40), Auraiya MB in Etawah (46.12). Towns/UAs which recorded a growth rate of less than 20 per cent were Balrampur MB in Gonda (13.89), Kannauj MB in Farrukhabad (14.37), Bhadohi MB in Varanasi (14.52), Atrauli MB in Aligarh (16.97), Sahaswan MB in Budaun (17 06), Vrindaban MB in Mathura (17.19), Shahabad MB in Hardoi (17.64), Kiratpur NA in Bijnor (19.03), Mahoba MB in Hamirpur (19.41) Konch MB in Jalaun (19.80) and Laharpur TA in Sitapur (19.88).

Out of 79 towns/UAs in class IV for which growth rate was positive, six had very low and seven very high growth rate. The growth rate of these 79 towns/UAs varied between 7.17 in Ramnagar MB (Varanasi) and 83.15 per cent in Mussoorie MB (Dehra Dun). Towns/UAs, in addition to Mussoorie MB which had very high growth were Muradnagar NA in Meerut (69.35), Rishikesh MB (61.52) and Clement Town cantonment (52.68), both in Dehra Dun, Dadri TA in Bulandshahr (50.25), Afzalgarh MB in Bijnor (46.24) and Chhibramau TA in Farrukhabad (45.73). In addition to Ramnagar MB other towns which had very low rate of growth were Marehra MB in Etah (10.11), Ahraura NA in Mirzapur (10.35), Soron MB in Etah (12.37), Mahmudabad TA in Sitapur (14.31) and Chunar MB in Mirzapur (15.00). The maximum number of class IV towns/UAs (32) had an average rate of growth.

Class V had 46 towns for which the growth was positive. The rates varied between 4.53 in Lansdowne cantonment (Garhwal) to 124.88 in Uttarkashi MB. Towns which had growth rate higher than 35 per cent were Chakrata cantonment in Dehra Dun (91.14), Srinagar MB in Garhwal (83.64), Gursarai TA in Jhansi (43.77), Sadabad TA in Mathura (36.24) and Pukhrayan TA in Kanpur (35.57). Towns which had growth rate lower than 15 per cent were Robertsganj TA in Mirzapur (7.73), Bhinga NA in Bahraich (9.36), Machhlishahr TA in Jaunpur (13.53), Ranipur TA in Jhansi (14.37) and Rajapur TA in Banda (14.84). The majority of class V towns (21) had moderately low rate of population growth.

Among the five class VI towns for which rate of growth during 1961-71 was positive, the lowest rate was recorded in Devaprayag NA (Tehri Garhwal). Remaining towns in order of growth rate were Bah Bazar in Garhwal (8.41), Narendranagar NA in Tehri-Garhwal (46.45), Bhowali NA in Naini Tal (50.51) and Landour cantonment in Dehra Dun (69.26).

Table 5 is a class-wise arrangement of the 293 towns/UAs discussed above.

The pace of urbanisation is very low in Uttar Pradesh. While the urban component of India's population rose from 10.84 per cent in 1901 to 19.91 per cent in 1971, the rise in Uttar Pradesh was from 11.08 to 14.03 per cent. The state is predominantly agricultural where age-old traditions and customs practices continue. Innovations take a long time to get accepted It is broadly true that the 'push' factor in rural areas, rather than the 'pull' of industrial and urban centres, which shapes the growth of town. Only 14 per cent of the state's population was urban. To put it the other way, 86 per cent of the population of Uttar Pradesh is dependent upon agricutlure wherein disguised unemployment is considerable. Thus whatever degree of urbanisation has taken place in the state is due to this disguised unemployment. Those persons, who cannot make a living in rural areas drift to urban centres in search of livelihood.

A considerable amount of information about towns has been given in the district census handbooks. The district census handbook in 1971 has been divided into three parts :

Part A : Town and village directory.

Part B : Village and town-wise primray census abstract.

Part C : Analytical report and administrative statements.

In this section we are concerned with the information supplied in the town directory. The town directory comprises seven statements which give details of the status of a town, its origin, growth of population, functional category, location and physical aspects, municipal finance, amenities, medical and educational facilities and statistics pertaining to trade, commerce, industry and banking. Distribution of population of a town by religion and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is also provided.

The functional categories have been determined on the basis of the predominant functional character of the town. For this the working population of each town is regrouped in five broad functional classifications.

Category of town	Main activity
Primary	I,II,III,IV
Industrial	V(a), (V(b), VI
Trade & Commerce	VII
Transport	VIII
Service	IX

For each town, the percentage of workers under each of the aforesaid classes to total workers is worked out. Where workers under one of the classes comprise 40 per cent or more of the total workers, the town is taken as mono-functional. In other cases, the next predominant occupation is taken and if the total of the two comes to 60 per cent or above the town is designated as bi-functional. If the town does not yield 60 per cent, the third predominant occupation is taken and such a town is treated as multi-functional.

The town directory carries the town-wise primary census abstract which gives the number of occupied residential houses, households, total population with its break-up into males and females, further classified as scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, literates and educated persons, industrial classification of its workers and the number of non-workers.

Functional classification of towns :

The importance of urban centres lies in their multiple functions and to that extent they reflect the level of development of the area. The extent of such functions will vary with the size of the town. Size in its turn is determined by the number of functions a town performs. The population of an educational town depends on the number of the persons in the educational and ancilliary services and that of an administrative town on the number of the offices it has. In Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur had an humble beginning as a military outpost. Soon it became a centre of trade. In due course its trading function was outstripped by industry and it emerged as the industrial metropolis of the state. Now the place is also an educational centre and performs a large number of public services. New functions were gradually added.

A simple way of classifying towns is to study the structure of its working force and see which activity is predominant. Towns can broadly be classified as (i) mono-functional, (ii) bi-functional and (iii) multi-functional. This does not mean that the mono-functional and bi-functional towns perform only one or two functions. It means that the largest share of their working population is found in a particular function. If one activity has more than 40 per cent or two-fifths of the working population, the town is designated as mono-functional by that particular and predominant category It may be industrial, commercial, service, etc. If the percentage of any one sector is less than 40 per cent, the next predominant category is taken into account so that their total percentage reaches 60 per cent or three-fifths or more of the working populatiton. Such a town is treated as bi-functional, i.e., industrial-cum-service, trading-cum-transport, etc. If the total percentage of the two categories does not come upto 60 per cent then the third predominant sector is taken into account and it is designated as multi-functional, *e.g.*, primary-cum-service-cum-trading. The number of functions a town performs may be even more but actually their percentage goes so low that it becomes immaterial. It may be mentioned here that all the towns in an urban agglomeration have been treated as separate towns as far as their functional characteristics are concerned. This has raised the number of towns from 293 to 324. Badrinathpuri does not come into any of the functional groups. We find that 123 towns in Uttar Pradesh are mono-functional, 65 are bi-functional and 136 are multi-functional. Smaller towns generally fall in the mono-functional and bi-functional groups while large towns perform a multitude of functions. Statement 69 gives the classwise distribution of towns by functional groups.

STATEMENT 69

Distribution of towns by functional type

Class	Total	Monofunctional	Bifunctional	Multifunctional
I	22	5	8	9
II	21	3	5	13
III	71	18	16	37
IV	100	42	15	43
V	94	41	20	33
VI	16	14	1	1
I-VI	325*	123	65	136

*Includes Badrinathpuri NA, class VI town, which was snowbound and uninhabited at the time of the 1971 census

Another method is to classify the towns on the basis of their particular functional qualities. While the quantitative method has the advantage of exactness and is capable of statistical analysis, the qualitative or the empirical classification signifies the functional role of a particular town.

The following functional classification of town was adopted at the time of the 1961 census.

1. **Trading and commercial**
   - (a) National and regional trade centres
   - (b) Local trade centres
2. **Industrial and manufacturing**
   - (a) Large-scale industries
   - (b) Small-scale industries
3. **Transport and communication**
   - (a) Railway centres
   - (b) Other transport and communication centres
4. **Administrative**
   - (a) Civil centres
     - (i) of state level importance
     - (ii) of regional importance
   - (b) Military centres and cantonments

5. **Residential, educational, etc.**

(a) Civil centres

(b) Seats of higher learning

(c) Pilgrim centres

(d) Tourists or recreational centres

(e) others

This study not only defines a town on the basis of functional categories, but also gives a particular function or functions it performs. When these two types of classification are intermingled, the classification of towns becomes complex. It is better to discuss the classification of towns by their functional categories, taking into consideration the particular function they are performing.

Primary activities include the first four functions of workers, *i.e.*, I—cultivators ; II—agricultural labourers; III—livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities; and IV—mining and quarrying. Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs can be divided into two parts—(i) household industry and (ii) other than household industry. Other categories will be construction ; trade and commerce; transport, storage & communications ; and other services (which mostly include workers in Public services).

The 123 mono-functional towns got distributed as shown by statement 70.

STATEMENT 70

Mono-functional towns classified by functions

Function	I-VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Primary	25		..	3	15	5	2
Industry	23	2	1	4	9	7	.
Trade & Commerce	3	..	..	.	1	2	..
Transport & Communications	10		..	1	3	5	1
Service	62	3	2	10	14	22	11
Total	123	5	3	18	42	41	14

Service towns included major important civil centres the Lucknow, Allahabad and Dehra Dun. Twenty five towns had primary activities as their main function. The maximum number in this group was of class IV. These towns had more than 40 per cent of their working population engaged in Primary activities. There were 23 industrial towns belonging to classes I, II, III, IV and V; 10 transport towns from classes III, IV, V and VI; and three commercial towns were from classes IV and V.

There were 65 towns which were bi-functional, which meant that 60 per cent or more of their working population was engaged in two functional categories. These towns got distributed as shown by statement 71.

STATEMENT 71

Bi-functional towns classified by functions

Function	I-VI	I	II	III	IV	V	V
Service/industrial	16	8	3	2	1	2	..
Service/commercial	15	..	..	9	2	4	..
Industrial/primary	12	.	1	2	5	4	..
Industrial/commercial	8	..	..	2	1	5	..
Primary/commercial	5	..	..	.	4	1	..
Primary/service	5	..	1	1	1	2	..
Transport/commercial	1	..	.	..	1	..	..
Transport/industrial	1	..	.	.	.	1	..
Transport/primary	1	..	.	..	..	1	..
Transport/service	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	**65**	**8**	**5**	**16**	**15**	**20**	**1**

Half of the 16 service-cum-industrial towns were in class I. The maximum number (9) of service-cum-commercial towns were in class III. Class IV (5) and class V (4) contributed 75 per cent of the industrial-cum-primary towns. Four out of five primary-cum-commercial towns were from class IV. Primary-cum-service towns were distributed among class II to V. Four remaining functional categories had one town each.

Eight combinations were formed by multi-functional towns, which are listed in statement 72.

STATEMENT 72

Multi-functional towns classified by functions

Function	I-VI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Industrial/service/commercial	53	7	13	15	13	5	.
Industrial/primary/commercial	35	.	.	9	13	13	..
Primary/service/commercial	23	..	..	4	8	10	1
Primary/service/industry	20	..	..	9	8	3	..
Transport/service/industry	2	2	..	..	..	.	..
Transport/commercial/primary	1	..	..	..	1	.	.
Transport/commercial/service	1	..	..	..	.	1	.
Transport/commercial/industry	1			.		1	.
Total	**136**	**9**	**13**	**37**	**43**	**33**	**1**

The highest number of towns was in the industrial-cum-Service-cum-Commercial group. Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya M.B. is a service-cum-industrial-cum-commercial town. Its role is not limited to these three activities It is also an important religious centre and a lot of pilgrims visit the place every year. Similar is the case of Mathura MB. It now has a veterinary college making it a place of learning, though it is classified as a service-cum-industrial-cum-commercial town.

Jhansi and Gorakhpur alone are the category of transport-cum-service-cum-industry.

Five urban centres, Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi and Allahabad collectively known as KAVAL, are the service centres of economic activity in Uttar Pradesh. Of them, Kanpur urban agglomeration includes eight towns (a) (i) Kanpur MC, (ii) Kanpur station yard, (iii) Central Railway colony; (b) Kanpur cantonment; (c) Armapur estate, (d) Northern Railway colony; (e) Chakeri and (f) I.I.T. During the 1961 census, Kanpur was categorised as an industrial town. In 1971 it had also become a centre of civil services. Taking three units (Kanpur MC, Rawatpur station yard and Central Railway colony) together, we find that according to the 1971 census, 122,273 people worked in the industrial sector and 99,571 in other services. This is not peculier to Kanpur, as in the whole country the service sector has increased rapidly. Though industry and services together employed more than 60 per cent of Kanpur's working population, trade & commerce and transport, storage & Communications employed 100,416 out of 340,587 workers in Kanpur MC, Rawatpur station yard and Central Railway colony.

Kanpur cantonment is a class II town. Though cantonments are military administrative centres, Kanpur cantonment is a bi-functional town, because the industrial complex in Kanpur MC has spread to this area also. Out of a total working population of 21,559 in Kanpur cantonment, industry and services employed 14,522. Kanpur cantonment is older than Kanpur MC. It was established in 1778 for the British forces and Kanpur, initially started as a satellite town of the military centre.

Armapur estate and Northern Railway colony are class VI towns. Armapur estate is designated as a service centre and the Northern Railway colony as a transport centre Chakeri and IIT Kanpur are class V towns and are service centres. Armapur estate and Chakeri are also connected with the defence services and IIT is in addition an educational centre. We cannot place a particular area of Kanpur UA in any one category because the UA has developed in such a way that all these centres perform various functions.

Lucknow urban agglomeration includes (a) Lucknow MC, (b) Lucknow cantonment and (c) Charbagh-Alambagh NA. All these are mono-functional. Lucknow, the state's capital, the service sector is important. While Lucknow MC experienced this change, Charbagh Alambagh NA and Lucknow cantonment remained transport and Military administrative centre respectively. Lucknow MC out of its 208,956 workers, had 85,536 workers (76,554 males and 8,982 females) in 'other services'. Though Lucknow MC falls under the mono-functional category and is designated as an administrative town having 40.93 per cent of its workers in 'other services', it performs many other functions It had 44.126 of its workers engaged in manufacturing (both household and organised sectors), 40,800 in trade & commerce and 27,202 in transport, storage & communications. Lucknow cantonment had a total working population of 10,134. As it is a military administrative centre, 6523 (64 per cent) were engaged in 'other services'. Next came trade & commerce with 1,411 workers Trade and commerce workers were mostly in-migrants from Pakistan. Charbagh Alambagh NA is a railway township and a loco workshop is situated here Most of its workers were railwaymen. Out of 7,527 workers in this town, 3,293 were in transport. Industry and service came next

Lucknow was the capital of the Oudh Kingdom and its importance was secondary to Delhi during the days of 1857. At the 1901 census it had a population of 256,239 which has swollen to 813,982 in 1971.

Agra urban agglomeration consists of four constituents—(a) Agra MC, (b) Agra cantonment, (c) Dayalbagh TA and (d) Swamibagh TA. The total population of the agglomeration, which was 188,022 in 1901 and 508,680 in the 1961 census, has gone up to 634,622 in 1971. As it was during the 1961 census, in 1971 also Agra remains a bi-functional town (industry-cum-service) Agra is famous for leather products. Industry employed 51,080 while 'other services, employed 39,816 workers. Industry has extended into the military administrative centre—Agra cantonment Thus it has become now a bi-functional town with industry and other services' as predominant functions. At the 1961 census it was a mono-functional (services) town. Swamibagh TA and Dayalbagh TA are religious and residential centres. Like other big cities, Agra too performs many other functions like trade and education.

Varanasi is believed to be the oldest living city in the world and is a big religious and educational centre At the time of the 1971 census, it had three components (a) Varanasi MC & Railway colony, (b) Banaras Hindu University and (c) cantonment. This town which was mono-functional (industry) during the 1961 census has now emerged as bi-functional industry-cum-service). Industry employed 38.48 per cent of the workers in Varanasi MC while the service sector employed 24.36 per cent. Out of 1,564 workers in Varanasi Railway colony, 1,501 were employed in transport, storage & communications. Banaras Hindu University is a big educational centre. This industrial importance of the town has gone up owing to the establishment of a diesel locomotive workshop. The service sector has aslo increased rapidly with the opening of new offices on account of the various plans and projects taken up by the Government.

Allahabad urban agglomeration comprised (a) Allahabad MC and Subedarganj Railway colony and (b) Allahabad cantonment. Allahabad MC is an administrative centre and 40.75 per cent of its workers were in services. Subedarganj Railway colony, an outgrowth of the municipal corporation, is a transport centre. Allahabad cantonment is once again a centre of military administration. Here 7,141 of the workers were employed in 'other services'. Allahabad is a big religious centre and seat of learning.

There were 17 more urban agglomerations in the state. Of them ten were in class I, two in class II, four in class III and one in class IV.

Meerut urban agglomeration comprised (a) Meerut MB, (b) meerut cantonment and)c) Malyana. Delhi's nearness has a great economic influence on Meerut. Though the city is bi-functional in nature, industry plays the vital role. The chief industries are sugar, handspinning, and weaving, soap monufacturing, general engineering, musical instruments and sports goods The main administrative centres are situated in the northern part of the city near the cantonment. Meerut cantonment is assenially an administrative centre and Malyana an industrial complex.

Bareilly urban agglomeration comprised three units—Bareilly MB & Northern Railway colony, Bareilly cantonment and Izatnagar NA Railway settlement. The two Railway colonies are transport centres. Bareilly cantonment is a military administrative centre The main administrative offices of the city are situated in the southern part of the city. The mental hospital, Bareilly college and the Mission hospital adjoin the area of administrative offices in the north. The main trading centres (mostly wholesale) are lacated in the western part of city. The chief industries in the town are sugar, turpentine, synthetic rubber and chemicals Wooden furmiture is also an important industry

Moradabad urban agglomeration consists of (a) Moradabad MB and Moradabad NA Railway settlement. The UA is a bi-functional It is an administrative town as also an important industrial and manufacturing centre. The city is on the Amritsar Mughalsarai railway route of the broad guage Northern Railway and is also served by the metre gauge Northeastern Railway. The city has a good road complex. The chief administrative offices and the police training college are situated in the north-western part of the city. Moradabad town is famous for its brassware and Qalai utensils. These are manufactured in small workshops spread over the whole city Moradabad NA railway settlement is a railway transport centre.

Dehra Dun urban agglomeration has two constituents. The first comprises Dehra Dun MB and the Forest research institute & college area. The second constituent is Dehra Dun cantonment. The first is an administrative town. Dehra Dun contonment is a military administrative centre. The forest research institute and college area is an educational centre. Important offices in Dehra Dun are those of the Survey of India, the Oil & natural gas commission, etc. Industries here are of little significance. These are cotton spinning and weaving manufacture of miniature bulbs and processing of tea.

Jhansi urban agglomeration consists of (a) Jhansi MB, (b) Jhansi cantonment and (c) Jhansi NA railway settlement. Jhansi UA is multi-functional in character The functions are industrial-cum-manufacturing-cum-transport-cum-service. In Jhansi MB the maximum number of workers out of 43,841 was in other services (13.916), followed by transport (12.226) Industrial has little significance here with 8,034 workers engaged in it. The city manufactures Ayurvedic medicines and confectionery

Shahjahanpur urban agglomeration is multi-functional. The town has a military garment factory and employs a large number of workers. Apart from this, Shahjahanpur is famous for woollen and cotton carpets manufactured on the college industry basis. Being a district headquarters, the city performs many administrative functions. Trade and commerce and also important. The major banking and commercial institutions are situated in the southern part of the town *chowk* which also has the wolesale market. Shahjahanpur contonment is a military administrative centre.

Mathura urban agglomeration has two towns, *viz.*, Mathura MB and Mathura cantonment. Mathura MB is a class I town and performs manifold functions. These are commercial, industrial & manufacturing and administrative. The main administrative offices are situated in the south of the city and the *ghats* along the Yamuna in the north. Mathura is a pilgrim centre and is the birthplace of Lord Krishna. The city is also famous for its veterinary college. The main manufacturing is that of ayurvedic medicines. It is also famous for sweetmeets. The Government of India is establishing an oil refinery here. Mathura cantonment performs military administrative functions. Ghaziabad urban Agglomeration has two contituents (a) Ghaziabad MB and (b) Ghaziabad railway colony. Though Ghaziabad MB is defined as a bi-functional town, important industries are textiles, metal rolling, general engineering, etc. Of 33,905 workers, 11,675 were engaged in industry (10,955 in organised and 720 at household industry). Other services employed 8,711 workers. Ghaziabad railway colony is a railway centre and out of 2,579 workers 1,117 were engaged in transport.

Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh urban agglomeration has two constituents, *i.e.* Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh MB and Fatehgarh Cantonment. Farrukhabad and Fatehgarh are two separate towns but have one municipal board. The city is bi-functional in character Of the 28,599 workers, the maximum number (9,643) was employed in manufacturing (7,092 in organised and 2,551 at household industry). Other services came next (9,240). The main industry is textile printing. Fatehgarh cantonment performed military administrative functions. Out of 3,343 workers in the cantonment 'other services' was 2,571.

Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya urban agglomeration has two separate towns but one municipal board. It is a multi-functional U.A. Ayodhya is a great pilgrim centre. It is the birthplace of Lord Rama. Faizabad is a district and divisional headquarters. It has developed into a big trading and manufacturing centre

Hardwar urban agglomeration has three parts. Gurukul Kangri and Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya are outgrowths of Hardwar MB and they could not qualify to be treated as towns in their own right. Hence they were clubbed with Hardwar MB. The town falls in class II and performs manifold functions. But the major function is administrative. Hardwar has an antibiotics factory Gurukul Kangri is an educational centre and also manufactures ayurvedic medicines. Jwalapur mahavidyala is solely an educational centre. Hardwar is a great pilgrim centre.

Roorkee urban agglomeration has two constituents (a) Roorkee MB and (b) Roorkee contonment. The

town is mono-functional and performs administrative functions. It belongs to class II. The added function of the town is educational, as it has an engineering university.

Bara Banki urban agglomeration belonging to class II has two constituents, *viz.*, Nawabganj MB & Military petrol depot and Banki TA. The military petrol depot has no civic status and is linked with Nawabganj MB. The town performs administrative functions. Though it has a sugar mill, industry is not significant here. Banki TA is bi-functional—industrial-cum-service.

Mughal Sarai urban agglomeration also has two constituents—Northern Railway NA colony and Mughal Sarai MB. The 1971 population of the UA was 28,612. Northern Railway NA colony has a bigger population (15,029) than Mughalsarai MB (13,583). In 1971, Mughalsarai MB was classified as a bi-functional town—trade & commerce and transport & communication. Mughalsarai is a big junction of the Northern Railway on the Delhi-Howrah route. The largest proportion of the working population of the town is engaged in trade & commerce. In Northern Railway NA colony is solely a transport centre. Out of 4,659 workers, 3,431 were engaged in transport, storage & communications.

Naini Tal urban agglomeration has two constituents (a) Naini Tal MB (b) Naini Tal cantonment A class III town, Naini Tal is solely an administrative town. Naini Tal MB is a district as well as divisional headquarters. In 1971, out of 6,675 workers, 4,439 workers were engaged in 'other services'. Naini Tal is a hill resort for tourists.

Almora urban agglomeration is made up of (a) Almora MB and (b) Almora cantonment. The 1971 population of the UA was 20,881. The UA is mono-functional-administrative. It is a small district and has no commercial or industrial importance. The town, like Naini Tal, is being developed as a hill resort. The cantonment is mainly linked with the military administration and has a separate colony for military personnel.

Tundla urban agglomeration is the only agglomeration in class IV and bears a multi-functional character *viz.*, trade & commerce, industry and transport & communications. The other constituent is the Tundla railway colony which is a transport centre with 1,725 out of the 2,094 workers in transport, storage & communications.

There are seven class I towns which are not agglomerations. These are Firozabad, Rampur, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal. Firozabad is a mono-functional town. The town is famous for its glass works and 58.36 per cent of the total working population is engaged in industry, both organised and household, mostly related to glass.

Rampur and Aligarh are bi-functional towns. Their main functions are administrative and industrial. In the case of Rampur, the main industries are textiles, sugar, edible oils, wine & spirits and agricultural implements. The industrial complex is on both sides of the railway line in the south-eastern part of the city. In the case of Aligarh, apart from the city being administrative, the main industries are lock-making (mostly at home or in small establishments), manufacturing of geometrical instruments an other implements, oil pressing, etc. A government printing press is also located here. It is the seat of a university.

Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal are industrial-cum-service-cum-commercial towns. The functions of Gorakhpur are service-cum-industrial-cum-transport. Saharanpur has its chief administrative units in the southern parts and the main commercial complexes in the north. The main industries are cigarette manufacturing, sundry hardware and woodwork. There are textile, sugar and paper mills situated outside the municipal limits. Muzaffarnagar was an administrative and commercial town during the 1961 census. Now industrial development has taken place. In Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal, the main administrative offices are situated in the northern parts of the city. There is a small factory for cotton and another for woollen textiles. Woollen carpets manufactured here are in great demand in the country and abroad. The main commercial areas are situated in the heart of the city.

Gorakhpur is an administrative unit and offices are situated in the southern wing of the city. The main industry in manufacturing of cotton handloom goods. Recently a fertilizer factory has also been established. Apart from this the town is an important railway centre. The North-eastern Railway has its headquarters here. Work on converting the metre gauge line into broad gauge is in progress. The development work under the five-year plans on the Gandak river (Gandak division II) has boosted not only the service sectors, but also economic activity.

Of the class II towns/agglomerations there are mono-functional, five bi-functional and 13 multi-functional. Hardwar has already been discussed in the section devoted to the study of urban agglomerations. Of the remaining two mono-functional towns, Sitapur MB is a service town and Maunath Bhanjan MB an industrial town Among the bi-functional towns of class II, Amroha MB and Etawah MB are industrial-cum-service towns. Fatehpur is a primary-cum-service town and Sambhal MB is primary-cum-industrial. The multi-functional class II towns are Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam MB, Chandausi MB, Budaun MB, Pilibhit MB, Hapur MB, Bulandshahr MB, Khurja MB, Hathras MB, Banda MB, Bahraich MB, Gonda MB and Jaunpur MB. All these towns have characteristics like trade & commerce-cum-industrial & manufacturing-cum-services. The position has not changed since 1961 in the case of Chandausi, Hapur, Khurja, Gonda and Jaunpur. All of them were multi-functional towns in 1961, performing the same function as at the 1971 census. Budaun, Banda and Bahraich were mono-functional (service) towns in 1961 and are now multi-functional. Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam MB and Pilibhit MB were service-cum-industrial towns, Bulandshahr MB and Hathras MB were service-cum-commercial towns in 1961. They now perform multi-functions.

The functional characteristics of all the towns in 1961 and 1971 are given in Table 6.

CHAPTER V

SEX RATIO AND AGE STRUCTURE

Sex ratio is an important demographic factor. At the time of the 1971 Census, out of 88,341,144 persons enumerated in Uttar Pradesh, 47,016,421 were males and 41,324,723 females. This gives a proportion of 879 females per 1,000 males as against 930 in India. At the all-India level, the sex ratio has been declining from 1901. In Uttar Pradesh the ratio fell gradually from 937 in 1901 to 904 in 1931. In 1941 it stood at 907. It improved to 910 in 1951. The ratio remained more or less constant during 1951 and 1961, but it registered a significant fall from 909 in 1961 to 879 in 1971. Statement 73 shows the changes in sex ratio for India, states and union territories since 1901.

STATEMENT 73

Females per 1,000 males, 1901-1971

Unit	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	**972**	**964**	**955**	**950**	**945**	**946**	**941**	**930**
States :								
1. Andhra Pradesh	985	992	993	787	980	986	981	977
2. Assam*	923	919	900	879	879	871	872	897
3. Bihar	1,054	1,044	1,016	994	996	990	994	954
4. Gujarat	954	946	944	945	941	952	940	934
5. Haryana	867	835	844	844	869	871	868	867
6. Himachal Pradesh	884	889	890	897	890	912	938	958
7. Jammu & Kashmir	882	876	870	865	869	873	878	878
8. Kerala	1,004	1,008	1,011	1,022	1,027	1,028	1,022	1,016
9. Madhya Pradesh	990	986	974	973	970	967	953	941
10. Maharashtra	978	966	950	947	949	941	936	930
11. Manipur	1,037	1,029	1,041	1,066	1,055	1,036	1,015	980
12. Meghalaya	1,036	1,013	1,000	971	966	949	937	942
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	983	981	969	965	960	966	959	957
14. Nagaland	973	993	992	997	1,021	999	933	871
15. Orissa	1,037	1,056	1,086	1,067	1,053	1,022	1,001	988
16. Punjab	832	780	799	815	836	844	854	865
17. Rajasthan	905	908	896	907	906	921	908	911
18. Sikkim	916	951	970	967	920	907	904	863
19. Tamil Nadu	1,044	1,042	1,029	1,027	1,012	1,007	992	978
20. Tripura	874	885	885	885	886	904	932	943
21 Uttar Pradesh	937	915	909	904	907	910	909	879
22. West Bengal	945	925	905	890	852	865	878	891
Union Territories :								
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	318	352	303	495	374	625	617	644
2. Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	894	861
3. Chandigarh	771	720	743	751	763*	781	652	749
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	960	967	940	911	925	946	963	1,007
5. Delhi	862	793	733	722	715	768	785	801
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	1,085*	1,103*	1,122	1,088	1,083*	1,128*	1,071*	989
7. Lakshadweep	1,063	987	1,027	994	1,018	1,043	1,020	978
8. Pondicherry	NA	1,058	1,053	NA	NA	1,030	1,013	989

Notes : *Includes Mizoram, now constituted as union territory of Mizoram.
*Sex ratios are based on census conducted in the year 1900, 1910, 1940, 1950 & 1960.
NA stands for not available.

Statement 73 indicates an over-all declining trend with the passage of time. No explanation is forthcoming for this declining trend. The sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh has always been lower than that of India since 1901. At the time of the 1971 census the highest ratio was recorded in Kerala. In effect the ratio has always been in favour of males. Manipur, Orissa and Goa, Daman & Diu also continued to follow Kerala upto 1961. In Tamil Nadu the ratio was in favour of females upto 1951. When all the states and union territories are grouped according to different ranges; the picture is as revealed by statement 74.

STATEMENT 74

Distribution of states and union territories by sex ratio, 1971

(India=930)

Very low (upto 850)		Moderately low (851-900)		Average (901-950)		Moderately high (951-1000)		Very high (1001 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Andaman & Nicobar Islasnds	644	Arunachal Pradesh	861	Rajasthan	911	Bihar	954	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1,007
Chandigarh	749	Sikkim	863	Maharashtra	930	Mysore (Karnataka)	957	Kerala	1,016
Delhi	801	Punjab	865	Gujarat	934	Himachal Pradesh	958		
		Haryana	867	Madhya Pradesh	941	Andhra Pradesh	977		
		Nagaland	871	Meghalaya	942	Lakshadweep	978		
		Jammu & Kashmir	878	Tripura	943	Tamil Nadu	978		
		Uttar Pradesh	879			Manipur	980		
		West Bengal	891			Orissa	988		
		Assam	897			Goa, Daman & Diu	989		
						Pondicherry	989		

Generally speaking the north-western and northern states had a lower sex ratio as compared to Southern states. The ratio was as low as 644 in the case of Andaman & Nicobar islands and as high as 1,016 in Kerala. There were 13 states and union territories where the sex ratio was lower than all-India (930). Maharashtra had exactly the same number as India. In Uttar Pradesh, the number of females per 1,000 males was less than in the country. But there were nine states and union territories where the ratio was less than in Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 75 shows the trends observed since 1901 in the sex ratio in the state and its districts.

STATEMENT 75

Females per 1,000 males, 1901-1971

State/District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH	937	915	909	904	907	910	909	879
1. Uttarkashi	1,015	1,026	1,035	1,017	976	993	964	899
2. Chamoli	1,032	1,036	1,084	1,069	1,077	1,096	1,108	1,061
3. Tehri-Garhwal	1,015	1,026	1,034	1,017	976	1,132	1,202	1,189
4. Garhwal	1,032	1,036	1,084	1,069	1,077	1,137	1,164	1,118
5. Pithoragarh	976	970	999	998	1,010	1,028	1,055	1,033
6. Almora	976	970	999	998	1,010	1,039	1,080	1,077
7. Naini Tal	796	769	722	708	705	715	719	798
8. Bijnor	918	887	900	883	890	886	877	85
9. Moradabad	888	868	876	867	869	866	865	837
10. Budaun	854	824	848	848	855	844	837	812
11. Rampur	897	876	866	855	845	863	871	836
12. Bareilly	862	843	861	849	846	844	834	817
13. Pilibhit	884	861	884	868	861	858	842	827
14. Shahjahanpur	862	841	852	836	822	826	826	797
15. Dehra Dun	733	696	656	673	644	715	766	770

Contd.

STATEMENT 75—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16. Saharanpur	863	823	817	819	800	821	825	821
17. Muzaffarnagar	869	817	829	828	825	825	841	831
18. Meerut	877	848	851	839	848	837	843	831
19. Bulandshahr	900	897	896	882	909	881	880	854
20. Aligarh	891	852	845	842	843	857	861	834
21. Mathura	866	816	815	834	836	847	838	822
22. Agra	864	833	818	830	848	844	840	829
23. Etah	851	838	847	845	847	870	865	833
24. Mainpuri	837	817	816	817	840	864	860	833
25. Farrukhabad	849	822	827	827	869	838	839	817
26. Etawah	842	824	814	806	833	840	847	826
27. Kanpur	868	832	802	810	777	796	811	812
28. Fatehpur	965	933	910	906	941	915	915	901
29. Allahabad	1,001	971	945	945	953	946	929	898
30. Jhansi	956	946	924	932	935	922	896	871
31. Jalaun	937	931	901	908	904	908	886	857
32. Hamirpur	992	982	963	957	958	946	924	878
33. Banda	985	977	950	934	934	924	905	871
34. Kheri	891	875	883	872	869	850	853	824
35. Sitapur	897	879	873	877	877	860	859	829
36. Hardoi	876	839	850	853	861	864	857	825
37. Unnao	957	903	889	890	896	902	892	889
38. Lucknow	912	856	845	819	819	842	839	841
39. Rae Bareli	1,026	991	972	973	975	954	965	944
40. Bahraich	931	924	921	917	910	907	897	841
41. Gonda	965	966	957	954	945	931	933	875
42. Bara Banki	953	921	918	917	908	895	894	851
43. Faizabad	978	1,005	991	975	993	970	982	926
44. Sultanpur	1,026	1,032	1,030	1,024	1,046	998	1,017	970
45. Pratapgarh	1,045	1,057	1,048	1,049	965	1,039	1,062	1,016
46. Basti	973	976	955	947	942	957	949	903
47. Gorakhpur	1,011	995	974	955	981	985	977	922
48. Deoria	1,011	995	966	944	968	1,003	1,002	958
49. Azamgarh	1,020	991	969	970	989	1,016	1,032	996
50. Jaunpur	1,039	1,008	1,011	1,017	1,033	1,024	1,061	1,011
51. Ballia	1,085	996	949	947	986	1,040	1,035	975
52. Ghazipur	1,053	996	958	951	972	1,000	1,020	977
53. Varanasi	1,001	994	966	957	956	955	950	909
54. Mirzapur	1,045	1,023	1,003	999	1,002	979	940	903

The districts which have improved their sex ratio in 1971 over 1901 were from the Himalaya, namely Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun. However all of them except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, had registered a loss in the ratio in 1971 as compared to 1961. In the case of Naini Tal, the ratio had improved from 719 in 1961 to 798 in 1971. In the case of Dehra Dun the gain was marginal, from 766 in 1961 to 770 in 1971. In districts in the eastern wing the ratio declined appreciably since 1961. In the case of Ballia the decline was of 60 points, from 1,035 to 975. The highest decline was experienced by Uttarkashi, 899 in 1971 against 964 in 1961. None of the districts has shown an upward tendency in sex ratio since 1901. On the contrary four districts, namely, Banda Bahraich, Bara Banki and Varanasi, have shown a continuous decline in the ratio. All other 49 districts had a fluctuating trend.

The sex ratio for the state in 1901 was 937. Among the districts the ratio varied considerably from 733 to 1,085. The district with the lowest ratio was Dehra Dun and with the highest was Ballia. The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's was 28. These districts formed three blocks:

I. Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora Garhwal, Tehri-Garhwal.

II. Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda.

III. Mirzapur, Varanasi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Rae Bareli, Unnao, Fatehpur, Partapgarh, Allahabad.

None of the districts from the upper Doab, Rohilkhand or Tarai had a sex ratio higher than the state's.

Statement 76 arranges all the districts in the state in an ascending order of their value, within five ranges, as revealed by the 1901 census

STATEMENT 76

Distribution of districts by sex ratio, 1901

(State=937)

Very low (upto 825)		Moderately low (826-900)		Average (901-975)		Moderately high (976-1050)		Very high (1051 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	733	Mainpuri	837	Lucknow	912	Pithoragarh	976	Ghazipur	1,053
Naini Tal	796	Etawah	842	Bijnor	918	Almora	976	Ballia	1,085
		Farrukhabad	849	Bahraich	931	Faizabad	978		
		Etah	851	Jalaun	937	Banda	985		
		Budaun	854	Bara Banki	953	Hamirpur	992		
		Bareilly	862	Jhansi	956	Allahabad	1,001		
		Shahjahanpur	862	Unnao	957	Varanasi	1,001		
		Saharanpur	863	Fatehpur	965	Gorakhpur	1,011		
		Agra	864	Gonda	965	Deoria	1,011		
		Mathura	866	Basti	973	Uttarkashi	1,015		
		Kanpur	868			Tehri-Garhwal	1,015		
		Muzaffarnagar	869			Azamgarh	1,020		
		Hardoi	876			Sultanpur	1,026		
		Meerut	877			Rae Bareli	1,026		
		Pilibhit	884			Chamoli	1,032		
		Moradabad	888			Garhwal	1,032		
		Aligarh	891			Jaunpur	1,039		
		Kheri	891			Pratapgarh	1,045		
		Rampur	897			Mirzapur	1,045		
		Sitapur	897						
		Bulandshahr	900						

In 1911, the sex ratio for the state declined to 915 and the ratio among the districts varied from 696 to 1,057 The lowest ratio was recorded by Dehra Dun and the highest by Pratapgarh. The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's, remained 28. From the list of districts which had a higher sex ratio than the state's in 1901, Unnao was dropped and Bahraich was added. Thus the pattern did not undergo any significant change.

Two districts which had the lowest ratio were Dehra Dun (696) and Naini Tal (769). Two of the six districts which had the highest ratios were Pratapgarh (1,057) and Sultanpur (1,032) in eastern U.P. The remaining four districts were from the Himalaya-Garhwal (1,036), Chamoli (1,036), Tehri-Garhwal (1,026) and Uttarkashi (1,026).

Statement 77 gives the 1911 distribution of districts according to the five ranges of sex ratio.

STATEMENT 77

Distribution of districts by sex ratio, 1911

(State=915)

Very low (upto 800)		Moderately low (801-875)		Average (876-950)		Moderately high (951-1,025)		Very high (1,026 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	696	Mathura	816	Rampur	876	Gonda	966	Uttarkashi	1,026
Naini Tal	769	Muzaffarnagar	817	Sitapur	879	Pithoragarh	970	Tehri-Garhwal	1,026
		Mainpuri	817	Bijnor	887	Almora	970	Sultanpur	1,032
		Farrukhabad	822	Bulandshahr	897	Allahabad	971	Chamoli	1,036
		Saharanpur	823	Unnao	903	Basti	976	Garhwal	1,036
		Budaun	824	Bara Banki	921	Banda	977	Pratapgarh	1,057
		Etawah	824	Bahraich	924	Hamirpur	982		
		Kanpur	832	Fatehpur	933	Rae Bareli	991		
		Agra	833	Jalaun	934	Azamgarh	991		
		Etah	838	Jhansi	946	Varanasi	994		
		Hardoi	839			Gorakhpur	995		
		Shahjahanpur	841			Deoria	995		
		Bareilly	843			Ballia	996		
		Meerut	848			Ghazipur	996		
		Aligarh	852			Faizabad	1,005		
		Lucknow	856			Jaunpur	1,008		
		Pilibhit	861			Mirzapur	1,023		
		Moradabad	868						
		Kheri	875						

In 1921, there was not much change in the trend. The sex ratio for the state was 909 and among districts the ratio varied between 656 and 1,084. The district with the lowest ratio was Dehra Dun and the highest were Garhwal and Chamoli. The number of districts having a ratio higher than the state's was 27 in 1921. The only district dropped from the list of those having ratios higher than the state was Jalaun (from 937 in 1901 to 931 in 1911 and 901 in 1921).

Two hill districts, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal, continued to have the lowest number of females per 1,000 males. Similarly the six districts with the highest ratio were Pratapgarh (1,048) and Sultanpur (1,030) from eastern U.P. and four hill districts—Garhwal (1,084), Chamoli (1,084), Uttarkashi (1,035) and Tehri-Garhwal (1,034).

Statement 78 gives the 1921 distribution of all the districts in the state, by five ranges of the strength of females per 1,000 males.

STATEMENT 78

Distribution of districts by sex ratio, 1921

(State=909)

Very low (upto 800)		Moderately low (801–875)		Average (876–950)		Moderately high (951–1,025)		Very high (1,026 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	656	Kanpur	802	Moradabad	876	Basti	955	Sultanpur	1,030
Naini Tal	722	Etawah	814	Kheri	883	Gonda	957	Tehri-Garhwal	1,034
		Mathura	815	Pilibhit	884	Ghazipur	958	Uttarkashi	1,035
		Mainpuri	816	Unnao	889	Hamirpur	963	Pratapgarh	1,048
		Saharanpur	817	Bulandshahr	896	Deoria	966	Chamoli	1,084
		Agra	818	Bijnor	900	Varanasi	966	Garhwal	1,084
		Farrukhabad	827	Jalaun	901	Azamgarh	969		
		Muzaffarnagar	829	Fatehpur	910	Rae Bareli	972		
		Aligarh	845	Bara Banki	918	Gorakhpur	974		
		Lucknow	845	Bahraich	921	Faizabad	991		
		Etah	847	Jhansi	924	Pithoragarh	999		
		Budaun	848	Allahabad	945	Almora	999		
		Hardoi	850	Ballia	949	Mirzapur	003		
		Meerut	851	Banda	950	Jaunpur	011		
		Shahjahanpur	752						
		Bareilly	861						
		Rampur	866						
		Sitapur	873						

In 1931 also the position did not change much. The ratio for the state was 904 and among the districts it fluctuated between 673 and 1,069. The district with the lowest ratio was again Dehra Dun and the one with the highest was Garhwal. The number of districts which had ratio higher than the state's was 28. Jalaun which dropped from the list in 1921 came in again. There were seven districts where the ratio was in favour of females. These were Garhwal and Chamoli (1,069 each), Pratapgarh (1,049) Sultanpur (1,024), Jaunpur, Tehri-Garhwal and Uttarkashi (1,017) each).

Statement 79 arranges all the districts in the state according to five ranges of sex ratio observed at the time of the 1931 census.

STATEMENT 79

Distribution of districts by sex ratio, 1931.

(State=904)

Very low (upto 800)		Moderatly low (801–875)		Average (876–950)		Moderately high (951–1,025)		Very high (1,026 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	673	Etawah	806	Sitapur	877	Ghazipur	951	Pratapgarh	1,049
Naini Tal	708	Kanpur	810	Bulandshahr	882	Gonda	954	Chamoli	1,069
		Mainpuri	817	Bijnor	883	Gorakhpur	955	Garhwal	1,069
		Saharanpur	819	Unnao	890	Hamirpur	957		
		Lucknow	819	Fatehpur	906	Varanasi	957		
		Farrukhabad	827	Jalaun	908	Azamgarh	970		
		Muzaffarnagar	828	Bahraich	917	Rae Bareli	973		
		Agra	830	Bara Banki	917	Faizabad	975		
		Mathura	834	Jhansi	932	Pithoragarh	998		
		Shahjahanpur	836	Banda	934	Almora	998		
		Meerut	839	Deoria	944	Mirzapur	999		
		Aligarh	842	Allahabad	945	Uttarkashi	1,017		
		Etah	845	Basti	947	Tehri-Garhwal	1,017		
		Budaun	848	Ballia	947	Jaunpur	1,017		
		Bareilly	849			Sultanpur	1,024		
		Hardoi	853						
		Rampur	855						
		Pilibhit	864						
		Moradabad	867						
		Kheri	872						

At the time of the 1941 census the sex ratio remained almost stationary. It, however, continued to vary considerably among the districts, the lowest being in Dehra Dun (644) and the highest in Garhwal and Chamoli (1,077 each). The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's was 28. Jalaun (904) dropped from the list of districts with ratio higher than the state's and Bulandshahr came in for the first time, with a sex ratio of 909. In addition to Dehra Dun (644) and Naini Tal (705), the districts joining these with very low ratios (upto 800 females per 100 males) were Kanpur (777) and Saharanpur (800).

Out of seven districts, which, had sex, ratios in favour of females in 1931, six continued to do so in 1941. The only exception was Pratapgarh, which had a ratio of 1,049 in 1931 but recorded 965 in 1941. Mirzapur which had 999 females per 1,000 males in 1931 recorded 1,002 in 1941.

Statement 80 gives the 1941 distribution of districts by five ranges of sex ratio.

STATEMENT 80

Distribution of districts by sex ratio, 1941

(State=907)

Very Low (upto 800)		Moderately low (801-875)		Average (876-950)		Moderately high (951-1,025)		Very high (1,026 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	644	Lucknow	819	Sitapur	877	Allahabad	953	Jaunpur	1,033
Naini Tal	705	Shahjahanpur	822	Bijnor	890	Varanasi	956	Sultanpur	1,046
Kanpur	777	Muzaffarnagar	825	Unnao	896	Hamirpur	958	Chamoli	1,077
Saharanpur	800	Etawah	833	Jalaun	904	Pratapgarh	965	Garhwal	1,077
		Mathura	836	Bara Banki	908	Deoria	968		
		Mainpuri	840	Bulandshahr	909	Ghazipur	972		
		Aligarh	843	Bahraich	910	Rae Bareli	975		
		Rampur	845	Banda	934	Uttarkashi	976		
		Bareilly	846	Jhansi	935	Tehri-Garhwal	976		
		Etah	847	Fatehpur	941	Gorakhpur	981		
		Meerut	848	Basti	942	Ballia	986		
		Agra	848	Gonda	945	Azamgarh	989		
		Budaun	855			Faizabad	993		
		Pilibhit	861			Mirzapur	1,002		
		Hardoi	861			Pithoragarh	1,010		
		Farrukhabad	869			Almora	1,010		
		Moradabad	869						
		Kheri	869						

In 1951 also, there was not much change in the sex ratio in the state. There were 910 females per 1,000 males. The position among the districts, however, changed considerably. The level of minimum number of females per 1,000 males rose from 644 in 1941 to 715 in 1951. On the other hand the highest number of females per 1,000 males increased from 1,077 in 1941 to 1,137 in 1951. The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's was 25. The district which dropped from the list were Bara Banki (895), Bahraich (907) and Bulandshahr (881). The district with the lowest ratio was Naini Tal and the one with the highest was Garhwal. The four districts which had the lowest rate in 1941 remained so in 1951. Dehra Dun and Naini Tal, however, inter-changed their positions. The number of districts where the ratio was in favour of females increased to 11 in 1951. Of them five were from the Himalaya. The remaining six were in eastern U.P. They were Deoria (1,003), Ballia (1,040), Azamgarh (1,016), Ghazipur (1,000), Jaunpur (1,024) and Pratapgarh (1,039).

Statement 81 exhibits all the districts in the state, by five ranges of sex ratio prevalent in the 1951 census.

STATEMENT 81

Distribution of districts, by sex ratio, 1951

(State = 910)

Very low (upto 800)		Moderately low (801–875)		Average (876-950)		Moderately high (951–1,025)		Very high (1,026 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Naini Tal	715	Saharanpur	821	Bulandshahr	881	Rae Bareli	954	Pithoragarh	1,028
Dehra Dun	715	Muzaffarnagar	825	Bijnor	886	Varanasi	955	Almora	1,039
Kanpur	796	Shahjahanpur	826	Bara Banki	895	Basti	957	Pratapgarh	1,039
		Meerut	837	Unnao	902	Faizabad	970	Ballia	1,040
		Farrukhabad	838	Bahraich	907	Mirzapur	979	Chamoli	1,096
		Etawah	840	Jalaun	908	Gorakhpur	985	Tehri-Garhwal	1,132
		Lucknow	842	Fatehpur	915	Uttarkashi	993	Garhwal	1,137
		Budaun	844	Jhansi	922	Sultanpur	998		
		Bareilly	844	Banda	924	Ghazipur	1,000		
		Agra	844	Gonda	931	Deoria	1,003		
		Mathura	847	Allahabad	946	Azamgarh	1,016		
		Kheri	850	Hamirpur	946	Jaunpur	1,024		
		Aligarh	857						
		Pilibhit	858						
		Sitapur	860						
		Rampur	863						
		Mainpuri	864						
		Hardoi	864						
		Moradabad	866						
		Etah	870						

The sex ratio (909) remained almost constant in 1961. Among the districts the ratio varied substantially. Though there was not much change in the districts which had a minimum proportion of females, there was a significant change in the one which had the highest number. Tehri-Garhwal which had 1,132 females per 1,000 males recorded an increase of 70 points, raising its ratio to 1,202 in 1961 interchanging its position with Garhwal. The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's fell further to 23. The districts which dropped from the list of districts having ratios higher than the state's were, Jhansi, where the ratio fell from 922 in 1951 to 896 in 1961 and Banda where the ratio fell from 924 to 905.

The lowest four positions were again occupied by Naini Tal (719), Dehra Dun (766), Kanpur (811) and Saharanpur (825). The number of districts where the ratio was in favour of females increased to 12. Again five out of them were from the Himalaya. The remaining seven districts were in the eastern wing. Six out of seven were those which had sex ratios in favour of females in 1951 also. The district which had crossed the 1,000 mark was Sultanpur in whose case the ratio moved from 998 in 1951 to 1,017 in 1961.

Statement 82 distributes all the 54 districts in five ranges of sex ratio prevalent at the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 82

Distribution of districts by sex ratio, 1961

(State = 909)

Very low (upto 800)		Moderately low (801–875)		Average (876–950)		Moderately high (951–1,025)		Very high (1,026 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Naini Tal	719	Kanpur	811	Bijnor	877	Uttarkashi	964	Azamgarh	1,032
Dehra Dun	766	Saharanpur	825	Bulandshahr	880	Rae Bareli	965	Ballia	1,035
		Shahjahanpur	826	Jalaun	886	Gorakhpur	977	Pithoragarh	1,055
		Bareilly	834	Unnao	892	Faizabad	982	Jaunpur	1,061
		Budaun	837	Bara Banki	894	Deoria	1,002	Pratapgarh	1,062
		Mathura	838	Jhansi	896	Sultanpur	1,017	Almora	1,080
		Farrukhabad	839	Bahraich	897	Ghazipur	1,020	Chamoli	1,108
		Lucknow	839	Banda	905			Garhwal	1,164
		Agra	840	Fatehpur	915			Tehri-Garhwal	1,202
		Muzaffarnagar	841	Hamirpur	924				
		Pilibhit	842	Allahabad	929				
		Meerut	843	Gonda	933				
		Etawah	847	Mirzapur	940				
		Kheri	853	Basti	949				
		Hardoi	857	Varanasi	950				
		Sitapur	859						
		Mainpuri	860						
		Aligarh	861						
		Moradabad	865						
		Etah	865						
		Rampur	871						

The 1971 census experienced a significant fall in the state's sex ratio. As compared to the ratio of 909 observed in 1961, it came down to 879 in 1971. The districts, however, continued to show wide variations. The lowest ratio was observed in Dehra Dun (770) and the highest in Tehri-Garhwal (1,189). In Dehra-Dun the ratio gained by four points, in Tehri-Garhwal it fell by 13 points. The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's fell further to 22 Hamirpur (878) and Gonda (875) dropped from the list of districts with ratios higher than the state's but Unnao (889) entered the list for the first time. The inclusion of Unnao in the list was not as a result of gain in the sex ratio (instead it fell from 892 in 1961 to 889 in 1971) but becasue of the fall in the ratio of the state.

The districts which occupied the lowest four positions underwent some change Kanpur which was among the bottom four districts since 1921, yielded its place to Budaun where the sex ratio fell from 837 in 1961 to 812 in 1971. The number of districts where the ratio was in favour of females, came down to seven. Five out of them were from the Himalaya. The other two were Jaunpur (1,011) and Pratapgarh (1,016) from eastern wing.

Statement 83 distributes all the districts into five ranges of sex ratio as prevalent at the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 83

Distribution of districts by sex ratio (Total), 1971

(State=879)

Very low (upto 820)		Moderately low (821–860)		Average (861–900)		Moderately high (901–940)		Very high (941 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	770	Saharanpur	821	Banda	871	Fatehpur	901	Rae Bareli	944
Shahjahanpur	797	Mathura	822	Jhansi	871	Basti	903	Deoria	958
Naini Tal	798	Kheri	824	Gonda	875	Mirzapur	903	Sultanpur	970
Budaun	812	Hardoi	825	Hamirpur	878	Varanasi	909	Ballia	975
Kanpur	812	Etawah	826	Unnao	889	Gorakhpur	922	Ghazipur	977
Bareilly	817	Pilibhit	827	Allahabad	898	Faizabad	926	Azamgarh	996
Farrukhabad	817	Sitapur	829	Uttarkashi	899			Jaunpur	1,011
		Agra	829					Pratapgarh	1,016
		Muzaffarnagar	831					Pithoragarh	1,033
		Meerut	831					Chamoli	1,061
		Etah	833					Almora	1,077
		Mainpuri	833					Garhwal	1,118
		Aligarh	834					Tehri-Garhwal	1,189
		Rampur	836						
		Moradabad	837						
		Lucknow	841						
		Bahraich	841						
		Bara Banki	851						
		Bijnor	853						
		Bulandshahr	854						
		Jalaun	857						

The rural urban differentials are brought out by statements 84 and 85. The ratio is higher in the rural parts of the districts. For the state as a whole the number of females per 1,000 males in rural areas, at the time of the 1971 census was 889, ten points higher than the sex ratio of the state as a whole. Among the districts the rural sex ratio varied between 786 and 1,212. The district with the lowest rural ratio was Shahjahanpur and that with the highest was Tehri-Garhwal. The number of districts which had rural ratios higher than the state's was 22. The districts when distributed according to their rural sex ratio present the picture as under :

Upto 830	17
831—870	12
871—910	6
911—950	7
951 and above	12

The number of districts with a very low rural sex ratio was 17. Dehra Dun and Naini Tal were from the Himalaya. Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly and Rampur were from Rohilkhand. Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Mathura from the upper Doab, Agra, Etah, Farrukhabad and Etawah from the lower Doab. Pilibhit and Kheri were from the Tarai and Sitapur and Hardoi from Oudh.

Of the 12 districts which could be rated as very high, 8 had ratio in favour of females Five out of these eight were from the Himalaya. The remaining seven districts were from the eastern wing of the state. These were Deoria, Ballia, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur.

Statement 84 arranges all the districts into five ranges of rural sex ratio observed during the 1971 Census.

STATEMENT 84

Distribution of districts by sex ratio (Rural), 1971

(State=889)

Very low (upto 830)		Moderately low (831–870)		Average (871–910)		Moderately high (911–950)		Very high (951 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Shahjahanpur	786	Moradabad	831	Banda	875	Uttarkashi	915	Deoria	963
Naini Tal	805	Mainpuri	833	Gonda	878	Mirzapur	923	Sultanpur	973
Budaun	807	Aligarh	834	Hamirpur	881	Allahabad	925	Ballia	981
Bareilly	810	Meerut	836	Unnao	891	Gorakhpur	933	Ghazipur	982
Dehra Dun	811	Bahraich	841	Fatehpur	903	Faizabad	939	Azamgarh	1,004
Farrukhabad	813	Bijnor	847	Basti	906	Varanasi	940	Pratapgarh	1,020
Mathura	819	Kanpur	851			Rae Bareli	946	Jaunpur	1,021
Hardoi	823	Bulandshahr	852					Pithoragarh	1,048
Etawah	824	Bara Banki	852					Chamoli	1,087
Kheri	825	Lucknow	854					Almora	1,110
Pilibhit	825	Jalaun	861					Garhwal	1,161
Agra	825	Jhansi	868					Tehri-Garhwal	1,212
Rampur	828								
Muzaffarnagar	828								
Sitapur	829								
Saharanpur	829								
Etah	830								

In urban areas the sex ratio for the state was 821, which was 68 points less than the rural ratio. This is bound to be so because of migration of men-folk from villages to urban centres to earn their livelihood. They leave behind their women-folk in villages. The urban sex ratio among the districts fluctuated between 579 and 881. The gap between the districts with the lowest and highest rates in urban areas was not as striking as was in rural areas. The number of districts which had urban sex ratios higher than the state's was 34. The districts when divided into five groups with varying urban sex ratio presents the following picture:

Upto 775	10
776—805	4
806—835	14
836—865	17
866 and above	9

Those districts which had the highest sex ratio in rural areas had the lowest ratio in urban areas. Tehri-Garhwal had a rural sex ratio 1,212 but in urban areas it occupied the second lowest position with a ratio of 584 only.

All the eight Himalayan districts were among the ten districts which had a very low urban sex ratio. The other two districts were Kanpur and Mirzapur. Of the districts which had comparatively a very high urban sex ratio, Bulandshahr was from the upper Doab, Rampur and Bijnor from Rohilkhand, Fatehpur from the lower Doab.

Jhansi was a southern uplands district, Rae Bareli from Oudh, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur from eastern U.P.

Statement 85 gives the distribution of districts into five ranges based on their urban sex ratio as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 85

Distribution of districts by sex ratio (Urban), 1971

(State=821)

Very low (Upto 775)		Moderately low (776–805)		Average (806–835)		Moderately high (836–865)		Very high (866 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Uttarkashi	579	Basti	785	Unnao	809	Agra	836	Bulandshahr	867
Tehri-Garhwal	584	Allahabad	790	Faizabad	812	Bara Banki	838	Rampur	869
Chamoli	610	Saharanpur	794	Kheri	815	Mathura	839	Fatehpur	870
Almora	617	Gorakhpur	803	Sultanpur	815	Bareilly	843	Jaunpur	874
Garhwal	642			Meerut	816	Pilibhit	844	Azamgarh	876
Pithoragarh	720			Deoria	818	Muzaffarnagar	846	Ghazipur	877
Dehra Dun	726			Varanasi	823	Pratapgarh	847	Jhansi	879
Kanpur	762			Banda	824	Farrukhabad	849	Rae Bareli	879
Mirzapur	772			Lucknow	829	Etawah	851	Bijnor	881
Naini Tal	773			Sitapur	830	Hardoi	851		
				Gonda	831	Hamirpur	853		
				Jalaun	832	Bahraich	853		
				Aligarh	833	Moradabad	857		
				Mainpuri	835	Ballia	858		
						Etah	859		
						Shahjahanpur	861		
						Budaun	862		

When men move out, it not only adversely affects the sex ratio, but the growth rate of both the areas to which they migrate and from which they migrate. The growth rate will swing high in that area to which they migrate and fall in the area from which they migrate. An attempt has been made to correlate the growth rate with sex ratio. Statement 86 distributes all the 54 districts with different combinations of growth rate and sex ratios registered by each district at the time of the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 86

Districts arranged by sex ratio and growth rate

Sex ratio (879)	Growth rate (State=19 78)				
	Very low (upto 15.00)	Moderately low (15 01–18 00)	Average (18.01–21.00)	Moderately high (21 01–24 00)	Very high (24 01+)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Very low (upto 820)	Shahjahanpur 797/ 13 79	Budaun 812/ 16 60	Bareilly 817/ 20.38		Dehra Dun 70/ 34 57
			Farrukhabad 817/ 20 22		Naini Tal 798/ 37.57
					Kanpur 812/ 25.81
Moderately low (821–860)		Hardoi 825/ 17.57	Mathura 822/ 20 45	Etawah 826/ 22 46	Saharanpur 821/ 27 20
		Sitapur 829/ 17.18	Kheri 824/ 18.13	Pilibhit 827/ 22.05	Muzaffarnagar 831/ 24 73
		Bahraich 841/ 15.14	Etah 833/ 20 87	Agra 829/ 23.98	Meerut 831/ 24.11
		Bara Banki 851/ 15.63	Aligarh 834/ 19.63	Mainpuri 833/ 22 41	Rampur 836/ 28.46
			Lucknow 841/ 20.84	Moradabad 837/ 23 07	Bijnor 853/ 25 12
			Bulandshahr 854/ 19.34	Jalaun 857/ 22.67	
Average (861–900)	Gonda 875/ 11.04		Jhansi 871/ 20 19	Banda 871/ 23.96	Hamirpur 878/ 24.39
			Unnao 889/ 21 00		
			Allahabad 898/ 20 46		
			Uttarkashi 899/ 20.33		
Moderately high (901–940)	Basti 903/ 13.65	Faizabad 926/ 17 90	Fatehpur 901/ 19.94	Mirzapur 903/ 23 59	
			Varanasi 909/ 20.52		
			Gorakhpur 922/ 18 44		
Very high (941+)	Rae Bareli 944/ 14 27	Sultanpur 970/ 16 27	Deoria 958/ 18 41		
	Pratapgarh 1016/ 13 62	Ghazipur 977/ 15.90	Ballia 975/ 18 22		
	Garhwal 1118/ 14 66	Jaunpur 1011/ 16 10	Azamgarh 996/ 18 66		
	Tehri-Garhwal 1189/ 14 28	Chamoli 1061/ 15 58	Pithoragarh 1033/ 19 03		
			Almora 1077/ 18.41		

Numerically the statement 86 presents the following picture .

Females per 1000 males, 1971	Growth rate, 1961-71					
	Very low	Moderately low	Average	Moderately high	Very high	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Very low	1	1	2	..	3	7
Moderately low	..	4	6	6	5	21
Average	1	..	4	1	1	7
Moderately high	1	1	3		..	6
Very high	4	4	5	..	..	13
Total	**7**	**10**	**20**	**8**	**9**	**54**

The argument put forward earlier is strengthened by the above. Out of nine districts which had a very high growth rate, none had either a moderately high or a very high sex ratio. Similarly out of eight districts with a moderately high growth rate, six had a moderately low sex ratio. On the other hand out of seven districts which had a very low growth rate, four had a very high and one a moderately high sex ratio. Only one district had a very low sex ratio. Of the five hill districts which had a very high sex ratio, two had a very low, one a moderately low and two an average growth rate. None had a high growth rate. The districts which had a very high growth rate and a very low sex ratio were Dehra Dun, Naini Tal and Kanpur. These three districts had the lowest sex ratio among districts almost since 1901.

Another way of looking at the economic condition of an area is to study the employment pattern of females—the extent to which they are economically engaged. Out of 54 districts in the state, 26 were such where the proportion of female workers per 1,000 male workers was more than 100 Of them, three Himalayan districts were such where the sex ratio among workers was even in favour of females. There were 1,163 female workers per 1,000 male workers in Chamoli. The next highest ratio, 1,061 female workers per 1,000 males, was in Tehri-Garhwal and 1,019 in the case of Garhwal. Among those 26 districts which had a ratio of 100 or more female workers per 1,000 of male workers, there were 13 such districts where the ratio of female cultivators per 1,000 male cultivators was more than 100. The districts where the female cultivators outnumbered male cultivators were Garhwal (1,700) Chamoli (1,552) and Tehri-Garhwal (1,397). Pithoragarh (960) and Almora (880) had a ratio of female cultivators very close to that of male cultivators As regards agricultural labourers, in all the 26 districts, where the sex ratio among the workers was 100 or more the ratio of female agricultural labourers per 1,000 male agricultural labourers was 100 or more. The highest ratio was recorded by Chamoli (976), followed by Garhwal (760) and Tehri-Garhwal (755). On the one hand there were districts where not even a single female worker was engaged in livestock, forestry etc. and transport, but on the other there were districts like Sultanpur and Ghazipur where the ratio of females per 1,000 males engaged in construction was more than 100 Manufacturing, other than household industry, also attracted a considerable number of females in Ghazipur (224), Uttarkashi (180) and Ballia (119). Thus it will be seen that out of 26 districts having a ratio of female workers per 1,000 male workers more than 100, at least 21 were such where the sex ratio in their total population was higher than the state's.

In Kheri, mining and quarrying attracted an equal number of females as males. If we take only those engaged in rural areas the number of female workers engaged in mining and quarrying was as high as 1,500.

Table 7 gives the number of females per 1,000 males in total population, total workers, non-workers and each industrial category of workers in each district.

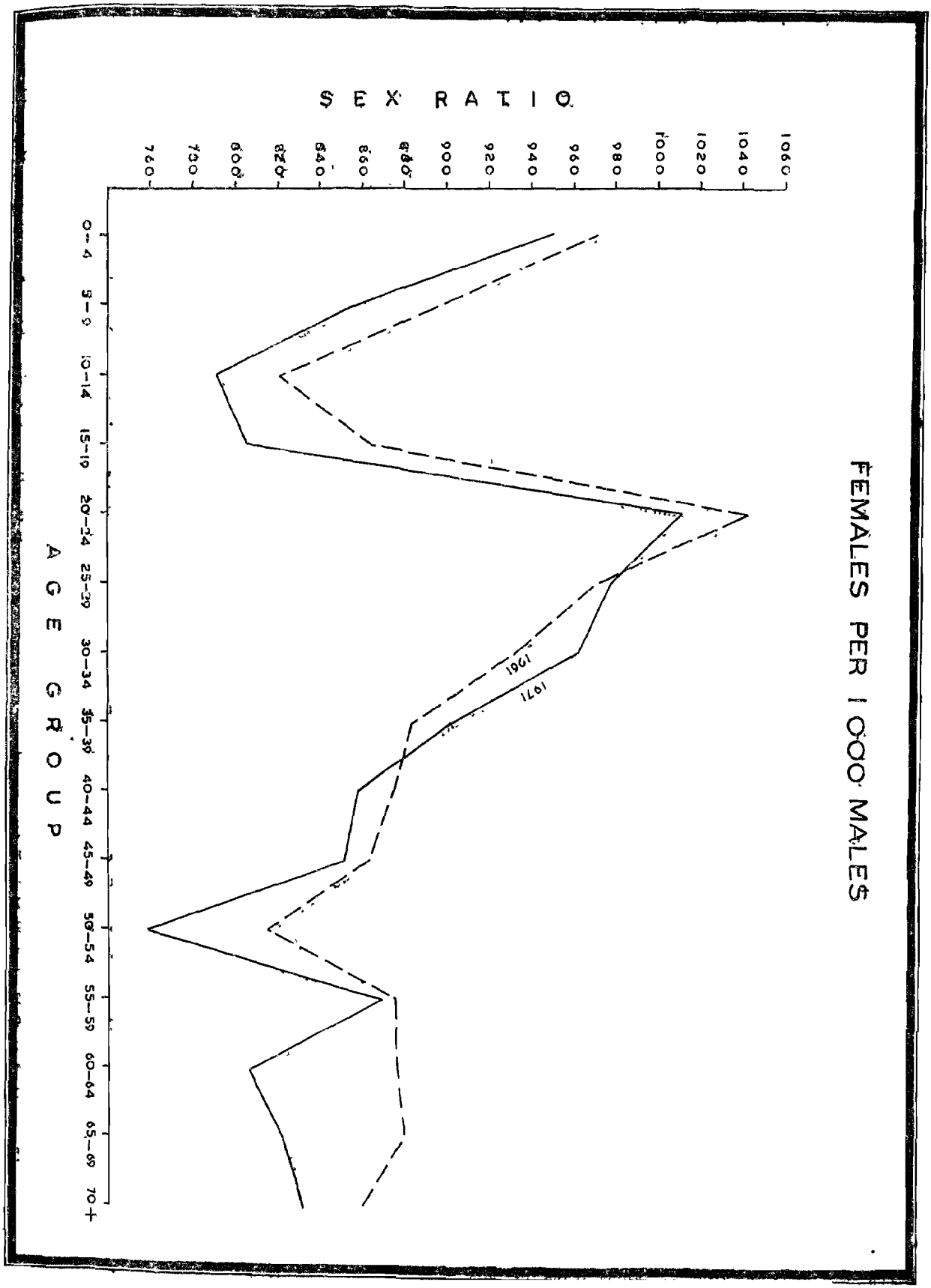
At the time of the 1971 census there were 879 females per 1,000 males in the state. It was lower in the younger as well as older age groups. There were 868 girls per 1,000 boys aged 0-14 It was still low in the next age group 15-19, but was in favour of females in ages 20-24. It was quite balanced in respect of aged 25-29 Afterwards it started declining being 934 for aged 30-39, 855 for ages 40-49, 798 for 50-59 and 818 for older ages (60 and above).

Statement 87 gives age specific sex ratios for each district as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 87

Sex ratio in different age groups by districts, 1971

State/District	All ages	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	879	868	806	1,012	977	934	855	798	818
1. Uttarkashi	899	1,006	702	963	925	947	867	757	807
2 Chamoli	1,061	998	1,190	1,149	1,228	1,176	1,078	984	931
3. Tehri-Garhwal	1,189	970	1,839	2,231	1,852	1,298	1,165	1,109	995
4 Garhwal	1,118	1,013	1,113	1,469	1,497	1,154	1,296	1,112	961
5 Pithoragarh	1,033	957	1,071	1,233	1,175	1,294	1,037	936	838
6. Almora	1,077	970	1,121	1,446	1,310	1,322	1,130	963	872
7. Naini Tal	798	892	790	765	805	766	654	655	656
8. Bijnor	853	851	794	991	951	925	831	782	702
9. Moradabad	837	854	791	948	917	849	798	763	700
10 Budaun	812	803	726	902	895	846	790	772	803
11 Rampur	836	869	818	891	894	862	755	745	705
12 Bareilly	817	888	734	862	840	775	707	687	784
13. Pilibhit	827	842	721	936	891	847	745	744	864
14. Shahjahanpur	797	824	715	867	838	816	726	692	820
15 Dehra Dun	770	920	739	738	654	728	643	634	597
16. Saharanpur	821	823	798	920	887	831	841	806	646
17. Muzaffarnagar	831	850	808	927	882	902	800	692	657
18 Meerut	831	834	758	918	910	917	882	745	643
19 Bulandshahr	854	825	791	1,001	1,024	958	885	785	706
20. Aligarh	834	821	746	942	952	950	839	757	704
21. Mathura	822	835	655	886	961	911	807	729	717
22. Agra	829	835	765	949	940	819	798	738	771
23. Etah	833	823	751	950	951	882	802	756	790
24. Mainpuri	833	784	792	977	992	977	810	747	64
25. Farrukhabad	817	814	744	941	916	869	773	736	741
26. Etawah	826	816	770	977	979	896	771	725	96
27. Kanpur	812	885	750	845	843	813	695	631	723
28. Fatehpur	901	900	832	1,073	1,026	946	863	795	776
29. Allahabad	898	886	882	947	932	973	884	807	82
30. Jhansi	871	837	812	987	926	884	883	863	988
31. Jalaun	857	836	786	1,034	947	893	838	769	870
32. Hamirpur	878	859	776	975	973	916	884	835	905
33. Banda	871	882	752	1,026	947	887	825	784	814
34. Kheri	824	841	699	914	885	856	751	741	862
35. Sitapur	829	832	732	932	906	860	768	763	837
36 Hardoi	825	811	734	941	905	865	784	770	857
37. Unnao	889	878	781	1,022	975	943	889	816	848
38. Lucknow	841	913	769	835	846	846	736	696	830
39. Rae Bareli	944	883	930	1,144	1,077	1,030	961	883	920
40. Bahraich	841	998	618	842	788	814	726	703	926
41. Gonda	875	816	776	1,042	947	936	882	844	998
42. Bara Banki	851	825	760	1,015	940	895	825	792	862
43. Faizabad	926	861	877	1,153	1,041	1,018	939	852	955
44. Sultanpur	970	874	870	1,254	1,160	1,124	1,008	906	1,010
45 Pratapgarh	1,016	888	954	1,408	1,265	1,164	1,146	1,012	1,014
46. Basti	903	866	824	1,064	967	957	890	836	969
47 Gorakhpur	922	890	817	1,077	1,007	1,015	890	832	975
48. Deoria	958	909	819	1,109	1,112	1,073	978	868	1,002
49. Azamgarh	996	1,042	851	1,332	1,226	1,124	986	896	605
50 Jaunpur	1,011	904	1,015	1,390	1,276	1,186	1,011	915	973
51. Ballia	975	937	912	1,028	1,220	1,121	967	862	905
52. Ghazipur	977	864	977	1,481	1,364	937	1,097	971	885
53 Varanasi	909	883	853	1,068	1,029	985	884	784	859
54 Mirzapur	903	896	786	1,180	898	871	882	968	845


SEX RATIO
FEMALES PER 1000 MALES
1061
1971
AGE GROUP
0-4
5-9
10-14
15-19
20-24
25-29
30-34
35-39
40-44
45-49
50-54
55-59
60-64
65-69
70+

The sex ratio among population aged 0-14 for the state was 868. Among the districts, ratios varied between 784 and 1,042. The districts with the lowest ratio was Mainpuri and with the highest was Azamgarh. The number of districts which had higher ratios than the state's was 27. The districts when arranged in five ranges gave the following distribution :

Upto 830	12
831—855	11
856—880	7
881—905	12
906 and above	12

The districts with the lowest sex ratio in population aged 0-14, were from the Doab, Rohilkhand and Oudh. Nine out of them formed a block.

Bulandshahr, Budaun, Aligarh, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Etah, Mainpuri.

In addition to the above another district—Saharanpur—was also from the upper Doab. Gonda from the Tarai and Bara Banki from Oudh were also contiguous.

The districts with a moderately low sex ratio also formed the following small blocks :

Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Moradabad, Meerut.

Mathura, Agra.

Jhansi, Jalaun.

Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur.

Of the seven districts with an average sex ratio, Basti, Faizabad and Sultanpur were contiguous. The remaining four were Ghazipur from the east, Unnao from Oudh, Hamirpur from the southern uplands and Rampur from Rohilkhand.

There were 12 districts where the sex ratio among population aged 0-14, was moderately high. Nine out of them were contiguous.

Kanpur, Rae Bareli, Fatehpur, Banda, Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi, Mirzapur.

The remaining three districts were Bareilly, Naini Tal and Gorakhpur.

Seven out of 12 districts with very high sex ratio were from the Himalaya. Deoria, Ballia, and Azamgarh were from the east. Lucknow was from Oudh and Bahraich from the Tarai.

The above analysis shows that there was a distinct pattern in various geographical regions. Statement 88 arranges all the districts according to different degrees of sex ratio, among population aged 0-14, as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 88

Distribution of districts by sex ratio among population aged 0–14, 1971

(State=868)

Very low (upto 830)		Moderately low (831–855)		Average (856–880)		Moderately high (881–905)		Very high (906 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Mainpuri	784	Sitapur	832	Hamirpur	859	Banda	882	Deoria	909
Budaun	803	Meerut	834	Faizabad	861	Rae Bareli	883	Lucknow	913
Hardoi	811	Mathura	835	Ghazipur	864	Varanasi	883	Dehra Dun	920
Farrukhabad	814	Agra	835	Basti	866	Kanpur	885	Ballia	937
Etawah	816	Jalaun	836	Rampur	869	Allahabad	886	Pithoragarh	957
Gonda	816	Jhansi	837	Sultanpur	874	Bareilly	888	Tehri-Garhwal	970
Aligarh	821	Kheri	841	Unnao	878	Pratapgarh	888	Almora	970
Saharanpur	823	Pilibhit	842			Gorakhpur	890	Chamoli	998
Etah	823	Muzaffarnagar	850			Naini Tal	892	Bahraich	998
Shahjahanpur	824	Bijnor	851			Mirzapur	896	Uttarkashi	1,006
Bulandshahr	825	Moradabad	854			Fatehpur	900	Garhwal	1,013
Bara Banki	825					Jaunpur	904	Azamgarh	1,042

The sex ratio in the population aged 15—19, in the state, at the time of the 1971 census, was 806. Among the districts the ratios varied between 618 and 1,839. The lowest ratio was observed in Bahraich and the highest in Tehri-Garhwal. The number of districts which had sex ratios lower than the state's was 32. The distribution of districts according to the sex ratio in population aged 15-19 gave the following frequency :

Upto 745	12
746—785	12
786—825	14
826—865	3
866 and above	13

Two Himalayan districts—Uttarkashi and Dehra Dun—had very low sex ratios. Mathura in the upper Doab also fell in this category. In other districts which had very low sex ratios formed the following block, which crosses regional boundaries.

Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Sitapur, Hardoi, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly.

Twelve districts with moderately low sex ratios among their population aged 15-19 were so located that they formed a strip which cut across regional boundaries and extended from one corner of the state to another. They were Aligarh, Etah, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur, Unnao, Lucknow, Bara Banki and Gonda. Hamirpur and Banda also can be added to this strip which touches Kanpur. The twelfth district was Meerut which is from the upper Doab. Fourteen districts had average sex ratios. Out of them Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur and Naini Tal formed a block. Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria were also contiguous to each other. Jhansi and Jalaun in the southern uplands also formed a small block. Bulandshahr from the upper Doab, Mainpuri from lower Doab and Mirzapur from the southern uplands also had average sex ratios.

There were only three districts in the state which can be rated as moderately high sex ratio districts. These were Fatehpur from the lower Doab, Azamgarh and Varanasi from the eastern wing of the state.

Five out of the 13 districts which had very high sex ratios in their population aged 15-19 were from the Himalaya. Allahabad was from the lower Doab. The remaining seven districts formed a strip extending from Rae Bareli to Ballia—Faizabad, Sultanpur, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia.

Statement 89 gives the distribution of districts within different ranges of sex ratio in their population aged 15-19, as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 89

Distribution of districts by sex ratio among population aged 15-19, 1971

(State=806)

Very low (upto 745)		Moderately low (746–785)		Average (786–825)		Moderately high (826–865)		Very high (866 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Bahraich	618	Aligarh	746	Jalaun	786	Fatehpur	832	Sultanpur	870
Mathura	655	Kanpur	750	Mirzapur	786	Azamgarh	851	Faizabad	877
Kheri	699	Etah	751	Naini Tal	790	Varanasi	853	Allahabad	882
Uttarkashi	702	Banda	752	Moradabad	791			Ballia	912
Shahjahanpur	715	Meerut	758	Bulandshahr	791			Rae Bareli	930
Pilibhit	721	Bara Banki	760	Mainpuri	792			Pratapgarh	954
Budaun	726	Agra	765	Bijnor	794			Ghazipur	977
Sitapur	732	Lucknow	769	Saharanpur	798			Jaunpur	1,015
Bareilly	734	Etawah	770	Muzaffarnagar	808			Pithoragarh	1,071
Hardoi	734	Hamirpur	776	Jhansi	812			Garhwal	1,113
Dehra Dun	739	Gonda	776	Gorakhpur	817			Almora	1,121
Farrukhabad	744	Unnao	781	Rampur	818			Chamoli	1,190
				Deoria	819			Tehri-Garhwal	1,839
				Basti	824				

The next age group 20-24 had a sex ratio in favour of famales, i.e., 1,012 females per 1,000 males. Among the districts the variation was very high. The ratio was as low as 738 in the case of Dehra Dun and as high as 2,231 in the case of Tehri-Garhwal The number of districts which had ratios lower than the state's was 30 and the number of districts where the ratio was in favour of females was 24. All the districts when devided into five ranges of sex ratio in population aged 20-24 gave the following distribution :

Upto 935	15
936—985	12
986—1035	8
1036—1085	5
1086 and above	14

The number of districts with a very low sex ratio was 15 and two out of them—Dehra Dun and Naini Tal—were from the Himalaya. Of the remaining districts seven formed one block and three form another.

Rampur, Bareilly, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Bahraich, Sitapur.

Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut.

The other three districts were Lucknow from Oudh, Mathura from the upper Doab and Kanpur from the lower Doab.

The group of districts which had a moderately low sex ratio had a ratio between 936 and 977. These districts were concentrated in the western wing of the state. Aligarh, Etah, Agra, Mainpuri and Etawah,

were from the Doab. Hardoi and Farrukhabad were also contiguous to them. Uttarkashi had a moderately low sex ratio. Isolated cases were : Pilibhit from the Tarai, Moradabad from Rohilkhand, Allahabad from lower Doab , Hamirpur from southern uplands.

Three of the eight districts with an average sex ratio were from the southern uplands. These were Jhansi, Jalaun and Banda. Bulandshahr was from the upper Doab, Bijnor from Rohilkhand, Bara Banki and Unnao from Oudh and Ballia from the eastern wing of the state.

Three of the five districts with a moderately high sex ratio formed a block. These were Basti, Gonda and Gorakhpur. Fatehpur and Varanasi were two isolated pockets.

Five of the districts with a very high sex ratio were from the Himalaya. The following block of districts had a very high sex ratio :

Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur.

Deoria and Mirzapur were two isolated pockets.

Statement 90 gives all the districts arranged in an ascending order within each of the five ranges of sex ratio in population aged 20-24.

STATEMENT 90

Distribution of districts by sex ratio among population aged 20-24, 1971

(State=1,012)

Very low (upto 935)		Moderately low (936–985)		Average (986–1,035)		Moderately high (1,036—1,085)		Very high (1,086 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	738	Pilibhit	936	Jhansi	987	Gonda	1,042	Deoria	1,109
Naini Tal	765	Farrukhabad	941	Bijnor	991	Basti	1,064	Rae Bareli	1,144
Lucknow	835	Hardoi	941	Bulandshahr	1,001	Varanasi	1,068	Chamoli	1,149
Bahraich	842	Aligarh	942	Bara Banki	1,015	Fatehpur	1,073	Faizabad	1,153
Kanpur	845	Allahabad	947	Unnao	1,022	Gorakhpur	1,077	Mirzapur	1,180
Bareilly	862	Moradabad	948	Banda	1,026			Pithoragarh	1,233
Shahjahanpur	867	Agra	949	Ballia	1,028			Sultanpur	1,254
Mathura	886	Etah	950	Jalaun	1,034			Azamgarh	1,332
Rampur	891	Uttarkashi	963					Jaunpur	1,390
Budaun	902	Hamirpur	975					Pratapgarh	1,408
Kheri	914	Mainpuri	977					Almora	1,446
Meerut	918	Etawah	977					Garhwal	1,469
Saharanpur	920							Ghazipur	1,481
Muzaffarnagar	927							Tehri-Garhwal	2,231
Sitapur	932								

The sex ratio in the next age group 25-29, declined to 977 in the state in 1971. The variation among districts (from 654 to 1,852), was not as high as was in the previous age group. The districts at the two ends were the same as in age group 20-24 The number of districts which had ratios lower than the state's was 34 and in 18 out of remaining 20 the ratio was in favour of females The districts when divided according to their sex ratio in population aged 25-29 gave the following frequency distribution :

Upto 900	14
901—950	13
951—1,000	9
1,001—1,050	5
1,051 and above	13

Two districts out of 14 having a very low sex ratio were from the Himalaya, two from upper Doab and seven out of the remaining ten were contiguous to each other, cutting across regional boundaries.

Bahraich, Kheri, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly, Rampur.

Three isolated cases were Lucknow from Oudh, Kanpur from the lower Doab and Mirzapur from the southern uplands.

The number of districts with a moderately low sex ratio was 13. Only one district—Uttarkashi—was from the Himalaya. Jhansi, Jalaun and Banda were from the southern uplands. Meerut from the upper Doab and Moradabad from Rohilkhand also formed a small block. There was a strip of five districts—Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Sitapur, Bara Banki and Gonda—running across the state, two isolated pockets were Agra from the upper Doab and Allahabad from the lower Doab.

The number of districts with an average sex ratio in population aged 25-29, *i.e.* 25 points plus/minus the state's average, was seven, Hamirpur was from the southern uplands; Mathura, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah were from the Doab, Bijnor was from Rohilkhand, Unnao from Oudh, and Basti from the Tarai

Five districts in the State had a moderately high sex ratio (1,001 to 1,050). Gorakhpur was from the Tarai, Bulandshahr from the upper Doab, Fatehpur from the lower Doab, Faizabad and Varanasi were from the eastern wing.

The districts where the sex ratio was in favour of females, and always above 1,051, were rated as 'very high'. The ratio among the districts varied between 1,077 and 1,852. Five out of 13 such districts were from the Himalaya. The remaining eight districts stretched in a belt from Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Ballia to Deoria.

Statement 91 gives districts arranged in an ascending order within each of the five ranges of their sex ratio, in population aged 25-29.

STATEMENT 91

Distribution of districts by sex ratio among population aged 25-29, 1971

(State=977)

Very low (upto 900)		Moderately low (901–950)		Average (951–1,000)		Moderately high (1,001–1,050)		Very high (1,051 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	654	Hardoi	905	Bijnor	951	Gorakhpur	1,007	Rae Bareli	1,077
Bahraich	788	Sitapur	906	Etah	951	Bulandshahr	1,024	Deoria	1,112
Naini Tal	805	Meerut	910	Aligarh	952	Fatehpur	1,026	Sultanpur	1,160
Shahjahanpur	838	Farrukhabad	916	Mathura	961	Varanasi	1,029	Pithoragarh	1,175
Bareilly	840	Moradabad	917	Basti	967	Faizabad	1,041	Ballia	1,220
Kanpur	843	Uttarkashi	925	Hamirpur	973			Azamgarh	1,226
Lucknow	846	Jhansi	926	Unnao	975			Chamoli	1,228
Muzaffarnagar	882	Allahabad	932	Etawah	979			Pratapgarh	1,265
Kheri	885	Agra	940	Mainpuri	992			Jaunpur	1,276
Saharanpur	887	Bara Banki	940					Almora	1,310
Pilibhit	891	Jalaun	947					Ghazipur	1,364
Rampur	894	Banda	947					Garhwal	1,497
Budaun	895	Gonda	947					Tehri-Garhwal	1,852
Mirzapur	898								

The population in age group 30-39 had a sex ratio of 934 in the state. It varied among the districts from 728 to 1,322. The lowest ratio was recorded by Dehra Dun and the highest by Almora. The number of districts which had ratios lower than the state's was 29. The number of districts where the ratio was in favour of females was 14. The districts when distributed by different ranges of sex ratio among their population aged 30-39, present the following picture :

Upto 860	14
861—910	11
911—960	12
961—1010	3
1,011 and above	14

Out of the 14 districts with a very low sex ratio, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal were from the Himalaya. Saharanpur and Agra were from the upper Doab and Kanpur from the lower Doab. The remaining districts were in block :

Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Lucknow, Bahaich

The districts with a moderately low sex ratio were eleven and the sex ratio among these districts varied between 862 and 902. Of these eleven districts, Jalaun, Jhansi and Banda were from the southern uplands. Muzaffarnagar from the upper Doab, and Rampur from Rohilkhand. Four districts of the remaining six formed following compact block :

Etah, Hardoi, Farrukhabad, Etawah.

Bara Banki and Mirzapur are two isolated pockets.

The number of districts with an average sex ratio was twelve.

Of these, Uttarkashi was from the Himalaya. Two small blocks were formed by four districts from the upper Doab. The first was formed by Meerut and Bulandshahr and the second by Aligarh and Mathura. The remaining districts were in isolated pockets. These were : Bijnor from Rohilkhand, Unnao from Oudh, Fatehpur from the lower Doab, Hamirpur from the southern uplands, Basti and Gonda from the Tarai and Ghazipur from the eastern U P

There were only three districts in the state where the sex ratio among population aged 30-39 could be rated as moderately high Mainpuri and Allahabad were from the lower Doab and Varanasi from the eastern wing of the state.

The group of districts which had a very high sex ratio contained 14 districts In all of them the ratio was in favour of females. Five out of them were from the Himalaya. The remaining districts were contiguous and formed the following block :

Gorakhpur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Faizabad, Deoria, Sultanpur, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur.

Statement 92 distributes all the districts on the strength of their sex ratio among their population aged 30-39, into five ranges.

STATEMENT 92

Distribution of districts by sex ratio among population aged 30–39, 1971

(State=934)

Very low (upto 860)		Moderately low (861—910)		Average (911—960)		Moderately high (961—1,010)		Very high (1,011 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	728	Rampur	862	Mathura	911	Allahabad	973	Gorakhpur	1,015
Naini Tal	766	Hardoi	865	Hamirpur	916	Mainpuri	977	Faizabad	1,018
Bareilly	775	Farrukhabad	869	Meerut	917	Varanasi	985	Rae Bareli	1,030
Kanpur	813	Mirzapur	871	Bijnor	925			Deoria	1,073
Bahraich	814	Etah	882	Gonda	936			Ballia	1,121
Shahjahanpur	816	Jhansi	884	Ghazipur	937			Azamgarh	1,124
Agra	819	Banda	887	Unnao	943			Sultanpur	1,124
Saharanpur	831	Jalaun	893	Fatehpur	946			Garhwal	1,154
Budaun	846	Bara Banki	895	Uttarkashi	947			Pratapgarh	1,164
Lucknow	846	Etawah	896	Aligarh	950			Chamoli	1,176
Pilibhit	847	Muzaffarnagar	902	Basti	957			Jaunpur	1,186
Moradabad	849			Bulandshahr	958			Pithoragarh	1,294
Kheri	856							Tehri-Garhwal	1,298
Sitapur	860							Almora	1,322

The population aged 40-49, in the state, had sex ratio of 855. Among the districts the ratios varied from 643 to 1,296. The minimum ratio was recorded by Dehra Dun and the maximum by Garhwal. The number of districts which had ratios lower than the state was 27 and the number of districts where the ratios were in favour of females was 9. All the districts when divided according to their sex ratio among population aged 40-49, gave the following distribution :

Upto 775	13
776—825	10
826—875	6
876—925	11
926 and above	14

The majority of districts with very low sex ratio were same which had a very low sex ratio among population aged 30-39 Rampur, Etawah and Farrukhabad which had a moderately low sex ratio among their population aged 30-39 recorded a very low sex ratio in this age group.

Districts with a moderately low sex ratio were 10 Of them, following districts stretched in a belt :

Moradabad, Budaun, Etah, Mathura, Mainpuri, Agra.

The remaining four districts were located in different parts Muzaffarnagar from the upper Doab Hardoi and Bara Banki from Oudh and Banda from the southern uplands.

There were six districts where the ratio could be rated as average None of the districts was contiguous to each other.

The districts which had moderately high sex ratio were eleven. Meerut and Bulandshahr from the upper Doab were contiguous Similarly Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur were contiguous. Jhansi and Hamirpur from the southern uplands, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Varanasi also formed two blocks. Unnao was an isolated pocket.

The number of districts with a very high sex ratio was maximum. Of these 14 districts, five were from the Himalaya The remaining nine districts were concentrated in the eastern wing of the state These were: Deoria, Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Sultanpur. Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli

Statement 93 arranges all the 54 districts in an ascending order within each of the five ranges of their sex ratio among their population aged 40-49.

STATEMENT 93

Distribution of districts by sex ratio among population aged 40-49, 1971

(State=855)

Very low (upto 775)		Moderately low (776–825)		Average (826–875)		Moderately high (876—925)		Very high (926 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	643	Hardoi	784	Bijnor	831	Meerut	882	Faizabad	939
Naini Tal	654	Budaun	790	Jalaun	838	Gonda	882	Rae Bareli	961
Kanpur	695	Moradabad	798	Aligarh	839	Mirzapur	882	Ballia	967
Bareilly	707	Agra	798	Saharanpur	841	Jhansi	883	Deoria	978
Shahjahanpur	726	Muzaffarnagar	800	Fatehpur	863	Allahabad	884	Azamgarh	986
Bahraich	726	Etah	802	Uttarkashi	867	Hamirpur	884	Sultanpur	1,008
Lucknow	736	Mathura	807			Varanasi	884	Jaunpur	1,011
Pilibhit	745	Mainpuri	810			Bulandshahr	885	Pithoragarh	1,037
Kheri	751	Banda	825			Unnao	889	Chamoli	1,038
Rampur	755	Bara Banki	825			Basti	890	Ghazipur	1,097
Sitapur	768					Gorakhpur	890	Almora	1,130
Etawah	771							Pratapgarh	1,146
Farrukhabad	773							Tehri-Garhwal	1,165
								Garhwal	1,296

As the population grows older the sex ratio declines, leading to the conclusion that the older population is not that mobile as the younger population. The sex ratio among population aged 50-59 in the state was 798. Among the districts the ratios varied from 631 to 1,112 and the number of districts which had ratio lower than the state's was 31. Three districts were such where the ratio was in favour of females. The frequency distribution obtained after distribution of districts by five ranges of sex ratio presented the following picture :

Upto 725	9
726—775	16
776—825	9
826—875	8
876 and above	12

Of the nine districts with very low sex ratio, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal were from the Himalaya, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur from Rohilkhand were contiguous. The remaining five districts were isolated

Maximum number of districts was with a moderately low sex ratio. Among these 16 districts Uttarkashi was from the Himalaya The remaining 14 districts formed following two blocks :

Meerut, Moradabad, Budaun, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad
Rampur, Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi.
Jalaun was an isolated pocket.

Districts with average, 25 points plus/minus state's sex ratio, were nine. Saharanpur and Bijnor formed a block. A strip is formed by Unnao, Fatehpur, Allahabad and Varanasi. Bulandshahr Banda and Bara Banki were isolated pockets.

The number of districts with a moderately high sex ratio among population aged 50-59, was 8. These districts formed following two distinct blocks.

Gonda, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Ballia.
Jhansi, Hamirpur.

The districts which had a very high sex ratio were 12 and five out of them were from the Himalaya. Six out of the remaining seven districts Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Rae Bareli formed a block Mirzapur also had a very high sex ratio.

Statement 94 shows the districts arranged in five ranges of their sex ratio among their population aged 50-59.

STATEMENT 94

Distribution of districts by sex ratio among population aged 50-59, 1971

(State=798)

Very low (upto 725)		Moderately low (726—775)		Average (776—825)		Moderately high (826—875)		Very high (876 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Kanpur	631	Mathura	729	Bijnor	782	Gorakhpur	832	Rae Bareli	883
Dehra Dun	634	Farrukhabad	736	Banda	784	Hamirpur	835	Azamgarh	896
Naini Tal	655	Agra	738	Varanasi	784	Basti	836	Sultanpur	906
Bareilly	687	Kheri	741	Bulandshahr	785	Gonda	844	Jaunpur	915
Shahjahanpur	692	Pilibhit	744	Bara Banki	792	Faizabad	852	Pithoragarh	936
Muzaffarnagar	692	Rampur	745	Fatehpur	795	Ballia	862	Almora	963
Lucknow	696	Meerut	745	Saharanpur	806	Jhansi	863	Mirzapur	968
Bahraich	703	Mainpuri	747	Allahabad	807	Deoria	868	Ghazipur	971
Etawah	725	Etah	756	Unnao	816			Chamoli	984
		Uttarkashi	757					Pratapgarh	1,012
		Aligarh	757					Tehri-Garhwal	1,109
		Moradabad	763					Garhwal	1,112
		Sitapur	763						
		Jalaun	769						
		Hardoi	770						
		Budaun	772						

The sex ratio among population aged 60 years and above in the state was 818. The ratio varied between 597 and 1,014 among the districts in the state. The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state was 31. There were three districts-Deoria, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh in the state where females out numbered males. Distribution of districts by five ranges of sex ratio was as under :

Upto 700	8
701—780	10
781—860	13
861—940	12
941 and above	11

Of the eight districts where the sex ratio among population aged 60 years and above was very low (upto 700). Dehra Dun and Naini Tal were from the Himalaya, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut from the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab, Moradabad from Rohilkhand. Other two districts were Etawah from upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Azamgarh from the eastern wing of the state.

Of the ten districts with moderately low sex ratio (701-780), Bijnor and Rampur were from Rohilkhand. Remaining eight districts were in a strip extending from Bulandshahr to Fatehpur—Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Fatehpur.

Thirteen districts had an average sex ratio (781-860). Of them Uttarkashi and Pithoragarh were from the Himalaya, Banda from Bundelkhand. Remaining ten districts formed following two blocks :

Bareilly, Budaun, Etah, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Sitapur, Lucknow, Unnao.
Varanasi, Mirzapur.

The number of districts where the sex ratio was moderately high was 12 Three small blocks were formed by (1) Chamoli and Almora, (2) Jalaun and Hamirpur and (3) Ballia and Ghazipur. The remaining six districts-Pilliphit, Kheri, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli and Allahabad form a belt extending from north to the south of the state.

A majority of the eleven districts with very high sex ratio was in the eastern wing of the state. Only exceptions were Tehri-Garhwal and Garhwal from the Himalaya and Jhansi from the Bundelkhand. Districts from the east formed a block-Deoria, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Jaunpur and Pratapgarh.

Statement 95 arranges all the districts in the state, by their sex ratio among their population aged 60 years and above, into five ranges.

STATEMENT 95

Distribution of districts by sex ratio among population aged 60 and above, 1971

(State=818)

Very low (upto 700)		Moderately low (701–780)		Average (781–860)		Moderately high (861–940)		Very high (941 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Dehra Dun	597	Bijnor	702	Bareilly	784	Kheri	862	Faizabad	955
Azamgarh	605	Aligarh	704	Etah	790	Bara Banki	862	Garhwal	961
Meerut	643	Rampur	705	Budaun	803	Pilibhit	864	Basti	969
Saharanpur	646	Bulandshahr	706	Uttarkashi	807	Jalaun	870	Jaunpur	973
Naini Tal	656	Mathura	717	Banda	814	Almora	872	Gorakhpur	975
Muzaffarnagar	657	Kanpur	723	Shahjahanpur	820	Allahabad	882	Jhansi	988
Etawah	696	Farrukhabad	741	Lucknow	830	Ghazipur	885	Tehri Garhwal	995
Moradabad	700	Mainpuri	764	Sitapur	837	Hamirpur	905	Gonda	998
		Agra	771	Pithoragarh	838	Ballia	905	Deoria	1,200
		Fatehpur	776	Mirzapur	845	Rae Bareli	920	Sultanpur	1,010
				Unnao	848	Bahraich	926	Pratapgarh	1,014
				Hardoi	857	Chamoli	931		
				Varanasi	859				

Table 8 shows sex ratio for each district and tahsil in total, rural and urban areas, as revealed by the 1971 census.

Though the sex ratio in big urban centres is generally in favour of males, the perusal of Table 8 shows that there are a good number of tahsils where the number of females per 1000 of males is higher in urban areas as compared to their rural areas. Tahsils from Rohilkhand, the upper Doab, majority of tahsils from the lower Doab, and Tarai were examples of this. Some tahsils in the southern uplands also fell in this category. However, none of the tahsils in the eastern U. P. had this tendency.

Statement 96 arranges all the tahsils into five ranges of sex ratio as observed at the time of the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 96

Distribution of tahsils by sex ratio (Total), 1971

(State=879)

Very low (upto 820)		Moderately low (821–860)		Average (861–900)		Moderately high (901–940)		Very high (941 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Joshimath	646	Bharthana	821	Najibabad	862	Domariaganj	903	Purwa	942
Chakrata	675	Etmadpur	821	Banda	865	Pharenda	906	Padrauna	949
Kichha	741	Karhal	821	Ramsanehighat	866	Mirzapur	910	Sultanpur	953
Bhatwari	760	Bareilly	822	Ghatampur	867	Rae Bareli	911	Deoria	955
Jalalabad	767	Iglas	823	Kalpi	867	Naugarh	911	Salon	956
Kanpur	776	Meerut	823	Hamirpur	868	Hata	912	Ghazipur	958
Dataganj	779	Chhibramau	824	Mahoba	869	Chakia	913	Muhammadabad	960
Dehra Dun	786	Bilgram	824	Gonda	869	Chandauli	916	(Ghazipur)	
Tilhar	794	Mat	824	Mohanlalganj	869	Chunar	918	Ballia	963
Faridpur	797	Muzaffarnagar	825	Basti	870	Manjhanpur	918	Handia	965
Haldwani	798	Nawabganj	825	Unnao	870	Harraiya	920	Bikapur	965
Khatima	798	(Bareilly)		Karwi	871	Maharajganj	921	Gyanpur	965
Kheragarh	799	Mohammadi	826	Naraini	872	(Rae Bareli)		Muhammadabad	966
Roorkee	802	Sidhauli	826	Baberu	873	Khalilabad	921	(Azamgarh)	
Kashipur	803	Bhongaon	826	Naini Tal	875	Meja	921	Kadipur	967
Aonla	803	Mathura	826	Mauranipur	877	Maharajganj	921	Jaunpur	968
Powayan	808	Misrikh	827	Mau	878	(Gorakhpur)		Musafirkhana	969
Farrukhabad	809	Deoband	827	Jhansi	878	Sirathu	924	Rasra	976
Kaimganj	811	Jansath	827	Puraula	879	Phulpur	924	Azamgarh	979
Shahjahanpur	812	Baheri	827	Hasanganj	879	(Allahabad)		Dalmau	980
Bisalpur	812	Shikohabad	828	Garautha	881	Tanda	925	Munsiari	980
Bisauli	812	Kannauj	828	Bah	882	Dharchula	925	Sagri	980
Budaun	813	Bilaspur	828	Rath	882	Khaga	934		

STATEMENT 96—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Fatehabad	813 Kasganj	828 Firozabad	882 Akbarpur	937 Zamania 981
Ghaziabad	813 Nakur	829 Gorakhpur	882 (Faizabad)	Shahganj 987
Milak	815 Chail	829 Moth	883 Sornon	938 Ghosi 989
Nighasan	815 Agra	829 Dudhi	883	Bansdih 991
Hathras	816 Auraiya	829 Bindki	883	Kunda 1,001
Bilari	816 Lakhimpur	830 Maudaha	884	Saidpur 1,002
Chhata	816 Firozabad	830 Haidergarh	885	Phulpur 1,003
Aliganj	817 Moradabad	831 Varanasi	886	(Azamgarh)
Shahabad	817 Sitapur	831 Charkhari	886	Champawat 1,004
(Hardoi)	Biswan	831 Robertsganj	889	Bansgaon 1,006
Puranpur	818 Saharanpur	831 Karchhana	889	Amethi 1,008
Sadabad	818 Kiraoli	832 Fatehpur	890	Machhlishahr 1,009
Hardoi	819 Sardhana	833 (Fatehpur)		Salempur 1,018
Sahaswan	819 Lucknow	833 Tarabaganj	891	Pratapgarh 1,022
Bidhuna	819 Hasanpur	833 Utraula	894	Patti 1,027
Shahabad	820 Etawah	833 Bansi	897	Dunda 1,032
(Rampur)	Budhana	835		Almora 1,045
Fatehpur	820 Mawana	836		Mariahu 1,053
(Bara Banki)	Bijnor	836		Pithoragarh 1,055
	Koil	836		Chamoli 1,057
	Kairana	836		Kerakat 1,059
	Baghpat	838		Didihat 1,065
	Sikandra Rao	839		Lansdowne 1,076
	Derapur	839		Lalganj 1,077
	Nanpara	839		Ukhimath 1,097
	Bilhaur	840		Tehri 1,105
	Nawabganj	840		Karnaprayag 1,143
	(Bara Banki)			Ranikhet 1,145
	Bahraich	841		Pauri 1,195
	Sandila	842		Devaprayag 1,209
	Mainpuri	842		Pratapnagar 1,246
	Jalesar	843		
	Atrauli	843		
	Thakurdwara	844		
	Khair	844		
	Gunnaur	844		
	Kaisarganj	844		
	Suar	844		
	Pilibhit	845		
	Sambhal	847		
	Rampur	849		
	Etah	850		
	Jasrana	850		
	Orai	850		
	Balrampur	850		
	Sikandrabad	851		
	Malihabad	851		
	Khurja	852		
	Lalitpur	853		
	Bulandshahr	854		
	Amroha	854		
	Konch	854		
	Safipur	855		
	Akbarpur	856		
	(Kanpur)			
	Bhognipur	857		
	Hapur	857		
	Jalaun	857		
	Nagina	858		
	Anupshahr	858		
	Dhampur	858		
	Rajgarhi	858		
	Mahroni	858		

The frequency distribution of the tahsils by five ranges of sex ratio presents the following picture :

Upto 820	39
821—860	83
861—900	38
901—940	22
941 and above	50

The sex ratio at the time of the 1971 census for the state was 879. Among the tahsils the ratios varied between 646 and 1,246. The number of tahsils which had ratio higher than the state's was 90. Two had exactly same ratio as that of the state. The remaining 140 tahsils had the ratio lower than the state's. The tahsils which had a very low sex ratio were generally concentrated in the south east of Rohilkhand. The Himalaya also had atleast eight tahsils—Bhatwari in Uttarkashi; Joshimath in Chamoli; Kichha, Haldwani, Khatima and Kashipur in Naini Tal; Dehra Dun and Chakrata in Dehra Dun—with a very low sex ratio. Three tahsils from the Tarai also had a very low sex ratio. These were Bisalpur and Puranpur in Pilibhit and Nighasan in Kheri. Tahsils from the upper Doab which had a very low ratio were Roorkee in Saharanpur, Ghaziabad in Meerut, Hathras in Aligarh, Chhata and Saedabad in Mathura, Kheragarh and Fatehabad in Agra. Bidhuna in Etawah and Kanpur in Kanpur were from the lower Doab. Fatehpur in Bara Banki also had such a low ratio.

Of the 83 tahsils which had moderately low sex ratio, majority was from the upper Doab, Northwestern part of Rohilkhand. Oudh and the Tarai also had reasonable number of tahsils with a moderately low ratio. Some other tahsils also fell in this category. Chail in Allahabad had a moderately low ratio. Lalitpur and Mahroni in Jhansi—a southern upland district also had similar ratios.

The tahsils which had sex ratio 20 point plus/minus from the state's were generally located in the southern uplands. Another block was formed by the following tahsils :

Mohanlalganj in Lucknow ; Haidergarh and Ramsanehighat in Bara Banki; Faizabad; Tarabganj, Gonda and Utraula in Gonda.

Bansi in Basti, Gorakhpur and Varanasi also had average sex ratio. Puraula in Uttarkashi and Naini Tal also fell in this category.

The tahsils which had a moderately high ratio were generally concentrated in the eastern U.P. Dharchula in Pithoragarh also had a moderately high sex ratio. Khaga in Fatehpur; and Manjhanpur, Meja, Phulpur, Sirathu and Soraon in Allahabad in the lower Doab also fell in this category. Mirzapur and Chunar in Mirzapur also had a moderately high sex ratio.

There were 50 tahsils where the ratios were very high and atleast 26 were such where the ratio was in favour of females. Of these fifty tahsils atleast 15 were from the Himalaya and of the remaining 35 majority formed a solid block in the eastern part of the state.

The position was better in the rural areas where the sex ratio was ten points higher than the total state. In the rural areas it was 889 females per 1,000 males. The ratio among tahsils, however, experienced wide variations. It was as low as 682 in Joshimath and as high as 1,249 in Pauri. Both the tahsils with lowest and highest ratio were from the Himalaya. Number of tahsils which had a sex ratio higher than the state's was 83. Karchhana in Allahabad had ratio equal to the state's. The tahsils when distributed according to their rural sex ratio presented the following picture :

Upto 830	69
831—870	58
871—910	29
911—950	27
951 and above	49

The number of tahsils categorised as "very low" is the highest. Joshimath in Chamoli had the lowest. Kichha in Naini Tal and Chakrata in Dehra Dun occupied second and third positions. Other tahsils from the Himalaya which had a ratio less than 830 were Haldwani, Khatima and Kashipur in Naini Tal and Bhatwari in Uttarkashi. Of the remaining tahsils majority was located in Rohilkhand, the upper Doab and the Tarai. Not even a single tahsil with very low ratio, was located in the eastern wing of the state.

The next range with a moderately low sex ratio, *i.e.*, 831—870, had next lowest number. Total number of such tahsils in the state was 58. The tahsil with the lowest ratio in this range, *i.e.*, 831, were Meerut and Sardhana in Meerut and Saharanpur. Like tahsils with a very low rural sex ratio, the tahsils with a moderately low rural ratio were concentrated either in the central or the western wing of the state. Majority of these were from the upper Doab. Some were from the lower Doab, Oudh and the Tarai and two tahsils were from the Himalaya also. These were Rajgarhi in Uttarkashi and Dehra Dun. Konch, Jalaun and Kalpi in Jalaun; Mahoba in Hamirpur; Jhansi, Lalitpur and Mahroni in Jhansi; all in the southern uplands also had a moderately low sex ratio. None of the tahsils in the eastern wing had a moderately low sex ratio.

The range with plus/minus 20 points from the state's average had 29 tahsils. Of these the lowest ratio was in Banda and Highest in Pharenda in Gorakhpur. Sixteen out of them were in the southern uplands. These formed a block with other tahsils from the lower Doab, as under :

Moth, Mauranipur and Garautha in Jhansi ; Orai in Jalaun; Rath, Charkhari, Maudaha and Hamirpur in Hamirpur; Bindki and Fatehpur in Fatehpur; Banda, Baberu, Naraini, Karwi and Mau in Banda ; Karchhana in Allahabad.

Another block was formed by the following tahsils :

Tarabganj, Gonda and Utraula in Gonda ; Domariaganj, Basti and Bansi in Basti; Pharenda and Gorakhpur in Gorakhpur.

The remaining five tahsils were Puraula in Uttarkashi, Bah in Agra, Unnao and Hasanganj in Unnao and Haidergarh in Bara Banki.

The next range with a moderately high sex ratio had 27 tahsils. Two were from the Himalaya—Dharchula

in Pithoragarh and Naini Tal and three from Oudh-Purwa in Unnao, Rae Bareli and Maharajganj in Rae Bareli. Khaga in Fahehpur : Sirathu, Manjhanpur, Chail, Soraon, Phulpur and Meja in Allahabad were from the lower Doab. All the four tahsils in Mirzapur, Varanasi and Chandauli in Varanasi, were contiguous to Mirzapur and had a moderately high ratio. Remaining tahsils were :

Harraiya in Basti; Faizabad, Akbarpur and Tanda in Faizabad; Khalilabad in Basti.

Maharajganj in Gorakhpur and Hata in Deoria.

Naugarh in Basti also had a moderately high sex ratio.

The range with a very high sex ratio (951 and above) had 49 tahsils. Twenty six out of them were such where the ratios were in favour of females. Of them 15 tahsils having a very high sex ratio were from the Himalaya. Fourteen had a ratio in favour of females. Twenty-eight tahsils in Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur and Deoria (except Hata) districts had a very high sex ratio. The remaining six tahsils having a very high ratio were Handia in Allahabad; Dalmau and Salon in Rae Bareli; Bikapur in Faizabad; Bansgaon in Gorakhpur; Gyanpur in Varanasi.

Statement 97 distributes all the tahsils in the state, by ratio of females per 1,000 males as revealed by the 1971 census in rural areas, into five ranges.

STATEMENT 97

Distribution of tahsils by sex ratio (Rural), 1971

(State=889)

Very low (upto 830)		Moderately low (831–870)		Average (871–910)		Moderately high (911–950)		Very high (951 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Joshimath	682	Sardhana	831	Banda	871	Naugarh	911	Padrauna	955
Kichha	734	Saharanpur	831	Baheri	873	Hata	912	Salon	957
Chakrata	743	Meerut	831	Orai	873	Chail	914	Muhammadabad	962
Jalalabad	762	Mawana	832	Gonda	875	Chakia	915	(Ghazipur)	
Dataganj	774	Sitapur	833	Karwi	876	Rae Bareli	917	Sultanpur	962
Tilhar	785	Roorkee	833	Maturanipur	877	Manjhanpur	918	Handia	965
Shahjahanpur	787	Dehra Dun	834	Unnao	878	Chunar	919	Bikapur	965
Faridpur	789	Rampur	834	Hamirpur	878	Harraiya	920	Deoria	966
Kashipur	790	Budhana	834	Puraula	879	Faizabad	920	Kadipur	967
Aonla	798	Baghpat	836	Hasanganj	879	Maharajganj	921	Musafirkhana	969
Kheragarh	799	Kairana	836	Naraini	879	(Gorakhpur)	921	Ghazipur	972
Budaun	800	Nanpara	838	Basti	879	Robertsganj		Gyanpur	973
Farrukhabad	802	Sikandra Rao	838	Mau	882	Maharajganj	921	Ballia	976
Khatima	805	Amroha	838	Bah	882	(Rae Bareli)		Rasra	977
Bareilly	807	Jalesar	839	Bindki	883	Mirzapur	922	Dalmau	980
Kaimganj	808	Koil	839	Moth	883	Meja	922	Munsiari	980
Powayan	808	Derapur	839	Rath	884	Sirathu	924	Sagri	980
Agra	808	Bahraich	840	Haiderganj	885	Khalilabad	925	Zamania	981
Shahabad (Hardoi)	809	Suar	840	Garautha	885	Dharchula	925	Muhammadabad	983
Bisalpur	811	Bilhaur	840	Maudaha	886	Chandauli	926	(Azamgarh)	
Sahaswan	811	Sandila	840	Charkhari	888	Phulpur	926	Ghosi	990
Bisauli	812	Mainpuri	842	Karchhana	889	(Allahabad)		Shahganj	991
Bilari	812	Atrauli	842	Tarabganj	892	Naini Tal	929	Bansdih	992
Fatehabad	812	Thakurdwara	843	Fatehpur	894	Tanda	931	Jaunpur	992
Bhatwari	813	Sambhal	843	Utraula	895	Khaga	934	Azamgarh	997
Aliganj	813	Gunnaur	844	Bansi	898	Varanasi	934	Kunda	1,001
Hathras	813	Khair	844	Domariaganj	903	Dudhi	936	Phulpur	1,003
Chhata	813	Kasarganj	844	Gorakhpur	904	Soraon	939	(Azamgarh)	
Milak	815	Pilibhit	844	Pharenda	906	Akbarpur	939	Champawat	1,004
Nighasan	815	Nawabganj	845			(Faizabad)		Saidpur	1,005
Puranpur	815	(Bara Banki)				Purwa	942	Bansgaon	1,007
Haldwani	817	Kanpur	847					Amethi	1,008
Bharthana	818	Lucknow	847					Machhlishahr	1,013
Sadabad	818	Sikandrabad	848					Salempur	1,020
Mathura	818	Malihabad	849					Patti	1,027
Karhal	818	Jasrana	850					Dunda	1,032
Bidhuna	819	Bulandshahr	851					Pratapgarh	1,033

—(Contd.)

STATEMENT 97—*Concld.*

1		2		3	4	5	
Fatehpur	819	Etah	851			Mariahu	1,057
(Bara Banki)		Khurja	851			Kerakat	1,062
Shahabad	820	Balrampur	851			Didihat	1,06 5
(Rampur)		Jhansi	854			Almora	1,076
Hardoi	820	Najibabad	854			Lalganj	1,077
Moradabad	821	Dhampur	854			Pithoragarh	1,085
Muzaffarnagar	821	Safipur	855			Ukhimath	1,097
Etmadpur	822	Nagina	855			Chamoli	1,100
Bilgram	822	Jalaun	855			Lansdowne	1,112
Iglas	823	Akbarpur	856			Tehri	1,141
Chhibramau	823	(Kanpur)				Karnaprayag	1,143
Nawabganj	823	Konch	856			Ranikhet	1,195
Kannauj	823	Hapur	856			Devaprayag	1,235
Jansath	823	Anupshahr	857			Pratapnagar	1,246
Mat	824	Mahroni	858			Pauri	1,249
Kaimganj	824	Bhognipur	858				
Sidhauli	824	Lalitpur	858				
Nakur	825	Rajgarhi	858				
Bijnor	825	Ramsanehighat	864				
Bhongaon	826	Ghatampur	867				
Kiraoli	827	Mahoba	868				
Misrikh	827	Mohanlalganj	869				
Deoband	827	Kalpi	869				
Bilaspur	828						
(Rampur)							
Firozabad	828						
Etawah	828						
Auraiya	829						
Lakhimpur	829						
Mohammadi	829						
Shikohabad	830						
Baheri	830						
Ghaziabad	830						
Hasanpur	830						
Biswan	830						

Out of 232 tahsils in the state as many as 57 were entirely rural. The sex ratio for the urban areas in the state worked out to 821 females per 1,000 males, which is 68 points less than the rural areas. There did exist wide variation among the urban areas of tahsils also. In the urban areas of tahsils the ratio varied between 144 and 965. Though the highest ratio as compared to rural was not much low (Pauri had 1,249 females per 1,000 males) yet as regards the lower limit, the lowest ratio of 682 in rural areas was recorded by Joshimath. The case of Chakrata tahsil which recorded the lowest urban ratio among all the tahsils, had a peculiar character, as the only town in this tahsil is a cantonment and out of 6,105 population 5,338 were males and 767 females. The low ratio is because of its civic status. The tahsil which had the highest urban ratio was Ghosi in Azamgarh The number of tahsils which had urban sex ratio higher than the state's was 124. The tahsils having urban population when arranged according to their urban sex ratio gave the following frequency distributions :

Upto 775	24
776—805	12
806—835	34
836—865	49
865 and above	56

Of the hill tahsils which had a very high ratio in their rural parts, ten were entirely rural and the remaining 16 which had urban components, had a very low sex ratio in 15 and a moderately low in their urban areas. The remaining nine tahsils which had a very low sex ratio in their urban areas were Roorkee in Saharanpur, Hamirpur, Kanpur, Faizabad, Khalilabad in Basti, Deoria, Chandauli in Varanasi, Robertsganj and Dudhi in Mirzapur.

Following two small blocks were formed by five tahsils of the 12 which had moderately low urban sex ratio.

Kichha in Naini Tal and Baheri in Bareilly ; Mohammadi in Kheri, Misrikh in Sitapur and Hardoi.

The remaining tahsils were Ghaziabad in Meerut, Bhognipur in Kanpur, Orai in Jalaun, Naraini in Banda, Chail in Allahabad, Basti and Gorakhpur.

There were 34 tahsils which had 15 points plus/minus from state's urban ratio. These tahsils, with the exception of hill areas, were scattered throughout the state.

The range which had a moderately high urban ratio had 49 tahsils. These tahsils, like the previous

range, were also scattered throughout the state. Almost all the regions had one or more tahsils with a moderately high urban ratio.

The maximum number of tahsils was with urban sex ratio of 866 or more. None of the 57 tahsils with a very high urban sex ratio was from the Himalayas. These 57 tahsils were also distributed evenly throughout the state.

Statement 98 gives the tahsils according to their urban sex ratio as revealed by the 1971 census in five ranges.

STATEMENT 98

Distribution of tahsils by sex ratio (Urban), 1971
(State = 821)

Very low (upto 775)		Moderately low (776–805)		Average (806–835)		Moderately high (836–865)		Very high (866 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Chakrata	144	Ghaziabad	781	Gonda	808	Agra	836	Tarabganj	866
Ranikhet	473	Basti	781	Unnao	809	Bhongaon	837	Rampur	866
Dudhi	549	Chail	784	Etmadpur	810	Etah	838	Phulpur	866
Joshimath	553	Naraini	785	Nawabganj	810	Kairana	838	(Allahabad)	
Devaprayag	576	Mohammadi	786	(Bara Banki)		Bilari	839	Nakur	866
Robertsganj	579	Orai	791	Padrauna	813	Mathura	839	Aonla	867
Bhatwari	579	Kichha	793	Ramsanehighat	814	Moradabad	840	Bulandshahr	867
Tehri	592	Baheri	797	Shikohabad	815	Biswan	840	Bharthana	867
Lansdowne	613	Gorakhpur	799	Sadabad	815	Bareilly	842	Atrauli	868
Chamoli	647	Bhognipur	803	Ballia	815	Dataganj	842	Kiraoli	868
Khatima	648	Misrikh	803	Sultanpur	815	Muzaffarnagar	843	Ghazipur	869
Naini Tal	671	Hardoi	803	Meerut	816	Konch	844	Anupshahr	870
Pauri	683			Garautha	817	Mainpuri	847	Faridpur	870
Almora	708			Azamgarh	818	Pratapgarh	847	Aliganj	870
Pithoragarh	720			Bilaspur	818	Bahraich	847	Sikandrabad	871
Roorkee	726			Fatehpur	820	Puranpur	849	Sardhana	872
Khalilabad	735			(Bara Banki)		Pilibhit	850	Nagina	874
Dehra Dun	747			Mau	823	Etawah	852	Nawabganj	874
Kanpur	762			Sitapur	823	Gyanpur	853	(Bareilly)	
Hamirpur	770			Varanasi	823	Baghpat	855	Jalalabad	875
Haldwani	771			Hathras	824	Kalpi	856	Mauranipur	875
Chandauli	771			Deoband	826	Shahjahanpur	857	Sahaswan	875
Daoria	772			Kashipur	826	Shahganj	857	Mahoba	876
Faizabad	774			Fatehabad	827	Chhata	857	Tanda	877
				Lucknow	828	Mirzapur	858	Shahabad	878
				Lalitpur	828	Thakurdwara	858	(Hardoi)	
				Karwi	829	Khurja	859	Jalesar	878
				Koil	832	Hapur	859	Bah	878
				Saharanpur	832	Jaunpur	860	Bijnor	879
				Firozabad	833	Jansath	860	Nanpara	881
				Farrukhabad	834	Sikandra Rao	860	Moth	882
				Powayan	834	Bansi	861	Kaimganj	883
				Lakhimpur	834	Fatehpur	861	Kannauj	883
				Banda	835	(Fatehpur)		Dhampur	883
				Balrampur	835	Bilgram	862	Jalaun	884
				Auraiya	835	Rae Bareli	862	Sandila	884
						Karhal	862	Sidhauli	885
						Budaun	862	Saidpur	886
						Chhibramau	862	Najibabad	887
						Hasanpur	863	Akbarpur	888
						Budhana	863	(Faizabad)	
						Kasganj	864	Muhammadabad	889
						Maudaha	864	(Azamgarh)	
						Chakia	864	Tilhar	890
						Sambhal	864	Jhansi	892
						Mawana	864	Meja	893

STATEMENT 98—*concld.*

1	2	3	4		5	
			Mariahu	865	Chunar	898
			Rath	865	Bindki	898
			Utraula	865	Muhammadabad	899
			Charkhari	865	(Ghazipur)	
					Suar	902
					Soraon	910
					Amroha	912
					Malihabad	915
					Bansgaon	917
					Kerakat	922
					Rasra	926
					Salempur	932
					Salon	936
					Machhlishahr	938
					Bansdih	962
					Ghosi	965

Another test about the correlation between the sex ratio and growth rate can be to see how the tahsils with high sex ratio have grown in population and vice-versa. All the tahsils were distributed by different combination of sex ratio and growth rate. In other words efforts were made to identify tahsils with very low sex ratio and five ranges of growth rate *i.e.* very low, moderately low, average, moderately high and very high. Similarly tahsils with very low, moderately low, average, moderately high and very high sex ratios were distributed by five ranges of growth rate, 1961-71.

Table 9 arranges all the 232 tahsils in the state in the above 25 groups.

Numerically, Table 9 can be summarised as under :

Sex Ratio, 1971	Growth rate of population, 1961-71					Total
	Very low	Moderately low	Average	Moderately high	Very high	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Very low	6	9	9	3	12	39
Moderately low	6	14	16	24	23	83
Average	5	6	6	8	13	38
Moderately high	4	8	5	4	1	22
	16	16	13	4	1	50
Total	37	53	49	43	50	232

Though tahsils with different ranges of sex ratio had all the five ranges of growth rate, it will, however, be observed that a majority of tahsils with a very low and a moderately low sex ratio had a moderately high or a very high growth rate and a majority of tahsils with a moderately high and a very high sex ratio had a very low or moderately low growth rate. The above statement can further be abridged as under :

Sex ratio, 1971	Growth rate, 1961-71		
	Low	Average	High
Low	35	25	62
Average	11	6	21
High	44	18	10

Out of 122 tahsils with a low sex ratio 62 had a high growth rate. This is because these tahsils had attracted male population from those tahsils where the sex ratio was very high or where the growth rate was low This is evident from the fact that out of 72 tahsils with high sex ratio as many as 44 had low growth rate.

Out of 44 tahsils which had a high sex ratio and a low growth rate, 12 were from the Himalaya. The remaining 32 were located either in the Tarai, the eastern U P. or Oudh Khaga in Fatehpur, Sirathu and Manjhanpur in Allahabad were from the lower Doab. Tahsils which had a high sex ratio as well as a high growth rate were only ten. Two were from the Himalaya and the remaining eight were scattered in the eastern U.P., Oudh and the lower Doab. None of the tahsil with a high sex ratio with either a lower or a higher growth rate were from the upper Doab; Rohilkhand and the southern uplands.

On the other hand, the number of tahsils with a low sex ratio and a high growth rate was 62. Six of them—Bhatwari in Uttarkashi ; Joshimath; Dehra Dun;

Kashipur, Kichha and Khatima in Naini Tal—were from the Himalaya. Lucknow ; Safipur in Unnao and Kannauj and Chhibramau in Farrukhabad were from Oudh. Konch and Orai both in Jalaun were from the southern uplands Remaining 50 tahsils were either from the upper Doab or Rohilkhand.

Out of 35 tahsils which had a low sex ratio as well as a low growth rate, Rajgarhi (Uttarkashi district) was from the Himalaya; Baghpat (Meerut) , Anupshahr and Khurja (Bulandshahr) ; Atrauli and Sikandra Rao (Aligarh) were from the upper Doab ; Jalaun, Lalitpur, and Mahroni (Jhansi) from the southern uplands and Chail (Allahabad) from the lower Doab Rest of the tahsils were from Rohilkhand, Oudh and the Tarai. None of such tahsil was from the eastern wing of the state.

There were 79 tahsils which had either an average sex ratio or an average growth rate. Though they are scattered throughout the state yet the majority was from the eastern U.P , Oudh, the lower Doab and the southern uplands. There were, however, atleast six tahsils which had an average sex ratio as well as an average growth rate These tahsils were :

	Sex ratio	Growth rate 1961-71
Mahoba (Hamirpur)	869	19.85
Karwi (Banda)	871	20.17
Hasanganj (Unnao)	879	18.42
Bah (Agra)	882	19 31
Gorakhpur	882	19.14
Fatehpur	890	20.29

The sex ratios in towns also showed declining trend till 1941 The ratio of females per 1000 males at the time of the 1901 census, for all the towns taken together, was 917. It declined gradually to 804 in 1941. In 1951 the ratio appreciated a little to 820 and again fell, by eight points, to 812 in 1961 But at the time of the 1971 census, the ratio picked up, by nine points, to 821. The position, however, varied considerably among different size class of towns Statement 99 gives sex ratio for each size class since 1901, for the state as a whole.

STATEMENT 99

Sex ratio of size class of towns, 1901-1971

Size class of town	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I—VI	917	853	825	807	804	820	812	821
I	860	809	765	756	750	786	798	814
II	917	839	786	771	801	839	837	833
III	913	844	844	813	811	829	825	837
IV	955	881	854	842	858	855	831	833
V	955	887	876	869	866	872	825	803
VI	915	878	872	841	877	851	508	743

At the time of the 1971 census, there were 22 towns and urban agglomerations, in the state which had population of 100,000 or more. Taking all these 22 towns and urban agglomerations together, we got 860 females per 1000 males at the time of 1901 census. The trend was declining upto 1941 when the ratio of females per 1000 males was 750. After 1941 the ratio gradually increased to 786 in 1951, to 798 in 1961 and 814 in 1971 Leaving 1901 the ratio in 1971 was higher than all the previous censuses. Next class, having population between 50,000 to 99,999, had 20 towns. These towns had 917 females per 1000 males at the 1901 census. This size chart showed declining trend upto 1931, when the number of females per 1000 males was 771, and increased to 801 in 1941, to 839 in 1951 In 1961 the ratio declined marginally to 837 and by four points to 833 in 1971. Towns having population between 20,000 and 49,999 were 67 Taking all these towns together their sex ratio was 913 in 1901 In 1911 it declined to 844 remained stationery at 844 in 1921 but declined further to 813 in 1931 and to 811 in 1941. Afterwards it increased to 829 in 1951, but declined by four points to 825 in 1961 and registered a gain of 12 points (837) in 1971 Towns having population between 10,000 and 19,999 were 91 and their population taken together gave a sex ratio of 955 at the time of the 1901 census. This ratio was equal to next lower class but highest among all other classes. It sharply declined to 881 in 1911 and went down further to 854 in 1921 and 842 in 1931. In 1941 it registered a gain of 16 points. During 1941-51 it slid down to 855. At the time of the 1961 census the ratio was 831. In 1971, however, the ratio was slightly higher The next class of towns having population between 5,000 and 9,999 had 955 females per 1,000 males at the 1901 census. Till 1941 it had been declining gradually to 866 Though it registered a gain of six points in 1951, showed declining trend afterwards. The ratio registered at the 1971 census was all time low. Till 1931 this class of towns had sex ratio higher than all other classes. Twelve towns having population of less than 5,000 had a sex ratio of 915. Like other classses the ratio of this class also declined till 1931, picked up a little in 1941 but again declined in 1951. The sex ratio registered at the 1961 census was all time low (508). At the time of the 1971 census the ratio was 743 This was lowest, in 1971, among all the size classes,

Table 10 gives sex ratio, since 1901 census for each town. Towns and urban agglomerations within each size class have been arranged in a descending order of their population

Among all the 22 towns and urban agglomerations having population of 100,000 or more, there was a declining trend since 1901. In some cases it continued to decline till 1941, in others till 1931 and in some cases it declined till 1921, after that the ratio had the tendency to grow. Comparison of ratio of 1961 and 1971, showed that with the exception of Moradabad UA, Dehra Dun UA, Shahjahanpur UA, Ghaziabad UA, Faizabad UA and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal MB, the ratio had improved. Further the comparison of ratios registered at the 1901 census and the 1971 census showed that in all towns, leaving Moradabad UA, Dehra Dun UA and Muzaffarnagar MB, the sex ratio at the time of the 1971 census was lower than the 1901 census. Why the trend in sex ratio varied even among big cities, is a question which needs probing. The 22 towns and urban agglomerations had different functional characteristics. Broadly they can be divided into two categories, *i.e.*, industrial and service towns. If we take only the municipal corporations and municipal boards, leaving aside other constituents of the urban agglomeration, we find that barring Lucknow MC, Allahabad MC, Gorakhpur MB, Dehra Dun MB, Jhansi MB, Mathura MB, Muzaffarnagar MB and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal MB, all were functionally industrial, *i.e.*, the majority of their workers were engaged in activities like Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities; mining and quarrying; manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs either at household industry or other than household industry; and construction. Gorakhpur MB and Jhansi MB though had majority of their workers engaged in service, the activity which attracted next higher percentage was transport. In the Muzaffarnagar MB services had second highest percentage of workers (29.24) but trade and commerce also had a very close percentage (28.41).

In 1971 among 22 towns and urban agglomerations the highest sex ratio was recorded by Jhansi UA and the lowest by Kanpur UA.

Among 20 class II (50,000—99,999) towns and urban agglomerations also the ratios varied considerably. It was as low as 641 in the case of Roorkee UA, and as high as 922 in the case of Amroha MB. When the ratio of 1901 is compared with 1971, it is found that in all the towns, except Hardwar UA, Sitapur MB, Bulandshahr MB and Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam MB, the ratio in 1971 was lower than that of 1901. The above four towns, however, registered an increase and the highest was in the case of Haldwani-*cum*-Kathgodam MB, where it increased from 589 in 1901 to 770 in 1961.

Sixty-seven towns with a population between 20,000 and 49,999, also had significant variation in their sex ratios. In 1971, the lowest ratio was observed in Naini Tal UA (666) and the highest in Kiratpur NA (915). Towns in this class, with the exception of the following, also registered a fall in their sex ratio in 1971 over 1901.

	Females per 1000 males	
	1901	1971
Basti MB	768	781
Hardoi MB	711	803
Kasganj MB	847	861
Mainpuri MB	834	847
Lakhimpur MB	700	821
Shamli MB	762	809
Etah MB	755	829
Baraut MB	809	845
Vrindaban MB	839	869
Bela Pratapgarh MB	804	847
Naini Tal UA	462	666

The maximum gain was recorded by Naini Tal UA and the minimum by Basti MB.

Out of 91 towns having population between 10,000 and 19,999, four were such where the ratio was less than 500 females per 1000 males. These were Renukoot NA (418), Clement Town Cantt. (448). Ranikhet Cantt. (473) and Obra NA (474). Mussoorie MB also had significantly low ratio (570). The highest ratio among these 91 towns was recorded by Babina cantt. (1966). Of these towns 78 were such which had been treated as towns in 1901 as well as 1971 and the sex ratios in majority of them has declined in 1971 as compared to 1901. The following towns, however, registered a gain :

	Females per 1,000 males	
	1901	1971
Mussoorie MB	313	570
Ramnagar MB	386	753
Bindki MB	838	898
Ranikhet cantt	424	473
Jaspur MB .	818	852
Baghpat NA	817	859
Kotdwara MB	336	727
Sirsaganj MB	800	856

The maximum gain was registered by Kotdwara MB and the minimum by Jaspur MB.

There were 80 towns which had a population between 5,000 and 9,999. The sex ratios among them varied substantially. There were two towns-Lansdowne cantt. and Chakrata cantt.—where the number of females per 1000 males was less than 500. The town which had the maximum ratio in 1971 was Machhlishahr TA where the ratio was 971. Out of the 80 towns, 47 were such which enjoyed the status of a town in 1901 as well as 1971. Out of these 47 towns the sex ratio in 1971 compared to 1901 generally declined. The exceptions were :

	Females per 1000 males	
	1901	1971
Govardhan TA	793	813
Karhal TA	860	862
Dankaur TA	882	883
Lansdowne cantt.	208	427
Madhoganj TA	848	860
Lakhna TA .	820	881

Among the above six towns the maximum gain was recorded by Lansdowne cantt. and the minimum by Dankaur TA.

Out of 12 towns having population of 5,000 or less also the ratios varied considerably. Muni-ki-Reti NA had the lowest ratio of 415. The highest was recorded by Markundi (910). There was, however, only one town-Landaur Cantt—which is being treated town since 1901 and its sex ratio in 1971 when compared with 1901 showed remarkable change in favour of females.

It will be quite interesting to study the trend in the sex ratio in all the towns, irrespective of their size class, and see how towns with different population size behaved.

Table 11 arranges all the towns in the state in an ascending order of their 1971 sex ratio. It also gives the sex ratio observed in the 1951 as well as 1961 censuses.

As said earlier the number of females per. 1,000 males, at the time of the 1971 census, for all the towns taken together, was 821. All the towns when arranged according to their 1971 sex ratio, give the following distributions :

Upto 805	71
806—835	45
836—865	72
866- 895	73
896 and above	31

Lakhimpur MB in Kheri had exactly the same sex ratio as that of the state. Ninety towns had a ratio lower than the state and out of them seven were from class I, six from class II, 19 from class III, 18 from class IV, 31 from class V and 9 from class VI.

There were 29 towns which had a sex ratio of 720 or less, *i.e.*, 100 points less than the state's urban sex ratio and 13 had more than 100 points. Twenty-nine towns were located either in the Himalaya or the southern uplands and 13 with 100 points higher were in the eastern wing. Districtwise distribution of these 42 towns is as under :

100 POINTS LESS THAN STATE		
Dehra Dun	Chakrata cantt	144
	Clement Town cantt	448
	Mussoorie MB	570
	Rishikesh MB	694
	Lansdowne cantt	712
Tehri-Garhwal	Muni-ki-Reti NA	415
	Narendranagar NA	591
	Tehri MB	592
	Devaprayag NA	695
Garhwal	Lansdowne cantt.	427
	Srinagar MB	543
	Bab Bazar	616
Chamoli	Joshimath NA	553
	Chamoli Gopeshwar NA	647
Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi MB	578
Almora	Ranikhet cantt.	473
	Almora UA	681
Pithorgarh	Pithoragarh MB	720
Naini Tal	Tanakpur NA	648
	Naini Tal UA	666
Saharanpur	Roorkee UA	641
	BHEL Ranipur NA	697
Meerut	Modinagar NA	691
Mirzapur	Renukoot NA	418
	Obra NA	474
	Churk Ghurma NA	507
	Chopan NA	596
	Pipri NA	625
Jhansi	Talbehat TA	600
MORE THAN 100 POINTS THAN THE STATE		
Bara Banki	Rudauli N A	921
Moradabad	Amroha MB	922
Jhansi	Babina cantt.	966
Mirzapur	Ahraura NA	923
	Kachhwa TA	929
Rae Bareli	Jais TA	936
Jaunpur	Kerakat TA	
	Machhlishahr TA	971
Azamgarh	Mubarakpur TA	929
	Kopaganj TA	965
Ballia	Rasra N A	926
	Reoti N A	962
Deoria	Gaura Barhaj MB	932

One important point which is brought home by Table 11 is that the town with the largest population among all the towns in the state had a sex ratio of 762 and this ratio places Kanpur UA at 40th position. No other class I town or urban agglomeration had a sex ratio lower than Kanpur UA. Four remaining KAVAL towns also ranked quite low. Allahabad UA, with a sex ratio of 784, ranked 51st. Varanasi UA (824) ranked 95th, Lucknow UA (828) 99th and Agra UA (836) occupied 117th position. This leads to the conclusion that it is not necessary that the population size of a town determines its sex ratio There are other factors which contribute to this.

Since 1951, in certain towns the sex ratio had the tendency to grow in favour of females. In some the ratio is going down, others had fluctuating tendency. Dogadda MB (Garhwal) had 502 females per 1000 males in 1951. The ratio dipped to 386 in 1961 and jumped to 734 in 1971. Similarly Neemsar-Misrikh MB in Sitapur experienced abnormalities. In 1951 its sex ratio was 744. It went down as low as 397 in 1961 and again jumped to 803 in 1971. In the case of Garhmukteshwar TA (Meerut) also the ratio was 930 in 1951, 808 in 1961 and 834 in 1971. Kakrala MB (Budaun), Balrampur MB (Gonda), Pihani MB (Hardoi), Jalalpur TA (Faizabad) and Kopaganj TA (Azamgarh) were also some of the instances of such fluctuation.

There were towns whose sex ratio remained stationary at the two points of times, *i.e.* 1901 and 1971. For instance Manikpur Sarhat TA (Banda) had 822 females per 1,000 males both in 1961 as well as 1971 census. Similarly Afzalgarh MB (Bijnor) had 870 females per 1,000 males both in 1961 as

well as 1971 census Jaspur MB (Naini Tal), Manglaur MB (Saharanpur) and Chhibramau TA (Farrukhabad) had same sex ratio in 1951 and 1961 The ratio of these three towns, however, declined in 1971.

Age structure :

Accuracy of age returns has always been a problem in Indian Census. This is because of the inability of a majority of people living in rural areas to recall their date of birth They generally have a tendency to note their age in years ending with zero or five. Middle-aged women generally under-report their age, whereas people above 60 tend to exaggerate their age. Instead of giving age at their last birthday many respondents give the running year, *i.e.* the age at their next birthday. At the time of the 1971 census, like previous censuses, enumerators had the instructions to record the age of the respondents in total completed years as on last birthday They were also asked to guard against the tendency of reporting 'running year'. They were to record '0' for those infants who had not completed one year on the day of enumeration For those respondents who could not give their age correctly, the enumerators had instructions to assist them to guess their correct age by stimulating their memory with reference to some important events, festivals, etc, which were well known in the area Each enumerator was given calenders of important events for his area In rural areas the enumerators were asked to take the help of sowing and harvesting seasons For currently married women, the enumerators were asked to ascertain age with the help of the question relating to 'age at marriage', by adding the number of years passed since marriage. These efforts were made to ascertain, as far as possible, the correct age of the respondents. Though we cannot be sure of the degree of accuracy in recording age, the content coverage is definitely commendable because age could not be recorded only in respect of 7,261 (0 01 per cent) of the enumerated population

The age pyramids in respect of India and Uttar Pradesh, both for 1961 and 1971 censuses, have the typical broad-based shape obtained in the case of under-developed countries. But the pattern of age distribution in Uttar Pradesh differs considerably from India. As regards total population, the proportion in ages upto 39 was always lower than India's and after age 40 it was the reverse. As regards males, the proportion of children aged 0-14 was higher in Uttar Pradesh (42.08) than India's (41 87). For 15-39, the proportion in Uttar Pradesh was lower than India's. After 40 years, the proportion was higher in Uttar Pradesh . The case of females was a little different. Till age 29 the proportion in Uttar Pradesh was lower than India's. After that the proportion was higher in Uttar Pradesh. This means that the population of dependents (population 0-14 and 60 plus taken together) was slightly higher in Uttar Pradesh (48 61) as compared to India (48.00). The same holds good in the case of males with the difference that the gap between the proportion of children and aged population among males in Uttar Pradesh (49.07) was significantly higher as compared to India (47 81) In the case of females, however, the gap was not much—48.08 per cent in Uttar Pradesh and 48.18 per cent of India

Table 12 gives the percentage distribution of the 1971 population, males and females, in broad age-groups for India, each state and union territory.

Comparision with other states and union-territories shows that in the younger and older age-groups, the percentage was appreciably higher in Uttar Pradesh and that in the working ages, 15-59, the percentages were low in the beginning and gradually increased. In age group 60 plus, there were only two states, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh where the proportion of aged population was higher than that of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 100 gives number of states/union territories having ratios higher than Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT 100

Number of states/union territories having ratios higher than Uttar Pradesh, 1971

Age-group	P	M	F
1	2	3	4
0—14	14	12	17
15—19	22	21	25
20—24	26	26	26
25—29	19	20	15
30—39	16	20	20
40—49	6	12	3
50—59	4	3	5
60+	2	3	2

It is broadly the case that the dependency ratio per 1,000 of working age (15-59) population in an underdeveloped economy is high

In India the ratio of population upto 15 year of age and 60 years and above (dependents) per 1,000 of population in the working ages 15-59 at the time of the 1971 census was 923 Among the states and union territories only 13 had the ratios below all-India. The lowest ratio was in Chandigarh (624) and the highest in Haryana (1,084) Uttar Pradesh had a ratio of 946. Six states and one union territory had dependency ratios higher than that of Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 101 gives the ratio of dependent population aged 0-14 and 60 and above per 1,000 of population in working age groups 15-59 for each state and union territory :

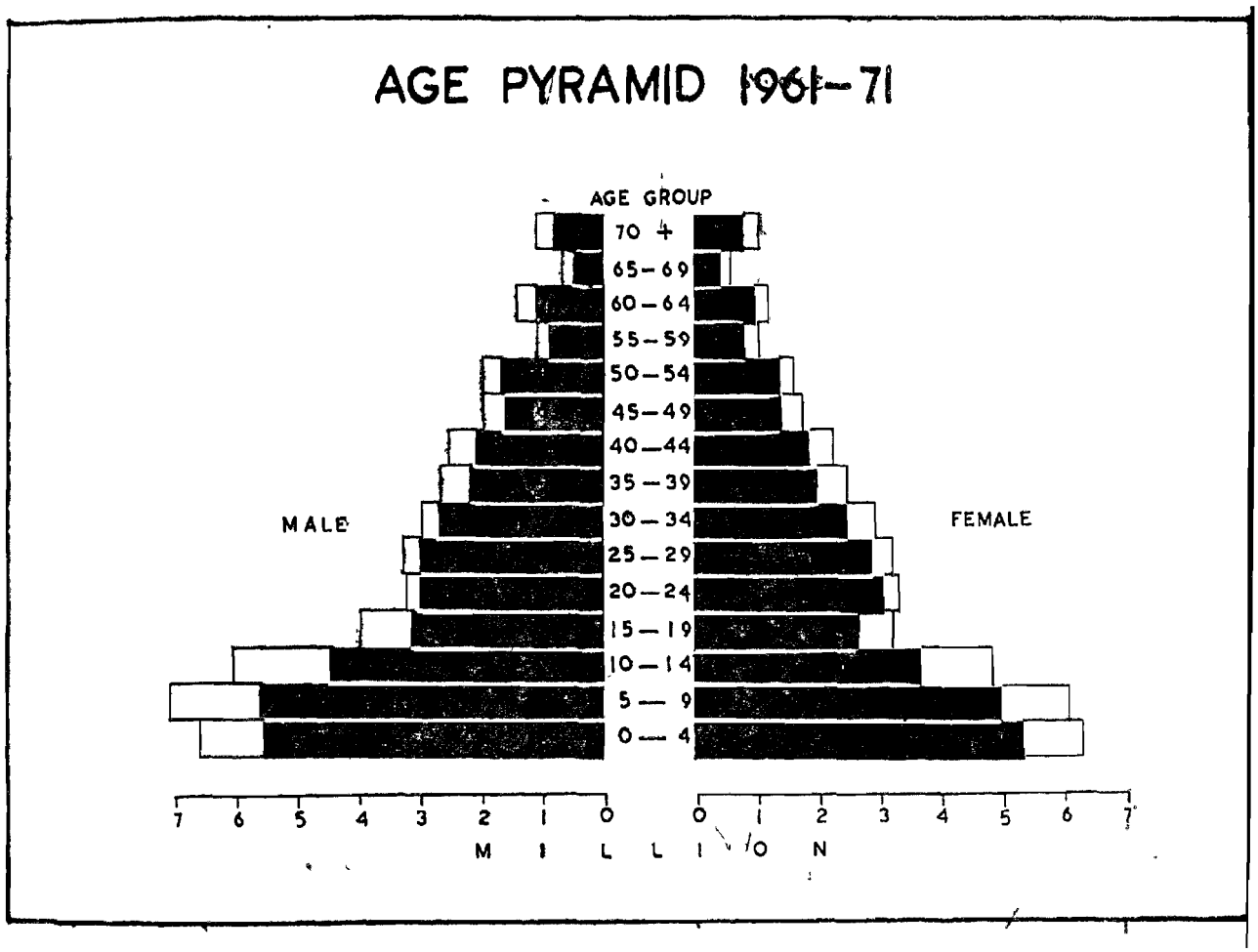
STATEMENT 101

Population aged 0– 14 and 60+ per 1,000 of population aged 15—59, 1971.

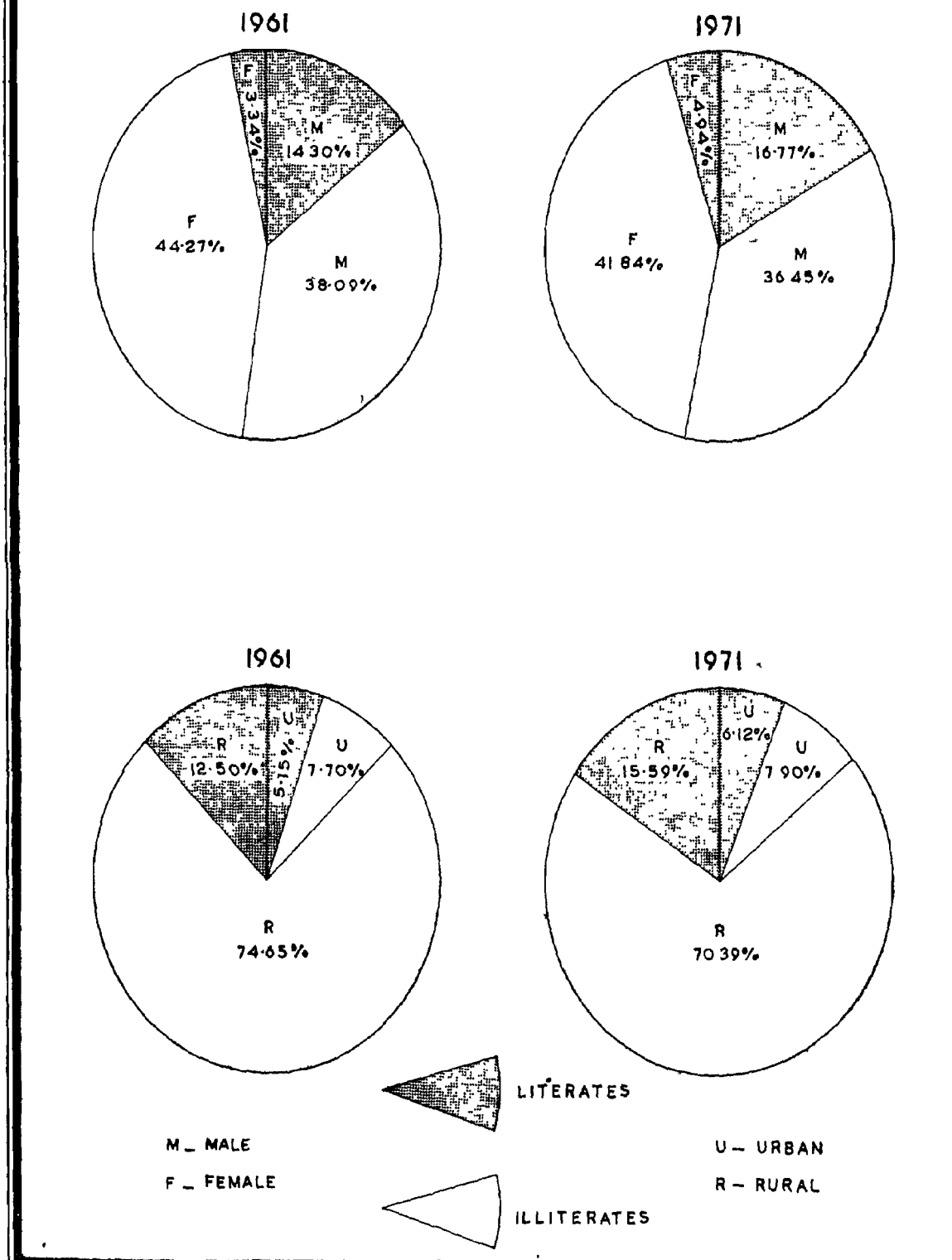
Unit	Dependency ratio
1	2
INDIA	923
States	
1 Andhra Pradesh	881
2 Assam*	1,066
3 Bihar	941
4. Gujarat	935
5. Haryana	1,084
6. Himachal Pradesh	937
7 Jammu & Kashmir	940
8 Kerala	869
9. Madhya Pradesh	980
10 Maharashtra	889
11 Manipur	945
12 Meghalaya	931
13 Mysore (Karnataka)	943
14. Nagaland	804
15 Orissa	937
16. Punjab	952
17 Rajasthan	988
18. Sikkim	720
19. Tamil Nadu	770
20. Tripura	1 032
21. Uttar Pradesh	946
22. West Bengal	933
Union Territories	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	683
2. Arunachal Pradesh	752
3. Chandigarh	674
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	982
5. Delhi	752
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	809
7. Lakshadweep	848
8. Pondicherry	846

*Includes Mizoram union territory

Table 13 gives distribution of males and females by broad age groups in Total, rural and urban areas in each district based on the 1971 census results.


AGE PYRAMID 1961-71
AGE GROUP
70 +
65-69
60-64
55-59
50-54
45-49
40-44
35-39
30-34
25-29
20-24
15-19
10-14
5-9
0-4
MALE
FEMALE
7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
MILLION

LITERACY


1961
F 3.34%
M 14.30%
F 44.27%
M 38.09%
1971
F 4.94%
M 16.77%
F 41.84%
M 36.45%
1961
U 5.15%
R 12.50%
U 7.70%
R 74.65%
1971
U 6.12%
R 15.59%
U 7.90%
R 70.39%
LITERATES
ILLITERATES
M – MALE
F – FEMALE
U – URBAN
R – RURAL

CHAPTER VI

LITERACY

A person who could both read and write with understanding in any language was taken as literate, at the 1971 Census. One, who could merely read but could not write was not taken as literate It was not necessary that a literate should have any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. If there was any doubt about a person's ability to read and write, the test applied was that he should read any portion of the printed matter in the enumerator's instructions booklet and for writing he should be able to write a simple letter. Ability merely to sign one's name was not adequate. If a person claimed to be literate in some other language with which the enumerator was not acquainted, the respondent's words were taken to be correct Other members of the household might also be able to testify to the literacy of the person enumerated All children below five years of age were treated as illiterate even if the child was going to a school and might have picked up reading and writing a few words.

The enumerator was required to ascertain the educational level of all the literates. For a person who was studying in a particular class, the highest educational level attained was the one which he had actually passed and not the one in which he was studying. The highest educational level attained was to be recorded. When a person held general and technical qualifications both of which were of equal level, the technical qualification was given preference in recording the highest level achieved. Where the general educational level was higher than the technical educational level or where it was not possible to decide which of the two was relatively higher, the highest level of education as returned by the respondent was to be recorded.

Whenever the enumerator came across graduates or post-graduates as also those with a technical diploma or degree, a "Degree holder and technical personnel card" was issued and the person concerned was asked to fill it himself.

The primary census abstract provides the number of literates for both sexes for state, district, tahsil and village level. Detailed cross-classification of literates by different variables is available in a number of census tables.

Our discussion in this chapter will be confined to the data available mainly from the primary census abstract. Detailed discussion based on the educational levels will be done in Part I-B of the General Report.

Since the population aged 0-4 has been treated as illiterate, while working out the literacy rate this population has been excluded from the denominator. The literacy rate thus obtained is an effective rate. In the following paragraphs ELR has been used for the effective literacy rate, EMLR for the effective male literacy rate and EFLR for the effective female literacy rate Statement 102 gives total number of literates and their percentage to total population (excluding 0-4 years) since 1901, and statement 103 compares the 1971 effective literacy rate among all the states and union territories.

STATEMENT 102

Literates in U.P. and ELR since 1901

Census year	Literates			ELR		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,492,257	1,435,844	56,413	3.55	6.59	0.23
1911	1,636,052	1,522,913	113,139	3.88	6.87	0.56
1921	1,717,736	1,583,732	134,004	4.20	7.34	0.69
1931	2,309,358	2,091,059	218,299	5.49	9.37	1 10
1941	4,728,297	4,097,400	630,897	9.71	15.82	2 86
1951	6,825,072	5,753,580	1,071,492	12.44	19.74	4 17
1961	13,013,183	10,546,795	2,466,388	20.73	31.89	8 30
1971	19,173,970	14,812,311	4,361,659	25.44	36.69	12 46

STATEMENT 103

Effective literacy rate, 1971

Unit	ELR			Rank in literacy among		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA	**34.45**	**45 95**	**21 97**			
States.						
1. Andhra Pradesh	28 52	38 43	18 32	22	23	20
2. Assam*	34 60	44.31	23.52	18	18	17
3. Bihar	23 35	35 78	10 24	25	25	27
4. Gujarat	41 84	53.78	29.00	10	10	12
5. Haryana	31.91	44.02	17.77	19	20	21
6 Himachal Pradesh	37.30	50.32	23.67	14	12	16
7. Jammu & Kashmir	21 71	31.01	10.94	27	27	25
8. Kerala	69.75	77.13	62 53	2	1	2
9. Madhya Pradesh	26 37	38.77	13.08	23	22	23
10. Maharashtra	45 77	59.40	31.00	8	8	8
11. Manipur	38.47	53 70	22 87	13	11	18
12 Meghalaya	35.06	40.44	29.31	17	19	11
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	36 83	48.51	24 55	15	14	15
14. Nagaland	31 32	39.65	21 56	20	21	19
15. Orissa	30 53	44 50	16 29	21	17	22
16. Punjab	38.69	46.22	29.91	12	16	10
17. Rajasthan	22.57	33.87	10 06	26	26	28
18. Sikkim	20 22	28 52	10.31	28	28	26
19, Tamil Nadu	45 40	59.54	30.92	9	7	9
20 Tripura	36.19	46.84	24.84	16	15	14
21. Uttar Pradesh	25.44	36.69	12.46	24	24	24
22. West Bengal	38.86	49.57	26 56	11	13	13
Union Territories:						
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51.15	58 82	38 29	7	9	6
2. Arunachal Pradesh	13.26	20.63	4.43	30	30	30
3. Chandigarh	70.43	75.74	63.15	1	2	1
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	18.12	26.79	9.50	29	29	29
5. Delhi	65.08	72 55	55 56	3	3	3
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	51.48	62 61	40.27	6	6	4
7. Lakshadweep	51 76	67.33	36.03	5	4	7
8. Pondicherry	53.38	66.50	40.14	4	5	5

*Includes union territory of Mizoram, which was carved out of Assam after the 1971 census.

The total ELR in the country at the time of the 1971 census, was 34 45 per cent. For males the rate was 45 95 and for females was 21.97 per cent. The female literacy rate was lower than males in all states and union territories. The gap between male and female literacy was narrowest in Meghalaya followed by Chandigarh UT and Kerala. The gap was widest in Lakshadweep, preceded by Manipur and Tamil Nadu.

Taking states only, the highest ELR was in Kerala. The same was true in the case of males and females. The next highest total ELR was in Maharashtra followed by Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and West Bengal. In the case of males, next to Kerala, came Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Manipur. In respect of females, Kerala was at the top followed by Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Punjab. Kerala (62.53), Maharashtra (31 00), Tamil Nadu (30 92), Punjab (29.91), Meghalaya (29.31), Gujarat (29.00) and West Bengal (26.56) were the only states where EFLR was more than 25 per cent. Among all the states and union territories, Uttar Pradesh ranked 24th in respect of total, males as well as females.

In Uttar Pradesh, though there had been a marked increase in the absolute number of literates in relative terms the results were not impressive.

Statement 104 gives the 1971 literacy rates for each sex, for total, rural and urban areas, in respect of each district in the state.

STATEMENT 104

ELR by sex, rural and urban in each district, 1971

State/District	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	25 44	36 69	12 46	21.29	32 72	8 27	50 53	59 73	39 07
1. Uttarkashi	24 93	41 70	6 11	22.96	39 59	4 69	70 78	81 30	51 20
2 Chamoli	33 19	57 00	11 03	31.81	55 92	9 99	64 78	75 41	45 84
3 Tehri-Garhwal	22 74	43.72	5 71	21 34	42.16	4 82	72 08	82 00	54 49
4 Garhwal	37 52	58 64	19 12	35 41	56 73	17 63	67 60	78 74	49 60
5 Pithoragarh	37 25	58 41	17.01	35 96	57 37	15 79	69 33	79.80	54 49
6 Almora	32 95	54 29	13 44	30.49	51 96	11 53	75 42	84 17	60 57
7. Naini Tal	37.58	47.92	24.18	32.51	43 54	18 33	54 89	62 57	44 60
8 Bijnor	23 97	33 43	12 69	21 31	31 29	9 31	35 94	43 21	27 55
9. Moradabad	20 34	27.54	11.50	14 03	21 46	4 82	40 16	46 95	32.06
10 Budaun	14 93	21 26	6.98	12.79	19 11	4 80	35.38	42 64	26 89
11 Rampur	15 28	20.70	8.62	10.92	16 17	4 37	32 10	38 58	24 48
12. Bareilly	21 11	28.26	12 01	14.23	21 56	4.90	44.74	51 34	36 36
13 Pilibhit	19.67	28 00	9.30	16.23	24 87	5 42	40 78	47 54	32 64
14. Shahjahanpur	19.85	27 65	9 79	16.36	24 27	6 02	38 85	47 00	29.22
15 Dehra Dun	50.26	58 21	39.44	31.32	40 32	19.80	71.46	77 15	63 16
16. Saharanpur	27 32	36 32	16 03	20.06	29 17	8.70	50 59	59.06	39 81
17. Muzaffarnagar	26 81	36 28	15.16	23 77	33 50	11.76	45 53	53 60	35 81
18 Meerut	33 17	44 64	19 09	27.18	39 32	12.37	51.62	60 83	40.09
19. Bulandshahr	25 98	38 76	10 91	23 55	36 85	7 84	41 78	51.18	30 74
20. Aligarh	29 43	41 26	15.06	25 34	37.70	10 30	47 81	57 39	36 32
21. Mathura	29.62	43 44	12 62	24 91	39 45	7 05	52 76	62 98	40 10
22. Agra	33 05	43 90	19 72	24 41	36 72	9 24	47 24	56 07	37 33
23. Etah	25 73	36 04	13.17	23 46	33 95	10.66	46 64	55 33	35 94
24 Mainpuri	28 49	39 65	15 09	26 17	37 47	12 62	53 71	63 18	42.18
25. Farrukhabad	29 26	39 46	16.41	26 76	37 20	13 48	49 57	58.35	39.21
26. Etawah	34.40	46 29	19 88	32 17	44.37	17.23	54 49	63.92	43 32
27. Kanpur	42 76	52 76	30 09	30.87	42 35	17 01	58 10	65.54	48 05
28 Fatehpur	24.48	36 53	10 62	23.29	35 42	9 34	44 40	55 08	31.98
29. Allahabad	27.92	41.31	12.72	20 64	34.40	5 49	59 35	68 96	46.86
30. Jhansi	29 61	42.08	15.16	21.28	33 56	6 96	54.79	68.19	39 60
31. Jalaun	32.61	47 80	14.82	29.68	45 20	11 66	50 78	63 47	35 06
32. Hamirpur	24 22	36.99	9 45	21 95	34.59	7 38	44 41	58 03	28 18
33. Banda	21 87	34.59	7.01	19.53	32 23	4 77	47.27	59.67	32 08
34. Kheri	17 00	24.52	7 57	14.73	22.24	5 35	50 00	57 10	40 74
35. Sitapur	19 24	27.97	8.36	16 84	25 50	6 04	48 19	58 04	36 11
36. Hardoi	22 51	32 26	10.47	20.66	30.42	8 53	43.59	53 92	31.66
37. Unnao	22.94	33.74	10.68	22.04	32 85	9.80	56 12	65 43	44.73
38. Lucknow	38 99	47.73	28.42	18.96	28 32	7.83	58 27	66 15	48.58
39. Rae Bareli	21.27	33.51	8.53	20.37	32.60	7 68	47.02	58 09	34.22
40. Bahraich	13.95	21 28	4.97	12.23	19.48	3.35	41 80	50 69	31.07
41. Gonda	16 25	25.52	5.52	14.44	23.52	3.96	46 29	57 91	32.16
42. Bara Banki	16 48	24.85	6.47	15.18	23.55	5.17	37 85	45 85	28.06
43. Faizabad	22 45	34 58	9.39	19.81	31.88	7 02	47.14	57 84	33.68
44 Sultanpur	20 60	33 30	7.70	19 88	32 54	7 07	56 85	67.99	42.92
45. Pratapgarh	21 53	36 37	6.99	20.77	35 55	6 34	59 31	73.52	42 37
46 Basti	18.23	29 06	6.09	17 41	28.12	5.44	49.59	62 26	33.00
47. Gorakhpur	23.12	35 54	9.61	19 92	32 27	6.67	59 88	70 35	46.59
48. Deoria	20 95	34 21	7.05	20.03	33.28	6 23	50 63	61.88	36.45
49 Azamgarh	22 27	34 73	9.62	20.91	33 26	8.46	47 00	59 87	32 22
50 Jaunpur	24 92	40.73	9.45	23.50	39.42	8 09	46 38	58.79	31 95
51. Ballia	25.11	38.41	11.39	24.03	37.31	10.42	48 01	60 05	33.58
52 Ghazipur	23.30	35 95	10.63	22.05	34.53	9 63	50 10	64 37	33 74
53. Varanasi	31 80	46.24	15.63	25 28	40 40	8.93	51.00	62 35	36.90
54 Mirzapur	23.41	35 60	9 79	20.00	31 83	7.10	47.39	59 89	30 85

The ELR in Uttar Pradesh at the 1971 census, was 25.44 per cent. The rate varied between 13.95 and 50.26 among the districts with 23 districts crossing above the state rate. Bahraich had the lowest and Dehra Dun the highest. The districts can be distributed in various ranges of literacy rates :

Up to 17.50	6
17.51—22 50	13
22 51—27 50	16
27.51—32.50	7
32.51 and above	12

The six districts which had the lowest literacy formed two blocks—(1) Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Bara Banki and (2) Rampur and Budaun. Of the 19 districts where literacy rate was higher than 27.51 per cent, six were in the Himalaya—Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal; seven were in the Doab—Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Farrukhabad and Kanpur; two in the Bundelkhand—Jalaun and Jhansi. All are contiguous and stretch from the western to eastern tip of the state. Another small block was formed by Allahabad and Varanasi and two isolated pockets were Lucknow and Meerut. Statement 105 arranges all the districts in the state in five ranges of total ELR as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 105

Distribution of districts by ELR 1971

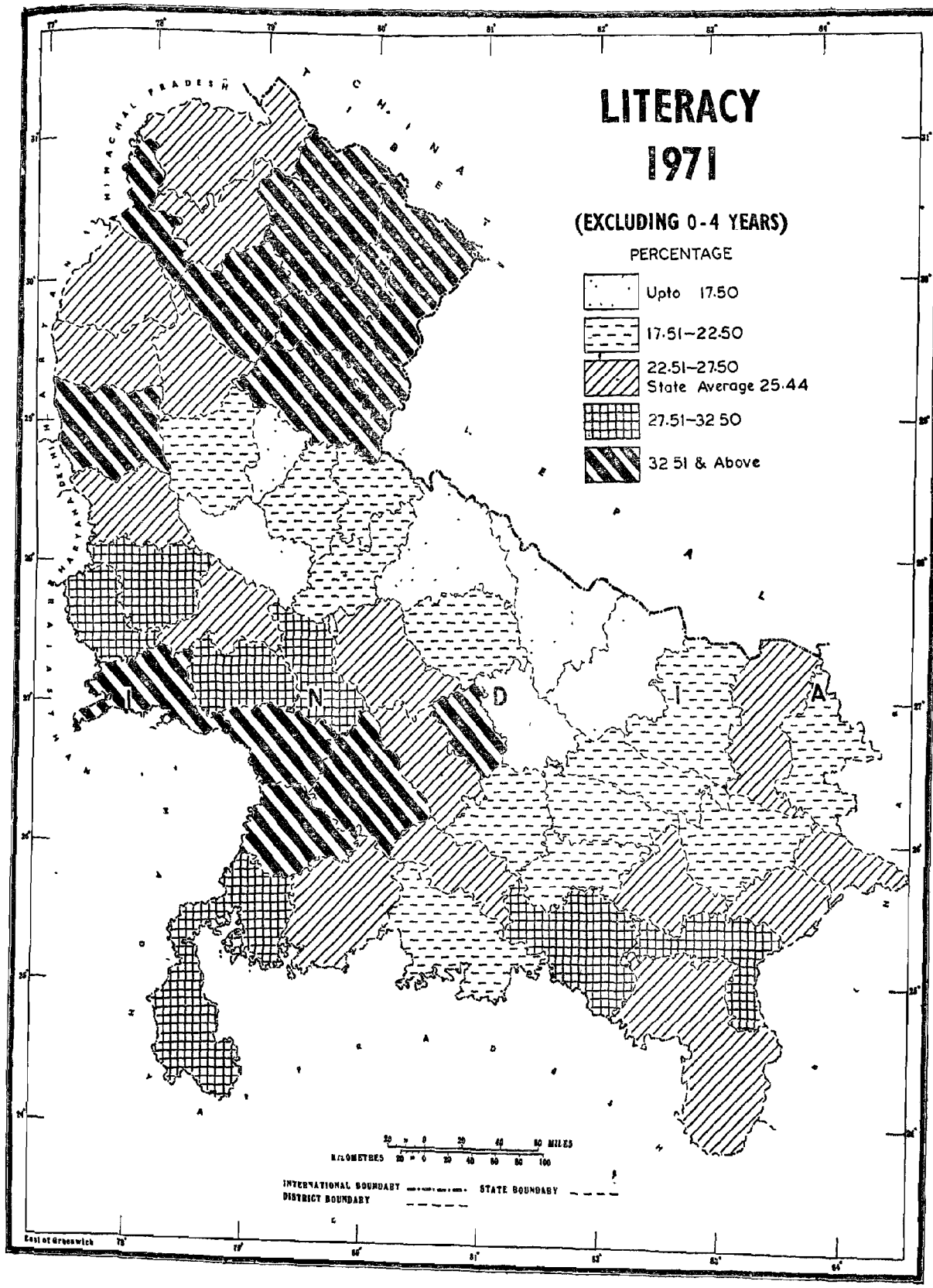
(State=25 44)

Very low (upto 17.50)		Moderately low (17.51—22.50)		Average (22.51—27.50)		Moderately high (27.51—32.50)		Very high (32.51 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Bahraich	13.95	Basti	18 23	Hardoi	22 51	Allahabad	27.92	Jalaun	32.61
Budaun	14.93	Sitapur	19 24	TehriGar--hwal	22.74	Mainpuri	28.49	Almora	32 95
Rampur	15.28	Pilibhit	19 67	Unnao	22.94	Farrukhabad	29.26	Agra	33.05
Gonda	16.25	Shahjahanpur	19 85	Gorakhpur	23.12	Aligarh	29 43	Meerut	33.17
Bara Banki	16.48	Moradabad	20 34	Ghazipur	23 30	Jhansi	29.61	Chamoli	33.19
Kheri	17.00	Sultanpur	20 60	Mirzapur	23 41	Mathura	29.62	Etawah	34.40
		Deoria	20.95	Bijnor	23.97	Varanasi	31 80	Pithoragarh	37.25
		Bareilly	21 11	Hamirpur	24.22			Garhwal	37 52
		Rae Bareli	21.27	Fatehpur	24 48			Naini Tal	37.58
		Pratapgarh	21.53	Jaunpur	24.92			Lucknow	38 99
		Banda	21.87	Uttarkashi	24.93			Kanpur	42.76
		Azamgarh	22 27	Ballia	25 11			Dehra Dun	50.26
		Faizabad	22 45	Etah	25 73				
				Bulandshahr	25.98				
				Muzaffarnagar	26.81				
				Saharanpur	27.32				

The EMLR in the state was 36.69 per cent. Among districts the rate varied from 20.70 to 58.64 per cent and 25 districts had rates higher than the state's. Rampur was at the bottom and Garhwal at the top. The distribution of districts according to different levels of EMLR gives the following distributions :

Upto 30.00	12
30.01—35.00	9
35.01—40.00	13
40 01—45.00	9
45.01 and above	11

Twelve districts, where effective male literacy was less than 30.00 per cent, formed a block and were mostly confined to the Rohilkhand and the Tarai areas—Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Gonda and Basti. Of the eleven districts, with an effective male literacy rate of 45.01 per cent or above, a majority was in the Himalaya—Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal. Etawah, Jalaun and Kanpur formed another small block and the two isolated pockets were Lucknow and Varanasi districts.


LITERACY
1971
(EXCLUDING 0-4 YEARS)
PERCENTAGE
Upto 17.50
17.51–22.50
22.51–27.50
State Average 25.44
27.51–32.50
32.51 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
INDIA
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STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich

Statement 106 arranges all the districts in the state in five ranges of EMLR, as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 106

Distribution of districts by EMLR, 1971

(State=36 69)

Very low (upto 30 00)		Moderately low (30 01—35 00)		Average (35 01—40 00)		Moderately high (40.01—45 00)		Very high (45.01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Rampur	20 70	Hardoi	32.26	Gorakhpur	35 54	Jaunpur	40 73	Varanasi	46 24
Budaun	21 25	Sultanpur	33 30	Mirzapur	35 60	Aligarh	41.26	Etawah	46 29
Bahraich	21 28	Bijnor	33 43	Ghazipur	35.95	Allahabad	41 31	Lucknow	47.73
Kheri	24 52	Rae Bareli	33 51	Etah	36 04	Uttarkashi	41 70	Jalaun	47 80
Bara Banki	24.85	Unnao	33.74	Muzaffarnagar	36 28	Jhansi	42 08	Naini Tal	47.92
Gonda	25 52	Deoria	34.21	Saharanpur	36.32	Mathura	43.44	Kanpur	52 76
Moradabad	27 54	Faizabad	34 58	Pratapgarh	36 37	Tehri-Garhwal	43 72	Almora	54 29
Shahjahanpur	27.65	Banda	34 59	Fatehpur	36 53	Agra	43 90	Chamoli	57 00
Sitapur	27 97	Azamgarh	34.73	Hamirpur	36 99	Meerut	44 64	Dehra Dun	58 21
Pilibhit	28 00			Ballia	38.41			Pithoragarh	58.41
Bareilly	28.26			Bulandshahr	38.76			Garhwal	58.64
Basti	29.06			Farrukhabad	39.46				
				Mainpuri	39.65				

The EFLR in Uttar Pradesh was 12.46 per cent. Among its districts the rate varied considerably from 4.97 to 39.44 per cent and 22 districts had rates higher than the state's. The district with the lowest rate was Bahraich and that with the highest was Dehra Dun. The distribution of districts by different ranges of EFLR presents the following picture :

Upto 8 00	12
8 01—11 00	16
11.01—14 00	9
14.01—17 00	8
17 01—and above	9

Two of the 12 districts having an EFLR of 8.00 per cent or less—Uttarkashi and Tehri-Garhwal—were on the north-west tip of the state. A group of seven districts—Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Bara Banki, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh—formed another block. The other three districts—Budaun, Banda and Deoria were scattered. Out of the nine districts having a literacy rate higher than 17.01 per cent, four were in the Himalaya—Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Naini Tal and Pithoragarh; Meerut in the upper Doab, Agra, Etawah and Kanpur in the lower Doab and Lucknow in the Oudh.

Statement 107 distributes into five ranges, all the districts in the state according to their EFLR as revealed by the 1971 census :

STATEMENT 107

Distribution of districts by EFLR, 1971

(State=12.46)

Very low (upto 8.00)		Moderately low (8 01—11 00)		Average (11 01—14 00)		Moderately high (14 01—17 00)		Very high (17.01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Bahraich	4 97	Sitapur	8.36	Chamoli	11 03	Jalaun	14 82	Pithoragarh	17 01
Gonda	5.52	Rae Bareli	8.53	Ballia	11 39	Aligarh	15.06	Meerut	19.09
Tehri-Garhwal	5.71	Rampur	8 62	Moradabad	11 50	Mainpuri	15.09	Garhwal	19.12
Basti	6.09	Pilibhit	9.30	Bareilly	12 01	Muzaffarnagar	15.16	Agra	19 72
Uttarkashi	6 11	Faizabad	9.39	Mathura	12.62	Jhansi	15 16	Etawah	19.88
Bara Banki	6 47	Hamirpur	9.45	Bijnor	12 69	Varanasi	15 63	Naini Tal	24.18
Budaun	6.98	Jaunpur	9.45	Allahabad	12 72	Saharanpur	16 03	Lucknow	28 42
Pratapgarh	6.99	Gorakhpur	9 61	Etah	13.17	Farrukhabad	16 41	Kanpur	30 09
Banda	7.01	Azamgarh	9 62	Almora	13.44			Dehra Dun	39.44
Deoria	7.05	Mirzapur	9 79						
Kheri	7 57	Shahjahanpur	9.79						
Sultanpur	7.70	Hardoi	10 47						
		Fatehpur	10.62						
		Ghazipur	10 63						
		Unnao	10.68						
		Bulandshahr	10 91						

The ELR in rural parts of the state presents a discouraging picture. For the state as a whole the ELR (Rural), at the time of the 1971 census, was 21.29 per cent and among its districts the rate varied between 10.92 and 35.96 per cent. Twentyeight districts had rates higher than the state's. The district which had the lowest ELR was Rampur and the highest was Pithoragarh The distribution of districts in five ranges of ELR prevalent in the rural parts of the districts, presents the following picture :

Upto 17 50	12
17 51—20 00	6
20 01—22 50	13
22.51—25 00	9
25 01 and above	14

Twelve districts where the rural ELR was 17.50 per cent or less formed a solid block—Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur in the Rohilkhand; Kheri, Sultanpur, Bahraich, Gonda and Basti in the Tarai and Bara Banki in the Oudh. Out of 14 districts where atleast one out of four people could read and write, six were in the Himalaya—Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Naini Tal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Chamoli; four in the lower Doab—Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, and Jalaun in the Bundelkhand. Meerut, Aligarh and Varanasi were the instances of isolated pockets.

Statement 108 gives the distribution of districts according to rural ELR, by five ranges, as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 108

Distribution of districts by ELR (rural), 1971

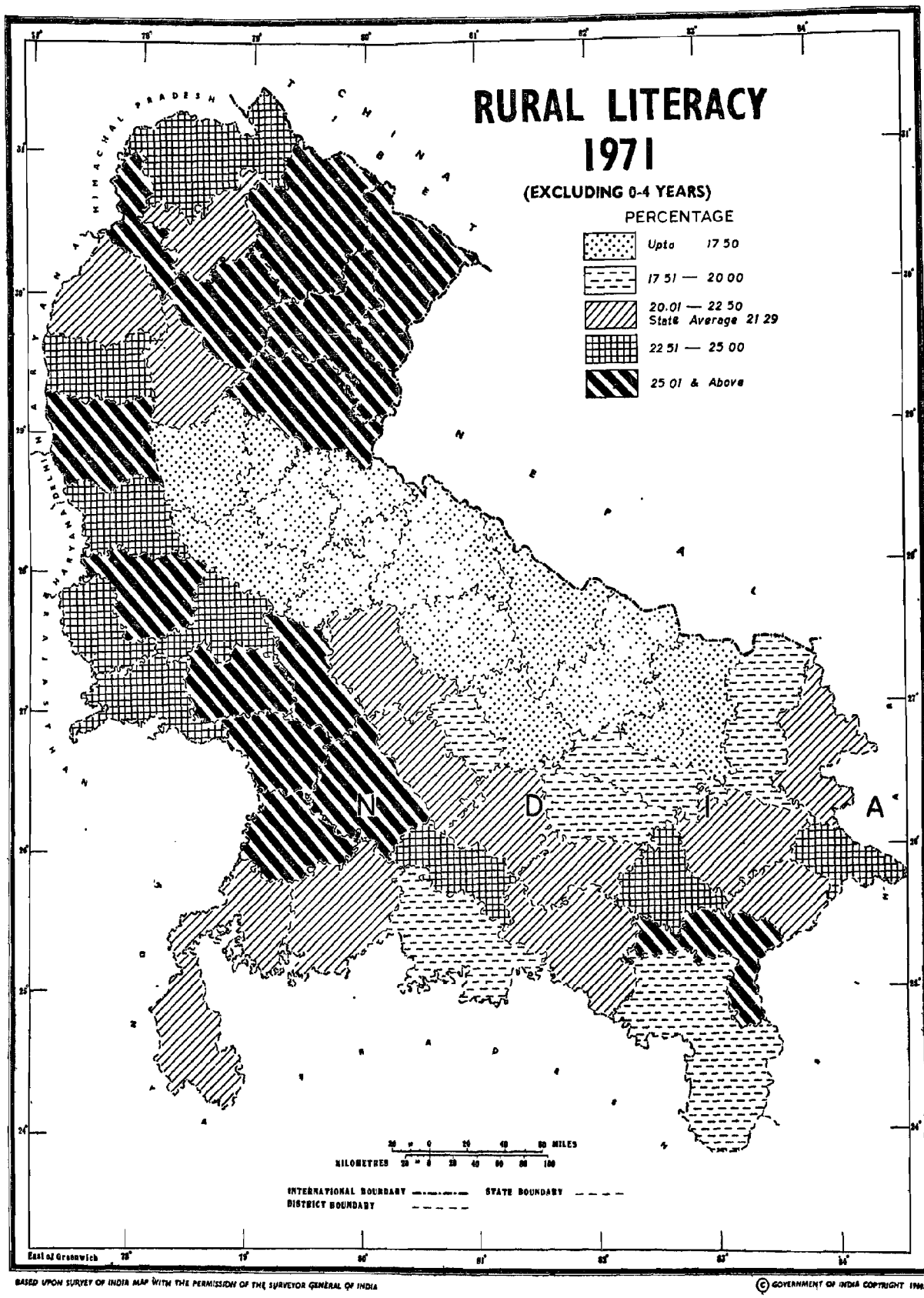
(State=21.29)

Very low (upto 17 50)		Moderately low (17.51—20.00)		Average (20.01—22 50)		Moderately high (22 51—25.00)		Very high (25 01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Rampur	10 92	Lucknow	18.96	Deoria	20 03	Uttarkashi	22 96	Varanasi	25 28
Bahraich	12.23	Banda	19.53	Saharanpur	20.06	Fatehpur	23 29	Aligarh	25 34
Budaun	12 79	Faizabad	19.81	Rae Bareli	20.37	Etah	23.46	Mainpuri	26 17
Moradabad	14.03	Sultanpur	19.88	Allahabad	20.64	Jaunpur	23 50	Farrukhabad	26 76
Bareilly	14 23	Gorakhpur	19.92	Hardoi	20.66	Bulandshahr	23.55	Meerut	27 18
Gonda	14.44	Mirzapur	20.00	Pratapgarh	20.77	Muzaffarnagar	23.77	Jalaun	29 68
Kheri	14.75			Azamgarh	20.91	Ballia	24.03	Almora	30 49
Bara Banki	15.18			Jhansi	21.28	Agra	24.41	Kanpur	30 87
Pilibhit	16.23			Bijnor	21.31	Mathura	24.91	Dehra Dun	31 32
Shahjahanpur	16.36			Tehri-Garhwal	21.34			Chamoli	31.81
Sitapur	16.84			Hamirpur	21.95			Etawah	32.17
Basti	17.41			Unnao	22.04			Naini Tal	32 51
				Ghazipur	22.05			Garhwal	35.41
								Pithoragarh	35.96

Among males in rural Uttar Pradesh the ELR in 1971 was 32.72 per cent and this varied from 16.17 to 57.37 per cent among its districts. Thirtytwo districts had the rate higher than the state. The lowest rural EMLR was observed in Rampur and highest in Pithoragarh. When all the districts in the state were distributed by five ranges, the position emerged as under :—

Upto 25 00	10
25.01—30.00	4
30 01—35 00	17
35 01—40.00	12
40.01 and above	11

The lowest rate of rural EMLR was recorded in the districts in the Rohilkhand and the Tarai. These ten districts—Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and Bara Banki—formed a block. On the other hand, out of eleven districts with higher rural effective male literacy, seven were from the Himalaya—Dehra Dun, Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora, Garhwal and Naini Tal. Another block was formed by two districts in the lower Doab—Etawah and Kanpur and Jalaun in the Bundelkhand. Varanasi was an isolated pocket in the east.



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

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Statement 109 gives the distribution of districts into five groups based on the rural EMLR as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 109

Distribution of districts by EMLR (rural), 1971

(State=32.72)

Very low (upto 25 00)		Moderately low (25 01—30 00)		Average (30.01—35.00)		Moderately high (35 01—40 00)		Very high (40 01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Rampur	16 17	Sitapur	25 50	Hardoi	30 42	Fatehpur	35.42	Dehra Dun	40 32
Budaun	19 11	Basti	28 12	Bijnor	31 29	Pithoragarh	35 55	Varanasi	40 40
Bahraich	19 48	Lucknow	28 32	Mirzapur	31.83	Agra	36 72	Tehri-Garhwal	42 16
Moradabad	21 46	Saharanpur	29 17	Faizabad	31 88	Bulandshahr	36 85	Kanpur	42 35
Bareilly	21.56			Banda	32 23	Farrukhabad	37 20	Naini Tal	43 54
Kheri	22.24			Gorakhpur	32 27	Ballia	37 31	Etawah	44 37
Gonda	23 52			Sultanpur	32 54	Mainpuri	37 47	Jalaun	45 20
Bara Banki	23 55			Rae Bareli	32 60	Aligarh	37 70	Almora	51 96
Shahjahanpur	24 27			Unnao	32.85	Meerut	39 32	Chamoli	55 92
Pilibhit	24 87			Azamgarh	33 26	Jaunpur	39 42	Garhwal	56 73
				Deoria	33 28	Mathura	39 45	Pithoragarh	57 37
				Muzaffarnagar	33 50	Uttarkashi	39 59		
				Jhansi	33 56				
				Etah	33.95				
				Allahabad	34 40				
				Ghazipur	34 53				
				Hamirpur	34 59				

The ELR among rural females presented a dismal picture. Only eight out of every 100 females, aged five and above, were literates. Among the districts the rate of rural EFLR varied from 3.35 to 19 80 per cent and 25 districts had the rate higher than the state's. The lowest rate was observed in Bahraich and the highest in Dehra Dun. The districts when distributed according to the level of their rural EFLR accounted as under :

Upto 5 00	9
5.01— 7 50	16
7 51— 10.00	14
10 01—12.50	7
12 51—and above	8

Four of the nine districts, where the rural EFLR was low, were from the Rohilkhand—Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly and Budaun ; two from the Tarai—Bahraich and Gonda; another two from the Himalaya—Uttarkashi and Tehri-Garhwal; and Banda was from the Bundelkhand. On the other hand there were 15 districts in the state where at least one out of ten females, aged five years and above was literate. Of these 15 districts, seven contiguous districts were from the Doab—Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun (Bundelkhand). Five contiguous districts—Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Naini Tal, Almora and Pithoragarh—were from the Himalaya—Uttarkashi and Tehri-Garhwal ; and Banda was EFLR rate of 12.37 and 11.76 and formed a small block. Ballia with a rural EFLR of 10.42 per cent was an isolated pocket.

Statement 110 gives the distribution of districts by different ranges of their rural EFLR as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 110

Distribution of districts by EFLR (rural), 1971

(State=8.27)

Verly low (upto 5 00)		Moderately low (5.01—7 50)		Average (7 51—10 00)		Moderately high (10 01—12 50)		Very high (12 51 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Bahraich	3 35	Bara Banki	5.17	Rae Bareli	7.68	Aligarh	10 30	Mainpuri	12.62
Gonda	3 96	Kheri	5 35	Lucknow	7 83	Ballia	10.42	Farrukhabad	13 48
Rampur	4.37	Pilibhit	5.42	Bulandshahr	7 84	Etah	10.66	Pithoragarh	15 79
Uttarkashi	4.69	Basti	5.44	Jaunpur	8 09	Almora	11.53	Kanpur	17.01
Banda	4.77	Allahabad	5.49	Azamgarh	8 46	Jalaun	11;66	Etawah	17.23
Budaun	4 80	Shahjahanpur	6 02	Hardoi	8 53	Muzaffarnagar	11.76	Garhwal	17 63
Moradabad	4 82	Sitapur	6.04	Saharanpur	8 70	Meerut	12.37	Naini Tal	18 33
Tehri-Garhwal	4.82	Deoria	6 23	Varanasi	8.93			Dehra Dun	19.80
Bareilly	4.90	Pratapgarh	6.34	Agra	9.24				
		Gorakhpur	6 67	Bijnor	9 31				
		Jhansi	6.96	Fatehpur	9 34				
		Faizabad	7 02	Ghazipur	9 63				
		Mathura	7.05	Unnao	9;80				
		Sultanpur	7.07	Chamoli	9 99				
		Mirzapur	7.10						
		Hamirpur	7.38						

The urban ELR in the state was 50.53 per cent. However, the rates varied among the districts from 32.10 to 75.42 per cent. Twenty-four districts had rates higher than the state's. The district with the lowest urban ELR was Rampur and the one with the highest was Almora. The frequency distribution of districts by different ranges of urban ELR is as under :

Upto 42.50	9
42.51—47.50	14
47.51—52 50	12
52.51—57 50	7
57 51 and above	12

Seven of the nine districts—Bijnor, Moradabad, Bulandshahr, Budaun, Rampur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur—which had an effective urban literacy rate of 42.50 per cent and below, formed a block. Another block was formed by Bara Banki and Bahraich. There were 12 districts in the state where urban ELR was 57.51 per cent or above. Seven out of these 12 districts were from the Himalaya and formed a compact block. These districts were Dehra Dun, Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Pithoragarh and Chamoli The remaining five districts were scattered in the central and the eastern wing of the state. These were Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Gorakhpur.

Statement 111 presents the distribution of districts into five ranges of urban ELR as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 111

Distribution of districts by ELR (urban), 1971

(State=50.53)

Very low (upto 42 50)		Moderately low (42 51—47 50)		Average (47 51—52.50)		Moderately high (52 51—57 50)		Very high (57 51 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Rampur	32 10	Hardoi	43 59	Aligarh	47 81	Mathura	52 77	Kanpur	58 10
Budaun	35.38	Fatehpur	44 40	Ballia	48 01	Mainpuri	53.71	Lucknow	58 27
Bijnor	35 94	Hamirpur	44 41	Sitapur	48 19	Etawah	54 49	Pratapgarh	59 31
Bara Banki	37 85	Bareilly	44.74	Farrukhabad	49 57	Jhansi	54 79	Allahabad	59 35
Shahjahanpur	38 85	Muzaffarnagar	45 53	Basti	49.59	Naini Tal	54.89	Gorakhpur	59 88
Moradabad	40 16	Gonda	46 29	Kheri	50 00	Unnao	56 12	Chamoli	64 78
Pilibhit	40 78	Jaunpur	46 38	Ghazipur	50 10	Sultanpur	56 85	Garhwal	67 60
Bulandshahr	41 78	Etah	46 54	Saharanpur	50 59			Pithoragarh	69 33
Bahraich	41 80	Azamgarh	47 00	Deoria	50 63			Uttarkashi	70 78
		Rae Bareli	47 02	Jalaun	50 78			Dehra Dun	71.46
		Faizabad	47.14	Varanasi	51 00			Tehri-Garhwal	72 08
		Agra	47 24	Meerut	51.62			Almora	75 42
		Banda	47 27						
		Mirzapur	47 39						

As regards the ELR among the males in urban areas of the state, it was moderately high. At the 1971 census this rate stood at 59.73 per cent. Among the districts the rate varied considerably from 38 58 to 84 17 per cent and 28 districts had the rate higher than the state's. The district with the lowest urban EMLR was Rampur and the one with the highest was Almora. The distribution of districts according to their urban EMLR is given below :

Upto 52 50	10
52 51—57 50	7
57.51—62 50	16
62 51—67 50	9
67 51 and above	12

The pattern of distribution of the districts in the lowest bracket is almost the same as discussed in the case of urban ELR except that Bareilly joins the biggest block of six districts in Rohilkhand. Similarly in the case of districts in the highest bracket, all the hill districts were included in 12 districts falling in this range, except that Naini Tal with the urban EMLR of 62.57 per cent slipped down to the second highest range. Of the remaining five, three districts—Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Allahabad formed a compact block.—Jhansi and Gorakhpur were two isolated pockets.

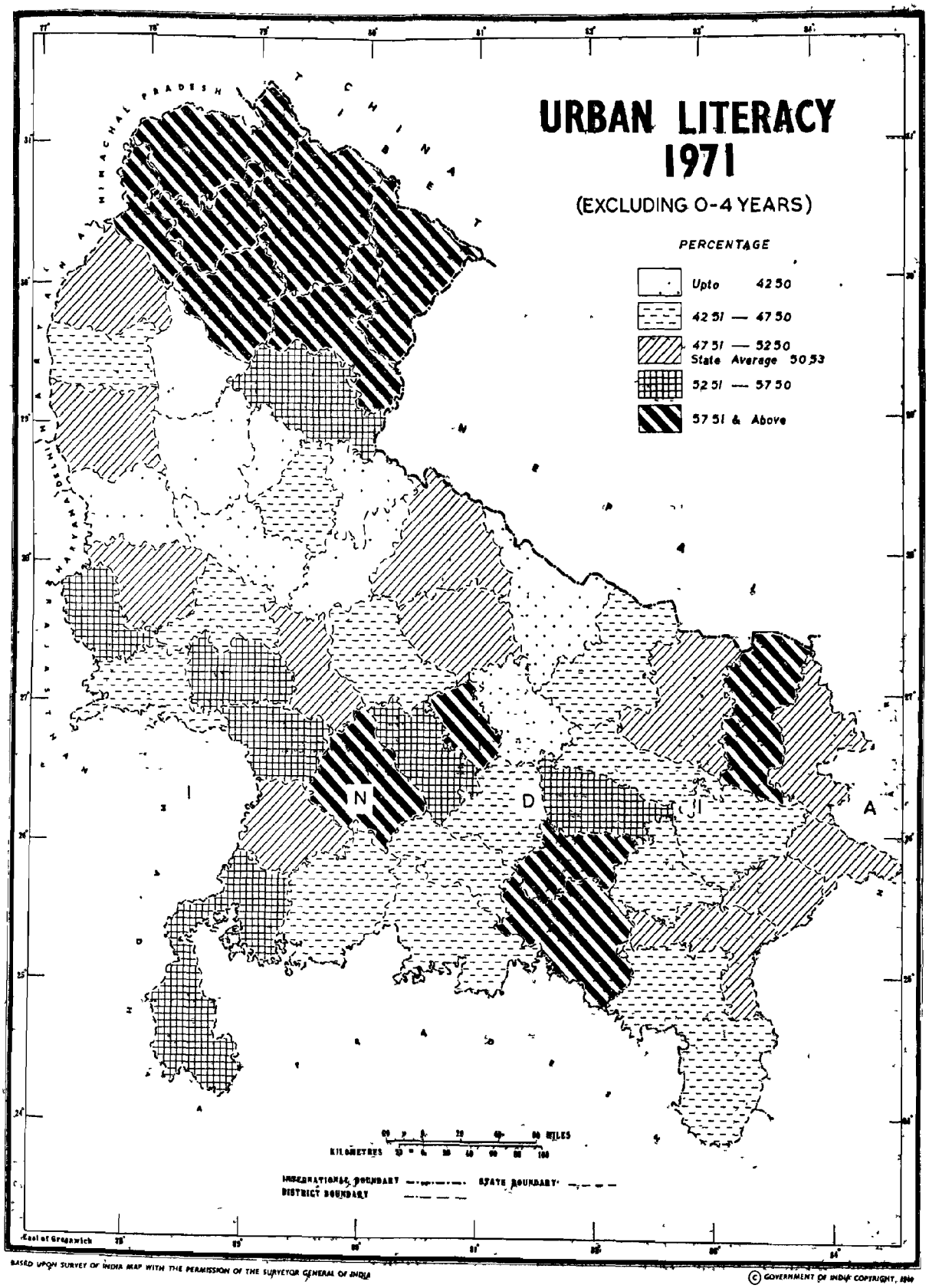
Statement 112 exhibits the districts according to the five ranges of urban EMLR as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 112

Distribution of districts by EMLR (urban), 1971

(State=59.73)

Very low (upto 52 50)		Moderately low (52 51—57.50)		Average (57 51—62.50)		Moderately high (62 51—67 50)		Very high (67 51 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Rampur	38 58	Muzaffarnagar	53 60	Faizabad	57 84	Naini Tal	62 57	Sultanpur	67 99
Budaun	42 64	Hardoi	53.92	Gonda	57 91	Mathura	62 98	Jhansi	68 19
Bijnor	43 21	Fatehpur	55,08	Hamirpur	58 03	Mainpuri	63.18	Allahabad	68.96
Bara Banki	45 85	Etah	55 33	Sitapur	58 04	Jalaun	63 47	Gorakhpur	70 35
Moradabad	46 95	Agra	56 07	Rae Bareli	58 09	Etawah	63 92	Pratapgarh	73 52
Shahjahanpur	47 00	Kheri	57 10	Farrukhabad	58.35	Ghazipur	64 37	Chamoli	75.41
Pilibhit	47 54	Aligarh	57 39	Jaunpur	58.79	Unnao	65 43	Dehra Dun	77.15
Bahraich	50.69			Saharanpur	59 06	Kanpur	65 54	Garhwal	78 74
Bulandshahr	51.18			Banda	59.67	Lucknow	66.15	Pithoragarh	79 80
Bareilly	51 34			Azamgarh	59 87			Uttarkashi	81.30
				Mirzapur	59 89			Tehri-Garhwal	82 00
				Ballia	60 05			Almora	84 17
				Meerut	60.83				
				Deoria	61 88				
				Basti	62 26				
				Varanasi	62.35				



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When compared with the position of rural EFLR the urban EFLR was in a much happier position. In the state the urban EFLR was 39.07 per cent and the rate varied between 24.48 and 63.16 per cent. Twenty-three districts had the rate higher than the state's. The district with the lowest rate was Rampur and the one with highest was Dehra Dun. The districts when divided according to the urban EFLR give the following distribution :

Up to 32 50	16
32.51—37 50	15
37 51—42 50	8
42 51—47 50	7
47 51 and above	8

The biggest chunk of districts fell in the lowest range. Of the 16 districts, six mostly from Rohilkhand formed the biggest block,—Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bulandshahr (upper Doab), Shahjahanpur, Budaun and Hardoi. Two more blocks with three districts each were formed by Bara Banki, Bahraich and Gonda in the Tarai; and Hamirpur, Banda (both from the Bundelkhand) and Fatehpur (lower Doab). Two contiguous districts, *viz.*, Azamgarh and Jaunpur also formed a small block. Mirzapur with the urban EFLR of 30.85 per cent was an isolated pocket On the other hand, if we take the districts in the highest bracket (47.51 per cent and above), we find that excepting Kanpur and Lucknow, all the districts were from the Himalaya and if we take those 15 districts which had the urban EFLR of 42.51 per cent and above, we find that all the eight Himalayan districts fell in this range. Of the remaining seven districts, four—Lucknow, Unnao, Kanpur and Etawah formed a block. The remaining three districts—Gorakhpur, Sultanpur, and Allahabad—were scattered in the eastern wing of the state.

Statement 113 gives the distribution of all the districts in the state by five ranges of urban EFLR as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 113

Distribution of districts by EFLR (urban), 1971

(State=39.07)

Very low (upto 32 50)		Moderately low (32 51—37 50)		Average (37 51—42.50)		Moderately high (42 51—47 50)		Very high (47 51 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Rampur	24 48	Pilibhit	32 64	Farrukhabad	39 21	Sultanpur	42 92	Kanpur	48 05
Budaun	26 89	Basti	33.00	Jhansi	39 60	Etawah	43.32	Lucknow	48.58
Bijnor	27.55	Ballia	33 58	Saharanpur	39 81	Naini Tal	44 60	Garhwal	49 60
Bara Banki	28.06	Faizabad	33.68	Meerut	40.09	Unnao	44.73	Uttarkashi	51.20
Hamirpur	28 18	Ghazipur	33 74	Mathura	40 10	Chamoli	45 84	Pithoragarh	54 49
Shahjahanpur	29 22	Rae Bareli	34.22	Kheri	40 74	Gorakhpur	46.59	Tehri-Garhwal	54 49
Bulandshahr	30 74	Jalaun	35.06	Mainpuri	42.18	Allahabad	46.86	Almora	60 57
Mirzapur	30 85	Muzaffarnagar	35.81	Pratapgarh	42 37			Dehra Dun	63.16
Bahraich	31 07	Etah	35 94						
Hardoi	31 66	Sitapur	36.11						
Jaunpur	31 95	Bareilly	36 36						
Fatehpur	31 98	Aligarh	36.32						
Moradabad	32.06	Deoria	36.45						
Banda	32 08	Varanasi	36 90						
Gonda	32 16	Agra	37.33						
Azamgarh	32.22								

Table 14 gives the distribution of 10,000 total, male and female literates, among districts, for each census since 1901. Apparently a district with larger population is likely to account for more literates than that with lesser population.

Column 2 of Table 14 shows that districts which had 2.00 per cent or more of the state's total literates formed solid blocks. One was in the upper Doab with Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Moradabad (Rohilkhand), Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Agra as its constituents. The other was formed by Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur and Allahabad, all in the lower Doab. The third block was constituted by 6 eastern districts—Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi. Lucknow was an isolated pocket.

As was the case of total literates the biggest share of male and female literates also goes to Kanpur. In respect of males Kanpur was followed by Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad, Agra and Gorakhpur. In the case of females, after Kanpur, the highest number of literates were inhabited in Meerut followed by Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra and Allahabad. The lowest share, as one would expect, because of population size of the districts, went to hill districts, namely Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli and Pithoragarh preceded by Rampur and Pilibhit. Same was the position of male literates. In the case of female literates the position however, changes a little. The lowest share went to Uttarkashi preceded by Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Pilibhit, Rampur and Banda. All the districts discussed above had less that 1 per cent each of the total literates in the state.

Statement 114 arranges all the districts in descending order of their 1971 share of the total literates in the state. It also gives share of the total population of the state as well as the rank of the share of total population.

STATEMENT 114

Districts arranged according to their share of total literates and total population of the state, 1971

Rank in share of literates	District	Share of state's 10,000		Rank in share of pop.	Rank in share of literates	District	Share of state's 10,000		Rank in share of pop
		literates	pop				literates	pop	
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kanpur	572	339	3	28.	Sitapur	162	213	17
2.	Meerut	494	381	1	29.	Ghazipur	161	173	30
3.	Varanasi	406	323	7	30.	Bijnor	157	169	32
4.	Allahabad	366	333	5	31.	Mirzapur	156	174	29
5	Agra	337	261	10	32.	Sultanpur	153	186	23
6.	Gorakhpur	313	344	2	33.	Unnao	152	168	34
7	Lucknow	286	183	25	34.	Rae Bareli	144	171	31
8.	Azamgarh	285	323	6	35.	Fatehpur	139	145	41
9.	Aligarh	274	239	12	36.	Pratapgarh	137	161	37
10.	Deoria	263	318	8	37.	Dehra Dun	132	65	49
11.	Saharanpur	251	233	14	38.	Naini Tal	132	89	46
12	Basti	243	338	4	39.	Bara Banki	121	185	24
13.	Bulandshahr	237	235	13	40	Jalaun	116	92	45
14	Jaunpur	222	227	15	41.	Shahjahanpur	115	145	40
15	Etawah	218	164	35	42	Banda	113	134	42
16.	Moradabad	217	275	9	43.	Kheri	113	168	33
17.	Muzaffarnagar	213	204	19	44.	Almora	110	85	48
18.	Farrukhabad	204	176	28	45.	Bahraich	110	196	21
19.	Faizabad	194	218	16	46.	Budaun	109	186	22
20.	Hardoi	186	209	18	47	Hamirpur	104	112	43
21	Mainpuri	183	164	36	48.	Garhwal	92	63	50
22.	Ballia	179	180	26	49.	Pilibhit	66	85	47
23.	Etah	178	178	27	50.	Rampur	61	102	44
24.	Jhansi	170	148	38	51.	Pithoragarh	52	36	52
25	Gonda	169	261	11	52.	Chamoli	44	33	53
26.	Mathura	167	146	39	53.	Tehri-Garhwal	40	45	51
27	Bareilly	165	201	20	54	Uttarkashi	17	17	54

Keeping in view the argument that a district with a larger population is likely to account for more literates than one with a smaller population, we may take those districts only where the difference in the rank in share of literates was plus/minus 5 points as compared to the share of population to locate those districts which had an exceptionally low or high literacy rate.

Statement 115 lists those districts where rank in the share of literates was higher than that of population and also those where rank in the share of literates was lower than that of the population. It also gives their ELR and rank in the ELR.

STATEMENT 115

Districts where the gap between the rank of share of total literates and total population is more or less than 5 points

Districts with lower rank in share of literates					Districts with higher rank in share of literates				
District	Rank in share of state's		Effective literacy rate 1971	Rank in effective literacy rate	District	Rank in share of state's		Effective literacy rate 1971	Rank in effective literacy rate
	literates	pop				literates	pop		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Lucknow	7	25	38 99	3	Basti	12	4	18 23	48
Etawah	15	35	34 40	7	Moradabad	16	9	20 34	44
Farrukhabad	18	28	29 26	17	Bareilly	27	20	21 11	41
Mainpuri	21	36	28 49	18	Sitapur	28	17	19.24	47
Jhansi	24	38	29.61	15	Sultanpur	32	23	20 60	43
Mathura	26	39	29.62	14	Bara Banki	39	24	16 48	50
Fatehpur	35	41	24 48	27	Kheri	43	33	17 00	49
Dehra Dun	37	49	50.26	1	Bahraich	45	21	13 95	54
Naini Tal	38	46	37.58	4	Budaun	46	22	14 93	53
					Rampur	50	44	15 28	52

When compared with the 1971 ELR of the state, which was 25.44 per cent, Fatehpur with ELR lower than the state, was the only district which had a higher rank in the share of literates as compared to that of total population. In the case of the districts whose rank in the share of literates was lower than that of the total population of the state, the ELR was always lower than the state's ELR, suggesting thereby that all the districts enumerated in column 6 of statement 115 were behind so far as development of education was concerned. Those enumerated in column 1 of the statement 115 seem to be in a happier position.

Table 15 give the literacy rate of total, male and female for each district and for each census since 1901. Data are however, comparable from 1911 onwards as the definition of literates had been almost uniform in subsequent censuses.

According to the 1911 census, the ELR of U.P. was 3.88 per cent. The rates observed for the districts fluctuated between 1.41 and 10.81 per cent. Twenty districts had literacy rates higher than the state's. The district with the lowest rate was Rampur and with the highest was Dehra Dun (10.81). Next to Dehra Dun were Chamoli (8.40), Garhwal (8.40), Varanasi (7.87), Pithoragarh (7.59), Almora (7.59) and Lucknow (6.59). Other districts which had ELR higher than the state were Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Naini Tal, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur. In the case of these districts which had lower rates, Rampur (1.41) was preceded by Budaun (2 33), Kheri (2 34), Bara Banki (2.66) and Pratapgarh (2 68). Other districts which had ELR of less than 3.00 per cent were Sitapur (2 82), Sultanpur (2.89) and Etah (2.90)

At the time of the 1921 census, the ELR for the state increased marginally to 4.20 per cent. Among the districts rate varied between 2.14 and 12 62 per cent. Twenty-seven districts had literacy rate higher than the state's. Like 1911, this time also the districts with the lowest and highest percentage of ELR were Rampur and Dehra Dun. A similar trend as in 1911 is discernible except that Saharanpur, Farrukhabad Fatehpur, Banda, Rae Bareli, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Mirzapur, which had, literacy rates lower than the state's in 1911, had recorded rates higher than the state's in 1921. On the other hand Uttarkashi and Tehri-Garhwal which recorded higher rates than the state's in 1911 came below the state's in 1921. District which recorded the highest rate in 1921 was Dehra Dun (12.62) followed by Naini Tal (8 29), Varanasi (7.29), Chamoli (7.28) Garhwal (7.28), Agra (7.16), Pithoragarh and Almora (7.09 each) and Lucknow (6.83). The district at the bottom was Rampur (2.14), preceded by Bahraich (2.32), Kheri (2.37), Sultanpur (2.41) and Budaun (2.56).

In 1931 the state's ELR increased marginally to 5 49 per cent. The ELR among the districts was between 2 01 and 13.75 per cent. Twenty-nine districts had the rates higher than the state's. This time also Rampur and Dehra Dun occupied the bottom and top positions The changes experienced by the list of districts which had rates higher than the state's in 1921 were that Saharanpur and Rae Bareli were dropped from the list. Uttarkashi and Tehri-Garhwal which dropped from the list in 1921, alongwith Bulandshahr and Mainpuri again entered in the list. The districts with higher ELR in addition to Dehra Dun (13.75) were Naini Tal (10.54), Varanasi (9.97), Agra (9.10), Pithoragarh (8.87), Almora (8.87) and Mathura (8.79) In addition to Rampur (2.01), other districts which had significantly lower ELR were Kheri (2.93), Bahraich (3.00), Gonda (3 19) and Sitapur (3.24).

The increase observed in the 1941 census over 1931, in the ELR of the state was quite significant. The ELR in 1941 was 9.71 and the rates of the districts varied from 4.21 to 23.30 and the number of districts above the state's ELR come down to 25. The bottom position this time was occupied by Kheri but the top one, like previous censuses, by Dehra Dun Saharanpur reappeared in the list of districts having ELR higher than the state, while Uttarkashi, Tehri Garhwal, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Mainpuri disappeared. In addition to Dehra Dun the districts which had reasonably higher ELR were Lucknow (21.58), Kanpur (17.83), Naini Tal (16.75) and Varanasi (16.74). Kheri (4.21), Budaun (5.28), Bahraich (5 43), Uttarkashi (5.45) and Tehri-Garhwal (5.45) were occupying lower positions.

The spurt in the literacy rate after 1941 was striking. At the time of the 1951 census the ELR for the state was 12 44 per cent. Among the districts the rate varied between 5.90 and 30.81 per cent. The number of districts having ELR above the state's was 26. The bottom position this time was occupied by Bahraich and the top position, like previous censuses, by Dehra Dun. The study of the list of the districts which had ELR higher than the state in 1941 shows that Saharanpur, Hamirpur, Banda, Jaunpur and Mirzapur were eliminated from the list whereas Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Mainpuri were added. Bijnor entered this list for the first time. The districts with significantly higher ELR in descending order were Dehra Dun (30.81), Fatehpur (27.23), Naini Tal (24.87), Kanpur (24.74) and Lucknow (23.66), The districts on the other end of the scale were Bahraich (5.90), preceded by Kheri (6.55), Bara Banki (6 89), Budaun (7.04) and Gonda (7.08).

At the time of the 1961 census the ELR of the state had shown a remarkable increase during the previous decade. It increased by 8.29 points to 20 73 over 1951. The ELR varied between 11.34 and 44.79 per cent among the districts and the number of districts having rates higher than the state further came down to 23 The bottom position this time went to Budaun and as usual the top position to Dehra Dun Review of the list of districts with higher ELR than the state's shows that Saharanpur was added and Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Fatehpur and Bulandshahr were dropped from the list. Dehra Dun (44.79), Kanpur (36.78), Lucknow (35 04) and Naini Tal (32.16) occupied respectable positions where as the case of Budaun (11.34), Basti (13 50), Bahraich (13.66), Gonda (13.67), Kheri (13.96) and Bara Banki (13.97) was just the reverse.

As discussed elsewhere, at the time of the 1971 census the ELR increased to 25.44 from 20 73 per cent in 1961. The increase, though not much, shows that this is an era which is steadily progressing. The ELR among districts was between 13.95 and 50.26 per cent and 23 districts had rates higher than the state's. This time Bahraich occupied the bottom position but Dehra Dun continued to occupy the top position. Two districts, namely Ballia and Ghazipur, were dropped and Muzaffarnagar and Etah added to the list of districts having literacy rates higher than the state's Districts which had ELRs higher than 35 00 per cent were Dehra Dun (50.26), Kanpur (42 76), Lucknow (38 99), Naini Tal (37.58), Garhwal (37.52) and Pithoragarh (37.25). Those having rates lower than 20.00 per cent were Bahraich (13.95), Budaun (14.93), Rampur (15.28), Gonda (16.25), Bara Banki (16.48), Kheri (17.00), Basti (18.23), Sitapur (19.24), Pilibhit (19.67) and Shahjahanpur (19.85)

There are at least 29 districts where the ELR in each subsequent census, without any break, had shown an upward movement. These districts are :

Dehra Dun	(7 90 /50.26)
Kanpur	(4 39/42 76)
Lucknow	(5 36/38.99)
Naini Tal	(4 69/37.58)
Etawah	(3 45/34.40)
Meerut	(3 58/33 17)
Agra	(4 52/33 05)
Jalaun	(5 75/32 61
Jhansi	(4 52/29.61)
Aligarh	(3 32/29 43)
Farrukhabad	(3 56/29 26)
Mainpuri	(2 71/28 49)
Saharanpur	(2 85/27 32)
Muzaffarnagar	(3 00/26 81)
Bulandshahr	(2 90/25.98)
Etah	(2 53/25 73)
Jaunpur	(3 06/24 92)
Hamirpur	(3 75/24 22)
Bijnor	(2 44/23 97)
Unnao	(3 46/22 94)
Hardoi	(2.11/22 51)
Banda	(3 51/21 87)
Bareilly	(3 14/21 11)
Moradabad	(2 44/20 34)
Shahjahanpur	(2 89/19 85)
Pilibhit	(2.63/19 67)
Sitapur	(0 28/19 24)
Kheri	(2.08/17.00
Budaun	(1 89/14 93)

(Figures within brackets are effective literacy rates at the time of the 1901/1971 censuses)

From the above it will be seen that some of the districts with lower levels of literacy at the 1901 census have gained significantly, while others lagged behind. In addition to the above 29 districts, there were nine districts whose literacy rates continued to rise but for one census. These districts were Garhwal (fall in the 1921 census), Almora (1921), Allahabad (1911), Rae Bareli (1931), Bara Banki (1911), Sultanpur (1921), Pratapgarh (1911), Gorakhpur (1921) and Deoria (1921), Remaining districts had shown fluctuating tendencies.

The sex-wise ELR in the state since 1901 is given below :

Census year	ELR	
	Males	Females
1901	6 59	0 23
1911	6.87	0 56
1921	7.34	0.69
1931	9 37	1 10
1941	15 82	2 86
1951	19 74	4 17
1961	31 89	8 30
1971	36 69	12 46

During the first 30 years after the turn of the century, the position was almost stationary. Some improvement was noticed at the 1941 census but progress was more appreciable after 1951, both for males and females, more striking in the case of females. It will thus suffice if we study the growth rate after 1951 In the case of males the ELR improved from 19 74 to 31 89 per cent and during 1961-1971 the rate increased from 31.89 to 36.69 per cent. The analysis of EMLR at the district level shows that the improvement during 1951 and 1971 was higher than the state's (16.95 points) in 28 districts. These 28 districts were scattered throughout the state. The maximum gain (22.52 to 46.29 per cent) was in Etawah. Other districts where the gain was more than 20 points were : Pithoragarh (34.86 to 58.41), Jalaun (24.61 to 47.80), Meerut (23.37 to 44 64), Pratapgarh (15.70 to 36 37) and Varanasi (25.89 to 46.24). The minimum gain, among the districts with gain of more than the state, was experienced by Chamoli (40.04 to 57.00) preceded by Faizabad (17.60 to 34 58) and Gorakhpur (18 55 to 35.54). It is interesting to note here that the districts like Naini Tal and Lucknow, with high literacy rate could not record a gain of more than the state.

Statement 116 lists the districts where literacy rates had advanced were between 1951 and 1971 as compared with the figure for the whole of Uttar Pradesh (16.95).

STATEMENT 116

Effective male literacy rate 1951 to 1971

State/District	Effective male literacy rate			Difference between 1951 and 1971
	1951	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH	19.74	31.89	36.69	16.95
1. Etawah	22 52	39 36	46 29	3 77
2. Pithoragarh	34.86	49 34	58 41	23 55
3. Jalaun	24 61	41.92	47 80	23 9
4. Meerut	23.37	38 64	44 64	21.27
5. Pratapgarh	15 70	29 37	36 37	20.67
6. Varanasi	25.89	43 31	46.24	20 35
7. Muzaffarnagar	16 53	29 15	36 28	19 75
8. Jaunpur	21 11	35 53	40 73	19 62
9. Almora	34 86	45 46	54 29	19 43
10. Mainpur	20 24	34 55	39 65	19.41
11. Deoria	14.80	28.57	34 21	19.41
12. Saharanpur	17.00	32 97	36 32	19.32
13. Unnao	15.03	27.41	33.74	18.71
14. Garhwal	40 04	51.61	58.64	18 60
15. Kanpur	34.37	47.92	52 76	18.39
16. Allahabad	23.32	35.68	41 31	17 99
17. Tehri-Garhwal	25 86	39 21	43 72	17 86
18. Hardo	14 57	27.52	32.26	17 69
19. Bulandshahr	21.14	32 44	38.76	17.62
20. Dehra Dun	40.67	54 39	58 21	17.54
21. Agra	26 37	39 96	43 90	17 53
22. Sultanpur	15 86	26.60	33 30	17 44
23. Farrukhabad	22.10	35.16	39 46	17 36
24. Rae Bareli	16 32	25,93	33 51	17 19
25. Aligarh	24.25	34 75	41 26	17 01
26. Gorakhpur	18 55	30 41	35 54	16 99
27. Faizabad	17.60	27·68	34.58	16.96
28. Chamoli	40 04	48.63	57 00	16.98

In respect of females, the ELR of state increased during 1951-1961 by 4.13 points from 4.17 to 8.30 per cent and during 1961-1971 from 8.30 to 12.46 per cent. During 1951-1971 the EFLR increased by 8.29 points. The number of districts which recorded gain more than the state was 20. The highest gain 22.95 points was recorded by Dehra Dun (from 16.49 to 39.44), followed by Kanpur (11.95 to 30.09) and Garhwal (2.70 to 19.12). The district which recorded the lowest gain was Chamoli (2.70 to 11 03), other Districts which recorded gain above the state but less than 10 points were Etah (3.63 to 13.17), Aligarh (5 42 to 15.06) and Almora (3 47 to 13.44). District which had recorded gain of less than 5 points were Basti (4.87), Banda (4.73), Bara Banki (4 72), Uttarkashi (4.59), Deoria (4.52). Gonda (4.28), Rampur (4.20), Tehri-Garhwal (4.19), Budaun (3.85) and Bahraich (3.72).

All the districts, which had a gain higher than the state's, have been arranged in a descending order of their gains in statement 117.

STATEMENT 117

Effective female literacy rate 1951 to 1971

State/District	Effective female literacy rate			Difference between 1951 and 1971
	1951	1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH	4 17	8.30	12 46	8.29
1. Dehra Dun	16 49	31 74	39.44	22 95
2. Kanpur	11 95	22.63	30 09	18 14
3. Garhwal	2.70	7 13	19.12	16.42
4. Etawah	4 90	12 07	19 88	14 98
5. Meerut	4 53	11 90	19.09	14.56
6. Lucknow	14 45	22 95	28 42	13 97

STATEMENT 117—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
7. Pithoragarh	3.47	6 88	17 01	13 54
8. Naini Tal	11 11	17.43	24 18	13 07
9. Agra	7.00	14.45	19.72	12 72
10. Saharanpur	3.61	12 15	16 03	12 42
11. Muzaffarnagar	3.81	8.31	15 16	11 35
12. Farrukhabad	5 40	12.39	16.41	11 01
13. Varanasi	5.23	11.42	15.63	10 40
14. Mainpuri	4.79	9 85	15.09	10 30
15. Jalaun	4.65	9 94	14 82	10 17
16. Jhansi	5.08	9.98	15.16	10 08
17. Almora	3 47	6 49	13.44	9 97
18. Aligarh	5.42	9.69	15.06	9 64
19. Etah	3.63	7.82	13.17	9.54
20. Chamoli	2 70	4.70	11 03	8.33

Statement 118 gives age-specific 1971 literacy rate in total population, males and females for each district. Since population below 4 years of age had been treated as illiterate, this age group has been excluded from the denominator while working out the literacy rate for all ages.

STATEMENT 118

Percentage of literates by age groups among districts, 1971

State/District	All ages	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+	A.N.S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
UTTAR PRADESH	25.44	15.91	41.44	42 05	32.74	24.99	17 13	8.48
1. Uttarkashi	24 93	15.09	35 24	45.08	32 10	24 88	17 26	46.51
2. Chamoli	33 19	25 18	51 88	43.11	37.60	34.41	24.38	28.57
3. Pithoragarh	37.25	26 51	66 27	57.77	49.31	35 25	19.70	..
4 Tehri-Garhwal	22 74	14.68	43 45	27.93	21.51	21.76	17.66	..
5. Garhwal	37.52	25 19	61.68	59.76	43.90	35.64	24.14	78 57
6 Almora	32 95	25 88	53.17	51 02	37 05	32 07	21.20	27.50
7 Naini Tal	37 58	24 91	46.75	53 05	49 16	37 97	30 73	..
8. Bijnor	23 97	14 92	38.24	41 40	30 66	23.96	15.59	..
9. Moradabad	20 34	13 23	31 95	32 81	26.05	19 61	13 87	40 00
10. Budaun	14.93	8 91	27 59	26 95	18 27	14.39	9.35	
11. Rampur	15.28	8 67	23 40	26 01	21.73	15.68	10.34	
12. Bareilly	21 11	12 41	33 60	35.74	28.83	21.64	13.91	14 29
13. Pilibhit	19.67	11 51	34.15	33 69	24 50	19 23	13 47	.
14. Shahjahanpur	19.85	11.53	33.97	32 87	26 07	19.96	13 37	24.79
15. Dehra Dun	50.26	38 85	59.18	64 40	64 50	52 90	39 27	29.41
16. Saharanpur	27.32	16 50	42 43	42.09	37.01	28.94	17 84	..
17. Muzaffarnagar	26.81	24 88	41.24	42 12	32.21	23 43	16 09	14.49
18. Meerut	33 17	21 59	52.94	52 08	42 35	33.22	20 76	.
19. Bulandshahr	25 98	16 59	48.00	45.03	33.90	24.58	14.43	..
20. Aligarh	29.43	17 87	47 17	48.12	36.99	30.22	19 90	..
21. Mathura	29.62	16.72	50.13	44.21	37 84	29.56	21 17	..
22. Agra	33.05	20 40	48.17	50.47	41.92	33.58	24.03	37.97
23 Etah	25 73	16 01	49 17	39 40	32.40	26.32	15.72	..
24. Mainpuri	28 49	15.58	51 08	48.52	36 79	28 31	17.49	63 64
25 Farrukhabad	29.26	16 47	49.37	49.19	39.32	29.21	19 16	1.87
26. Etawah	34 40	21 00	61.48	56 90	44.60	33.07	21.16	3.53
27 Kanpur	42 76	27 03	62 69	63.39	54.84	43 25	31.73	4 01
28, Fatehpur	24.48	11.56	34.80	43.45	32.10	26 18	18.98	.
29. Allahabad	27.92	17.53	42 93	44.30	35.79	26 97	20.70	25 10
30. Jhansi	29 61	18 87	45.75	44 97	39.26	29.77	21.28	20.59
31. Jalaun	32.61	16 56	53.96	53.95	41.49	33.76	24.00	.
32. Hamirpur	24.22	14.34	42.89	41 16	30.57	23 49	16 65	12.20
33. Banda	21 87	12 51	35 02	38 12	26.39	21.63	16.63	6 80
34. Kheri	17 00	9 64	28.22	30.79	22 85	17 04	11 40	4.07
35. Sitapur	19.24	9.74	27.65	31.71	26.51	20.76	14.96	18.78

Contd.

STATEMENT 118—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36. Hardoi	22.51	14 39	41 11	35.48	27.89	22.68	14 52	..
37. Unnao	22 94	14 19	40 14	39.06	29.14	21 75	14 99	3.38
38. Lucknow	38 99	26 26	49 78	56 98	50.73	41.74	29.80	18.52
39. Rae Bareli	21.27	13 49	35.93	35.65	27.27	20.51	14.32	19.34
40. Bahraich	13 95	8 15	24 46	27.34	17 38	12.52	10.42	.
41. Gonda	16 25	10 59	28 84	27.99	21.04	15.15	10.48	20.00
42. Bara Banki	16 48	10 17	29.94	27 82	21.45	16.22	11.00	11.11
43. Faizabad	22.46	13 98	40.89	39.16	29.54	21.55	13 44	7.58
44. Sultanpur	20.60	14 65	35 71	35.87	24.63	18.10	12.69	..
45. Pratapgarh	21.53	13 32	38 88	36.55	26.01	20.55	13.66	27.78
46. Basti	18.23	11.49	31 37	32.17	22.06	17 14	12.47	.
47. Gorakhpur	23.12	14 10	37.35	39.49	30.05	20 35	16.68	..
48. Deoria	20 95	12.08	37.14	39 89	28.16	19 47	12.61	..
49. Azamgarh	22 27	11 67	36.02	40.29	27.12	22.39	15.60	21.69
50. Jaunpur	24 92	15 02	43 71	40.66	30.51	23.01	16.24	6.54
51. Ballia	25 11	14 98	41.51	44.81	34.83	24.56	15.24	..
52 Ghazipur	23 30	15 10	40 47	39.85	26 27	21.90	15.19	26.02
53. Varanasi	31 80	21 21	44.08	49.33	39.37	32 33	24 35	18 71
54. Mirzapur	23 41	12.44	34 29	40.63	28 40	26.12	16 67	44.12

Out of the total population aged 5-9, in the state, only 15.91 per cent were literate. Among the districts the rate varied between 8.15 and 38 85 and 22 districts had literacy rates higher than the state Dehra Dun came first and Bahraich was last. The districts which had 25 per cent or more of their population aged 5-9 as literate were Kanpur (27.03), Pithoragarh (26.51), Lucknow (26.26), Almora (25.68), Garhwal (25 19) and Chamoli (25.18). Other districts which had a literacy rate of 10.00 per cent or less were Sitapur (9.74), Kheri (9.64), Budaun (8.91) and Rampur (8 67).

In age group 10-14, the literacy rate observed in respect of the state was 41 44 per cent. The rate varied between 23.40 and 66.27 among the districts and 26 districts had literacy rates higher than the state's. Pithoragarh was first and Rampur last. The districts, in addition to Pithoragarh, which had literacy rates higher than 50 per cent were Kanpur (62 69), Garhwal (61.68), Etawah (61.48), Dehra Dun (59.18), Jalaun (53.96), Almora (53.17), Meerut (52.94), Chamoli (51.88), Mainpuri (51.08) and Mathura (50.13). In addition to Rampur, other districts having literacy rate lower than 30.00 per cent were : Bara Banki (29.94), Gonda (28.84), Kheri (28.22), Sitapur (27.65), Budaun (27.59) and Bahraich (24 46).

Population in age-group 15-19 is not in a better position. The literacy rate among this population in the state was 42 05 per cent. The rates fluctuated between 26 01 and 64 40 amongst the districts and 25 districts had the rates higher than the state's The districts with the highest and lowest rates were Dehra Dun and Rampur. Other districts which had literacy rates higher than 50 00 per cent were Kanpur (63.39), Garhwal (59.76), Pithoragarh (57.77), Lucknow (56.98), Etawah (56.90), Jalaun (53.95) Naini Tal (53.05), Meerut (52.08), Almora (51.02) and Agra (50.47). In addition to Rampur, other districts which had literacy rate lower than 30.00 per cent were Gonda (27.99), Tehri-Garhwal (27.93), Bara Banki (27.82), Bahraich (27 34) and Budaun (26.95).

As one would expect after age group 15-19, the literacy rate starts falling. For age group 20-24, literacy for the state was 32.74 and the rate for districts varied from 17.38 to 64.50. Dehra Dun came first and Bahraich last. The rate was lower than the state's in 32 districts. The districts, in addition to Dehra Dun, having literacy rate higher than 40.00 per cent were Kanpur (54.84), Lucknow (50.73), Pithoragarh (49.31), Naini Tal (49 16), Etawah (44.60), Garhwal (43 90), Meerut (42.35), Agra (41.92), and Jalaun (41.49). Leaving Bahraich, the districts having literacy rate lower than 25.00 per cent were : Sultanpur (24.63), Pilibhit (24.50), Kheri (22.85), Basti (22.06), Tehri-Garhwal (21.51), Bara Banki (21.45), Gonda (21.04), Budaun (18 27) and Bahraich (17.38).

The literacy rate for age group 25-34 for the state was 24.99 per cent. As regards districts, the rate was 12.52 per cent in Bahraich and 52.90 per cent in Dehra Dun The number of districts having literacy rates higher than the state's was 23. Barring Dehra Dun other districts having rates higher than 35 00 per cent were Kanpur (43.25), Lucknow (41.74), Naini Tal (37.97), Garhwal (35.64) and Pithoragarh (35 25) The districts at the other end of the scale, apart from Bahraich, were Shahjahanpur (19.96), Moradabad (19.61), Deoria (19.47), Pilibhit (19 23). Sultanpur (18.10), Basti (17.14), Kheri (17.04), Bara Banki (16.22), Rampur 15 68), Gonda (15.15) and Budaun (14.39).

The next age group, 35 years and above, had the lowest rate among all the age groups except 5-9. For the state the rate for this older population was 17.13 per cent and for the districts rates varied between 9.35 and 39 27 per cent The total number of districts having literacy rate higher than the state's was 23 The district with highest rate was Dehra

Dun and lowest rate was Budaun. Barring Dehra Dun, the districts having literacy rate higher than 25.00 per cent were : Kanpur (31.73), Naini Tal (30.73) and Lucknow (29.80). Those with rate lower than 12.50 per cent, apart from Budaun, were . Basti (12.47), Kheri (11 40), Bara Banki (11.00), Gonda (10.48), Bahraich (10.42) and Rampur (10.34).

Statement 119 gives the districts where literacy rate had been higher than the state in one age group or the other or for all the age groups.

STATEMENT 119

Districts having literacy rate higher than the state

District	All ages	5—9	10—14	15- 19	20—24	25- -34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttarkashi				*			*
Chamoli	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pithoragarh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tehri-Garhwal			*				*
Garhwal	*	*	*			*	*
Almora	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Naini Tal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dehra Dun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Saharanpur	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Muzaffarnagar	*	*		*			
Meerut	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Bulandshahr	*	*	*	*	*		
Aligarh	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mathura	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Agra	*	*		*	*	*	*
Etah	*	*	*			*	
Mainpuri	*		*	*	*	*	*
Farrukhabad	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Etawah	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kanpur	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fatehpur				*		*	*
Allahabad	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jhansi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jalaun	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hamirpur			*				
Lucknow	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Jaunpur			*				
Ballia			*	*	*		
Varanasi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mirzapur						*	

Statement 120 gives 1971 age specific male literacy for broad age groups in each district of the state.

STATEMENT 120

Percentage of male literates by broad age groups among districts

State/District	All ages	5—9	10- 14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH	36 69	20.39	54 49	57 29	49 98	39 40	26 87
1. Uttarkashi	41.70	21.32	56.43	70 53	57.15	42.63	30 46
2. Chamoli	57 00	34.46	81.33	71.22	67.61	68.53	46.53
3. Tehri-Garhwal	43.72	23 39	66 72	64 40	58 86	51.12	35.79
4. Garhwal	58.64	30.92	80.90	81.65	75.21	66.11	47.59
5. Pithoragarh	58.41	36.93	94.38	83.93	83.25	63.96	35.59
6. Almora	54 29	34.37	77.12	81.58	71 12	63.62	38 84
7. Naini Tal	47.92	28.40	52.88	65.08	63.78	52.09	42.24
8. Bijnor	33.43	18.37	47.85	54.59	56.16	37.56	23.88
9. Moradabad	27.54	15.95	40.93	42 64	37.45	28.84	20.02

—Contd.

STATEMENT 120—*Concld.*

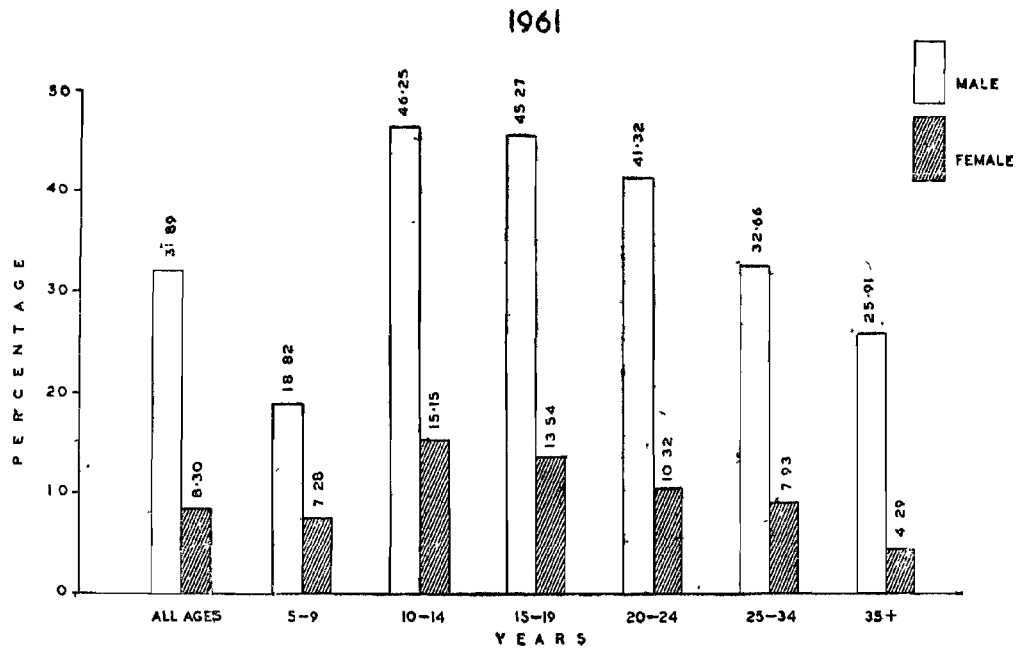
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10. Budaun	21 26	11.48	36.54	36.09	27.59	21.82	14.32
11. Rampur	20 70	11.17	29.49	33.14	30 62	22.64	15.12
12. Bareilly	28.26	15.07	41.09	45.07	40.22	31.64	20.14
13. Pilibhit	28.00	15.27	44.49	44.25	35.52	29.69	20.53
14. Shahjahanpur	27.65	14 54	43.27	42.89	38.30	29.59	19.84
15. Dehra Dun	58.21	39.61	66.05	69.12	72.20	66.63	49.87
16. Saharanpur	36.32	20.05	51 60	52.06	51.53	42.20	26.17
17. Muzaffarnagar	36.28	28.02	52.40	56.25	47.77	37.60	23.84
18. Meerut	44.64	26.12	67.47	64.34	57.23	49.59	31.10
19. Bulandshahr	38 76	22.14	67.19	63.94	55.38	40.88	22.64
20. Aligarh	41.26	22.33	60.94	63.45	56.21	46 34	29.80
21. Mathura	43.44	22.38	70.16	59.19	58 01	48.00	32.45
22. Agra	43.90	23.98	57.93	62.47	59.39	49.02	35 23
23. Etah	36 04	18.71	61.23	51.91	50 10	44.27	23.95
24. Mainpuri	39.65	19.05	64.68	64.51	54.54	44 93	25 70
25. Farrukhabad	39.46	19.74	57.96	63.09	56.95	44 31	28.46
26. Etawah	46.29	24.79	72.66	73 42	65.42	51.01	31 86
27. Kanpur	52.76	30 27	71.42	73.75	69.24	58 16	42.01
28. Fatehpur	36 53	13.10	44.44	63.21	52 50	43.86	31.61
29. Allahabad	41.31	23.20	59.73	63.90	54.39	42.91	32.58
30 Jhansi	42.08	23.49	57.43	60 33	58.68	44 70	34.23
31 Jalaun	47.80	20 70	68.90	74.58	66 44	55.24	37.71
32. Hamirpur	36.99	18 85	57 24	59.25	51.13	38.86	28.48
33 Banda	34 59	17 25	50.81	57.02	45.34	37.16	27.90
34. Kheri	24.52	13.56	36 13	38.56	34.11	27.03	17.84
35. Sitapur	27.97	12 90	34.51	44.72	41.81	33.51	22.04
36. Hardoi	32 26	17.79	53.76	46.38	42.56	35.76	22.70
37 Unnao	33.74	18.71	51 94	54.05	45 49	35.45	24.15
38. Lucknow	47.73	29.48	61.64	65.17	60.87	52.34	38.81
39 Rae Bareli	33.51	19.38	47.40	53.52	46 15	35.63	24.94
40. Bahraich	21.28	11.27	41.47	37.58	25.39	19.43	16.89
41. Gonda	25.52	14.99	40.64	40.59	34.36	25.78	17.87
42. Bara Banki	24.85	13.58	39.81	39.67	35.13	26.74	17.88
43. Faizabad	34.58	19.30	57 40	58.29	48.61	36.70	22.14
44. Sultanpur	33.30	24.69	45.18	54.28	44.06	31.92	22.57
45. Pratapgarh	36.37	19.73	57.87	59.05	50.44	38.26	25.55
46. Basti	29.06	16.52	45.47	48.79	36.42	28.58	21 84
47. Gorakhpur	35.54	18 95	54.10	57.01	49.39	31 47	28.37
48. Deoria	34.21	18.51	55.80	61.18	48 50	34.69	21.73
49. Azamgarh	34.73	16 77	52.24	60.49	48 63	38.83	24 85
50. Jaunpur	40 73	21.57	64.39	65.78	55 33	41.70	28 78
51. Ballia	38.41	20.69	56.89	66.37	56 01	42.04	25.06
52. Ghazipur	35.95	19.68	57.46	61 07	47.88	36 99	25.97
53. Varanasi	46.24	27 83	56 22	68.57	61 09	51.11	38.70
54. Mirzapur	35.60	16.06	48.82	54 35	47.75	39 81	28.41

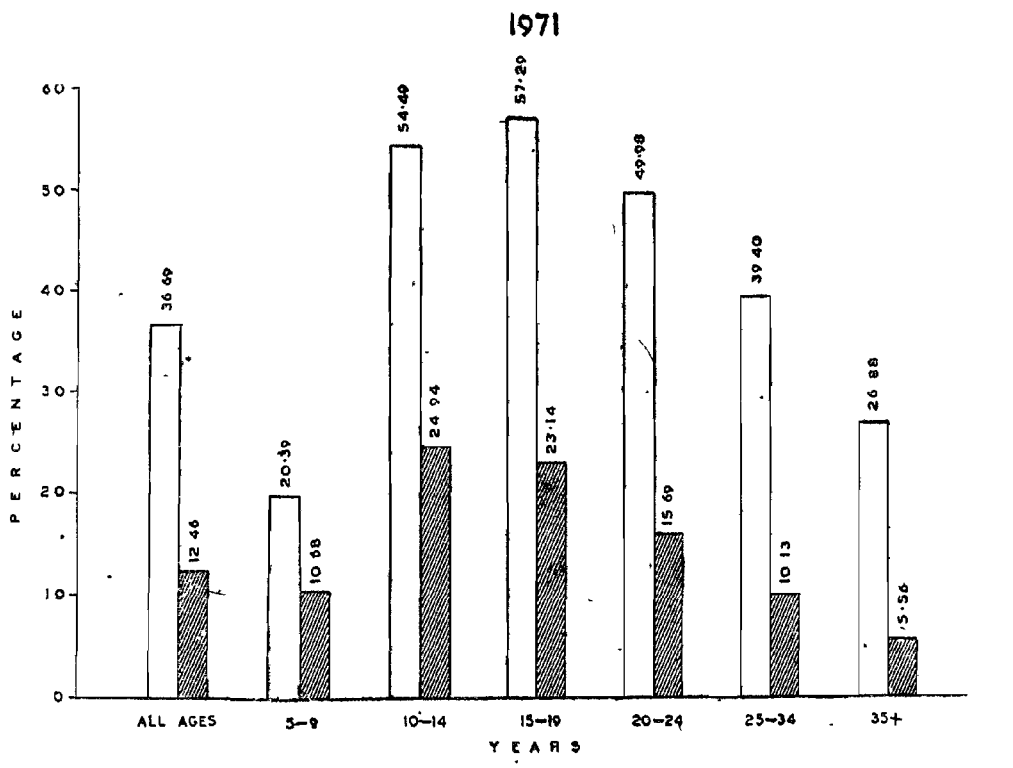
The high percentage of literacy in the lower age groups is an indication of higher enrolment of children in schools (statement 120). In respect of males the highest ratio in younger age groups was in Dehra Dun. The ratio of literates among children aged 5-9 suggested that only two out of ten were literates or could be said to be attending school.

The literacy among boys aged 5-9, in the state was only 20.39 per cent, suggesting thereby that about 80 per cent of the boys did not have any education. Among districts the rates varied between 11.17 and 39.61 per cent and 24 districts had literacy rate higher than the state's. The district which had the highest ratio of literates in this age-group was Dehra Dun (39.61), followed by Pithoragarh (36.93), Chamoli (34.46) and Almora (34.37). The district in the miserable condition was Rampur (11.17), closely preceded by Bahraich (11 27) and Budaun (11.48). The lower rate in this age group may perhaps be due to the reason that boys who had just reached their fifth or sixth birthday at the time of the 1971 census might have been treated as illiterate.

The picture becomes clearer when we study the literacy rate of boys between 10 and 14 years of age. At the time of the 1971 census, in Uttar Pradesh only 54.49 per cent of the children (10-14 years) were literate The rates varied between 29.49 and 94.38 per cent among the districts, and the number of districts with literacy rate higher than the state's was 29. The district which had the highest percentage of literates was Pithoragarh (94.38). This

AGE SPECIFIC LITERACY RATE





means that in Pithoragarh almost all the children in this age group were either in school or had studied upto certain standard Chamoli and Garhwal occupied second and third positions with literacy rates of 81.33 and 80.90 per cent among the boys aged (10-14). The district with the lowest percentage of literates was Rampur (29.49), preceded by Sitapur (34.51), Kheri (36 13), Budaun (36.54) and Bara Banki (39.81).

In age group 15-19, the male literacy rate for the state was 57.29 per cent. Among the districts, the rates varied from 33.14 to 83 93 per cent and the number of districts with literacy rate higher than the state's was 31. The district with the highest rate was Pithoragarh and that with the lowest was Rampur. Pithoragarh though had the highest male literacy rate, had rate lower than the younger age group (10-14). Chamoli which occupied the second position in age group 10-14, occupied the seventh position in this age group Etawah and Kanpur occupied fifth and sixth position in age group 10-14 had interchanged their positions in this age group The district with the lowest rate, in this age group, was Rampur preceded by Budaun, Bahraich and Kheri. Budaun which occupied 51st position in the younger age group was at 53rd ladder in this age group. Similarly Bahraich which occupied 46th position in 10-14 had 52nd position in this age group The higher ratio in the younger age-groups suggests awakening among the people and larger number of children are now being sent to schools now.

In Uttar Pradesh the population aged 20-24 years had a literacy rate of 49.98 per cent. The rates of districts varied between 25.39 and 83.25 per cent and the number of districts with literacy rate higher than the state's was 29. The district with the highest rate, almost equal to age group 15-19, was Pithoragarh, followed by Garhwal. Dehra Dun which occupied the top position in respect of age group 5-9, 11th in 10-14 and 9th in 15-19, was at the third position in this age group. The district which had the lowest literacy in this age group was Bahraich preceded by Budaun, Rampur, Kheri and Gonda.

The elder males, 25-34 in the state had literacy rate of 39 40 per cent. The rates varied among districts between 19.43 and 68.53 per cent and the number of districts with literacy rate higher than the state's was 28. The top position in this age group was occupied by Chamoli and the district which occupied the top position in the younger ages, was placed fourth in this age group Dehra Dun and Garhwal occupied second and third positions Three lowest positions, like the previous age group, were occupied by Bahraich, Budaun and Rampur.

Males, aged 35 years and above, in the state, had a literacy rate of 26.87 per cent only. The rates, as one would expect, were considerably low for this age group. Among districts it varied between 14.32 and 49.87 per cent and the number of districts with literacy rate higher than the state's was 26. The top position was occupied by Dehra Dun followed by Garhwal, Chamoli and Naini Tal. The districts occupying the bottom five positions were Gonda (17.87), Kheri (17.84), Bahraich (16.89), Rampur (15.12) and Budaun (14.32).

Statement 121 lists out districts with ten top and ten bottom positions in each group.

STATEMENT 121

Ten top and ten bottom districts arranged in descending order of male literacy by age groups, 1971

Age group	Districts with highest male literacy		Districts with lowest male literacy	
	Name	Rate	Name	Rate
1	2	3	4	5
All ages	Garhwal	58.64	Pilibhit	28.00
(36.69)	Pithoragarh	58.41	Sitapur	27.97
	Dehra Dun	58.21	Shahjahanpur	27.65
	Chamoli	57.00	Moradabad	27.54
	Almora	54.29	Gonda	25.52
	Kanpur	52.76	Bara Banki	24.85
	Naini Tal	47.92	Kheri	24.52
	Jalaun	47 80	Bahraich	21.28
	Lucknow	47.73	Budaun	21.26
	Etawah	46.29	Rampur	20.70
5—9	Dehra Dun	39.61	Bareilly	15.07
(20.39)	Pithoragarh	36.93	Gonda	14.99
	Chamoli	34.46	Shahjahanpur	14.54
	Almora	34 37	Bara Banki	13.58
	Garhwal	30.92	Kheri	13.56
	Kanpur	30.27	Fatehpur	13.10
	Lucknow	29.48	Sitapur	12.90
	Naini Tal	28.40	Budaun	11.48
	Muzaffarnagar	28 02	Bahraich	11.27
	Varanasi	27.83	Rampur	11 17

—*Contd.*

STATEMENT 121—*concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
10—14	Pithoragarh	94 38	Shahjahanpur	43.27
(54.49)	Chamoli	81.33	Bahraich	41.47
	Garhwal	80.90	Bareilly	41.09
	Almora	77.12	Moradabad	40.93
	Etawah	72.66	Gonda	40.64
	Kanpur	71.42	Bara Banki	39.81
	Mathura	70.16	Budaun	36.54
	Jalaun	68.90	Kheri	36.13
	Meerut	67 47	Sitapur	34.51
	Bulandshahr	67.19	Rampur	29.49
15—19	Pithoragarh	83.93	Sitapur	44.72
(57.29)	Garhwal	81.65	Pilibhit	44.25
	Almora	81.58	Shahjahanpur	42.89
	Jalaun	74.58	Moradabad	42.64
	Kanpur	73.75	Gonda	40.59
	Etawah	73.42	Bara Banki	39.67
	Chamoli	71.22	Kheri	38.56
	Uttarkashi	70.53	Bahraich	37.58
	Dehra Dun	69.12	Budaun	36.09
	Varanasi	68.57	Rampur	33.14
20—24	Pithoragarh	83 25	Shahjahanpur	38.30
(49 98)	Garhwal	75.21	Moradabad	37.45
	Dehra Dun	72.20	Basti	36.42
	Almora	71 12	Pilibhit	35.52
	Kanpur	69.24	Bara Banki	35.13
	Chamoli	67.61	Gonda	34.36
	Jalaun	66.44	Kheri	34.11
	Etawah	65.42	Rampur	30.62
	Naini Tal	63.78	Budaun	27.59
	Varanasi	61.09	Bahraich	25.39
25—34	Chamoli	68.53	Pilibhit	29.69
(39.40)	Dehra Dun	66.63	Shahjahanpur	29.59
	Garhwal	66 11	Moradabad	28.84
	Pithoragrah	63 96	Basti	28.58
	Almora	63.62	Kheri	27.03
	Kanpur	58 16	Bara Banki	26.34
	Jalaun	55.24	Gonda	25.78
	Lucknow	52.34	Rampur	22.64
	Naini Tal	52 09	Budaun	21.82
	Tehri-Garhwal	51 12	Bahraich	19.43
35 and above	Dehra Dun	49187	Pilibhit	20.53
(26.87)	Garhwal	47.59	Bareilly	20.14
	Chamoli	46 53	Moradabad	20.02
	Naini Tal	42.24	Shahjahanpur	19.84
	Kanpur	42 01	Bara Banki	17.89
	Almora	38.84	Gonda	17.87
	Lucknow	38 81	Kheri	17.84
	Varanasi	38.70	Bahraich	16.89
	Jalaun	37.71	Rampur	15.12
	Tehri-Garhwal	35 79	Budaun	14 32

Note: Figures within brackets below the age group, are the literacy rate of the state for this age group.

Statement 122 gives 1971 age specific female literacy for broad age groups in each district of the state.

STATEMENT 122

Percentage of female literates by broad age groups among districts

State/Districts	All ages	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—24	25—34	35+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH	12.46	10.68	24.94	23 14	15.69	10.13	5 56
1 Uttarkashi	6.11	8.89	15.12	8.81	6.09	5.87	1.55
2 Chamoli	11.03	15.42	24.41	19.49	11.48	7.53	2.41
3 Tehri-Garhwal	5.71	5.78	18.94	8.09	4.77	3.69	1.31
4 Garhwal	19.12	19.58	43.63	40 08	22 60	11.99	3.58
5 Pithoragrah	17.01	15.48	36.98	33 35	21.78	12 08	3.85
6 Almora	13.44	16.92	28.62	23.76	13.49	8.48	4.36
7 Naini Tal	24.18	21.20	38 76	37.82	30.05	20.16	13.71
8 Bijnor	12 69	10.84	25 62	24 78	15.01	9 59	5.23
9 Moradabad	11.50	9 86	20.55	20 38	14.02	9.18	5.90
10 Budaun	6.98	5.60	15.16	14.35	7.94	5 84	3.15
11 Rampur	8.62	5.59	15.90	17.30	11 75	7.67	4.09
12 Bareilly	12.01	9.33	24.01	23.01	15.63	9.32	5.40
13 Pilibhit	9.30	7.06	19.04	19 04	12.73	8.02	4.19
14 Shahjahanpur	9.79	7.94	20 39	18.86	11.95	8.39	4.79
15 Dehra Dun	39.44	37.76	52.40	58.02	54.08	32.75	23.07
16 Saharanpur	16.03	11.92	29.90	29.60	21 22	13 83	7.06
17 Muzaffarnagar	15.16	21.02	27.38	24.62	15 41	8 48	5.53
18 Meerut	19.09	15.80	34.45	35.91	26.14	15.33	7.70
19 Bulandshahr	10 91	9.74	23.01	21 12	12.14	8 17	4 47
20 Aligarh	15.06	12.37	28.76	27 56	16.59	13 51	7.51
21 Mathura	12.62	9.86	25.10	21.36	15 07	10.05	6.76
22 Agra	19.72	16.02	35.44	34.80	23.50	16.20	9.65
23 Etah	13.17	12.62	33.27	22.72	13 78	8.30	5 11
24 Mainpuri	15.09	11.24	31.68	28 33	18.62	11.69	7.39
25 Farrukhabad	16.41	12.28	36.98	30 50	20.59	12.44	7 13
26 Etawah	19.88	16.31	47.01	35.43	23.30	14.04	7 22
27 Kanpur	30.09	23.32	51.96	49.56	37.80	25.14	17 34
28 Fatehpur	10.62	9 70	22.59	19 70	13.09	8.27	3 99
29 Allahabad	12 72	10.90	21 98	22.08	16 16	10 72	7.04
30 Jhansi	15.16	13.34	30.06	26 06	19.58	13 19	6.91
31 Jalaun	14.82	11 87	33.14	27.70	17.38	10.47	7.65
32 Hamirpur	9.45	8.95	24.24	17 84	9.50	7 20	3.27
33 Banda	7.01	7.09	15.38	12.98	7.93	5 30	2.71
34 Kheri	7.57	5.02	16.32	19.68	10.53	5 87	3.18
35 Sitapur	8.36	6 20	16.43	13.92	10.09	5 57	6.35
36 Hardoi	10.47	10.11	22.93	20.64	12 30	7.95	4.47
37 Unnao	10 68	9 27	24.63	19.87	13 14	7 80	4 39
38 Lucknow	28 42	22 61	36.79	46.33	38 57	29 26	18.06
39 Rae Bareli	8 53	7.74	20.04	16.43	10 78	6 67	2.91
40 Bahraich	4 97	4.47	10.59	10.77	7.87	4.15	1.99
41 Gonda	5.52	5 08	11.76	11.75	8.26	4 40	2.15
42 Bara Banki	6.47	6.07	15 51	12 22	7.97	5.53	2.67
43 Faizabad	9 39	7.71	20 64	17 34	13 00	7.20	4.05
44 Sultanpur	7.70	6 44	20.16	14.70	9 15	5 90	2.89
45 Pratapgarh	6 99	5 90	15.66	12 96	8 65	6 48	2.48
46 Basti	6.09	5.35	13.70	11.99	8.56	5.32	2.11
47 Gorakhpur	9.61	8.46	18.03	18.03	12 10	9.59	3.83
48 Deoria	7 05	4.95	15.04	13.90	9.82	5.81	3.18
49 Azamgarh	9 62	6 95	19.47	16.56	10.98	9.00	4.59
50 Jaunpur	9.45	7.76	19.30	15.92	12.65	8.17	3.70
51 Ballia	11.39	8.85	23.67	21.17	14.22	10.12	4.75
52 Ghazipur	10.63	9.39	22.63	18.14	11.68	9.28	3.98
53 Varanasi	15.63	13.44	28.63	26.77	19.04	14.01	7.79
54 Mirzapur	9.79	8.47	16.62	23.20	11.99	9.18	4.06

Out of the total females aged 5 years and above, in the state, only 12.46 per cent were literate. The corresponding rate for males was 36.69 per cent.

The girls in youngest age group (5-9) had a literacy rate of 10 68 per cent. This means only 1 out of 10 Girls aged 5-9 had anytype of schooling. The position of various districts is still miserable. The rates varied between 4.47 and 37.76 per cent and the number of districts having literacy rate higher than the state's was 22. Like boys, the district with the highest literacy rate among girls aged 5-9, was Dehra Dun. Kanpur, Lucknow and Naini Tal were occupying second, third and fourth positions respectively. The district at the bottom was Bahraich, preceded by Deoria, Kheri, Gonda and Basti.

For the state as a whole, girls between 10 and 14 years of age had a literacy rate of 24.94 per cent. Among the districts the rates varied from 10.59 to 52.40 per cent and the number of districts having literacy rate higher than the state's was 21. Like the younger age group, this age group also had the highest literacy rate in Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Etawah and Garhwal occupied the next three positions. Like previous age group Bahraich occupied bottom position in this age group also. Other districts having literacy rate less than 15 per cent were Gonda and Basti.

In the state, girls between ages 15-19 had a literacy rate of 23.14 per cent. The rates varied between 8.09 and 58 02 per cent among the districts and the number of districts having literacy rate higher than the state's was 29. This time also the top two positions were occupied by Dehra Dun and Kanpur. Lucknow and Garhwal were at the third and fourth ladders. The district with the lowest rate was Tehri-Garhwal. Uttarkashi, Bahraich, Gonda and Basti occupied next four bottom positions.

Age group 20-24 in the state recorded a female literacy rate of 15.69 per cent. The rates in the districts fluctuated between 4.77 and 54.08 per cent and the number of districts which had literacy rate higher than the state's was 17. Dehra Dun again occupied the top position. Lucknow and Kanpur though occupied third and second positions in the previous age-group were much below Dehra Dun this time. The lowest literacy rate was recorded by Tehri Garhwal. Other districts which had literacy rate less than eight per cent were Uttarkashi, Bahraich, Banda, Budaun and Bara Banki.

Females aged 25-34, in the state, had a literacy rate of 10.13 per cent. Among the districts the rate varied between 3.69 and 32.75 per cent. Like the previous age group, the number of districts with literacy rate higher than the state's was 17. Dehra Dun again was at the top and the next three positions were occupied by Lucknow, Kanpur and Naini Tal The district with the lowest rate, like the previous age group, was Tehri-Garhwal, preceded by the Bahraich and Gonda.

The older females (35 and above) in the state had the lowest rate (5 56 per cent) among all the age groups. The literacy rates of districts fluctuated between 1.31 and 23.07 per cent, and the number of districts with literacy rate higher than the state's was 18. Dehra Dun had the highest rate. Lucknow, Kanpur and Naini Tal came next. The district with the lowest rate was Tehri-Garhwal. Other districts which had literacy rate less than 2.50 per cent were Uttarkashi, Bahraich, Basti, Gonda, Chamoli and Pratapgarh.

Districts with ten top and ten bottom positions in female literacy, within each age group, have been enumerated in statement 123.

STATEMENT 123

Ten top and ten bottom districts arranged in descending order of female literacy by age groups, 1971

Age group	Districts with highest female literacy		Districts with lowest female literacy	
	Name	Rate	Name	Rate
1	2	3	4	5
All ages	Dehra Dun	39.44	Deoria	7 05
(12.46)	Kanpur	30.09	Banda	7.01
	Lucknow	28 42	Pratapgarh	6.99
	Naini Tal	24.18	Budaun	6.98
	Etawah	19.88	Bara Banki	6.47
	Agra	19.72	Uttarkashi	6.11
	Garhwal	19.12	Basti	6 09
	Meerut	19.09	Tehri-Garhwal	5 71
	Pithoragarh	17.01	Gonda	5 52
	Farrukhabad	16.41	Bahraich	4.97
5—9	Dehra Dun	37 76	Bara Banki	6.07
(10.68)	Kanpur	23 32	Pratapgarh	5 90
	Lucknow	22.61	Tehri-Garhwal	5.78
	Naini Tal	21.20	Budaun	5.60
	Muzaffarnagar	21.02	Rampur	5.59
	Garhwal	19.58	Basti	5.35
	Almora	16 92	Gonda	5.08

STATEMENT 123—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
	Etawah	16 31	Kheri	5 02
	Agra	16 02	Deoria	4.95
	Meerut	15.80	Bahraich	4 47
10—14	Dehra Dun	52.40	Rampur	15.90
(24.94)	Kanpur	51.96	Pratapgarh	15.66
	Etawah	47.01	Bara Banki	15.51
	Garhwal	43.63	Banda	15 38
	Naini Tal	38.76	Budaun	15.16
	Pithoragarh	36.98	Uttarkashi	15 12
	Farrukhabad	36.98	Deoria	15.04
	Lucknow	36.79	Basti	13.70
	Agra	35.44	Gonda	11.76
	Meerut	34.45	Bahraich	10.59
15—19	Dehra Dun	58.02	Sitapur	13 92
(23.14)	Kanpur	49.56	Deoria	13 90
	Lucknow	46.33	Banda	12.98
	Garhwal	40.08	Pratapgarh	12.96
	Naini Tal	37.82	Bara Banki	12.22
	Meerut	35.91	Basti	11.99
	Etawah	35.43	Gonda	11.75
	Agra	34.80	Bahraich	10 77
	Pithoragarh	33.35	Uttarkashi	8.81
	Farrukhabad	30 50	Tehri-Garhwal	8 09
20—24	Dehra Dun	54.08	Sultanpur	9.15
(15.69)	Lucknow	38.57	Pratapgarh	8 65
	Kanpur	37.80	Basti	8.56
	Naini Tal	30.05	Gonda	8.26
	Meerut	26.14	Bara Banki	7 97
	Agra	23 50	Budaun	7.94
	Etawah	23 30	Banda	7.93
	Garhwal	22 60	Bahraich	7 87
	Pithoragarh	21.78	Uttarkashi	6.09
	Saharanpur	21.22	Tehri-Garhwal	4 77
25—34	Dehra Dun	32.75	Kheri	5 87
(10 13)	Lucknow	29.26	Budaun	5 84
	Kanpur	25.14	Deoria	5.81
	Naini Tal	20.16	Sitapur	5 57
	Agra	16.20	Bara Banki	5.53
	Meerut	15.33	Basti	5 32
	Etawah	14.04	Banda	5.30
	Varanasi	14.01	Gonda	4 40
	Saharanpur	13.83	Bahraich	4.15
	Aligarh	13 51	Tehri-Garhwal	3.69
35 and above	Dehra Dun	23 07	Sultanpur	2.89
(5.56)	Lucknow	18.06	Banda	2 71
	Kanpur	17.34	Bara Banki	2 67
	Naini Tal	13.71	Pratapgarh	2 48
	Agra	9.65	Chamoli	2.41
	Varanasi	7.79	Gonda	2 15
	Meerut	7.70	Basti	2.11
	Jalaun	7.65	Bahraich	1 99
	Aligarh	7.51	Uttarkashi	1.55
	Mainpuri	7.39	Tehri-Garhwal	1.31

Note : Figures within brackets, below the age group, are the literacy rate of the state for this age group.

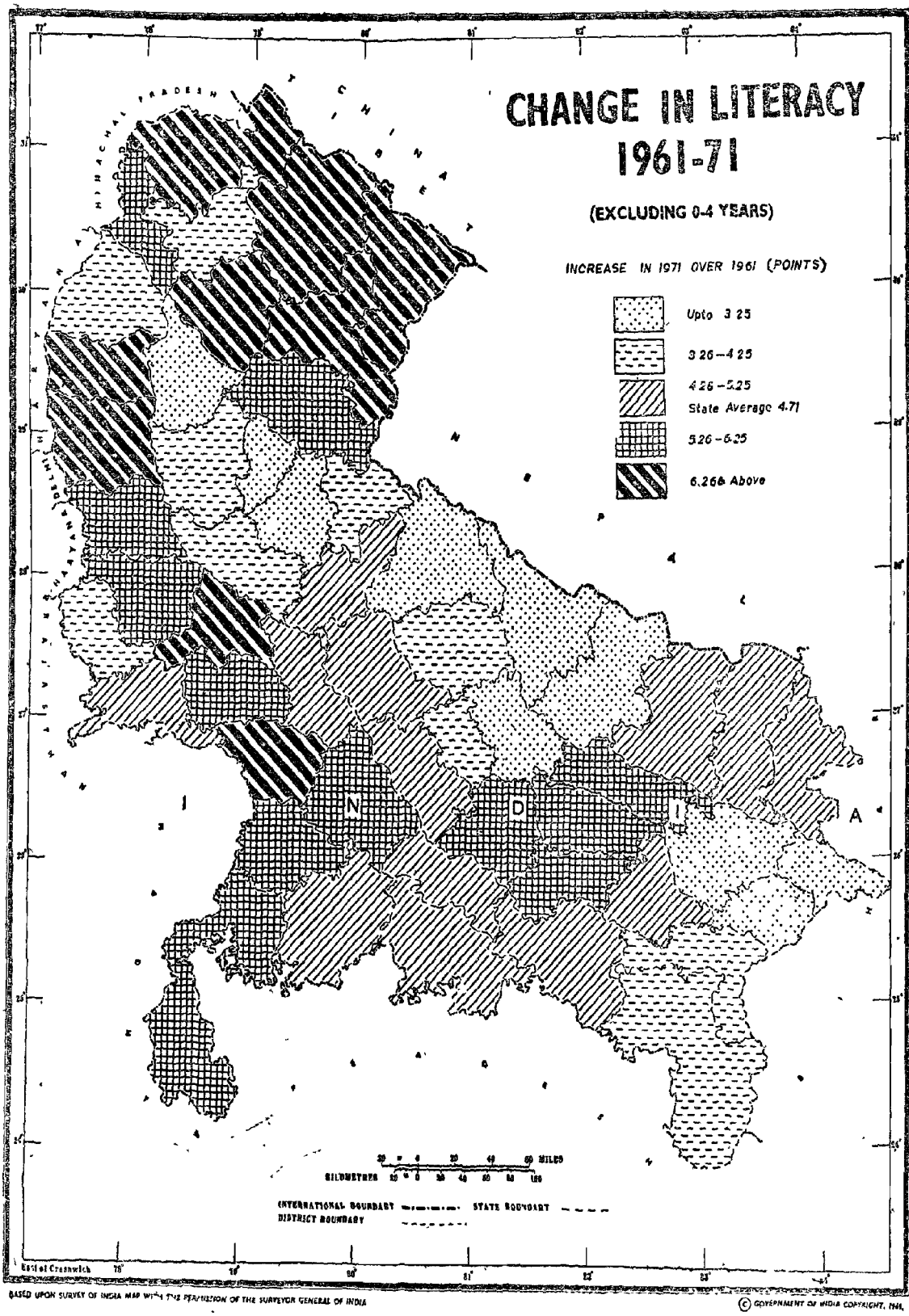
The ELR in 1961 was 20.73 per cent. It increased by 4.71 points, to 25.44 per cent in 1971. In the case of males the increase was little higher—from 31.89 to 36.69, *i.e.* 4.80 points. Fenides, through had small base in 1961, also increased by 4.16 points—from 8.30 to 12.46 per cent. The effective literacy rate in respect of females has shown 50 per cent increase in 1971 over 1961. Statement 124 gives the ELRs for

total, males and females both for 1961 and 1971 censuses and increase in the rates in 1971 over 1961.

STATEMENT 124

Effective literacy rate, by sex, for 1961 and 1971 and increase in 1971 over 1961

State/District	Persons			Males			Females		
	Effective literacy rate		Increase in 1971 over 1961	Effective literacy rate		Increase in 1971 over 1961	Effective literacy rate		Increase in 1971 over 1961
	1961	1971		1961	1971		1961	1971	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	20 73	25 44	4.71	31 89	36 69	4 80	8 30	12 46	4 16
1 Uttarkashi	17.68	24 93	7 25	32.45	41.70	9 25	2 23	6.11	3 88
2. Chamoli	25 38	33.19	7 81	48 63	57 00	8.37	4.70	11 03	6 33
3. Tehri-Garhwal	18 77	22 74	3 97	39.21	43 72	4 51	2.31	5.71	3 40
4 Garhwal	27 45	37 52	10 07	51.61	58 64	7 03	7.13	19 12	11 99
5. Pithoragarh	27 46	37.25	9 79	49 34	58.41	9.07	6.88	17 01	10.13
6. Almora	25 07	32 95	7 88	45.46	54 29	8.83	6 49	13 44	6 95
7. Naini Tal	32 16	37 58	5 42	42 17	47 92	5 75	17.43	24 18	6.75
8. Bijnor	21.08	23 97	2 89	30 93	33 43	2.50	9 66	12 69	3 03
9. Moradabad	16 29	20 34	4.05	23.30	27.54	4.24	8 03	11 50	3 47
10 Budaun	11 34	14 93	3 59	16.56	21 26	4.70	4 96	6 98	2 02
11 Rampur	14 38	15.28	0 90	20.81	20 70	—0.11	6.58	8 62	2 04
12. Bareilly	17.86	21 11	3 25	24.61	28 26	3.65	9 58	12 01	2 43
13. Pilibhit	15.77	19.67	3 90	23.21	28 00	4.79	6.70	9 30	2 60
14. Shahjahanpur	15 41	19 85	4 44	22.25	27 65	5.40	6.90	9 79	2 89
15. Dehra Dun	44.79	50.26	5.47	54.39	58.21	3 82	31.74	39.44	7.70
16. Saharanpur	23 63	27 32	3 69	32.97	36.32	3.35	12.15	16.03	3 88
17. Muzaffarnagar	19 73	26.81	7 08	29.15	36.28	7 13	8 31	15.16	6.85
18. Meerut	26 50	33.17	6.67	38 64	44.64	6.00	11 90	19 09	7 19
19. Bulandshahr	20.50	25.98	5.48	32 44	38.76	6.32	6.79	10.91	4.12
20 Aligarh	23.27	29.43	6.16	34.75	41.26	6.51	9.69	15 06	5.37
21. Mathura	25 45	29 62	4.17	38 64	43.44	4 80	9 45	12 62	3.17
22. Agra	28 48	33.05	4 57	39 96	43.90	3 94	14.45	19 72	5 27
23. Etah	19 39	25.73	6.34	29.25	36.04	6 79	7 82	13.17	5.35
24 Mainpuri	23 23	28 49	5.26	34.55	39 65	5.10	9.85	15.09	5 24
25. Farrukhabad	24 96	29 26	4 30	35.16	39 46	4.30	12 39	16 41	4 02
26. Etawah	27 07	34.40	7.33	39.36	46.29	6 93	12 07	19 88	7 81
27 Kanpur	36 78	42 76	5 98	47 92	52 76	4 84	22.63	30 09	7.46
28. Fatehpur	19.64	24.48	4.84	31 67	36.53	4.86	6 25	10 62	4.37
29. Allahabad	23 02	27.92	4 90	35.68	41.31	5.63	9.27	12.72	3.45
30. Jhansi	23 91	29.61	5.70	36 24	42 08	5 84	9.98	15 16	5.18
31 Jalaun	26.98	32 61	5.63	41 92	47 80	5.88	9 94	14.82	4.88
32. Hamirpur	19.32	24.22	4 90	31.59	36 99	5.40	5.99	9.45	3.46
33. Banda	17.61	21.87	4.26	29.65	34.59	4.94	4.08	7.01	2 93
34 Kheri	13 96	17.00	3 04	21.59	24.52	2 93	4.80	7 57	2 77
35. Sitapur	15.45	19.24	3.79	24 18	27.97	3.79	5.05	8 36	3 31
36. Hardoi	18.06	22.51	4.45	27.52	32.26	4.74	6.75	10.47	3.72
37. Unnao	17 73	22.94	5.21	27.41	33 74	6.33	6.76	10 68	3 92
38 Lucknow	35.04	38.99	3.95	44.96	47.73	2 77	2.95	28 42	5.47
39. Rae Bareli	15.38	21.27	5.89	25.93	33.51	7 58	4 43	8 53	4.10
40. Bahraich	13.66	13.95	0.29	22 93	21.28	—1 65	3.19	4 97	1.78
41. Gonda	13.67	16.25	2.58	22.84	25.52	2 68	3.79	5.52	1 73
42. Bara Banki	13.97	16.48	2.51	22.60	24.85	2.25	4.22	6 47	2.25
43. Faizabad	16.72	22.46	5.74	27.68	34.58	6 90	5.62	9.39	3.77
44. Sultanpur	15.12	20 60	5.48	26.60	33.30	6.70	3.93	7.70	3.77
45. Pratapgarh	16.09	21.53	5.44	29.37	36 37	7.00	3.71	6.99	3.28
46. Basti	13.50	18 23	4.73	22.81	29.06	6 25	3.62	6 09	2.47
47. Gorakhpur	18.31	23.12	4 81	30.41	35 54	5.13	5.90	9.61	3.71
48 Deoria	16.56	20.95	4.39	28.57	34.21	5.64	4.54	7 05	2 51
49 Azamgarh	19.25	22.27	3 02	31.43	34.73	3 30	7 57	9.62	2 05
50. Jaunpur	20 33	24 92	4 59	35.53	40.73	5.20	6.15	9.45	3.30
51. Ballia	22.72	25.11	2.39	36.87	38.41	1.54	9.15	11.39	2 24
52. Ghazipur	21.25	23.30	2.05	34.33	35.95	1 62	8.53	10.63	2.10
53. Varanasi	27 85	31 80	3 95	43.31	46 24	2.93	11.42	15.63	4 21
54. Mirzapur	20.14	23.41	3.27	32 73	35 60	2.87	6.55	9 79	3.24


CHANGE IN LITERACY
1961-71
(EXCLUDING 0-4 YEARS)
INCREASE IN 1971 OVER 1961 (POINTS)
Upto 3 25
3 26—4 25
4 26—5.25
State Average 4.71
5.26—6.25
6.26& Above
INDIA
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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The ELR among districts varied between 11.34 and 44.79 per cent in 1961 and between 13.95 and 50.26 per cent in 1971. The lowest rate in 1961 was recorded by Budaun and in 1971 by Bahraich Dehra Dun occupied the top position both in 1961 as well as 1971 censuses. As regards the rise the maximum increase was experienced by Garhwal (27.45 to 37.52, *i.e.* 10.07 points) and lowest by Bahraich (13.66 to 13.95 *i.e.*, 0.29 points). All the districts when divided into five groups with varying degree of increase present the following picture :

Upto 3.25	10
3 26 — 4 25	10
4 26 — 5 25	13
5 26 — 6 25	12
6 26 and above	9

Among the ten districts where the literacy rate increased by 3 25 points in 1971 over 1961, Ghazipur, Ballia and Azamgarh formed a block. Bara Banki in the Oudh, Gonda and Bahraich in the Tarai; and Bareilly and Rampur in the Rohilkhand also formed two small blocks.

Bijnor in the Rohilkhand and Kheri in the Tarai were two isolated pockets.

The literacy rate increased between 3.26 and 4.25 points in 10 districts. Moradabad, Budaun in the Rohilkhand and Lucknow, Sitapur in the Oudh were two small blocks. Varanasi in the eastern U.P. and Mirzapur, a southern uplands district were also contiguous to each other. Four isolated pockets were Tehri-Garhwal in the Himalaya, Saharanpur and Mathura in the upper Doab and Pilibhit in the Tarai.

The number of districts with an average increase between 4.26 and 5.25 points, was 13. They were also distributed in following 4 blocks.

Shahjahanpur in the Rohilkhand, Hardoi and Unnao in Oudh and Farrukhabad in the lower Doab.

Fatehpur and Allahabad in the lower Doab and Jaunpur in the eastern U.P.

Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria in the Tarai.

Hamirpur and Banda two southern uplands districts.

Agra with an increase of 4.57 points also fell in this range.

The number of districts which recorded moderately high increase, between 5.26 and 6 25 points, was also 12. Seven of these 12 districts were distributed in the following three blocks :

Bulandshahr and Aligarh.

Jalun and Jhansi.

Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh.

Five isolated pockets were : Dehra Dun and Naini Tal in the Himalaya, Mainpuri in the lower Doab, Kanpur and Rae Bareli.

The districts with the highest increase, 6.26 points and above, were only nine. Five out of them were in the Himalaya and formed the following solid block.

Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Garhwal.

Three other districts were in the upper Doab; of them Muzaffarnagar and Meerut were contiguous and Etah and Etawah were two isolated pockets.

Statement 125 arranges all the districts by the increase in the ELR in 1971 over 1961.

STATEMENT 125

Distribution of districts by increase in effective literacy rate in 1971 over 1961

(State—4.71)

Very low (upto 3.25)		Moderately low (3.26—4.25)		Average (4.26—5.25)		Moderately high (5 26—6.25)		Very high (6.26 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Bahraich	0 29	Mirzapur	3 27	Banda	4 26	Mainpuri	5.26	Etah	6.34
Rampur	0.90	Budaun	3 59	Farrukhabad	4 30	Naini Tal	5 42	Meerut	6.67
Ghazipur	2.05	Saharanpur	3 69	Deoria	4.39	Pratapgarh	5 44	Muzaffarnagar	7.08
Ballia	2.39	Sitapur	3.79	Shahjahanpur	4.44	Dehra Dun	5.47	Uttarkashi	7.25
Bara Banki	2 51	Pilibhit	3.90	Hardoi	4.45	Bulandshahr	5.48	Etawah	7.33
Gonda	2.58	Lucknow	3 95	Agra	4.57	Sultanpur	5.48	Chamoli	7.81
Bijnor	2.89	Varanasi	3 95	Jaunpur	4.59	Jalaun	5.63	Almora	7.88
Azamgarh	3 02	Tehri-Garhwal	3.97	Basti	4.73	Jhansi	5 70	Pithoragarh	9.79
Kheri	3.04	Moradabad	4.05	Gorakhpur	4.81	Faizabad	5 74	Garhwal	10 07
Bareilly	3.25	Mathura	4 17	Fatehpur	4 84	Rae Bareli	5.89		
				Allahabad	4.90	Kanpur	5 98		
				Hamirpur	4.90	Aligarh	6.16		
				Unnao	5.21				

The position in respect of EMLR is little different. The EMLR in 1961 varied between 16.56 and 54.39, and in 1971 between 20.70 and 58.21 per cent. In 1961 the district at the lowest range was Budaun but in 1971 this position was occupied by Rampur. The district with the highest EMLR was, however, Dehra Dun. Considering the increase in the EMLR in 1971 over 1961, the district which experienced the maximum gain was Uttarkashi. Surprisingly enough there are two districts in the state where the EMLR went down in 1971 as compared to 1961. Bahraich had 22.93 per cent of its male population, aged 5 years and above, as literate in 1961 but the percentage went down to 21.28 in 1971. Simularly in Rampur the rate in 1961 was 20.81 but in 1971 it went down to 20.70 per cent. The districts when divided according to different degree of increase in the EMLR present the following picture :

Negative	2
Upto 2 50	4
2 51 — 4 00	11
4.01 — 5 50	15
5 51 — 7 00	15
7 01 and above	7

Of the four districts with increase upto 2.50 points, Ballia and Ghazipur were in the eastern part of the state Bara Banki in the Oudh and Bijnor in the Rohilkhand.

There were atleast 11 districts where the increase was moderately low. Of them Dehra Dun in the Himalaya and Saharanpur in the upper Doab were contiguous. Kheri in the Tarai, Sitapur and Lucknow in the Oudh were also contiguous. Varanasi and Mirzapur formed another small block. Remaining four districts were seattered throughout the state. These were Bareilly in the Rohilkhand, Gonda in the Tarai, Azamgarh in the eastern wing of the state and Agra in the Doab.

The number of districts with the average increase in the EMLR was 15 and only one—Tehri-Garhwal out of them was in the Himalaya. Moradabad, Budaun and Shahjahanpur in the Rohilkhand and Pilibhit in the Tarai formed a block. Another block, contiguous to this block, was formed by the lower Doab districts of Mainpuri Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Fatehpur. Two districts Hamirpur and Banda—in southern uplands (Bundelkhand) also fell in this range Isolated pockets were : Gorakhpur in the Tarai, Jaunpur in the eastern U. P. Hardoi in the Oudh and Mathura in the Doab.

The number of districts with moderately high increase in EMLR (5.51—7.00 points) was also 15. Of them Naini Tal was in the Himalaya. Three solid blocks were formed by the following districts.

Bulandshahr, Meerut, Aligarh and Etah in the Doab ;

Basti (Tarai), Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh in the eastern U.P. and Allahabad in the lower Doab ;

Etawah in the lower Doab and Jhansi and Jalaun southern uplands districts.

Isolated pockets with moderately high increase were Deoria in the eastern U. P. and Unnao in the Oudh.

Of the seven districts with very high increase (7.01 points and above), five were in the Himalaya-Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Garhwal and Muzaffarnagar in the upper Doab and Rae Bareli in the Oudh.

Statement 126 gives distribution of districts by five degrees of increase in EMLR in 1971 over 1961.

STATEMENT 126

Distribution of districts by increase in effective male literacy in 1971 over 1961

(State=4.80)

Very low (upto 2 50)		Moderately low (2 51—4 00)		Average (4 01—5 50)		Moderately high (5.51—7 00)		Very high (7 01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Bahraich	—1 65	Gonda	2.68	Moradabad	4.24	Allahabad	5 63	Garhwal	7.03
Rampur	—0 11	Lucknow	2 77	Farrukhabad	4.30	Deoria	5.64	Muzaffarnagar	7.13
Ballia	1.54	Mirzapur	2.87	Tehri-Garhwal	4.51	Naini Tal	5 75	Rae Bareli	7.58
Ghazipur	1.62	Kheri	2.93	Budaun	4.76	Jhansi	5.84	Chamoli	8 37
Bara Banki	2 25	Varanasi	2 93	Hardoi	4.74	Jalaun	5.88	Almora	8.83
Bijnor	2.50	Azamgarh	3.30	Pilibhit	4.79	Meerut	6,00	Pithoragarh	9.07
		Saharanpur	3.35	Mathura	4.80	Basti	6,25	Uttarkashi	9 25
		Bareilly	3.65	Kanpur	4.84	Bulandshahr	6,32		
		Sitapur	3.79	Fatehpur	4.86	Unnao	6.33		
		Dehra Dun	3.82	Banda	4.94	Aligarh	6.51		
		Agra	3.94	Mainpuri	5.10	Sultanpur	6.70		
				Gorakhpur	5.13	Etah	6.79		
				Jaunpur	5.20	Faizabad	6.90		
				Shahjahanpur	5.40	Etawah	6.93		
				Hamirpur	5.40	Pratapgarh	7.00		

The EFLR for the state in 1961 was 8.30 per cent and it showed an upward trend in 1971 when the rate was recorded at 12.46 per cent. Among the districts the rates varied between 2.23 and 31.74 per cent in 1961 and between 4.97 and 39.44 per cent in 1971. In 1961, both the districts with lowest and highest rates were from the Himalaya— Uttarkashi and Dehra Dun. In 1971, the most miserable condition was that of Bahraich and the top position continued to be occupied by Dehra Dun. Review of the increase in the EFLR in 1971 over 1961, shows that the district which showed maximum improvement of 11.99 points was Garhwal (7 13 in 1961 and 19.12 in 1971) and the district which showed minimum rise was Gonda (3.79 in 1961 and 5.52 in 1971). All the districts when distributed according to the degree of variation gives the following position :

Upto 2.25	8
2 26—3 50	17
3 51—4 75	12
4 76—6.00	7
6.01 and above	10

Eight districts with a very low increase (upto 2.25 points) were concentrated in three blocks. Rampur and Budaun in the Rohilkhand; Gonda and Bahraich in the Tarai and Bara Banki in the Oudh; Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur in the eastern wing of the state.

The maximum number of districts (17) in the state was of those districts where the increase can be rated as moderately low (2.26—3.50 points). Following two solid blocks were formed by 13 out of the 17 districts :

Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Sitapur and Shahjahanpur.

Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Allahabad and Mirzapur.

Another small block was formed by Hamirpur and Banda—southern uplands districts.

Basti in the Tarai, Deoria in the eastern U.P. Mathura in the upper Doab and Tehri-Garhwal in the Himalaya were four isolated pockets.

The number of districts which could be rated as average in this regard was 12 In this range also majority of the districts were contiguous and formed the following blocks :

Fatehpur, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Faizabad.

Farrukhabad, Unnao and Hardoi.

Uttarkashi in Himalaya ; Saharanpur and Bulandshahr in the upper Doab, Gorakhpur in the Tarai and Varanasi in the eastern wing of the state, were isolated pockets.

There were atleast seven districts in the state where the increase can be rated as moderately high. These districts were ; Agra, Mainpuri, Etah and Aligarh in the Doab; Jhansi and Jalaun in the Bundelkhand (southern uplands), and Lucknow in the Oudh.

Of the ten districts with very high increase (6.01 points and above), six were in the Himalaya—Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun. Two each from the upper and the lower Doab. Districts in the upper Doab were Muzaffarnagar and Meerut and in the lower Doab were Etawah and Kanpur.

Statement 127 arranges all the 54 districts in the state by five different ranges of increase in EFLR experienced in 1971 over 1961.

STATEMENT 127

Distribution of districts by increase in effective female literacy in 1971 over 1961

(State=4 16)

Very low (upto 2 25)		Moderately low (2 26—3 50)		Average (3.51—4 75)		Moderately high (4.76—6 00)		Very high (6.01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Gonda	1.73	Bareilly	2.43	Gorakhpur	3.71	Jalaun	4.88	Chamoli	6.33
Bahraich	1.78	Basti	2.47	Hardoi	3 72	Jhansi	5.18	Naini Tal	6.75
Budaun	2.02	Deoria	2.51	Faizabad	3.77	Mainpuri	5 24	Muzaffarnagar	6 85
Rampur	2 04	Pilibhit	2.60	Sultanpur	3.77	Agra	5 27	Almora	6 95
Azamgarh	2 05	Kheri	2 77	Uttarkashi	3.88	Etah	5.35	Meerut	7.19
Ghazipur	2.10	Shahjahanpur	2 89	Saharanpur	3 88	Aligarh	5 37	Kanpur	7 46
Ballia	2.24	Banda	2 93	Unnao	3 92	Lucknow	5 47	Dehra Dun	7.70
Bara Banki	2 25	Bijnor	3 03	Farrukhabad	4 02			Etawah	7 81
		Mathura	3.17	Rae Bareli	4 10			Pithoragarh	10 13
		Mirzapur	3 24	Bulandshahr	4 12			Garhwal	11 99
		Pratapgarh	3 28	Varanasi	4 21				
		Jaunpur	3.30	Fatehpur	4.37				
		Sitapur	3 31						
		Tehri-Garhwal	3.40						
		Allahabad	3.45						
		Hamirpur	3.46						
		Moradabad	3 47						

The population below five years of age at the tahsil level is not available. In the absence of this information it is not possible to work out ELR at the tahsil level. One method to work out the ELR would have been to estimate the population below 5 years of age in each tahsil by applying the proportion observed in their respective districts. This has not been done because there is every risk that the age distribution may vary considerably from one tahsil to another even within a district. Hence for the purpose of this section, population below 5 years of age could not be excluded from the denominator. Hence the literacy rates are crude. **Table 16** gives the sex-wise crude literacy rates for the total, rural and urban areas for each district and tahsil in the state, as revealed by the 1971 census.

The crude literacy rate for the state was 21.70 per cent as against 25.44 per cent effective literacy. There were 232 tahsils in the state and only 94 tahsils had proportion of literates higher than the state's. The literacy rate among the tahsils varied between 8.33 and 47 47 per cent. The tahsil with the lowest rate was Shahabad in Rampur and highest was Dehra Dun. When all the tahsils were divided according to their crude literacy rate the following distribution was obtained :

Upto 15 00	42
15 01—20 00	71
20 01—25 00	64
25 01—30 00	32
30 01 and above	23

Forty-two tahsils which had literacy rates less than 15 per cent were generally from the Rohilkhand and the Tarai. They formed the following two blocks.

(1) Hasanpur, Sambhal and Bilari in Moradabad; Gunnaur, Sahaswan and Bisauli in Budaun; Shahabad, Milak, Bilaspur and Suar in Rampur; Baheri, Nawabganj, Faridpur and Aonla in Bareilly; Dataganj in Budaun; Tilhar and Jalalabad in Shahjahanpur.

(2) Puranpur in Pilbhit ; Nighasan in Kheri Biswan and Sidhauli in Sitapur ; Kaiserganj, Nanpara and Bahraich in Bahraich; Balrampur in Gonda; Naugarh in Basti; Maharajganj in Gorakhpur; Bansi and Domariaganj in Basti; Utraula and Tarabganj in Gonda; Fatehpur, Ramsanehighat and Haidergarh in Bara Banki; Bikapur in Faizabad; Musafirkhana in Sultanpur and Salon in Rae Bareli.

There were the following five isolated pockets also. Jasrana in Mainpuri, Manjhanpur in Allahabad, Saidpur in Ghazipur, Dudhi in Mirzapur and Mahroni in Jhansi.

A majority of the tahsils (71) having literacy rates between 15.01 and 20.00 per cent were in the eastern wing, starting from the northern tip to the southern end of the state. They run as under :

Hata, Padrauna and Deoria in Deoria; Bansgaon and Pharenda in Gorakhpur ; Ghosi and Sagri in Azamgarh ; Khalilabad, Basti and Harraiya in Basti ; Tanda and Akbarpur in Faizabad ; Phulpur and Lalganj in Azam-Garh; Kadipur and Amethi in Sultanpur ; Shahganj and Machhlishahr in Jaunpur; Patti in Pratapgarh; Soraon and Handia in Allahabad; Gyanpur in Varanasi; Meja and Karchhana in Allahabad; Mau, Karwi, Fatehpur; Sirathu in Allahabad and Kunda Fatehpur, Sirathu in Allahabad and Kunda in Pratapgarh.

Following tahsils were also contiguous :—

Pilibhit and Bisalpur in Pilibhit; Powayan in Shahjahanpur; Lakhimpur and Mohammadi in Kheri; Shahabad and Bilgram in Hardoi; Misrikh in Sitapur; Sandila in Hardoi; Safipur and Hasanganj in Unnao; Nawabganj in Bara Banki ; Mohanlalganj and Malihabad in Lucknow and Maharajganj in Rae Bareli

Surprisingly enough, the eight hill districts which had reasonably high literacy rates also had four tahsils—Puraula, Rajgarhi and Dunda in Uttarkashi and Pratapnagar in Tehri-Garhwal where the literacy rate was quite low, between 15.01 and 20.00 per cent. Najibabad and Nagina in Bijnor and Thakurdwara and Amroha in Moradabad formed a small block.

Anupshahr in Bulandshahr and Atruli in Aligarh were also contiguous. Another small block of the two tahsils, *viz.*, Budaun and Aliganj cut across the district boundaries.

Isolated pockets were : Rampur; Nakur in Saharanpur; Budhana in Muzaffarnagar; Chhata in Mathura; Kheragarh and Fatehabad in Agra; Lalitpur in Jhansi; Charkhari and Mahoba in Hamirpur; Robertsganj in Mirzapur; Bansdih in Ballia and Gonda.

Sixty-four tahsils had literacy rates between 20.01 and 25.00 per cent. The tahsil which had the highest literacy rate in this range was Champawat in Almora, followed by Zamania in Ghazipur and Baghpat in Meerut. Tahsils which had the lowest rate in this range was Rasra in Ballia preceded by Devaprayag (Tehri-Garhwal), Kasganj (Etah), Rath (Hamirpur), Chakrata (Dehra Dun), Deoband (Saharanpur) and Sultanpur. However, majority of the tahsils were in the upper and the lower Doab. Fourteen were in the eastern wing of the state.

There were 32 tahsils in the state where the literacy rate was between 25.01 and 30 00 per cent. The tahsil which had the highest rate in this range was Ukhimath in Chamoli, followed by Etawah and Bharthana in Etawah, Chamoli and Farrukhabad. The tahsil with the lowest rate was Muzaffarnagar preceded by Bareilly, Bhognipur in Kanpur, Saharanpur and Moradabad. Tahsils in this range were generally in the Himalaya and the Doab. In the eastern wing only three tahsils—Gorakhpur, Faizabad and Chandauli (Varanasi) were such where the literacy rate was between 25.01 and 30 00 per cent.

Twenty three tahsils in the state were such where the literacy rate was 30.01 per cent or above. Eleven out of them were from the Himalaya. These were :

Dehra Dun; Pauri and Lansdowne in Garhwal; Kashipur, Haldwani and Naini Tal in Naini Tal; Almora; Pithoragarh and Didihat in

Pithoragarh; Joshimath in Chamoli; and Bhatwari in Uttarkashi.

There were some isolated pockets also. These were : Meerut and Ghaziabad in Meerut ; Koil in Aligarh ; Mathura ; Agra ; Auraiya in Etawah; Orai in Jalaun; Jhansi; Kanpur; Lucknow; Chail in Allahabad; and Varanasi.

Statement 128 arranges all the 232 tahsils in the state by five ranges of crude literacy as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 128

Percentage of literates in total papulation of tahsils, 1971

Very low (upto 15 00)		Moderately low (15 01—20 00)		Average (20.01—25.00)		Moderately high (25 01—30 00)		Very high (30.01 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Shahabad (Rampur)	8 33	Hata	15 06	Rasra	20.01	Muzaffarnagar	25 01	Almora	30 11
Gunnaur	8 56	Harraiya	15 06	Devaprayag	20 09	Bareilly	25 04	Kashipur	30 29
Nighasan	8 83	Sirathu	15 25	Kasganj	20.12	Bhognipur	25 19	Pauri	30 33
Suar	8.89	Padrauna	15 33	Rath	20 23	Saharanpur	25.28	Auraiya	30 55
Sahaswan	9 84	Gonda	15.36	Chakrata	20.29	Moradabad	25 29	Mathura	30 75
Nanpara	9 94	Puraula	15.45	Deoband	20 35	Chandauli	25.36	Ghaziabad	30 83
Baheri	10.88	Kunda	15 48	Sultanpur	20.36	Etah	25 44	Didihat	31.02
Milak	11 22	Malihabad	15.48	Chakia	20 42	Gorakhpur	25 59	Varanasi	31 55
Kaisarganj	11 67	Hasanganj	15.55	Sitapur	20.44	Faizabad	25 62	Koil (Aligarh)	31 59
Dataganj	11.89	Pharenda	15.59	Maudaha	20.52	Shikohabad	26 01	Orai	32 49
Aonla	12 48	Powayan	15 72	Rae Bareli	20 56	Bidhuna	26 23	Lansdowne	32 98
Haidergarh	12 62	Robertsganj	15 73	Mariahu	20 57	Karnaprayag	26 38	Pithoragarh	34 93
Sambhal	12 80	Thakurdwara	15.79	Bijnor	20 83	Akbarpur (Kanpur)	26 50	Meerut	35 37
Salon	12.82	Nakur	15.83	Muhammadabad	20 95	Kichha	26.52	Jhansi	36.66
Faridpur	12 83	Maharajganj	15 85	(Ghazipur)		Bhongaon	26.53	Agra	36 90
Ramsanehighat	12 92	(Rae Bareli)		Mirzapur	21.00	Derapur	26 58	Bhatwari	36.91
Biswan	12 94	Sandila	16.03	Fatehpur	21 04	Ranikhet	26 65	Joshimath	37.72
Balrampur	13.00	Pratapnagar	16 03	(Fatehpur)		Sardhana	26.77	Chail	40 47
Utraula	13.07	Amethi	16 09	Dhampur	21.06	Dharchula	27.29	Naini Tal	41 01
Maharajganj	13 16	Baberu	16 14	Hardoi	21 07	Munsiari	27 42	Haldwani	41 11
(Gorakhpur)		Sagri	16 41	Kaimganj	21.19	Konch	27 53	Lucknow	42 23
Nawabganj	13 30	Fatehabad	16.48	Pratapgarh	21 29	Jalaun	27.58	Kanpur	46 76
(Bareilly)		Pilibhit	16 48	Tehri	21.42	Bilhaur	27 63	Dehra Dun	47.47
Domariaganj	13.32	Khalilabad	16 59	Shahjahanpur	21.48	Roorkee	27 64		
Hasanpur	13 45	Budaun	16 59	Khair	21.59	Mainpuri	27 86		
Bansi	13.52	Lakhimpur	16.78	Mat	21.61	Hathras	27 99		
Fatehpur	13.55	Karwi	16.89	Muhammadabad	21.63	Firozabad	28.38		
(Bara Banki)		Phulpur	16 98	(Azamgarh)		Farrukhabad	28 55		
Bisauli	13 73	(Azamgarh)		Purwa	21.76	Chamoli	28.76		
Sidhauli	13 88	Atrauli	17 14	Kerakat	21 80	Bharthana	29 13		
Musafirkhana	13 93	Mohanlalganj	17 22	Azamgarh	21 89	Etawah	29 26		
Bilaspur	14.10	Safipur	17.35	Khurja	21.92	Ukhimath	29 77		
Saidpur	14.43	Mau	17.36	Jansath	21.95				
Mahroni	14.43	Nataini	17.46	Mawana	22 04				
Bahraich	14 44	Khaga	17.52	Salempur	22 05				
Manjhanpur	14.47	Rampur	17.55	Sikandra Rao	22 24				
Jalalabad	14 49	Mishrikh	17.60	Jalesar	22 25				
Dudhi	14.75	Amroha	17.73	Sikandrabad	22 27				
Tilhar	14.79								

STATEMENT 128—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Tarabganj	14 80	Nawabganj (Bara Banki)	17 76	Kalpi	22 36
Bikapur	14 81			Karhal	22 44
Naugarh	14.84	Akbarpur (Faizabad)	17 81	Bah	22 58
Bilari	14.85			Kairana	22 62
Jasrana	14.86	Mohammadi	17 81	Kiraoli	22 63
uranpur	14 98	Soraon	17 85	Chunar	22 81
		Bisalpur	18 12	Iglas	22 99
		Lalganj	18 14	Hamirpur	23 00
		Phulpur (Allahabad)	18 16	Banda	23 14
				Ghazipur	23 10
		Chhata	18 46	Dalmau	23.22
		Handia	18 54	Unnao	23 44
		Meja	18.72	Bulandshahr	23 50
		Lalitpur	18 74	Hapur	23 52
		Karchhana	18 74	Mauranipur	23 61
		Kheragarh	18 81	Jaunpur	23.79
		Najibabad	18 88	Khatima	23.83
		Mahoba	18 88	Garautha	23 88
		Patti	18 90	Kannauj	23 90
		Charkhari	18.94	Bindki	23 91
		Tanda	18.96	Etmadpur	24.25
		Nagina	19.04	Sadabad	24 35
		Basti	19 05	Chhibramau	24 49
		Ghosi	19 20	Ballia	24 49
		Deoria	19.26	Moth	24.54
		Aliganj	19.38	Ghatampur	24.60
		Kadipur	19.39	Baghpat	24 66
		Dunda	19.42	Zamania	24 84
		Rajgarhi	19.50	Champawat	24 98
		Bansgaon	19.58		
		Bansdih	19.66		
		Shahganj	19.67		
		Anupshahr	19.67		
		Shahabad (Hardoi)	19 69		
		Budhana	19 81		
		Gyanpur	19.89		
		Machhlishahr	19.92		
		Bilgram	19 93		

As was to be expected the crude literacy rate was low in rural areas. For the state the rate was only 18.13 per cent. Among the tahsils the rates varied between 5 80 and 34.67 per cent. The number of tahsils having crude literacy rate higher than the State's was 126. Tahsil which had the highest rate was Haldwani in Naini Tal and that with the lowest was Rampur. Tahsils when distributed according to different ranges of crude literacy rate present the following pattern :

Upto 15 00	59
15 01—17 50	41
17 51—20 00	49
20 01—22 50	29
22 51 and above	54

Among the five ranges the highest number was of those tahsils which had a rate of 15 00 per cent or less. Forty-eight out of the 59 tahsils in this range were concentrated either in the Rohilkhand or the Tarai and the Oudh. There were, however, following isolated pockets also :

Maharajganj in Gorakhpur, Padrauna in Deoria, Saidpur in Ghazipur, Robertsganj and Dudhi in Mirzapur, Manjhanpur in Allahabad, Karwi in Banda, Lalitpur and Mahroni in Jhansi, Jasrana in Mainpuri, Fatehabad in

Agra and Nakur in Saharanpur. Tahsils which had literacy rates lower than 12.50 per cent are listed in statement 129. Figures within brackets are ratios for 1961.

STATEMENT 129

Tahsils having literacy-rate less than 12 50 per cent

District	Tahsil	Literacy rate 1971	
Moradabad	Hasanpur	11 81	(9 98)
	Sambhal	10 19	(10 12)
	Moradabad	10 43	(20 91)
	Bilari	9 57	(12.28)
Budaun	Gunnaur	8 56	(6 65)
	Sahaswan	8.51	(7.46)
	Budaun	10.99	(13.84)
	Dataganj	11 29	(8 84)
Rampur	Suar	8 25	(8 26)
	Rampur	5 80	(16 97)
	Shahabad	8.33	(10 99)
	Milak	11 22	(7.83)
Bareilly	Baheri	10 13	(8 62)
	Aonla	11 47	(9.95)
	Faridpur	11 42	(11 03)
Pilibhit	Pilibhit	11 25	(13.93)
Kheri	Nighasan	8 83	(7 50)
Sitapur	Biswan	11 60	(9 53)
Bahraich	Nanpara	9.29	(7.98)
	Kaisarganj	11 67	(15 87)
	Bahraich	11 15	(11 45)
Gonda	Balrampur	10 98	(11 19)
Bara Banki	Ramsanehighat	12 31	(11 51)
Mirzapur	Dudhi	10 18	(12 25)

Forty-one tahsils which had crude literacy rates between 15 01 and 17 50 per cent formed the following blocks ;

1. Rae Bareli and Maharajganj in Rae Bareli, Mohanlalganj and Lucknow in Lucknow, Hasanganj and Safipur in Unnao; Sandila in Hardoi; Misrikh and Sitapur in Sitapur, Mohammadi in Kheri ; Powayan in Shahjahanpur and Bisalpur in Pilibhit.
2. Pharenda in Gorakhpur; Khalilabad, Basti and Harraiya in Basti.
3. Sagri and Phulpur in Azamgarh; Akbarpur in Faizabad.
4. Kunda in Pratapgarh; Sirathu and Soraon in Allahabad.
5. Baberu and Naraini in Banda.
6. Kasganj in Etah; Atrauli in Aligarh.
7. Thakurdwara in Moradabad.
8. Bijnor, Najibabad and Nagina in Bijnor.
9. Chakrata in Dehra Dun; Puraula in Uttarkashi.

There were, however, a few pockets also these were : Saharanpur; Chhata in Mathura; Jhansi; Mahoba in Hamirpur, Mau in Banda; Mirzapur and Amethi in Sultanpur.

There were 49 tahsils with crude literacy rate between 17.51 and 20.00 per cent. The tahsil which recorded the highest rate in this range was Khurja in Bulandshahr and the lowest was Khaga in Fatehpur. Twenty-six tahsils out of 49 were in the eastern wing of the state. Charkhari, Rath and Maudaha in Hamirpur; Banda; Fatehpur and Khaga in Fatehpur formed

one block: Hardoi, Bilgram and Shahabad in Hardoi also formed a small block: Budhana and Muzaffarnagar in Muzaffarnagar; Deoband and Roorkee in Saharanpur were also contiguous. Another small block was formed by tahsils in hill districts, namely, Rajgarhi and Dunda in Uttarkashi; Tehri and Devaprayag in Tehri-Garhwal.

Isolated pockets were : Dhampur in Bijnor; Anupshahr and Khurja in Bulandshahr; Mathura; Kheragarh in Agra; and Aliganj in Etah.

The next highest range (20.01-22.50) had the lowest number of tahsils (29). The tahsil which had the highest rate in this range was Kannauj and with the lowest was Kaimganj both in Farrukhabad. The location and forming of block by these 29 tahsils is as under : Chunar in Mirzapur; Varanasi; Mariahu and Kerakat in Jaunpur. Hamirpur; and Kalpi in Jalaun ; Unnao and Purwa in Unnao; Kiraoli, Agra, Etmadpur, Firozabad in Agra; Jalesar in Etah; and Sikandra Rao in Aligarh: Mat in Mathura; and Khair in Aligarh; Sikandrabad and Bulandshahr in Bulandshahr; Hapur and Mawana in Meerut; and Jansath in Muzaffarnagar.

The isolated pockets were : Salempur in Deoria; Mohammadabad in Ghazipur; Karhal in Mainpuri; Kannauj and Kaimganj in Farrukhabad and Kairana in Muzaffarnagar.

The range with the highest crude literacy rate (22.51 and above) contained 54 tahsils. The tahsil which had the highest crude literacy was Haldwani in Naini Tal and lowest was Garautha in Jhansi. Out of 54 tahsils in this range, as many as 20 were in the Himalaya. Barring some isolated pockets, all tahsils were in the lower upper Doab and the Bundelkhand. Following tahsils had literacy rate higher than (25.00) per cent.

District	Tahsil	Literacy rate 1971	
1	2	3	
Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	30 16	(25 40)
Chamoli	Joshimath	32 57	(29.29)
	Karnaprayag	26 38	(19 94)
	Chamoli	26.23	(21 31)
	Ukhimath	29 77	(23 91)
Garhwal	Pauri	28 02	(22 86)
	Lansdowne	31 35	(23 61)
Pithoragarh	Munsiari	27 42	(23.64)
	Dharchula	27 29	(18 72)
	Didihat	31 02	(19 83)
	Pithoragarh	32 49	(27 97)
Almora	Almora	27.23	(23 02)
Naini Tal	Naini Tal	34 62	(37 28)
	Haldwani	34 67	(32 61)
	Kichha	25.77	(20.19)
Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	30.45	(43.27)
Meerut	Sardhana	26.57	(17.28)
Mainpuri	Bhongaon	25 91	(21 21)
Etawah	Bharthana	27 78	(23 71)
	Bidhuna	26.23	(20 32)
	Auraiya	29 03	(23 36)
Kanpur	Bilhaur	27 63	(22.66)
	Derapur	26 58	(22 39)
	Akbarpur	26 50	(20 08)
	Kanpur	26.19	(42.26)
Jalaun	Jalaun	26.70	(22.18)
	Konch	25 62	(23 21)
	Orai	25 73	(28 33)

(Figures within brackets are ratios for 1961).

Leaving the hilly tahsils and Sardhana in Meerut; Bhongaon in Mainpuri; Bharthana, Bidhuna and Auraiya in Etawah; Jalaun, Konch and Orai in Jalaun; and Derapur, Akbarpur and Kanpur in Kanpur formed a block.

Statement 130 distributes all the tahsils in five ranges of rural literacy as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 130

Percentage of literates in rural population of tahsils, 1971

Very low (upto 15 00)		Moderately low (15.01—17 50)		Average (17 51—20 00)		Moderately high (20 01—22 50)		Very high (22 51 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Rampur	5 80	Powayan	15 04	Khaga	17 52	Kaimganj	20 13	Gaiautha	22 59
Suar	8 25	Hata	15 06	Deoria	17 56	Jansath	20 23	Meerut	22 64
Shahabad	8 33	Harraiya	15 06	Charkhari	17 61	Unnao	20 24	Khatima	22 82
(Rampur)		Sitapur	15 13	Tanda	17 75	Kalpi	20 27	Ballia	22 86
Sahaswan	8 51	Sandila	15 25	Phulpur	17 86	Mauranipur	20 27	Koil (Aligarh)	22 87
Gunnaur	8.56	Sirathu	15 25	(Allahabad)		Mariahu	20 31	Moth	22 94
Nighasan	8 83	Thakurdwara	15 33	Hardoi	17.91	Hamirpur	20 31	Kashipur	22.97
Nanpara	9.29	Puraula	15 45	Lalganj	18.14	Muhammadabad	20 39	Iglas	22 99
Bilari	9.57	Kunda	15.48	Anupshahr	18 14	(Ghazipur)		Shikohabad	23 15
Baheri	10.13	Hasanganj	15 55	Mefa	18.19	Bulandshahr	20 51	Dalmau	23.22
Dudhi	10 18	Pharenda	15 59	Shahabad	18.32	Hapur	20 63	Baghpat	23 25
Sambhal	10 19	Mohammadi	15 77	Chail (Allahabad)	18.42	Sikandrabad	20 91	Ghaziabad	23.28
Moradabad	10 43	Saharanpur	15 81	Banda	18 46	Kairana	21 14	Etah	23.32
Balrampur	10 98	Maharajganj	15 85	Muhammadabad	18 49	Mawana	21 17	Bindki	23 40
Budaun	10 99	(Rae Bareli)		(Azamgarh)		Jalesar	21 33	Mainpuri	23 41
Bahraich	11 15	Mahoba	15 93	Sultanpur	18 54	Agra	21 36	Chandauli	23 58
Milak	11 22	Pratapnagar	16 03	Handia	18 54	Kerakat	21 50	Hathras	23 62
Pilibhit	11 25	Khalilabad	16 07	Rajh	18 63	Firozabad	21 52	Chhibramau	23 85
Dataganj	11 29	Amethi	16 09	Aliganj	18 66	Sikandra Rao	21 54	Sadabad	23.90
Faridpur	11 42	Naraini	16 14	Deoband	18 70	Salempur	21 59	Farrukhabad	24 49
Aonla	11 47	Baberu	16 14	Ghosi	18 74	Khair	21 59	Etawah	24 54
Biswan	11 60	Mau	16 18	Karchhana	18 74	Mat	21 61	Ghatampur	24 60
Kaiserganj	11 67	Najibabad	16 30	Gorakhpur	18 78	Kiraoli	21 65	Ranikhet	25 64
Hasanpur	11 81	Basti	16 37	Roorkee	18 79	Karhal	21 68	Bhognipur	24.65
Ramsanehighat	12 31	Sagri	16 41	Kheragarh	18 81	Purwa	21.76	Zamania	24 84
Salon	12.52	Atrauli	16 54	Fatehpur	18 85	Bah	21 90	Champawat	24 98
Gonda	12.54	Bisalpur	16 69	Gyanpur	18 86	Etmadpur	22 05	Konch	25 62
Haidergarh	12 62	Jhansi	16 78	Patti	18 90	Chunar	22 15	Orai	25 73
Utraula	12 63	Chakrata	16 84	Tehri	18 91	Varanasi	22 31	Kichha	25 77
Nawabganj	12 64	Akbarpur	16 88	Devaprayag	18 97	Kannauj	22 37	Bhongaon	25 91
(Bareilly)		(Faizabad)		Azamgarh	19 00			Kanpur	26 19
Lalitpur	12 67	Kasganj	16.97	Maudaha	19.06			Bidhuna	26 23
Robertsganj	12 96	Phulpur	16 98	Faizabad	19.11			Chamoli	26 23
Bansi	13 06	(Azamgarh)		Machhlishahr	19.17			Karnaprayag	26 38
Maharajganj	13 16	Chhata	16 99	Bilgram	19 18			Akbarpur	26.50
(Gorakhpur)		Mirzapur	17.07	Muzaffarnagar	19.21			(Kanpur)	
Fatehpur	13.16	Misrikh	17.18	Shahganj	19 32			Sardhana	26 57
(Bara Banki)		Rae Bareli	17 19	Kadipur	19 39			Derapur	26 58
Puranpur	13.24	Mohanlalganj	17 22	Bansdih	19 42			Jalaun	26.70
Domariaganj	13 32	Bijnor	17 27	Dunda	19.42			Almora	27 23
Sidhauli	13.38	Soraon	17 32	Bansgaon	19 45			Dharchula	27 29
Bareilly	13.42	Safipur	17.35	Pratapgarh	19.45			Mansiari	27.42
Jalalabad	13 60	Nagina	17 39	Rasra	19.46			Bilhaur	17.63
Lakhimpur	13 61	Luckcow	17 47	Ghazipur	19 49			Bharthara	27.78

—Contd.

STATEMENT 130—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5
Shahjahanpur	13 72	Rajgarhi	19 50	Pauri 28 02
Bisauli	13 73	Dhampur	19 52	Auraiya 29.03
Tilhar	13.74	Budhana	19.60	Ukhimath 29 77
Tarabganj	13.86	Chakia	19 77	Bhatwar 30 16
Musafirkhana	13 93	Jaunpur	19 95	Dehra Dun 30.45
Saidpur	14.09	Mathura	19 96	Didihat 31.02
Bilaspur	14.10	Khurja	19 96	Lansdowne 31 35
Padrauna	14.40			Pithoragarh 32 49
Mahroni	14.43			Joshimath 32 57
Manjhanpur	14 47			Naini Tal 34.62
Nawabganj	14 59			Haldwani 34 67
(Bara Banki)	14 78			
Nakur	14 81			
Bikapur	14 84			
Naugarh	14 86			
Jasrana	14 92			
Fatehabad	14 97			
Amroha	14.98			
Malihabad	15 00			
Karwi				

Fifty-seven out of 232 tahsils were entirely rural The urban crude literacy rate for the state was 43 63 per cent Among the 175 tahsils, having urban population, the highest urban literacy rate was observed in the case of Tehri in Tehri-Garhwal and the lowest in the case of Suar in Rampur. The tahsils when distributed according to their crude urban literacy rate gave the following pattern

Upto 32 50	44
32 51—37 50	36
37 51—42 50	34
42 51—47 50	26
47 51 and above	35

Forty-four tahsils which had urban literacy rate of less than 32.50 per cent can mainly be divided into following block.

Nakur and Deoband in Saharanpur, Kairana and Budhana in Muzaffarnagar; Sardhana and Mawana in Meerut; Hasanpur in Moradabad, Dhampur, Nagina and Najibabad in Bijnor; Thakurdwara, Amroha and Sambhal in Moradabad

Rampur and Suar in Rampur ; Kichha in Naini Tal; Baheri, Nawabganj, Faridpur and Aonla in Bareilly, Dataganj in Budaun; Aliganj in Etah and Tilhar in Shahjahanpur.

Shahabad, Bilgram and Sandila in Hardoi, Malihabad in Lucknow, Fatehpur and Ramsanehighat in Bara Banki

Tanda in Faizabad, Bansgaon in Gorakhpur and Phulpur and Meja in Allahabad.

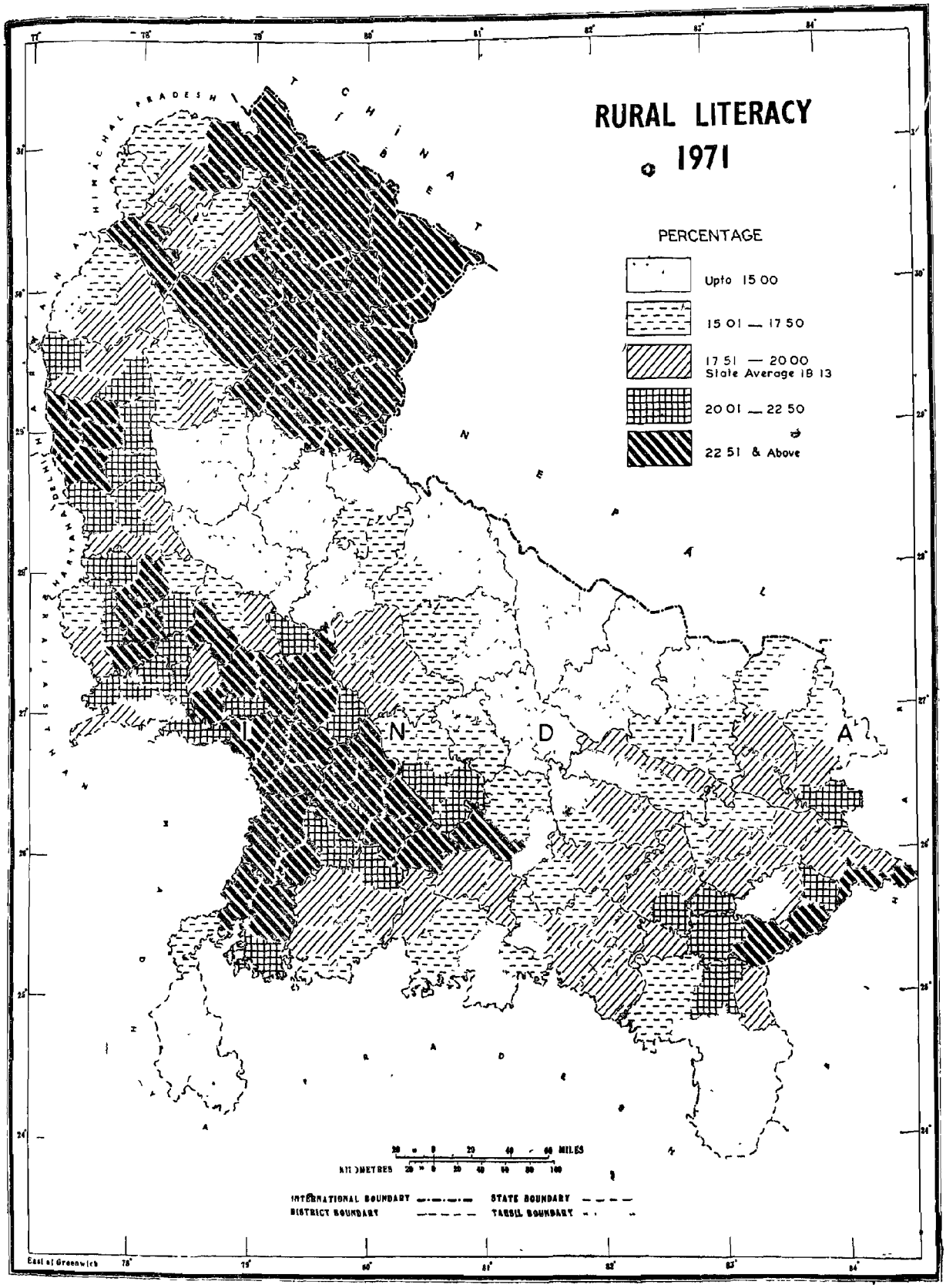
In addition to the above blocks, there were following isolated pockets also : Atrauli in Aligarh, Jalesar in Etah, Kiraoli in Agra, Salon in Rae Bareli, Shahganj in Jaunpur, Saidpur in Ghazipur, Bansdih in Ballia, Bansi in Basti ; Nanpara in Bahraich and Puranpur in Pilibhit.

Tahsils which had urban crude literacy rate of less than 30.00 per cent have been enumerated in statement 131.

STATEMENT 131

Tahsils having urban literacy rate of less than 30.00 per cent 1971

District	Tahsil	Literacy rate, 1971	District	Tahsil	Literacy rate, 1971
1	2	3	1	2	3
Bijnor	Najibabad	27 59	Saharanpur	Nakur	26 09
	Nagina	27 45	Muzaffarnagar	Budhana	23 37
Moradabad	Sambhal	23 43	Meerut	Mawana	29 43
	Amroha	27.36	Aligarh	Atrauli	26 65
	Thakurdwara	23 22	Etah	Aliganj	29 71
Budaun	Sahaswan	19 58	Allahabad	Phulpur	29 46
	Dataganj	19 84	Rae Bareli	Salon	21 29
Rampur	Suar	16.82	Bahraich	Nanpara	28 40
	Rampur	29.66	Bara Banki	Fatehpur	26 32
Bareilly	Baheri	21 26		Ramsanehighat	25.14
	Aonla	25 91	Basti	Bansi	29 09
	Nawabganj	25 47	Gorakhpur	Bansgaon	29 83
	Faridpur	26 34	Ballia	Bansdih	28 52
Shahjahanpur	Tilhar	26 36			


RURAL LITERACY
1971
PERCENTAGE
Upto 15 00
15 01 — 17 50
17 51 — 20 00
State Average 18 13
20 01 — 22 50
22 51 & Above
INDIA
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
MILES
KILOMETRES
East of Greenwich

Tahsils having urban crude literacy rates between 32 51 and 37.50 per cent were spread all over the state The maximum number of contiguous tahsils with literacy rates between 32.51 and 37.50 per cent was four. None of the eight hill districts had a tahsil where the literacy rate was so low. The tahsil which had the highest percentage, within this range, was Nawabganj in Bara Banki and with the lowest rate was Sidhauli in Sitapur. Total number of tahsils having literacy within this range was 36.

The number of tahsils falling in the next higher bracket (37 51 and 42.50 per cent) was 34. These tahsils were also uniformly distributed throughout the state. Out of the 34 tahsils in this range the highest rate was recorded by Kasganj in Etah followed by Hathras in Aligarh. The tahsil which recorded the lowest rate was Chakia in Varanasi preceded by Powayan in Shahjahanpur and Kalpi in Jalaun. None of the tahsils in the hilly districts fell in this range. Excepting the following, all tahsils in this range were scattered, Moradabad and Bilari in Moradabad; Sahaswan in Budaun and Kasganj in Etah, Firozabad and Bah in Agra; Bhongaon in Mainpuri, Chhibramau and Kannauj in Farrukhabad; Powayan in Shahjahanpur; Mohammadi in Kheri; Salempur in Deoria and Rasra in Ballia; Jaunpur and Kerakat in Jaunpur; Konch, Jalaun and Kalpi in Jalaun; and Maudaha in Hamirpur

The next range (42.51-47.50 per cent) had the minimum number of tahsils. These tahsils were also distributed all over the state. Excepting Kashipur and Khatima in Naini Tal, none of the tahsils in the hilly districts had literacy rate between 42.51 and 47.50 per cent. The tahsils which had the highest rate in this range was Ghazipur followed by Lakhimpur (Kheri) and Mathura. The tahsil with the lowest ratio, in this range was Koil (Aligarh), preceded by Sitapur, Kashipur (Naini Tal), Saharanpur and Farrukhabad.

The next range (42.51-47.50 per cent) had the above) had 35 tahsils. Of these tahsils 14 were in the Himalaya. The upper Doab, the Rohilkhand and the Tarai did not have a single tahsil with such a high literacy. The tahsil which recorded the highest rate was Tehri in Tehri-Garhwal and the one with lowest rate was Robertsganj in Mirzapur, preceded by Jhansi, Sultanpur, Unnao and Deoria. Tahsils which had urban literacy of more than 50.00 per cent have been listed in statement 132.

STATEMENT 132

Tahsils having urban literacy rate of more than 50 00 per cent

District	Tahsil	Literacy rate, 1971	District	Tahsil	Literacy rate, 1971
1	2	3	1	2	3
Uttarkashi	Bhatwari	63 22	Manipuri	Mainpuri	50 12
Chamoli	Joshimath	52.10	Etawah	Bharthana	52 01
	Chamoli	59 66		Auraiya	50 45
Tehri-Garhwal	Tehri	68.76	Kanpur	Kanpur	50.80
	Devaprayag	57.64	Allahabad	Chail	52.77
Garhwal	Pauri	59.56	Jhansi	Lalitpur	50 10
	Lansdowne	59 96	Jalaun	Orai	50 32
Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	60 32	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	50.25
Alihora	Almora	68 26	Hardoi	Hardoi	54.16
	Ranikhet	66.32	Lucknow	Lucknow	51 05
Naini Tal	Naini Tal	68.69	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	51.29
	Haldwani	50 56	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	52.71
Dehra Dun	Chakrata	61 57	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	51 15
	Dehra Dun	62.36	Varanasi	Chandauli	55 64
Saharanpur	Roorkee	51.45	Mirzapur	Dudhi	51.19

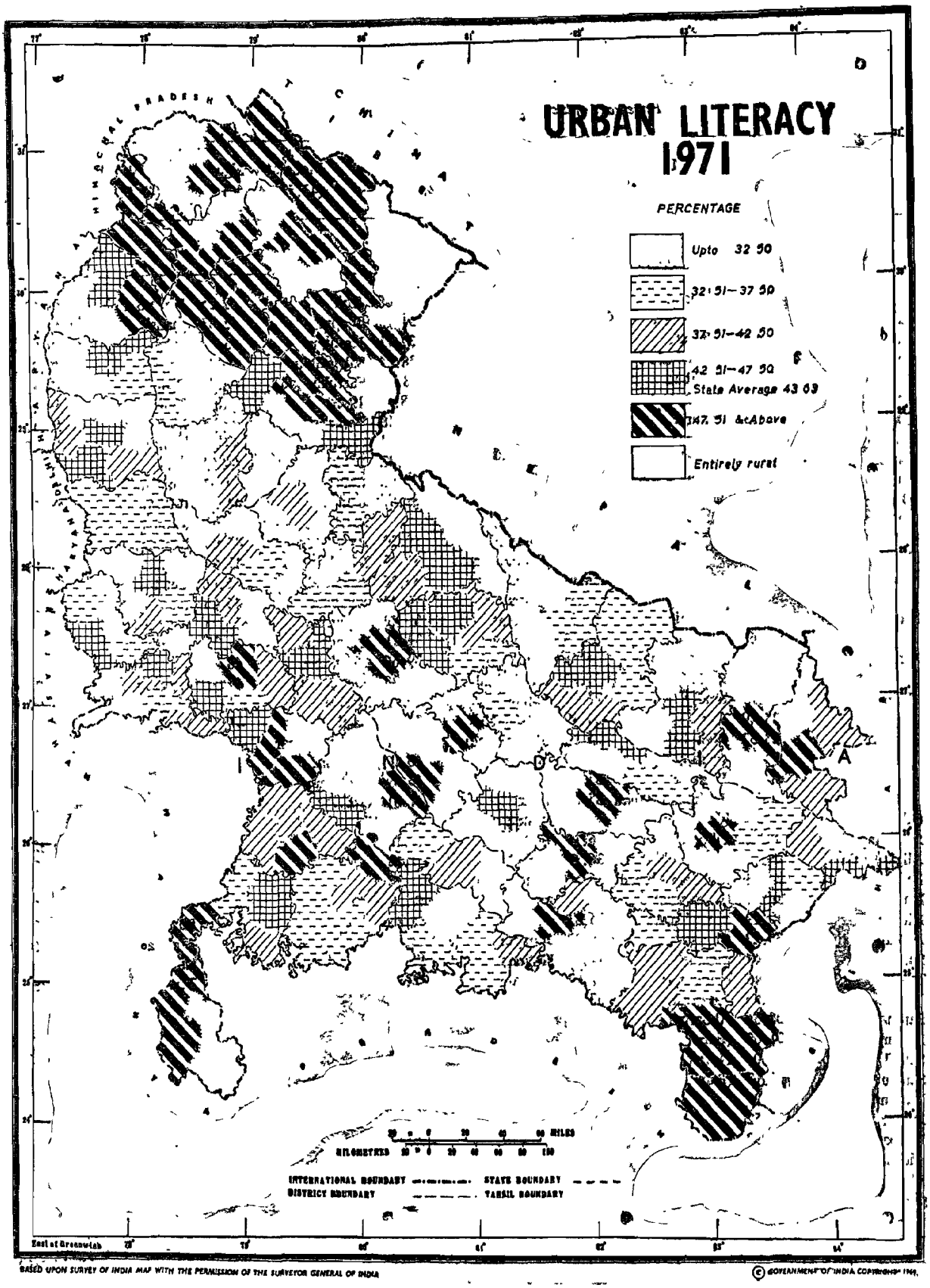
Outside hill areas, there was only one instance where two tahsils with such a high literacy rate were contiguous. Otherwise they were in isolated pockets. Of the 30 tahsils which have been listed in statement 132 only 5 namely, Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur had one class I city each. Detailed discussion about the literacy rate prevalent in cities and towns has been attempted in the pages to follow.

Statement 133 gives the distribution of tahsils by five ranges of urban literacy, as revealed by the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 133

Percentage of literates in urban population of tahsils, 1971

Very low (upto 32.50)		Moderately low (32.51—37.50)		Average (37.51—42.50)		Moderately high (42.51—47.50)		Very high (47.51 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Suar	16 82	Sidhauli	32.94	Chakia	37.68	Koil	42 55	Robertsganj	48.19
Sahaswan	19 58	Charkhari	32.95	Powayan	37.70	Sitapur	42.63	Jhansi	48.35
Dataganj	19.84	Utraula	33.05	Kalpi	37 71	Kashipur	43.01	Sultanpur	48.95
Baheri	21.26	Sikandrabad	33.06	Mirzapur	38.04	Saharanpur	43.33	Unnao	49.33
Salon	21.29	Sadabad	33 12	Mau	38.30	Farrukhabad	43.96	Deoria	49.41
Thakurdwara	23.22	Fatehabad	33.49	Konch	38 48	Etah	44.05	Lalitpur	50.10
Budhana	23.37	Khurja	35 56	Mauranipur	38 48	Varanasi	44.08	Mainpuri	50.12
Sambhal	23.43	Chunar	33.64	Kerakat	38 54	Shikohabad	44 43	Hamirpur	50.25
Ramsanehighat	25 14	Anupshahr	33.73	Hapur	38.82	Ballia	44.54	Orai	50.32
Nawabganj	25.47	Sikandra Rao	33 80	Firozabad	39.05	Etawah	44.63	Auraiya	50 45
(Bareilly)		Mariahu	33 92	Fatehpur	39 07	Gonda	44.81	Haldwani	50.56
Aonla	25.91	Machhlishahr	34 09	(proper)		Banda	44 93	Kanpur	50.80
Nakur	26.09	Jalalabad	34 09	Soraon	39.30	Bhognipur	45.08	Lucknow	51.05
Fatehpur	26.32	Rath	34 11	Chhibramau	39 35	Misrikh	45.65	Azamgarh	51.15
(Bara Banki)		Ghosi	34 66	Rasra	39.36	Faizabad	45.66	Dudhi	51 19
Faridpur	26.34	Bijnor	34 80	Padrauna	39 41	Khatima	46.06	Pratapgarh	51.29
Tilhar	26.36	Naraini	34.97	Baghpat	39.48	Garautha	46.25	Roorkee	51.45
Atrauli	26.65	Gyanpur	35 00	Salempur	39 51	Etmadpur	46 25	Bharthana	52.01
Amroha	27.36	Shahjahanpur	35.16	Tarabganj	39.66	Ghaziabad	46 39	Joshimath	52.10
Nagina	27.45	Karhal	35 22	Khalilabad	39.70	Rae Bareli	46 67	Gorakhpur	52.71
Najibabad	27.59	Bindki	35.28	Jalaun	39.71	Meerut	47 01	Chail	52.77
Nanpara	28.40	Karwi	35.39	Moradabad	39.83	Basti	47 24	Hardoi	54.16
Bansdih	28 52	Mahoba	35.54	Mohammadi	39.91	Muzaffarnagar	47.24	Chandauli	55.64
Bansi	29 09	Jansath	35.59	Bhongaon	40.18	Mathura	47.28	Devaprayag	57.64
Mawana	29.43	Bisalpur	35 75	Maudaha	40.89	Lakhimpur	47 45	Pauri	59.56
Phulpur	29.46	Muhammadabad	35 02	Bilari	41.01	Ghazipur	47 50	Chamoli	59.66
(Allahabad)		(Ghazipur)		Kaimganj	41.08			Lansdowne	59.96
Rampur	29.66	Pilibhit	36.15	Kannauj	41.14			Pithoragarh	60.32
Aliganj	29.71	Moth	36.37	Bareilly	41.18			Chakrata	61.57
Bansgaon	29 83	Muhammadabad	36 52	Bah	41.36			Dehra Dun	62.36
Dhampur	30 14	(Azamgarh)		Biswan	41.58			Bhatwari	63.22
Kiraoli	30 19	Bulandshahr	36 83	Agra	41.74			Ranikhet	66.32
Bilgram	30.22	Chhata	36.90	Jaunpur	42.31			Almora	68.26
Shahabad	30.47	Budaun	37.10	Hathras	42.33			Naini Tal	68.69
Tanda	30.48	Balrampur	37.12	Kasganj	42.39			Tehri	68.76
Malihabad	30.56	Bahraich	37.35						
Sardhana	30.56	Akbarpur	37.47						
Hasanpur	31.00	(Faizabad)							
Sandila	31.04	Nawabganj	37.48						
Saidpur	31.12	(Bara Banki)							
Kairana	31.29								
Jalesar	31.52								
Deoband	31.72								
Kichha	31.78								
Meja	31.94								
Shahganj	32 28								
Puranpur	32.48								


URBAN LITERACY
1971
PERCENTAGE
Upto 32 50
32·51—37 50
37·51—42 50
42 51—47 50
State Average 43 69
47 51 &Above
Entirely rural
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TAHSIL BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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The study of rural-urban differentials in the crude literacy rate by tahsils reveals quite interesting results. Tahsils when distributed by different criteria present the following picture :

1. *Entirely rural tahsils* :

(a) Below the state's rural literacy rate 32

(b) Above the state's rural literacy rate 25

2. *Tahsils having urban components*

(a) Both rural and urban literacy lower than state's rural and urban literacy 61

(b) Rural literacy higher and urban lower than state's rural and urban literacy 57

(c) Rural literacy lower and urban higher than state's rural and urban literacy 13

(d) Both rural and urban literacy higher than state's rural and urban literacy 44

Thirty-two entirely rural tahsils, having crude literacy rate lower than the state's were generally found in the Tarai and the Oudh. Following blocks were formed by these tahsils :

Gunnaur and Bisauli in Budaun; Shahabad, Milak and Bilaspur in Rampur.

Nighasan in Kheri and Kaisarganj in Bahraich.

Safipur and Hasanganj in Unnao.

Mohanlalganj in Lucknow; Haidergarh in Barabanki, Maharajganj in Rae Bareli; Amethi and Musafirkhana in Sultanpur; Bikapur in Faizabad.

Kunda in Pratapgarh; Sirathu and Manjhanpur in Allahabad; Khaga in Fatehpur and Baberu in Banda.

Harraiya, Domariaganj and Naugarh in Basti; Pharenda and Maharajganj in Gorakhpur and Hata in Deoria.

Phulpur and Sagri in Azamgarh.

Isolated pockets were : Purtula in Uttarkashi; Pratapnagar in Tehri-Garhwal; Jasrana in Manipuri and Mahroni in Jhansi.

It will thus be seen that generally there were groups cutting across district boundaries suggesting that these areas are neglected.

Twenty-five entirely rural tahsils had literacy rate higher than the state's average. These tahsils can be said to be in a little better position. These tahsils also formed following blocks.

Munsiari, Dharchula and Didihat in Pithoragarh; Ukhimath and Karnaprayag in Chamoli.

Rajgarhi and Dunda in Uttarkashi.

Khair and Iglas in Aligarh; Mat in Mathura.

Bidhuna in Etawah; Derapur, Bilhaur, Akbarpur and Ghatampur in Kanpur.

Purwa in Unnao; Dalmau in Rae Bareli.

Karchhana and Handia in Allahabad; Patti in Pratapgarh and Kadipur in Sultanpur.

A few isolated pockets were also there. These were :

Champawat in Almora; Kheragarh in Agra; Lalganj in Azamgarh and Zamania in Ghazipur.

A majority of the 61 tahsils which had literacy rate lower than the state's in both rural and urban areas were situated in the Rohilkhand, the Tarai and to some extent in the Oudh. Some tahsils were also in the Bundelkhand. A few isolated pockets also were in existence.

Of the 57 tahsils, having rural literacy higher and urban lower than the state's, 17 were in the upper Doab and 12 in the eastern Uttar Pradesh. Some tahsils were in the Bundelkhand also. These 17 tahsils were decidedly in a better position as in all the contiguous tahsils of the Rohilkhand rural as well as urban literacy was lower than the state. It is curious enough to note that out of 175 tahsils having urban population, there were atleast 57 tahsils where the literacy rate was higher in villages rather than towns, leading to the conclusion that spread of education was highly effective in villages of these tahsils.

There were 13 tahsils in the state where the literacy rate was lower in the rural and higher in the urban than the corresponding state's rates. The tahsils were : Chakrata in Dehra Dun; Jhansi and Lalitpur in Jhansi; Lakhimpur in Kheri; Misrikh in Sitapur; Hardoi; Lucknow; Rae Bareli; Gonda; Basti; Deoria and Robertsganj and Dudhi in Mirzapur.

Forty-four tahsils had rural as well as urban literacy higher than the state's average. These tahsils were thus in a happy position. Thirteen out of them were in the Himalaya. A belt was formed by a strip stretching from Etah to Banda. Tahsils involved were : Etah; Mainpuri and Shikohabad in Mainpuri; Etawah, Bharthana and Auraiya in Etawah; Bhognipur in Kanpur; Hamirpur and Banda.

Other tahsils were scattered throughout the state. Twelve tahsils out of 44 had atleast one class I town or urban agglomeration. They were Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad (Meerut), Meerut, Mathura, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Chail Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi. All these tahsils had appreciable amenities for education and higher literacy rate can generally be attributed to their being tahsil as well as district headquarters.

Table 17.—arranges all the tahsils according to the six ranges discussed above.

If the rates are low in all the tahsils of a district it can be said that the spread of education is lagging behind. If the literacy rate was higher in all the tahsils it can be taken otherwise. But if the tahsils in a district present different pattern, this leads to the conclusion that efforts for spread of education were concentrated in certain pockets of the districts.

Mathura, Allahabad, Kheri, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Deoria and Ghazipur were clear cases of this type.

The total number of places recognised as urban at the time of the 1971 census was 325, including one uninhabited town namely, Badrinathpuri NA. It has been observed that around certain cities/towns a large number, of colonies came up. These colonies were out of the statutory limits but contiguous to cities/towns. Since these areas, outside the statutory limit of a town had all urban characteristics, they were taken as independent urban units. The continuous spread to towns were labelled as outgrowths. Sometimes two or more towns were also contiguous to each other. Such cases deserved to be treated as integrated urban units. This integrated group of towns or town and their out-growths have been called as *urban agglomeration* and treated as one urban unit. This criteria reduced the number of inhabited towns to 292. For the purpose of our discussion in the following pages we will be considering urban agglomeration as a unit and will not discuss the constituent units within an urban agglomeration. However, literacy rates have been given for the urban agglomerations as well as their constituent units.

It is customary to classify each city/urban agglomeration by size of population. Same classification has been adopted in this section also. All towns and urban agglomerations have been grouped into the following six classes according to their population size :

Class I Population of 100,000 and above
Class II Population of 50,000 to 99,999
Class III Population of 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV Population of 10,000 to 19,999
Class V Population of 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI Population of less than 5,000

Since population below 5 years of age is not available for each town, only crude literacy rate could be worked out. **Table 18** gives crude urban literacy rate for town population, males and females for each district and town. Towns within the district have been arranged in descending order of their total literacy rate, as revealed by the 1971 census.

Table 18 shows that within a district, the literacy rate of towns varied considerably. It is not necessary that town with largest population should have highest literacy. In fact these districts which had a class I town, the literacy rate invariably was highest in the smaller towns. The districts, having a class I town, where the literacy rate was not the highest in the biggest town(s), were : Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Jhansi, Faizabad, Varanasi and Mirzapur.

The notion that literacy rates are higher in towns is nullified by analysis of data in Table 19. Further the general opinion that because of better facilities, the literacy rate is higher in bigger towns is also falsified as out of the 58 urban units having literacy rates higher than 50.00 per cent only five had a population of more than 1 lakh. There were few class II, 13 each from class III and IV, 16 from class V and 8 from class VI. Among class I towns Rampur municipal board, having a population of 161,417 had the lowest literacy rate (29.66) and was at the 226th position among all the towns in the state. On the contrary Almora UA with a population of 20,881 had the highest literacy—(72.11 per cent). Dogadda municipal board in Garhwal, a class VI town, occupied the 6th position with literacy rate of 67.22 per cent. Excepting Railway settlement Rosa Notified area, the top six positions were occupied by the towns in the Himalaya. The town with the lowest literacy rate (10.75) was from class V, namely, Rampur Bhawanipur in Bara Banki, preceded by Markundi in Mirzapur (VI : 12.42) Kakrala in Budaun (IV : 12.68) and Rasulpur Dhulri in Meerut (VI : 13.79).

Within classes also there existed wide variations. The crude literacy of urban population in the State, at the time of the 1971 census, was 43.63 per cent. All the towns when divided into five ranges of literacy rate gave the distribution as in statement 134.

STATEMENT 134

Distribution of towns by crude literacy rate, 1971

(State=43.63)

Crude literacy rate	All classes	Class of town					
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Upto 25.00	28	..	1	6	10	9	2
25.01—35.00	91	2	1	23	41	23	1
35.01—45.00	84	9	11	14	25	25	..
45.01—55.00	57	10	6	21	6	12	2
55.01 and above	32	1	1	3	9	11	7
Total	**292**	**22**	**20**	**67**	**91**	**80**	**12**

Out of the 22 towns in class I, the highest rate was observed in the case of Dehra Dun UA. Allahabad UA (52.77), Gorakhpur MB (52.71), Lucknow UA (51.05) and Kanpur UA (50.80), also had more than 50 per cent of its population as literate. Towns which had rates lower than the aggregate of all towns in the state (43.63) were Saharanpur MB (43.33), Aligarh MB (42.55), Agra UA (41.74), Bareilly UA (41.18), Moradabad UA (39.83), Firozabad MB (39.05), Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal MB (38.35), Shahjahanpur UA (33.96) and Rampur MB (29.66).

The position of class II towns was no better than class I. Among 20 towns in this class the rates varied between 20.78 and 62.97 per cent. Nine towns had literacy rate higher than the state's urban literacy. Roorkee UA had the highest rate in this range and Sambhal MB and Amroha MB, both in Moradabad, were at the bottom.

Class III had 67 towns and their literacy rates varied between 16.06 and 72.11 per cent. The number of towns having literacy rate higher than the state's was 28. Two towns—Almora UA (72.11) and Naini Tal UA (69.27)—occupied the top two positions. Mughalsarai UA in Varanasi was next. The town with the lowest rate in this class was Sahaswan MB (16.06) in Budaun. Other towns which had literacy rates less than 25.00 per cent were : Kandhla MB in Muzaffarnagar (23.37), Seohara NA in Bijnor (22.66), Baheri MB in Bareilly (21.26), Kiratpur NA in Bijnor (20.78) and Kairana MB in Muzaffarnagar (19.85).

Ninty-one towns were in class IV and their literacy rates varied between 12.68 and 66.32 per cent. The number of towns, in this class, which had literacy rates higher than state's was only 15 and of those which had literacy rates higher than 50.00 per cent were 13. Ranikhet Cantt. in Almora occupied the top position. The maximum frequency was of towns having literacy rate between 25.01 and 35.00 per cent. This class had 10 towns where the literacy rate was less than 25.00 per cent the lowest being in the case of Kakrala MB in Budaun (12.68). Other towns which had literacy rates less than 25.00 per cent were 'Fatehpur Sikri MB. in Agra (23.41), Thakurdwara NA in Moradabad (23.22), Marehra MB in Etah (23.11), Manglaur MB in Saharanpur (22.80), Kheri (22.80), Afzalgarh MB in Bijnor (21.60), Jais TA in Rae Bareli (21.29), Zaidpur TA in Bara Banki (16.92) and Tanda TA in Rampur (16.82).

Class V had 80 towns and their literacy rates fluctuated between 10.75 and 70.76 per cent. The number of towns in this class with literacy rate higher than the state's was 24 and those with literacy rates higher than 50 per cent were 16. The top position in this class was again occupied by a town from the Himalaya. Towns occupying top five positions were Lansdowne Cantt. in Garhwal (70.76), Railway Settlement Rosa NA in Shahjahanpur (69.15), Tehri MB in Tehri-Garhwal (68.76), Uttarkashi MB (63.22), Srinagar MB in Garhwal (62.59), Raipur (61.74) and Chakrata Cantt. (61.57) both in Dehra Dun. On the other hand, the literacy rates of nine towns were very low and the lowest was in Rampur Bhawanipur in Bara Banki (10.75). Other towns which had the literacy rates less than 20.00 per cent were : Tajpur in Bijnor (19.67), Faridnagar TA in Meerut (19.37); Bugrasi TA in Bulandshahr (18.80) Shahjahanpur in Meerut (17.22) and Rustamnagar Sahaspur in Moradabad (16.86).

There were only 12 towns in the state where population was less than 5,000 each. Like towns in other classes the literacy rates of these towns also varied considerably between 12.42 and 67.22 per cent. Nine out of the 12 towns had literacy rates higher than the state. Like other classes, the top position in this class was also occupied by a town from the Himalaya namely, Dogadda MB in Garhwal. Bhowali NA in Naini Tal and Landour Cantt. in Dehra Dun, again both from the Himalaya, occupied the second and third positions. The town which had the lowest rate in this class was Markundi in Mirzapur (12.42) preceded by Rasulpur Dhulri in Meerut (13.79) and Hansarigird in Jhansi (26.61).

Table 20 arranges towns, classwise, in descending order of their crude literacy rate. It also gives literacy rates for males and females.

Another way of looking at the progress made durin 1961-71 is to compare the proportion of literates among tht children in age group 5-14 at the time of the 1961 and the 1971 censuses. This will give an idea of the expansion of education. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh, at the time of the 1961 census, among children aged 5-9 years, only 13.36 per cent were literates. As a result of expansion of primary education the percentage of literates among children of 5-9 at the time of the 1971 census was 15.91. In absolute numbers, the number of literates in this age group increased from 1,422,397 in 1961 to 2,090,888 in 1971. Among boys the number of literates increased from 1,055,258 in 1961 to 1,443,274 in 1971. The literacy rate among boys in this age group was 18.82 per cent in 1961 and went upto 20.39 per cent in 1971. Achievement in respect of girls is more striking. In absolute number literate girls have increased from 367,139 in 1961 to 647,614 in 1971. The percentage of literates among girls in this age group went up from 7.28 in 1961 to 10.68 in 1971.

The position in the rural areas has, however, not improved significantly. Though in absolute terms the number of literates in this age group increased from 989,298 in 1961 to 1,475,530 in 1971, the literacy rate has gone up from 10.65 to 12.99 per cent. Again in respect of boys the absolute number of literates has gone up from 794,284 to 1,099,876 but their literacy rate has marginally improved from 16.25 to 17.91 per cent. In respect of girls the absolute number has almost doubled (195,014 to 375,654) and the rate has also gone up from 4.43 to 7.20 per cent. Their position when compared with boys has shown some improvement. In 1961 the number of literate girls per 1000 literate boys in this age group was 246 and in 1971 it was 341.

In urban areas, the improvement is obviously better than rural areas. In 1961 there were 433,099 literates among children aged 5-9. In 1971 their number increased to 615,358. Though in absolute number the increase is more than 40 per cent, their literacy rate has gone up from 31.76 to 34.43 per cent. In the case of boys the position is not very encouraging. Though they have also registered an increase in the number of literates by more than 30 per cent in 1971 over 1961 (343,398 from 260,974), the literacy rate has remained almost stationary, being 36.31 per cent in 1961 and 36.58 per cent in 1971. As regards girls the number of literates has increased from 172,125 in 1961 to 271,960 in 1971, giving an increase of about 60 per cent, their literacy rate has gone up by only 5.38 points from 26.68 per cent to 32.06 per cent.

The analysis of the district results has an interesting story to tell. The comparison of the literacy rates among boys aged 5-9 in 1961 and 1971 shows vide variation among the districts. On the one hand their literacy rate has gone down from 23.05 to 19.74 per cent in Farrukhabad, on the other the rate has gone up from 15.10 to 24.69 per cent in Sultanpur. Same is the position in respect of girls aged 5-9. The rate in Kheri has gone down from 5.49 in 1961 to 5.02 in 1971. On the other hand Muzaffarnagar has improved tremendously from 7.49 to 21.02 per cent.

Statement 135 gives districtwise literacy rate for total, boys and girls aged 5-9 both for the 1961 and the 1971 censuses.

The change in the literacy rate among boys and girls aged 5-9 in districts as registered at the 1971 census when compared with 1961 showed considerable variation. In the state, the rate for boys rose by 1.57 points from 18.82 to 20.39 per cent. Among the districts Sultanpur recorded the highest (15.10 to 24.69) and Farrukhabad suffered loss (23.05 to 19.74). In seventeen districts the rate came down in 1971. The remaining 37 districts got distributed as follows :

Upto 1.00	7
1.01—2.00	8
2.01—3.00	9
3.01—4.00	3
4.01 and above	10

Of the seven districts falling in the lowest range with position increase, Dehra Dun is in the Himalaya, Bijnor in Rohilkhand, Agra and Mainpuri in the Doab, Hamirpur in the southern uplands, Gorakhpur in the Tarai and Jaunpur in the eastern U.P.

Out of the ten districts falling in the highest range Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh form a solid block. *Four Himalayan districts* Tehri-Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Almora also form a block. Muzaffarnagar is in the upper Doab and Etawah and Allahabad in the lower Doab.

Column 2 of statement 136 arranges all the districts in an ascending order of gain in the literacy rate of boys aged 5-9 in 1971 over 1961.

While the literacy rate for boys went down in 17 districts, it was only in Kheri that the rate for girls were down between 1961 and 1971. Literacy among girls went up in the remaining 53 districts as follows :

Upto 1.25	6
1.26—2.75	14
2.76—4.25	18
4.26—5.75	6
5.76 and above	9

A rise higher than that of the state (3.40) was registered by 22 districts. Eleven of the 17 districts where the rise was 2.00 or less formed a block.—Azamgarh, Ballia, Deoria, Basti, Sultanpur, Bara Banki, Gonda, Bahraich, Sitapur, Kheri and Pilibhit.

Rampur, Bareilly and Budaun all in Rohilkhand were also contiguous. Saharanpur, Mathura and Farrukhabad were isolated districts in the Doab.

Of the ten districts which had improved their position by five points or more, six were in the Himalaya. They were Dehra Dun, Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Garhwal. Two each were in the upper—Muzaffarnagar and Etah—and the lower Doab—Etawah and Fatehpur.

Column 3 of the statement 136 arranges all the districts in ascending order of their gains in the literacy rate of girls aged 5-9, in 1971 over 1961.

The literacy rate among the boys and girls, aged 10-14, taken together, was higher in 1971 (41.44 per cent) as compared to 1961 (32.23), an improvement in the rate by 9.21 points. In respect of boys the improvement was of 8.24 points from 46.25 to 54.49 per cent, and in respect of girls it was of 9.79 points, from 15.15 to 24.94 per cent. The position in the districts varied considerably. There were atleast two districts in the state where the 1971 rate was lower than the 1961 rate. In Dehra Dun the literacy rate among population, aged 10-14, in 1961 was 61.86 per cent and at the time of the 1971 census it came down to 59.18 per cent. Naini Tal also experieneed a marginal loss in the rate as its rate decreased from 47.35 in 1961 to 46.75 in 1971. The district which recorded the highest increase was Pithoragarh where the rate in 1961 was 43.56 and in 1971 it was 66.27 per cent, an increase of 22.71 points.

Statement 137 gives literacy rate among total, boys and girls, aged 10-14 years, as observed at the time of the 1961 and 1971 censuses, for each district.

Among the districts on the one hand the rate in respect of boys aged 10-14 in Nainital declined from 58.80 in 1961 to 52.88 per cent in 1971. On the other, boys in this age group in Pithoragarh attained almost 100 per cent literacy in 1971 whereas it was 70.55 per cent in 1961. There were 28 districts where the gain was more than the state's (8.24 points). All the districts when arranged according to loss or

gain in the literacy rate in 1971 over 1961 gives the following distribution.

Negative	5
Upto 5.00	8
5.01—7.50	9
7 51—10.00	10
10 01—12.50	13
12.51 and above	9

In addition to Naini Tal districts which experienced setback in 1971 as compared to 1961 were Dehra Dun (71.01 in 1961 : 66.05 in 1971); Sitapur (37.69 : 34.51); Fatehpur (46.14 : 44.44) and Varanasi (57.13 : 56.22).

Of the eight districts where the gain was of less than 5.00 points, Garhwal was in the Himalaya; Sultanpur and Ballia in the eastern U.P.; Bara Banki in Oudh; Kheri in the Tarai; Bijnor and Rampur in Rohilkhand; and Agra in the Doab.

Districts where the gain was of 12.51 points or more were also scattered throughout the state. Tehri Garhwal and Pithoragarh were in the Himalaya; Shahjahanpur in Rohilkhand; Bulandshahr, Etah and Mathura in the upper Doab; Etawah in the lower Doab and Faizabad and Jaunpur in the eastern U.P.

Column 4 of the statement 136 arranges all the districts in ascending order of the increase in the literacy rate of boys aged 10-14, in 1971 over 1961.

Girls aged 10—14 seem to be in a better position as their literacy rate improved by 9.79 points during 1961 and 1971. The position of districts varied considerably. Lucknow is the only district where the rates decreased from 37.68 in 1961 to 36.79 per cent in 1971. Garhwal in the Himalaya recorded maximum gain during the decade. At the time of the 1961 census the rate was 16.54 per cent and it increased to 43.63 per cent in 1971 *i.e.*, a gain of 27.09 points. The number of districts where the gain was more than the state's (9.79 points) was 25. All the districts, except Lucknow, when arranged according to their gain give the following frequency distribution.

Upto 6 00	8
6.01—8.50	14
8.51—11.00	13
11.01—13.50	8
13 51 and above	10

Eight districts where the gain in the literacy rate increased by 6.00 points or less were scattered. The lowest gain was experienced by Dehra Dun in the Himalaya; Sitapur, Bahraich and Gonda in the Tarai; Pilibhit in Tarai; Budaun and Rampur in Oudh; Deoria in the eastern U.P.

There were ten districts in the state where the rate increased significantly, *i.e.*, by more than 13.50 points. Atleast four were in the Himalaya. They were Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Pithoragarh. Meerut and Etah in the upper Doab. Farrukhabad and Etawah in the lower Doab; and Jalaun and Jhansi in the southern uplands.

Column 5 of statement 136 arranges all the districts in ascending order of their loss/gain in literacy rate among girls aged 10-14 in 1971 over 1961.

STATEMENT 135

Percentage of literates among population aged 5-9, 1961 and 1971

State/District	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTAR PRADESH	13.36	18.82	7 28	15 91	20.39	10.68
1. Uttarkashi	11.53	19.89	2.82	15.09	21.32	8.89
2. Chamoli	17.84	28.63	6.70	25.18	34.46	15.42
3. Tehri-Garhwal	10.66	18.72	2.96	14.68	23.39	5.78
4. Garhwal	20.33	31.24	9.22	25.19	30.92	19.58
5. Pithoragarh	18.66	30 97	6.24	26 51	36.93	15.48
6. Almora	15.95	25.10	6.33	25.88	34.37	16.92
7. Naini Tal	23.68	29.75	17.02	24.91	28.40	21.20
8. Bijnor	13.51	18.07	8.15	14 92	18.37	10.84
9. Moradabad	9.38	12.96	5.26	13.23	15.95	9.86
10. Budaun	6.94	9.30	4.21	8.91	11.48	5.60
11. Rampur	8.79	12.03.	5.16	8.67	11.17	5.59
12. Bareilly	12.33	16.39	71.59	12.41	15.07	9.33
13. Pilibhit	9.15.	12.41	5.42	11.51	15.27	7.06
14 Shahjahanpur	9.58.	13.17	5.58	11.53	14.54	7.97
15. Dehra Dun	34.07	39.04	28.63.	38.85	39.61	37.76

STATEMENT 135—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. Saharanpur	17.81	23 29	11.33	16.50	20 05	11 92
17. Muzaffarnagar	13.58	18.74	7.49	24.88	28.02	21.02
18. Meerut	17 79	23.52	11.00	21.59	26 12	15 80
19. Bulandshahr	12 90	19.08	5.53	16.59	22.14	9.74
20. Aligarh	13.82	19.34	7.41	17 87	22.33	12 37
21. Mathura	14.47	19.43	8.64	16.72	22.38	9.86
22. Agra	17.95	23.71	11.28	20.40	23 98	16.02
23. Etah	11.04	15.47	5 96	16 01	18.71	12.62
24. Mainpuri	13.52	18.38	7 91	15 58	19 05	11.24
25. Farrukhabad	17.49	23.05	11.66	16.47	19.74	12.28
26. Etawah	14 82	18.51	10.24	21.00	24 79	16 31
27. Kanpur	25 81	31 26	19.87	27 03	30 27	23.32
28. Fatehpur	9.65	14.60	4.57	11.56	13.10	9.70
29. Allahabad	13.82	19.19	7 98	17.53	23.20	10.90
30. Jhansi	16.55	22 02	10.37	18 87	23 49	13.34
31. Jalaun	16.07	22 75	8.59	16 56	20.70	11 87
32. Hamirpur	12.20	17.95	5 89	14 34	18.85	8 95
33. Banda	9.59	15.26	3.51	12.51	17.25	7.09
34. Kheri	10.68	15.56	5.19	9.64	13.56	5 02
35. Sitapur	10.54	15.73	4.70	9.74	12.70	6 20
36. Hardoi	12.85	18.30	6.77	14 39	17.79	10.11
37. Unnao	10.97	15 99	5.30	14.19	18.71	9 27
38. Lucknow	23.82	28 06	19.18	26.26	29.48	22 61
39. Rae Bareli	8.91	13.46	4.04	13.49	19.38	7.74
40. Bahraich	7.32	11 28	2.93	8.15	11.27	4 47
41. Gonda	8.88	13.47	3.66	10.59	14.99	5 08
42. Bara Banki	10 91	16.71	4.34	10.17	13.58	6 07
43. Faizabad	10.69	15.64	5.18	13.98	19.30	7.71
44. Sultanpur	9.74	15.10	6.22	14.65	24 69	6 44
45. Pratapgarh	8.63	13.25	3.61	13.32	19.73	5.90
46. Basti	8.77	13.65	3.42	11.49	16.52	5.35
47. Gorakhpur	12.26	18.43	5.65	14 10	18 95	8 46
48. Deoria	10.97	17.44	4.03	12 08	18 51	4.95
49. Azamgarh	11.54	17.14	5 66	11.67	16 77	6 95
50. Jaunpur	13.06	20 76	4 83	15.02	21 57	7.76
51. Ballia	15.27	22.72	7.31	14 98	20.69	8.85
52. Ghazipur	14.38	21.75	6 46	14.85	19.68	9.39
53. Varanasi	17.51	25.27	9.16	21.21	27 83	13.44
54. Mirzapur	12.24	18 65	5.65	12.44	16 06	8.47

STATEMENT 136

Districts arranged in ascending order of their gain in literacy rate among boys and girls aged 5–9 and 10–14 years in 1971 over 1961

Rank	5–9		10–14	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Farrukhabad —3.31	Kheri —0 17	Naini Tal —5 92	Lucknow —0.89
2.	Saharanpur —3 24	Sultanpur 0 22	Dehra Dun —4 96	Dehra Dun 1 78
3	Bara Banki —3 13	Rampur 0 43	Sitapur —3 18	Bahraich 4 13
4	Sitapur —2.83	Saharanpur 0 59	Fatehpur —1 70	Gonda 4 13
5.	Mirzapur —2.59	Farrukhabad 0 62	Varanasi —0 91	Rampur 4.37
6.	Ghazipur —2 07	Deoria 0 92	Ballia 0 57	Pilibhit 5.59
7	Jalaun —2 05	Mathura 1 22	Garhwal 0 81	Sitapur 5 65
8.	Ballia —2 03	Azamgarh 1 29	Bijnor 2 17	Deoria 5.87
9.	Kheri —2.00	Budaun 1 39	Rampur 2.64	Budaun 5 94
10.	Fatehpur —1 50	Gonda 1 42	Kheri 2 81	Kheri 6 02
11	Bareilly —1 32	Sitapur 1 50	Sultanpur 3.13	Mirzapur 6 02
12.	Kanpur —0 99	Bahraich 1.54	Agra 4 47	Naini Tal 6 11
13.	Rampur —0 86	Ballia 1 54	Bara Banki 4 54	Azamgarh 6 13
14.	Hardoi —0.51	Pilibhit 1 64	Bareilly 5.12	Moradabad 6.49
15.	Azamgarh —0 37	Bara Banki 1 73	Gonda 5 17	Allahabad 6.86
16	Garhwal —0 32	Bareilly 1 74	Mirzapur 5 23	Shahjahanpur 6.90
17.	Bahraich —0 01	Basti 1 93	Ghazipur 5 41	Bara Banki. 7.13
18.	Agra 0 27	Pratapgarh 2 29	Lucknow 5 46	Ballia 7.31
19.	Bijnor 0 30	Shahjahanpur 2 36	Kanpur 5 57	Basti 7.48
20.	Gorakhpur 0.52	Faizabad 2 53	Uttarkashi 5.69	Bijnor 7 51
21.	Dehra Dun 0.57	Bijnor 2 69	Moradabad 6 51	Bareilly 7 55
22	Mainpuri 0.67	Gorakhpur 2 81	Azamgarh 6 54	Gorakhpur 7.87
23	Jaunpur 0 81	Tehri-Garhwal 2 82	Almora 7 57	Banda 7 91
24	Hamirpur 0 90	Mirzapur 2 82	Rae Bareli 7 60	Jaunpur 8 80
25.	Deoria 1 07	Allahabad 2 92	Muzaffarnagar 7 79	Ghazipur 8.93
26	Naini Tal 1 35	Jaunpur 2 93	Saharanpur 7 83	Saharanpur 9.15
27.	Shahjahanpur 1 37	Ghazipur 2.93	Jhansi 8 76	Mathura 9.17
28	Lucknow 1 42	Jhansi 2 97	Chamoli 9.28	Pratapgarh 9.20
29	Uttarkashi 1 43	Hamirpur 3 06	Unnao 9 42	Hardoi 9 52
30	Jhansi 1 47	Jalaun 3 28	Jalaun 9.50	Agra 9.88
31.	Gonda 1 52	Mainpuri 3 33	Mainpuri 9 85	Uttarkashi 10 32
32.	Banda 1.99	Hardoi 3 34	Gorakhpur 9 86	Faizabad 10 52
33.	Budaun 2 18	Lucknow 3 43	Meerut 10 19	Aligarh 10 83
34.	Varanasi 2 56	Kanpur 3 45	Hamirpur 10 81	Bulandshahr 10 85
35.	Meerut 2 60	Banda 3.58	Basti 10 97	Varanasi 10 91
36.	Unnao 2 72	Rae Bareli 3 70	Deoria 11 04	Fatehpur 10 95
37.	Pilibhit 2.86	Unnao 3 97	Fatehpur 11 12	Unnao 11 41
38.	Basti 2 87	Naini Tal 4 18	Bahraich 11.16	Hamirpur 11.56
39.	Mathura 2.95	Bulandshahr 4 21	Pratapgarh 11.64	Rae Bareli 11 64
40	Moradabad 2 99	Varanasi 4 28	Banda 11 69	Muzaffarnagar 11 99
41.	Aligarh 2.99	Moradabad 4.60	Budaun 11 78	Sultanpur 12.55
42.	Bulandshahr 3 06	Agra 4 74	Farrukhabad 11 80	Mainpuri 12 66
43.	Etah 3.24	Meerut 4 80	Aligarh 11 86	Chamoli 13.25
44	Faizabad 3 66	Aligarh 4.96	Pilibhit 11 92	Kanpur 13 26
45.	Allahabad 4 01	Fatehpur 5 13	Allahabad 12 20	Meerut 13 56
46.	Tehri-Garhwal 4 67	Uttarkashi 6.07	Shahjahanpur 12 53	Jalaun 13 71
47	Chamoli 5.83	Etawah 6 07	Jaunpur 13.17	Tehri-Garhwal 14 29
48.	Rae Bareli 5 92	Etah 6 66	Tehri-Garhwal 14 25	Almora 15.56
49	Pithoragarh 5 96	Chamoli 8 72	Etah 15.16	Farrukhabad 16 14
50	Etawah 6 28	Dehra Dun 9 13	Bulandshahr 16 18	Jhansi 16.67
51.	Pratapgarh 6 48	Pithoragarh 9.24	Faizabad 16 28	Etah 17 35
52.	Almora 9 27	Garhwal 10 36	Etawah 16 73	Etawah 22.82
53.	Muzaffarnagar 9.28	Almora 10 59	Mathura 17 47	Pithoragarh 22 96
54.	Sultanpur 9 59	Muzaffarnagar 13 53	Pithoragarh 23.83	Garhwal 27.09

STATEMENT 137

Percentage of literates among population aged 10–14, 1961 and 1971

State/District	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
UTTAR PRADESH	**32.23**	**46 25**	**15 15**	**41 44**	**54 49**	**24 94**
1. Uttarkashi	30.04	50.74	4 80	35 24	56 43	15 12
2 Chamoli	41.86	72 05	11 16	51.88	81.33	24.41
3. Tehri-Garhwal	26 96	52.47	4 65	43 45	66 72	18 94
4. Garhwal	48.33	80 09	16.54	61 68	80 90	43.63
5. Pithoragarh	43.56	70 55	14 02	66 27	94 38	36.98
6. Almora	42.25	69.55	13 06	53.17	77 12	28.60
7. Naini Tal	47.35	58 80	32 65	46.75	52 88	38.70
8. Bijnor	33.35	45.68	18 11	38 24	47 85	25 60
9. Moradabad	25.32	34 42	14 06	31 95	40 93	20.50
10 Budaun	18.09	24 76	9 22	28 81	36 54	15.10
11. Rampur	19 99	26.85	11 53	23 40	29.49	15.90
12. Bareilly	27.38	35 97	16 46	33 60	41 09	24 00
13. Pilibhit	24.40	32 57	13.45	34.15	44 49	19 00
14. Shahjahanpur	23.36	30 74	13.49	33 97	43 27	20 39
15. Dehra Dun	61 86	71 01	50 62	59 18	66.05	52.40
16. Saharanpur	33 31	43 77	20 75	42 43	51 60	29 90
17. Muzaffarnagar	31 44	44 61	15 39	41 24	52 40	27.38
18. Meerut	40 72	57 28	20.89	52 94	67 47	34 45
19. Bulandshahr	33 46	51 01	12 16	48 00	67.19	23 01
20. Aligarh	35 26	49 08	17 93	47 17	60 94	28 76
21. Mathura	36.37	52.69	15 93	50 13	70.16	25 10
22. Agra	41.16	53.46	25 56	48 17	57 93	35.44
23 Etah	32 86	46 07	15 92	49 17	61.23	33 27
24 Mainpuri	39 03	54.83	19 02	51 08	64 68	31 68
25. Farrukhabad	35.73	46.16	20.84	49.37	57 96	36 98
26. Etawah	42.09	55.93	24 19	61 48	72 66	47 01
27. Kanpur	53 62	65 85	38.70	62 69	71 42	51.96
28. Fatehpur	30 29	46.14	11.64	34.80	44 44	22,59
29. Allahabad	32.68	47.53	15.12	42.93	59 73	21.98
30. Jhansi	35.85	48.67	19.39	45 75	57.43	36 06
31. Jalaun	40.23	59.40	19.43	53 96	68.90	33 14
32. Hamirpur	31.64	46 43	12 68	42 89	57.24	24.24
33. Banda	24 80	39 12	7 47	35 02	50 81	15.38
34. Kheri	23.73	33 32	10 30	28 22	36 13	16 32
35. Sitapur	26.31	37 69	10 78	27.65	34 51	16.43
36. Hardoi	30.30	42.64	13 41	41 11	53.76	22 93
37 Unnao	29.29	42 52	13.22	40 14	51 94	24 63
38. Lucknow	47.97	56 18	37 68	49 78	61.64	36.79
39. Rae Bareli	25.50	39.80	8 40	35.46	47 40	20.04
40. Bahraich	20.21	30.31	6.46	24 46	41 47	10.59
41. Gonda	23.31	35 47	7 63	28.84	40 64	11 76
42. Bara Banki	23.50	35.27	8 38	29 94	39.81	15.51
43. Faizabad	26 51	41 12	10 12	40 89	57.40	20.64
44. Sultanpur	26 32	42.05	7.61	35 71	45.18	20 16
45. Pratapgarh	27 82	46 23	6 46	38.88	57 87	15.66
46. Basti	21.68	34 50	6 22	31 37	45 47	13 70
47. Gorakhpur	28.42	44 24	10 16	37 35	54.10	18 03
48. Deoria	27 92	44.76	9 17	37.14	55 80	15 04
49. Azamgarh	30 25	45.70	13.34	36.02	52.24	19 47
50 Jaunpur	32 38	51 22	10 50	43 71	64.39	19 30
51. Ballia	37 34	56.32	16 36	41.51	56 89	23 67
52 Ghazipur	33.78	52 05	13 70	40.47	57 46	22 63
53. Varanasi	38 99	53.13	17 72	44 08	56 22	28 63
54. Mirzapur	28.17	43.59	10 60	34.29	48.82	16.62

CHAPTER VII

SCHEDULE CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION

The scheduled castes, generally included among the weaker sections of Indian society are found among the Hindu and Sikh communities only. These are notified under article 341 of the Constitution of India which lays down that

1. the President may, with respect to any state or territory, and where it is a state, after consultation with the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes which shall for the purpose of this Constitution be deemed to be scheduled castes in relation to that state or union ttrritory, as the case may be.

2. Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of scheduled castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

The term scheduled caste appeared for the first time in the Government of India Act of 1935. The Government of India (Scheduled castes) order of 1936 specified certain castes, races and tribes as scheduled castes in the then provinces of Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Orissa, Punjab and United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh). Prior to that, these castes were generally known as the 'depressed classes' which were systematically categorised as such at the 1931 census of India. The list of scheduled castes drawn in 1936 was revised in 1950 after applying the test of social, educational and economic backwardness as a result of untouchability.

The following were treated as scheduled castes in Uttar Pradesh at the 1971 Census under Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs) notification S.R.O. 2477-A dated 29 October, 1956.

1. Throughout the state :

1 Agariya
2. Badi
3. Badhik
4. Baheliya
5. Baiga
6. Baiswar
7. Bajaniya
8. Bajagi
9. Balahar
10. Balai
11. Balmiki
12. Bangali
13. Banmanus
14. Bansphor
15. Barwar
16. Basor
17. Bawariya
18. Beldar
19. Beriya
20. Bhantu
21. Bhuiya
22. Bhuyiar
23 Boria
24. Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava
25 Chero
26. Dabgar
27. Dhangar
28 Dhanuk
29. Dharkar
30. Dhobi
31. Dom
32. Domar
33 Dusadh
34. Gharami
35. Ghasiya
36. Gual
37 Habura
38. Hari
39. Hela
40 Kalabaz
41. Kanjar
42 Kapariya
43. Karwal
44. Khairaha
45. Khorot
46 Kharwar excluding Benbansi
47. Khatik
48 Kol
49. Korwa
50. Lalbegi
51. Majhwar
52. Mazhabi
53. Musahar
54. Nat
55. Pankha
56 Parahiya
57 Pasi or Tarmali
58. Patari
59. Rawat
60. Saharya
61. Sanaurhiya
62. Sansiya
63. Shilpkar
64. Turaiha

2. Throughout the state excluding Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions : Kori.

3. In Bundelkhand division and the portion of Mirzapur district south of Kaimur range : Gond.

The scheduled tribes are generally described as the aboriginal communities which inhabit areas difficult of access and have their traditional ways of life uninfluenced by modern civilization. The scheduled tribes can belong to any religion.

They are specified under article 342 of the Constitution, which says that :

1. the President may with respect to any state or union territory, and where it is a state, after consultation with the Governor thereof by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purpose of this Constitution be deemed to be scheduled tribes to that state or union territory, as the case may be.

2. Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of scheduled tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

The specification of scheduled tribes was made for the first time in 1950. Earlier, there was a reference to the 'backward tribes' in the Government of India Act of 1935 and subsequently certain tribes were specified as backward in the then provinces of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Central Provinces, Madras and Orissa, vide schedule XIII to the Government of India (Provincial legislative assemblies) order of 1936. An attempt was also made at the 1931 census of India to list the primitive tribes.

In preparing the list of scheduled tribes in 1950 the following tests were applied : (i) Tribal origin, (ii) Primitive way of life; (iii) Habitation in remote and less easily accessible areas and (iv) general backwardness in all respects.

This list, however, did not include any tribe of Uttar Pradesh. The following five tribal communities were specified as scheduled tribes for the first time in U.P. in 1967 vide Government of India, Ministry of Law (Legislative department) notification GSR 960 dated 24 June, 1967 (1) Bhotia; (2) Buksa; (3) Jaunsari ; (4) Raji and (5) Tharu.

The Government of India, however, proposed to revise the lists of both the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes for re-adjustment of their representation and redelineation of Parliamentary and assembly constituencies. With this end in view, an advisory committee was set up in June 1965, under the chairmanship of Shri B. N. Lokur, which submitted its report in August that year. After considering the recommendations of the said committee and also the views of the state ministers and members of parliament belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as also the opinions expressed by social scientists, the government moved a bill in the 1967 budget session of parliament.

> Article 46 of the Constitution of India says that "the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

In order to discharge this obligation, it is necessary to ascertain the areas of their concentration, their number and their socio-economic characteristics. Enumeration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is also essential for reservantion of seats in parliament and state legislatures. Hence the need arose for identification of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the census returns which were introduced at the 1951 census—the first census after the constitution came into force. At the same time, the practice of enumeration by caste, race or tribe, which was in vogue right from the 1872 census in one form or the other, was given up at the 1951 census. This was also in pursuance of the constitution which envisaged a society free from any distinction based on caste, colour or creed.

At the 1971 census, information regarding scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was collected through question 11 of the individual slip. The lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes notified for each state were supplied to each enumerator. He had to ascertain from every individual if the person belonged to a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe and, in case he did, then to record the name of the caste or tribe as per the notified list. If a scheduled caste or scheduled tribe person indicated his caste or tribe by a synonym or a generic name of a caste or a tribe, it was entered in the individual slip only if it found a place in the notified list. The enumerator was not to make use of any general term like Harijan or Adiwasi.

All the scheduled castes mentioned in the U.P. list are not treated as scheduled castes throughout the state. There are certain area restrictions in respect of Kori and Gond The Koris of Rohilkhand, Meerut and Agra divisions are not treated as scheduled castes while Koris living elsewhere in the state have been specified as scheduled castes. Gonds have been treated as scheduled castes only in Jhansi division and part of Mirzapur district. The Korwa has been notified as a scheduled caste throughout the state while the Kori was not treated as a scheduled caste in three western divisions of the state. Owing to the resemblance of names, there was some difficulty in making a distinction between the two, particularly when the respondent gave out the name of the caste in vogue or in uncertain terms. This may have resulted in the Kori having been taken as Korwa and vice versa in some places. Besides the chances of under-enumeration because of area restrictions cannot be ruled out. There is every likelihood, for example, that the Kori may have migrated to places outside

the specified areas and thus may not have been recorded as scheduled castes.

Each scheduled caste is divided into a number of sub-castes. Besides some of the scheduled castes are known by different names at different places. In Mirzapur district certain scheduled castes in Dudhi tahsil reported their caste Panikha while the name according to the Presidential order was Pankha. Every effort was made to avoid recording of synonyms and generic names of caste and to adhere strictly to the specified list. Still some returns were received in which either the name of caste/tribe had not been specified or the name recorded did not tally with the notified list. Such returns have been categorised as 'unspecified' scheduled caste or scheduled tribe.

According to the 1971 census, 14.60 per cent of the country's population belongs to scheduled castes and 6.94 per cent to scheduled tribes In rural India the percentage of scheduled caste population is 16 05 and that of scheduled tribes is 8.37 Their percentages are low in urban India 8.76 for scheduled castes and 1.19 for scheduled tribes. Thus 88.0 per cent of the scheduled castes and 97.0 per cent of the scheduled tribes against 77 0 per cent of the non-scheduled castes and tribes live in rural areas. Uttar Pradesh has the highest share of scheduled caste population (23.19 per cent). Then come West Bengal (11 02), Bihar (9.94), Tamil Nadu (9 14), Andhra Pradesh (7.22), Madhya Pradesh (6.82) and Rajasthan (5 09). All other states and union territories have less than five per cent each. Statement 138 gives the distribution of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in the country by states and union territories.

STATEMENT 138

Distribution of total SC and ST population by states and union territories, 1971

Unit	Total pop	SC pop.	ST pop.
INDIA	100.00	100 00	100 00
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	7 94	7.22	4 36
2. Assam*	2 73	1 14	5.05
3. Bihar	10 28	9.94	12 98
4. Gujarat	4 87	2.28	9.82
5. Haryana	1.83	2.37	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.63	0.96	0.37
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0 84	0.48	..
8. Kerala	3.89	2.22	0 71
9. Madhya Pradesh	7.60	6.82	22 06
10. Maharashtra	9.20	3 78	7 77
11. Manipur	0 20	0 02	0 88
12. Meghalaya	0.19	0.00	2.14
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	5 35	4.81	0 61
14. Nagaland	0 09	.	1 21
15. Orissa	4.00	4 14	13.34
16. Punjab	2.47	4.19	..
17. Rajasthan	4 70	5.09	8.22
18. Sikkim	0.04	0.01	..
19. Tamil Nadu	7 52	9.15	0 82
20. Tripura	0 28	0 24	1.19
21. Uttar Pradesh	16 11	23 19	0.52
22. West Bengal	8 08	11.02	6 66
Union Territories			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0 02	..	0.05
2. Arunachal Pradesh	0 09	N	0 97
3. Chandigarh	0 05	0 04	..
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0 01	N	0.17
5. Delhi	0 74	0 79	..
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	0 16	0 02	0 02
7. Lakshadweep	N	.	0.08
8. Pondicherry	0 09	0 09	..

—Contd.

*Includes union territory of Mizoram, which was carved out of Assam after the 1971 census.

N=negligible

In Uttar Pradesh 21.0 per cent of the state's population were scheduled castes. Their percentage was higher (22.58) in rural than in urban (11.32) areas. To put it differently 92 per cent of the scheduled castes and some percentage of the scheduled tribes, as against 84 per cent of the non-scheduled castes and tribes population of Uttar Pradesh, lived in rural areas.

The biggest number of scheduled castes was recorded in Allahabad district (725,237) followed by Azamgarh (695,671), Gorakhpur (648,152) and Basti (607,839), all located in the eastern part of the state. The lowest scheduled caste population was found in Uttarkashi (34,189) as is also the case of this district in terms of total population **Table 21** gives the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population in total, rural and urban areas of each district.

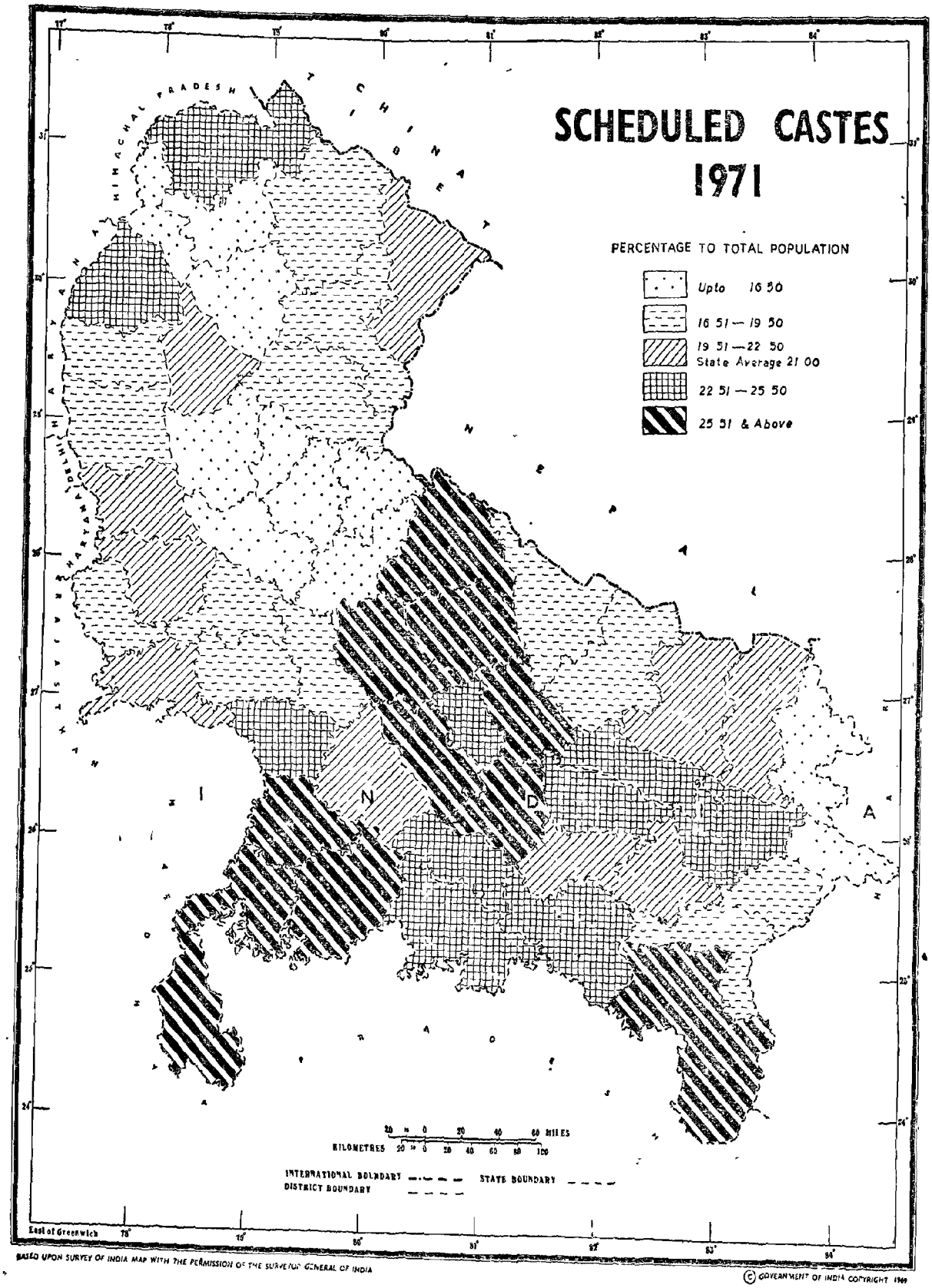
Statement 139 gives the districts and their ranks both in the case of scheduled castes and total population.

STATEMENT 139

Rank in Scheduled Caste and total population

Rank in SC pop.	District	Rank in total pop.
1	Allahabad	5
2	Azamgarh	6
3	Gorakhpur	2
4	Basti	4
5	Sitapur	17
6	Meerut	1
7	Kanpur	3
8	Hardoi	18
9	Mirzapur	29
10	Varanasi	7
11	Agra	10
12	Saharanpur	14
13	Faizabad	16
14	Rae Bareli	31
15	Bara Banki	24
16	Aligarh	12
17	Unnao	34

—Contd.


SCHEDULED CASTES
1971
PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION
Upto 16 50
16 51 — 19 50
19 51 — 22 50
State Average 21 00
22 51 — 25 50
25 51 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
DELHI
CHINA
INDIA
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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STATEMENT 139 -*Concld.*

Rank in SC pop.	District	Rank in total pop.
18	Deoria	8
19	Bulandshahr	13
20	Jaunpur	15
21	Kheri	33
22	Sultanpur	23
23	Lucknow	25
24	Moradabad	9
25	Gonda	11
26	Etawah	35
27	Jhansi	38
28	Bahraich	21
29	Pratapgarh	37
30	Bijnor	32
31	Fatehpur	41
32	Muzaffarnagar	19
33	Ghazipur	30
34	Banda	42
35	Budaun	22
36	Farrukhabad	28
37	Etah	27
38	Mainpuri	36
39	Hamirpur	43
40	Mathura	39
41	Jalaun	45
42	Ballia	26
43	Shahjahanpur	40
44	Bareilly	20
45	Almora	48
46	Naini Tal	46
47	Pilibhit	47
48	Rampur	44
49	Dehra Dun	49
50	Pithoragarh	52
51	Garhwal	50
52	Tehri-Garhwal	51
53	Chamoli	53
54	Uttarkashi	54

The decennial growth rate for the scheduled caste population of Uttar Pradesh was 20.45 per cent against 19.79 per cent for the total and 19.28 per cent for the non-scheduled caste and tribe population of the state Among the districts, the highest growth was observed in the funnelneck districts of Dehra Dun (49.22) and Naini Tal (42.95). Pilibhit (38.51) and Rampur (36.89), two districts contiguous to Naini Tal, occupied the third and fourth positions. Uttarkashi (31.71) came fifth. Barring Tehri Garhwal, where the scheduled caste population went down from 58,619 to 52,156 over the decade 1961—71, all other districts experienced a growth of less than 30 per cent In spite of the concentration of scheduled caste population in the eastern districts, the lowest growth was recorded by Gonda (0.09). Next came Bareilly (10.17), Chamoli (14.14), Bahraich (14 26) and Shahjahanpur (14.86). Among the 66 scheduled castes, 48 showed a higher growth than that of the total scheduled caste population. Among the eleven major castes (100,000 and above), the Balmikis (30.95 per cent) recorded the sharpest rise. At the other end were the Kols (7.31). The Chamars forming 54 57 per cent of the entire scheduled caste population of the state recorded a growth of 16.43 per cent To sum up, out of the 54 districts and 66 castes, a fall was observed in respect of one district and two castes. Two districts and six castes fall in the lowest growth bracket (upto 12.50 per cent). The next range (12.51 to 17 50) comprised 14 districts and six castes. The growth rate in respect of 28 districts and 12 castes was plus or minus seven points from the state's growth rate. Nine districts and 40 castes had a growth rate higher than 27.50 per cent.

If we examine the percentage of scheduled caste population to that of the total population of each district, Mirzapur comes first (33.58). Other districts with at least one-fourth of their population as scheduled castes are mostly located in the eastern wing—Sitapur (32.20), Hardoi (31 72), Rae Bareli (30.45), Unnao (29 96), Bara Banki (27.92), Jalaun (27.61), Kheri (27.06), Jhansi (25.73) and Hamirpur (25.55). The lowest percentage of scheduled castes to total district population is found in Garhwal (10 57). Out of 54 districts in Uttar Pradesh, four have more than 30 per cent of the scheduled caste population, ten have more than 25 per cent. Nineteen districts are in the range 20-25, eighteen districts in the range 15-20 and seven in the range 10-15.

Coming to the proportion of scheduled castes to total population at the tahsil level, there is only one tahsil—Dudhi (53.60) of Mirzapur district where the majority of its population is scheduled caste. In 11 other tahsils more than one-third of the population is that of scheduled castes (see statement 140).

STATEMENT 140

Tahsils where SC population is above 30 00 per cent

Tahsil	District	% of SC to total pop.
1	2	3
Dudhi	Mirzapur	53.60
Robertsganj	Mirzapur	44 98
Mohanlalganj	Lucknow	44.14
Hardoi	Hardoi	40.24
Malihabad	Lucknow	38 07
Haidergarh	Bara Banki	37 58
Sandila	Hardoi	37.55
Misrikh	Sitapur	37 43
Hasanganj	Unnao	35 69
Maharajganj	Rae Bareli	35 60
Manjhanpur	Allahabad	34 69
Mauranipur	Jhansi	33 35
Garautha	Jhansi	32 93
Sidhauli	Sitapur	32 08
Lalganj	Azamgarh	31.40
Salon	Rae Bareli	30 40
Puraula	Uttarkashi	30 38
Sirathu	Allahabad	30 22
Sitapur	Sitapur	30 09

The percentage of scheduled castes living in urban areas rose to 7 56 in the 1971 census from 6.93 in the 1961 census. The corresponding percentages of

the non-scheduled caste-tribe population were 15.76 and 14.42. This trend of urbanisation among scheduled castes is not applicable in all the districts. Dehra Dun had the highest proportion both in 1961 (36.30 per cent) and 1971 (38.89) of its scheduled caste population living in towns. Kanpur was second in 1961 (31.31) but slid down to third in 1971 (30.72). Agra which was third in 1961 moved up to second. Excepting Varanasi and Lucknow, all other districts in the eastern wing have proportions around two per cent. Out of the 54 districts, the urban proportion was higher than the state average (7.56) in 18 districts, ten of which were in the western wing. Almora (0.21), Unnao (0.77) and Sultanpur (0.78) were at the lower end.

Analysing the position of tahsils, Dudhi (58.83) of Mirzapur district again secures the first position. The proportion of scheduled castes in rural areas exceeds the state average in 99 tahsils. Out of them the tahsils having the largest proportions (over 30.00 per cent) are listed in statement 141.

STATEMENT 141

Tahsils where rural SC population is above 30 00 per cent

Tahsil	District	% of SC to total pop.
1	2	3
1. Dudhi	Mirzapur	58 83
2. Robertsganj	Mirzapur	47 53
3. Mohanlalganj	Lucknow	44 14
4. Hardoi	Hardoi	43.15
5. Sandila	Hardoi	39 10
6. Malihabad	Lucknow	39 01
7. Misrikh	Sitapur	37.79
8. Haidergarh	Bara Banki	37.58
9 Lucknow	Lucknow	36.09
10 Hasanganj	Unnao	35.69
11. Sitapur	Sitapur	35.63
12 Maharajganj	Rae Bareli	35.60
13. Manjhanpur	Allahabad	34.69
14 Mauranipur	Jhansi	34.39
15 Garautha	Jhansi	33.45
16. Chail	Allahabad	33 13
17. Sidhauli	Sitapur	32.79
18 Lakhimpur	Kheri	31.57
19. Lalganj	Azamgarh	31.40
20 Mohammadi	Kheri	31 14
21 Mirzapur	Mirzapur	31 03
22 Salon	Rae Bareli	30 79
23 Chakia	Varanasi	30.56
24 Deoband	Saharanpur	30 55
25. Moth	Jhansi	30 55
26. Orai	Jalaun	30.42
27. Biswan	Sitapur	30.42
28. Puraula	Uttarkashi	30.38
29. Konch	Jalaun	30.36
30. Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	30.30
31. Sirathu	Allahabad	30.22

Most of the tahsils containing larger proportions of scheduled castes are located in the central and south-eastern parts of the state.

The proportion of scheduled caste population in urban areas of the state is 11.32 per cent. Among districts it varies from 2.38 (Rampur) to 20.76 (Jalaun). The proportion exceeds the state average in 20 districts. From the distribution of these districts no particular trend is discernible. So is the case when we examine the tahsilwise proportion of scheduled castes to total population in the urban areas. Statement 142 shows tahsils which have more than 15 per cent scheduled castes in their urban areas to total urban population.

STATEMENT 142

Tahsils where SC population in urban areas is between 15 00 to 30 00 per cent

Tahsil	District	% of SC to urban pop.
1	2	3
1 Mauranipur	Jhansi	28.69
2. Mau	Banda	27 10
3. Saidpur	Ghazipur	25 88
4. Jalaun	Jalaun	24 40
5 Garautha	Jhansi	24 02
6. Naraini	Banda	23 13
7. Rath	Hamirpur	22.72
8 Agra	Agra	21.82
9. Orai	Jalaun	21.50
10 Hapur	Meerut	21.33
11 Mahoba	Hamirpur	20 43
12 Jhansi	Jhansi	20 16
13. Konch	Jalaun	20 11
14 Ranikhet	Almora	19 62
15. Salon	Rae Bareli	19.46
16 Fatehabad	Agra	18 96
17. Sikandra Rao	Aligarh	18 62
18 Jalesar	Etah	18 34
19. Moth	Jhansi	18.15
20 Bhognipur	Kanpur	18 11
21 Charkhari	Hamirpur	17.84
22 Khalilabad	Basti	17.77
23 Naini Tal	Naini Tal	17.69
24 Etmadpur	Agra	17.67
25. Karhal	Mainpuri	17.64
26 Hathras	Aligarh	17.25
27. Basti	Basti	17.25
28. Karwi	Banda	17 04
29. Kiraoli	Agra	17.01
30. Sadabad	Mathura	17.01
31 Kalpi	Jalaun	16 82
32 Kaimganj	Farrukhabad	16.40
33. Kichha	Naini Tal	16.35
34 Almora	Almora	16 26
35. Sikandrabad	Bulandshahr	15.26
36 Bindki	Fatehpur	15.17
37. Robertsganj	Mirzapur	15.09

Of these tahsils only two, Agra (21.82) and Jhansi (20.16), contain class I cities. This indicates that in most of the tahsils which have any class I city, the proportion of scheduled caste population in urban areas is rather low. The position in respect of each

of the 22 class I cities of the state is given in statement 143.

STATEMENT 143

Class I cities arranged in descending order of the percentage of SC population

	City	Total pop	SC pop	% of SC to total pop.
	1	2	3	4
1	Agra city UA	634,622	138,501	21 82
2	Jhansi city UA	198,135	38,226	19.29
3	Ghaziabad city UA	127,700	21,244	16 64
4.	Allahabad city UA	513,036	74,439	14.51
5	Aligarh MB	252,314	36,436	14.44
6	Kanpur city UA	1,275,242	180,530	14.16
7	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal MB	105,939	12,994	12.27
8	Firozabad MB	133,863	13,166	9 84
9.	Lucknow city UA	813,982	77,241	9.49
10.	Dehra Dun city UA	203,464	19,112	9.39
11.	Meerut city UA	367,754	33,516	9 11
12.	Faizabad city UA.	109,806	9,952	9.06
13.	Mathura city UA	140,150	12,664	9.04
14	Farrukhabad city UA	110,835	9,382	8 46
15	Muzaffarnagar MB	114,783	9,371	8.16
16	Varanasi city UA	606,721	48,623	8.01
17.	Gorakhpur MB	230,911	18,072	7 83
18.	Saharanpur MB	225,396	16,963	7.53
19	Shahjahanpur city UA	144,065	8,951	6 21
20.	Bareilly city UA	326,106	19,203	5.89
21.	Moradabad city UA	272,652	14,034	5.15
22	Rampur MB	161,417	3,991	2 47

(UA=Urban agglomeration; MB=Municipal Board)

The proportion of scheduled castes living in urban areas varies from caste to caste. Chamar, including Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava, forming more than 50 per cent of the total scheduled caste population, accounted for only 5.82 per cent. Balmiki and Khatik are reasonably urbanised because of the nature of their occupations. In percentage, the highly urbanised caste was Baiswar (53.54) followed by Balai (43.68) and Dabgar (40.28). Their population according to the 1971 census were 12,824, 2,229 and 3,761 respectively. Among the eleven major castes, six have lower and five higher percentages when compared with the percentage of all scheduled castes living in urban areas.

Scheduled tribes :

Out of the total scheduled tribe population of 198,565, one-third (61,672) are concentrated in Dehra Dun alone, followed by Naini Tal (52,560). The scheduled tribe population of these two districts accounts for 57.5 per cent of the scheduled tribe population in the state. Four other districts, Kheri (18,254), Pithoragarh (15,347), Chamoli (8,155) and Gonda (7,752), also have a sizeable number of scheduled tribes. All the six districts containing the highest number of scheduled tribes are in either the Himalayan hills or the tarai. In most of the districts of the plain and in Bundelkhand region, the scheduled tribe population is insignificant. No scheduled tribe has been reported from Hamirpur district.

Judging the scheduled tribe population in relation to the total population, Dehra Dun (10.68) comes first. Four other districts, Naini Tal (6.65), Pithoragarh (4.89), Chamoli (2.79) and Kheri (1.23) also have a high proportion of scheduled tribe population in comparison with the state average of 0 22 per cent. The proportion is negligible or nil in Mainpuri, Jalaun, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur and Hamirpur. In most of the other districts the proportion of scheduled tribe population is less than one per thousand, except Gonda (0.34) and Almora (0 25 per cent). Coming to tahsils, there is only one tahsil, Chakrata (70.88) of Dehra Dun district, where a majority (70.88) of the population belongs to scheduled tribes. The tahsils where the proportion of scheduled tribe has been found to be more than one per cent of total population are listed in statement 144.

STATEMENT 144

Tahsils having the proportion of ST population more than 1 % of total population

	Tahsil	District	Proportion
1.	Chakrata	Dehra Dun	70.88
2	Khatima	Naini Tal	28.44
3.	Dharchula	Pithoragarh	19.71
4	Munsiari	Pithoragarh	18.82
5.	Joshimath	Chamoli	10 93
6.	Kichha	Naini Tal	5.52
7.	Chamoli	Chamoli	5 47
8	Nighasan	Kheri	3.86
9	Balrampur	Gonda	1.30
10.	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	1.12
11.	Didihat	Pithoragarh	1 04
12.	Kashipur	Naini Tal	1 02

All the tahsils enumerated in statement 144 are located in the hills and the tarai

The rural-urban composition of scheduled tribes at the state level is almost similar to that of the scheduled castes with more than 92 per cent living in rural areas. In many districts also, even over-whelming majority of scheduled tribes generally live in rural areas. But, strikingly, the position is just the reverse with the urban dwellers out numbering rural in Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Jhansi, Faizabad and Varanasi. Most of these districts contain big cities. This indicates the possibility of big cities attracting migrants from the original habitants of the scheduled tribes. In Jalaun, Lucknow and Bara Banki districts, the scheduled tribe population has been reported from the urban areas only.

The scheduled tribes constitute 0.24 per cent of the rural and 0.13 per cent of the urban population of the state. In rural areas, the proportion of scheduled tribes is higher than the state average in Dehra Dun (20.00), Naini Tal (8.50), Pithoragarh

(5.01), Chamoli (2.37), Kheri (1.31) and Gonda (0.36). On the contrary this proportion is negligible in the rural areas of Bulandshahr, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Jhansi, Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur districts, and nil in Jalaun, Lucknow and Bara Banki districts. Among the tahsils, the highest proportion in rural areas also is recorded in Chakrata (76.53) of Dehra Dun district as in the case of total population The tahsils where the percentage of scheduled tribe population is more than one per cent of the total population in rural areas are given in statement 145.

STATEMENT 145

Tahsils where the proportion of ST pop in rural areas, is more than 1 per cent

Tahsil	District	% of ST to rural pop.
1	2	3
1. Chakrata	Dehra Dun	76.53
2 Khatima	Naini Tal	29 73
3. Dharchula	Pithoragarh	19.71
4. Munsiari	Pithoragarh	18 82
5. Joshimath	Chamoli	10 86
6. Kichha	Naini Tal	6.28
7. Chamoli	Chamoli	4 .79
8. Nighasan	Kheri	3.86
9. Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	2.25
10. Kashipur	Naini Tal	1.61
11. Balrampur	Gonda	1.41
12. Didihat	Pithoragarh	1.04

In the urban areas, Chamoli district has the highest proportion of scheduled tribes (12.50) of the total urban population, as against 0.13 per cent at the state level. This district is followed by Pithoragarh (1.92) and Almora (0.53). On the other hand, scheduled tribes have not at all been returned from the urban areas of district Etah, Mainpuri, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and the scheduled tribe population found in the urban areas of Jalaun, Bara Banki and Basti districts forms a negligible proportion of total population. Coming down to tahsils, the proportion of scheduled tribes is more than 1 per cent to total population in the urban areas of the following tahsils :

Tahsil	District	Percentage
1	2	3
1. Chamoli	Chamoli	13.76
2. Joshimath	Chamoli	11.14
3. Thakurdwara	Moradabad	6.17
4. Pilibhit	Pilibhit	3.56
5. Chakrata	Dehra Dun	3 29
6. Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	1 92

The percentage of scheduled tribes has been found below 1 per cent in all the class I towns of the state. The highest proportion works out to 0.57 per cent for Mathura UA while Saharanpur MB has no scheduled tribe population. The scheduled tribe population and its percentage to total population for all class I cities of the state are given in statement 146.

STATEMENT 146

Class I cities arranged in descending order of the percentage of ST population

City	Total pop	ST pop.	% of ST to total pop.
1	2	3	4
1. Mathura city UA	140,150	798	0.57
2 Rampur MB	161,417	805	0 50
3 Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal MB	105,939	521	0 49
4. Shahjahanpur city UA	144,065	661	0 46
5. Muzaffarnagar MB	114,783	502	0 44
6. Meerut city UA	367,754	1,265	0 34
7. Agra city UA	634,622	2,055	0 32
8 Moradabad city UA	272,652	634	0 23
9. Ghaziabad city UA	127,700	213	0 17
10 Dehra Dun city UA	203,464	295	0 14
11. Bareilly city UA	326,106	265	0 08
12. Allahabad city UA	513,036	241	0.05
13 Aligarh MB	252,314	134	0 05
14. Kanpur city UA	1,275,242	531	0 04
15 Jhansi city UA	198,135	67	0 03
16. Firozabad MB	133,863	45	0 03
17. Lucknow city UA	813,982	142	0 02
18 Gorakhpur MB	230,911	42	0 02
19. Varanasi city UA	606,721	84	0 01
20. Farrukhabad city UA	110,835	11	0 01
21. Faizabad city UA	109,806	10	0 01
22 Saharanpur MB	225,396	..	..

(UA—Urban agglomeration;
MB—Municipal Board)

According to the Presidential Order, the number of scheduled castes in Uttar Pradesh is 66. The total population of all these castes is 18,173,634. The average population per caste works out to 275,358. Besides, 375,282 returns of unspecified scheduled castes have also been received which have been categorised as such separately. These unspecified scheduled castes constitute 2.02 per cent of the total scheduled caste population of the state. More than half of the total scheduled caste population, (55.7 per cent) belong to a single caste, namely, Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava, which has a population of 10,121,421. Two other castes, Pasi and Dhobi, have a population of more than one million each in the state and occupy the second and third positions respectively. The population of four other castes, Kori, Balmiki, Shilpkar and Khatik, is also above the average for a scheduled caste (275,358). All the seven numerically strong castes put together account for 90 per cent of the total scheduled caste population in the state. The district-wise population of individual castes is given in **Table 22.**

The distribution pattern of the major scheduled castes is discussed in the following paragraphs :

Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava:

The population of this scheduled caste has been reported from all the districts of the state. It forms

an absolute majority among the total scheduled caste population in all the districts of Rohilkhand division except Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur ; Meerut division except Dehra Dun ; Agra, Jhansi, Gorakhpur divisions, and Varanasi division except Mirzapur and in Farrukhabad and Etawah districts of Allahabad division and Faizabad. Even in Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Kheri, Hardoi, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Mirzapur districts, the proportion of Chamars is more than other scheduled castes.

Pasi or Tarmali :

Numerically, this is the second largest among scheduled castes in the state, having a total population of 2,572,563. Pasis are mainly concentrated in the central plain. The highest number was recorded in Sitapur (279,251), followed by Allahabad (262,881), Bara Banki (235,400) and Rae Bareli (223,521). This number exceeds one lakh in all the districts of Lucknow division and in Allahabad, Bara Banki and Pratapgarh districts which are contiguous to Lucknow division.

Dhobi :

Dhobi is one of the few scheduled castes whose population has been recorded in all the districts of the state. The largest number has been found in Basti (62,142) and Gorakhpur (59,858). Excepting the eight hill districts and Bijnor, Rampur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts, the number of Dhobis in each of the other districts is more than 10,000. The number of this caste are least in number among the hill districts.

Kori :

This caste with a population of 909,537 occupies the fourth position. The largest number is found in Gonda (168,350), followed by Sultanpur (119,430) and Faizabad (80,140), the three districts forming a solid block. Koris are found in sufficient number in the districts of the central plain and in the Bundelkhand region. This caste has not been treated as scheduled in the three divisions of the west plain.

Balmiki :

This caste has also been reported from all the districts of the state. The largest concentration is in the districts of the west plain. Meerut having a Balmiki population of 110,848 comes at the top, followed by Bulandshahr (67,932), Agra (53,838), Muzaffarnagar (48,539) and Saharanpur (45,920), all located in the upper doab. The concentration of Balmikis is less in the districts of the east and their number is very small in the districts of Varanasi division.

Shilpkar :

This caste is mainly concentrated in the Himalayan hills which accounts for almost 90 per cent of the total Shilpkars in the state. In other parts of the state, their number is insignificant. No Shilpkar was enumerated in Fatehpur, Jaunpur and Balli districts.

Khatik :

Members of this caste are scattered all over the state except the hill districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora. The largest number has been returned from Aligarh (34,546) and Bulandshahr (31,449). In Kanpur, Fatehpur, Agra, Allahabad, Gonda, Azamgarh, Varanasi, Bahraich and Meerut districts, the Khatiks are in sufficient number.

Barring the scheduled castes discussed above, the remaining 59 castes of the state are not numerically strong. The relative position of all such scheduled castes where their population is more than one per cent of the total scheduled caste population has been indicated, district-wise in **Table 23.**

Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava caste occupies the first place in all the districts of the state excepting the eight hill districts, Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Gonda and Bara Banki districts of the central plain. In the hill districts, the Shilpkar caste comes first. Pasi or Tarmali caste occupies the first position in Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and Bara Banki districts and the Chamars come second. In Gonda, Koris take the lead followed by Pasis/ Tarmalis and Chamars.

The following scheduled castes do not form even one per cent of the total scheduled caste population in any district of the state and as such they do not find place in Table 22.

1. Beriya	(22,221)	9. Boria	(4,952)	17. Patari	(1,412)
2 Bansphor	(18,721)	10. Turaiha	(4,420)	18. Bajaniya	(1,233)
3. Baiswar	(12,824)	11. Hari	(3,820)	19 Parahiya	(1,217)
4 Banmanus	(10,077)	12. Dabgar	(3,761)	20. Khairaha	(1,120)
5 Kapariya	(7,163)	13. Bawariya	(3,757)	21 Khorot	(533)
6 Baiga	(6,415)	14 Habura	(3,389)	22. Sanaurhiya	(225)
7. Sansiya	(5,626)	15. Balai	(2,229)	23. Gharami	(21)
8. Kalabaz	(5,618)	16 Ghasiya	(2,193)		

(Figures within brackets show their 1971 population).

There are only five scheduled tribes in Uttar Pradesh whose population as recorded in 1971 is as follows :

1. Bhotia	34,144
2. Buksa	23,317
3. Jaunsari	56,699
4. Raji	1,918
5. Tharu	67,994

This apart, 14,493 persons did not report the actual name of their tribe and hence were categorised separately as 'unspecified' scheduled tribes. They constitute one-sixth of the total scheduled tribe population (198,565) of the state. The district-wise population of individual tribe is given in statement 147.

STATEMENT 147

Distribution of Scheduled Tribes by Districts

State/Districts	Total ST	Bhotia	Buksa	Jaunsari	Raji	Tharu	Unspecified ST
UTTAR PRADESH	**198,565**	**34,144**	**23,317**	**56,699**	**1,918**	**67,994**	**14,493**
1. Uttarkashi	282	276	..	..	..	4	2
2. Chamoli	8,155	6,778	259	234	305	570	9
3. Tehri-Garhwal	435	64	..	367	..	..	4
4. Garhwal	409	222	145	..	..	..	42
5. Pithoragarh	15,347	14,538	..	..	226	2	581
6. Almora	1,874	1,032	47	16	13	5	761
7. Naini Tal	52,560	802	12,438	39	119	36,461	2,701
8. Bijnor	3,173	37	2,852	115	4	..	165
9. Moradabad	2,302	647	398	262	348	418	229
10. Budaun	365	260	3	67	9	2	24
11. Rampur	917	46	143	47	286	285	110
12. Bareilly	451	295	30	50	8	4	64
13. Pilibhit	467	12	..	.	..	351	104
14. Shahjahanpur	1,455	261	186	52	52	904	..
15. Dehra Dun	61,672	236	4,982	54,304	44	54	2,052
16. Saharanpur	2,053	344	936	276	36	25	436
17. Muzaffarnagar	1,545	324	73	14	5	127	1,002
18. Meerut	2,235	1,525	199	96	135	76	204
19. Bulandshahr	986	594	15	224	55	92	6
20. Aligarh	420	214	..	13	.	4	189
21. Mathura	800	590	..	89	..	119	2
22. Agra	2,183	1,727	286	109	51	8	2
23. Etah	216	120	54	..	..	26	16
24. Mainpuri	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
25. Farrukhabad	285	10	..	1	..	..	274
26. Etawah	401	19	..	2	1	13	366
27. Kanpur	627	242	109	88	23	69	96
28. Fatehpur	148	50	29	21	17	23	8
29. Allahabad	676	238	75	64	117	132	50
30 Jhansi	70	52	..	4	..	13	1
31. Jalaun	2	2	..	.	..	..	..
32. Hamirpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Banda	223	14	..	..	..	..	209
34. Kheri	18,254	14	..	7	..	15,402	2,831
35. Sitapur	213	48	..	.	..	145	20
36. Hardoi	539	276	..	66	..	105	92
37. Unnao	317	..	.		..	..	317
38. Lucknow	142	110	..	..	..	..	32
39. Rae Bareli	42	41	..	..	..	..	1
40. Bahraich	1,680	21	17	..	..	1,640	2
41. Gonda	7,752	3	..	..	47	7,698	4
42. Bara Banki	4	4	..	.	..	..	..
43. Faizabad	21	5	..	1	..	13	2
44. Sultanpur	2	..	..	..	..		2
45. Pratapgarh	16	..	..	.	..	.	16
46. Basti	332	52	.	..	..	228	52
47. Gorakhpur	1,715	5		14	..	1,553	143
48. Deoria	320	7	.	..	..	..	313
49. Azamgarh	1,592	618	..	.	.	804	170
50. Jaunpur	10	..	..	..	..	7	3
51. Ballia	181	6	..	..	..	157	18
52. Ghazipur	582	272	..	26	..	220	64
53. Varanasi	276	134	2	6	4	124	6
54. Mirzapur	1,840	957	39	25	13	111	695

Among the scheduled tribes, the largest number of persons (62.80 per cent) belong to the Tharu and Jaunsari tribes which are almost equal in numerical strength. The smallest population is of Rajis.

Bhotia :

Bhotias are concentrated in the hill districts of Pithoragarh and Chamoli facing the international boundary with Tibet. These two districts account for more than two-thirds of the total Bhotia population (34,144). Next in order come Agra (1,727). Meerut (1,525), Almora (1,032) and Mirzapur (957). In most of the districts of the east plain, the central plain and the Vindhyan hills the Bhotia population is either negligible or nil.

Buksa :

Out of the total Buksa population of 23,317 in the state, more than half is found in Naini Tal (12,438) alone. The other districts having sizeable numbers of Buksas are Dehra Dun (4,982) and Bijnor (2,852). All the three districts taken together accounts for more than 87 per cent of the Buksa population in the state. The remaining 3,045 Buksas are scattered over 19 districts, 13 of which are located in the Himalayan hills and the west plain regions.

Jaunsari :

Almost 95 8 per cent of the Jaunsari population of the state (56,699) is concentrated in Dehra Dun district (54,304). The remaining 2,395 members of this community are distributed in 30 districts, mostly in the Himalayan hills and the west plain.

Raji :

The population of Rajis in the state is 1,918. This too is distributed among 23 districts, most of which are located in the Himalayan hills and the west. Their population exceeds 100 in seven districts Moradabad (348), Chamoli (305), Rampur (286), Pithoragarh (226), Meerut (135), Naini Tal (119) and Allahabad (117) only.

Tharu :

The total population of Tharus in the state is 67,994. Almost half of this is found in Naini Tal district (36,461), followed by Kheri (15,402), Gonda (7,698), Bahraich (1,640) and Gorakhpur (1,553), all in the tarai belt. This community has not reported from 15 districts.

Literacy among scheduled castes and tribes :

The proportion of literates among the scheduled castes of Uttar Pradesh is 10.20 per cent while the ratio in the total population of the state comes to 21.70 per cent. Almost similar is the position in the rural and urban areas where the literacy rate among the scheduled castes is 9.11 per cent and 23 43 per cent respectively against the general literacy rates of 18.13 per cent and 43.63 per cent respectively. But the position is much different when we study the literacy rates of males and females separately compared to the gap between the literacy rates of scheduled caste males (17.13) and total males (31.50). It is alarmingly large in the female literacy rates of scheduled castes (2.46) and general population (10.55). It is thus evident that the literacy rate among the scheduled castes in general and their females in particular, is rather poor even in comparison with the general literacy rate of the state which itself is much on the lower side.

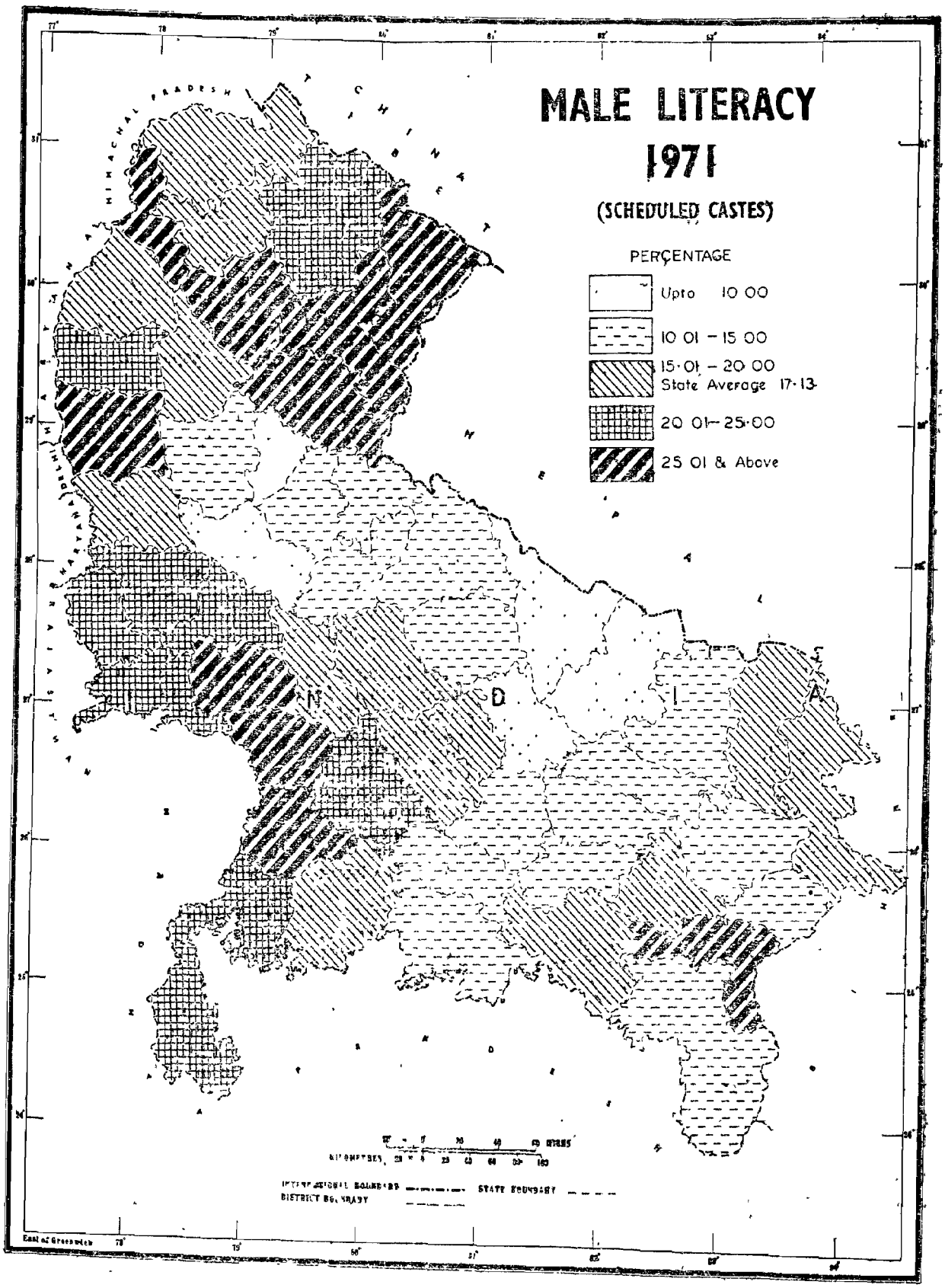
District-wise literacy rates of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are given in **Table 24**. Like the total population, the highest percentage of literates among scheduled castes also obtains in Dehra Dun district (24.28) and the lowest in Bahraich (4.42) district. Apart from Dehra Dun, Garhwal (21.01), Pithoragarh (19.89), Naini Tal (18.42), Etawah (18.28), Almora (17.71), Jalaun (17.21), Kanpur (16.73), Mainpuri (16.41), Meerut (16.11) and Agra (15.90) also show a substantially high rate of literacy among scheduled caste population in comparison to the state average.

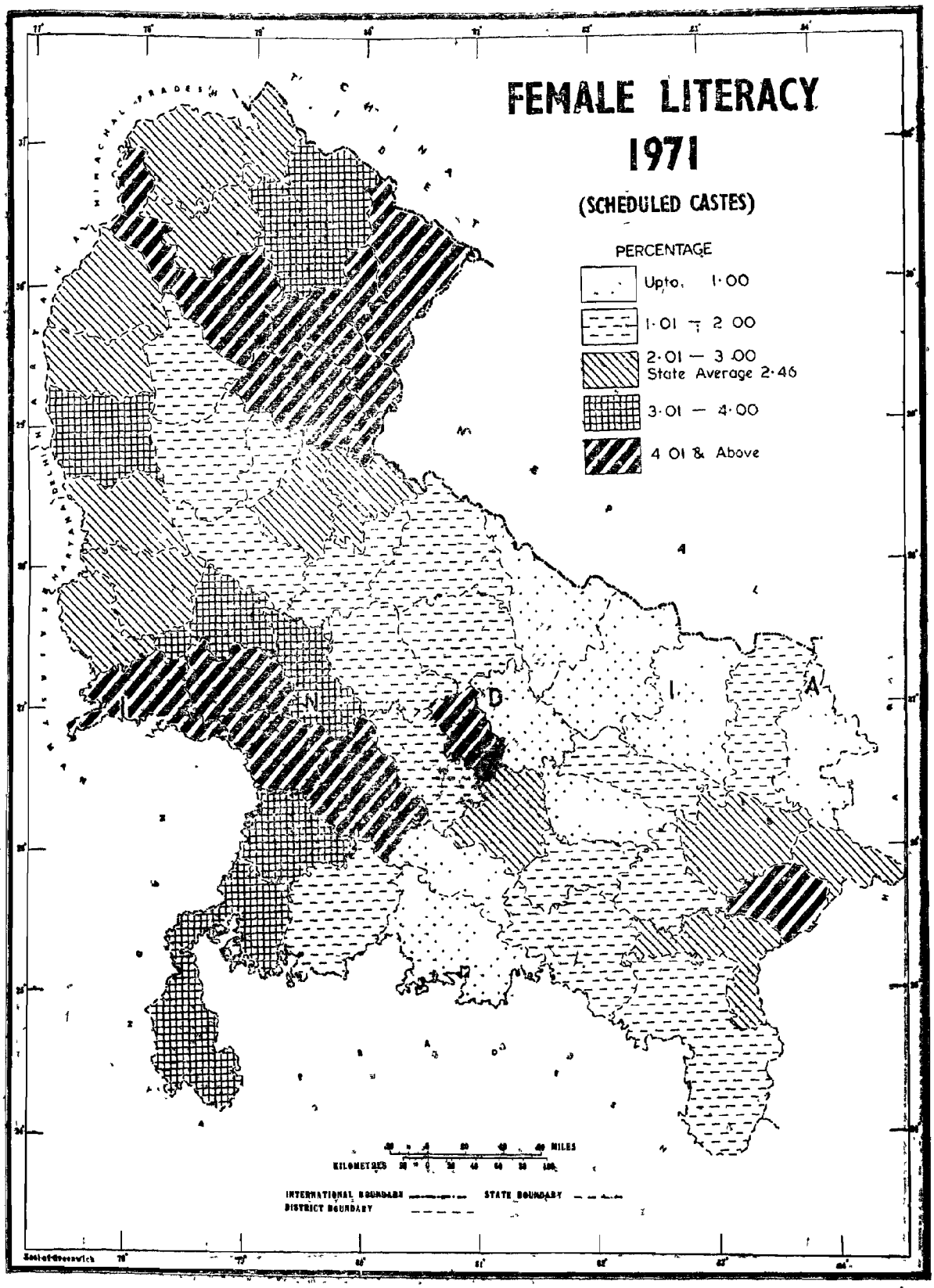
Most of these districts fall in the Himalayan hills and the west plain. Literacy rate in the districts of east and central plains is generally low, excepting a few districts like Kanpur, Varanasi, Lucknow, Ghazipur and Jaunpur where it exceeds the state average. A comparison of the scheduled caste literacy with the general literacy reveals some interesting results. Literacy rate among scheduled castes is more than two-thirds of the general literacy rate in Garhwal and Mainpuri, in Banda, Lucknow, Bara Banki, Bahraich, Gonda, Sultanpur and Mirzapur districts, the former is almost one-third of the latter.

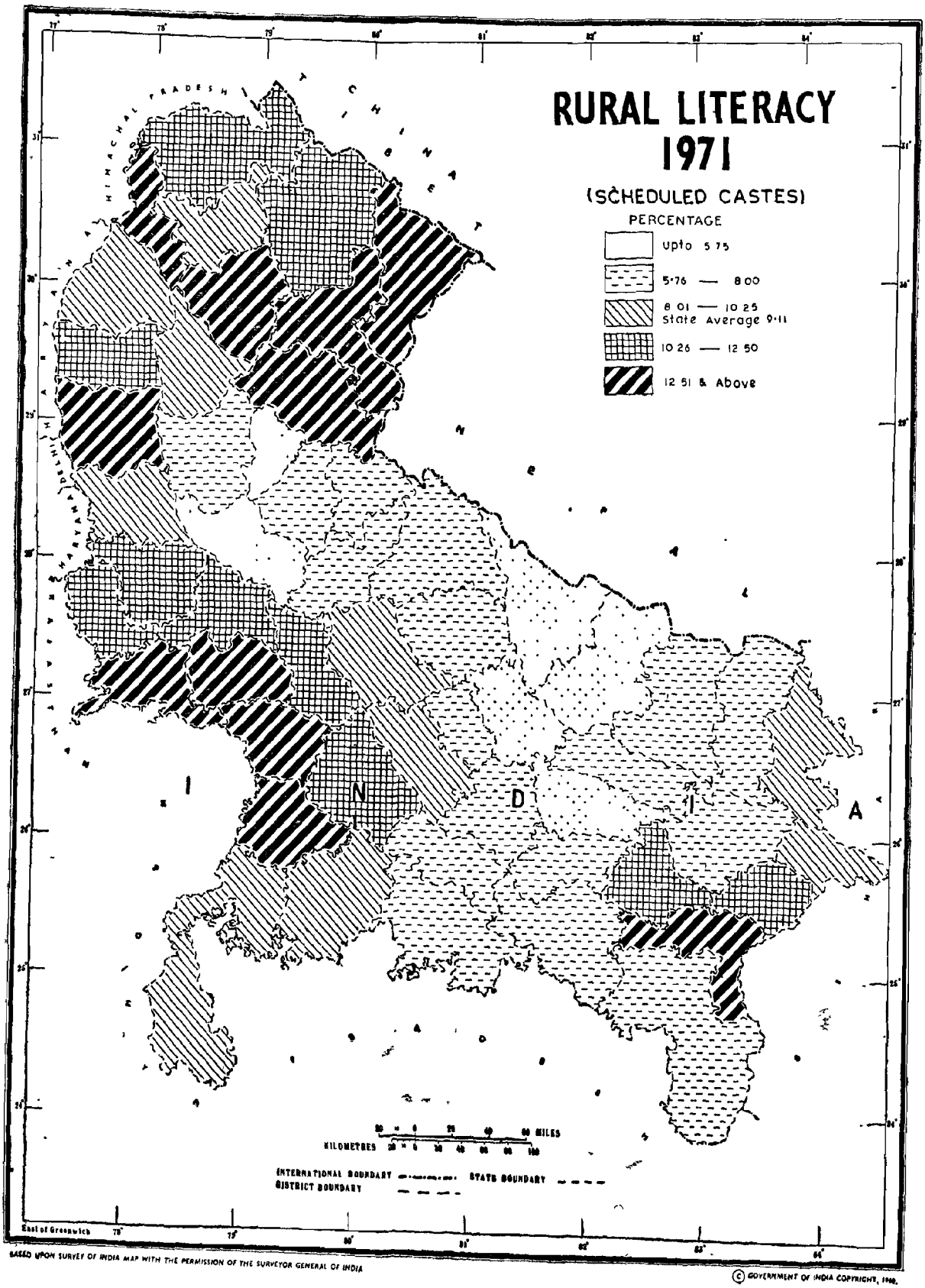
The literacy rates of scheduled caste males and females both in 1971 and 1961 censuses show that among scheduled caste males, the highest literacy rate in 1971 was recorded in Dehra Dun (35.24), followed by Garhwal (34.64) and Pithoragarh (33.22). In 1961 also, Dehra Dun and Garhwal occupied the two top positions. Pithoragarh has advanced substantially in this respect during the decade 1961-71. In the case of females also the literacy rate is highest in Dehra Dun (10 66) followed by Garhwal (7.80). The lowest literacy rate in respect of males in 1971 was in the districts falling in Faizabad division—Bahraich (7.70), Bara Banki (8.28) and Gonda (9.17). As regards females, Banda and Bahraich recorded the lowest literacy rate of 0.63 per cent each, followed by Bara Banki (0 64). Gonda had 0.93 per cent of its scheduled caste females as literate When compared with the literacy rate of the entire scheduled caste population, both in respect of males (17.13) and females (2.46), as many as 24 districts have higher rates than the state in respect of males and 23 districts in respect of females. The remaining districts have generally recorded lower rates both in respect of males as well as females.

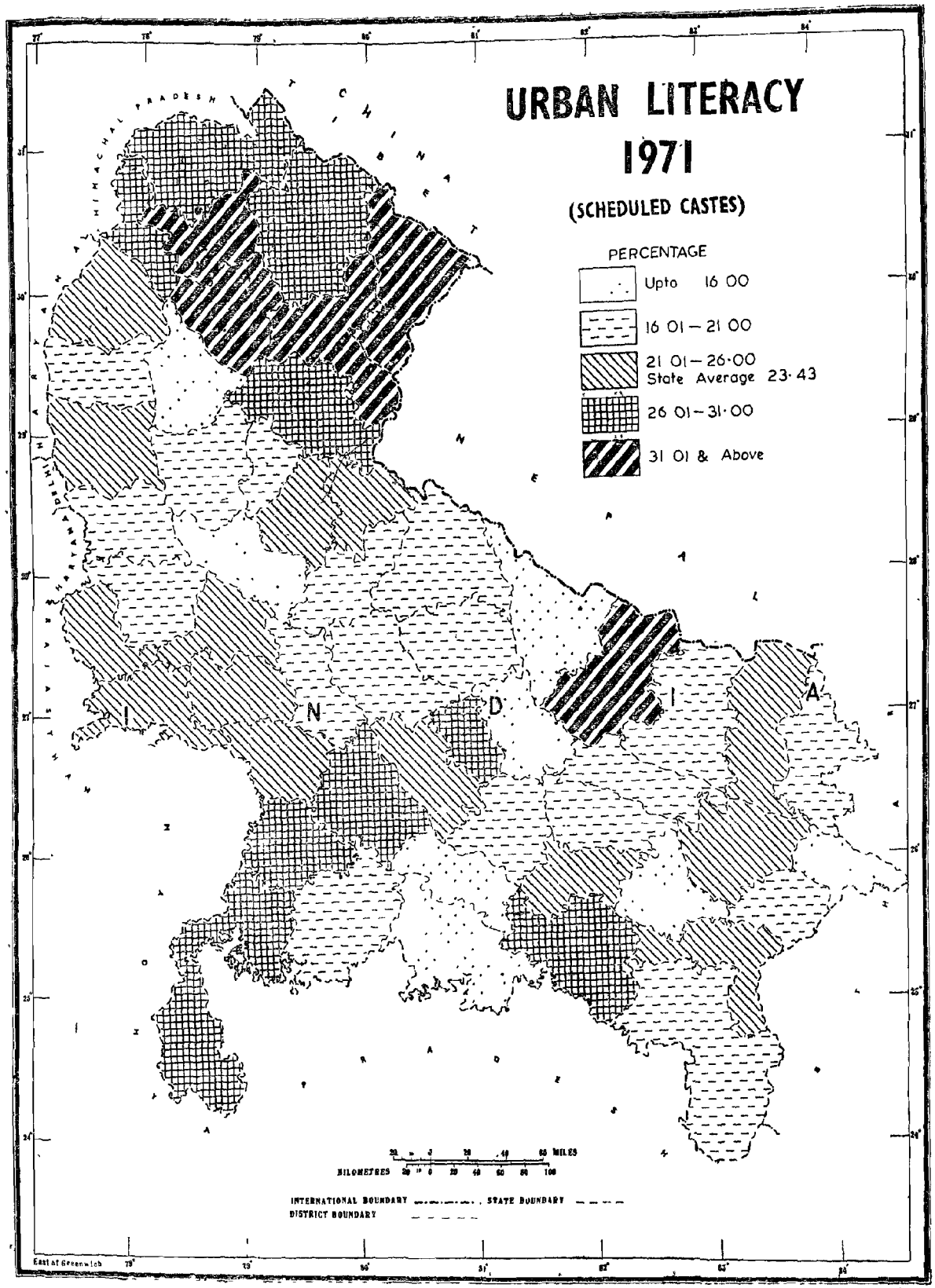
Table 25 gives growth rate of literacy rates among total rural and urban scheduled caste males and females separately during the decade 1961-71.

The sex-wise literacy rate (1961 and 1971) for each scheduled caste, also presents a dismal picture. A caste which has 21 persons only has recorded the highest rate both for males (70.00) and females (27.27). Among the eleven major scheduled castes, the highest literacy rate (16.10) is noticed in the


MALE LITERACY
1971
(SCHEDULED CASTES)
PERCENTAGE
Upto 10 00
10 01 – 15 00
15·01 – 20 00
State Average 17·13
20 01– 25·00
25 01 & Above
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY


FEMALE LITERACY
1971
(SCHEDULED CASTES)
PERCENTAGE
Upto 1·00
1·01 — 2·00
2·01 — 3·00
State Average 2·46
3·01 — 4·00
4·01 & Above
INDIA
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY


RURAL LITERACY
1971
(SCHEDULED CASTES)
PERCENTAGE
upto 5·75
5·76 — 8·00
8·01 — 10·25
State Average 9·11
10·26 — 12·50
12·51 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
RAJASTHAN
I N D I A
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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URBAN LITERACY
1971
(SCHEDULED CASTES)
PERCENTAGE
Upto 16 00
16 01 – 21 00
21 01 – 26·00
State Average 23·43
26 01 – 31·00
31 01 & Above
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich

Shilpkars. Khatiks ranked second (12.61) per cent. The average literacy rate for all male scheduled castes is 17.13 per cent. Twenty-five castes come above this level and 42 go below. The corresponding rate for females is 2.46 per cent and 41 castes have female literacy rate higher and 26 lower than the average female literacy rate. Even in respect of Chamar (including Dhusia, Jhusia and Jatava) males, the rates are a little higher (17.81) when compared to other castes or all castes (17.13). In the case of females the position is the reverse.

The literacy rate among scheduled tribes is 14.59 per cent which, though higher than that of the scheduled castes (10 20), is lower than the literacy rate of the total population (21.70). 22 51 per cent of the scheduled tribe males and 5.58 per cent of the scheduled tribe females are literate as against the 17.13 and 2.46 per cent in respect of scheduled castes and 31.50 and 10.55 per cent in respect of total population. While percentage variation between the literacy rate of scheduled caste males and scheduled tribe males is only nominal, the percentage literacy rate of scheduled tribe females is more than twice the rate of their counterparts among scheduled castes.

The scheduled tribe population is mostly concentrated in Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Gonda and Kheri districts. In the other districts, the scheduled tribe population is negligible. The scope of discussion on literacy may be continued to the six districts. The highest literacy of scheduled tribes has been reported from Pithoragarh (34.70) and Chamoli (29.90) which is even higher than the literacy rate of the total population of the districts. These districts are inhabited by the Bhotia tribe. In both these districts, the proportion of literates among scheduled tribe females is significantly higher than the corresponding figure for total female population. Dehra Dun and Naini Tal districts which have the largest number of scheduled tribes show literacy rates of 11.58 and 12 59 per cent respectively among scheduled tribes which is less than the average literacy rate of scheduled tribes for the state (14 59) and a far less compared to the rates obtaining in the total population of the districts. Contrary to the position of Chamoli and Pithoragarh district the female literacy among the scheduled tribes in the rural areas of these districts is very poor leading to the overall reduction, in the literacy rates. The scheduled tribes of Kheri district have the lowest literacy (2.95) of all the six districts, which is as low as almost one-fifth in the general literacy of the district as a whole.

Main Activity :

At the 1971 census, the entire population of the country has been divided into two streams, *i e.*, workers and non-workers. The 1971 census treated a person as a worker *if his/her main activity was participation in* any economically productive work by his/her physical or mental activity. Work involves not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work This definition is somewhat rigid as compared to the one adopted during the 1961 census. Reflecting the variations in definition and concept, there has been a marked change in the results of the 1971 census Inspite of the population increase during the decade 1961—71, the percentage of workers to total population in Uttar Pradesh has gone down by eight points from 39 12 per cent in 1961 to 30.94 per cent in 1971. Even the absolute number of workers has gone down from 28.85 million in 1961 to 27.33 million in 1971. In 1971, out of a total population of 18,548,916 scheduled castes, 6,263,309 (33.77 per cent) reported as economically active or workers as against 44.29 per cent at the time of the 1961 census. The corresponding work participation rates for the general population were 30.19 and 37.76 respectively, which is quite low as compared to the scheduled caste population. According to one school of thought a high participation rate is taken as a social good and national gain. Others hold that the conditions in which the people work, the industry they serve and the wages they get are the factors which establish whether a higher work participation rate is good or bad. According to the 1971 census, 53.39 per cent of the scheduled caste males and 11.86 per cent of their females were economically active. The figures in respect of the general population were 51.94 and 5.32 per cent. Among scheduled caste male workers, 84.50 per cent were engaged in the agricultural sector, with 47.14 per cent reporting as cultivators and 37.36 per cent as agricultural labourers. This is against 62.32 and 11.73 for general workers. Only one-fourth of scheduled caste females were engaged as cultivators and about two-thirds reported as agricultural labourers. As has been observed in the case of males among the general population, in the case of females also, 53 40 per cent of females were cultivators ; only 31.37 per cent reported as agricultural labourers. Similarly a majority of scheduled caste males (37.36) as well as females (66.34) are engaged as agricultural labourers.

The work participation rate (WPR) in respect of scheduled caste males has gone down from 60 02 in 1961 to 53.39 in 1971. Excepting Agra and Gonda, all other districts in Uttar Pradesh recorded a decline in WPR. The female WPR declined by 16 points in 1971 over 1961. One unique feature, however, in respect of the female WPR is that all the districts have experienced a decline and in a number of cases, the decline is of more than 25 points. This can perhaps be attributed to the changed definition adopted in the 1971 census. One school is of the view that the 1961 definition of work was on the liberal side and had exaggerated female WPR because in the 1961 census a person was categorised as a worker even if his contribution to work was extremely marginal If a woman basically engaged in household duties went to her husband's field taking his lunch and for about an hour or so she tended the cattle, she was treated as engaged in cultivation. At the 1971 census, everyone was required to declare himself what according to him was his main activity. If the answer indicated that the person was economically active, he was classified as worker Persons basically engaged as housewives, students. etc , reported their main activity accordingly at the 1971 census and they were not taken as economically active or as workers unless their contribution to work was substantial and the persons concerned returned that work as their main activity This has strikingly been noticed in respect of females. Housewives who were treated as workers on the basis of some very marginal contribution to work at the 1961 census, appear now to have reported their main activity correctly as housewives.

Ours is an agricultural economy and it is not strange that 86.75 per cent of male workers in Uttar Pradesh live in rural areas. In the case of females, more than 90 per cent of female workers live in villages. Of these female workers, 45.20 per cent are engaged as cultivators and 46.94 per cent as agricultural labourers. As regards the scheduled castes, 93.37 per cent of scheduled caste male workers and 95.82 per cent of scheduled caste female workers live in rural areas. More than 50 per cent of scheduled caste male workers are engaged as cultivators and about 40 per cent as agricultural labourers. The figures for females are 25.69 and 68.62 per cent. So the preponderance of total as well as scheduled caste workers is in the primary sector. When 19.20 per cent of total rural males and 46.94 per cent of total rural females (39.38 per cent of scheduled caste males and 68.62 per cent scheduled caste females) are agricultural labourers, are we justified in taking a high WPR as a sign of prosperity by itself.

There is regional variation regarding the percentage of scheduled caste male and female workers engaged as cultivators and as agricultural labourers in respect of each district. The Himalayan districts have a high percentage of scheduled caste male and female workers engaged as cultivators. It is not so in other parts of the state May be because the economy of the hill districts is basically one of own cultivation, there are hardly any landless agricultural labourers. In the eastern wing of the state, a majority of scheduled caste female workers are agricultural labourers. It has also been suggested that at the time of the 1961 census, there was much talk of land reforms and several agricultural labourers declared themselves as cultivators of their own land rather than as agricultural labourers in the hope of establishing a right as cultivators. Thus it does not mean that persons who were cultivators of their own lands have been dispossessed of their land and have now become landless agricultural labourers. But the shift of cultivators to agricultural labourers is particularly striking in the case of females. At the time of the 1961 census, 44.81 per cent of scheduled caste female workers were cultivators and 37.10 per cent were agricultural labourers In 1971, the respective percentages were 24.71 and 66.34.

An encouraging trend is that in some of the districts the proportion of scheduled caste workers engaged in non-agricultural pursuits shows an increase in 1971 over 1961. This is an indication of diversification of economic activity. In a majority of districts the trend is the other way The high female WPR and the higher percentage of female workers engaged as cultivators indicates that scheduled caste females work side by side with men in their own fields and the higher proportion of scheduled caste female agricultural workers suggests that the land in their possession is not enough for the whole family to work on it. The females thus work for others. The deviation between hilly districts and most of the eastern districts show that they have their own social systems at variance with each other. In a way the scheduled castes in hilly districts are in a better position. Whatever may be the size of their holdings, they plough their own fields and perhaps the small size of the holdings is to a greater extent responsible for the absence of agricultural labour in the hilly districts. The position is just the reverse in the plains, especially in the eastern districts.

The districtwise classification of SC population by workers and non-workers is given in **Table 26.**

The scheduled tribe workers constitute 40.78 per cent of the total population in the state as against the corresponding ratio of 33.77 per cent among scheduled castes and 30.94 per cent among the total population. This shows that the rate of participation of scheduled tribes in gainful activities is considerably higher than that of the scheduled castes as well as the total population. The scheduled tribes generally live in the less hospitable environment of hills and the tarai, which calls for harder work. Like the composition of total state population and the scheduled caste population, the work participation rate of males is higher than that of the females among the scheduled tribes also. But the disparity considerably narrows down because of the increased working ratio among the scheduled tribes. 21.87 per cent females are engaged in work as against 11.86 per cent among the scheduled castes and only 6.71 per cent among the total population. From this it is evident that the females among scheduled tribes assist their menfolk in work in larger numbers. The work participation rate of scheduled tribe males is 57.44 per cent which is slightly above the rate among the scheduled castes. The ratio of working population is higher in the rural areas (41.53) in comparison with that of the urban areas (32.14) among the scheduled tribes as is the case in respect of total population.

Table 27 gives the percentage distribution of scheduled tribes in workers and non-workers by sex in the rural and urban areas of the state.

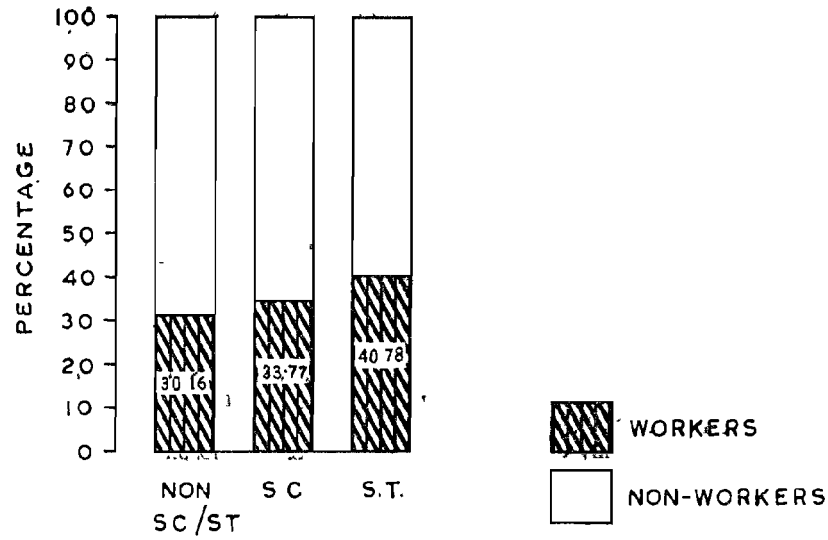
Further classification of scheduled tribe workers into the industrial categories of workers is given in statement 148.

STATEMENT 148

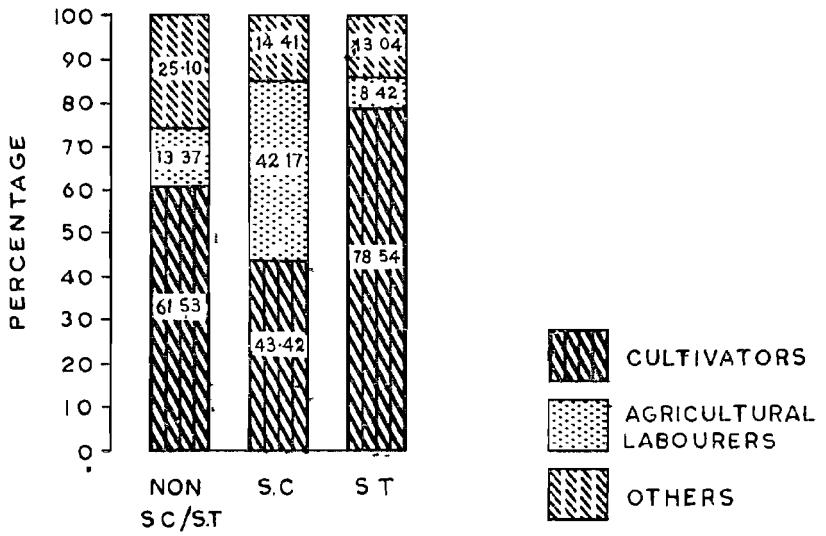
Percentage distribution of ST workers into the categories of work in U.P.

Category of work	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	78 54	77 45	81 80	83 06	82 83	83 70	11 03	9 56	21 54
II	8.42	8 88	7 05	8 29	8 74	6 99	10 40	10 59	9 00
III	2 15	2 33	1 63	2 09	2 28	1 55	3 07	2 92	4 18
IV	0 02	0 03	0 01	0 02	0 02	0 02	0 04	0.04	
V a	3 31	2 17	6 71	2.96	1 66	6 65	8 63	8 62	8 68
V b	1 11	1.33	0 46	0 28	0 35	0.09	13 55	13 74	12.22
VI	0 38	0 51	0 01	0 19	0 26	N	3 17	3 61	
VII	1.25	1 62	0 16	0.58	0 76	0.08	11.31	12 50	2 73
VIII	0 80	1.02	0 14	0.17	0 23		10 16	10 93	4.66
IX	4 01	4 67	2 03	2 36	2 86	0 92	28 64	27 47	36 98

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE 1971



WORKERS DISTRIBUTED BY DIFFERENT SECTORS 1971



Almost 87 per cent of scheduled tribe workers are engaged in agriculture out of which a little more than three-fourth are working as cultivators who work on their own fields or on the lands taken on rent, and only 8 42 per cent are agricultural labourers. The proportion of cultivators (78.54 per cent) among the scheduled tribes is much higher as compared to total population (57 43) while the proportion of agricultural labourers among the scheduled tribes is almost two-fifth of the figures for the total population. By this it can be inferred that in the non-agricultural sector, the largest proportion is in 'other services' (4.01) followed by household industry (3.31) and forestry, fishing, hunting, logging, etc. (2.15). Significantly, the forestry, fishing, hunting and allied activities which account for insignificant proportion (0.61) of total workers for the state, gain much prominence among the scheduled tribes. Preponderance of primary activities agriculture and forestry, fishing and allied activities—over the other occupations of the scheduled tribes to some extent reflect the primitiveness of these communities. The proportions of scheduled tribes in the other categories of work outside the primary sector is less than the ratios obtaining in the total population The minimum participation of scheduled tribes has been recorded in mining and quarrying (0 02) as is the position in the total population In two other categories viz., construction and transport & communications, the participation rate of scheduled tribes is less than 1 per cent.

The industrial structure in the rural areas follows more or less the same trend as in the state as a whole, with the cultivators (83 06) forming a majority of scheduled tribe workers followed by a agricultural labourers. The third place, however, goes to the household industry in the rural areas. Their number in 'other services' (28.64 per cent) occupies the first place in urban areas The scheduled tribe workers in manufacturing, trade and commerce, cultivation, agricultural labour and transport & communications also constitute a high proportion of more than 10 per cent in urban areas. Strikingly, the proportion of agricultural labourers (10.40) among the scheduled tribes in urban areas is not only higher than in rural areas but it is more than twice the corresponding ratio in the total urban population, while in the state as a whole the ratio of scheduled tribes in this sector is almost half of what it is in the total population.

Coming to the sex-wise break-up of scheduled tribe workers more than three-fourth of both males and females work as cultivators. The proportion of females exceeds that of males in cultivation and household industry. In the other industrial sectors the position is the reverse.

Out of the six districts, namely Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Kheri and Gonda where scheduled tribes are found in substantial numbers, the percentage of workers is high in the hill districts of Dehra Dun (49 68), Chamoli (45.80) and Naini Tal (43 40) and is much less in Kheri (23.09) and Gonda (31.08) compared to the state average (40.78). In Pithoragarh (40.13) the proportion is close to the state figure

The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are yet to benefit substantially from faster development. Take for instance education. The results analysed on the basis of the third all-India Educational Survey (technical and vocational education and training) of 1975 by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research show that scheduled caste youngsters have yet to enter areas like veterinary science, nursing and fishing The condition of girls is worse than that of boys. Out of the total 6,972 girls enrolled at different institutions covered in the survey, only 364 (5.22 per cent) were from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population. Even today only 2 out of 100 scheduled caste females in rural Uttar Pradesh can read and write. In some districts the female literacy rate is not even one per cent In urban areas, only 12 out of 100 scheduled caste females against 36 in general females can read and write

When we look at some variables (1961—1971) that are singnificant from the point of view of the social and economic well-being of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of Uttar Pradesh, the following position emerges Literacy among the scheduled castes has gone up from 7.14 to 10.20 as against 20.42 to 24 79 among the general population and 17.65 to 21.70 among the total population of Uttar Pradesh. Literacy among scheduled caste males has improved by 4.34 points and among females by 1 32 points, against 4 27 and 4 14 in respect of general males and general females. Work participation rates have declined from 44 29 to 33.77 among the scheduled castes. Within this, cultivators from 43.42 per cent (50.28 in 1961) and agricultural labourers 42 17 (27 10 in 1961). Male cultivators from 47 14 per cent (52.64) and female cultivators 24.71 (44.81) Even allowing for the effect of change of definition between the 1961 and 1971 censuses, not much of an improvement appears to have taken place The position is more disappointing in terms of non-agricultural activities The figures for scheduled castes have declined from 22.62 to 14.41 as against 25 50 and 25 10 for the general population Urbanisation may not be a radical cure but even than, the change is not remarkable The percentage of urban residents among scheduled castes has gone up from 6.93 to 7.56 as against 14.42 to 15 76 for general population between 1961 and 1971 in Uttar Pradesh.

CHAPTER VIII

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAIN ACTIVITY

The census categorises every individual basically as a worker or as non-worker. The main feature of economic questions at the censuses of 1901, 1911, and 1921 was the division of population into 'actual workers' and 'dependents'. 'Actual workers' included all persons who actually did work or carried on business either personally or through servants or who lived on house rent, pension, etc The principal means of livelihood was recorded in respect of actual workers Persons other than actual workers were treated as dependents. At the 1931 census, the population was divided into three categories namely, earners, working dependents and non-working dependents. An earner was defined as a person with permanent and regular work getting a return in cash or in kind which helped to augment the family income; a working dependent was a person who assisted in the family work and contributed to its support without actually earning any wages; a non-earning dependent was one who did not work or had no occupation This approach was followed at the 1941 and 1951 censuses also with changes in names

A major departure took place in the economic concept at the 1961 census when a work approach was adopted in place of the earlier income approach All persons were broadly categorised as workers and non-workers A person who did some work either physically or by way of effective supervision and by giving directions in an economic activity producing goods and services was considered to be a worker; the one who did not engage in any economic activity was treated as 'non-worker' Thus persons who earned incomes without having to do any work *e g*, rentiers, pensioners, royalty and dividend receivers, who used to be included in the category of earners were eliminated from the scope of workers; such earning dependents who made only a marginal contribution to an economic activity came to be treated as workers The basis of work was considered to be satisfied if in the case of seasonal work, like cultivation, a person did some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season In the case of regular employment in trade, profession, industry or service he or she should have been employed during any of the 15 days preceding the date of enumeration A two-way classification of workers by industries and by occupations was an innovation of the 1961 census which yielded valuable economic data The activities of non-workers were also recorded and they were classified into eight categories

At the time of the 1971 census, it was the opinion of experts that the 1961 definition of work was on the liberal side and had exaggerated participation rates. A person was categorised in 1961 as an economically active even if his contribution to work was extremely marginal. If a woman who was basically attending to household duties went to her husband's field taking his lunch and for about an hour or so she tended the cattle, she was treated as engaged in cultivation. Similarly, a full-time student if he sat for a little time, however short, in his father's shop even on a single day in a fortnight, he was treated as an economically active worker and his basic characteristic as a whole-time student was ignored.

The sequence of questioning to ascertain economic activity at the 1961 census was that every individual was asked if he was engaged in (i) cultivation (ii) in agricultural labour (iii) at household industry or (iv) in any other work in that order A person who was basically an agricultural labour even if he cultivated just a tiny piece of land in his backyard, declared himself first as cultivator and then as an agricultural labourer. This introduced a definite bias in favour of persons being categorised as cultivators and the participation rate in cultivation at the 1961 census got inflated There was also a possibility that during the period when there was much talk of land reforms, several agricultural labourers were tempted to declare themselves as cultivators of land rather than as agricultural labourers with the hope of establishing a right as cultivator These problems were sought to be rectified by adopting a different approach at the 1971 census.

Prof D R Gadgil, then Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, called a special meeting of the commission to consider the scope and concepts for the 1971 census. The relevant proceedings of this special meeting held on May 24, 1969 are reproduced below :

> The concept of worker and non-worker came up for detailed consideration The reference period proposed for the 1971 census was one week for regular work and the last working season for seasonal work. For regular work, an individual was classified as a worker if he had put in gainful work on any one day of the previous week. For seasonal work, an individual was proposed to be classified as worker if he had put in regularly at least half a normal day's work during the major part of the last working season At the 1961 census the reference period for regular work was a fortnight and for seasonal work a person was deemed a worker if he put in at least one hour work a day during the major part of the working season.

It was felt that the concept of worker at the 1961 census tended to inflate workers as persons who were basically non-workers like housewives, students, etc., were included in the category of workers even though their participation was very marginal. The concept of half a day's normal work proposed for the 1971 census for seasonal work was also considered not realistic While the reference period of one week was all right for regular work, what was essential was that every person should be basically classified according to his/her main activity, particularly those not engaged in regular work. Certain activities like cultivation, agricultural labour, etc, are not carried out throughout the year Therefore, a person enumerated should be asked to state what his main activity was and even if he was not engaged in that activity during the reference period of one week, if he had engaged himself in the main activity reported by him in the course of the last one year, that shall be treated as his main activity. In the case of persons who are basically occupied as house-workers, students, rent receivers, etc, they should be classified as such for their main activity If they were also engaged in some economic activity, obviously not to the same extent as full-time workers, that activity ascertained under the head of secondary work. The secondary work, if any, of those who basically classified as workers also be ascertained.

The decisions that emerged were that every person would be categorised with respect to the main activity as reported by him. Persons who were basically students, house workers, rent receivers, etc., would be classified accordingly for their main activity Any gainful activity that these individuals might have but not on the scale of full-time workers would be shown under secondary work. It was noted that census data might not provide data on under—or unemployment as such.

At the 1971 census, the population has accordingly been broadly divided on the basis of the *main activity* of the people into two categories, *viz*. (i) those engaged in economically productive activities termed as 'workers' and (ii) those who were not engaged in any economically productive activity. termed as 'non-workers' The 'workers' and 'non-workers' have been further classified according to their specific main activities.

Unlike the 1961 census, in the 1971 census stress has been laid on the main activity of the respondent in determining his/her status as 'worker' or 'non-worker' Persons making only a marginal contribution in the production of goods and services while spending the major part of their time in non-economic activities have not been treated as 'workers' but their economic activities have been recorded separately under secondary work Such persons who prosecute any economic activity as 'secondary' in terms of time spend, have not been treated as workers' in the 1971 census though they were recognised as workers at the 1961 census In this way, a number of persons like women primarily doing household duties, full-time students who also helped in the family's economic activity in their spare time have been left out of the definition of worker This has obviously resulted in a sizeable reduction in work participation rates as compared to the 1961 census. Though the economic data are not comparable between the two censuses, still it will be useful if we look at the participation rate of the state observed at the 1961 and the 1971 censuses. The data have been presented in statement 149

STATEMENT 149

Work participation rate

Census year	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
1961	Total	39 12	58 19	18 14
	Rural	40 33	59 20	19 90
	Urban	30 95	51 74	5.34
1971	Total	30 94	52 24	6 71
	Rural	31 48	52 98	7 27
	Urban	27 67	47 85	3 10

There has been a sharp decline in the work participation rate (WPR) both in rural and urban areas as well as for both the sexes, it is more striking in the case of females in both rural and urban areas. The ratio of rural/urban female participation rate was 4:1 in 1961 whereas in 1971 it was roughly 2:1. This shows that the definitional change proved more striking in rural areas where WPR fell from 40 33 per cent in 1961 to 31.48 per cent in 1971. In urban areas, WPR has gone down by three points from 30.95 in 1961 to 27.67 per cent in 1971 The variation between the decline of two ratios is significantly wide.

All activities were divided in 1971 into two categories, *viz*., those which were economically productive and those which were not The main activity was ascertained with reference to a fixed period of time, *i.e.*, one week in the case of regular work and the last one year in the case of seasonal work. The reference period in the 1961 census was a fortnight in the case of regular work and the last working season for the seasonal work. Sometimes it became difficult to identify the main activity with reference to the fixed period when a person remained engaged during the reference period in such activity which was not normally pursued by him or he pursued more than one activity simultaneously. The central idea has been to ascertain and record that main activity in which one normally engaged oneself. If a person who normally worked had been absent from work during the reference period on account of illness or travel, holiday, strike, etc. he was treated as engaged in regular work in which he would have otherwise been employed but for his temporary absence Similarly, if a person whose normal activity was participation in some seasonal work but he was

engaged in some other work during the last week for want of the usual seasonal work, his main activity was still recorded as the particular seasonal work normally attended to by him. Persons under training, even without getting any stipend, have been considered as economically active and recorded as working; on the other hand, a person who merely received income without having to do any work has not been treated as economically active unless he was also engaged in some economic activity that had been returned as his main activity.

For the purpose of recording answers relating to the main activity, the economically active persons or workers were categorised into four groups, *viz.*, (i) Cultivator, (ii) Agricultural labourer, (iii) Household industry worker, and (iv) Other workers.

Similarly non-workers were classified into seven categories, *viz.*, (i) Household duties, (ii) Student, (iii) Retired person or rentier, (iv) Dependent, (v) Beggar, etc., (vi) Inmate of institutions and (vii) Other non-workers.

A cultivator was a person engaged in cultivation by oneself or by supervision or directions in one's capacity as the owner, lessee or tenant. Mere ownership of land did not make one a cultivator. A person who worked on another's land for wages in money, kind or share was an agricultural labourer. He had no risk in the cultivation and did not have any right of lease or contract on the land he worked on.

A household industry was defined as an industry conducted by the head of a household himself and/or mainly by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the premises of the house where the household lived in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory and should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling (but not merely selling) of goods. The household industry did not include professions. Thus there were three main criteria for determining a household industry, *viz.*, purpose, content, and location. [The purpose of the industry should have been to produce or repair some article, content, should be participation by the family and location should be within the residential house in urban areas and within the village in rural areas.] It was not necessary that one should have been engaged in one's own household industry only. One could work as an employee in another household industry. The criterian was whether members of the household form the dominant part of the labour input.

The residual category of other workers embraced all types of economically active workers other than cultivators, agricultural labourers and household-industry workers and included factory workers, those working in trade and transport, govt./semi-govt. servants, teachers. Other professional workers, those engaged in construction, mining, plantation, forestry, etc.

The terms used for non-workers were as follows : Household duties referred to those who were basically engaged in unpaid home duties, either doing other work or, if participating in some other work, not to the extent as whole-time workers. Students covered all full-time students or children attending schools, even if they casually helped as unpaid family workers in family cultivation, household industry, trade or business.

Retired persons or rentier included those who had retired from service and were doing no other full-time work, or a person who was a rentier (living on royalty, rent or dividend) or any other person of independent means without having to do any work.

Dependents included infants or children not attending school and permanently disabled persons. Besides, all non-workers, even if able-bodied, who had no other activity falling under any of the categories of non-workers and who were not seeking any work either, also fell under the category of dependents.

Beggars, etc, covered beggars, vagrants or such cases as independent women without indication of source of income and those of unspecified sources of subsistence.

Inmates of institutions covered convicts in jails or inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions, even if such persons were compelled to do some work in such institutions. However, under-trial prisoners in jail were not to be brought under this category but were categorised according to the main activity they were engaged in before they were apprehended.

The residual category of non-workers included all those who did not fall under any of the above six categories but who were seeking work. This category would reflect, to some extent, the extent of unemployment. The data, however, had some limitations as this category would not net such unemployed persons who might be under-employed or who may have joined some educational institution pending employment.

The above categorisation of activities is almost identical with that of the 1961 census except that the last two categories of non-workers of the 1961 census, namely, (i) persons seeking employment for the first time and (ii) persons employed before but now out of employment and in search of work, have been clubbed together to make the residual category, termed 'other non-workers' of the 1971 census. The definitions and scope of various activities have more or less, remained unchanged.

After recording the main activity of every person, the following details about each non-agricultural worker, that is, workers covered under household industry and other workers, have also been collected. (a) place of work (Name of village/town) (b) name of establishment (c) nature of industry, trade, profession or service (d) description of work (e) class of worker, *i.e.*, employer, employee, single worker and family worker.

These details helped in classifying the non-agricultural workers according to the nature of duties they

were performing. Emphasis was laid on recording the above details completely and precisely so as to enable proper classification of every worker. Still, there were some incomplete or vague returns which had to be corrected in the tabulation offices in the light of the other connected replies recorded in the individual slips.

Classification of Workers

Till the 1951 census, the classification of workers was neither purely industrial nor purely occupational, but generally an extension of both. Separate classification of workers by industries and by occupations was made for the first time at the 1961 census and this had been followed in the 1971 census also. In the 1961 census, the industries were classified according to the Indian standard industrial classification (ISIC) evolved in 1958 by the Directorate general of employment and training, and the occupations were categorised on the basis of the National classification of occupations. The 1971 census adopted the National industrial classification (NIC)—1970, with suitable modifications which were evolved by the joint efforts of all the concerned departments of central government and other important users. Prior to it, there was a variety of industrial classifications prevalent in India. The NIC-1970 is closely related to the International standard industrial classification, 1969, and as such fully meets the requirements of international comparability. For occupational classification, the National classification of occupations, 1968, as improved upon by the Director general of employment and training was adopted

The concept of industry should not be confused with that of occupation. 'Industry' means the sector of economic activity in which the earner is engaged, *e.g.*, textile industry, automobile industry, etc. 'Occupation' describes the exact function an individual performs in that sector, *i.e.*, fitter, carpenter, typist, etc.

The NIC-1970 consists of ten divisions (at the first digit level), 66 major groups (at the second digit level) and 386 minor groups (at the third digit level). While adopting this classification for the 1971 census, some modifications in regard to 'Repairing' or 'Repair-service' establishments have been made

It will be useful to discuss the basic approach and concept of the NIC-1970 so as to enable one to study the economic data in right prospective. The National classification attempts to group together economic activities which are taken in terms of the process adopted, the raw materials used and the finished products. The classification does not draw any distinction according to the type of ownership or type of economic organisation, except in cases where traditional processes of production are in vogue, *e.g.*, textiles manufacture. The classification does not differentiate as to whether an industry is being run on power or otherwise, whether it is a household industry or a factory. The basis of classification is the nature of economic activity carried on in an establishment.

The term 'establishment' has been defined as an economic unit engaged in one or predominantly one kind of activity, usually at a single physical location, under single ownership or control. Where an establishment was engaged in more than one activity, it treated each technical unit, or ancillary unit or welfare unit engaged in a different type of activity as a separate establishment. If separate treatment was not possible in such a case, the establishment was classified according to its major activity.

The National classification of occupations 1968, adopted at the 1971 census categories occupations into ten divisions (at the first digit level), 95 occupational groups (at the second digit level) and 642 families (at the third digit level). Detailed classification of workers down to the third digit level of industrial minor groups and occupational families is being presented in the 1971 census economic tables.

Detailed analysis of the economic data presented in various economic tables will be given in the Part I-B of this report. What is being covered in this chapter is only the discussion on the broad industrial categorisation by main activity of the population.

For the purpose of presentation of data, the whole range of economic activities has been broadly divided into nine industrial categories.

There were nine categories of workers at the 1961 census also but they were slightly different from that of 1971. Categories III and IV of 1971 constituted category III in 1961 while sub-categories V(a) and V(b) of 1971 formed separate categories IV and V in 1961. The remaining categories I, II and VI to IX are identical in the two censuses. The activities that come under each category are explained in the following paragraphs.

I-Cultivator : The definition of a cultivator as followed in the census has already been discussed. Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals, pulses and cash crops other than fruits, vegetables and plantation crops. These activities if carried out merely for wages did not fell under cultivation.

II-Agricultural labourer : Those doing work on another's land for wages in money, kind or share were regarded as agricultural labourer.

III-Livestock, forestry etc. : This category included all agricultural and allied activities which were not covered under cultivation and agricultural labour and included livestock keeping, hunting, fishing and forest activities like logging, planting and cutting of trees, collection of forest produce, etc.

IV-Mining and quarrying : This involved extraction of minerals, metallic ores, crude petroleum and gas, stone, sand, limestone, etc., from within the earth's crust.

V-Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs : This category included all processes involved in manufacturing and repairing of articles, consumable as well as non-consumable, including foodstuffs, clothing, furniture, paper and printing, cement, rubber, chemical and petroleum products, metal, engineering and electrical products, etc. As such, this group could provide a

fair index of industrialization. In case manufacturing and/or repairing activity was carried on the household scale, that is, it was performed mainly by members of one family and was not run on the scale of a registered factory, such activity was treated as a household industry and shown in sub-category V(a) The remaining, including registered factories, fell in sub-category V(b).

VI-Construction : This included construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, railways, bridges, waterways, water reservoirs, communication lines, hydro-electric projects, industrial plants, etc. and allied activities.

VII-Trade and Commerce : Wholesale and retail trading in all types of commodities, hotel and restaurant services and financing insurance, real estate and business services were covered by this category.

VIII-Transport, storage & communications : These activities covered land, water and air transport and the incidental services relating to them, storage & warehousing and communications such as postal telegraphic, telephone services, etc.

IX-Other services : This residual category of workers embraced all those activities which were not covered in any of the other eight categories, and included community, social and personal services, electricity, gas and water works.

Work participation rate :

At the 1971 census, out of 88,341,144 persons enumerated in Uttar Pradesh, 27,334,455 (30.94 per cent) were returned as "workers". Thus almost one out of every three persons in the state was gainfully employed. The corresponding rate for the country was 32.93 per cent. Uttar Pradesh's work participation rate (WPR) was roughly two points lower than the country's. Statement 150 gives the 1971 WPR for total, males and females in respect of each state and union territory.

STATEMENT 150

Work participation rate, 1971

Unit	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
INDIA	32 93	52.51	11 87
States:			
1 Andhra Pradesh	41 39	58 22	24 16
2 Assam*	28 35	48 88	5.45
3 Bihar	31 03	52.16	8 88
4. Gujarat	31.45	51 24	10 26
5 Haryana	26 44	47 27	2 41
6 Himachal Pradesh	36 95	52 43	20 79
7 Jammu & Kashmir	29 76	52.50	3 86
8 Kerala	29 12	45 00	13 49
9 Madhya Pradesh	36 72	53 74	18.65
10 Maharashtra	36 48	52 09	19 70
11 Manipur	34 57	45 31	23 62
12 Meghalaya	44.17	53 21	34.57
13 Mysore (Karnataka)	34 74	54 40	14 20
14 Nagaland	50 75	55 55	45 24
15. Orissa	31 22	55.32	6 81
16 Punjab	28 87	52 82	1 18
17. Rajasthan	31 24	2.09	8 34
18. Sikkim	53 19	62 96	41 85
19 Tamil Nadu	35 78	56 02	15.09
20 Tripura	27.79	49 43	4 83
21 Uttar Pradesh	30.94	52 24	6.71
22 West Bengal	27 91	48 83	4 43
Union Territories			
1 A & N Islands	39 55	62 10	4 53
2 Arunachal Pradesh	57 65	63 14	51 28
3 Chandigarh	33 29	53 96	5 70
4 D & N Haveli	47 17	55 43	38 96
5 Delhi	30 21	50 61	4 75
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	31 67	47 76	15 40
7 Lakshadweep	26 15	38 43	13 60
8 Pondicherry	29 90	48 65	10 94

*Includes Mizoram union territory which was carved-out of Assam after the 1971 census

Uttar Pradesh occupied the eleventh position from the bottom. The lowest WPR was observed in Lakshadweep (26.15) closely preceded by Haryana (26.44). Arunachal Pradesh (57.65) followed by Sikkim (53 19) and Nagaland (50.75) were at the other end of the scale All states in the north-west of the country had low WPR On the eastern side, barring Assam (28 35) and Manipur (34.57), all states and union territories had quite a higher WPR. Statement 151 arranges, in five ranges, all the states and union territories by their 1971 work participation rate.

STATEMENT 151

Work participation rate, 1971

(India - 32 93)

Very low (Upto 27 50)		Moderately low (27 51—30 00)		Average (30 01—35 00)		Moderately high (35 01—37 50)		Very high (37 51 and above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Lakshadweep	26 15	Tripura	27 79	Delhi	30 21	Tamil Nadu	35 78	A & N Islands	39 55
Haryana	26 44	West Bengal	27 91	Uttar Pradesh	30 94	Maharashtra	36 48	Andhra Pradesh	41 39
		Assam	28 35	Bihar	31.03	Madhya Pradesh	36 72	Meghalaya	44 17
		Punjab	28 87	Orissa	31 22	Himachal Pradesh	36 95	D & N Haveli	47 17
		Kerala	29.12	Rajasthan	31 24			Nagaland	50.75
		Jammu & Kashmir	29 76	Gujarat	31 45			Sikkim	53 19
		Pondicherry	29.90	G D & Diu	31 67			Arunachal Pradesh	57 65
				Chandigarh	33 29				
				Manipur	34 57				
				Mysore (Karnataka)	34 74				

As regards male WPR 52.51 per cent of the country's males were classified as workers. The rates varied between 38.43 and 63.14 per cent. The lowest rate was observed in Lakshadweep (38.43) and the highest in Arunachal Pradesh (63.14), closely followed by Sikkim (62.96). Uttar Pradesh (52.24 per cent), took the fifteenth place.

The female WPR in respect of the country was 11.87 per cent. The lowest rate was in Punjab (1.18) and the highest in Arunachal Pradesh (51.28). Uttar Pradesh recorded 6.71 per cent.

Work participation rates in Uttar Pradesh from 1901 to 1971 are given in statement 152.

STATEMENT 152

Work participation rate, 1901-1971

Year	Working pop.	% to total pop.
1901	21,943,302	45.13
1911	24,023,208	49 89
1921	24,326,471	52.12
1931	23,550,948	47 31
1951	26,388,731	41 68
1961	28,850,141	39.12
1971	27,334,455	30.94

The WPR which showed a rising trend in 1901—1921 has been falling since then. The possibility of an actual decline in the WPR during 1961—1971, even after making allowance for the conceptual difference in the two censuses, cannot be ruled out. It is difficult to measure the exact fall in the WPR for reasons of non-comparability of economic data of the two censuses. In order to sort this out, a sample re-survey was designed and undertaken by the Registrar General, India, in 1972. The main objective of the survey was to present comparable data on participation rates both for 1961 and 1971 and to find out if there has been an actual decline in working force A sample consisting of 4,500 'effective blocks' in the country, as a whole was selected. The survey was undertaken in 17 major states, including Uttar Pradesh, and in Delhi.

Two questionnaires were canvassed simultaneously covering the economic question for 1961 and 1971. Following information was also collected at the time of the re-survey :

(1) Main activity ten years ago (C, AL, HHI, OW or NW)

(2) If the main activity in (1) above is different from the present main activity

  (a) date (probable year) when the change took place

  (b) reason for change

(3) Place of residence 10 years ago

  (a) state

  (b) district

  (c) rural/urban

(4) If aged 10 years and above and currently non-worker

  (a) looking for work

  (b) part/full time

  (c) registered in employment exchange or not

The idea behind collecting the additional information was to know the change in the worker's status, his migratory character as well as the magnitude of the non-working force. The economic questions were asked for only the normal members, present or absent, of the household, excluding visitors. The houseless population was kept outside the purview of this survey.

The results of the re-survey are based on both the 1961 and 1971 census concepts. First, the 1971 concept has been taken as a base and the 1961 data have been adjusted. (The data presented here are based on the results published in Series-I—India.Miscellaneous studies—Paper I of 1974—Report on re-survey on economic questions—some results). Statement 153 gives the number of workers, participation rates and break-up of workers into various categories of main activity for 1961 and 1971 on a comparable basis for the rural parts of the state.

STATEMENT 153

1961 and 1971 census figures distributed according to main activity on comparable basis (rural) (in '000s)

Year	Total population	Non-workers	Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Persons					
1961*	64,266 (100 00)	42,756 (66.53)	21,510 (33.47)	15,843 (24.65)	1,783 (2 78)	3,884 (6 04)
1971	75,953 (100 00)	52,047 (68 53)	23,906 (31.47)	15,510 (20 42)	5,311 (6.99)	3,085 (4.06)
1961	64,266 (100.00)	38,350 (59.68)	25,916 (40.32)	18,279 (28 44)	3,227 (5.02)	4,410 (6.86)
1971£	75,953 (100.00)	46,863 (61 70)	29,090 (38.30)	18,376 (24 19)	7,007 (9.23)	3,707 (4.88)

STATEMENT 153—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Males					
1961*	33,401 (100 00)	15,432 (46.20)	17,969 (53 80)	13,151 (39 37)	1,481 (4 44)	3,337 (9 99)
1971	40,214 (100 00)	18,907 (47 02)	21,307 (52 98)	14,335 (35 65)	4,091 (10 17)	2,881 (7.16)
1961	33,401 (100 00)	13,628 (40.80)	19,773 (59 20)	14,167 (42 41)	2,006 (6.01)	3,600 (10 78)
1971£	40,214 (100.00)	16,736 (41 62)	23,478 (58 38)	15,557 (38 69)	4,722 (11 74)	3,199 (7 95)
	Females					
1961*	30,865 (100 00)	27,324 (88 53)	3,541 (11 47)	2,692 (8 72)	302 (0 98)	547 (1.77)
1971	35,739 (100 00)	33,140 (92.73)	2,599 (7 27)	1,175 (3.29)	1,220 (3.41)	204 (0 57)
1961	30,865 (100.00)	24,722 (80 10)	6,143 (19 90)	4,112 (13.32)	1,221 (3 96)	810 (2 62)
1971£	35,739 (100 00)	30,127 (84 30)	5,612 (15 70)	2,819 (7 89)	2,285 (6 39)	508 (1 42)

*Adjusted on the basis of the 1971 concept.

£Adjusted on the basis of the 1961 concept

Figures within brackets are percentage to total population.

In the case of rural male cultivators, the absolute number has decreased and their percentage to total population has gone down from 39.37 to 35.65. In the case of agricultural labourers, the absolute number has increased and their percentage to total population has gone up from 4.44 to 10.17. This means more cultivators have become landless labourers. It is paradoxical that absolute numbers as well as their percentage to total population of other workers, (*i e* secondary and tertiary sectors) have gone down. This means that the industrial and service sectors did not register much progress. A difference has also been recorded in the case of total workers and non-workers. Although their absolute numbers have increased, the work participation rates have gone down by 2 points.

Rural female cultivators show a pattern different from that of rural males. Absolute numbers as well as their percentage to total females have gone down sharply, *i.e.*, decrease of 5.43 points. Female agricultural labourers have increased in absolute numbers and their percentage to total females have also increased from 0.98 to 3.41, but the extent of increase is not as much as was in the case of males. The absolute number and their percentage to total population in respect of 'other female workers' have gone down in lesser proportion as that of males.

The total of males and females does not alter the situation very much. Generally it follows the same pattern. Rural male cultivators have gone up in absolute numbers but their percentage to total population has gone down by 3.68 points. Agricultural labourers have gained, perhaps, at the cost of cultivators. The decline in 'other workers' is of 2 points. The fact remains that the percentage of non-workers to total population has gone up by about 2 points from 66 53 to 68.53 per cent in the rural areas of the state.

Statement 154 gives the number of workers, their percentage to total population and break-up into various main activities for 1961 and 1971 on a comparable basis for urban areas of the state.

STATEMENT 154

1961 and 1971 census figures distributed according to main activity on comparable basis (urban)

(in '000s)

Year	Total pop.	Non-workers	Worker	Cultivator	Agricultural labourers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Persons					
1961*	9,480 (100 00)	7,025 (74 10)	2,455 (25 90)	160 (1 69)	19 (0 20)	2,276 (24 01)
1971	12,388 (100 00)	8,960 (72 33)	3,428 (27 67)	188 (1 52)	143 (1 15)	3,097 (25 00)
1961	9,480 (100 00)	6,546 (69 05)	2,934 (30 95)	149 (1 57)	34 (0 36)	2,751 (29 02)
1971£	12,388 (100.00)	8,315 (67 12)	4,073 (32 88)	174 (1 41)	175 (1 41)	3,724 (30 06)

STATEMENT 154—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Males						
1961*	5,233 (100 00)	2,838 (54 23)	2,395 (45 77)	149 (2.84)	19 (0 37)	2,227 (42 56)
1971	6,802 (100 00)	3,547 (52.15)	3,255 (47.85)	181 (2 66)	130 (1 91)	2,944 (43.28)
1961	5,233 (100 00)	2,526 (48 26)	2,707 (51 74)	135 (2.58)	30 (0 57)	2,542 (48 59)
1971£	6,802 (100 00)	3,141 (46.18)	3,661 (53.82)	163 (2 40)	143 (2.11)	3,355 (49 31)
Females						
1961*	4,247 (100 00)	4,187 (98 57)	60 (1 43)	11 (0 26)	.. (00)	49 (1.17)
1971	5,586 (100.00)	5,413 (96.90)	173 (3.10)	7 (0.13)	13 (0 24)	153 (2.73)
1961	4,247 (100 00)	4,020 (94.66)	227 (5 34)	14 (0 33)	4 (0 10)	209 (4 91)
1971£	5,586 (100 00)	5,174 (92 63)	412 (7 37)	11 (0 20)	32 (0 58)	369 (6.59)

*Adjusted on the basis of the 1971 concept

£ Adjusted on the basis of the 1961 concept.

Figures within bracket are percentage to total population

The percentage of urban male worker to male population increased from 45 77 to 47.85 if the 1971 concept is applied to the 1961 data Similarly if the 1961 concept is applied to the 1971 data it increased from 51.73 to 53.82. Their absolute numbers have also increased under both the concepts. In urban areas, the percentage of male cultivators to total males has gone down under both the concept though there was an increase in absolute numbers. However, male agricultural labourers have, however, slightly im- numbers as well as their percentage to total male population. The variation, however, is not as wide as it was in the case of rural males. The position of 'other workers' has not shown an appreciable improvement in 1971 when compared with 1961

As regards urban female cultivators, their absolute numbers and percentage to total female population have gone down as opposed to urban males Female agricultural labourers have, however, slightly improved their position. In the case of 'other workers' there seems to be some difference between the two concepts in regard to absolute number as well as their percentage to total female population. The WPR in respect of urban females has gone up from 1.43 to 3.10 if the 1971 concept is applied to 1961 Similarly if the 1961 concept is applied to 1971, the female WPR has gone up roughly from 5.34 to 7.37 per cent.

The same position is seen with a slight variation if the total of urban males and females is taken together.

The picture of rural and urban taken together in respect of males and females gives a slightly different position. The male WPR has almost remained unaltered under both the concepts. The percentage of male cultivators to total male population has gone down and that of agricultural labourers has almost doubled. While the number of other male workers increased, their percentage to total male poulation has gone down by two points. The WPR in respect of females in the state has gone down. If the 1971 concept is applied to 1961, the rate goes down from 10.26 to 6.71. If the 1961 concept is applied to 1971, the magnitude of the fall is almost the same from 18.14 to 14.58 per cent.

Statement 155 gives number of workers their percentage to total population and break up into various main activities for 1961 and 1971 on a comparable basis for the state.

STATEMENT 155

1961 and 1971 census figures distributed according to main activity on comparable basis (total)

(in 000s)

Year	Total pop	Non-workers	Workers	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Persons						
1961*	73,746 (100 00)	49,781 (67 50)	23,965 (32 50)	16,003 (21 70)	1,802 (2 44)	6,160 (8 36)
1971	88,341 (100 00)	61,007 (69 06)	27,334 (30 94)	15,698 (17 77)	5,454 (6 17)	6,182 (7 00)
1961	73,746 (100 00)	44,896 (60 88)	28,850 (39 12)	18,428 (24 99)	3,261 (4 42)	7,161 (9 71)
1971£	88,341 (100 00)	55,178 (62 46)	33,163 (37 54)	18,550 (21 00)	7,182 (8 13)	7,431 (8 41)
Males						
1961*	38,634 (100 00)	18,270 (47 29)	20,364 (52.71)	13,300 (34 43)	1,500 (3 88)	5,564 (14 40)
1971	47,016 (100.00)	22,454 (47 76)	24,562 (52 24)	14.516 (30 87)	4,221 (8.98)	5,825 (12 39)
1961	38,634 (100 00)	16,154 (41 81)	22,480 (58 19)	14,302 (37 02)	2,036 (5 27)	6,142 (15 90
1971£	47,016 (100 00)	19,877 (42 28)	27,139 (57 72)	15,720 (33 44)	4,865 (10 35)	6,554 (13 93)
Females						
1961*	35,112 (100 00)	31,511 (89 74)	3,601 (10 26)	2,703 (7.70)	302 (0 86)	596 (1 70)
1971	41,325 (100 00)	38,553 (93 29)	2,772 (6 71)	1,182 (2 86)	1,233 (2 99)	357 (0 86)
1961	35,112 (100 00)	28,742 (81 86)	6,370 (18 14)	4,126 (11 75)	1,225 (3 49)	1,019 (2 90)
1971£	41,325 (100 00)	35,301 (85 42)	6,024 (14 58)	2,830 (6 85)	2,317 (5 61)	877 (2 12)

*Adjusted on the basis of the 1971 concept

£Adjusted on the basis of the 1961 concept.

Figures within bracket are percentage to total population

There exists a wide difference in absolute figures between workers and non-workers according to the two concepts. If the 1971 concept is taken as a base and the 1961 figures are adjusted, actual workers came down from 28.85 million to 23.97 million, which means that actual workers in 1961 were 23.97 million and not 28.85 million, *i.e.*, difference of 4.88 million On the other hand if the 1961 concept is taken as a base and the 1971 figures are adjusted, then the workers in 1971 will increase from 27 33 million to 33.16 million, *i.e.*, an increase of 5.83 million during the decade. It means that actual workers in absolute numbers have not gone down if the figures are adjusted in both the concepts.

Work participation rate among districts :

Among the districts the work participation rate (WPR) varied very much. The highest rate was recorded by Uttarkashi (63.54) and the lowest by Bulandshahr (26.61). The WPR for the state was 30 94 per cent. Half of the districts in the state had rates higher than the state's. The districts when distributed according to different ranges of 1971 WPR gave the following frequency :

Upto 27 00	2
27 01—29 50	16
29 51—32 00	15
32 01—34 50	10
34 51 & above	11

Districts with the lowest WPR were Bulandshahr (26.61) in upper Ganga-Yumuna doab and Jaunpur (26.85) in the eastern wing of the state Sixteen districts barring Varanasi with moderately low WPR formed three blocks.

Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Moradabad, Bijnor.

Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Farrukhabad

Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur, Jalaun.

Azamgarh, Ballia.

Fifteen districts having an average WPR had four isolated pockets and formed three solid blocks. The isolated pockets were Saharanpur, Jhansi, Deoria, and Ghazipur. The blocks were (1) Rampur, Pilibhit, Bareilly, Budaun (2) Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow, Unnao and (3) Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh.

Of the ten districts which had a moderately high WPR (32.01—34.50) Naini Tal was from the Himalaya. Gorakhpur was an isolated pocket. A small block was formed by Kheri and Shahjahanpur. The remaining six districts were contiguous and formed a block. These were Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Banda and Allahabad.

There were eleven districts in the state which had a very high WPR (34 51 and above). Seven out of these were from the Himalaya. They were Uttarkashi (63.54), Chamoli (58.02), Tehri-Garhwal (51.48), Garhwal (45.40), Pithoragarh (40.14), Almora (38.84), Dehra Dun (34.83). A small pocket was formed by Bahraich (35.09), Gonda (35.00) and Basti (35 20) Mirzapur (35.01) was an isolated pocket.

Statement 156 arranges all the 54 districts in the state by five ranges of 1971 WPR.

STATEMENT 156

Work participation rate 1971

(State = 30 94)

Very low (Upto 27 00)		Moderately low (27 01—29 50)		Average (29 51—32 00)		Moderately high (32 01—34 50)		Very high (34 51+)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Bulandshahr	26 61	Agra	27 14	Ghazipur	29 59	Rae Bareli	32 12	Dehra Dun	34 83
Jaunpur	26 85	Etawah	27 30	Lucknow	29 73	Allahabad	32.30	Gonda	35 00
		Aligarh	27 32	Saharanpur	29 80	Gorakhpur	32 39	Mirzapur	35.01
		Mathura	27 49	Jhansi	30 01	Shahjahanpur	32.71	Bahraich	35 09
		Meerut	27 64	Deoria	30.18	Hamirpur	32 72	Basti	35 20
		Mainpuri	27 77	Unnao	30.29	Kheri	33 22	Almora	38 84
		Ballia	27.88	Bareilly	30.37	Fatehpur	33 52	Pithoragarh	40.14
		Bijnor	28 12	Pratapgarh	30.37	Naini Tal	33 53	Garhwal	45 40
		Etah	28 57	Rampur	30 52	Banda	34 16	Tehri-Garhwal	51.48
		Azamgarh	28 66	Hardoi	31.17	Bara Banki	34 44	Chamoli	58 02
		Jalaun	28.69	Sultanpur	31.27			Uttarkashi	63 54
		Muzaffarnagar	28 72	Budaun	31.54				
		Varanasi	29 01	Pilibhit	31.66				
		Moradabad	29.25	Faizabad	31.84				
		Kanpur	29 38	Sitapur	31 87				
		Farrukhabad	29 43						

The 1971 male WPR in the state was 52 24 per cent. The percentages varied between 46.42 and 65.36 among districts. The lowest was recorded by Jaunpur (46 42) and the highest by Uttarkashi (65.36). The number of districts where male WPR was higher than the state was 28. The districts when arranged according to their male WPR gave the following frequency distribution.

Upto 48 00 .	5
48 01—51 00	15
51 01—54 00	18
54 01—57.00	9
57 01 & above	7

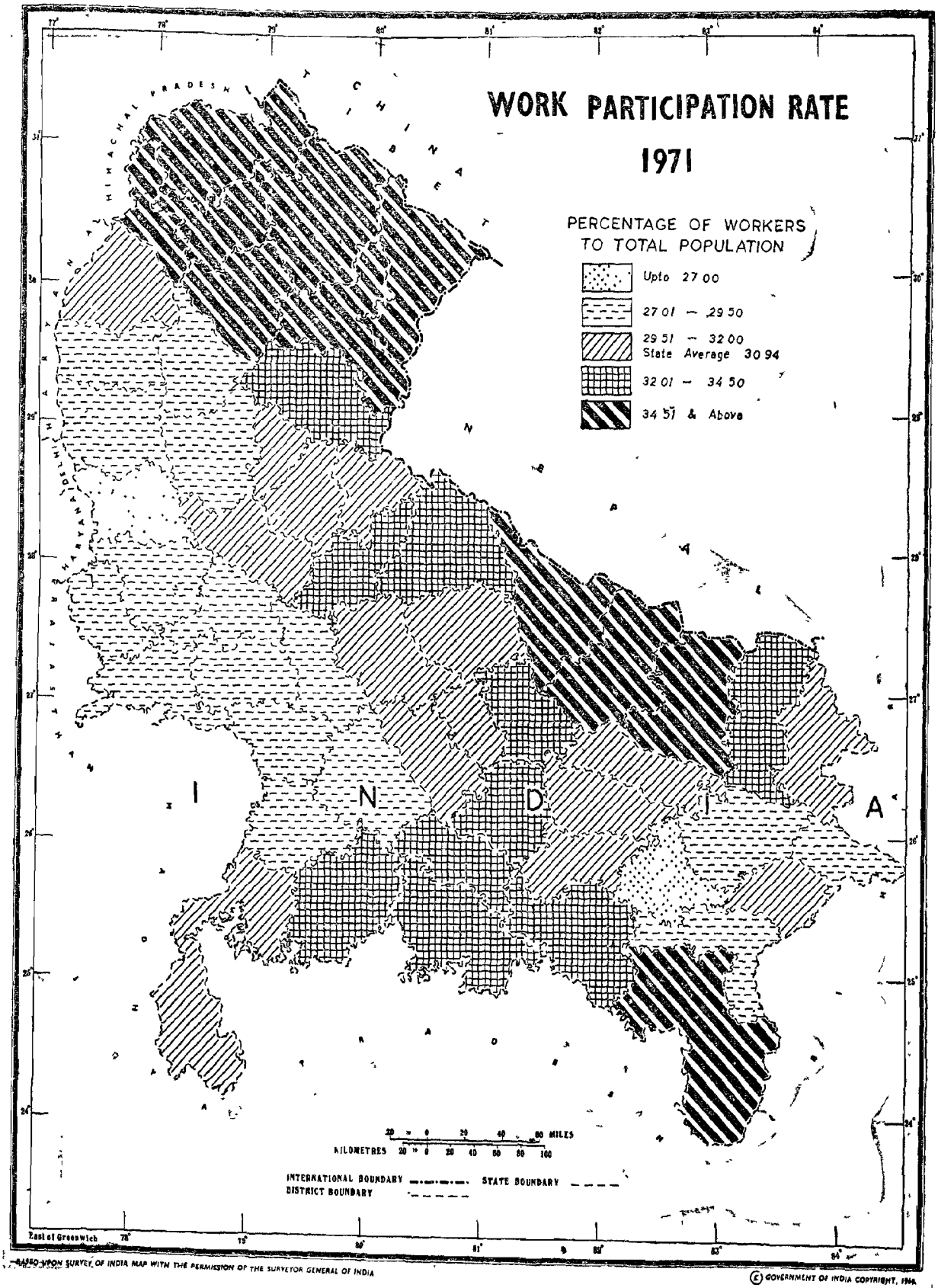
Of the five districts which had a very low (upto 48.00) male WPR four—Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Jaunpur-formed a solid block in the eastern wing of the state. Surprisingly enough, Garhwal in the Himalaya also fell in this range.

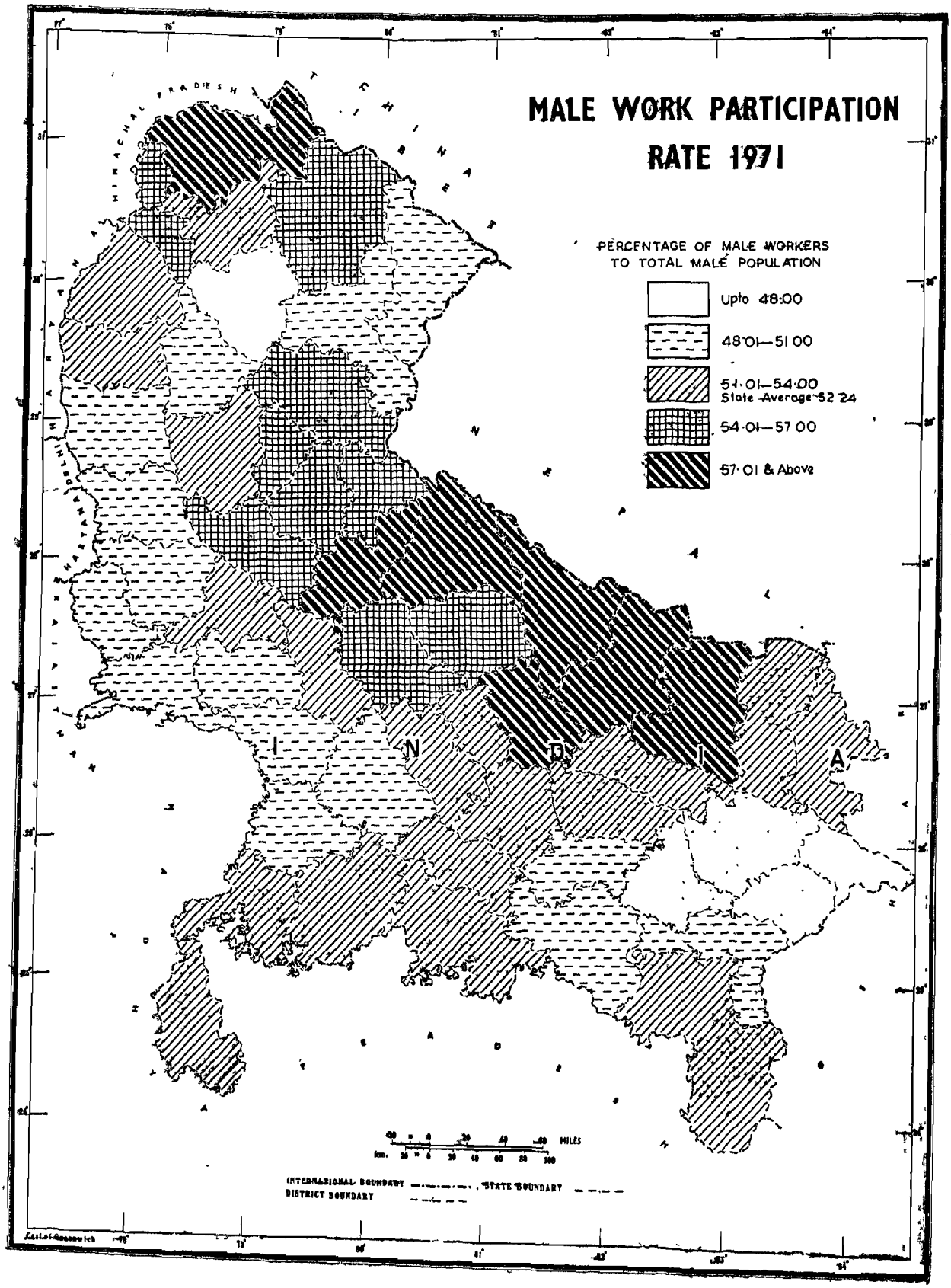
A majority of the 15 districts with a moderately low (48.01—51.00) male WPR was in the Ganga-Yamuna doab. They were Bijnor (Rohilkhand), Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun (Bundelkhand)—A small block was formed by Pratapgarh, Allahabad and Varanasi districts. Pithoragarh and Almora in the Himalaya also had a moderately low male WPR.

Of the 18 districts which had an average (51.01—54.00) male WPR, Tehri-Garhwal was in the Himalaya, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna doab, Moradabad in Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur and Deoria in the tarai, Mirzapur in Vindhyachal. The remaining districts were contiguous and formed the following two blocks :

Etah, Farrukhabad.

Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Fatehpur, Rae Bareili, Unnao, Lucknow, Sultanpur, Faizabad.


WORK PARTICIPATION RATE
1971
PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS TO TOTAL POPULATION
Upto 27 00
27 01 — 29 50
29 51 — 32 00
State Average 30 94
32 01 — 34 50
34 51 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
I N D I A
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich
BASED UPON SURVEY OF INDIA MAP WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA
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MALE WORK PARTICIPATION
RATE 1971
PERCENTAGE OF MALE WORKERS
TO TOTAL MALE POPULATION
Upto 48·00
48·01—51·00
51·01—54·00
State Average 52·24
54·01—57·00
57·01 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
HARYANA
INDIA
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY

Dehra Dun and Chamoli in the Himalaya were among the nine districts which had a moderately high (54.01-57.00) male WPR. Naini Tal, also from the Himalaya, along with Pilibhit (tarai), Rampur, Bareilly and Budaun (all in Rohilkhand) formed a block. The remaining two districts-Sitapur and Hardoi-were also contiguous to each other.

Of the seven districts of the state which had a very high (57.01 and above) male WPR, Uttarkashi (65.36) was from the Himalaya. Four of the remaining six formed a block—Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Shahjahanpur and Bara Banki which had a very high male WPR touched this belt.

Statement 157 arranges all the 54 districts in the state by five ranges of the 1971 male WPR.

STATEMENT 157

Male work participation rate, 1971

(State=52.24)

Very low (Upto 48.00)		Moderately low (48 01—51 00)		Average (51 01—54 00)		Moderately high (54 01—57 00)		Very high (57 01 & above)	
1		2		3		4		5.	
Jaunpur	46.42	Bulandshahr	48.06	Jhansi	51 09	Naini Tal	54 12	Basti	57.57
Ballia	46.50	Varanasi	48 17	Muzaffarnagar	51 20	Bareilly	54 41	Shahjahanpur	57 59
Garhwal	47.64	Mathura	48 42	Etah	51 58	Dehra Dun	55 09	Bara Banki	58 46
Azamgarh	47 66	Agra	48 51	Lucknow	51 67	Rampur	55 21	Kheri	59 36
Ghazipur	47 93	Almora	48.53	Deoria	51 76	Chamoli	55 29	Gonda	59 44
		Pithoragarh	48 59	Tehri-Garhwal	52 16	Hardoi	55 53	Bahraich	61 49
		Etawah	48 71	Sultanpur	52.30	Budaun	56 29	Uttarkashi	65 36
		Aligarh	48.98	Hamirpur	52.41	Pilibhit	56 92		
		Pratapgarh	49 11	Ferrukhabad	52.44	Sitapur	56 96		
		Meerut	49.18	Moradabad	52.58				
		Jalaun	49.99	Gorakhpur	52.58				
		Allahabad	50.13	Mirzapur	52.86				
		Mainpuri	50 24	Faizabad	52 92				
		Bijnor	50.92	Saharanpur	52 95				
		Kanpur	50.92	Fatehpur	53.30				
				Banda	53.48				
				Unnao	53.54				
				Rae Bareli	53.93				

The female WPR in the state was 6.71 per cent. Among the districts the percentages varied from 0.81 per cent in Mainpuri to 61.53 per cent in Uttarkashi The number of districts which had a female WPR higher than the state's was 26. All the districts when grouped according to their female WPR gave the following distribution :

Upto 1.50	14
1 51—5.00	12
5.01—8 50	7
8.51—12 00	13
12.01 & above	8

Of the 14 districts which had a very low female WPR (upto 1.50), barring Kheri and Pilibhit (both in tarai), all were either in Rohilkhand or the Ganga-Yamuna doab. From the north the block runs from Bijnor to Rampur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Agra Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Etawah.

Twelve districts which had a moderately low female WPR (1.51—5.00) encircled the block of districts with a very low female WPR. Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Mathura were from the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab. The districts on the east of the block of a very low female WPR were Bahraich, Sitapur, Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Kanpur and Jalaun.

Of the seven districts which had an average female WPR (5.01—8 50), Naini Tal was from the Himalaya, Jhansi from Bundelkhand and Deoria in the north-eastern tip of the state. The remaining four districts were in two small blocks (i) Gonda and Bara Banki and (ii) Jaunpur and Varanasi.

Among the thirteen districts which had a moderately high female WPR (8.51-12.00), Dehra Dun was from the Himalaya. The belt of the remaining twelve districts extended from the north of the state to the eastern and southern tips These districts were Gorakhpur, Basti, Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli, Fatehpur Banda and Hamirpur.

Six of the eight districts which had a very high female WPR (12.01 & above) were from the Himalaya. The other two districts were Allahabad and Mirzapur.

Statement 158 arranges all the districts in the state by five ranges of the 1971 female WPR.

STATEMENT 158

Female work participation rate, 1971

(State=6.71)

Very low (upto 1.50)		Moderately low (1 51—5.00)		Average (5.01—8.50)		Moderately high (8 51—12 00)		Very high (12 01 & above)	
1		2		3		4		5	
Mainpuri	0.81	Shahjahanpur	1.51	Jhansi	5 80	Dehra Dun	8.52	Allahabad	12.45
Bareilly	0 93	Saharanpur	1.59	Bara Banki	6 21	Ballia	8 79	Mirzapur	15 24
Etah	0.94	Sitapur	1.60	Gonda	7 08	Rae Bareli	9 02	Almora	29 85
Rampur	0 98	Hardoi	1.64	Jaunpur	7 50	Faizabad	9 08	Pithoragarh	31 97
Budaun	1 04	Muzaffarnagar	1 67	Deoria	7.66	Azamgarh	9 58	Garhwal	45.41
Pilibhit	1 13	Meerut	1 73	Naini Tal	7 72	Sultanpur	9.59	Tehri-Garhwal	50 91
Farrukhabad	1 26	Mathura	2.02	Varanasi	7 93	Hamirpur	10 30	Chamoli	60 59
Aligarh	1.35	Kanpur	2.85			Basti	10 42	Uttarkashi	61.53
Moradabad	1 37	Lucknow	3.64			Gorakhpur	10 49		
Agra	1.37	Bahraich	3.71			Ghazipur	10 84		
Bijnor	1 38	Jalaun	3.86			Fatehpur	11 56		
Etawah	1 39	Unnao	4 14			Pratapgarh	11 92		
Kheri	1.48					Banda	11.98		
Bulandshahr	1.49								

The districts which are relatively more affluent had a very low female WPR, while the districts in the Himalaya (always more than 25 per cent), barring Dehra Dun and Chamoli had a very high female WPR. Like males (65.36) the highest female WPR was recorded in Uttarkashi (61.53). The districts where male WPR was higher than 60 per cent were Bahraich (61.49) and Uttarkashi (65 36). The districts having more than half of the females as workers were Tehri-Garhwal (50.91), Chamoli (60.59) and Uttarkashi (61.53). Excepting Dehra Dun and Naini Tal, in all the hill districts the gap between male and female WPR was narrow. The female WPR even surpassed male WPR in Chamoli. This is, perhaps, because of the economic condition of the hill areas where females actively associate themselves with the economy of their family. In general it can be concluded that the female WPR goes down if the economic prosperity of the district goes up.

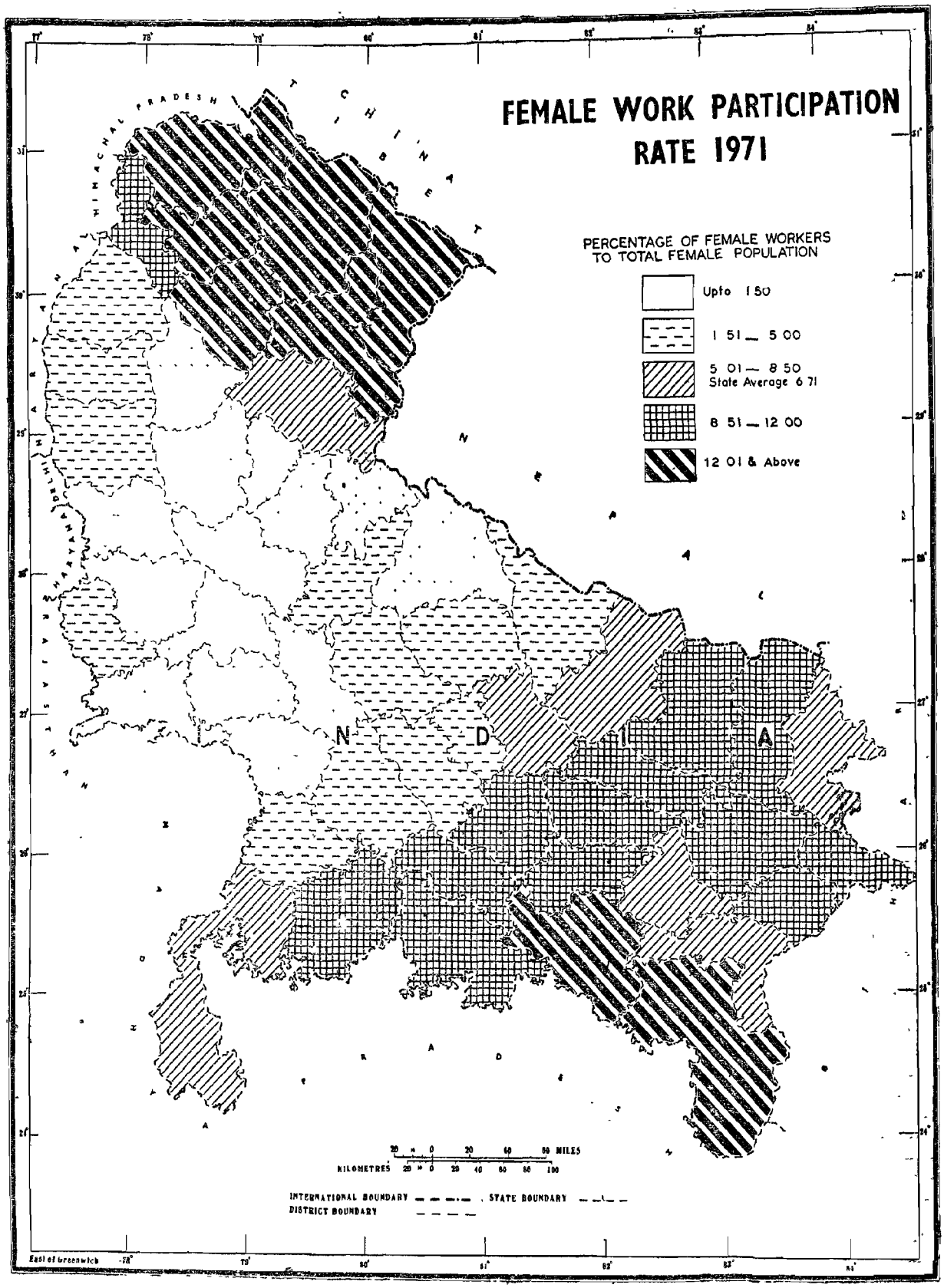
A comparison of the 1971 data with 1961 shows that the total number of workers in the state has gone down slightly from 28.85 million in 1961 to 27.33 million in 1971. This means that in absolute terms the state suffered a loss of 1.52 million or slightly more than five per cent in workers. In terms of the WPR the loss has been much higher. The WPR decreased appreciably by 8.60 points from 39.12 in 1961 to 30.94 per cent in 1971. In absolute numbers, male workers have strengthened their position from 22.48 million in 1961 to 24.56 million in 1971, whereas the number of female workers declined from 6 37 million to 2.77 million. Male workers improved their position in absolute number, but their WPR decreased from 58.19 in 1961 to 52.24 in 1971. The female WPR has gone down from 18.14 in 1961 to 6.71 in 1971. The extent of variation in the 1961 and 1971 WPR in respect of males and females varied considerably among districts. **Table 28** gives the 1961—1971 WPR in respect of each district for both sexes in rural as well as urban areas.

The decline in the 1971 WPR over the 1961 WPR among districts was quite considerable. It was as low as 2.69 points (Pilibhit) and as high as 20.50 points (Almora). In respect of the state, the loss was to the tune of 8.60 points. The number of districts which suffered a higher loss than the state's was 25. The frequency distribution of districts by the degree of decline in 1971 over 1961 WPR was as under :

Upto 3.50	7
3 51— 6 50	17
6.51— 9 50	8
9.51—12 50	11
12.51 & above	11

Districts where the decline was of less than 3.00 points were Pilibhit (2.69), Budaun (2.94), Rampur (2.98) and Kheri (2.99) and those where the decline was more than 14 00 points were Basti (14.62), Naini Tal (14.84), Pratapgarh (15 36), Pithoragarh (19 72) and Almora (20 50).

Generally, the districts of the western plains have lost less in comparison with the districts in other parts of the state All the districts of the Kumaon division and Pratapgarh and Jaunpur districts have suffered higher losses (13 per cent or more) in their WPR during 1961—71. In the plains the proportionate decline in the ratio of workers gradually went down towards the east. A large reduction in the WPR has placed the eastern part of the state in the category of districts with a very low WPR. Probably in 1961 a large number of persons in this part of the state were engaged in economic activities on a part-time basis and have been left out of the working force in 1971.


FEMALE WORK PARTICIPATION RATE 1971
PERCENTAGE OF FEMALE WORKERS TO TOTAL FEMALE POPULATION
Upto 1 50
1 51 — 5 00
5 01 — 8 50
State Average 6 71
8 51 — 12 00
12 01 & Above
HIMACHAL PRADESH
CHINA
NEPAL
INDIA
KILOMETRES
MILES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
East of Greenwich

The variation in the decline in the male WPR was not that acute as was in the total population. The loss varied between 3.66 and 9.65 points. In respect of the state the decline was from 58.19 to 52.24. The number of districts where the loss was more than the state's (5.95 points) was 27. Unnao suffered a loss exactly equal to the state's. The frequency distribution of districts obtained on the basis of decline in the male WPR during 1961—71 was as under :

Upto 4.50	5
4 51—5 50	13
5.51—6.50	16
6 51—7 50	17
7 51 & above	3

The districts which suffered a loss of 4.50 points or less were Gonda (3.66), Bahraich (3.75), Dehra Dun (3.79), Uttarkashi (4.30) and Pilibhit (4.38). Those where the loss was of 7.51 points or more were Banda (7.75), Etawah (8.48) and Naini Tal (9.65).

The variation in the decline in the female WPR was quite significant. It was as low as 1.21 points and as high as 32 98 points. In respect of the state, the female WPR declined from 18.14 per cent in 1961 to 6.71 per cent in 1971, a loss of 11.43 points. The number of districts which recorded a bigger loss than the state's was 26. The districts when arranged according to the decline in the 1971 female WPR over 1961 rate gave the following distribution :

Upto 6 00	20
6 01—10.00	6
10 01—14 00	4
14.01—18.00	12
18.01 & above	12

The districts which suffered a loss of less than 2.00 points were Pilibhit (1.21), Shahjahanpur (1.25), Bareilly (1 30), Agra (1 39), Budaun (1.49), Farrukhabad (1.67) and Rampur (1 83). The districts where the loss was of more than 20 points were Rae Bareli (20.15), Jaunpur (20 35), Hamirpur (22.32), Pratapgarh (24.14), Basti (26 29), Pithoragarh (31.70) and Almora (32.98).

Statement 159 arranges all the districts in the state in a ascending order of their decline in WPR in 1971 over 1961.

STATEMENT 159

Decline in the work participation rate in 1971 over 1961

Persons		Males		Females	
1		2		3	
Pilibhit	2.69	Gonda	3 66	Pilibhit	1.21
Budaun	2 94	Bahraich	3.75	Shahjahanpur	1.25
Rampur	2.98	Dehra Dun	3.79	Bareilly	1 30
Kheri	2 99	Uttarkashi	4 30	Agra	1.39
Bareilly	3.09	Pilibhit	4.38	Budaun	1 49
Shahjahanpur	3.37	Kheri	4 53	Farrukhabad	1.67
Agra	3.48	Basti	4.68	Rampur	1.83
Moradabad	3.68	Budaun	4 92	Etah	2 03
Farrukhabad	4 03	Lucknow	4.98	Etawah	2.12
Saharanpur	4 05	Rampur	5 02	Mainpuri	2.15
Aligarh	4 13	Bareilly	5 08	Aligarh	2.19
Etah	4 21	Bara Banki	5 14	Kheri	2 29
Kanpur	4 44	Moradabad	5.25	Saharanpur	2.38
Sitapur	4 49	Deoria	5.28	Moradabad	2.76
Bijnor	4 56	Meerut	5 28	Kanpur	3 13
Mainpuri	4.61	Bijnor	5 37	Muzaffarnagar	3.77
Hardoi	4 62	Gorakhpur	5 43	Sitapur	4.25
Muzaffarnagar	5 15	Kanpur	5 49	Bijnor	4 39
Etawah	5 27	Agra	5 52	Hardoi	4.58
Dehra Dun	5 33	Saharanpur	5 56	Bulandshahr	4 80
Uttarkashi	5 45	Sitapur	5 59	Meerut	6.32
Meerut	5.59	Hardoi	5 60	Uttarkashi	6 77
Bulandshahr	5 81	Faizabad	5 60	Dehra Dun	7 20
Lucknow	6 29	Varanasi	5 62	Lucknow	7.77
Chamoli	7.26	Chamoli	5 67	Mathura	7 80
Mathura	7 41	Ghazipur	5 71	Chamoli	8 59
Varanasi	7 99	Unnao	5 95	Unnao	10.59
Unnao	8 10	Shahjahanpur	6 01	Varanasi	11.39
Ballia	8 51	Rae Bareli	6.12	Ballia	11.71
Bara Banki	9 21	Sultanpur	6 13	Jalaun	13 00
Bahraich	9 33	Ballia	6 35	Fatehpur	14 53
Jalaun	9 48	Jhansi	6 42	Azamgarh	14 79

Contd

STATEMENT 152—*Concld.*

1		2		3	
Ghazipur	10 08	Garhwal	6.49	Ghazipur	15.13
Faizabad	10 13	Aligarh	6.50	Bara Banki	15.14
Sultanpur	10 22	Azamgarh	6.52	Sultanpur	15.24
Fatehpur	10 32	Muzaffarnagar	6.57	Faizabad	16.04
Azamgarh	10.38	Mirzapur	6.59	Deoria	16 75
Deoria	10.53	Farrukhabad	6.62	Jhansi	16 79
Gonda	10 64	Fatehpur	6.77	Mirzapur	17.04
Jhansi	11 00	Pratapgarh	6.89	Banda	17.26
Mirzapur	11.28	Etah	6 98	Bahraich	17 51
Gorakhpur	11.78	Allahabad	6 99	Tehri-Garhwal	17 76
Banda	11.87	Almora	7.05	Allahabad	19.10
Allahabad	12 51	Jalaun	7.05	Naini Tal	19.21
Rae Bareli	12 76	Hamirpur	7.05	Gorakhpur	19 51
Tehri-Garhwal	12 99	Jaunpur	7 19	Garhwal	19.53
Garhwal	13 47	Pithoragarh	7.26	Gonda	19.82
Jaunpur	13 50	Tehri-Garhwal	7 26	Rae Bareli	20.15
Hamirpur	13 85	Bulandshahr	7 36	Jaunpur	20 35
Basti	14 62	Mainpuri	7 44	Hamirpur	22.32
Naini Tal	14 84	Mathura	7.49	Pratapgarh	24.14
Pratapgarh	15.36	Banda	7.75	Basti	26.29
Pithoragarh	19.72	Etawah	8.48	Pithoragarh	31.70
Almora	20 50	Naini Tal	9.65	Almora	32 98

Distribution of workers by main activities :

Out of the total working population of 27.33 million in Uttar Pradesh, 15.70 million were cultivators and another 5.45 million were agricultural labourers. Thus the agricultural sector alone accounted for 77.38 per cent of the total workers in the state. This indicates that the economy of the state is still predominantly agricultural. The remaining 22.62 per cent workers were distributed among the seven industrial categories outside the agricultural sector. Among the non-agricultural categories, the residual category of 'other services' claimed 8.27 per cent followed by manufacturing, processing & repairing (7 29), trade and commerce (4.07) and transport, storage and communications (1.73). Livestock, fishing, plantations, etc. and construction (0.61 each), and mining and quarrying (0.04) accounted for less than one per cent each of the total workers in the state. India traditionally has an agricultural economy. The highest proportion (69.67) of workers was recorded in the agricultural sector at the country level. At the all-India level, the cultivators, formed 43.34 per cent of the total workers as against 57.43 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. In all the other eight industrial categories (including agricultural labourers), the proportion of workers was higher at the all-India level than in the state. This shows that in Uttar Pradesh the scope of secondary and tertiary activities for providing employment potential has not expanded to the extent it has done in the country as a whole. Among the non-agricultural activities, manufacturing, processing and repairing etc., absorbed the largest number of workers (9.46) in the country, followed by 'other services' (8.74), trade & commerce (5.57), transport, storage and communications (2.44), livestock, fishing, plantation, etc., (2 38), construction (1.23) and mining and quarrying (0.51). Manufacturing, processing and repairing got precedence over the other non-agricultural activities at the all-India level while in Uttar Pradesh this category came second after 'other services'. What is more revealing is that the proportion of workers engaged in organised industries and factories was 5 94 per cent at the all-India level as against 3.62 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. These figures point to the slow industrialization of Uttar Pradesh. Among other categories, significant gaps in the percentage of workers between India and Uttar Pradesh occurred in mining and quarrying and livestock, fishing, plantations, etc. In mining and quarrying, the percentage of workers in India was more than twelve times that of Uttar Pradesh. This situation is due to the paucity of mineral deposits in the state.

When the results are compared among states and union territories, the position of Uttar Pradesh's economy becomes more clear. There were 16 states/union territories where the proportion of cultivators to total workers was higher than India's and nine states/union territories higher than Uttar Pradesh's. Among the states/union territories the lowest percentage of workers were engaged as cultivators in Lakshadweep (0.05) preceded by Delhi (2.62) and Chandigarh (2.93). The highest ratio was recorded by Sikkim (80.98), followed by Arunachal Pradesh (78.34), Nagaland (77.58), Dadra and Nagar Haveli (72.45) and Himachal Pradesh (70.65).

As regards agricultural labourers, ten states/union territories had proportions higher than the country's (26 33) The number of states/union territories where the percentage of agricultural labourers was higher than that of Uttar Pradesh (19.95) was 13. The percentage among states/union territories varied between 1.24 and 38.92. Lakshadweep did not have even one agricultural labourer. States/union territories which had less than 5 per cent of their workers engaged as agricultural labourers were Andaman and Nicobar islands (4.69), Sikkim (3.77), Jammu &

Kashmir (3.05), Arunachal Pradesh (1.96), Chandigarh (1 48), Nagaland (1 45) and Delhi (1 24) The states where the percentage of agricultural labourers was more than 30 were Bihar (38 92), Andhra Pradesh (37 92), Pondicherry (32 81), Kerala (30 69) and Tamil Nadu (30 46).

The percentage of workers employed in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities in India was 2 38 and 14 states/union territories had proportions higher than the country's and 25 higher than that of Uttar Pradesh (0.61). The highest percentage among states/union territories was recorded by Lakshadweep (26 68) followed by Andaman and Nicobar islands (17 86) and Assam (10 53) The lowest percentage was reported by Arunachal Pradesh (0 14) Other states/union territories which had one per cent or less of their workers engaged in this category were Bihar (0 96), Punjab (0 95), Delhi (0 84), Manipur (0 63), Uttar Pradesh (0.61), Sikkim (0.56), Chandigarh (0 48) and Nagaland (0.41).

Mining and quarrying attracted only 0 51 per cent of total workers in the country There were six states/union territories with percentages higher than the country's and 22 higher than that of Uttar Pradesh (0 04) Karnataka had a ratio equal to India's (0.51), Arunachal Pradesh had a negligible percentage and Tripura did not have even one worker in mining and quarrying The states/union territories where the percentage was less than that of Uttar Pradesh were Nagaland (0 03), Manipur (0 02), Punjab, Chandigarh and Dadra and Nagar Haveli (0 01 each) and Arunachal Pradesh (negligible) The states/union territories where the percentage was higher than one were Goa, Daman & Diu (6 05) and Bihar (1.48).

The position of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing, etc, at the household industry level, was a little different Of the total workers in the country, 3 52 per cent were in this category The lowest percentage was recorded by Nagaland (0 30) closely preceded by Arunachal Pradesh (0 31), Sikkim (0.36), Chandigarh (0 56) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (0 93) The highest ratio was recorded by Lakshadweep (30 09) followed by Manipur (9 34)

The percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs etc., in other than household industry was 5 94 The unit which had the lowest percentage (0 04) was Arunachal Pradesh. Delhi came on top (21.46). States which had less than one per cent of their workers in this group were Sikkim (0 93) and Nagaland (0 33). Next to Delhi, ratios of more than 10 per cent were recorded by Pondicherry (16 11), Chandigarh (12 88), Kerala (11 45) and West Bengal (11 37). Uttar Pradesh had a much lower percentage (3 62) as compared to India (5 94). The number of states/union territories where the ratio was higher than India and Uttar Pradesh was 12 and 15 respectively.

After mining & quarrying, construction absorbed the minimum number of workers both in India (1.23) and Uttar Pradesh (0 61) Among the states/union territories the percentages varied appreciably from 0.10 (Arunachal Pradesh) to 21.74 (Andaman & Nicobar islands). States/union territories in addition to Arunachal Pradesh where less than one per cent of workers were in construction were Assam (0.97), Meghalaya (0.95), Madhya Pradesh (0 79), Tripura (0.73) Uttar Pradesh (0 61), Bihar (0 56) and Orissa (0.55). At the other end of the scale, barring Andaman & Nicobar Islands, the states/union territories where their percentage was higher than two were Lakshadweep (7.62), Delhi and Chandigarh (5 30 each), Goa, Daman & Diu (4.55), Himachal Pradesh (4.00), Sikkim (3 40), Pondicherry (3.16) and Jammu & Kashmir (2 26). The remaining states and union territories had a percentage between 1 01 and 2.00. The number of states/union territories where the percentage of workers engaged in construction was higher than that of India and of Uttar Pradesh was 20 and 26 respectively.

In India 5 57 per cent of workers were engaged in trade & commerce. In Uttar Pradesh, it was 4.07. Among the states/union territories the percentage varied between 0 57 (Arunachal Pradesh) and 19.91 (Delhi) Other states and union territories where the percentage was less than four were Manipur (3.54), Lakshadweep (3 42), Orissa (3 31), Bihar (3.26), Madhya Pradesh (3 20), Meghalaya (2 98), Himachal Pradesh (2.48), Sikkim (2 14), Nagaland (1.80) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (1 23) States/union territories where the percentage was higher than 7.50 (above from Delhi) were Chandigarh (13 92), Pondicherry (11.06), Goa, Daman & Diu (9.61), Kerala (9 10), Punjab (8 22), West Bengal (7 93) and Tamil Nadu (7 83) The number of states/union territories where the percentages were higher than India and Uttar Pradesh was 14 and 18 respectively.

Transport, storage & communications had 2.44 per cent of total workers in the country and 1 73 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. The lowest percentage was in Arunachal Pradesh (negligible) and the highest in Delhi (9 36). The states/union territories (barring Arunachal Pradesh) where the percentage was less than two were Rajasthan (1.99), Uttar Pradesh (1.73), Sikkim (1.59), Bihar (1.52), Orissa (1.45), Tripura (1.43), Madhya Pradesh (1 35), Meghalaya (1.25), Himachal Pradesh (1.23), Manipur (1.09), Nagaland (0.91) and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (0 30). States/union territories (leaving Delhi) where the percentage was higher than four were Goa, Daman & Diu (8 90), Lakshadweep (5.59), Andaman & Nicobar islands (5 25), Chandigarh (4 30) and West Bengal (4.18). The number of states and union territories where the percentages were higher than India and Uttar Pradesh was 14 and 18 respectively. Assam had a percentage (2 44) equal to India.

The residuary category of 'other services' attracted the maximum number among all the non-agricultural categories in India (8.74) as also in Uttar Pradesh (8 27) The lowest ratio was recorded by Dadra & Nagar Haveli (3 68) Other states/union territories where the percentage was less than ten were Assam (9.79), Tamil Nadu (9.25), Maharashtra (9.00), Gujarat (8.71), Rajasthan (8 45), Orissa (8.42), Uttar Pradesh (8 27), Karnataka (8 10), Andhra Pradesh (7 80), Madhya Pradesh (6 23) and Sikkim

(6.22) Chandigarh (58 14) is the only unit in the country where more than 50 per cent of the workers were engaged in 'other services' Delhi (36 74) and Lakshadweep (20 87) followed Chandigarh The number of states/union territories where the percentage of workers engaged in 'other services' was higher than India and Uttar Pradesh was 20 and 23 respectively

Table 29 gives the percentage distribution of total, male and female workers by their main activities in each state and union territory based on the results of the 1971 census.

There was a noticeable decline in the percentage of cultivators and of workers engaged in household industry over the last decade' The percentage of female cultivators dropped from 64 78 in 1961 to 42 64 in 1971 and in the case of household industry from 7 58 to 3 92 It was less in the case of males. The percentage of male cultivators declined from 63.62 to 59 10 and of workers engaged in household industry from 5 87 to 3 64 As against this, the percentage of male agricultural labourers went up from 9 06 to 17 18 and of female agricultural labourers from 19.24 to 44 49 The percentage of agriculture labourers to total workers went up from 11 30 to 19.95 This gain in the percentage of agricultural labourers was more than the loss suffered by cultivators. Among non-agricultural activities, the relative contribution of workers slightly increased in manufacturing, processing etc., (other than household industry), trade & commerce and transport, storage & communication. There was a fall in construction and 'other services' On the whole the primary sector gained at the cost of the secondary sector The percentage of workers in the tertiary sector has remained almost constant This may mean that the burden thrown on agriculture has increased. But the sharp decline in the percentage of cultivators and workers in household industries strengthens the view that the change in the concept of workers had led to this state of affairs These two activities are commonly carried out on the household scale in which almost all family members usually extend a helping hand But such persons who are basically engaged in other activities have been left out in 1971 even if they worked in family cultivation or household industry in their spare time In the previous census all such part-time workers were treated either as cultivators or household industry workers.

Statement 160 gives the percentage distribution of workers by main activities for 1961 and 1971 for the state as a whole.

STATEMENT 160

Percentage distribution of workers by main activity (1961-1971)

Main activity		1961			1971		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	
Total	**Workers**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**
I	Cultivators	63 88	63 62	64 78	57 43	59 10	42 64
II	Agricultural labourers	11 30	9 06	19 24	19.95	17 18	44 49
III	Livestock forestry fishing etc	0 60	0 66	0 38	0 61	0 63	0 46
IV	Mining & quarrying				0 04	0 04	0.05
V	Manufacturing, processing servicing & repairs						
	(a) at household industry	6 25	5 87	7.58	3 67	3 64	3 92
	(b) Other than household industry	2 78	3 43	0 47	3 62	3 91	1 03
VI	Construction	0 74	0 93	0 06	0 61	0 67	0 10
VII	Trade & commerce	3 68	4 43	1 05	4 07	4 42	0 89
VIII	Transport, storage & communications	1 38	1 76	0 04	1 73	1 91	0 19
IX.	Other services	9 39	10 24	6 40	8 27	8 50	6 23

The 1971 percentage distribution of workers for each sex by main activities is given in **Table 30** for all the districts of the state.

The percentage distribution of male workers of the state more or less follows the pattern noticed in total workers, simply because 90 per cent of the workers comprised males The agricultural sector accounted for 76 28 per cent of male workers and 87 13 per cent of female workers In livestock, fishing, etc (0 05) and household industry (3 92) female workers returned a higher percentage than male workers On the other hand, females participated very little in construction (0 19), trade & commerce (0 89) and manufacturing other than household industry (1 03) This indicates that females generally prefer jobs which do not involve moving away from family surroundings

Cultivators : The highest concentration of workers in cultivation was found in districts from the Himalaya Tehri-Garhwal (90 96 per cent) followed by Chamoli, Uttarkashi and Almora had more than four-fifths of their workers engaged in cultivation Seven other districts Budaun, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Sitapur, Hardoi Bahraich and Kheri showed substantially high percentages (75 and above) Generally, the hill districts and the districts in the heart of the state had a large proportion of cultivators The rate of dependents on cultivation is conversely related to the degree of urbanisation. The lowest percentage of cultivators was recorded

in Dehra Dun (28 38) Other districts where the percentage was less than 40 were Saharanpur, Meerut, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi and Mirzapur Each of them had at least one class I city

Tehri-Garhwal came at the top in regard to the percentage of cultivators to total workers both for males (82 01) and females (98 67) The second and third positions were held by Budaun (80.27) and Bahraich (78 22) in respect of male cultivators and by Chamoli (97 88) and Uttarkashi (97 74) in respect of females More than 95 per cent of the female workers were engaged in cultivation in all the hill districts except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun The female contribution to cultivation was, however, greater than that of males in all the hill districts including Naini Tal and Dehra Dun The lowest percentage of female cultivators was recorded in Ballia Other districts where the percentage of female cultivators was less than 20 were Meerut, Mirzapur, Saharanpur, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Kanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Agra

The percentage of cultivators to total workers has gone down in 1971 compared to 1961 At the state level, the ratio fell from 63.88 in 1961 to 57 43 in 1971 The declining trend is noticeable in all the districts excepting Bijnor, Budaun, Rampur, Pilibhit and Muzaffarnagar where the percentage increased slightly. In the hill districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli and Tehri-Garhwal, the decline was only marginal while it was pronounced in the districts of Allahabad (lower Ganga-Yamuna doab) and Mirzapur The greatest loss was suffered by Gorakhpur where the percentage of cultivators (46 65) was reduced to two-thirds of what it was in 1961 (65 24) However, the concentration of workers in cultivation still exists as in 1961 in Tehri-Garhwal (90 96) and is least in Dehra Dun (28 38)

Agricultural labourers : Six out of eight hill districts (excluding Dehra Dun and Naini Tal) had less than two per cent agricultural labourers Almost a similar trend is discernible in respect of males and females with only minor shifts in the relative positions of the districts As with total agricultural labourers, the first three places in respect of males went to Ballia (31 88), Mirzapur (31 47) and Gorakhpur (30 91) The hill districts came at the bottom, with Chamoli (0 48) on the lowest rung Among female workers, the largest percentage of agricultural labourers was in Mirzapur (77 00) followed by Ballia, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Hamirpur where female agricultural labourers constituted more than 70 per cent of female workers Districts having a percentage of female agricultural labourers higher than the state's average (44 49) mostly fell in the east and centre of the state On the other hand, the percentage of female agricultural labourers was not only very low in the northern hill districts but was less than the ratio of male agricultural labourers.

The proportion of agricultural labourers increased considerably from 11 30 in 1961 to 19 95 in 1971 in the state as a whole This trend was discernible in almost all the districts However, the ratios rose more steeply in the western and southern parts of the state which by and large had comparatively less agricultural labourers in 1961. The highest gain occurred in Meerut and Mainpuri of the Ganga-Yamuna doab in which the percentage more than trebled over the decade The greatest concentration of agricultural labourers continues in Mirzapur where two-fifths of total workers now depend on agricultural labour for their subsistence as against one-fourth in 1961. The incidence of agricultural labour was very meagre in the hill districts in 1971 as in 1961 Districts where the percentage was more than one were Dehra Dun, Meerut, Garhwal, Hamirpur, Uttarkashi and Bijnor Besides the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab, districts from Saharanpur to Mathura (except Muzaffarnagar) and Varanasi, Lucknow and Jhansi had a higher percentage of workers in this category The percentage was least significant in Pratapgarh In Chamoli, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Basti and Deoria also, the percentage was less than half of the state's.

Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantation, orchards and allied activities : Among male workers, the highest percentage of workers in this category was found in Naini Tal (4 55) All the hill districts (except Chamoli) as also Hamirpur, Meerut and Bijnor had more than one per cent of male workers in this category The state's average was 0 63 per cent The minimum percentage (less than 0.3) of male workers in these activities was in Pratapgarh, Bara Banki, Basti, Sultanpur and Deoria In the entire eastern part of the state beyond Lucknow, only two districts (Ballia and Varanasi) had percentages more than the state's, probably because of the existence of long river courses suitable for inland fishing.

The state percentage of female workers in livestock, fishing, etc (0 46) was lower than that of males. Among the districts, the highest percentage of female workers in these activities was observed in Meerut (5 30). Most of the other districts of the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Rohilkhand and the contiguous districts of Dehra Dun, Naini Tal and Sitapur had percentages of more than one Generally, the contribution of females in these activities was greater than that of males in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab districts while it was very low in the hill districts and some of the districts in the east The lowest percentage was recorded by Chamoli (0 01), preceded by Pithoragarh (0 03) and Pratapgarh (0 07)

Mining & quarrying : Only a fraction, 0 04 per cent of the working population of the state, was engaged in these activities Among the districts, the percentage of workers engaged in mining & quarrying was highest (0 53) in Naini Tal Other districts where the percentage was more than 0 10 were Jhansi, Mirzapur, Dehra Dun, Allahabad and Agra This activity is mainly related to extraction of limestone, sandstone, building stone, etc., in parts of these districts.

The percentage of male workers engaged in mining & quarrying was 0 04 and that of female 0 05. Among males, the highest percentage (0 51) was observed in Naini Tal, followed by Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Mirzapur, Allahabad and Agra. Among females also, the percentage was highest in Naini Tal followed by Jhansi, Allahabad, Faizabad and Aligarh No female worker in mining & quarrying was reported from Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Rampur, Bareilly Shahjahanpur,

Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mathura, Etah, Mainpuri Farrukhabad, Etawah and Rae Bareli.

Category III of 1961 which included mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities, was split into two *viz*, (III) livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities and (IV) mining & quarrying in 1971 The percentage of 1971 workers in category III and IV taken together increased from 0.60 in 1961 to 0 65 in 1971. Among districts, all the districts in the Himalaya (except Pithoragarh) Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Mathura, Agra, Jalaun, Kheri, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Mirzapur registered a loss, while the percentage remained unchanged in Varanasi. In the remaining three-fifths of the districts of the state, the ratio of workers in these activities had increased slightly Significant gains in percentage occurred in Meerut (from 0 39 in 1961 to 1 86 in 1971), Aligarh (0 16 to 0 66), Farrukhabad (0 09 to 0.40) and Hardoi (0 08 to 0 43) over the decade (1961—71) However, the largest concentration of workers with these activities in terms of their percentage of total workers is still in Naini Tal despite a considerable decline in the ratio (8 30 to 4 92), followed by Agra, Kanpur and Meerut where the loss was of more than 16 per cent. Generally, districts in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab were more industrialised. On the other hand the northern hill districts are least industrialised, the percentage being as small as 0 20 in Chamoli. Out of the 18 districts having higher rates eleven were either in the Ganga-Yamuna doab or Rohilkhand. Other districts were Varanasi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Dehra Dun, Azamgarh, Allahabad, and Mirzapur. In Shapur, Unnao, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Basti and Jaunpur the manufacturing activities were ahead of other non-agricultural activities, although the percentage in manufacturing was below the state's average.

Manufacturing, processing, repairing and services, household industry : Household industry absorbed the largest percentage of workers in Varanasi, Bijnor, Meerut, Azamgarh, Muzaffarnagar and Agra where the figure was more than five as against the state's ratio of 3 67 The largest percentage of workers in non-household industry was found in Kanpur because of its large industrial complexes The other districts where the percentage of workers in manufacturing, repairs, etc, (other than the household industry) was more than five were Agra, Meerut, Lucknow, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Varanasi, Aligarh, Rampur, Moradabad, Bijnor, Bareilly, and Naini Tal. Most of these districts are located in the west of the state The non-household industries take a lead over household industries in all these districts except Varanasi and Bijnor.

In Uttar Pradesh, 3.64 per cent of male workers and 3.92 per cent of female workers were engaged in household industry. Varanasi (12 53), famous for weaving, came first The rate was substantially high in Meerut, Bijnor, Azamgarh, Agra and Muzaffarnagar with a percentage of over five. The lowest rate among females was in Kheri (1 00) The highest percentage of female workers was reported in Farrukhabad (25.48) In ten other districts, namely Bijnor, Mainpuri, Moradabad, Etah, Meerut, Azamgarh, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Varanasi and Etawah, females held jobs in the household industries in larger proportions, their percentage in this category being more than ten. Females in household industries never exceeded two per cent in any of the hill districts, the lowest being in Garhwal (0 14) In all the hill districts and some of the districts in the east the percentage was lower than that of males, while in majority of the districts in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Rohilkhand women's contribution was very high in comparison with males.

The percentage of household industry workers had declined considerably from 6 25 in 1961 to 3.67 in 1971 in the state. The western and the northern parts of the state witnessed a sharper decline in the ratio. In the majority of the districts from the Himalaya and the west, the percentage of workers at the household industry has declined by less than half of what it was in 1961. In 1961 the highest proportion of workers engaged at the household industry was recorded for Meerut (15 46) which has now been relegated to the third position. Varanasi and Bijnor occupied the first and second positions. The lowest figure for this sector was from Almora (1 82) in 1961 while in 1971 it was Sultanpur (0.60) Among females, the highest percentage was found in Farrukhabad (11 25) as was the case in regard to household industries. The percentage in this district was exceptionally high Farrukhabad was followed by Rampur (7 62), Meerut (7 36) and Muzaffarnagar (5 89). A majority of the districts in the Ganga-Yamuna doab, Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Lucknow, Kheri, Hardoi, Unnao, Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia, Jaunpur and Jhansi showed percentages of female workers in this category more than the state's. The contribution of females in this sector was insignificant in the hill districts.

The western part of the state is comparatively more industrialised while large stretches of areas in other regions including the Himalaya and Bundelkhand are starved of industries Secondly, the process of industrialization has a high degree of correlation with the proportion of urban population.

Unlike household industries, the percentage of workers in non-household industries increased from 2 78 in 1961 to 3.62 per cent in 1971 in the state This rising trend in the sector has been maintained by all the districts except Garhwal, Pilibhit, Agra, Mainpuri, Lucknow and Sultanpur where the percentages have slightly declined. In most of the hill districts and in Fatehpur, Jalaun, Banda, Unnao, Pratapgarh, Basti and Azamgarh districts which are relatively less industrialized, the percentage of workers in this section has gone up to more than twice the 1961 figure. The largest concentration of industrial workers still obtains in Kanpur as in 1961 and the smallest in Chamoli.

Construction : In Uttar Pradesh only 0 67 per cent of male workers and 0.10 per cent of female workers were engaged in construction activities Taking both the sexes together the percentage was 0 61 This is half of the all-India average The highest percentage of workers in construction was recorded in Naini Tal (1 81). Other districts where the percentage was double

that of the state's were Meerut, Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Uttarkashi, Saharanpur and Agra In all, 22 districts were above the state average. Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanasi had higher percentages while almost all other districts to the east of Lucknow had low percentages (less than 0 30).

The lowest figure was reported by Basti (0 11). The highest percentage of male workers in construction was observed in Uttarkashi (2 46). Districts which had more than double the percentage of the state's were Naini Tal, Meerut, Pithoragarh, Bijnor, Dehra Dun and Saharanpur. Among females, Meerut (0 98) Agra, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Mathura, Aligarh, Moradabad, Rampur, Pilibhit, Ghazipur, Bijnor and Bareilly exhibited the highest percentage (0 30 per cent or more) In all the districts, except Ghazipur, the percentage was less than that of males. Only in Ghazipur the contribution of females (0.35) exceeded that of male (0 29) Generally, in the western districts, both for males and females, the percentages were on the high side and they gradually declined towards the east. In most of the hill districts the percentage was high for males but low for females The percentage of female workers engaged in construction was almost negligibe In Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Kheri

The percentage of workers engaged in construction has slightly gone down in Uttar Pradesh from 0 74 in 1961 to 0.61 in 1971. But contrary to this overall trend, the percentage registered an increase in Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Saharanpur, Meerut, Etawah, Fatehpur, Sitapur, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Deoria, Jaunpur and Ghazipur. The sharpest fall occurred in Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Jhansi and Mirzapur, where the percentage has been reduced to less than half of what it was in 1961 The highest percentage of construction workers was recorded by Naini Tal (3.46) in 1961. This district was at the top in 1971 even though the percentage in 1971 had declined to 1.81.

Trade & commerce : Of the total male and female workers, 4 42 and 0 89 per cent respectively were engaged in trade & commerce. Males and females taken together accounted for 4 07 of the total working population in the state Kanpur (10 27), Lucknow (9.93) and Agra (9.31), having one of the KAVAL cities each, displayed the highest percentage Twenty districts had percentages higher than the state's. Out of them 15 contained at least one class I city each. The remaining five districts were Naini Tal, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Jalaun, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Shahjahanpur, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur, though these have one class I city each, had smaller percentages of workers in this category. The six northernmost hill districts, as also Basti and Deoria in the east, had percentages less than two.

As already indicated, the percentage of male workers engaged in trade was almost five times the rate of females Among districts, the highest percentage of males was in Kanpur (10 56) and of females in Agra (4 88). The percentage of male workers in trade & commerce was high mostly in the districts having at least one class I city. But the female rates were higher than the state's in almost all the districts of the western half of the state and in Varanasi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia in the east The percentage was significantly high in Budaun in comparison with that of males The percentage was very low in the six northern hill districts both for males as well as females. The lowest percentage (1 86) for males was in Tehri-Garhwal and for females in Uttarkashi (0 01)

The percentage of workers in trade increased from 3 68 in 1961 to 4 07 in 1971 in the state About two-thirds of the districts recorded gains in 1971 over 1961 A significant increase occurred in the hill districts though their contribution towards this sector of the economy was almost negligible The highest percentage was recorded by Kanpur (10 27) in 1971, which occupied the second position, after Agra (8.77), in 1961

Transport, storage & communications : This category absorbed 1 73 per cent of the total workers in the state. Lucknow, the capital, had the highest percentage (7.06). In eight other districts, namely, Agra, Jhansi, Kanpur, Dehra Dun, Varanasi, Naini Tal, Meerut and Moradabad, the percentage was more than double the state's Generally, districts having a class I city showed higher percentages in these activities. The exceptions were Farrukhabad, Faizabad and Mirzapur which though they had one class I city each had percentage figures below the state's On the other hand, Naini Tal, Bijnor and Pilibhit had higher percentages, even though there was no big town in these districts The percentage of workers in these activities was very small in less urbanised districts, Uttarkashi being at the bottom (0.15)

In Uttar Pradesh male workers engaged in trade constituted 1 91 per cent of the total male workers while among females only 0 19 per cent were engaged in these activities Since the composition of the working force in this sector was male-oriented, the pattern of distribution of male workers among the districts was almost similar to the one discussed above, with Lucknow at the top (7.38) and Uttarkashi at the bottom (0 28). Broadly speaking, there was a greater concentration of male workers in the districts having cities Females engaged in tran port, storage & communications formed the highest percentage of total female workers in Agra (3 71) Other districts which had more than one per cent of female workers engaged in this category were Bareilly, Aligarh, Pilibhit, Lucknow, Moradabad, Rampur, Meerut, Saharanpur and Mathura In 25 districts the percentage was higher than the state's The percentage of female workers in this category was higher than that of males in Budaun and Pilibhit even though their percentages were one-tenth of the state's. On the other hand, not even one female was returned as engaged in transport, storage & communications in Chamoli and Tehri-Garhwal In the other hill districts, excepting Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, the percentage of female workers in this category was negligible.

Compared with 1961, the percentage of workers in transport, storage & communication registered a rise from 1.38 in 1961 to 1.73 in 1971 at the state level. A similar trend is discernible in all the districts except Uttarkashi, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Azamgarh,

Ballia, Ghazipur and Mirzapur where the percentage showed a declining trend. Garhwal is the solitary case where the percentage (0 75) did not change The largest concentration of workers in this sector was recorded by Lucknow both at the 1961 (5 47) and the 1971 (7.06) censuses.

Other services : This residuary category engaged 8 27 per cent of total workers in the state and occupied the first position among non-agricultural activities This category had the highest percentage of workers in Dehra Dun (38.46), Lucknow (22 62), the state's capital, also had a very high percentage, more than double the state's The other districts in which the percentage was more than the state's were Meerut, Saharanpur, Agra, Mathura, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar (from the Ganga-Yamuna doab), Bareilly and Bijnor (from Rohilkhand), Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Naini Tal, Almora and Chamoli (from the Himalaya), Kanpur and Allahabad (from the lower Ganga-Yamuna doab), Varanasi from the east and Jhansi from Bundelkhand. In all the districts of Garhwal and Kumaun divisions (except Naini Tal) and also in Meerut, Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow the workers engaged in 'other services' came second after cultivation, relegating even agricultural labourers to a lower position. Bahraich, Gonda and Basti had the lowest percentage (4.00 or less) in 'other services'.

Among male workers, 8 50 per cent were engaged in 'other services' while the percentage in respect of females was 6.23 The higher percentage of males as compared to females was maintained by all the hill districts and half of the districts in the eastern wing. This trend was reversed in respect of districts in the western half of the state. For males, the highest percentage of workers in 'other services' was recorded by Dehra Dun (38.97), followed by Garhwal, Lucknow, Pithoragarh, Chamoli and Almora. Twenty-one districts had percentages higher than the state's and a majority of them were from the Himalaya and the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab Basti, Gonda, Bahraich and Hardoi had percentage always less than four.

The highest percentage (43 08) of females engaged in 'other services' was recorded by Agra Other districts where the percentage was higher than 20 were Dehra Dun, Kanpur and Lucknow This category was the largest in terms of female workers in Bijnor, Rampur, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura and Agra In hill districts, except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, the percentage never exceeded 1 06 Districts in the eastern wing of the state (except Varanasi) had percentages less than the state's (6 23).

The percentage of workers engaged in 'other services' went down from 9 39 in 1961 to 8.27 per cent in 1971 in the state Among the districts, however, the hill districts (except Naini Tal) improved their position in 1971 over 1961. Allahabad, Lucknow, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi improved their position marginally The remaining districts suffered loss of varying degrees The heaviest loss was suffered by Bijnor, Saharanpur, and Muzaffarnagar, where the 1971 percentage declined to less than half of 1961. Dehra Dun, which was at the top in 1961 with 29.82 per cent of its workers engaged in 'other services' maintained the position in 1971 also with a percentage of 38 46 Likewise, the lowest position was held by Basti in 1961 as well as in 1971.

Distribution of workers by main activity (rural) : The 1971 percentage distribution of workers for each sex by main activities is given in **Table 31** for rural parts of all the districts of the state.

As was the position in the earlier censuses, the overwhelming majority of the workers in the 1971 census was engaged in the primary sector, which accounted for 87 per cent of the total workers in the rural areas of the state Almost two-thirds of the total workers in the rural parts of the state were cultivators and about one-fourth were agricultural labourers. Concentration of female workers in the primary sector was high, (92 per cent) Outside the primary sector, 'other services' and manufacturing, processing, servicing, repairs, etc. (household and non-household taken together) absorbed 5.10 and 4 58 per cent of the total workers respectively. The remaining 3 22 per cent were engaged in trade & commerce (1 76), livestock, fishing, plantation, etc (0.58), transport, storage & communications (0 48), construction (0.36) and mining & quarrying (0.04).

The pattern of distribution of male workers was almost identical, but the pattern in respect of females was slightly different. Almost 47 per cent of the females were reported as agricultural labourers, closely followed by cultivators (45 20). In non-agricultural activities, the largest share (3.77) went to manufacturing, processing, repairing, etc. (both at household and non-household level), followed by 'other services' (3.00), trade & commerce (0.49) and livestock, fishing, plantations, etc. (0 45). Thus 'other services' which was ahead of other non-agricultural activities among male workers came second after manufacturing activities among females

A comparison of the 1971 distribution with that of 1961 exhibits a different trend Statement 161 provides the comparative data

STATEMENT 161

Distribution of rural workers by main activity (1961-1971)

Main activity	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total workers	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**
I Cultivators	70 53	71 65	66 94	64 88	67 28	45 20
II Agricultural labourers	12 45	10 14	19 88	22 22	19 20	46 94

STATEMENT 161—*Concld*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III Livestock, forestry, fishing, etc	0 54	0 60	0 36	0 58	0 60	0 45
IV Mining & quarrying				0 04	0 03	0 05
V Manufacturing processing, servicing & repairs						
(a) at household industry	5 85	5 56	6 77	3 10	10	3 06
(b) Other than house-hold industry	1 09	1 34	0 29	1 -8	1 58	0 19
VI Construction	0 47	0.60	0 04	0 36	0 39	0 07
VII Trade & commerce	1 96	2 33	0 71	1 76	1 92	0 49
VIII Transport, storage & communications	0 57	0 74	0 02	0 48	0 54	0 05
IX Other services	6 54	7 04	4 93	5 10	5 3[illegible]	3 10

The percentage of agricultural labourers has gone up sharply from 12.45 in 1961 to 22.22 in 1971. Besides, there has been some increase in the combined category III-IV relating to livestock, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc. and in category V(b) relating to manufacturing, processing, etc., at the non-household industry level The percentage of workers in all other activities has declined. Among all the activities, the household industry has witnessed the sharpest decline from 5 85 in 1961 to 3.10 per cent in 1971. A similar trend among males is noticeable. But among females the workers engaged in construction and as agricultural labourers have gone up in number at the cost of the female cultivators.

Cultivators :

In rural Uttar Pradesh the largest number of workers depend on agriculture, both in the case of males as well as females. Cultivators alone formed an absolute majority in all the districts except Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur, where the percentage of cultivators was between 40 and 50. Districts with 80 per cent or more of their workers engaged in cultivation were Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora, Budaun, Rampur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri and Bahraich. Generally the percentage of cultivators was higher than the state's (64 88) in the districts from the Himalaya, Rohilkhand, and the eastern wing of the state.

Among males, Budaun had the highest percentage (85 17). Other districts where the percentage of male cultivators was higher than 80 were Tehri-Garhwal, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, Rampur and Kheri The percentage of male cultivators exceeded 50 in all the districts except Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Varanasi Saharanpur recorded the lowest percentage of male cultivators (40.06) The position was quite different in regard to female cultivators. In the Himalayan districts, except Dehra Dun and Naini Tal female cultivators always exceeded 96 per cent. In Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Budaun, Etah and Sitapur female cultivators formed more than three-fifths of the female working force. Thus in the hills, the contribution of females to cultivation was exceedingly high, even higher than that of males. On the other hand, the percentage of female cultivators was very small (23 00 or less) in Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Hamirpur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Varanasi, Ballia and Mirzapur The lowest percentage was recorded by Ballia (12.58)

On the whole, in the six Himalayan districts and districts in the tarai and the central parts of the state, large percentage of male and female workers depend on cultivation In the western and eastern-most districts the percentage was quite low. In Bundelkhand, while the percentage of male cultivators was high, that of female was quite low.

The percentage of cultivators to total workers has dropped from 17.53 in 1961 to 64 88 in 1971 in rural Uttar Pradesh This trend is observable in all the districts except Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Aligarh, where the percentage has increased marginally over the last decade The decline more pronounced in the districts in the east and Mirzapur. The percentage in most of them has gone down by 10 to 19 points The maximum decline of 19 points was recorded by Gorakhpur. The highest percentage of cultivators in the rural areas was recorded in Tehri-Garhwal both in 1961 (94.01) and 1971 (92.56). The lowest position that was held by Saharanpur (45 26) in 1961 has now gone to Mirzapur (42 97) in 1971.

Agricultural labourers :

Almost one-fifth of the male workers and a little less than half of the female workers were agricultural labourers in rural Uttar Pradesh. Mirzapur had the largest concentration of agricultural labourers where they outnumbered cultivators. In this district, 35 31 per cent of male workers and 78 75 per cent of female workers were agricultural labourers For male agricultural labourers Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Gorakhpur and Ballia had very high percentages (30 or more) In all 23 districts showed higher percentages of male agricultural labourers than the state's, most of which were from the eastern wing and Bundelkhand Only one district (Naini Tal) from the Himalaya, and four (Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Aligarh) from the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Rohilkhand, displayed higher percentages of male agricultural labourers But the percentage of female agricultural labourers was less than the state's (46.94) in all the districts from the Himalaya and a majority of the districts from the western part of the state. The highest percentage of female agricultural labourers was found in the districts from the eastern wing and Bundelkhand. Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Deoria and Varanasi engaged more than two-thirds of the total female workers as agricultural labourers. Agricultural labourers hardly played any role in the economy of the hill districts, except Dehra Dun and Naini Tal, where their percentage never exceeded two, both in respect of males as well as females. Chamoli recorded the lowest percentage (0 41)

Generally the percentage of agricultural labourers was low in those districts where the cultivators were in large proportion and *vice-versa*. The exceptions to this trend were Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura and Agra where the percentage of cultivators as well as that of agricultural labourers was below the state's On the other hand, Jalaun, Rae Bareli and Basti had percentages higher than the state's This indicates that there was less concentration of agricultural workers in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab where there were avenues for employment in other activities Two districts, Dehra Dun and Meerut, displayed the least concentration of agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers taken together), with a percentage below 70 In all other districts more than three-fourths of workers depended on agriculture The preponderance of agriculture was very high in the economy of Bahraich, Gonda, Budaun, Tehri-Garhwal, Kheri, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Basti and Banda where the percentage of agriculturists in rural areas was over 92 as against 87 at the state level.

Compared with the figures of 1961, the percentage of agricultural labourers has increased in all the districts For Uttar Pradesh as a whole, the percentage has risen from 12 45 in 1961 to 22.22 in 1971. The highest increase has occurred in Saharanpur, Meerut and Mainpuri where the percentage of agricultural labourers in 1971 has increased three-fold compared to that of 1961 The highest percentage in 1971, however, continued to be in Mirzapur and the lowest in Chamoli, as was the case in the 1961 census. Taking the agricultural sector (cultivators and agricultural labourers together) the employment potential in this sector has increased by 4.12 points in 1971 (87.10) over that of 1961 (82 98) This trend is maintained by all the districts except most of the hill districts, Basti and Deoria in the east, in which the percentage of agricultural labourers has fallen. Most significant gains occurred in Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut.

Livestock, forestry etc.:

The number of males and females engaged in these activities in the rural areas of the state was 127,730 and 11,671 respectively. The percentage is more than one in Naini Tal (5 12), Dehra Dun (3 33), Meerut (2.05), Garhwal (1.67), Hamirpur (1 63), Uttarkashi (1 58) and Bijnor (1 06) All these districts except Meerut are located in the Himalaya, Rohilkhand and the plateau The lowest percentage (0 07) was recorded by Pratapgarh. In Chamoli, Budaun Etah, Allahabad, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Basti, Deoria and Jaunpur the percentage was negligible The percentage in Chamoli (0 19) was very low while these activities claimed a high percentage of workers in other hill districts

The pattern discernible among male workers was almost similar with Naini Tal (5 36) at the top and Pratapgarh (0 08) at the bottom Among females however, there was a noticeable difference The highest percentage in these activities was reported by Meerut (7 56), followed by Naini Tal (3 23) All the districts of the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab from Saharanpur to Mathura and Naini Tal and Dehra Dun had a high percentage (2 00 or more) Barring a few districts like Budaun, Rampur and Saharanpur all other districts in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Rohilkhand displayed percentages higher than the state's While a majority of districts in other parts of the state fell below this average The lowest percentage of female workers in livestock, fishing, etc., was observed in Chamoli (0 01)

Mining and quarrying:

This is the least significant economic activity in the rural parts of the state, employing only 8,643 workers (0 04 per cent of total workers) Almost 85 per cent of these workers were males The percentage of female workers in mining & quarrying to total female workers, however, worked out to 0 95 which is more than what obtained male workers (0.03)

Among the districts, the highest percentage of workers in mining & quarrying was found in Naini Tal (0 65) Other districts where the percentage of workers engaged in mining & quarrying was higher than 0 10 per cent were Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Mirzapur and Allahabad More than half of the male workers and more than 80 per cent of the female workers of this category were concentrated in these districts. In Jhansi, the number of workers in this category outstriped the number in transport, storage & communications while at the state level the former was almost one-tenth of the latter Agra, Almora, Ballia and Varanasi were the only other ones where the percentage of workers in this category was above the state's. A majority of the districts of the state had a negligible percentage of workers in mining & quarrying. Not one worker was reported in this category from Etawah

The percentage of workers in categories III & IV grouped together (livestock, forestry, fishing etc. and mining & quarrying), increased from 0 54 in 1961 to 0 63 in 1971 in the rural areas of the state But contrary to this, the percentage of workers in these activities declined in almost all the districts of the Himalaya, the western tarai and in Mathura, Agra, Jalaun, Bara Banki, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur In all other districts the ratio showed a rising trend The highest percentage was obtained in Naini Tal both in 1961 and 1971 despite a decline from 9 24 to 5 77 per cent over the decade

Manufacturing, processing; servicing and repairs:

This category absorbed about 1.10 million workers or 4 58 percent of total workers in the rural areas of the state and came second to 'other services' among activities outside the agricultural sector. Of these workers, 0 74 million (3 10 per cent of total workers) carried on these activities at the household industry level and the remaining (1 48 per cent) were in the non-household sector Of the workers engaged in household industries, a little over 10 per cent were females, but in the non-household industries the percentage of females was 5 06 per cent.

In household industries. Varanasi, employing 9 13 per cent of its workers in the rural areas, ranked first. In Meerut, Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar the percentage was higher than five. In 21 districts the percentage of workers was higher than the state's in this sector Uttarkashi and Garhwal, in the Himalaya, Kheri and Bahraich had the minimum percentage (1 00 or less)

The percentage of workers in household industries was 3 10 among male workers in the rural areas which is almost equal to the percentage among female workers The pattern of male workers of this category in the districts is almost similar to that of the total workers described earlier. The highest percentage was in Varanasi (9 40) Among females the highest percentage was in Farrukhabad (24 61). Districts where the percentage was more than ten were Bijnor (Rohilkhand) Meerut, Moradabad and Muzaffarnagar, all in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab Females made very little contribution to household industries of the hill districts. Their percentage was as low as 0 13 in Garhwal

As noted earlier the household industries experienced a sharp fall in Uttar Pradesh from 5.85 in 1961 to 3 10 per cent in 1971. The declining trend is discernible in all the districts, while the percentage of workers in the household industries of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Naini Tal, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Kheri and Bahraich declined to less than one-third of 1961 Mathura, Agra, Allahabad, Sitapur and Varanasi witnessed the minimum loss. In Varanasi, the loss during the decade has been only marginal, i e. from 10.07 to 9 13 per cent, as a result of which Varanasi has moved up to the first position in 1971, while it ranked fifth in 1961. The first four positions in 1961 were occupied by Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Ballia and Dehra Dun

The percentage of rural workers in the state employed in manufacturing, repairs etc (in non-household industries) was only 1 48 The percentage was always higher than three in Meerut (5.05), Dehra Dun (3 48), Bijnor (3 47), Varanasi (3.41), Naini Tal (3.13) and Agra (3.04). A majority of districts in the western wing of the state had rates higher than the state's. The percentage of industrial workers was very little (0 50 per cent or less) in most of the hill districts and in Banda, Hardoi, Bahraich and Sultanpur, the lowest being in Chamoli and Garhwal (0.28 each).

In Uttarkashi, Naini Tal, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Dehra Dun, Etawah, Kheri and Gorakhpur, workers in manufacturing, repairs, etc. (non-household industries) out-numbered workers employed in household industries, whereas at the state level the latter claims more than twice the workers of the non-household sector.

Among male workers, 1 58 per cent were employed in non-household industries while this figure was only 0 69 per cent for females Barring fluctuations in the relative positions of some districts, the overall trend of distribution of workers of the two sexes in this category is almost similar. The highest proportion of male workers in non-household industries was recorded in Meerut (5 01) and the lowest in Hardoi (0 38). For females the highest percentage was in Farrukhabad (11.49) and the lowest in Chamoli and Garhwal (0 02 each) Significantly the percentage of females in non-household industries exceeded that in household industries in Uttarkashi, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun and Kanpur At the state level, the industrial workers were less than one-fourth of the workers in household industries among females

The proportion of workers in the non household manufacturing sector has registered a growth of 25 per cent over the decade 1961-71 in the rural areas of the state. This indicates that more avenues of employment have opened up in the industrial sector as compared to 1961 But this trend is not seen in all the districts The percentage of workers in this sector fall in Garhwal, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Hardoi Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Mirzapur Because of this decline, Agra which had held first position in 1961 with 5 21 per cent of workers in manufacturing activities has been relegated to the sixth position in 1971 Meerut occupied the second position in 1961 and came on top in 1971 The highest increase in the percentage of workers in this branch of industry occurred in Uttarkashi, Tehri-Garhwal, Almora, Budaun, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Kheri, Unnao, Pratapgarh, Basti and Azamgarh, in which the figure have more than doubled during the last decade

Construction :

Construction as a category engaged 85,620 workers in the rural areas of the state Their percentage to total workers was 0 36. The highest was in Meerut (1.37) Other districts where the percentage was more than one were Uttarkashi and Naini Tal. In all, 21 districts had percentages higher than the state's, 17 of them were situated in the Himalaya, the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Rohilkhand. The remaining four districts were Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur and Jhansi, containing one big city each The lowest percentage (negligible) was recorded by Basti and Pratapgarh An almost similar trend is discernible in respect of males who constituted 98 per cent of the total working force in this category

Out of the total female workers, only 0 07 per cent were working in construction activities in rural areas of the state. Agra and Saharanpur of the doab, however, had percentages more than ten times the state's Sitapur, Lucknow, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Deoria, Ghazipur, Naini Tal and Hamirpur recorded a percentage higher than the state average The contribution of females towards construction activities was almost negligible in most of the hill districts as also in Kheri, Gonda and Faizabad

The proportion of workers engaged in construction has decreased from 0 47 in 1961 to 0 36 per cent in 1971 in the rural areas of the state Among the districts the percentage has shown an upward trend in Bijnor, Rampur Saharanpur, Meerut, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Gorakhpur, Deoria, and Ghazipur In all other districts, it has come down.

Meerut which was at sixth place in 1961 after Naini Tal, Uttarkashi, Dehra Dun, Chamoli and Pithoragarh, stood first in 1971.

Trade & commerce :

There were 421,290 persons in the rural areas of the state who were engaged in trade & commerce In terms of percentage, they formed 1.76 per cent of the total rural working population and ranked third after workers in 'other services' and 'manufacturing repairs, etc.' in the non-agricultural sector, almost 97 per cent of the workers in trade were males. The highest percentage of workers of this category was recorded in Meerut (3.70). Other districts having 2.50 per cent or more were Muzaffarnagar, Agra, Mathura and Naini Tal Out of the 25 districts which had a percentage of business workers higher than the state's, all but two namely, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, belong to the plains. All districts of the southern highlands and those lying on the northern fringe of the plain from Bareilly in the west right upto Deoria in the east show a lower percentage of workers in trade. The lowest percentage (0 58) has been recorded in Tehri-Garhwal.

Among male workers, the percentage of those engaged in trade & commerce was 1.92, while it was 0.49 per cent among female workers. The highest and the lowest percentage of male workers in trade vary between 3.75 (Meerut) and 1.00 (Bahraich) Exactly half of the districts of the state displayed percentages of male workers higher than the state's, 23 of which were scattered in the plains with a greater concentration on the extreme west and extreme east. The remaining four districts, namely, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Pithoragarh and Almora, were in the Himalaya. The percentages of female workers in trade were higher in five districts of Agra division, ranging from 1 99 to 2.84 as against the state average of 0.49. The percentage of females in trade was more than one in districts in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Rohilkhand The lowest percentage of females in this category was found (barring Naini Tal and Dehra Dun) in the hill districts where it did not exceed 0 04.

Compared with the 1961 figures the percentage of workers in trade dropped by 10 points in 1971 over 1961 at the state level. At the 1971 census, 1 76 per cent of the total workers were found in this category against 1.96 per cent in 1961 Among districts, the percentage in trade registered an increase in all the hill districts (except Dehra Dun) and in Jhansi, Unnao, Faizabad, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh and Jaunpur. However, the largest concentration of business workers continued to exist in Meerut and the smallest in Tehri-Garhwal as was the case in 1961.

Transport, storage & communications :

This category accounted for only 0.48 per cent of the total workers in the rural areas of the state. Out of the 115,660 workers engaged in these activities, 99 28 were males and only 0 72 were females Three districts, varanasi, Meerut and Naini Tal, had more than one per cent of total workers in this category. Other districts where the percentage was higher than the state's were Agra, Lucknow, Mathura, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Ballia, Kanpur, Dehra Dun, Moradabad, Jaunpur, Faizabad and Allahabad. All of them except Bijnor, Etawah, Ballia and Jaunpur contain cities which attract workers from the surrounding rural areas for petty jobs of transportation of men and material. The lowest engagement of rural workers in transportation was reported from Uttarkashi and Bahraich. The districts of the Bundelkhand uplands also had a small percentage of workers in these activities Male workers of this category constitute 0 54 per cent of the total male workers but the contribution of females (0 03) is very insignificant. Among the districts, the pattern noticed in respect of the total workers of this category more or less holds true for the male workers also, with Varanasi (1.51) claiming the highest figure and Bahraich (0.09) being at the bottom. There is, however, an important departure from that trend in the case of hill districts which had generally improved their position in regard to males, as the female contribution in these activities was almost negligible No female worker in this category was returned from Chamoli and Tehri-Garhwal

The proportion of workers in transport, storage & communications has decreased from 0 57 in 1961 to 0 48 per cent in 1971 in the rural areas of the state. But among districts, the percentage increased in Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Rampur, Meerut, Etawah, Kanpur, Sitapur, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria. In all other districts the ratio has gone down. The greatest fall in the ratio occurred in Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Bulandshahr, Banda, Bahraich and Mirzapur In 1961 the highest percentage (1 91) in this category obtained in Agra which has been replaced by Varanasi (1 29) in 1971.

Other services :

This residuary category absorbed the maximum number of workers outside the agricultural sector Almost 1 22 million workers or 5 10 per cent of the total workers earned their livelihood through 'other services' in the rural areas of the state They comprised 1.14 million males and 0 08 million females In Dehra Dun, 'other services' claimed one-fourth of the total working population of the rural areas. Besides Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Pithoragarh of the same region and Meerut and Bulandshahr of the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab had a high percentage (10.00 per cent or more) in 'other services'. All the districts of the Himalaya (except Tehri-Garhwal) and all the districts of the Ganga-Yamuna doab (from Saharanpur to Agra) alongwith the neighbourhood districts of Bijnor and Mainpuri showed percentages in 'other services' higher than the state's. The only other districts belonging to this class were Varanasi, Ghazipur and Ballia in the extreme east, Lucknow in the centre and Jhansi in Bundelkhand. The smallest percentage was reported by Gonda (2 25)

Male workers in 'other services' constituted 5 36 per cent of total male workers in the rural areas while this percentage among females was 3 00 This category engaged the largest number of male workers in the non-agriculture sector, but amongst the females those engaged in 'other services' were outnumbered

by females engaged in manufacturing, repairs, etc. The largest percentage of male workers in 'other services' was found in the northern Himalayan districts which captured the first six positions In Garhwal and Dehra Dun, more than one-fourth of the total male workers were in this category. In the districts of the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab, from Saharanpur to Agra, the percentage of male service workers ranged between seven and eleven Other districts with ratios higher than the state's (5 36) were Varanasi, Ghazipur, Ballia, Allahabad, Lucknow, Bijnor, Mainpuri and Jhansi. The lowest incidence of males in 'other services' was observed in Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda which formed a compact block and in Budaun and Rampur in Rohilkhand In all these districts the percentage was below three, the minimum being 2 31 in Gonda

The highest percentage of 'other services' among females was found in the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab districts of Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Meerut which had more than one-fourth of female workers in this category. Generally the percentage falls towards the east Most of the districts in Rohilkhand upto Lucknow had percentages in 'other services' higher than the state's and all districts of the eastern half, except Ghazipur, were below this average line Four districts, Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Jalaun and Jhansi had higher percentages. A very small percentage of females in 'other services' was reported in hill districts other than Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, where the percentage was always below one, the least being 0 29 per cent in Chamoli and Tehri-Garhwal

The percentage of 'other services' workers in the rural areas fell from 6.54 in 1961 to 5 10 per cent in 1971 at the state level. But, contrary to this trend the percentage of workers in this category has gone up in all the hill districts, and in Allahabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh and Jaunpur. Dehra Dun which was eighth in 1961 after Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bijnor, Aligarh, Bulandshahr and Mathura stood first in 1971 with 24 57 per cent. Bijnor, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Hamirpur sustained the sharpest fall

Distribution of workers by main activity (urban) :

The 1971 percentage distribution of workers for each sex by main activities s given in **Table 32** for urban parts of all the districts in the state

There were 3 43 million workers in the urban areas of the state in 1971 Almost 95 per cent of this working force comprised males The largest number of workers, *i.e.*, 1 04 million or 30 38 per cent of total workers were engaged in 'other services', followed by manufacturing, processing, etc., (26 13), trade & commerce (20 13) and transport, storage and communications (10.44) All these activities taken together accounted for 87 per cent of total workers. The remaining 13 per cent were distributed over the remaining five activities, *viz.*, cultivators (5 49), agricultural labourers (4 17), construction (2.36), livestock, hunting, etc. (0 82) and mining & quarrying (0 08). Almost a similar trend is discernible among urban male workers, but the pattern among females was somewhat different There was a greater concentration of females in 'other services' (54.72 per cent of total female workers). Next came manufacturing, processing, etc, (22.70). Female agricultural labourers formed 7 65 per cent and trade & commerce accounted for 6 94 per cent of female workers.

A comparison of the 1971 figures with those of the 1961 census (statement 162) provides some idea about the changing trend of work in urban areas of the state

STATEMENT 162

Distribution of urban workers by main activity (1961-1971)

Main activity	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total workers	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**
I Cultivators	5 09	5 00	6 21	5 49	5 56	4 22
II Agricultural labourers	1 16	1.10	1 90	4 17	3 99	7 65
III Livestock forestry fishing, etc	1 08	1 08	1 06	0 82	0 83	0 69
IV Mining & quarrying				0 08	0 08	0 05
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing & repairs						
(a) at household industry	9 73	8 08	29 42	7 61	7 13	16 53
(b) other than household industry	17 66	18 70	5 17	18 52	19 17	6 17
VI Construction	3 18	3 38	0 78	2 36	2 46	0 52
VII Trade & commerce	18 93	19 80	8 60	20 13	20 84	6 94
VIII Transport, storage & communications	8 58	9.25	0 64	10 44	10 86	2 51
IX Other services	34 59	33 61	46 22	30 38	29 08	54 72

In urban areas of the state the percentage of workers in cultivation, agricultural labour, non-household industry, trade & commerce and transport, storage & communication had increased over the last decade. As in rural areas, the most significan. increase occurred among agricultural labourers (1 16 in 1961 to 4.17 per cent in 1971). However, while the percentage of workers engaged in cultivation, trade & commerce and transport storgae & communication in the rural areas decreased, the trend was just the reverse in urban areas. Categories III & IV (livestock, mining, etc.) which have gained in terms of percentage to total workers in the rural areas have shown a downward trend in urban areas. Among urban males, the activity-wise trend over the last decade was almost similar to what has been discussed earlier But among urban females, some significant variations were observed The percentage of urban females declined in cultivation and trade & commerce and increased in other services'

Cultivators :

There were 0 19 million cultivators in urban areas of the state. (5 49 per cent of all workers). Among districts, the pattern varied considerably. In urban Chamoli, cultivators formed one-third of the total workers The percentage was more than double of the state's in Uttarkashi, Budaun, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Fatehpur, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Jalaun, Jaunpur, Basti, Banda and Sitapur. On the other hand, Tehri-Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Agra, Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi recorded very low percentages Tehri-Garhwal, with 0 59 per cent of its urban workers as cultivators, was at the bottom

Of the total male workers in urban areas, the percentage of cultivators was 5 56 Among the districts, the highest percentage was again in Chamoli (20 30) followed by Budaun, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Fathepur and others Districts having high percentages of female cultivators were Pithoragarh, Hamirpur, Garhwal, Almora, Hardoi, Jaunpur, Bahraich, and Jalaun. Other districts where the percentage of female cultivators in urban areas was less than two were Saharanpur, Meerut, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh. The minimum was recorded by Dehra Dun (0 27) preceded by Tehri-Garhwal (0 61)

The percentage of cultivators in the urban areas of the state increased marginally from 5.09 in 1961 to 5.49 in 1971, against a considerable fall in the rural areas Among districts, however, a mixed trend is discernible. Almost all the districts from the Himalaya as also Meerut, Agra, Mainpuri, Kanpur, Kheri, Sitapur Hardoi, Unnao. Bara Banki, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh and Jaunpur witnessed a decline In 1971, the highest percentage (33.47) was recorded in Chamoli, while in 1961 its adjacent district Uttarkashi (25.91) was at the top Chamoli at the time of 1961 census was, however, entirely rural

Agricultural labourers :

The number of agricultural labourers in the urban areas of the state was 0 14 million or 4 17 per cent of total workers Among the districts, Ballia (16.70) was at the top Other districts where the percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers was more than ten were Hamirpur, Basti, Fatehpur, Deoria and Banda In all, 29 districts had percentages higher than the state s (4.17). The percentage of agricultural labourers was very little in the urban areas of the hill districts (except Naini Tal), Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow, each containing one of the KAVAL towns. The lowest percentage (0 14) was recorded by Pithoragarh in the Himalaya

The percentage of agricultural labourers among urban male workers was 3 99 and among females it was 7.65 As was the case in rural areas, the number of urban female agricultural labourers exceeded that of urban female cultivators Ballia in the extreme east of the state had the highest percentage both for males (13 50) and females (49 07). Urban female workers engaged in agricultural labour outnumbered female workers of any other category in this district. Among males besides Ballia, the percentage was more than double the state's (3 99) in Hamirpur, Fatehpur, Basti, Deoria, Banda, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Hardoi, Bijnor, Bara Banki and Shahjahanpur, while a similar position in respect of females obtained in Basti, Fatehpur, Harmirpur, Deoria, Mirzapur, Banda, Ghazipur, Rae Bareli, Jaunpur, and Pratapgarh. The lowest percentage (0.12) of male agricultural labourers was observed in Pithoragarh, whereas not even one female was returned as agricultural labourer in Tehri Garhwal

The percentage of urban agricultural labourers to total workers increased three times from 1 16 in 1961 to 4 17 in 1971 Except Uttarkashi, in which the proportion of agricultural labourers fell from 4.37 in 1961 to 1 01 per cent in 1971, all districts of the state saw a rising trend The most spectacular gain occurred in Ballia where the percentage went up from 0 49 in 1961 to 16 70 per cent in 1971, placing the district at the top in 1971 At the 1961 census, the highest percentage (5 72) obtained in Deoria.

Livestock, forestry, etc :

In urban Uttar Pradesh 28,174 persons (0.82 per cent of the urban workers) were engaged in these activities Among the districts, Bijnor (2 85) secured the highest position followed by Ghazipur (1.97), Rampur (1 48) and Naini Tal (1 34). Seven other districts had moderately high percentages (1 00 or more). These were Budaun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Banda, Hamirpur, Jaunpur and Dehra Dun These activities were of least significance in the urban areas of Azamgarh (0.14) and the three border districts of the Himalaya

The percentage of workers in livestock, forestry etc. was the highest in Bijnor both for males (2 87) and females (2.37), against 0 83 and 0 69 per cent respectively for the state Other districts where the percentage of urban male workers engaged in these activities was higher than one were Ghazipur, Rampur, Naini Tal, Budaun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Banda, Hamirpur, Jaunpur, Allahabad and Bulandshahr. It was substantially low in the northern most districts of the hills as also Azamgarh and Bara Banki. In regard to females Bijnor, Moradabad, Bahraich, Ghazipur, Almora Gonda, Kheri, Dehra Dun, Budaun, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Fatehpur, Jalaun and Pilibhit fell in the highest range (1 00 per cent or more). Uttarkashi, Tehr -Garhwal, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Sultanpur had no urban female workers at all in this group.

Mining & quarrying:

This is the least significant category in urban areas employing only 2,535 workers or 0.08 per cent of the urban workers in the state. In most of the districts, the number of workers in this category was very low and not even one person was returned in Uttarkashi, Garhwal, Banda, Kheri and Ghazipur.

Out of 2,535 workers in mining & quarrying in the urban areas of the state, 2,454 were males and 81 females. Their percentages to total workers in each sex worked out to 0.08 and 0.05 respectively. Out of the 81 females, 35 were in Jhansi alone. The largest number of male workers in mining & quarrying was in Agra (292) but in terms of percentage to total workers, Gonda (0.35) was at the top.

The percentage of urban workers in the combined categories III & IV relating to livestock, forestry, fishing, mining & quarrying, etc., registered a fall from 1.98 in 1961 to 0.90 in 1971 which is contrary to the position in the rural areas. The decline occurred in more than two-thirds of the districts. The percentage increased in Budaun, Rampur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Banda, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi. In 1961 the highest percentage was recorded by Ghazipur (4.30). In 1971 the top position was occupied by Bijnor (2.98)

Manufacturing, processing etc.:

Nearly one-fourth of the working population of the urban areas of the state was engaged in these activities. Out of the total workers in urban areas of the state, 7.61 per cent were in household industry and 18.52 per cent in the non-household sector. Among the districts, the largest percentage was recorded by Azamgarh where three out of every five workers were in this sector. Besides Azamgarh, manufacturing activities had the largest number as compared to all other activities in Varanasi, Agra, Kanpur, Faizabad, Bara Banki, Rampur, Moradabad, Aligarh and Bijnor At the other end of the scale were the hill districts (except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun) where less than ten per cent of urban workers earned their livelihood through manufacturing, etc.

Unlike rural areas, the organised sector in urban areas was ahead of household industry. But, contrary to this trend, the workers in household industries outnumbered those in the non-household sector in Azamgarh, Varanasi, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Etawah and Jaunpur where the percentage varied between 51.74 and 11.59 More than half of the urban workers in Azamgarh were engaged in household industries alone. Maunath Bhanjan MB of this district stood out as a prominent centre of handloom industry. Unnao had the lowest percentage (1.15) of workers in household industry. The hill districts (other than Chamoli and Naini Tal) also had very low percentages. As for non-household industries, Kanpur had 30 per cent of its workers in this sector which placed it first in the state Other districts where the percentage was higher than the state's (18.52) were Agra, Rampur, Meerut, Aligarh, Mirzapur, Saharanpur, Moradabad, Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. The organised sector was of very little significance in the urban areas of the hill districts (except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun), Hamirpur, Azamgarh and Ballia where the percentage was less than eight. Azamgarh which had a predominance of household industries had very few industries in the organised sector

The sex-wise distribution of workers in manufacturing activities revealed that as against 7.13 per cent males in household industries 19.17 per cent were engaged in non-household industries. The position among females was almost the reverse. Females show a greater preference for household industry (16.53) compared to non-household (6.17). This trend was, however, not maintained by all the districts

The highest percentage of male workers in the manufacturing activities, inclusive of household and non-household, occurred in Azamgarh where this sector alone accounted for more than half of the total male workers The districts where the percentage of male workers exceeded 35 were Varanasi, Agra and Kanpur. As regards females manufacturing activities attracted the maximum number in Azamgarh (85.52 per cent of the total female workers of the urban areas). Bara Banki (45.56) came next, then Etah (40.29), Farrukhabad (38.64), Faizabad (35.01), Varanasi (34.76) and Mainpuri (34.30). Household industry absorbed the largest percentage of both male and female workers in the urban areas of Azamgarh. For non-household industries, however, the highest percentage of males was in Kanpur (30.92) and among females in Rampur (15.10). Generally the hill districts had few industrial workers both among males and females.

The percentage of workers in household industry fell to 7.61 in 1971 from 9.73 in 1961 in the urban areas of the state But Dehra Dun, Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Basti and Deoria gained in the percentage of workers at household industry. All the remaining districts registered losses. The most drastic fall occurred in Unnao where the percentage of workers in this category fell to almost one-tenth of what it was in 1961 (10.51). Besides this district, considerable loss was recorded by Uttarkashi, Naini Tal, Jalaun, Kheri, Ballia and Mirzapur The loss in this category was marginal in Azamgarh (54.45 to 51.74) which had the highest concentration of household industry both in 1961 and 1971.

The percentage of workers engaged in manufacturing, processing, etc. (other than household industry) increased from 17.66 in 1961 to 18.52 in 1971. The increase was registered in all the districts except Moradabad, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Lucknow, Sultanpur and Gorakhpur The most significant gain was registered by Uttarkashi, Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Jalaun, Unnao, Azamgarh and Mirzapur, when the 1971 percentage of workers in this category was more than 1.5 times that of the 1961 As in 1961 the highest percentage of workers in this category continued to be in Kanpur and the lowest in the hill districts.

Construction:

Nearly 0.08 million or 2.36 percent of the workers in urban areas of the state earned their livelihood through construction activities Among districts, the highest percentage (6.90) was seen in Uttarkashi.

Other districts where the percentage was 4 00 or more were Bijnor, Naini Tal Pithoragarh, Rampur and Pilibhit. A great majority of districts of the hills, the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Rohilkhand displayed a ratio above the state's while outside these regions only eight districts, namely, Hardoi, Sitapur, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Deoria, Jalaun and Mirzapur came within this range. Almora (1.08) in the Himalaya recorded the lowest percentage of construction workers whereas most of the remaining districts of this region had high percentages in this ca egory

Among males, the percentage of workers engaged in construction was 2.46 and among females it was 0.52. The pattern among districts, in respect of male workers was almost similar to the one discussed in the foregoing paragraph, because almost 99 per cent of the total workers in the urban areas of the state were males. Uttarkashi (7.74) was at the top and Almora (1 13) at the bottom. The highest percentage (3.10) of females in construction was recorded by Garhwal where it exceeded males. Other districts where the percentage of urban females exceeded one were Meerut, Uttarkashi, Jalaun, Banda, Tehri-Garhwal, Saharanpur and Agra. In all, 15 districts exhibited a percentage higher than the state's. Fourteen of them were located in the Himalaya, the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab, Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand. No female worker was returned in this categoiy by Pithoragarh, Fatehpur, Kheri, Unnao and Sultanpur.

In urban areas of the state the percentage of workers engaged in construction activities registered a fall 3.18 in 1961 to 2.36 in 1971. Among districts, however, the percentage increased in Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Pilibhit, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Sitapur, Bara Banki and Ghazipur. The percentage declined steeply from 11.74 in 1961 to 2.34 in 1971 in Mirzapur, as a result of which this district has now been relegated to a low position (27), from the first position it held in 1961. This may have been due to completion of he Rihand dam in the district and migration of construction labour. At the 1971 census, the highest percentage was reported by Uttarkashi (6.90).

Trade & commerce :

This category employed 20 13 per cent of total workers in the urban areas of the state The lowest concentration of workers in this category was registered by Sultanpur (35 92) followed by the adjoining districts Pratapgarh and Jaunpur. In the urban areas of these districts, as also of Mainpuri and Muzaffarnagar, the percentage of workers engaged in trade was the largest of all other categories Half the districts of the state had percentage higher than the state's. The lowest percentage (6.39) was recorded by Chamoli.

In 1971, it was found that 20.84 per cent of male and 6 94 per cent of female workers were in trade & commerce in the urban areas of the state. The highest percentage among males was recorded by Pratapgarh (37.66), followed by Sultanpur (37.22) The lowest percentage among males was observed by Chamoli (8.15). Trade & Commerce comprised the largest single category among males in Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur, Mainpuri, Deoria, Muzaffarnagar, Etah and Bulandshahr The highest percentage among females was reported by Banda (15.08). Other districts where the percentage among females was higher than ten were Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Mirzapur, Gonda, Gorakhpur and Basti. Generally the percentage of females in this sector was very low in the hill districts with Chamoli and Pithoragarh (negligible each) at the bottom.

In urban areas of the state the percentage of workers in trade & commerce increased from 18.93 in 1961 to 20.13 per cent in 1971. This trend is discernible in all the districts except Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Meerut, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Rae Bareli and Gonda. The most spectacular gain was registered by Uttarkashi where the percentage trebled during the decade. A significant increase was reported by Sultanpur and Pratapgarh. In 1961 the highest concentration of workers in trade (males and females taken together) was in the urban areas of Pratapgarh (27.27) which has now yielded the top position to its adjoining district Sultanpur (35.92) in 1971.

Transport, storage & communications :

The percentage of workers in this category was 10.44 in the urban areas of the state Gorakhpur, headquarters of the N E. railway showed the highest percentage (25 71). Then came Jhansi and Bareilly. These two districts also have big railway colonies. Other districts which had percentages higher than the state's were Rampur, Moradabad, Lucknow, Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Agra, Pilibhit, Mathura, Aligarh, Varanasi Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Etah and Kheri. Most of these districts have big towns. The percentage was very low in the border districts of the hills and also in some eastern districts The lowest percentage was recorded by Azamgarh (1.76)

Among male workers, 10.86 per cent were engaged in transport, storage & communication. The districtwise pattern in terms of males did not differ materially from the pattern of total workers simply because 99 per cent of the working force in this category consisted of males. The highest percentage among females was observed in Agra (6.92) In three other districts, *viz.* Kheri, Pilibhit and Aligarh, the percentage was more than double of the state's The number of districts which had a percentage of workers in this category higher than the state's was 21 The percentage was very low in the hill districts and the districts in the eastern wing of the state. It was almost negligible in Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Rae Bareli and Azamgarh.

The percentage of workers engaged in transport, storage & communication went up from 8.58 in 1961 to 10.44 in 1971 in the urban areas of the state The percentage increased in almost all the districts from the Himalaya, the upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Rohilkhand, while a majority of districts had shown a declining trend The highest increase occurred in Budaun, Rampur and Aligarh where the 1961 percentage has more than doubled in 1971. However, as in 1961 (20.45), the greatest concentration of workers in 1971 (25.71) continued to be in Gorakhpur

Other services :

This residual category absorbed 30.38 per cent of the total workers in the urban areas of the state. This

category was the most predominant in urban areas of the state as well as in 46 out of the 54 districts Only in Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Agra, Mainpuri, Sultanpur. Pratapgarh, Azamgarh and Jaunpur, did this category occupy the second position after manufacturing, processing, etc . or trade & commerce The highest percentage of workers engaged in 'other services' was found in the hill districts In Tehri Garhwal this category alone accounted for two-thirds of the total workers and in four other hill districts—Almora, Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Dehra Dun—more than half of the total workers The minimum percentage (16 62) was recorded by Azamgarh It was preceded by Bijnor (21 67)

Out of the total male workers in the urban parts of the state, 29 08 per cent were engaged in 'other services'. Among females, the percentage was 54 72 This indicates that females in urban areas had a preference for this category. All the districts from the Himalaya (except Naini Tal) had more than half of their female workers in 'other services' Tehri Garhwal reported the highest percentage (65 85). Next to the hill districts Unnao, Allahabad, Lucknow and Mathura where the percentages ranged between 35 and 50 The lowest percentage among males was recorded by Azamgarh (19 59). The highest concentration of female workers in 'other services' was recorded by Tehri Garhwal (90 85 per cent). Districts where the percentage was between 70 and 80 were Dehra Dun, Mathura, Bareilly, Unnao, Lucknow, Kanpur, Almora and Sultanpur The lowest percentage was recorded in Chamoli (5 15), preceded by Azamgarh (6.82) and Uttarkashi (12 22)

The percentage of workers in 'other services' decreased from 34.59 in 1961 to 30 38 in 1971, in the urban parts of the state. This declining trend is visible in all the districts except Uttarkashi, Garhwal, Kanpur, Allahabad, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur, where it had increased slightly over the decade The sharpest fall occurred in Bijnor, Shahjahanpur Muzaffarnagar, Banda and Basti, where the 1971 percentage generally dropped to less than two-thirds of that obtained in 1961. The highest incidence of 'other services' was reported from the urban areas of the hill districts both at the 1961 and the 1971 censuses

Females per 1000 male workers :

The 1971 sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) in Uttar Pradesh was 879 against 930 in the country Nine states and union territories had ratios lower than that of Uttar Pradesh

Taking workers alone there were 210 female workers per 1,000 male workers in India. The highest rate was in Nagaland (709) and the lowest in Punjab (19) In Uttar Pradesh for every 1 000 male workers, there were 113 female workers.

Nine states/union territories had sex ratios among workers which were lower than that of Uttar Pradesh.

As regards cultivators the rate for India was 134 female cultivators per 1,000 male cultivators Nagaland (1,065) stood first and the Punjab (2) last The ratio was 81 in Uttar Pradesh, 14 states/union territories had ratios lower than Uttar Pradesh

The position in respect of agricultural labourers is quite different from cultivators In India there were 498 female agricultural labourers for every 1,000 male agricultural labourers The highest ratio was recorded by Dadra and Nagar Haveli (1,126) followed by Andhra Pradesh (922). Punjab had the lowest (10). In Lakshadweep no agricultural labour was returned. Uttar Pradesh had 292 female agricultural labourers for every 1,000 male agricultural labourers. Eleven states/union territories had ratios lower than Uttar Pradesh

Among the workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities the sex ratio in India was 223 The highest ratio was obviously recorded by Assam (744) because of a number of tea plantations in the state, Arunachal Pradesh had the second highest ratio (500) The ratio in Uttar Pradesh was 83.

In manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs at household industry level, there were 265 females per 1,000 males in India The highest ratio was recorded by Manipur (4,886) where 28,741 females against 5,882 males were engaged at household industry. Lakshadweep was next with 2,899 females per 1,000 males The ratio in respect of Uttar Pradesh was 122

The ratio of females per 1,000 males in the working force employed in (a) manufacturing, processing servicing & repairs, other than household industry (b) construction, (c) trade & commerce and (d) transport, storage & communications, was below 50

The sex ratio of workers engaged in the residuary category of 'other workers' was 165 in the country and 83 in Uttar Pradesh The ratio among states/union territories was highest in Kerala (414).

The all-India sex ratio among non-workers was 1,726. In Uttar Pradesh, it was 1,717 and the number of states which had ratios lower than Uttar Pradesh was 19.

Statement 163 gives the sex ratio among total population, workers and each category of workers as well as non-workers for each state and union territory as observed at the time of the 1971 census

STATEMENT 163

Females per 1,000 males among total population, total workers, each category of workers and non-workers (1971)

Unit	Total Population	Total Workers	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INDIA	**930**	**210**	**134**	**498**	**223**	**155**	**265**	**88**	**101**	**59**	**34**	**165**	**1,726**
States													
1. Andhra Pradesh	977	405	211	922	92	234	338	186	185	157	37	283	1,773
2 Assam*	897	100	48	54	744	36	335	70	23	16	13	93	1,659
3 Bihar	954	162	59	359	56	111	160	47	63	39	23	92	1,816
4 Gujarat	934	187	141	513	73	178	131	53	158	37	25	178	1,719
5 Haryana	867	44	33	73	47	137	54	39	58	9	7	79	1,604
6. Himachal Pradesh	958	380	532	370	164	19	112	55	52	21	24	91	1,596
7 Jammu & Kashmir	878	65	69	40	165	7	117	16	20	5	7	63	1,777
8 Kerala	1,106	305	65	596	220	83	801	335	42	54	64	414	1,598
9 Madhya Pradesh	941	327	237	823	100	173	326	75	134	70	25	152	1,655
10 Maharashtra	930	352	329	843	111	276	327	75	137	64	44	291	1,559
11 Manipur	980	511	488	561	137	139	4,886	337	20	715	14	71	1,369
12 Meghalaya	942	612	754	704	383	335	562	119	71	873	110	212	1,317
13 Mysore (Karnataka)	957	250	132	580	281	218	426	139	166	96	100	226	1,801
14 Nagaland	871	709	1,065	542	65	70	53	34	6	25	11	57	1,073
15 Orissa	988	122	46	252	106	366	317	105	59	110	55	142	2,060
16 Punjab	865	19	2	10	13	13	45	22	8	6	6	208	1,812
17 Rajasthan	911	146	143	397	197	128	124	53	63	21	15	96	1,743
18 Sikkim	863	573	709	439	460		134	114	102	89	106	134	1,354
19 Tamil Nadu	978	264	144	594	355	190	377	117	142	81	45	227	1,888
20. Uttar Pradesh	879	113	81	292	83	146	122	30	16	23	11	83	1,717
21 Tripura	943	92	73	111	530		140	100	28	24	9	135	1,774
22 West Bengal	891	81	29	144	426	57	150	33	25	22	22	143	1,664

STATEMENT 163—*Concld*

	Union Territories												
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	644	47	17	20	77	93	302	9	5	11	9	95	1,623
2	Arunachal Pradesh	861	699	994	793	500	250	154	451	65	58		63	1,138
3	Chandigarh	749	79	5	17	20	91	130	17	123	20	19	117	1,534
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1 007	708	728	1 126	154		250	189	332	108	61	292	1,378
5	Delhi	801	75	24	120	25	142	65	36	96	26	23	146	1 544
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	989	319	428	916	114	283 *	210	72	152	190	80	334	1,602
7	Lakshadweep	978	346			1		2,899	78	87	36	.	116	1,373
8	Pondicherry	989	222	34	523	38	19	283	68	69	152	8	268	1,716

*Includes union territory of Mizoram which was curved out after the 1971 census.

Within Uttar Pradesh the sex ratio varied considerably among its districts in total population, total workers, each category of workers and among non-workers. In total population the ratio varied between 770 and 1189, while the radio for the state was 879. Detailed discussion about the sex ratio in total population has already been made in the chapter devoted to the study of sex ratio A diversified picture is presented by the sex ratio among workers in each district. Female workers outnumbered male workers in three hill districts, Chamoli (1163), Tehri Garhwal (1161), and Garhwal (1019). Excluding Naini Tal (114) and Dehra Dun (119), other hill districts also had quite high ratios, Uttarkashi (846), Pithoragarh (680) and Almora (662) The lowest ratio among workers was observed in Mainpuri (13), closely preceded by Bareilly (14), Budaun, Rampur and Etah (15 each) The sex ratio among workers was generally less than 50 in the Rohilkhand and upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and generally higher than 100 in the eastern wing of the state Hill districts had significantly higher sex ratios. There were 25 districts in the state where the sex ratio among workers was higher than the state's (113). The districts can be distributed according to their sex ratio among workers thus :—

Upto 25	17
26—75	9
76—125	5
126—175	7
176 & above	16

The gap between the highest and the lowest ratios as compared to total workers increased among cultivators. In Uttar Pradesh the sex ratio among cultivators was 81 and among the districts the ratio varied between seven and 1,700. The lowest ratio was recorded by Rampur and Mainpuri (7 each) and the highest by Garhwal (1,700). All the hill districts had ratios higher than other districts in the state In order of their ratios these districts were Garhwal (1,700), Chamoli (1,552), Tehri Garhwal (1,397), Uttarkashi (1,090), Pithoragarh (960), Almora (880), Dehra Dun (214) and Naini Tal (160). Other districts which had ratios higher than 100 were Pratapgarh (158), Allahabad (139), Fatehpur (130), Ghazipur (117) and Banda (103).

There were 17 districts in the state where the sex ratio among cultivators was higher than the state's (81). The frequency distribution of the districts obtained according to their sex ratio among cultivators was as under :—

Upto 20	21
21—60	9
61—100	11
101—140	4
141 & above	9

Among the agricultural labourers in Uttar Pradesh, there were 292 females for every 1,000 males Among the districts the ratio varied between eleven and 976. The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's was 25 The highest ratio was recorded by Chamoli (976). Districts where the proportion was higher than 2 : 1 were Garhwal (760), Tehri-Garhwal (755), Pratapgarh (646), Mirzapur (637), Allahabad (604), Azamgarh (545), Rae Bareli (505) Ghazipur (503) and Basti (501). The lowest ratio was recorded by Etah (11), closely preceded by Bareilly (12), Farrukhabad (15), Mainpuri (16), Budaun (17), Bijnor (18), Aligarh (18) and Rampur (19). All the districts in the state when arranged according to their sex ratio among agricultural labourers gave the following frequency distribution :—

Upto 50	17
51—200	10
201—403	5
401—580	16
551— above	6

Workers engaged in livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations, orchards & allied activities had a sex ratio of 83 in the state. Among the districts the ratios varied between 13 and 247 The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's was 24. The highest ratio was observed in Azamgarh (247) . Other districts where the ratios were higher than 150 were Ghazipur (226), Pratapgarh (177), Sultanpur (170), Varanasi (168) and Tehri Garhwal (157). The distribution of districts obtained on the basis of sex ratio among their workers employed in this category was as given below —

Upto 20	4
21— 60	20
51—100	12
101—140	10
141 & above	8

Against every 1,000 males employed in mining and quarrying in Uttar Pradesh there were 146 females The ratios varied appreciably among the districts from zero to 1,000 Kheri employed an equal number of males and females. Chamoli, Tehri-Garhwal, Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mathura, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Rae Bareli did not employ even a single female in mining and quarrying. After Kheri, where the sex ratio was 1,000, the ratio declined to nearly half (540) in the case of Allahabad The ratio again sharply declined to 255 in the case of Mirzapur, followed by Jhansi (235) and Hamirpur (226) The frequency distribution of districts, excluding districts with zero sex ratio, according to their sex ratio among workers employed in mining & quarrying was as under :—

Upto 25	11
26—100	18
101—200	3
201—275	3
276 & above	2

In Uttar Pradesh among workers engaged in manufacturing, processing & servicing, etc, at the household industry level the sex ratio was 122 The number of districts where the sex ratio was higher than the state's was 22 The minimum and maximum ratios among the districts were 30 and 703. The district with the highest ratio was Chamoli (703) Other districts where the ratios were higher than 200 were Pithoragarh (434), Azamgarh (419), Ballia

(203). The distribution of districts according to their sex ratios among workers engaged in this category, was as under :

Upto 50	6
51 — 100	22
101 — 150	11
151 — 200	8
201 & above	7

Workers engaged in manufacturing, processing & servicing, etc, other than household industry, had a sex ratio of 30 in the state Among the districts the ratios varied between 5 (Mainpuri) and 224 (Ghazipur) The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's was 30 Districts which had ratios higher than 75 were Uttarkashi (180), Ballia (119), Jhansi (100), Azamgarh (86), Rae Bareli and Jaunpur (77 each) The districts when grouped according to their sex ratio of workers employed in this category gave the following distribution :

Upto 20	15
21 — 40	18
41 — 60	10
61 — 80	6
81 & above	5

Construction employed much less females as than males Their ratio for the state was 16 Among the districts the ratios varied between 0 and 264. The number of districts which had ratios higher than the state's was 18 Kheri did not have a single female worker engaged in construction. The district with the highest ratio was **Ghazipur (264). Sultanpur** came next (100) The districts when distributed by the ratio among workers engaged in constructions gave the following frequency :

Uoto 5	18
6 — 10	8
11 — 20	14
21 — 25	3
26 & above	11

Trade & commerce employed 23 females against every 1,000 males in the state The ratics among districts varied between 4 (Uttarkashi) and 72 (Ghazipur) The districts having ratios higher than the state's were 19. The frequency distribution of the districts according to sex ratio among workers engaged in trade and commerce was as under :

Upto 6	3
7 — 15	21
16 - - 30	12
31 — 40	6
41 & above	12

Transport, storage & communications had the lowest ratio (11) of females per 1.000 males Two hill-districts, *viz.*, Chamoli and Tehri-Garhwal, had no female in this activity Among the remaining 52 districts the ratios varied between 1 and 30 The distribution of the districts, excluding Chamoli and Tehri-Garhwal, gave the following pattern :

Upto 6	11
7 — 9	16
10 — 12	9
13 — 15	6
16 & above	10

In the residuary category (other workers) the sex ratio in Uttar Pradesh was 83 The ratios ranged from 21 in Chamoli to 154 in Ghazipur The number of districts where the ratio was higher than in state's was 27. The districts where the ratio was either 50 or less were from the Himalaya—Garhwal (34), Pithoragarh (35), Uttarkashi (43), Almora (44) and Tehri-Garhwal (50) The districts where the ratio was higher than 100 were Jhansi (123), Hamirpur and Lucknow (107 each), Dehra Dun, Rae Bareli and Sultanpur (104 each), Unnao and Azamgarh (103 each) and Mathura (102) The frequency distribution of districts according to their sex ratio among workers engaged in the residuary category was as follows :

Upto 50	6
51 — 70	10
71 — 90	20
91 — 110	16
111 & above	2

Among non-workers the sex ratio for the state was 1,717 The ratios varied between 935 and 2,103 among the districts The ratio was higher than the state's in 22 districts. The districts where the ratio of female non-workers was lower than the male non-workers were Uttarkashi (999) and Chamoli (935) Other districts where the ratio was lower than 1,500 were from the Himalaya, namely, Almora (1,467), Pithoragarh (1,367), Tehri-Garhwal (1,221) and Garhwal (1,209) Bahraich (2,103 and Gonda (2,006) had ratios which were more than double that of male non-workers Other districts which followed these two districts were Kheri (1,998), Bara Banki (1,921) and Basti (1,907) The following picture emerged when the districts were grouped according to their sex ratio into five ranges

Upto 1,400	5
1,401 — 1,600	6
1,601 — 1,800	28
1,801 — 2,000	13
2,001 & above	62

Statement 164 gives the sex ratio for each district in the state for total population, total workers, each category of workers and non-workers as observed at the time of the 1971 census.

STATEMENT 164

Females per 1,000 males among total population, total workers, each category of workers and among non-workers, 1971

District	Total pop	Total workers	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UTTAR PRADESH	**879**	**113**	**81**	**392**	**83**	**146**	**122**	**30**	**16**	**23**	**11**	**83**	**1,717**
1 Uttarkashi	899	846	1,090	304	114	97	238	180	26	4	14	43	999
2 Chamoli	1,061	1,163	1,552	976	25	0	703	48	4	5	0	21	935
3 Tehri Garhwal	1,189	1,161	1,397	755	157	0	132	36	8	9	0	50	1,221
4 Garhwal	1,118	1,019	1,700	760	143	61	93	22	24	7	7	34	1,209
5 Pithoragarh	1,033	680	960	446	14	23	434	65	3	6	1	35	1,367
6 Almora	1,077	662	880	479	94	92	144	16	5	16	13	44	1,467
7 Naini Tal	798	114	160	139	75	175	70	19	12	12	11	83	1,604
8 Bijnor	853	23	12	18	33	15	70	24	5	12	7	77	1,714
9 Moradabad	837	22	14	23	53	16	75	15	9	7	10	78	1,701
10 Budaun	812	15	9	17	24	8	78	29	2	16	17	93	1,838
11 Rampur	836	15	7	19	13	0	49	19	5	8	7	90	1,848
12 Bareilly	817	14	8	12	34	0	33	9	4	11	8	64	1,775
13. Pilibhit	827	16	8	27	19	50	57	23	7	10	17	83	1,899
14 Shahjahanpur	979	21	12	42	27	0	54	23	7	14	8	80	1,852
15 Dehra Dun	770	119	214	117	139	19	94	67	17	16	20	104	1,569
16 Saharanpur	821	25	12	26	60	78	57	19	16	10	9	58	1,717
17 Muzaffarnagar	831	27	12	36	132	0	61	35	2	8	11	64	1,674
18 Meerut	831	29	10	34	89	0	56	22	16	10	12	72	1,608
19 Bulandshahr	854	26	13	32	76	31	60	16	5	11	11	78	1,619
20 Aligarh	834	23	13	18	65	60	42	13	11	15	17	77	1,613
21 Mathura	822	34	17	47	77	0	39	33	14	22	15	102	1,561
22 Agra	829	23	11	30	36	3	30	11	17	12	17	75	1,588
23 Etah	833	15	10	11	35	0	84	20	4	13	7	55	1,704
24 Mainpuri	833	13	7	16	39	0	68	5	7	12	8	51	1,661
25 Farrukhabad	817	20	8	15	28	0	196	63	4	12	4	65	1,697
26 Etawah	826	24	8	60	27	0	100	51	2	13	4	81	1,588
27 Kanpur	812	45	23	144	43	42	42	15	13	16	6	88	1,607
28 Fatehpur	901	195	130	464	108	133	102	51	22	39	12	89	1,706
29 Allahabad	898	223	139	604	146	540	195	46	36	35	9	90	1,577
30 Jhansi	871	99	37	387	41	235	169	100	77	55	16	123	1,678
31 Jalaun	857	66	34	182	31	57	67	31	17	23	13	88	1,648
32 Hamirpur	878	173	64	466	30	226	104	37	38	52	24	107	1,656
33 Banda	871	195	103	477	47	177	137	43	34	55	5	97	1,648
34 Kheri	824	21	13	58	15	1,000	54	17	0	13	17	59	1,998
35 Sitapur	829	23	16	54	90	68	55	14	18	14	8	67	1,894
36 Hardoi	825	24	16	51	43	118	85	29	2	18	6	93	1,825
37. Unnao	889	69	41	232	114	48	116	36	3	16	3	103	1,834
38 Lucknow	841	59	39	169	56	7	67	27	14	22	14	107	1,677
39 Rae Bareli	944	158	88	505	124	0	76	77	5	36	8	104	1,864
40. Bahraich	841	51	32	166	97	56	73	12	27	17	3	69	2,103
41 Gonda	875	104	62	327	41	16	127	54	4	33	11	91	2,006
42 Bara Banki	851	90	59	265	79	41	167	42	14	23	14	90	1,921
43 Faizabad	926	159	75	465	112	14	145	52	5	41	12	87	1,789
44 Sultanpur	970	178	83	439	170	91	155	59	100	48	16	104	1,838
45 Pratapgarh	1,016	247	158	646	177	16	203	48	13	50	5	97	1,788
46 Basti	903	163	77	501	100	113	183	66	40	44	5	65	1,007
47. Gorakhpur	922	184	65	450	139	175	150	40	24	32	8	90	1,741
48 Deoria	958	142	48	404	76	13	180	32	63	24	5	74	1,834
49 Azamgarh	996	200	78	545	247	77	419	86	46	52	7	103	1,722
50 Jaunpur	1,011	163	92	473	88	95	175	77	12	44	9	96	1,746
51. Ballia	975	184	46	441	102	30	243	119	6	46	8	86	1,663
52 Ghazipur	977	221	117	503	226	105	224	224	264	72	38	154	1,673
53 Varanasi	909	150	75	451	168	31	120	33	10	32	12	97	1615
54 Mirzapur	903	260	93	637	115	255	139	25	6	53	8	95	1,624

Work participation rate by ages :

Data regarding the age structure of workers have been presented in table B-I—workers and non-workers according to main activity classified by sex and age group [vide Part II-B (1) economic tables].

Statement 165 gives the 1971 work participation rate (WPR) in different age groups for the total population in the state

STATEMENT 165

Work participation rate 1971

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	30 94	52 24	6 71
0–14	3 59	5 47	1 43
15–19	33 80	54 24	8 43
20–24	45 59	82 39	9 21
25–29	52 30	93 35	10 29
30–39	55 39	96 31	11 56
40–49	57 79	96 67	12 33
50–59	58 22	95 00	12 11
60+	48 39	81 24	8 25

The WPR rose steadily with age upto 59. The WPR was quite significant (48 39) in the oldest age group (60+) ever higher than age groups 15-19 and 20-24. More than 90 per cent of males were economically active in age groups 25-29 (93 35), 30-39 (98.31), 40-49 (96 67) and 50-59 (95.00) The substantial contribution by persons aged more than 50 may be noticed.

The WPR among all females was quite low (6 71) but the pattern was the same as observed among males

The age groups adopted at the 1961 census were different from those adopted at the 1971 census. For comparison of data relating to the two censuses age groups 15-19 to 50-59 have been clubbed together and presented in statement 166.

STATEMENT 166

Work participation rate (1961—1971)

Age group	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	39 12	58 19	18 14	30 94	52 24	6 71
0–14	6 47	8 58	4 12	3 59	5 47	1 43
15–59	62 20	92 98	28 55	50 92	86 92	10 75
60+	54 27	85 52	19 77	48 39	81 24	8 25

There has been a decline in the WPR among the total population, males as well as females The maximum decline was seen in age group 0-14. The sharp decline among females was perhaps due to the change in the census definition of 'Work' between 1961 and 1971.

Statement 167 gives the 1971 WPR among total population, males and females in the rural areas.

STATEMENT 167

Work participation rate (rural) 1971

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	31 48	52 98	7 27
0–14	3 87	5 82	1 61
15–19	36 20	57 65	9 71
20–24	46 82	85 90	10 06
25–29	52 53	94.25	11 06
30–39	55 49	96 86	12 32
40–49	57 76	97 14	13 05
50–59	58 49	95 85	12 71
60+	49 53	83 26	8 64

The trend in the rural population was also the same as was observed in the total population. However, the rate was always higher in rural areas.

STATEMENT 168

Work participation rate (rural) 1961—1971

Age group	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	40 33	59 20	19 90	31 98	52 98	7 27
0–14	7 08	9 29	4 64	3 87	5 82	1 61
15–59	63 83	94 54	31 20	51 70	88 60	11 60
60+	55 84	88 05	20 91	49 53	83 26	8 64

Though the decline in the WPR has been observed in each age group of the rural population it was steep in respect of females.

Statement 169 gives the 1971 WPR among urban population, males and females in Uttar Pradesh.

STATEMENT 169

Work participation rate (urban) 1971

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	27 67	47 85	3 10
0–14	1 84	3 23	0 31
15–19	22 12	37 86	2 12
20–24	39 50	67 34	4 30
25–29	50 95	88 54	5 26
30–39	54 77	93 12	6 21
40–49	58 00	93 95	7 16
50–59	56 31	89 48	7 37
60+	39 38	65 84	5 05

The WPR in urban areas in all the age groups was lower than the respective WPR for total and rural population The pattern is the same among males and females.

The highest WPR, unlike in the rural areas, was observed in the case of 40-49. Among males the highest rate both for rural and urban was recorded by age group 40-49. Among females, in rural areas the highest WPR was recorded by 40-49 and in urban areas by 50-59. The 1961 and 1971 WPR in broad age-groups of the urban population is given in statement 170.

STATEMENT 170

Work participation rate (urban) 1961—1971

Age group	1961			1971		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	30.95	51 74	5 34	27 17	47 85	3 10
0–14	2 29	3 79	0 62	1 84	3 23	0 31
15–59	51 41	83 64	8 81	46 37	77 90	5 25
60+	41 12	65 94	9 44	39 38	65 84	5 05

As was the case with rural areas, the WPR declined in urban areas also during the decade but, not as sharply as in rural areas.

Workers distributed by main activity among age groups :

Generally, the population between 15 and 59 years of age is considered to be the labour force In Uttar Pradesh, as per the 1971 census results 84 56 per cent of the total workers in the state belonged to these ages, 10 58 per cent to workers aged 60 plus and the remaining 4.86 per cent to workers below 15 years of age. Among males, the respective percentages were 84 73, 10 87 and 4.40. In respect of females the percentage distribution was 83 15, 8.00 and 8.84 respectively.

When workers in ages 15-59 are further sub-divided by detailed age groups statement 171 gives the 1971 percentage distribution of workers by age groups.

STATEMENT 171

Percentage distribution of workers by age groups 1971

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	100 00	100 00	100 00
0–14	4 86	4 40	8 84
15–59	84 56	84 73	83 15
15–19	8 88	8 79	9 75
20–29	23 28	23 34	22 78
20–24	10 89	10 89	10 91
25–29	12 39	12 45	11 87
30–39	22 46	22 48	22 31
40–49	17 79	17 85	17 26
50–59	12 15	12 27	11 05
60+	10 58	10 87	8 00
A.N.S	Neg	Neg	0 01

The highest contribution (23 28) was made by age group 20-29, closely followed by 30-39 (22 46). The same pattern is observed in respect of males and females.

Statement 172 gives the 1971 percentage distribution of rural workers by age groups.

STATEMENT 172

Percentage distribution of rural workers by age groups 1971

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	100 00	100 00	100 00
0–14	5 16	4 67	9 14
15–59	83 86	83 98	82 89
15–19	9 03	8 91	9 96
20–29	22 81	22 83	22 64
20–24	10 64	10 62	10 83
25–29	12 17	12 21	11 81
30–39	22 21	22 21	22 20
40–49	17 59	17 65	17 11
50–59	12 22	12 38	10 98
60+	10 98	11 35	7 96
A N S	Neg	Neg	0 01

In rural areas, the highest contribution, as was the case with total population was by workers aged 15-59. Males followed the same patern, but in the case of female workers, age group 0-14 overtook age group 60 plus If workers in ten-year age groups are considered, 20-29 takes the precedence over all other age groups Age group 30-39 came next, followed by 40-49.

STATEMENT 173

Percentage distribution of urban workers by age groups 1971

Age group	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
All ages	100 00	100 00	100 00
0–14	2 74	2 65	4 38
15–59	89 50	89 63	87 04
15–19	7 90	7 97	6 61
20–29	26 62	26 70	24 92
20–24	12 66	12 69	12 05
25–29	13 96	14 01	12 87
30–39	24 20	24 21	23 95
40–49	19 18	19 17	19 41
50–59	11 60	11 58	12 15
60+	7 76	7 72	8 57
A N S	Neg	Neg	0 01

The position in urban areas is a little different from that of rural areas. Though the sequence of contribution by different ages is similar, the contribution by the older and younger age groups is quite low in urban

areas as compared to rural The highest percentage was, however, observed in age group 20-29 The contribution gradually declines as the population grows older

The distribution of workers in the youngest age group by main activities shows that after cultivation and agricultural labour, manufacturing (both household and non-household) engaged the maximum percentage (6 88) followed by 'other services' (4 13) Males also followed the same pattern Among females, the highest percentage was recorded by agricultural labourers Cultivators were at the second rung of the ladder Young female workers engaged in manufacturing ranked third, followed by 'other services' Among workers in age bracket 15-59, the highest percentage was recorded by cultivators (56 23) followed by agricultural labourers (19 80) and by 'other services' (9 02) The position among males was almost the same Among females, the highest percentage was observed in the case of agricultural labourers (44 77). Cultivators came next (41.96) followed by 'other services' (6 68) In age group 60 plus, the highest percentage was recorded by cultivators (69 88) followed by agricultural labourers (14 68). Among aged males, 71 34 per cent were in cultivation and 12 95 per cent in agricultural labour Among aged females though cultivators occupied the top position among all the activities, their percentage (52 29) was substantially lower than males (71 34). The next highest percentage among elder females was in agricultural labour (35 49) Unlike males, where manufacturing occupied the third position, among females the third place was taken by 'other services'. Statement 174 gives the 1971 percentage distribution of total workers, males and females in different age groups by main activities

STATEMENT 174

Percentage distribution of workers in different age groups by main activities 1971

Main activity	All ages			0—14			15—59			+60		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL WORKERS	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**
I Cultivators	57 43	59 10	42 64	51 09	53 53	40 33	56 23	57 82	41 96	69 88	71 34	52,29
II Agricultural labourers	19 95	17 18	44 49	34 03	30 41	50 03	19 80	17 04	44 77	14 68	12 95	35 49
III Livestock, forestry fishing, hunting, plantation, orchards and allied services	0 61	0 63	0 46	1 54	1 67	0 96	0 58	0 60	0 41	0 47	0 48	0 44
IV Mining & quarrying	0 04	0 04	0 05	0 04	0 03	0 05	0 04	0 04	0 05	0 02	0 01	0 03
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs												
(a) household industry	3 67	3 04	3 92	3 88	3 79	4 27	3 69	3 66	3 94	3 38	3 38	3 40
(b) othe. than household industry	3 62	3 91	1 03	3 00	3 42	1 13	3 86	4 17	1 03	1 99	2 08	0 92
VI Construction	0 61	0 67	0 10	0 26	0 31	0 07	0 66	0 72	0 10	0 39	0 42	0 09
VII Trade & commerce	4 07	4 42	0 89	1 52	1 80	0 27	4 20	5 57	0 87	4 15	4 34	1 84
VIII Transport, storage & communications	1 73	1 91	0 19	0 51	0 61	0 09	1 92	2 11	0 19	0 83	0 88	0,22
IX Other services	8 27	8 50	6 23	4 13	4 43	2 80	9 02	9 27	6 68	4 21	4 12	5 28

Out of total workers in the rural parts of the state, 64.88 per cent were cultivators followed by agricultural labourers (22 22) Among rural males also the highest percentage was in cultivation (67.28) followed by agricultural labour (19 20). Among females, the highest percentage was in agricultural labour (46 94) closely followed by cultivation (45 21). Among non-agricultural activities 'other services' absorbed the highest percentage for total (5 10) and for males (5.36). In respect of females, manufacturing at household industry level attracted the highest percentage (3.08). This was followed by 'other services' (2 99). Trade & commerce also attracted a reasonable percentage of rural workers (1 76).

Among workers in age bracket 0-14, cultivation attracted the largest number Among non-agricultural activities, the highest percentage was in manufacturing Their percentage to total young workers in the state was 4.21 The next position was occupied by 'other services'.

As regards workers in age bracket 15-59, cultivators came first followed by agricultural labourers In the case of females, however, agricultural labourers preceded cultivators. Among all workers and males in this age bracket, the next highest number of workers was engaged in 'other services', followed by manufacturing (both household and non-household)

In the case of females, manufacturing overtook 'other services'. A substantial percentage (2 00) of male workers in this age bracket was attracted by trade & commerce

In the case of rural workers aged 60 & above, the maximum percentage was in cultivation This time, females also fell in line with males. Statement 175 gives the 1971 distribution of rural workers, sex wise in different age groups by main activities.

STATEMENT 175

Percentage distribution of rural workers in different age groups by main activities 1971

Main activity	All ages			0—14			15—59			60+		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL WORKERS	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**
I Cultivators	64 88	67 28	45 21	54 52	57 62	41 48	64 08	66 42	44 63	75 84	77 59	55 42
II Agricultural labourers	22 22	19 20	46 94	36 02	32 39	51 22	22 23	19 20	47 39	15 64	13 78	37 42
III Livestock forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation orchards and allied services	0 58	0 60	0 45	1 55	1 69	0 95	0 55	0 57	0 40	0 40	0 40	0 39
IV Mining & quarrying.	0 04	0 03	0 05	0 03	0 03	0 05	0 04	0 04	0 05	0 01	0 01	0 03
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs												
(a) household industry	3 10	3 10	3 08	3 00	2 95	3 23	3 14	3 14	3 09	2 84	2 84	2.79
(b) other than household industry	1 48	1 58	0 69	1 21	1 29	0 85	1 59	1 70	0.69	0 80	0 82	0 50
VI Construction	0 36	0 39	0 07	0 14	0 17	0 06	0 39	0 43	0 07	0 17	0 18	0 05
VII Trade & commerce	1 76	1 92	0 49	0 63	0 74	0 14	1 84	2 00	0 49	1 72	1 79	0 94
VIII Transport, storage & communications	0 48	0 54	0 03	0 11	0 13	0 04	0 55	0 61	0 03	0 18	0 20	0 02
IX Other services	5 10	5 36	2 99	2 79	2 99	1 97	5 59	5 89	3 16	2 40	2 39	2 44

The pattern of distribution of urban workers is very different from that of rural workers 'Other services' employed the maximum percentage More than half of urban female workers were in 'other services'. The next highest percentage was in manufacturing (both household and non-household). In respect of males, trade attracted one-fifth of urban male workers Transport also had a high percentage (10 86)

Among workers in the youngest age bracket, the maximum deployment was in manufacturing—males 41.42 and females 46.70 Manufacturing, other than household industry, taken alone engaged the maximum number of urban males (27.96). In the case of females the maximum percentage (36.83) was engaged in manufacturing at household industry level 'Other services' attracted the next highest percentage Among young male workers, trade attracted 14 01 per cent and among females the percentage was 4 38.

Among workers aged 15-59 the highest percentage was in 'other services' followed by manufacturing (both household and non-household) This was true for males and females. Trade attracted the next highest percentage (20 34) among males and 6 33 among females

In the case of older workers, the maximum percentage was in Trade and commerce followed by manufacturing In the case of females, maximum percentage was in 'other services'. The next higher percentage in respect of urban males and females was recorded by 'other services' and manufacturing respectively In transport, storage & communications the position was males (7.48) and females (2 95) Statement 176 gives the percentage distribution of urban workers, sex-wise in different age groups by main activities

STATEMENT 176

Percentage distribution of urban workers in different age groups by main activities 1971

Main activity	All ages			0—14			15—59			60+		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL WORKERS	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**
I Cultivators	5 49	5 56	4 22	6 18	6 36	4 19	4 99	5 05	3 78	11 03	11 16	8 72
II Agricultural labourers	4 17	3 99	7 65	7 97	7 54	12 76	3 97	3 80	7 31	5 17	4 98	8 52

STATEMENT 176--*Concld*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
III Livestock, forestry, fishing hunting plantation, Orchards and allied services	0 82	0 83	0 69	1 40	1 43	1 11	0 77	0 78	0 63	1 19	1 19	1 13
IV Mining & quarrying	0 08	0 08	0 05	0 10	0 10	0 00	0 08	0 08	0 05	0 05	0 06	0 06
V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs												
(a) Household industry	6 61	7 13	16 53	15 35	13 46	36 83	7 27	6.82	15 97	8 74	8 55	11 83
(b) Other than household industry	18 52	19 17	6 17	26 49	27 96	9 87	18 68	19 34	5' 91	13 78	14 19	6 84
VI Construction	2 36	2 46	0 52	1 82	1 94	0 45	2 36	0 50	2 55	2 66	0 67	0 67
VII Trade & Commerce	20 13	20 84	6 94	13 23	14 01	4 38	19 65	20 34	6 33	28 16	28 97	14 47
VIII Transport, storage & communications	10 44	10 86	2 51	5 83	6 19	1 67	10 86	11.29	2 51	7 23	7 48	2 95
IX Other services	30 38	29 08	54 72	21 63	21 01	28 74	31 37	30 04	57 01	22 10	20 76	44.81

Sex ratio among workers :

The general sex ratio (females per 1,000 males) in the state was 879. Among workers alone, the ratio of female workers per 1,000 male workers was 113 The highest ratio of female workers in 1971 was among agricultural labourers (292) and the lowest among workers engaged in transport, storage & communications (11). Against 1,000 males engaged in mining & quarrying 146 were females. The only other activity which had a ratio higher than 100 female workers was household industry (122). The youngest population (0-14) in this activity recorded the highest ratio (256). It declined to 141 in the next age group 15-19. If we look at the sex ratio among workers in different activities and in different age groups, the ratio was highest (373) among agricultural labourers in age group 0-14 and the lowest (8) among those engaged in transport, storage & communication aged 15-19

In rural areas, the pattern was almost the same, with the exception that the highest sex ratio (412) among workers aged 0-14 was in mining & quarrying. Agricultural labourers aged 0-14 came next (377). The position in urban areas was different. The sex ratio was generally lower in all the activities when compared with rural areas. Among total workers, the ratio in urban areas (53) was lower than in rural areas (122)

Statement 177 gives the 1971 number of females per 1,000 male workers by different activities and in each age group for the total, rural and urban areas of the state.

STATEMENT 176

Female workes per 1 000 male workers, 1971

Age group	I—IX	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	4	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				TOTAL							
Allages	113	81	292	83	146	122	30	16	23	11	83
0–14	227	171	373	131	312	256	75	52	34	32	143
15–19	125	99	240	73	114	141	31	21	11	8	81
20–24	113	83	282	76	158	121	26	16	12	10	83
25–29	108	79	287	64	127	119	26	18	15	10	67
30–39	112	79	314	74	132	122	28	15	21	9	77
40–49	109	78	313	86	152	114	27	13	28	10	86
50–59	102	74	288	92	148	99	30	13	30	15	91
60–	83	61	228	76	167	84	37	18	35	21	106
				RURAL							
Allages	122	82	298	91	184	121	53	21	31	7	68
0–14	239	172	377	412	262	157	84	44	68	157	136
15–19	136	99	245	79	144	139	62	30	15	7	84
20–24	124	83	288	85	195	125	54	23	17	10	62
25–29	118	79	293	69	153	119	50	23	22	7	51
30–39	122	80	320	81	167	120	47	19	30	5	62
40–49	118	78	319	96	195	113	43	15	39	5	73
50–59	108	74	294	105	184	100	45	13	41	8	78
60–	86	61	232	82	221	84	52	24	45	11	87

STATEMENT 177—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					URBAN						
All ages	53	49	102	44	33	123	17	11	18	12	100
0-14	88	58	149	68	0	241	31	20	28	24	120
15-19	44	35	68	33	18	146	15	11	9	8	18
20-24	51	29	73	30	24	113	12	7	9	10	110
25-29	49	33	81	38	36	118	13	11	12	11	92
30-39	53	38	107	40	28	130	17	12	16	11	97
40-49	54	45	129	49	36	118	18	10	21	12	100
50-59	56	45	122	51	57	98	21	12	24	17	104
60+	59	46	101	50	65	82	28	15	30	23	128

Non-Workers :

Out of the 88.34 million population in the state, 61.01 million (69 per cent) were non-workers. Among non-workers, 22.46 million (47.76 per cent of total males) were male and 38 55 million (93.29 per cent of total females) females. All persons irrespective of age and education, who said they were job-seekers for the first time of who were employed before but were unemployed during the census count and were job seekers were labelled as 'others' among different activities of non-workers. Persons who had completed their studies and were pursuing higher studies in the absence of employment were not brought under the umbrella of 'others' but classified as full-time students. But person who reported their main activity as contribution to some economic activity of the family, even if they had to deploy themselevs in this activity in the absence of any other job were classified as workers and not as non-workers. It is hard to determine whether a person is under-employed or not without a through probe. Hence no attempt was made at census to collect data either on unemployed or under-employed. An attempt to ascertain the number of unemployed among the educated persons was made by canvassing a 'Graduate and technical personnel card' which was restricted to those who had attained a graduate's degree or above. Data obtained through these cards will be published in Part VII of the census publication series.

Distribution of non-workers by main activity :

Among non-workers in the state, 494 out of every 1,000 non-workers were dependents or infrants, followed by those engaged in household duties (349) and full-time students (141). These three activities accounted for more than 98 per cent of non-workers in the state. Among male non-workers also, the largest share was of dependents and infants (661 per 1,000). Full-time students (290) came second and those engaged in household duties were third (19). Among non-worker females, more than half were employed in household duties (540) Dependents and infants came next (397) followed full-time students (55).

Table 32 gives the distribution of 1971 non workers, males and females by their main activity for the state as well as districts.

Full-time students accounted for 141 in every 1,000 non-workers in the state. Among districts, the highest proportion (271) was recorded by Garhwal and the lowest (70) by Bahraich. The number of districts where the proportion was higher than the state's (141) was 25. Varanasi recorded a proportion equal to the state's Among males the proportion of full-time students in the state was 290, among the districts the highest proportion (478) was reported in Almora and the lowest in Budaun and Rampur (76 each). The number of districts where the proportion was higher than the state's (290) was 29. Varanasi again had a proportion of full time students equal to the state's. Among female non-workers in the state, the proportion of full-time students was 55, among the districts the highest proportion was recorded by Dehra Dun (173). At the other end of the scale was Bahraich (15). Nineteen districts had proportions higher than the state's (55). Muzaffarnagar had a proportion equal to that of the state.

Household duties engaged 349 persons among every 1,000 non-workers in the state. The highest proportion was in Rampur (451) and the lowest in Chamoli (77). Twenty four districts had proportions higher than the state's. Among male non-workers in the state, 19 out of every 1,000 were engaged in household duties. As regards districts the highest proportion in this activity was reported by Rampur (254) and the lowest by Almora, Farrukhabad and Basti where the proportion was almost negligible. Ten districts had proportions higher than the state's (19)—Rampur, Agra, Kheri, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur. Among female non-workers 540 were engaged in household duties in the state. The highest proportion was reported by Pratapgarh (644) and the lowest by Chamoli (156). In 26 districts, the proportion of female non-workers engaged in household duties was higher than the state's (540). In Etah, the proportion was equal to that of the state.

Dependents & infants accounted for 494 for every 1,000 non-workers in the state. The highest proportion was reported by Uttarkashi (684) and the lowest by Mirzapur (377). The number of districts where the proportion was higher than the state's was 34. Among males, the proportion in the state was 661 and in districts varied between 793 (Budaun) and 449 (Mirzapur). The number of districts reporting proportions higher than the state's was 28 As regards females, the proportion of those who fell in this category in the state was 397. Among districts the proportion varied

between 739 (Chamoli) and 255 (Bulandshahr). The number of districts having proportion higher than the state's was 31.

Retired, rentier and persons of independent means accounted for 4 out of every 1,000 non-workers in the state. Among districts the highest proportion was observed in Bulandshahr (39) followed by Rae Bareli (12) and Dehra Dun (10) Eight districts had proportions higher than the state's and four equal to that of the state's Seven out of every 1,000 male non-workers and two in the case of females fell in this category Districts where the proportion was high among males were Rae Bareli (33) followed by Basti (27), Dehra Dun (25) and Lucknow (16) The lowest proportion was recorded by Uttarkashi (2) Twelve districts had higher proportions that the state's and five had proportions equal to the state's Among females, Bulandshahr had an exceptionally high figure (59) Chamoli was the only district which did not report even one female in this category In 25 districts the proportion was negligible.

Beggars, vagrants, etc., accounted for 3 out of every 1,000 non-workers in the state. Among districts the highest proportion was found in Jhansi (44) closely followed by Jalaun (41). Ten districts had proportions higher than the state's.

Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions accounted for a negligible proportion in the state Agra recorded the highest proportion of three and the district where not even one person was reported in this category was Pithoragarh. Among male non-workers in Uttar Pradesh one out of every 1,000 was an inmate of a penal or mental or charitable institutions. The highest proportion among males was in Agra (6) followed by Naini Tal and Bareilly (5 each).

The residuary category namely, **others** covered nine out of every 1,000 non-workers in the state Among the districts the proportion varied between 51 (Mainpuri) and one (Hardoi and Rae Bareli) The number of districts where the proportion was higher than the state's was 14 and two (Bareilly and Mirzapur) had proportions equal to the state's (9). Among males the highest proportion among districts was observed in Mainpuri (135) followed by Dehra Dun (55), Azamgarh (37), Ballia (33) Ghazipur (32) and Varanasi (30) The lowest proportion was recorded in Rae Bareli (2). There were 17 districts where the proportion was higher than the state's (18) Uttarkashi, Shahjahanpur and Agra had proportion equal to that of the state's Three out of every 1,000 non-worker females were in this category. Among the districts Allahabad (48) stood first Then came Mathura (10) and Pratapgarh (8).

Distribution of rural/urban non-workers by main activity :

Out of 75.95 million persons enumerated in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, 52 05 million (68 52 per cent) were non-workers They were made up of 18.91 million males (42 02 per cent of male non-workers) and 33 14 million females (92 73 per cent female non-workers). **Table 34** gives the 1971 distribution of rural non-workers by sex and by activity for the state and its districts.

Out of every 1,000 non-workers in the rural areas of the state, 503 were dependents & infants, 360 were engaged in household duties and 123 were full-time students Fourteen were distributed among the remaining categories. Among rural non-worker males the highest proportion (682) was that of dependents & infants, followed by full-time students (272) Forty-six out of every 1,000 rural non-worker males were distributed among the remaining categories Among rural non-worker females, 553 per 1,000 were engaged in household duties, followed by dependents & infants (401) and full-time students (38) Other categories shared the remaining eight rural non-worker females.

Among districts the pattern was almost same Statement 178 lists out by sex the districts which had the highest or lowest proportion per 1,000 of non-workers in each activity.

STATEMENT 178

Districts with highest and lowest 1971 proportions per 1,000 in different categories (rural)

Activity	Persons				Males				Females			
	Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
Full-time students	Garhwal	(261)	Rampur	(58)	Almora	(471)	Rampur	(143)	Mirzapur	(178)	Bahraich	(8)
Household duties	Rampur	(383)	Chamoli	(79)	Rampur	(321)	Almora	(Nil)	Pratapgarh	(647)	Chamoli	(144)
Dependents & infants	Uttarkashi	(709)	Mirzapur	(358)	Budaun	(810)	Mirzapur	(471)	Chamoli	(760)	Bulandshahr	(234)
Retired, rentiers, etc	Bulandshahr	(44)	Pilibhit	(Neg)	Rae Bareli	(34)	Pilibhit, Kheri, Lucknow, Gonda, Jhansi, Jalaun	1 each	Bulandshahr	(68)	Chamoli Dehra Dun	(Nil) (Nil)
Beggars, vagrants, etc	Jhansi	(59)	Naini Tal	(Neg)	Mirzapur	(30)	Pithoragarh, Almora, Naini Tal, Rampur	1 each	Jhansi	(91)	25 Districts	(Neg)
Others	Mainpuri	(55)	Hardoi Rae Bareli	(Neg) (Neg)	Mainpuri	(146)	Aligarh, Hardoi, (Rae Bareli	1 each	Allahabad	(58)	Rae Bareli	(Nil)

NOTE —In the case of inmates of penal, metal and charitable institutions a majority of the districts reported a negligible number The only exceptions were Naini Tal Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Sitapur, Bara Banki, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur and Varanasi.

Out of 12 39 million people enumerated in urban areas of the state, 8.96 million (72 33 per cent of urban population) were non-workers. Of these 3.55 million were males (52 15 per cent of urban males) and 5 41 million females (96 90 per cent of urban females). **Table 35** gives the 1971 distribution of urban non-workers by sex and by activity, for the state and its districts.

Out of every 1,000 non-workers in urban areas of the state, 442 were dependents & infants, 283 were engaged in household duties and 246 were full-time students Though the sequence was the same as in rural areas, the proportion of full-time students in urban areas (246) was double than that in rural areas (123). More than half (547 per 1,000) of male non-workers in urban areas were dependents & infants. The proportion of urban male full-time students (383) was one and a half times higher than in rural areas (272). As regards urban non-worker females, the highest proportion was engaged in household duties (468), followed by dependents & infants (373) and full-time students (156). These three categories accounted for 997 out of every 1,000 urban non-worker females.

Among the districts also, the pattern remained almost the same. Statement 179 lists out, by sex, the districts which had the highest and lowest proportions in different activities.

STATEMENT 179

Districts with highest and lowest 1971 proportions per 1,000 in different activities (urban)

Activity	Persons				Males				Females			
	Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest		Highest		Lowest	
1	2		3		4		5		6		7	
Full-time students	Almora	(421)	Rampur	(146)	Almora	(589)	Rampur	(241)	Almora	(290)	Pilibhit	(81)
Household duties	Azamgarh	(367)	Chamoli	(186)	Deoria Ballia	(7) (7)	Chamoli Tehri-Garhwal Garhwal Pithoragarh Sitapur Pratapgarh	(Nil in each)	Hardoi	(581)	Chamoli	(365)
Dependents & infants	Bijnor	(511)	Almora	(282)	Bijnor	(674)	Uttarkashi	(306)	Bareilly	(459)	Almora	(250)
Retired, rentiers, etc.	Almora	(17)	Uttarkashi	(Nil)	Almora	(35)	Uttarkashi	(Nil)	Farrukhabad Pratapgarh	(4) (4)	Uttarkashi Chamoli Pilibhit Hardoi Basti	(Nil in each)
Beggars, vagrants etc.	Mathura Faizabad	(12) (12)	Gorakhpur Aligarh Farrukhabad Pratapgarh	(Nil in each)	Faizabad	(25)	Farrukhabad	(Neg.)	Mathura	(8)	Uttarkashi Tehri Garhwal Garhwal Pithoragarh Aligarh	(Nil in each)
Inmates of penal, mental, etc institutions	Unnao	(28)	Agra Pithoragarh Meerut Hardoi Rae Bareli Sultanpur Deoria	(Nil in each)	Unnao	(65)	Chamoli Pithoragarh Meerut Hardoi Rae Bareli Sultanpur Pratapgarh Deoria	(Nil in each)	Uttarkashi Chamoli	(3) (3)	Thirty two districts	(nil in each)
Others	Pithoragarh	(46)	Unnao	(8)	Kheri	(102)	Unnao	(19)	Almora	(9)	Fatehpur Hardoi	(Nil in each)

Distribution of non-workers by age groups :

Out of 61.01 million non-workers in the state, 35 63 million or 584 out of every 1,000 were in age group 0-14 (males 833 and females 439). In the case of other age groups the maximum proportion (81) was observed in age group 30-39, closely followed by age group 15-19 (78). The lowest proportion (39) was observed in age group 50-59. In the case of male non-workers, 833 out of every 1,000 were in age group 0-14. The proportion was ten or less in age groups 25-29 (10), 30-39 (9), 40-49 (7) and 50-59(7). The oldest age group (60 plus) accounted for only 28 out of every 1,000 male non-workers. Among females, 439 out of 1,000 non-workers were in age group 0-14. The proportion in age group 30-39 was 123. The remaining female non-workers were distributed almost evenly among other age-groups. The lowest proportion (58) was recorded by age group 50-59

Almost the same pattern was noticed in the case of rural areas of the state. Among non-workers in rural Uttar Pradesh, the highest share (589) went to the youngest age group (0-14). The same was true in the case of males (852) as well as females (438).

In urban areas of the state, the highest share of non-workers went to the youngest age group. But the magnitude was less compared with that of rural areas. In the case of total non-workers, the proportion was lower in urban areas (558) than in rural areas (589). Among males, the two proportions were 730 and 852. The proportion, in respect of females was, however, lower in rural areas (438) than in urban (446). Among urban male non-workers, the only age group which could record a proportion higher than 100 was 15-19 (120), whereas in rural areas none of the age groups, barring 0-14, could record a proportion higher than 100. In the case of urban females, as was the case with rural female non-workers, the proportion continued to be above 100 in age group 30-39 (116).

Full-time students showed an altogether different trend. As one would expect the proportion gradually declined with age. Out of 8.62 million full-time students in the state, the highest proportion was in age group 0-14 (749 per 1,000) which sharply declined to 190 in the next age group 15-19. The proportion was further reduced to 48 in age group 20-24 and it was less than ten in the remaining age groups In respect of male full-time students, the major constituent was the population in age group 0-14 The proportion declined to 209 in age group 15-19 and to 54 in age group 20-24. The proportion of female full-time students from age group 0-14 was the highest, about 100 points higher than the corresponding proportion of male full-time students However, in the next age group 15-19, the proportion of females (129) was significantly less than males (209) suggesting thereby more drop outs among females than males.

The pattern in respect of rural full-time students was almost similar

In urban areas the contribution by age group 15-19 has increased a little, perhaps at the cost of the youngest age group (0-14), both in the case of males and females.

Household duties attracted non-workers from all age groups. The highest contribution was from age group 30-39 (216). Almost the same pattern was discernible in rural and urban areas. There were, however, wide variations in the age structure of male and female non-workers engaged in household duties. Among males and females the pattern in rural and urban sectors was, however, identical.

Dependents & infants mainly comprised population 14 years and below. Out of every 1,000 persons in this group, 916 male dependents & infants were from this age group. The corresponding figure for females was 862. Not much variation existed in rural and urban sectors among males and females.

Retired, rentiers and persons with independent means, as one would expect, comprised the aged population. This was true for males where 593 out of 1,000 urban males in this category were of age 60 and above. Urban females fell in line with males by reporting 697 out of 1,000 retired and rentier females in age group 60 plus

Beggars, vagrants, etc., were also distributed among all the age groups without much variation. The highest proportion was of age group 30-39 (165), closely followed by 0-14 (164). The lowest contribution was of age group 15-19. There was not much variation among males and females. The same pattern was observed in rural areas. In urban areas the highest contribution was by older population and lowest by the younger. Among urban female beggars & vagrants, etc., the maximum contribution (435) per, 1,000 was that of population aged 60 and above.

Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions attracted the maximum proportion (351) from age group 30-39. Among males also, the maximum share was of this age group Females, however, were almost evenly distributed among all age groups. The rural areas had the same pattern. In urban areas the maximum contribution by males was by age group 30-39 but in the case of females the maximum contribution was by age 40-49.

Others, *i.e.* the residuary category, had higher proportions in the younger age groups. Among females more than half of the female non-workers in this category were from the youngest age group (0-14). The same was the case in rural areas. In urban areas, however, the highest contribution was by age group 20-24 followed by 15-19. Males also had almost the same distribution pattern. In the case of females, though the largest share was of age group 20-24, the second position was occupied by females aged 60 and above (188), closely followed by 0.14 (182) and 15-19 (178). Age groups 30-39 and 40-49 had 50 out of every 1,000 urban female non-workers in this category.

Table 36 gives the distribution of 1971 non-workers in various activities of non-workers by sex and age groups in total, rural and urban areas of the state.

CHAPTER IX

MIGRATION

Apart from fertility and mortality the other factor affecting population growth is migration The population of any area increases due to births and in-migration and decreases on account of deaths and out-migration. Unlike fertility and mortality migration acts in two directions, *i.e.*, depletion of population in place of origin and increase at the receiving end Apart from indication of the extent of its contribution towards population growth migration data provide useful information about the intensity and direction of the movement They highlight the economic and sociological forces responsible for movement in an area. Migration is generated by many factors such as education, marriage, pressure of population on land, generation of employment by development of new areas for cultivation and establishment of industries, large construction works, road work, etc

Migration data in census are being collected with reference to the place of birth since, 1881 This practice has continued upto 1971 census with some improvements over the 1951 census The limitations of 'place of birth' data are well known First, if a person is enumerated at the place of his birth, he will be treated as non-migrant, even if he might have been away from the place of birth for a considerably long period Secondly, it is customary for expectant mothers to go to their parents place which is normally outside the village or town for delivery, especially at the time of the first confinement. The child, when enumerated at his normal place of residence, is treated as migrant. Efforts were made to improve the position during the 1961 census when apart from ascertaining the place of birth, the census questionnaire contained two new questions, *viz*, (1) whether the place of birth of the respondent was rural or urban and (2) the duration of residence at place of enumeration These two questions provided information about the nature of migration, whether it was temporary or permanent It was a marked improvement as it did not consider only life-time migration Further, a cross-classification of rural/urban place of enumeration was possible and it was for the first time that various streams of migration, *viz*, rural-rural, rural-urban and urban-rural and urban-urban could be studied particularly with reference to short distance, medium distance and long distance migration Not only that, migration data were brought out in greater detail in 1961 comprising different characteristics of migrant population Considerable importance was also given to migrants to cities/town groups having population of 100,000 or more In all, six migration tables were published at the 1961 census In order to improve further the migration data, besides birth place, the concept of 'last residence' was introduced at the 1971 census.

A comparison of the concept of migration adopted at the 1961 and 1971 censuses shows that the concept of rural/urban, place of birth and duration of last residence differ from each other. At the 1971 census the rural/urban status of the place of birth was determined with reference to time of migration whereas at the 1961 census it was determined according to the position existing at the time of the enumeration. Similarly, here is a difference in the 'duration of residence' concept particularly in regard to persons born in the place of enumeration At the 1971 census, there is an improvement over the 1961 concept. If a person had moved out and came back again to his place of birth, particulars of his last movement together with duration of residence were recorded This was not so at the 1961 census

At the 1961 census all the migration tables were generated on full count basis At the time of the 1971 census the tables were based, on a 20 per cent sample for urban areas and 10 per cent for the rural areas. Out of the migration tables, appendices I and II to table D-I were recommended for inclusion in the district census handbooks In Uttar Pradesh, these will be included together with other census tables in part C of the district census handbooks.

Table D-I and its appendices are based on place of birth data whereas the other migration tables are based on the concept of 'last residence' . This must be kept in mind while comparing migration data with the 1961 census when all the tables were generated on place of birth data Table D-I generated on one per cent sample data at the time of the 1971 census in respect of Uttar Pradesh is reproduced at the end of this chapter.

Migration according to the Oxford dictionary is movement from one place (country, town, village, house) to another. In census migration data were collected with reference to village or town of enumeration classified by village or town of birth or last residence (as has been done at the 1971 census) Movement from one village to another village or one house to another house of the same town or village, etc., are not taken into account In this chapter, migration is being studied with reference to place of birth only For the present study, we have made use of the 1971 census data available in table D-I generated on one per cent advance tabulation.

The population according to place of birth has been classified as under :

(i) born at place of enumeration (immobile)
(ii) born elsewhere in district of enumeration (intra-district).
(iii) born in other districts of the state (inter-districts)

(iv) born in other states (inter-state)

(v) born outside India (international)

Intra-district, inter-district and inter-state migration can be related to distance and termed short, medium and long distance migrations. However, such terms are not so realistic particularly where migration is studied between contiguous states or districts. Statement 180 gives the distribution of population of the state by place of birth at the 1971 census based on one per cent sample data.

At the 1971 census, out of 88 million people enumerated in the state, 86 million were born within Uttar Pradesh. This means that 98 per cent of the population of the state did not move out of the state. A little above 90 per cent of males and 52.80 per cent of females eumerated in the state were enumerated at their places of birth. About five per cent of males and 32.92 per cent of females were enumerated within the district of enumeration. The percentage of those born in other districts of the state was 3.52 for males and 11 68 for females. As regards migration to Uttar Pradesh from other states, 0 96 per cent of males and 2 13 per cent of females had moved to Uttar Pradesh A considerable percentage of males (0 45) and females (0 47) had come from other countries. These migrants include displaced persons who had come from Pakistan. The country from which population attracted was Nepal next to Pakistan.

STATEMENT 180

Population distributed by place of birth, (1971)

Place of birth	Enumerated in rural or urban area			Percentage of total population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total population	**88,012,00**	**46,822,100**	**41,190,400**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**
A-Born in India	87,604,800	46,610,000	40,994.800	99 54	99 55	99 53
I-Within the state	86,278,600	46,162,000	40,116,600	98 03	98 59	97 40
(a) Place of enumeration	64,086,800	42,340,600	21,746,200	72 82	90 43	52 80
(b) Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	15,730.200	2,170,700	13.559,500	17 87	4 64	32 92
(c) other distt of the state	6,461,600	1,650,700	4,810.900	7 34	3 52	11 68
II-Other states	1,326,200	448,000	878.200	1 51	0 96	2 13
B—Outside India	407,300	211,800	195,500	0 46	0 45	0 47
C—Unclassifiable	400	300	100	N	N	N

Note based on one per cent sample data

Being an agrarian state, the population of the state is less mobile in comparison to urbanised states The volume of general and immobile population in Uttar Pradesh in the 1961 and 1971 censuses with rural urban breakdown is given in statement 181

STATEMENT 181

Total and enumerated at the place of enumeration 1961 and 1971

(Figure in '00)

	Sex	Total		Rural		Urban	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Total population	P	737,464	880,125	642,665	756,828	94,799	123,297
	M	386,342	468,221	334,013	400,363	52,329	67,858
	F	351,122	411,904	308,652	356,465	42,470	55,439
2 Enumerated at the place of enumeration	P	515,962	640,868	457,205	557,087	58,757	83,781
	M	338,769	423,406	304,611	374,595	34,158	48,811
	F	177,193	217,462	152,594	182,492	24,599	34,970
3 Item 2 as % of item 1	P	69.96	72.82	71 14	73 61	61 98	67 95
	M	87 68	90 43	91 19	93 56	65 28	71 93
	F	50 46	52 79	49 44	51 19	57 92	63 08

Note : 1971 census data based on one per cent sample data

The mobility of the 1971 urban population and that of females was higher. The sex differentials were quite considerable in rural areas. Preponderance of women migrants over males by and large indicates marriage migration. This type of migration is of permanent nature. While less than ten per cent of rural males had moved out of their place of birth, the percentage was quite high (47.21) in respect of females

The mobility of population has gone up in 1971 as compared to 1961. In absolute numbers, the total population increased by 14,266,100 in the 1971 census over the 1961 census. The increase in immobile population was 12,490,600 The percentage of immobile population increased from 69 96 in 1961 to 72.82 per cent in 1971. The increase in the rural population was not much but in the case of urban population, the change was considerable This was true in the case of males as well as females.

Statement 182 shows the population classified by place of birth.

STATEMENT 182

Population distributed by place of birth, 1961—1971

Birth place	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				1961					
TOTAL POPULATION	**100.00**	**100 00**	**100.00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**
1. Place of enumeration .	69 96	87 68	50 46	71.14	91 20	49 44	61 98	65 27	57 92
2. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	19 78	6 23	34 69	20 91	5 64	37 44	12 11	10 00	14.71
3. Other districts of the state	8 02	4 27	12.14	6 62	2 33	11 26	17.49	16 66	18 53
4 Other states .	1 50	1 08	1 96	0 96	0 47	1 49	5.16	4 96	5 41
5. Outside India .	0 62	0 63	0 61	0 24	0 25	0 23	3.19	3 06	3 34
6. Unclassifiable .	0 12	0.11	0.14	0 13	0 11	0 14	0 07	0 05	0 09
				1971					
TOTAL POPULATION	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100.00**	**100 00**	**100.00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100.00**	**100 00**
1 Place of enumeration	72 82	90 43	52 80	73.61	93.57	51 20	67 95	71 93	63 08
2. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration . .	17 87	4 64	32 92	19.07	4 04	35 96	10.49	8 15	13 35
3. Other districts of the state	7 34	3 52	11 68	6 09	1 77	10 94	15 04	13 88	16 45
4. Other states .	1 51	0 96	2 13	1.04	0 45	1 69	4 39	3 94	4 95
5. Outside India	0 46	0 45	0 47	0 19	0 17	0 21	2 13	2 10	2 17
6 Unclassifiable . . .	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	00

Note · 1971 figures are based on one per cent sample data.

Since the percentage of immobile population has gone up in the 1971 census, the proportion of migrants in every type of migration has decreased. In the case of migrants born in other states their percentage to total population had increased marginally from 1.50 in 1961 to 1.51 in 1971. In the case of females the percentage had gone up from 1.96 in 1961 to 2.13 in 1971. In the case of rural females the percentage rose from 1 49 to 1 69

In rural areas, the migration was generally short distance as 23.07 per cent of the migrants were from within the district of enumeration. But in urban areas the largest proportion was that of persons born in other districts of the state, which is suggestive of predominance of medium distance migration. Statement 183 gives the distribution of migrants by type of migration.

STATEMENT 183

Migrants distributed by type of migration

Type	Total			Rural			Urban		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				1961					
TOTAL MIGRANTS	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100.00**
1. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration . . .	65 85	50 56	70 03	72 46	64 01	74.05	31.85	28.80	34.95
2. Outside the district of enumeration . .	26 70	34 68	24 51	22 94	26 46	22 27	46 02	47 97	44 04

STATEMENT 183—*Concld*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 Other states	4 99	8 78	3 96	3 32	5 38	2 94	13 58	14 28	12 86
4 Outside India	2 07	5 14	1 23	0 84	2 87	0 46	8 38	8 81	7 95
5 Unclassifiable	0 39	0 84	0 27	0 44	1 28	0 28	0 17	0 14	0 20
				1971					
TOTAL MIGRANTS	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00
1 Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	65 74	48 44	69 74	72 28	62 79	73 69	32 72	29 02	36 17
2 Outside the district of enumeration	27 01	36 83	24 74	23 07	27 51	22 41	46 92	49 45	44 55
3 Other states	5 54	10 00	4 52	3 93	7 02	3 47	13 71	14 03	13 42
4 Outside India	1 71	4 73	1 00	0 72	2 68	0 43	6 65	7 49	5 86
5 Unclassifiable	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0 01	00

According to the one per cent sample tabulation the total number of persons received by Uttar Pradesh from other states and union territories was around 1 33 million whereas 3.46 million people left Uttar Pradesh The net loss suffered by Uttar Pradesh was about 2.13 million. The state from which Uttar Pradesh received maximum migrants was neighbouring Bihar, followed by Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana. The state which received the maximum number of people from Uttar Pradesh was Madhya Pradesh to the south closely followed by Maharashtra and Delhi, Tamil Nadu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Out migrants from Uttar Pradesh to Rajasthan, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli were more than in-migrants from their areas to Uttar Pradesh There is a wide gap in Uttar Pradesh between male in-migrants and out-migrants—0 45 million and 2 02 million respectively. In the case of females, the gap was not so wide—0 88 million and 1 44 million Bihar and Madhya Pradesh provided the maximum female in-migrants. Andhra Pradesh also received the maximum number of U P born females, followed by Delhi

Statement 184 provides details of in and out migrants to and from Uttar Pradesh recorded at the time of the 1971 census

STATEMENT 184

Inter-state migration, 1971

Migration to/from Uttar Pradesh	Inmigrants			Outmigrants			Net migration		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL	**13,262**	**4,480**	**8 782**	**34,633**	**20,210**	**14 423**	**−21,371**	**−15,730**	**−5,641**
1 Andhra Pradesh	108	66	42	177	116	61	−69	−50	−19
2 Assam	79	44	35	701	501	200	−622	−457	−165
3 Bihar	3,060	880	2,180	3,170	1 116	2,054	−110	−236	+ 126
4 Gujarat	116	50	66	1,102	810	292	−986	−760	−226
5 Haryana	1,230	397	833	2,514	1,135	1,379	−1,284	−738	−546
6 Himachal Pradesh	222	141	81	230	134	96	−8	− 7	−15
7 Jammu & Kashmir	87	45	42	108	83	25	−21	− 38	+17
8 Kerala	101	68	33	34	26	8	+67	−42	+ 25
9 Madhya Pradesh	2,671	530	2,141	6,363	2,758	3,605	− 3,692	−2 228	−1,464
10 Maharashtra	307	131	176	6,035	4,739	1 296	− 5,728	−4,608	−1,120
11 Manipur	1	1		31	30	1	−30	− 29	−1
12 Meghalaya				31	16	15	−31	−16	−15
13 Mysore (Karnataka)	66	34	32	87	60	27	−21	− 26	+ 5
14 Nagaland	4	4		76	68	8	−72	−64	−8
15 Orissa	46	27	19	155	107	48	−109	−80	−29
16 Punjab	1,882	1,071	811	1,372	877	495	+510	+ 194	+ 316
17 Rajasthan	1,445	340	1,105	1,998	699	1,299	−553	−359	−194
18 Tamil Nadu	126	70	56	72	42	30	+54	28	+26
19 Tripura	7	6	1	28	22	6	−21	−16	−5
20 West Bengal	613	247	366	3,238	2,458	780	−2 625	−2,211	−414
1 A & N Islands	5	1	4	21	15	6	−16	−14	− 2
2 Arunachal Pradesh	3	3		49	42	7	−46	−39	−7
3 Chandigarh	22	11	11	273	185	88	−251	− 174	−77
4 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	1	2	2	2		+ 1	−1	+ 2
5 Delhi	797	223	574	6,709	4,122	2,587	−5 912	−3,899	−2,013
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	4	2	2	56	47	9	−52	−45	−7
7 Lakshadweep									
8 Pondicherry	1	1		1		1		+ 1	−1
Unclassifiable	256	86	170						

Note : Based on the advance one per cent tabulation data.

In the following analysis, migrants whose place of birth could not be classified either as rural or urban have been left out.

It has been customary to relate migration with distance Migration within the district is termed short distance migration Movement of population from one district to another within the state is medium distance migration Long distance migration refers to movement of population from one state to another To bring out the impact of migration by distance, the percentage distribution of migrants excluding migrants from outside India, by the three types is given in statement 185

STATEMENT 185

Migrants distributed by type of migration

Type	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Intra-district	66 78	50 78	70 32	6,266
Inter-district	27 72	39 01	25 22	2,926
Inter-state	5 50	10 21	4 46	1,975
Total	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**4,525**

About two-third of the migrants of the state were born elsewhere in the same district of enumeration Among the males, short distance migration predominates, yet the percentage (39 01) of persons born in other districts is quite significant More than ten percent of male migrants belong to other states The ratio of female migrants out numbered males within each type of migration But female migrants are mostly drawn from within the district of enumeration Places having educational and job facilities service or industrial attract population On the contrary the population is pushed out because of pressure on land, less educational and job facilities available and several other reasons These "pull" and "push" factors are important characteristics of population dynamism and all streams of migration are cause and effect of these two factors The four migration streams are rural to rural, rural to urban, urban to urban and urban to rural The contribution of each type of movement is illustrated in statement 186.

STATEMENT 186

Migrants distributed by migration stream

Stream	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Rural-rural	81 64	55 18	87 49	7,175
Rural-urban	9 77	26 89	5 99	1,009
Urban-rural	2 78	3 83	2 55	3,006
Urban-urban	5 81	14 10	3 97	1,275
Total	**100 00**	**100 00**	**106 00**	**4,525**

The rural to rural migrants constituted the largest proportion in Uttar. Pradesh owing to its predominantly agricultural character. The proportion was 87 49 per cent among females, suggestive of marriage migration Nearly ten per cent of the migrants were born in rural areas but enumera ed in urban areas More than one-fourth of male migrants fell in this category In every migration stream, the sex ratio favoured females, the highest being in rural to rural where more than seven female migrants were found against one male migrant. The lowest sex ratio (females almost at par with males) was among rural to urban migrants

Statement 187 shows rural to rural migrants by type of migration

STATEMENT 187

Rural to rural migrants distributed by type of migrants

Type	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Intra-district	73 63	66 60	74 61	8,038
Inter-district	22 93	27 38	22 31	5,849
Inter-state	3 44	6 02	3 08	3,667
Total	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**7,175**

Being primarily an agricultural state, rural to rural migrants constitute more than three-fourth of the migrants This type of migration stream is mostly of short distance and confined within the district of enumeration Almost three-fourth of the rural—rural female migrants had come from within the district, which is suggestive of the preference to marry at nearby places. The proportion of females was higher in short distance migration But males were more as far as migrants from other districts and other states were concerned. This shows that rural males from contiguous states generally come alone in search of jobs, on farms. Though the proportion of males was higher, it was observed that even among migrants of all types the sex ratio was heavily in favour of females This is again suggestive of marriage migration

The most important migration stream is rural to urban Pressure on land is the chief factor pushing out the rural population to urban areas On the other hand, education, jobs, medical facilities, etc, available in urban areas exercise a great pull Generally, the push factor is more stronger than the pull factor

Another significant fact is the low proportion of females in this stream showing that marriage is not so eminent a factor as far as rural-urban migration is concerned. Statement 188 gives the proportion of rural-urban migration by different types.

STATEMENT 188

Rural to urban migrants distributed by type of migrants

Type	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Intra-district	44 47	39 74	49 17	1,248
Inter-district	45 67	49 17	42 19	865
Inter-state	9 86	11 09	8 64	786
Total	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**1,00**

The proportion of intra and inter district migrants was nearly equal. Inter-state migration was less than ten per cent in this group. Rural to urban migration outside the district of enumeration is masculine in character. This may be because of more males going out in search of jobs, than females.

Smaller towns also play a significant role in increasing the population of larger towns. Statement 189 gives the percentage distribution of urban to urban migrants by type of migrants.

STATEMENT 189

Urban to urban migrants distributed by type of migrants

Type	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Intra-district	19 14	15 18	22 25	1,869
Inter-district	59 17	63 09	56 10	1,134
Inter-state	21 69	21 73	21 65	1,270
Total .	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**1,275**

This type of movement within the same district was the lowest in comparison to other types of migration. The urban to urban movement within the district depends upon the number of towns a district has Further, in the districts having only one town, intra-district migration will be absent. In the state there were at least five districts—Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh, Unnao, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh—which had only one town each. As observed in rural to urban migration, the proportion of male migrants was higher than that of females in all types of urban to urban migration. This supports the theory that either the females join their spouses after a time lag or they do not join them at all But the high sex ratio reflects marriage migration.

The urban to rural movement is the lowest among the four categories—(statement 190)

STATEMENT 190

Urban to rural migrants distributed by type of migrants

Type	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4	5
Intra-district	43 72	31 56	47 77	4,550
Inter-district	39 47	46 59	37 10	2,394
Inter-state	16 81	21 85	15 13	2,080
Total	**100 00**	**100 00**	**100 00**	**3,006**

In the case of migrants to urban areas the proportion of females was comparatively lower. This holds good in the case of urban to rural migrants. The number of females migrants was three times higher than of male migrants among this type of migrants. This is suggestive of marriage migration.

CHAPTER X

CONCLUSION

Uttar Pradesh has maintained its pre-eminence in terms of its population at the 1971 census. This was so in spite of the fact that its growth rate during 1961-71 of 19.78 per cent (as against the all-India growth rate of 24.80 per cent) was the lowest among all the states and union territories. The large size of the state, its varied physiography, its uneven density of population from district to district, its poor literacy rate of 21.70 per cent as against Kerala's 60.42, Tamil Nadu's 39.46 and Maharashtra's 39.18, and its general economic backwardness, particularly pronounced in certain zones like eastern Uttar Pradesh and the hill districts, have often been commented upon. On suggested solution has been to break up Uttar Pradesh into two or more administrative units corresponding to its natural regions. As against this, the cultural history of this heartland of our country has spanned centuries and has given it a unique personality of its own. With improvement in communications, adoption of new technology in industry and a major switchover to improved methods in agriculture and marketing, it may be possible to ensure the all-round development of the state so that it will continue as a great seat of culture embodying different ways of life.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX—I

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TAHSILS

1. Agra (Agra)
2. Akbarpur (Faizabad)
3. Akbarpur (Kanpur)
4. Aliganj (Etah)
5. Almora (Almora)
6. Amethi (Sultanpur)
7. Amroha (Moradabad)
8. Anupshahr (Bulandshahr)
9. Aonla (Bareilly)
10. Atrauli (Aligarh)
11. Auraiya (Etawah)
12. Azamgarh (Azamgarh)
13. Baberu (Banda)
14. Baghpat (Meerut)
15. Bah (Agra)
16. Baheri (Bareilly)
17. Bahraich (Bahraich)
18. Ballia (Ballia)
19. Balrampur (Gonda)
20. Banda (Banda)
21. Bansdih (Ballia)
22. Bansgaon (Gorakhpur)
23. Bansi (Basti)
24. Bareilly (Bareilly)
25. Basti (Basti)
26. Bharthana (Etawah)
27. Bhatwari (Uttarkashi)
28. Bhognipur (Kanpur)
29. Bhongaon (Mainpuri)
30. Bidhuna (Etawah)
31. Bijnor (Bijnor)
32. Bikapur (Faizabad)
33. Bilari (Moradabad)
34. Bilaspur (Rampur)
35. Bilgram (Hardoi)
36. Bilhaur (Kanpur)
37. Bindki (Fatehpur)
38. Bisalpur (Pilibhit)
39. Bisauli (Budaun)
40. Biswan (Sitapur)
41. Budaun (Budaun)
42. Budhana (Muzaffarnagar)
43. Bulandshahr (Bulandshahr)
44. Chail (Allahabad)
45. Chakia (Varanasi)
46. Chakrata (Dehra Dun)
47. Chamoli (Chamoli)
48. Champawat (Almora)
49. Chandauli (Varanasi)
50. Charkhari (Hamirpur)
51. Chhata (Mathura)
52. Chhibramau (Farrukhabad)
53. Chunar (Mirzapur)
54. Dalmau (Rae Bareli)
55. Dataganj (Budaun)
56. Dehra Dun (Dehra Dun)
57. Deoband (Saharanpur)
58. Deoria (Deoria)
59. Derapur (Kanpur)
60. Devaprayag (Tehri-Garhwal)
61. Dhampur (Bijnor)
62. Dharchula (Pithoragarh)
63. Didihat (Pithoragarh)
64. Domariaganj (Basti)
65. Dudhi (Mirzapur)
66. Dunda (Uttarkashi)
67. Etah (Etah)
68. Etawah (Etawah)
69. Etmadpur (Agra)
70. Faizabad (Faizabad)
71. Faridpur (Bareilly)
72. Farrukhabad (Farrukhabad)
73. Fatehabad (Agra)
74. Fatehpur (Bara Banki)
75. Fatehpur (Fatehpur)
76. Firozabad (Agra)
77. Garautha (Jhansi)
78. Ghatampur (Kanpur)
79. Ghaziabad (Meerut)
80. Ghazipur (Ghazipur)
81. Ghosi (Azamgarh)
82. Gonda (Gonda)
83. Gorakhpur (Gorakhpur)
84. Gunnaur (Budaun)
85. Gyanpur (Varanasi)
86. Haidergarh (Bara Banki)
87. Haldwani (Naini Tal)
88. Hamirpur (Hamirpur)
89. Handia (Allahabad)
90. Hapur (Meerut)
91. Hardoi (Hardoi)
92. Harraiya (Basti)
93. Hasanganj (Unnao)
94. Hasanpur (Moradabad)
95. Hata (Deoria)
96. Hathras (Aligarh)
97. Iglas (Aligarh)
98. Jalalabad (Shahjahanpur)
99. Jalaun (Jalaun)
100. Jalesar (Etah)
101. Jansath (Muzaffarnagar)
102. Jasrana (Mainpuri)
103. Jaunpur (Jaunpur)
104. Jhansi (Jhansi)
105. Joshimath (Chamoli)
106. Kadipur (Sultanpur)

APPENDIX I-*Concld.*

107. Kaimganj (Farrukhabad)
108. Kairana (Muzaffarnagar)
109. Kaisarganj (Bahraich)
110 Kalpi (Jalaun)
111 Kannauj (Farrukhabad
112 Kanpur (Kanpur)
113 Karchhana (Allahabad)
114 Karhal (Mainpuri)
115 Karnaprayag (Chamoli)
116. Karwi (Banda)
117 Kasganj (Etah)
118 Kashipur (Naini Tal)
119 Kerakat (Jaunpur)
120 Khaga (Fatehpur)
121 Khair (Aligarh)
122 Khalilabad (Basti)
123 Khatima (Naini Tal)
124 Kheragarh (Agra)
125 Khurja (Bulandshahr)
126. Kichha (Naini Tal)
127. Kiraoli (Agra)
128. Koil (Aligarh)
129. Konch (Jalaun)
130. Kunda (Pratapgarh)
131. Lakhimpur (Kheri)
132. Lalganj (Azamgarh)
133. Lalitpur (Jhansi)
134. Lansdowne (Garhwal)
135. Lucknow (Lucknow)
136. Machhlishahr (Jaunpur)
137. Maharajganj (Gorakhpur)
138 Maharajganj (Rae Bareli)
139. Mahoba (Hamirpur)
140. Mahroni (Jhansi)
141. Mainpuri (Mainpuri)
142 Malihabad (Lucknow)
143 Manjhanpur (Allahabad)
144 Mariahu (Jaunpur)
145 Mat (Mathura)
146 Mathura (Mathura)
147. Mau (Banda)
148. Maudaha (Hamirpur)
149 Mauranipur (Jhansi)
150 Mawana (Meerut)
151 Meerut (Meerut)
152. Meja (Allahabad)
153. Milak (Rampur)
154. Mirzapur (Mirzapur)
155. Misrikh (Sitapur)
156 Mohammadi (Kheri)
157 Mohanlalganj (Lucknow)
158 Moradabad (Moradabad)
159. Moth (Jhansi)
160. Muhammadabad (Azamgarh)
161 Muhammadabad (Ghazipur)
162 Munsiari (Pithoragarh)
163 Musafirkhana (Sultanpur)
164 Muzaffarnagar (Muzaffarnagar)
165. Nagina (Bijnor)
166. Naini Tal (Naini Tal)
167. Najibabad (Bijnor)
168. Nakur (Saharanpur)
169 Nanpara (Bahraich)
170. Narauli (Banda)
171 Naugarh (Basti)
172 Nawabganj (Bara Banki)
173 Nawabganj (Bareilly)
174. Nighasan (Kheri)
175 Orai (Jalaun)
176 Padrauna (Deoria)
177. Patti (Pratapgarh)
178. Pauri (Garhwal)
179. Pharenda (Gorakhpur)
180 Phulpur (Allahabad)
181. Phulpur (Azamgarh)
182 Pilibhit (Pilibhit)
183 Pithoragarh (Pithoragarh)
184. Powayan (Shahjahanpur)
185. Pratapgarh (Pratapgarh)
186 Pratapnagar (Tehri-Garhwal)
187. Puranpur (Pilibhit)
188. Puraula (Uttarkashi)
189. Purwa (Unnao)
190 Rae Bareli (Rae Bareli)
191 Rajgarhi (Uttarkashi)
192 Rampur (Rampur)
193 Ram Sanehighat (Bara Banki)
194 Ramkhet (Almora)
195. Rasra (Ballia)
196 Rath (Hamirpur)
197. Robertsganj (Mirzapur)
198. Roorkee (Saharanpur)
199. Sadabad (Mathura)
200. Safipur (Unnao)
201. Sagri (Azamgarh)
202 Saharanpur (Saharanpur)
203 Sahaswan (Budaun)
204 Saidpur (Ghazipur)
205 Salempur (Deoria)
206. Salon (Rae Bareli)
207. Sambhal (Moradabad)
208 Sandila (Hardoi)
209 Sardhana (Meerut)
210 Shahabad (Hardoi)
211 Shahabad (Rampur)
212 Shahganj (Jaunpur)
213 Shahjahanpur (Shahjahanpur)
214 Shikohabad (Mainpuri)
215 Sidhauli (Sitapur)
216. Sikandrabad (Buland shahr)
217 Sikandra Rao (Aligarh)
218 Sirathu (Allahabad)
219 Sitapur (Sitapur)
220 Soraon (Allahabad)
221. Suar (Rampur)
222 Sultanpur (Sultanpur)
223 Tanda (Faizabad)
224 Tarabganj (Gonda)
225 Tehri (Tehri-Garhwal)
226. Thakurdwara (Moradabad)
227 Tilhar (Shahjahanpur)
228. Ukhimath (Chamoli)
229 Unnao (Unnao)
230 Utraula (Gonda)
231 Varanasi (Varanasi)
232. Zamania (Ghazipur)

APPENDIX—II

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

EXTRAORDINARY

Part II—Section 3—Sub-Section (i)

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No 108

New Delhi, Tuesday, June 9, 1970/Jyaistha 19, 1892

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 9th June, 1970

G.S.R. 901—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 2 of the Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (Alteration of Boundaries) Act 1968 (24 of 1968), the Central Government hereby appoints the 10th day of June 1970, as the appointed day for the purposes of that Act

(No. F 2/2/70-SR Vol II)
M G PIMPUTKAR, Spl Secy

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Village boundaries and names mentioned in this Schedule have reference to boundaries and names as shown in the sheets of large scale surveys covering relevant areas of Saran and Shahabad districts of the state of Bihar and Ballia district of the state of Uttar Pradesh, conducted by the survey of India during the period 1881—83 and where such sheets are not available as shown in any other record which the state Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh agree to be relevant within one month from the commencement of this Act, or in default of such agreement, which the authority referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 may determine to be the relevant record.

The Ganga and Ghaghra rivers and their high banks wherever mentioned in this Schedule have reference to the geographical river or high bank positions, as the case may be, as shown in the survey records mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

Ganga Sector

The boundary in this sector shall commence from a point (approximate Latitude 25° 44′ 10″, Longitude 84° 36′ 06″) on the existing fixed boundary between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh lying between Shitab Diara (Bihar), Mahazi Kondarha (Uttar Pradesh) and Khawaspur (till now in Uttar Pradesh)and located about half mile roughly south-west of the present "abadi" site of Babudera village (near Daljitola) Accordingly, the portion of the present alignment of the above mentioned existing fixed boundary between this point and the present Ganga river will cease to be the boundary between the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

2. From this point, the boundary shall run in straight lines within the high banks of the Ganga, connecting successively points (approximate Latitude 25° 44′ 12″ Longitude 84° 33′ 44″), and (approximate Latitude 25° 44′ 06″ Longitude 84 33′ 46′), placing villages Mahazi Kondarha and Kondarha completely in Uttar Pradesh and village Khawaspur completely in Bihar. From this point, the boundary shall run along the common boundaries of villages Mohanpur and Mandrauli Kans or Tirbhaani, placing them completely in Uttar Pradesh, and Khawaspur, Padumanian, Sohra, Inglis Arzi appg. to Balua Nargada, Piparpati and Salempur Diara Mamfuk Sarkar villages placing them completely in Bihar, till it goes to a point (approximate Latitude 25° 43′ 35″, Longitude 84° 32 /32″) on the high bank of the Ganga From this point, the boundary shall run in straight lines within the high banks of the Ganga, connecting points (approximate Latitude 25° 43′ 26,″ Longitude 84 32′ 12″), approximate Latitude 25 40′ 56″ Longitude 84 31′ 52″) and (approximate Latitude 25 40′ 30″, Longitude 84 31′ 20″) so as to place villages Raghunathpur, Dewakar Dchari Kewatia, Naraipur, Singhai, Dharampur, Dokti and Mahazi Dokti completely in Uttai Pradesh and villages Salempui Diara Mamfuk Sarkar, Salempur Paisa and Tek Semai completely in Bihar.

3 The boundary will then follow the common boundaries of villages Mahzi Kokti, Arazi Zabti, Mahazi Naubarar No 49 Naubarar Bandobasti No 48, Tika Semaria and Nipanian keeping these villages completely in Uttar Pradesh and villages Zamin Fazil, Suremanpui Harnaiam and Bara Singha Buzurg, keeping these villages completely in Bihar, till the boundary reaches point (approximate Latitude 25° 41′ 17″, Longitude 84 28′ 21″) at the north-west corner of village Bara Singha Buzurg and located within the high banks of Ganga river From this point the boundary shall run in a straight line to another point (approximate Latitude 25° 41′ 35″, Longitude 84° 28′ 05″) on the high bank of the Ganga, placing village Nardara in Uttar Pradesh and village Parsotimpur Babhauli and Bahoianpui Chakki completely in Bihar Thence the boundary shall follow the common boundaries of villages Nardara, Nipanian, Patkhauli, Uchitpui, Bahaura, Udhopur, Nauranga and Bhagwanpur keeping these villages completely in Uttar Pradesh, and villages Pipra Ganesh Damodarpur and Jewainian keeping these villages completely in Bihar, till the boundary reaches point (approximate Latitude 25° 41′ 34″, Longitude 84° 25′ 45 ') within the high banks of the Ganga From this point, the boundary shall proceed along the common boundary of village Bhagwanpui and village Bahoranpur, keeping the latter village completely in Bihar, till the boundary reaches point (approximate Latitude 25° 41′ 54″, Longitude 84° 25′ 02″) at the north-west corner of village Bahoranpur

4 Thence the boundary shall run in straight lines within the high banks of the Ganga connecting successively points (approximate Latitude 25° 41′ 55″, Longitude 84° 24″ 33, and (approximate Latitude 25° 42′ 33″, Longitude 84° 24″)11″) so as to place village Naurange completely in Uttar Pradesh and villages Nauranga Chakki and Sonbarsa on the other hand completely in Bihar From this point the boundary shall follow the common boundaries of villages Naurganga, Bhual Chhapra Pandepur, Rampur and Udai Chhapra keeping these villages completely in Uttar Pradesh and village Nauranga Chak Shiupur and Bariarpur, keeping these villages completely in Bihar, till the boundary reaches point (approximate Latitude 25° 43′ 53″, Longitude 84° 23′ 11″), within the high banks of the Ganga From this point the boundary shall follow the western boundary of Udai Chhapra up to the high bank of the Ganga and then follow the common boundaries of villages Udai Chhapra, Tola Bari Babu, Kaulapat Chhapra Urf Dubey Chhapra 1st Portion, Pachrukhia, Tulapur Arazi Mafi Khedan Kuanr and Durjanpur keeping these villages completely in Utttar Pradesh and villages, Tulapur and Sughar Chhapra, keeping these villages and village Durjanpur Chak completely in Bihar till the boundary reaches a point (approximately Latitude 25° 44′ 12″ Longitude 84° 22′ 41″) on the high bank of Ganga river. The boundary shall then run in straight lines connecting successively points (approximate Latitude 25° 44′ 05″ Longitude 82° 22′ 38″) and (approximate Latitude 25° 44′ 29″, Longitude 84 22′ 04″) and shall then continue along the common boundary of villages Durjanpur and Dangrabad, placing them in Uttar Pradesh, and village Shukulpura or Ghinahu Chhapra placing this village in Bihar, till the boundary reaches point (approximate Latitude 25° 44′ 33″, Longitude 84 22′ 00″) south of the north-west corner of village Shukulpura and located on the high bank of the river.

5. Thence the boundary shall run straight to point (approximate Latitude 25° 44′ 35″, Longitude 84° 20′ 58″) at the south-east corner of Gaighat Village and located within the high banks of G nga river so as to place villages Dengrabad and Bigahi completely in Uttar Pradesh and village Naini Jor completely in Bihar and then run in a straight line till point (approximate Latitude 25° 44′ 77″, Longitude 84° 20′ 50″) at the south-west corner of village Gaighat, boundary placing this village in Uttar Pradesh From this point, the boundary shall run in straight lines within the high banks of the Ganga, connecting successively points (approximate Latitude 25° 44′ 37″, Longitude 84° 20′ 18″) (approximate Latitude 25° 43′ 52″, Longitude 84° 19′ 49″) (approximate Latitude 25° 42′ 29″, Longitude 84° 19′ 54″) (approximate Latitude 25° 40′ 14″, Longitude 84° 19′ 35″) and approximate Latitude 25° 40′ 04″, Longitude 84° 19′ 17″) so as to place villages Baghaunch, Pokhra, Babubel, Haldi, Rikni Chhapra, Hansnagar and Jauhi completely in Uttar Pradesh and villages Naini Jor, Mahuar and Bahadur Patti completely in Bihar. Thence the boundary shall follow the common village boundaries of village Jauhi placing this village in Uttar Pradesh and villages Bisupur and Jagdishpur on the other hand, placing these two villages in Bihar, till the boundary reaches point (approximate Latitude 25° 39′ 54″, Longitude 84° 18′ 21″). From this point, the boundary shall run straight within the high banks of the Ganga to a point (approximate Latitude 25° 39′ 39″, Longitude 84° 17′ 43″) near the north-east corner of village Sapahi and located at the sharp bond of the high bank of the Ganga so as to place village Jauhi in Uttar Pradesh and villages Pandepui and Hirdahi in Bihar. The boundary shall then follow the northern boundary of village Sapahi up to a point (approximate Latitude 25°39′35″, Longitude 84° 16′ 38″) at the north west corner of this village, placing this village completely in Bihar.

6. The boundary shall then run in straight lines within the high banks of the Ganga, connecting successively points (approximate Latitude 25° 39′ 49″, Longitude 84° 16′ 35″) (approximate Latitude 25° 39′ 43″, Longitude 84° 13′ 30″) approximate Latitude 25° 40′ 08″, Longitude (34° 12′ 28″) and (approximate Latitude 25° 42′ 06″, Longitude 84° 12′ 01″) and (approximate Latitude 25° 43′ 03″, Longitude 84° 10′ 35″) placing villages Jauhi, Shipur Diar Gangbarar and Shiuupur Diar completely in Uttar Pradesh and villages Mannipur, Shirpur Diar Chakki, Paranpur, Pharhada, Kharha Tanr Estate No 1 Taufir, Gangauli Estate No. 1 Taufir, Dubha Estate No. 1 Taufir, Rajapur and Diara Partappur.

7. Then the alignment of the boundary from this point to point (approximate Latitude 25° 43′ 24″, Longitude 84° 07′ 52″) will be such as to place villages Shiupur Diar Shiurampur Dhamauli, Kashimpur, Wazirapur, Bhikhampura, Turk Ballia, Shahpur Dighwara, Sobhapur and Bijaipur in Uttar Pradesh and villages Diara Pratappur, Bhirgu Ashram, Diara Jagdishpur and Parsanpah in Bihar.

8. The boundary shall then run in straight lines within the high banks of the Ganga Joining points (approximate Latitude 25° 43′ 16″, Longitude 84° 06′ 25″) (approximate Latitude 25° 42′ 48″, Longitude 84° 05′ 28″ (approximate Latitude 25° 41′ 40″, Longitude 84° 04′ 37″) (approximate Latitude 25° 39′ 06″, Longitude 84° 05′ 14″) (approximate Latitude 25° 38′ 10″, Longitude 84° 04′ 59″) and (approximate latitude 25° 36′ 52″, Longitude 84° 01′ 10″) consecutively placing villages Maldepur, Parsi Patti or Chakia, Haibatpur or Begpur, Taranpur, Banthana, Pandepur appg to Ismaila, Hasanpur appg. to Takarsand, Anjorpur, Kot Arazi Diara (appg. to Kot), Naubarar of Shahpur of 1873, Naubarar of Shapur of 1880, Naubarar of Kulbaria 1880, Naubarar of Palia 1881, Naubarar of Sarwanpur 1881, Naubarar of Raikishun Patti 1881 Naubarar of Belsipah 1881, Gangobarar of Sheopur and Gangbarar of Sital Patti completely in Uttar Pradesh and villages Parsanpah, Sultanhi, Dilia Estate No. 1 Taufir, Parnahi Kalan, Parnahi Khurd, Umarpur Diara, Sura Tanr or Barkagaon, Nagpura, Padrampur, Desar Buzurg, Misraulia, Umarpur Diara, Majharia and Arjunpur completely in Bihar.

9. Thence the boundary will run in straight lines within the highbanks of the Ganga, joining successively points (approximate latitude 25° 34′ 09″, Longitude 83° 57′ 29″) and (approximate Latitude 25° 33′ 36″, Longitude 83° 55′ 51″). The last point is the trijunction of the boundaries of districts Ballia and Ghazipur of Uttar Pradesh and district Shahabad of Bihar.

10 The boundary described above, shall be a continuous line

Ghaghra Sector

The boundary in this sector shall commence from a point (approximate Latitude 25° 46′, 21″, Longitude 84° 37′ 15″) on the existing fixed boundary between Shitab Diara in Bihar and Jazira No. 36 in Uttar Pradesh, located at a distance of about 1 mile north-east of the present village Naukatola.

2. From this point, the boundary shall run in straight lines within the high banks of Ghaghra river, connecting successively points (approximate Latitde 25° 46′ 18″, Longitude 84° 37′ 31″), (approximate Latitude 25° 47′ 27″, Longitude 84° 37′ 36″) (approximate Latitude 25° 49′ 29″, Longitude 84° 35′ 04″) (Latitude 25° 49′ 55″ Longitude 84° 34′ 19″) and (Latitude, 25° 50′ 21″, Longitude 84° 33′ 04″) so as to place villages Shitab Diara, Diara Naubarar Godnan, Simaria, Bhadpa Buzurg Manjhanpura, Kaunru Dhaunru, Majhi Khas, Diara Majhi and Mahazi Dumri completely in Bihar and villages Jazira No 36 and Chand Diara completely in Uttar Pradesh. Thence the boundary shall follow the common boundary between village Mahazi Chand Diara or Dumaria, keeping this village completely in Bihar, and villages Chand Diara and Mahazi Adhsihua-keeping these villages completely in Uttar Pradesh, till the boundary reaches point (approximate Latitude 25° 51′ 31″, Longitude 84° 32′ 32″) on the high bank of the Ghaghra.

3. Thence the boundary shall run in straight lines within the high banks of the Ghaghra, connecting successively points, (approximate Latitude 25° 51′ 33″, Longitude 84° 32′ 39″) (approximate Latitude 25° 52′ 33″, Longitude 84° 32′ 04″) (approximate Latitude 25° 52′ 16″, Longitude 84° 30′ 47″) and (approximate Latitude 25° 53′ 08″, Longitude 84° 29′ 34″) so as to place villages Jazira Harf Be (East), Dumri Babhnauli or Bahauli, Jazira Harf Be (West), and Domaigarh completely Bhauli Jazira in Bihar and villages Mahazi Adhsijhua and Gopalnagar completely in Uttar Pradesh The boundary shall then follow the common boundaries between villages Matiar Diara, Mahzi Naubarar Bashishtnagar, Naubarar Ramnagar, Gopalpui and Ramnagar Shumali, keeping these villages completely in Bihar and villages Gopalnagar, Bashishtnagar, Ramnagar Janubi Asmanpur, Chattur Bhojpur, Gobindpur, Alagdiari, Zamin Gangbarari Patti Mashrik and Jazira Diara Rampur, keeping these villages completely in Uttar Pradesh, till the boundary reaches point (approximate Latitude 25° 55′ 49″, Longitude 84° 24′ 46″) on the high bank of Ghaghra river.

4. From this point, the boundary shall run in straight lines within the high banks of Ghaghra river, connecting successively points (approximate Latitude 25° 56′ 05″, Longitude 84° 23′ 16″), (approximate Latitude 25° 57′ 27″, Longitude 84° 21′ 21″) (approximate Latitude 25° 26′ 36″, Longitude 84° 18′ 50″), (approximate Latitude 25° 56′ 39″, Longitude 84° 17′ 55″), (approximate Latitude 25° 57′ 28″, Longitude 84° 17′ 02″), (approximate Latitude 25° 58′ 30″, Longitude 84° 14′ 49″) and (approximate Latitude 25° 58′ 38″, Longitude 84° 14′ 46″) so as to place villages Siswan, Gangapur, Bhagar Nizamat' Kachnar and Sisai Diara, Gabhirar Diara Gabhirar Mamluk Sarkar, Kaunsar Patti Jujhar, Diara Kausar Patti Pachhim, Diara Narhan Mamluk Sarkar and Narhan Badlu Mohkar Patti Kakuliat completely in Bihar and villages Jazira Diara Rampur Diara Bhagar, Diara Naubarar Lakhmi, Rai Madho Rai, Diara Lakhmi Rai Madho Rai, Chhap Dhanantar, Marwatia Naubarar and Chakki Diara Sultanpur completely in Uttar Pradesh

5. Then the boundary shall follow the common boundaries between villages Narhan Badlu Mohkam, Patti Kakuliat, Diara Bhao Singhpur, Diara Kakuliat or Patti Kakuliat, Adampur, Patar and Diara Naubarar Bandobasti Pastar, keeping these villages completely in Bihar and villages Admapur Chakki, keeping this village completely in Uttar Pradesh, till the boundary reaches point (approximate Latitude 25° 59′ 24″, Longitude 84° 12′ 12″) on the high bank of Ghaghra river. From this point, the boundary shall run in straight lines within the high

banks of Ghaghra river, connecting successively points (approximate Latitude 25° 59′ 15″ Longitude 84° 11′ 53″) and (approximate Latitude 25° 59′ 35″, Longitude 84° 11′ 16″) so as to place village Diara Naubarar Bandobasti Patar completely in Bihar and villages Kakarghatta, Gondauli and Sangapur completely in Uttar Pradesh. Thence the boundary shall run straight to point (approximate to Latitude 25° 59′ 38″) Longitude 84° 11′ 08″) approximate following the northern boundary of village Bikrampur, placing this village in Uttar Pradesh.

6. From this point, the boundary shall run straight within the high banks of Ghaghra river to point (approximate Latitude 25° 59′ 39″, Longitude 84° 10′ 46″) so as to place villages Diara Naubarar Bandobasti Patar completely in Bihar and village Ailasgarh completely in Uttar Pradesh The alignment thence to point (approximate Latitude 26° 01′ 27″, Longitude 84° 10′ 11″) will be such that village Diara Maniar Tukra I shall be placed in Bihar and village Mahazi Maniar Tukra II shall be placed in Uttar Pradesh.

7. From thereon, the boundary shall run in straight line within the high banks of Ghaghra river connecting successive points (approximate Latitude 26° 03′ 07″, Longitude 84° 08′ 21″), (approximate Latitude 26° 04′ 29″ Longitude 84° 07 26″), (approximate Latitude 26° 05′ 34″, Longitude 84° 06′ 22″), (approximate Latitude 26° 06′ 00″, Longitude 84° 05′ 27″) and approximate Latitude 26° 06′ 00″, Longitude 84° 03′ 27″) so as to place villages Kasaila Pachbi mia, Diara Kashidat, Diara Harna Tand, Darauli, Doba Karwan, Karamha, Amarpur, Keontallia and Dumarhar Khurd completely in Bihar and villages Dewarah Macazi Kashidat, Dewarah Harnatar Dewarha Darauli, Dewarah Karmaha, Dewarah Amarpur, Siso tar and Lilkar completely in Uttar Pradesh. The last point is the trijunction of the boundaries of districts Saran of Bihar and Ballia and Deoria in Uttar Pradesh.

8. The boundary described above, shall be a continuous line.

APPENDIX III

Location Code number of Districts, Tahsils and Towns, 1971 Census

District		Tahsil		Town	
Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.	Name	Code No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Uttarkashi	1	Puraula	1	Uttarkashi M.B.	I
		Rajgarhi	2		
		Dunda	3		
		Bhatwari	4		
Chamoli	2	Joshimath	1	Joshimath N.A.	I
		Karnaprayag	2	Chamoli Gopeshwar N.A.	II
		Chamoli	3	Badrinathpuri N.A.	III
		Ukhimath	4		
Tehri-Garhwal	3	Tehri	1	Tehri M.B.	I
		Pratapnagar	2	Narendranagar N.A.	II
		Devaprayag	3	Devaprayag N.A.	III
				Muni-ki-Reti N.A.	IV
Garhwal	4	Pauri	1	Kotdwara M.B.	I
		Lansdowne	2	Pauri M.B.	II
				Lansdowne Cantt.	III
				Srinagar M.B.	IV
				Dogadda M.B.	V
				Bah Bazar	VI
Pithoragarh	5	Munsiari	1	Pithoragarh M.B	I
		Dharchula	2		
		Didihat	3		
		Pithoragarh	4		
Almora	6	Almora	1	Almora M.B.	I-1
		Ranikhet	2	Almora Cantt.	I-2
		Champawat	3	Ranikhet Cantt.	II
				Bageshwar M.B	III
Nami Tal	7	Nami Tal	1	Haldwani-*cum*-Kathgodam M.B.	I
		Haldwani	2	Kashipur M.B.	II
		Kashipur	3	Nami Tal M.B.	III-1
		Kichha	4	Nami Tal Cantt.	III-2
		Khatima	5	Ramnagar M.B.	IV
				Jaspur M.B.	V
				Rudrapur M.B.	VI
				Tanakpur N.A.	VII
				Bhowali N.A.	VIII
Bijnor	8	Najibabad	1	Najibabad M.B.	I
		Bijnor	2	Bijnor M.B.	II
		Nagina	3	Nagina M.B.	III
		Dhampur	4	Chandpur M.B.	IV
				Kiratpur N.A.	V
				Seohara N.A.	VI
				Dhampur M.B.	VII
				Nehtaur M.B.	VIII
				Mandawar T.A.	IX
				Afzalgarh M B.	X
				Tajpur	XI

APPENDIX III—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Moradabad	9	Hasanpur	1	Moradabad M.B.	I-1
		Sambhal	2	Moradabad Rly. Settlement N.A.	I-2
		Amroha	3	Amroha M B.	II
		Thakurdwara	4	Sambhal M.B.	III
		Moradabad	5	Chandausi M.B	IV
		Bilari	6	Hasanpur M.B	V
				Kanth T A.	VI
				Bilari M.B	VII
				Thakurdwara N.A.	VIII
				Bahjoi T A.	IX
				Dhanaura M.B.	X
				Rustamnagar Sahaspur	XI
Budaun	10	Gunnaur	1	Budaun M.B.	I
		Bisauli	2	Sahaswan M.B.	II
		Sahaswan	3	Ujhani M B.	III
		Budaun	4	Kakrala M.B.	IV
		Dataganj	5	Bilsi M.B.	V
				Dataganj T.A.	VI
Rampur	11	Suar	1	Rampur M.B.	I
		Bilaspur	2	Tanda T A.	II
		Rampur	3		
		Shahabad	4		
		Milak	5		
Bareilly	12	Baheri	1	Bareilly M.B	I-1
		Bareilly	2	Bareilly Cantt.	I-2
		Aonla	3	Izatnagar Rly. Settlement N.A.	I-3
		Nawabganj	4	Northern Rly. Colony	I-4
		Faridpur	5	Aonla M.B.	II
				Baheri M.B.	III
				Faridpur M.B.	IV
				Nawabganj T.A.	V
Pilibhit	13	Pilibhit	1	Pilibhit M B.	I
		Bisalpur	2	Bisalpur M.B.	II
		Puranpur	3	Puranpur T.A.	III
Shahjahanpr	14	Powayan	1	Shahjahanpur M.B.	I-1
		Tilhar	2	Shahjahanpur Cantt.	I-2
		Shahjahanpur	3	Tilhar M.B.	II
		Jalalabad	4	Jalalabad T.A.	III
				Powayan T.A.	IV
				Railwey Settlement Rosa N.A.	V
Dehra Dun	15	Chakrata	1	Dehra Dun M.B.	I-1
		Dehra Dun	2	Dehra Dun Cantt.	I-2
				Forest Research Institute and College Area	I-3
				Rishikesh M B.	II
				Mussoorie M.B.	III
				Raipur	IV
				Clement Town Cantt.	V
				Chakrata Cantt	VI
				Vikasangar M.B.	VII
				Landour Cantt.	VIII

APPENDIX III--*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Saharanpur	16	Saharanpur	1	Saharanpur M.B.	I
		Nakur	2	Hardwar M.B.	II-I
		Deoband	3	Gurukul Kangri	II-2
		Roorkee	4	Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya	II-3
				Roorkee M.B.	III-1
				Roorkee Cantt.	III-2
				Deoband M.B.	IV
				Gangoh M.B.	V
				Manglaur M.B.	VI
				Rampur Maniharan T.A.	VII
				Nakur T.A.	VIII
				Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Ranipur N.A.	IX
Muzaffarnagar	17	Kairana	1	Muzaffarnagar M.B.	I
		Muzaffarnagar	2	Kairana M.B.	II
		Budhana	3	Shamli M.B.	III
		Jansath	4	Khatauli M.B.	IV
				Kandhla M.B.	V
				Miranpur T.A.	VI
				Jansath T.A.	VII
Meerut	18	Baghpat	1	Meerut M.B.	I-1
		Ghaziabad	2	Meerut Cantt.	I-2
		Sardhana	3	Malyana	I-3
		Meerut	4	Ghaziabad M.B.	II-1
		Mawana	5	Ghaziabad Rly. Colony	II-2
		Hapur	6	Hapur M.B.	III
				Modinagar N.A.	IV
				Baraut M.B.	V
				Mawana M.B.	VI
				Sardhana N.A.	VII
				Pilkhuwa M.B.	VIII
				Kanker Khera T.A.	IX
				Garhmukteshwar T.A.	X
				Baghpat N.A.	XI
				Muradnagar N.A.	XII
				Faridnagar T.A.	XIII
				Shahjahanpur	XIV
				Ordnance Factory Muradnagar	XV
				Aminagar Sarai T.A.	XVI
				Kaila	XVII
				Rasulpur Dhulri	XVIII
				Hastinapur N.A.	XIX
Bulandshahr	19	Sikandrabad	1	Bulandshahr M.B.	I
		Bulandshahr	2	Khurja M.B.	II
		Khurja	3	Sikandrabad M.B.	III
		Anupshahr	4	Jahangirabad M.B.	IV
				Debai M.B.	V
				Shikarpur T.A.	VI
				Siana T.A.	VII
				Gulaothi T.A.	VIII
				Anupshahr M.B.	IX
				Dadri T.A.	X
				Dankaur T.A.	XI
				Bugrasi T.A.	XII
				Pahasu T.A.	XIII

APPENDIX III—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Aligarh	20	Khair	1	Aligarh M.B	I
		Koil	2	Hathras M B.	II
		Iglas	3	Atrauli M B.	III
		Hathras	4	Sikandra Rao M.B.	IV
		Atrauli	5	Sasni T A	V
		Sikandra Rao	6	Mursan T.A.	VI
Mathura	21	Chhata	1	Mathura M B	I-1
		Mathura	2	Mathura Cantt	I-2
		Mat	3	Vrindaban M.B	II
		Sadabad	4	Kosi Kalan M B.	III
				Govardhan T A	IV
				Sadabad T A.	V
				Baldeo T A	VI
Agra	22	Kiraoli	1	Agra M C	I-1
		Kheragarh	2	Agra Cantt	I-2
		Agra	3	Dayalbagh T A	I-3
		Etmadpur	4	Swamibagh T.A	I-4
		Firozabad	5	Firozabad M B	II
		Fatehabad	6	Fatehpur Sikri M.B	III
		Bah	7	Achhnera T.A	IV
				Tundla T.A.	V-1
				Tundla Rly. Colony	V-2
				Etmadpur T.A	VI
				Shamshabad T A.	VII
				Fatehabad T A	VIII
				Bah T A	IX
Etah	23	Kasganj	1	Kasganj M.B	I
		Jalesar	2	Etah M.B	II
		Etah	3	Soron M.B.	III
		Aliganj	4	Jalesar M.B.	IV
				Ganj Dundwara M.B.	V
				Marehra M.B.	VI
				Aliganj T.A.	VII
Mainpuri	24	Jasrana	1	Mainpuri M.B.	I
		Shikohabad	2	Shikohabad M B	II
		Karhal	3	Karhal T A.	III
		Mainpuri	4	Bhongaon T A	IV
		Bhongaon	5	Sirsaganj M.B.	V
				Kuraoli T.A.	VI
				Bewar T.A.	VII
Farrukhabad	25	Kaimganj	1	Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh M.B.	I-1
		Farrukhabad	2	Fatehgarh Cantt	I-2
		Chhibramau	3	Kannauj M.B.	II
		Kannauj	4	Kaimganj M.B.	III
				Chhibramau T.A.	IV
Etawah	26	Etawah	1	Etawah M B	I
		Bharthana	2	Auraiya M.B.	II
		Bidhuna	3	Bharthana T.A	III
		Auraiya	4	Jaswantnagar T A.	IV
				Lakhna T A	V
Kanpur	27	Bilhaur	1	Kanpur M.C.	I-1
		Derapur	2	Kanpur Cantt.	I-2
		Bhognipur	3	Armapur Estate	I-3
		Akbarpur	4	Northern Rly. Colony	I-4
		Kanpur	5	Chakeri	I-5
		Ghatampur	6	Rawatpur Station Yard	I-6
				Central Rly Colony	I-7
				I.I.T. Kanpur	I-8
				Pukhray	II

APPENDIX III—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fatehpur	28	Bindki	1	Fatehpur M.B.	I
		Fatehpur	2	Bindki M.B.	II
		Khaga	3		
Allahabad	29	Sirathu	1	Allahabad M.C.	I-1
		Manjhanpur	2	Allahabad Cantt.	I-2
		Chail	3	Subedarganj Rly. Colony	I-3
		Soraon	4	Phulpur T.A	II
		Phulpur	5	Mauaima T A.	III
		Handia	6	Sirsa T.A	IV
		Karchhana	7	Bharatganj T.A.	V
		Meja	8		
Jhansi	30	Moth	1	Jhansi M.B.	I-1
		Garautha	2	Jhansi Cantt.	I-2
		Mauranipur	3	Jhansi Rly. Settlement N.A.	I-3
		Jhansi	4	Lalitpur M.B.	II
		Lalitpur	5	Mauranipur M.B	III
		Mahroni	6	Babina Cantt.	IV
				Samthar N A.	V
				Chirgaon T.A.	VI
				Ranipur T.A.	VII
				Gursarai T A.	VIII
				Talbehat T.A.	IX
				Hansarigird	X
Jalaun	31	Jalaun	1	Orai M.B.	I
		Konch	3	Konch M.B	II
		Orai	3	Kalpi M.B.	III
		Kalpi	4	Jalaun M.B	IV
Hamirpur	32	Rath	1	Mahoba M.B.	I
		Hamirpur	2	Rath M.B	II
		Maudaha	3	Charkhari M.B.	III
		Charkhari	4	Maudaha M.B.	IV
		Mahoba	5	Hamirpur M.B.	V
Banda	33	Banda	1	Banda M.B.	I
		Baberu	2	Chitrakut Dham M.B	II
		Naraini	3	Atarra M.B.	III
		Karwi	4	Manikpur Sarhat T.A	IV
		Mau	5	Rajapur T.A	V
Kheri	34	Nighasan	1	Lakhimpur M B.	I
		Lakhimpur	2	Gola Gokaran Nath M.B	II
		Mohammadi	3	Mohammadi M.B.	III
				Kheri T.A.	IV
Sitapur	35	Misrikh	1	Sitapur M.B.	I
		Sitapur	2	Laharpur T.A.	II
		Biswan	3	Biswan M.B.	III
		Sidhauli	4	Khairabad M.B	IV
			5	Misrikh-*cum*-Nimsar M.B.	V
				Mahmudabad T A	VI
Hardoi	36	Shahabad	1	Hardoi M.B	I
		Hardoi	2	Shahabad M.B.	II
		Bilgram	3	Sandila M.B.	III
		Sandila	4	Bilgram M.B.	IV
				Pihani M B.	V
				Sandi M.B.	VI
				Madhoganj T.A.	VII
Unnao	37	Safipur	1	Unnao M B	I
		Hasanganj	2		
		Unnao	3		
		Purwa	4		

APPENDIX III—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lucknow	38	Malihabad	1	Lucknow M.C.	I-1
		Lucknow	2	Lucknow Cantt.	I-2
		Mohanlalganj	3	Charbagh-Alambagh N.A.	I-3
				Malihabad T.A.	II
Rae Bareli	39	Maharajganj	1	Rae Bareli M.B.	I
		Rae Bareli	2	Jais T.A.	II
		Dalmau	3		
		Salon	4		
Bahraich	40	Nanpara	1	Bahraich M.B	I
		Kaisarganj	2	Nanpara N.A.	II
		Bahraich	3	Bhinga N A.	III
Gonda	41	Balrampur	1	Gonda M.B.	I
		Utraula	2	Balrampur M.B.	II
		Gonda	3	Utraula N.A	III
		Tarabganj	4	Colonelganj M.B.	IV
				Tulsipur N.A.	V
				Nawabganj M.B.	VI
Bara Banki	42	Fatehpur	1	Nawabganj M.B.	I-1
		Nawabganj	2	Banki T.A.	I-2
		Ramsanehighat	3	Military Petrol Depot	I-3
		Haidergarh	4	Rudauli N.A.	II
				Zaidpur T A.	III
				Fatehpur T.A	IV
				Rampur Bhawanipur	V
Faizabad	43	Faizabad	1	Faizabad-*cum*-Ayodhya M.B	I-1
		Bikapur	2	Faizabad Cantt.	I-2
		Akbarpur	3	Tanda M.B	II
		Tanda	4	Jalalpur T A.	III
				Akbarpur T.A	IV
				Gosainganj T.A.	V
Sultanpur	44	Musafirkhana	1	Sultanpur M.B.	I
		Amethi	2		
		Sultanpur	3		
		Kadipur	4		
Pratapgarh	45	Kunda	1	Bela Pratapgarh M B	I
		Pratapgarh	2		
		Patti	3		
Basti	46	Domariaganj	1	Basti M.B.	I
		Naugarh	2	Khalilabad N.A	II
		Bansi	3	Bansi T.A.	III
		Harraiya	4		
		Basti	5		
		Khalilabad	6		
Gorakhpur	47	Pharenda	1	Gorakhpur M.B.	I
		Maharajganj	2	Barhalganj T.A.	II
		Gorakhpur	3		
		Bansgaon	4		
Deoria	48	Hata	1	Deoria M.B.	I
		Padrauna	2	Gaura Barhaj M.B.	II
		Deoria	3	Padrauna M.B.	III
		Salempur	4	Siwarhi	IV
Azamgarh	49	Sagri	1	Maunath Bhanjan M.B.	I
		Ghosi	2	Azamgarh M.B.	II
		Azamgarh	3	Mubarakpur T.A.	III
		Muhammadabad	4	Kopaganj T.A.	IV
		Phulpur	5	Muhammadabad T.A.	V
		Lalganj	6		

APPENDIX III—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jaunpur	50	Shahganj	1	Jaunpur M.B.	I
		Machhlishahr	2	Shahganj N.A.	II
		Jaunpur	3	Machhlishahr T A.	III
		Mariahu	4	Mongra Badshahpur M.B.	IV
		Kerakat	5	Mariahu T.A.	V
				Kerakat T.A.	VI
Ballia	51	Rasra	1	Ballia M B.	I
		Bansdih	2	Rasra N.A.	II
		Ballia	3	Reoti N.A.	III
Ghazipur	52	Saidpur	1	Ghazipur M.B	I
		Ghazipur	2	Muhammadabad N.A.	II
		Muhammadabad	3	Saidpur T.A.	III
		Zamania	4		
Varanasi	53	Gyanpur	1	Varanasi M.C.	I-1
		Varanasi	2	Varanasi Rly. Colony	I-2
		Chandauli	3	Banaras Hindu University	I-3
		Chakia	4	Varanasi Cantt.	I-4
				Bhadohi M B.	II
				Ramnagar M B.	III
				Mughal Sarai M.B.	IV-1
				Northern Rly. Colony Mughal Sarai N.A	IV-2
				Gopiganj T.A.	V
				Chakia T.A.	VI
				Chandauli	VII
				Gyanpur T.A	VIII
				Lohta	IX
				Maruadih N.A.	X
Mirzapur	54	Mirzapur	1	Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal M.B.	I
		Chunar	2	Pipri N.A.	II
		Robertsganj	3	Ahraura N.A.	III
		Dudhi	4	Chunar M.B.	IV
				Robertsganj T.A.	V
				Kachhwa T A.	VI
				Markundi	VII
				Dudhi	VIII
				Churk Ghurma N.A.	IX
				Chopan N.A.	X
				Renukoot N A.	XI
				Obra N.A.	XII

APPENDIX IV

1971 CENSUS CALENDAR—INDIVIDUAL COUNT (REVISED)

Serial No	Item of work	Targetted date by which work is to be completed
1	2	3
1	Publicity for Census Enumeration	Upto April 3, 1971
2	Actual Enumeration . . .	March 10 to 31, 1971 (Reference date being the sunrise of April 1, 1971)
3	Enumeration of Houseless population (i e , Pavement dwellers, beggars, vagrants, nomads as also those living in boats, tourists specials, etc.) not enumerated elsewhere	March 31, 1971 (Night)
4	Revisional round . . .	April 1—3, 1971
5	Filling up of Enumerator's Abstract by the Enumerators and its submission to the Supervisors.	April 3, 1971
6	Scrutiny of Enumerator's Abstracts by the Supervisors and preparation of Supervisors Abstract by them Submission of the Supervisors Abstract along with Enumerator's Abstract to the Additional/Assistant Charge Officers	April 3, 1971
7.	Scrutiny of Enumerator's and Supervisor's Abstracts by the Additional/Assistant Charge Officers Preparation of Abstract by the Additional/Assistant Charge Officers for their respective jurisdictions and its submission together with the Abstracts of Enumerators and the Supervisors to the Charge Officers.	April 4, 1971
8.	Scrutiny of Abstracts of Enumerators Supervisors and Additional/Assistant Charge Officers Compilation of Charge Abstract and its submission to the District Census Officers	April 4, 1971
9	Scrutiny of Charge Abstracts and reporting of first set of Provisional Population Totals to the Census Directorate, U P and Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi, by the District Census Officers	April 5, 1971
10.	Preparation of duplicate copy of Abridged Houselists and fair copy of Notional Maps by the Enumerators.	April 4, 1971
11.	Submission of Records by the Enumerators to the Supervisors	April 5, 1971
12.	Submission of Records by the Supervisors to the Charge Officers	April 6, 1971
13.	Submission of Second Set of figures of Provisional Population Totals by the Charge Officers to the district Census Officers and the Census Directorate, U P	April 10, 1971
14	Checking of Enumeration Records for completion and its submission to the District Census Officers.	April 12, 1971
15.	Submission of Second Set of figures of Provisional Population Totals by the District Census Officers to the Census Directorate, U P and Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi	April 14, 1971
16.	Despatch of filled in Census Schedules to the concerned Regional Tabulation Offices .	April 15, 1971

APPENDIX—V

Statement showing 1961 Territorial Units constituting the present set up of Uttar Pradesh State

State/District (1971 Census)	1961 Territorial Unit	Areas Added		Name of State/Distt from which area is subtracted	Area which has been subtracted		Name of State/ District to which area is added
		Name	Area in km²		Name	Area in km²	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	99 villages	NA	Bihar State	44 villages	NA	Bihar State
2. Moradabad District	Moradabad District	4 Villages	13.00	Meerut District			
3 Meerut District	Meerut District				4 villages	13 00	Moradabad District
4 Kanpur District	Kanpur District	5 villages	13 13	Unnao District	1 village	14 72	Unnao District
5. Fatehpur District	Fatehpur District				7 villages	37 03	Rae Bareli District
6 Unnao District	Unnao District	1 village	14.72	Kanpur District	5 villages	13 13	Kanpur District
7. Rae Bareli District	Rae Bareli District	7 villages	37 03	Fatehpur District			
8. Faizabad District	Faizabad District	2 villages	10.69	Basti District	2 villages	10.69	Faizabad District
9. Basti District	Basti District						
10 Ballia District	Ballia District	99 villages	NA	Shahabad & Saran Districts of Bihar State	44 villages	NA	Shahabad & Saran Districts of Bihar State
11. Varanasi District	Varanasi District	1 village	1 26	Mirzapur District	1 village		
12. Mirzapur District	Mirzapur District					1 26	Varanasi District

TABLES

525,000 and above			525,000—425,000			
Tahsil	District	Population	Tahsil	District	Population	Tahsil
1	2	3	1	2	3	7
Kanpur	Kanpur	1,525,835	Tarabganj	Gonda	520,262	Bikapur
Varanasi	Varanasi	1,510,474	Ramsanehighat	Bara Banki	517,293	Fatehpur
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	1,149,411	Anupshahr	Bulandshahr	517,047	Bilari
Lucknow	Lucknow	1,103,916	Hapur	Meerut	516,738	Bansi
Agra	Agra	832,312	Kasganj	Etah	512,893	Aliganj
Chail	Allahabad	799,130	Rasra	Ballia	511,112	Shahabad
Bareilly	Bareilly	779,272	Kaisarganj	Bahraich	511,087	Lalganj
Meerut	Meerut	742,834	Pharenda	Gorakhpur	506,357	Etawah
Padrauna	Deoria	728,464	Fatehpur	Fatehpur	505,078	Shahjahanpur
Ghaziabad	Meerut	718,923	Dhampur	Bijnor	503,992	Nawabganj
Deoria	Deoria	717,840	Kunda	Pratapgarh	503,704	Jansath
Bansgaon	Gorakhpur	708,188	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	498,178	Deoband
Salempur	Deoria	705,126	Saidpur	Ghazipur	496,474	Bijnor
Maharajganj	Gorakhpur	674,221	Sambhal	Moradabad	495,230	Bindki
Bahraich	Bahraich	665,210	Ghosi	Azamgarh	495,156	Bhongaon
Hata	Deoria	660,920	Domariaganj	Basti	483,451	Mariahu
Saharanpur	Saharanpur	655,237	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	483,156	Mawana
Roorkee	Saharanpur	640,665	Kairana	Muzaffarnagar	476,723	Chhibramau
Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	640,248	Farzabad	Farzabad	472,045	Musafirkhana
Khalilabad	Basti	624,586	Jaunpur	Jaunpur	469,922	Khaga
Ballia	Ballia	623,716	Sikandrabad	Bulandshahr	464,134	Chunar
Chandauli	Varanasi	611,304	Misrikh	Sitapur	460,985	Robertsganj
Gonda	Gonda	602,729	Nighasan	Kheri	459,127	Muhammadabad
Mirzapur	Mirzapur	602,355	Azamgarh	Azamgarh	456,315	Hathras
Lakhimpur	Kheri	594,581	Bansdih	Ballia	454,107	Machhlishahr
Akbarpur	Farzabad	592,241	Mathura	Mathura	453,698	Salon
Balrampur	Gonda	590,382	Sandila	Hardoi	452,970	Budhana
Utraula	Gonda	588,656	Khurja	Bulandshahr	451,314	Hasanganj
Basti	Basti	572,296	Sidhauli	Sitapur	449,669	Maharajganj
Koil	Aligarh	569,297	Hariaiya	Basti	446,156	Auraiya
Baghpat	Meerut	561,066	Bilgram	Hardoi	445,568	Almora
Gyanpur	Varanasi	557,307	Dalmau	Rae Bareli	442,357	Hasanpur
Muzaffarnagar	Muzaffarnagar	555,427	Etah	Etah	440,819	Karchhana
Nanpara	Bahraich	550,675	Budaun	Budaun	440,071	Nakur
Sultanpur	Sultanpur	540,578	Naugarh	Basti	438,721	Atrauli
Sitapur	Sitapur	539,890	Tanda	Faizabad	438,582	Handia
Moradabad	Moradabad	539,390	Sardhana	Meerut	436,617	Ghazipur
Muhammadabad	Azamgarh	537,553	Patti	Pratapgarh	435,847	Lansdowne
Hardoi	Hardoi	535,934	Purwa	Unnao	435,325	Unnao
Farrukhabad	Farrukhabad	531,316	Biswan	Sitapur	433,856	Kerakat
Phulpur	Azamgarh	529,288	Mohammadi	Kheri	432,882	Kannauj
			Kadipur	Sultanpur	428,816	Bisauli
			Shahganj	Jaunpur	427,583	Jhansi
			Amroha	Moradabad	426,857	Bharthana
			Sagri	Azamgarh	425,732	Firozabad
						Safipur
						Rae Bareli
						Soraon
						Bidhuna
						Phulpur
						Rampur
						Meja
						Pilibhit
						Khair

TABLE 1

ution of Tehsil by different population siezes

rage population per tahsil—380,781)

425,000—325,000		325,000—225,000		225,000 and below		
District	Population	Tahsil	District	Population	Tahsil	District
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Faizabad	424,413	Tilhar	Shahjahanpur	321,913	Kiraoli	Agra
Bara Banki	421,116	Mainpuri	Mainpuri	319,742	Rath	Hamirpur
Moradabad	419,136	Zamania	Ghazipur	315,847	Maudaha	Hamirpur
Basti	418,880	Dataganj	Budaun	314,609	Mohanlalganj	Lucknow
Etah	416,983	Shikohabad	Mainpuri	313,328	Sirathu	Allahabad
Hardoi	415,047	Baheri	Bareilly	313,053	Bah	Agra
Azamgarh	413,440	Ghatampur	Kanpur	311,562	Pauri	Garhwal
Etawah	413,356	Aonla	Bareilly	311,422	Kheragarh	Agra
Shahjahanpur	411,947	Sahaswan	Budaun	309,810	Kichha	Naini Tal
Bara Banki	410,325	Derapur	Kanpur	305,428	Jalesar	Etah
Muzaffarnagar	407,036	Bilhaur	Kanpur	304,084	Mahoba	Hamirpur
Saharanpur	404,838	Sikandra Rao	Aligarh	301,659	Fatehabad	Agra
Bijnor	400,030	Sadabad	Mathura	299,432	Suar	Rampur
Fatehpur	397,182	Etmadpur	Agra	298,755	Iglas	Aligarh
Mainpuri	395,843	Kaimganj	Farrukhabad	298,381	Thakurdwara	Moradabad
Jaunpur	393,065	Amethi	Sultanpur	297,283	Dudhi	Mirzapur
Meerut	390,775	Powayan	Shahjahanpur	296,488	Konch	Jalaun
Farrukhabad	380,621	Najibabad	Bijnor	295,790	Faridpur	Bareilly
Sultanpur	376,251	Malihabad	Lucknow	294,718	Nawabganj	Bara Banki
Fatehpur	375,994	Nagina	Bijnor	290,373	Charkhari	Hamirpur
Mirzapur	374,779	Ranikhet	Almora	289,784	Mauranipur	Jhansi
Mirzapur	372,180	Jalaun	Jalaun	289,722	Mahraun	Jhansi
Ghazipur	370,676	Haidargarh	Bara Banki	286,859	Kalpi	Jalaun
Aligarh	370,423	Banda	Banda	285,767	Kashipur	Naini Tal
Jaunpur	368,163	Baberu	Banda	279,320	Moth	Jhansi
Rae Bareli	368,071	Mat	Mathura	279,272	Devaprayag	Tehri-Garhwal
Muzaffarnagar	363,103	Akbarpur	Kanpur	278,161	Chakia	Varanasi
Unnao	361,339	Bhognipur	Kanpur	271,162	Garautha	Jhansi
Rae Bareli	361,245	Bisalpur	Pilibhit	264,825	Karhal	Mainpuri
Etawah	660,927	Karwi	Banda	261,788	Hamirpur	Hamirpur
Almora	358,838	Lalitpur	Jhansi	259,214	Puranpur	Pilibhit
Moradabad	356,499	Chhata	Mathura	257,905	Orai	Jalaun
Allahabad	356,218	Jalalabad	Shahjahanpur	255,756	Naini Tal	Naini Tal
Saharanpur	354,156	Jasrana	Mainpuri	247,432	Milak	Rampur
Aligarh	353,298	Naraini	Banda	245,39	Khatima	Naini Tal
Allahabad	350,993	Gunnaur	Budaun	237,605	Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh
Ghazipur	348,657	Manjhanpur	Allahabad	226,967	Shahabad	Rampur
Garhwal	347,865				Haldwani	Naini Tal
Unnao	347,321				Karnaprayag	Chamoli
Jaunpur	346,701				Pratapnagar	Tehri-Garhwal
Farrukhabad	346,612				Mau	Banda
Budaun	343,872				Tehri	Tehri-Garhwal
Jhansi	342,833				Didihat	Pithoragarh
Etawah	342,341				Champawat	Almora
Agra	342,092				Bilaspur	Rampur
Unnao	340,408				Chamoli	Chamoli
Rae Bareli	339,139				Chakrata	Dehra Dun
Allahabad	331,631				Ukhimath	Chamoli
Etawah	331,078				Dunda	Uttarkashi
Allahabad	330,377				Dharchula	Pithoragarh
Rampur	327,231				Munsiari	Pithoragarh
Allahabad	327,637				Rajgarhi	Uttarkashi
Pilibhit	325,340				Puraula	Uttarkashi
Aligarh	325,074				Bhatwari	Uttarkashi
					Joshimath	Chamoli

TABI

Distribution of tahsils according t

(State den

401 and above		400—351				350—30
District	Density	Tahsil	District	Density	Tahsil	District
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Agra	1,553	Machhlishahr	Jaunpur	397	Dalmau	Rae Ba
Kanpur	1,455	Atrauli	Aligarh	396	Iglas	Aligarh
Lucknow	1,151	Saharanpur	Saharanpur	385	Sikandra Rao	Aligarh
Meerut	1.045	Maharajganj	Gorakhpur	384	Pilibhit	Pilibhit
Allahabad	999	Haidargarh	Bara Banki	312	Sikandrabad	Bulands
Varanasi	990	Khurja	Bulandshahr	380	Ramsanehighat	Bara Ba
Rampur	734	Utuia	Gonda	379	Jalesar	Etah
Bareilly	712	Anola	Bareilly	378	Pharenda	Gorakh
Moradabad	700	Sadabad	Mathura	376	Kannauj	Farrukh
Gorakhpur	675	Naugarh	Basti	374	Bhongaon	Mainpu
Agra	648	Patti	Pratapgarh	370	Unnao	Unnao
Jaunpur	645	Kadipur	Sultanpur	370	Baheri	Bareilly
Meerut	621	Domariaganj	Basti	370	Nakur	Saharan
Aligarh	620	Roorkee	Saharanpur	369	Malihabad	Lucknow
Azamgarh	580	Budaun	Budaun	369	Hardoi	Hardoi
Deoria	567	Bisauli	Budaun	369	Mat	Mathura
Azamgarh	563	Musafirkhana	Sultanpur	365	Auraiya	Etawah
Jaunpur	550	Harraiya	Basti	365	Suar	Rampur
Deoria	549	Kunda	Pratapgarh	364	Fatehpur	Bara Ban
Meerut	544	Gonda	Gonda	364	Nawabganj	Bareilly
Ballia	543	Bikapur	Faizabad	359	Jansath	Muzaffar
Faizabad	530	Etawah	Etawah	359	Manjhanpur	Allahaba
Azamgarh	526	Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli	358	Salon	Rae Bare
Allahabad	524	Sirathu	Allahabad	356	Mainpuri	Mainpur
Bulandshahr	524	Mawana	Meerut	356	Safipur	Unnao
Ghazipur	518	Etah	Etah	352	Kiraoli	Agra
Varanasi	516	Milak	Rampur	351	Kaimganj	Farrukha
Gorakhpur	512	Chhibramau	Farrukhabad	351	Amethi	Sultanpu
Deoria	499				Mohanlalganj	Lucknow
Muzaffarnagar	498				Sidhauli	Sitapur
Aligarh	490				Shahabad	Rampur
Muzaffarnagar	489				Khair	Aligarh
Meerut	488				Aliganj	Etah
Allahabad	486				Sandila	Hardoi
Moradabad	486				Fatehabad	Agra
Faizabad	481				Thakurdwara	Moradab
Meerut	477				Tarabganj	Gonda
Jaunpur	475				Purwa	Unnao
Ballia	470				Hasanganj	Unnao
Deoria	469				Bijnor	Bijnor
Jaunpur	468				Bharthana	Etawah
Ballia	467				Fatehpur	Fatehpur
Basti	466				Jasrana	Mainpuri
Azamgarh	466					
Varanasi	463					
Azamgarh	459					
Allahabad	455					
Basti	454					
Ghazipur	452					
Ghazipur	441					
Bara Banki	441					
Allahabad	441					
Bulandshahr	438					
Pratapgarh	432					
Moradabad	430					
Faizabad	426					
Farrukhabad	426					
Bijnor	425					
Mathura	425					
Muzaffarnagar	417					
Azamgarh	414					
Sultanpur	411					
Ghazipur	411					
Agra	409					
Mainpuri	409					
Sitapur	408					
Moradabad	407					
Basti	403					
Saharanpur	403					
Shahjahanpur	403					
Etah	402					

E 2

o density of population per Km²

sity = 300)

300—251				250 and below			
Density	Tahsil	District	Density	Tahsil	District	Density
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
348	Tilhar	Shahjahanpur	300	Bisalpur	Pilibhit	245
348	Khaga	Fatehpur	300	Chhata	Mathura	245
346	Chakrata	Dehra Dun	300	Najibabad	Bijnor	240
343	Faridpur	Bareilly	299	Hasanpur	Moradabad	237
342	Karhal	Mainpuri	299	Chunar	Mirzapur	235
342	Maharajganj	Rae Bareli	298	Mohammadi	Kheri	235
340	Bidhuna	Etawah	298	Balrampur	Gonda	230
339	Shahabad	Hardoi	297	Nagina	Bijnor	228
334	Misrikh	Sitapur	298	Bah	Agra	227
334	Biswan	Sitapur	296	Jalaun	Jalaun	216
332	Bindki	Fatehpur	292	Lakhimpur	Kheri	212
330	Akbarpur	Kanpur	291	Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	211
330	Bilgram	Hardoi	290	Nanpara	Bahraich	207
327	Bithaur	Kanpur	290	Bilaspur	Rampur	205
326	Kaisarganj	Bahraich	290	Powayan	Shahjahanpur	191
326	Dataganj	Budaun	287	Konch	Jalaun	181
325	Jhansi	Jhansi	287	Mirzapur	Mirzapur	179
325	Derapur	Kanpur	285	Baberu	Banda	176
324	Ghatampur	Kanpur	282	Naraini	Banda	176
324	Sahaswan	Budaun	282	Banda	Banda	174
320	Bhognipur	Kanpur	276	Muranipur	Jhansi	166
320	Bahraich	Bahraich	270	Orai	Jalaun	164
319	Jalalabad	Shahjahanpur	269	Didihat	Pithoragarh	163
318	Gunnaur	Budaun	254	Pauri	Garhwal	159
317	Kheragarh	Agra	251	Ranikhet	Almora	158
316				Kichha	Naini Tal	158
315				Hamirpur	Hamirpur	151
313				Kashipur	Naini Tal	145
313				Moth	Jhansi	144
313				Nighasan	Kheri	140
313				Maudaha	Hamirpur	139
312				Kalpi	Jalaun	139
312				Meja	Allahabad	137
310				Mahoba	Hamirpur	136
309				Rath	Hamirpur	134
309				Chakia	Varanasi	132
308				Charkhari	Hamirpur	124
307				Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	123
307				Khatima	Naini Tal	128
306				Karwi	Banda	112
305				Garautha	Jhansi	108
304				Mau	Banda	106
304				Tehri	Tehri-Garhwal	105
				Robertsganj	Mirzapur	102
				Almora	Almora	101
				Devaprayag	Tehri-Garhwal	99
				Puranpur	Pilibhit	95
				Lalitpur	Jhansi	87
				Haldwani	Naini Tal	87
				Naini Tal	Naini Tal	86
				Lansdowne	Garhwal	84
				Mahroni	Jhansi	83
				Dunda	Uttarkashi	71
				Pratapgarh	Tehri-Garhwal	71
				Karnaprayag	Chamoli	64
				Champawat	Almora	62
				Chamoli	Chamoli	56
				Dudhi	Mirzapur	55
				Ukhimath	Chamoli	53
				Rajgarhi	Uttarkashi	37
				Puraula	Uttarkashi	16
				Dharchula	Pithoragarh	14
				Munsiari	Pithoragarh	13
				Bhatwari	Uttarkashi	7
					Chamoli	5

TABLE 3

Tahsils arranged by growth rate (1961-71) and density

Growth rate 1961-71 (State—19.78)	Population density per km² (State=300)									
	Very low (upto 150)		Moderately low (151—250)		Average (251—350)		Moderately high (351—450)		Very high (451 and above)	
1	2		3		4		5		6	
Very low (Upto 15.00)	Rajgarhi	11.51/34	Balrampur	9 59/230	Tarabganj	8 32/308	Harraiya	10.38/365	Mariahu	12.82/475
	Ukhimath	12.06/53	Bisalpur	13 45/245	Jalalabad	9 98/269	Bansi	10 67/405	Muhammada-bad (Ghazipur)	13.41/452
	Tehri	12.06/104			Tilhar	10 24/300	Gonda	10 97/364		
	Karnaprayag	12 82/67			Kaisarganj	11 59/290	Paratapgarh	12 26/432	Baghpat	14.62/544
	Devaprayag	13.66/99			Amethi	12.40/313	Bikapur	12 29/359		
	Munsiari	14.20/13			Salon	12 69/319	Zamania	12 53/411		
	Lansdowne	14.26/84			Maharajganj (Rae Bareli)	13.02/298	Machhlishahr	12 64/397		
							Naugarh	13.45/374		
					Sahaswan	13 48/282	Patti	13.85/370		
					Jhansi	13.68/287	Kunda	14 75/364		
					Faridpur	13.73/299	Domariaganj	14.82/370		
					Fatehpur (Bara Banki)	13 82/324	Haidergarh	14.88/382		
							Utraula	15.18/379		
					Gunnaur	13.91/254	Sirathu	15 47/356		
					Bahraich	14 08/270	Atrauli	16.02/396		
					Shahabad (Hardoi)	15 06/297	Musafirkhana	16.08/365		
							Shahjahanpur	16.68/403	Basti	15.30/454
Moderately low (15.01—18 00)	Chamoli	16 12/56	Pauri	15.35/159	Mohanlalganj	15 39/313	Saidpur	16 72/447	Azamgarh	15 48/563
	Dharchula	16.12/14	Jalaun	17.12/216	Dataganj	15.49/287	Rae Bareli	16 77/358	Khalilabad	15.89/466
	Puraula	16.62/16	Powayan	17.35/191	Ramsanehighat	15.74/342	Sultanpur	16 80/411	Bansdih	16.06/470
	Nighasan	16.83/140	Ranikhet	17 68/158	Biswan	16.06/293	Lalganj	16.81/414	Kerakat	16.65/550
	Almora	16.91/101			Sidhauli	16.09/313	Aonla	16.84/378	Faizabad	17 44/530
	Lalitpur	16 96/87			Sikandra Rao	16 32/346	Khurja	17.00/380	Chandauli	17 55/463
	Mahroni	17 40/83			Nawabganj (Bareilly)	16 58/324	Anupshahr	17.40/438	Chail	17 73/999
	Pratapnagar	17.47/71					Bisauli	17.93/369	Phulpur (Azamgarh)	17.87/459
					Pharenda	16.93/339	Nawabganj (Bara Banki)	17 93/441		
					Khaga	17.02/300			Bilari	17.92/486
					Manjhanpur	17 09/320			Bansgaon	17.93/512
					Kaimganj	17.20/315			Salempur	17.95/549
					Sandila	17.29/310				
					Purwa	17.37/307				
					Misrikh	17 72/296				

TABLE 3—*Concld.*

Tahsils arranged by growth rate (1961-71) and density

1	2	3	4	5	6
Average (18 01—21 00)	Haldwani	19 67/87	Lakhimpur	18.14/212	Hardoi	18 23/326	Farrukhabad	18.10/426	Hathras	18 04/490
	Mahoba	19 85/136	Mirzapur	18.64/179	Khair	18.24/312	Sadabad	18 27/376	Jaunpur	18 09/645
	Karwi	20 17/112	Didihat	19.03/163	Hasanganj	18 42/307	Sitapur	18 59/408	Hata	18 33/469
	Dunda	20 31/74	Bah	19 31/227	Aliganj	18 59/312	Kadipur	18 61/370	Padrauna	18 48/499
			Mohammadi	19.35/235	Chakrata	18 66/300	Maharajganj	18 93/384	Deoria	18 88/567
			Nanpara	20 02/207	Iglas	18 72/348	(Gorakhpur)		Gorakhpur	19 14/675
					Mat	18 77/326	Kasganj	19.70/402	Gyanpur	19.33/516
					Malihabad	18.85/327	Akbarpur	19.85/426	Soraon	19.37/486
					Fatehabad	18.90/309	(Faizabad)		Ghosi	19 59/526
					Bilgram	19 47/290	Budaun	20 22/369	Bulandshahr	19 77/524
					Bilhaur	19.68/290			Shahganj	19.81/468
					Bhongaon	20.20/334			Rasra	19 85/467
					Fatehpur	20.29/304			Ballia	20 38/543
									Budhana	20 40/489
									Ghazipur	20 77/518
									Hapur	20 79/477
									Sardhana	20 93/488
									Muhammadabad (Azamgarh)	20 96/580
Moderately high (21.01—24 00)	Pithoragarh	21.18/123	Najibabad	21 62/240	Kheragarh	21 11/251	Phulpur	21 50/441	Sagri	21 14/466
	Chakia	21 29/132	Chunar	21 91/235	Bharthana	21 24/305	(Allahabad)		Tanda	21 62/481
	Mau	21.53/106	Chhata	22 57/245	Kannauj	21 28/334	Saharanpur	21 68/385	Handia	22 02/455
	Kalpi	21 91/139			Auraiya	21 71/325	Etmadpur	21 74/409	Varanasi	22 32/990
	Dudhi	22 63/55			Mainpuri	21 95/318	Mathura	21 78/425	Bareilly	22 50/712
					Bhognipur	22 09/276	Mawana	22 27/356	Lucknow	22 53/1151
					Ghatampur	22 36/282	Etah	22.58/352	Karchhana	22 88/524
					Bindki	22.36/292	Amroha	22 86/430	Rampur	23 54/734
					Derapur	22 40/285	Sambhal	22 92/407		
					Karhal	22 45/299	Etawah	23 06/359		
					Akbarpur (Kanpur)	22 68/291				
					Bijnor	22 72/306				
					Pilibhit	22 89/343				
					Safipur	23 35/317				
					Sikandrabad	23 38/342				
					Dalmau	23 42/348				
					Jansath	23 44/320				
					Bidhuna	23 82/298				

Verp high (24 01 and above)	Rath	24 38/134	Baberu	24 13/176	Jasrana	24 31/301	Shikohabad	24 24/409	Moradabad	25 46/700
	Maudaha	25 85/139	Konch	24 79/181	Shahabad	24 55/313	Dhampur	24 80/425	Agra	25 48/1553
	Champawat	26 41/62	Mauranipur	25 07/166	(Rampur)		Chhibramau	24 87/351	Koil	26 27/620
	Charkhari	26 89/124	Hasanpur	25 23/237	Thakurdwara	25 13/309	Kairana	25 59/417	Meerut	26 96/1045
	Garautha	27 22/108	Hamirpur	25 42/151	Jalesar	25 17/340	Milak	28 40/351	Muzaffarnagar	27 98/498
	Naini Tal	28 11/86	Banda	25 81/174	Kiraoli	25 25/316	Deoband	28 86/403	Firozabad	29 53/648
	Meja	29 61/137	Naraini	26 98/176	Baheri	25 68/330	Roorkee	32 65/369	Kanpur	29 94/1455
	Moth	31 08/144	Orai	32 59/164	Unnao	26 33/332			Ghaziabad	35 72/621
	Robertsganj	35 11/102	Nagina	33 23/228	Nakur	26 54/330				
	Purainpur	37 18/95	Dehra Dun	37 49/211	Suar	33.63/325				
	Bhatwari	37 46/7	Bilaspur	42 44/205						
	Kashipur	38 48/145	Kichha	59 23/158						
	Khatima	38 98/122								
	Joshimath	45.96/5								

TABLE 4

Percentage distribution of inhabited villages and their population by size class

State/District		Distribution of number of villages								Distribution of rural population							
		Total	Below 200	200–499	500–999	1000–1999	2000–4999	5000–9999	10000+	Total	Below 200	200–499	500–999	1000–1999	2000–4999	5000–9999	10000+
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UTTAR PRADESH	**1961**	**100 00**	**29.04**	**32 83**	**23 10**	**11 37**	**3 37**	**0.27**	**0 02**	**100 00**	**5 25**	**19.18**	**28.45**	**26 93**	**16 62**	**3 12**	**0 45**
	1971	**100 00**	**24 30**	**30 96**	**25 14**	**14 29**	**4 80**	**0 46**	**0 05**	**100 00**	**3 72**	**15 48**	**26.45**	**29 00**	**20 05**	**4 38**	**0 92**
1. Uttarkash	1961	100 00	67.67	28 70	3 48	0 15	0 00	0 00	0 00	100 00	40 21	47.21	11 71	0 87	0 00	0 00	0 00
	1971	100 00	59 23	34 37	5 95	0 45	0 00	0 00	0 00	100.00	30 82	48 80	17 96	2 42	0 00	0.00	0 00
2. Chamoli . .	1961	100.00	68 41	26 57	4 74	0 21	0 07	0 00	0 00	100 00	35 92	44 64	17 16	1 32	0 96	0 00	0.00
	1971	100 00	65 05	29.57	4 91	0 47	0 00	0.00	0 00	100 00	32 60	47 70	16 50	3 20	0 00	0 00	0 00
3. Tehri-Garhwal	1961	100 00	67.27	29.33	3 40	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	100 00	38 35	49 04	12 61	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
	1971	100 00	61 90	33 04	4 80	0 26	0 00	0 00	0 00	100 00	31 96	50 71	15 87	1 46	0 00	0 00	0 00
4 Garhwal . .	1961	100 00	78 05	19 89	1 81	0 16	0 09	0.00	0 00	100 00	48 99	40 12	7 75	1 44	1.70	0 00	0 00
	1971	100.00	73.36	23.64	2 72	0.22	0 03	0 00	0 03	100 00	41 31	42 38	10 90	1 81	0.47	0 00	3.13
5 Pithoragarh .	1961	100 00	74 52	21 52	3 24	0 48	0 24	0.00	0 00	100 00	39 31	40 21	13 02	3 80	3 66	0 00	0.00
	1971	100.00	66.54	26 72	5 64	0 91	0 19	0 00	0 00	100 00	29 79	41 91	18 78	6.39	3 13	0 00	0 00
6. Almora .	1961	100 00	73.23	23.29	3.28	0.18	0 02	0 00	0 00	100 00	41 69	43 34	13 29	1 32	0 36	0 00	0.00
	1971	100 00	63 06	30 15	6.12	0 67	0.00	0.00	0 00	100 00	29.94	46 36	19.63	4 07	0 00	0 00	0 00
7. Naini Tal . .	1961	100 00	60 09	26 78	9 48	2 72	0 93	0 00	0 00	100 00	20 14	32 00	23 70	13.57	10.59	0 00	0 00
	1971	100.00	51.16	28 97	13 89	4 52	1 35	0 11	0 00	100.00	14.17	26 53	27 62	17 00	12 30	2 38	0 00
8. Bijnor . .	1961	100 00	30.74	38 62	22 58	6 45	1 28	0.24	0 09	100 00	6.73	26.63	33 06	18 11	7 75	3 89	3 83
	1971	100 00	24.17	35.39	27 07	10 37	2 57	0 33	0.10	100 00	4 12	20 37	32.55	23 33	12 21	4 55	2 87
9 Moradabad	1961	100 00	15.53	38 20	31 71	11.66	2 49	0 37	0 04	100 00	3 16	20 92	35 24	25.01	11 09	3 88	0 70
	1971	100 00	11.35	32 17	34.89	17.36	3 74	0 41	0.08	100.00	1 84	14 99	32.86	31 09	13.92	4 00	1 30
10 Budaun .	1961	100 00	13 53	32 34	34 49	15 51	3 80	0 33	0 00	100 00	2.24	16.00	34.08	29.01	15.04	3.63	0 00
	1971	100 00	11.25	28 78	34 34	19 46	5 40	0 66	0 11	100 00	1 69	12 51	29 77	31 86	17 45	5 29	1.43
11 Rampur . .	1961	100 00	28 07	39 78	22.52	7 45	1.73	0 36	0 09	100 00	6 29	26.12	30 56	19 83	9 68	5.49	2 03
	1971	100 00	18.77	36.26	28 94	11 91	3.66	0 18	0 28	100.00	3.23	18 74	30.63	23 59	15 96	2 59	5 26
12 Bareilly .	1961	100 00	18.45	37 89	28.69	12 22	2 39	0 36	0.00	100 00	4 15	21 20	33 11	26.76	11 10	3 68	0 00
	1971	100 00	14.10	34 23	30 91	16 60	3.59	0 57	0 00	100 00	2 41	16 56	30 60	31.20	13.92	5 31	0 00
13 Pilibhit .	1961	100 00	28.00	36 23	26 72	7 41	1 46	0 18	0 00	100 00	5 62	25 05	38 85	19 76	7 91	2.81	0 00
	1971	100 00	25 60	32 70	28 46	10 64	2 34	0 17	0 09	100.00	4 07	20 09	35 83	24 77	11 48	2 00	1.76
14. Shahjahanpur	1961	100.00	25.78	41 36	24.12	7.27	1.37	0 10	0 00	100 00	6 02	29.17	35.05	20 02	8 25	1 49	0 00
	1971	100 00	22 75	40 47	26 00	8 67	1 96	0 10	0 05	100 00	4 70	26 07	35.05	21.81	10 29	1 14	0 94
15. Dehra Dun	1961	100 00	59 26	28 52	7 75	3 02	1 05	0 40	0 00	100 00	19.74	28 62	18 11	13.98	9 58	9 97	0 00
	1971	100 00	54.76	27 25	9.26	4.82	3 26	0 65	0*00	100 00	14 67	20 39	15 94	14.96	22.23	11 81	0 00
16 Saharanpur	1961	100 00	15.83	30 10	30.23	18 28	5 04	0 42	0.00	100 00	2 28	13 53	28 83	33 65	18 46	3 25	0 00
	1971	100 00	12 97	22.63	32 17	22 99	8 47	0 77	0 00	100 00	1 42	8 55	25 10	34 41	25 21	5 31	0 00

17. Muzaffarnagar	1961	100 00	12.18	15 09	26 94	25 75	16 92	2 91	0.21	100 00	0.91	3 93	14 55	27.15	37 46	14.30	1 70
	1971	100 00	8 85	11 97	23 95	29 02	21.14	4 31	0 76	100.00	0.50	2.53	10 83	25 42	38 48	17 12	5 12
18. Meerut .	1961	100 00	6 50	14 30	25 20	31 17	20 32	2 44	0 07	100 00	0 43	3 54	12 80	30 12	41.61	10.75	0 75
	1971	100 00	6 93	10 13	20 99	32 84	24 98	3 93	0 20	100 00	0 34	2 21	9 17	27 75	43 52	15 43	1 58
19. Bulandshahr	1961	100 00	8 25	21 90	33 79	26 64	8 90	0 52	0 00	100 00	0 89	8 05	25.10	36 99	25 62	3 35	0 00
	1971	100 00	5 79	15.74	33 70	31 55	12 43	0 72	0 07	100 00	0.50	4 90	21 21	37 96	30.78	3 95	0.70
20 Aligarh .	1961	100 00	8 63	30 57	33 31	19 84	7 12	0 53	0 00	100 00	1 26	12 59	27.42	31 48	23 33	3 92	0.00
	1971	100.00	5 65	25 22	35 35	23 18	9 61	0 87	0 12	100 00	0 61	9 02	25 37	31 71	26 94	5 06	1.29
21 Mathura .	1961	100 00	11 85	24 04	29 85	21 60	11 15	1 51	0 00	100 00	1 29	7 98	20 64	28 84	32 43	8 82	0.00
	1971	100 00	11 43	18 78	27 26	26 47	13 46	2 49	0 11	100 00	0.89	5 42	16 31	30 61	32 81	12 97	0 99
22 Agra	1961	100 00	8.50	25 17	32 75	21 97	10 94	0 67	0 00	100 00	1 04	8 90	23 54	30 78	31 72	4 02	0 00
	1971	100 00	5 25	19.80	31 64	25.63	15 74	1 94	0 00	100 00	0 52	5 69	18 68	28.56	37 08	9 47	0 00
23 Etah .	1961	100 00	13 06	32 72	29 52	19 14	5 10	0 46	0 00	100 00	2 08	14.75	27 41	33 82	18 37	3 57	0 00
	1971	100 00	8 66	27 95	32 22	22 70	7 68	0.72	0 07	100 00	1 08	10 60	24 86	34 61	23 29	4 83	0 73
24 Mainpuri .	1961	100 00	13 00	32 56	30 33	17 18	6 57	0 36	0 00	100 00	2 03	14 11	27 02	29 27	24 11	3 46	0 00
	1971	100.00	8 88	27.78	31 89	21 93	8 73	0 72	0 07	100 00	1 13	10.20	23 96	31 80	27 02	5 10	0 79
25. Farrukhabad	1961	100 00	16 93	34 60	29 28	13 63	5 07	0 49	0 00	100 00	2 79	16 92	29.44	26.22	20 18	4 45	0 00
	1971	100 00	12 30	30 50	31 37	17 84	7 13	0 80	0 06	100 00	1 73	12 77	26 35	28 32	24 01	5 98	0 84
26 Etawah	1961	100 00	14 81	33 33	30 49	16 16	5 07	0 14	0 00	100 00	2 51	16 08	30 02	30 39	19 79	1 21	0 00
	1971	100 00	10 09	27 35	33 78	20 45	7 58	0 75	0 00	100 00	1 40	10 69	27 55	31 71	23 46	5 19	0 00
27 Kanpur .	1961	100 00	12 79	33 49	30 90	17 91	4 54	0 37	0 00	100 00	2 21	15 88	29 47	32 87	16 75	2 82	0 00
	1971	100 00	8.11	28.61	32 98	22 02	7 54	0 74	0 00	100 00	1 03	11 14	25.91	33.77	22 95	5 20	0 00
28 Fatehpur .	1961	100 00	17 80	33 29	27 86	14 47	5 93	0 65	0 00	100 00	2 94	15 28	26 24	26.65	23 22	5 67	0 00
	1971	100 00	11 91	29 81	30 55	18 86	7 62	1 18	0 07	100 00	1.62	11 31	24 25	29 15	24 18	8 58	0 91
29. Allahabad .	1961	100 00	25 01	34 80	25 47	11 77	2 92	0 03	0 00	100.00	4 66	20 89	31 41	27 99	14 65	0 40	0 00
	1971	100 00	19 34	31 21	29 74	14 84	4 70	0 17	0 00	100 00	2 95	15 74	30 97	29 75	19 01	1 58	0 00
30 Jhansi .	1961	100 00	23 68	37 30	25 80	10 34	2 67	0 21	0 00	100 00	4 77	22 31	32 21	24 80	13 61	2 30	0 00
	1971	100 00	17 38	34 83	28 76	14 62	4 00	0 34	0 07	100 00	2 83	17 54	30 14	29 05	16 42	3 00	1 02
31 Jalaun . .	1961	100 00	22 29	35 03	26 44	12 63	3 40	0 21	0 00	100 00	4 14	19 17	30 06	28 99	15 72	1 92	0 00
	1971	100 00	17 03	32 29	28 74	15 67	5 75	0 52	0 00	100 00	2 50	15 12	27 45	29 72	21.28	3 93	0 00
32. Hamirpur . .	1961	100 00	20 06	26 94	27 81	17 56	6 87	0 65	0 11	100 00	2 56	11 81	25.16	29 63	23 54	5 62	1 68
	1971	100 00	16 34	21 94	27 63	24 41	8 39	1 08	0 21	100 00	1 64	7 95	20 84	35 39	24 76	7 12	2 30
33 Banda . . .	1961	100 00	21 02	29 15	25 63	17 17	6 62	0 33	0 08	100 00	2 80	13 33	23 93	31 74	24 09	2 84	1.27
	1971	100 00	17 73	23 70	29 00	19 72	9 03	0 82	0 00	100 00	1 88	9 12	23 14	31 56	28 63	5.67	0 00
34 Kheri . .	1961	100 00	18 53	31 87	28 20	16 33	4 46	0 61	0 00	100 00	2 75	15 04	28 06	30 18	18 55	5 42	0 00
	1971	100 00	15 63	28 38	29 16	20 06	5 63	1 14	0 00	100 00	2 07	11 77	25 56	32 71	19 17	8 72	0 00
35 Sitapur . . .	1961	100 00	14 94	35 92	30 04	17 17	1 93	0 00	0 00	100 00	3 06	19 32	33 68	35 96	7 98	0 00	0 00
	1971	100.00	10 73	31 90	32 72	20 61	3 95	0 09	0 00	100 00	1 87	14 71	31 44	38 04	13 27	0 67	0 00
36. Hardoi . . .	1961	100 00	13 10	33 24	28 90	18 93	5 62	0 16	0 05	100 00	2 06	14 74	26 67	34 25	20 10	1 26	0 92
	1971	100 00	9 85	28 15	31 03	22 03	8 62	0 27	0 05	100 00	1 39	10 80	24 42	34 10	26 46	1 93	0 90
37. Unnao . .	1961	100 00	14 15	39 33	28 01	13 50	4 30	0 65	0 06	100 00	2 61	19 31	27 57	26 46	17 43	5 74	0 88
	1971	100.00	8 94	34 79	32 55	15 83	7 00	0 77	0.12	100 00	1 37	14 28	26 85	25 73	24 01	6 22	1 54
38 Lucknow . . .	1961	100 00	11 80	34 73	31 75	16 43	5 07	0 22	0 00	100 00	2 06	16 20	30 02	30 22	19 63	1 87	0 00
	1971	100 00	8 60	30 10	32 75	20 84	6 94	0 77	0 00	100 00	1 27	12 29	26 42	32 62	22 16	5 24	0 00

TABLE 4—*Concld*

Percentage distribution of inhabited villages and their population by size class

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
39 Rae Bareli	1961	100 00	15 96	33 70	29 58	14 64	5 83	0 29	0 00	100 00	2 73	15 64	28 85	27 84	22 53	2 41	0 00
	1971	100 00	12 63	32 08	30 18	17 09	7 32	0 69	0 00	100 00	1 98	13 43	26 24	28 34	24 95	5 06	0 00
40 Bahraich .	1961	100 00	12 97	26 54	35 77	20 40	4 16	0 11	0 05	100 00	1 93	12 34	33 74	36 25	13 88	0 87	0 99
	1971	100 00	9 77	24 25	35 62	23 99	6 16	0 16	0 05	100 00	1 29	10 03	30 32	37 99	18 42	1 21	0.74
41 Gonda	1961	100 00	13 79	32 42	33 40	17 18	2 93	0 28	0 00	100 00	2 45	16 10	34 70	32 51	11 29	2 95	0 00
	1971	100 00	10 23	30 28	34 72	20 43	3 95	0 39	0 00	100 00	1 73	13 46	32 62	35 15	13 75	3 29	0 00
42 Bara Banki	1961	100 00	15 09	37 78	29 60	13 78	3 55	0 20	0 00	100 00	2 99	19 54	32 07	28 23	15 52	1 65	0.00
	1971	100 00	11 09	35 03	31 41	17 29	4 79	0 39	0 00	100 00	1 86	15 97	29 59	31 28	18 21	3 09	0 00
43 Faizabad .	1961	100 00	24 80	37.02	24 51	11 20	2 43	0 04	0 00	100 00	5 32	22 91	31 60	27 97	11 86	0 34	0.00
	1971	100 00	18 27	34 10	28 11	15 64	3 77	0 11	0 00	100 00	3 31	17 58	30 17	32 47	15 47	1 00	0 00
44 Sultanpur	1961	100 00	22 63	37 84	24 92	12 08	2 53	0 00	0 00	100 00	4 73	23 04	31 32	29 08	11 83	0 00	0 00
	1971	100 00	19 31	33 68	28 51	14 53	3 89	0 08	0 00	100 00	3 61	17 91	30 89	30 69	16 25	0 65	0 00
45 Pratapgarh	1961	100 00	21 96	37 40	26 47	11 43	2 69	0 05	0 00	100 00	4.72	22 02	33 11	27 05	12 66	0 44	0 00
	1971	100 00	18 27	36 45	27 33	14 21	3 69	0 05	0 00	100 00	4 10	19 45	29 87	29 99	16 11	0 48	0 00
46 Basti	1961	100 00	34.25	44 90	15 85	4 01	0 92	0 06	0 01	100 00	10 19	38 89	28 66	13 98	6 89	0 89	0 50
	1971	100 00	29 70	45 04	18 63	5 40	1 18	0 03	0 02	100 00	7 94	35 44	30 27	17 05	8 30	0 49	0 50
47. Gorakhpur	1961	100 00	27 00	32 06	25 23	12 11	3 40	0 20	0 00	100 00	4 53	18 63	30 64	27 67	16 40	2 13	0 00
	1971	100 00	22 74	30 65	25 70	15 73	4 76	0 39	0 03	100 00	3 20	15 37	26 82	30 87	19 75	3 57	0 42
48 Deoria	1961	100 00	18 61	34 74	28 97	13 80	3 43	0 37	0 08	100 00	3 19	18 42	30 71	28 64	14 27	3 40	1 37
	1971	100 00	14 95	31 16	31 69	16 47	5 17	0 45	0 11	100.00	2.13	14 13	29 38	29 90	18 85	3 85	1 76
49 Azamgarh	1961	100 00	34 11	34 38	21 20	8 12	2 11	0 08	0 00	100 00	7 29	24 28	31 70	23 33	12 20	1 20	0 00
	1971	100 00	29 21	33 14	23 29	11.05	3 09	0 22	0 00	100 00	5 27	20 23	29 81	26 93	15 18	2 58	0 00
50 Jaunpur	1961	100 00	29 15	33 45	24 89	10 46	2 05	0 00	0 00	100 00	5 85	22 22	34 19	27 07	10 67	0 00	0 00
	1971	100.00	25 05	32 02	26 78	13 21	2 94	0 00	0 00	100 00	4 45	18 77	32 64	30 45	13 69	0 00	0 00
51 Ballia .	1961	100 00	32 79	28 95	19 37	12 47	5 42	0 89	0 11	100 00	4 45	14 10	20 33	25 64	23 80	10 04	1 64
	1971	100 00	28 61	27 62	20 35	14 85	7 06	0 99	0 52	100 00	3 23	11 64	18 15	26 02	26 05	7 49	7 42
52. Ghazipur	1961	100 00	37 33	31 54	19 14	8 39	3 08	0 32	0 20	100 00	6 79	20 17	26 21	21 75	16 14	4 03	4 91
	1971	100 00	32 71	32 03	20 68	10 20	3 78	0 40	0 20	100 00	5 23	18 24	25 11	24 59	18 09	4 27	4 47
53. Varanasi .	1961	100 00	31 34	33 49	22 76	10 07	2 26	0 08	0 00	100 00	6 29	22 39	31 66	26 35	12 28	1 03	0 00
	1971	100 00	26 21	32 16	25 23	13 16	3 15	0 09	0 00	100 00	4 32	18 53	30 32	30 76	15 06	1 01	0 00
54. Mirzapur .	1961	100.00	44 04	33 12	15 05	6 49	1 16	0 14	0 00	100 00	11 38	27 67	27.81	22 76	8 40	1 98	0 00
	1971	100.00	37 02	34 61	17 44	8 82	1 94	0.17	0 00	100 00	8 07	25 00	26 95	26 12	11 28	2 58	0 00

TABLE 5

Percentage decade variation, 1901-11 to 1961-71

Urban Agglomeration/Town	Status of town	District	1971 Population	1901–11	1911–21	1921–31	1931–41	1941–51	1951–61	1961–71
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 Kanpur	UA	Kanpur	1,275,242	—11 95	+21 21	+12 62	+99 92	+44 75	+37 66	+31 32
(a) Kanpur MC, Rawatpur Station Yard and Central Rly Colony :			1,158,321	—11.95	+21 21	+1 27	+106 44	+41 16	+38 37	+31 06
(i) Kanpur	MC		1,154,388	—11 95	+21 21	+1 27	+106 44	+40 65	+38 45	+31.01
(ii) Rawatpur Station Yard			3,023	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+13 18	+62 18
(iii) Central Rly Colony			910	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+20 19	+17 57
(b) Kanpur	Cantt.		69,452	0 00	0 00	0 00	+41 78	+29 66	+25 85	+22 21
(c) Armapur Estate			17,946	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+37 41	+17.42
(d) Northern Rly Colony			17,410	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+8 90	+54.19
(e) Chakeri			6,475	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+68 53
(f) *I I T Kanpur*			5,638	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
2 Lucknow	UA	Lucknow	813,982	—1 61	—4 58	+14 17	+40 97	+28 33	+31 96	+24 14
(a) Lucknow	MC		749,239	—1 61	—4 58	+4 38	+41 20	+25 43	+33 89	+25 83
(b) Lucknow	Cantt		39,338	0 00	0 00	0 00	+9 85	+44 41	+7 42	—2 02
(c) Charbagh Alambagh	NA		25,405	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+119 38	+35 94	+26 50
3 Agra	UA	Agra	634,622	—1 37	+0.04	+23 84	+23 67	+32 21	+35 41	+24 76
(a) Agra	MC		591,917	—1 37	+0.04	+10 76	+25 25	+29 59	+38 52	+28 12
(b) Agra	Cantt		37,074	0 00	0.00	0 00	+10 31	+57 33	+1 89	—10 32
(c) Dayalbagh*	TA		4,301	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+4 65
(d) Swamibagh*	TA		1,330	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+9 92
4 Varanasi	UA	Varanasi	606,721	—4 55	—2 63	+3 81	+28 10	+33 75	+37 69	+23 85
(a) Varanasi MC & Varanasi Rly. Colony			588,608	—4 55	—2 63	+1 67	+27 18	+33 48	+38 57	+23 04
(i) Varanasi	MC		583,856	—4 55	—2 63	+1 67	+27 18	+32 20	+37 83	+23 89
(ii) Varanasi Rly Colony			4,752	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+114 56	+33 49
(b) Banaras Hindu University			9,412	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+42 68	+11 69	+40 90
(c) Varanasi	Cantt		8,701	0 00	0 00	0 00	—26 04	+43 58	+5 24	+81 99
5. Allahabad	UA	Allahabad	513,036	—0 19	—8 43	+16 98	+41 71	+27 50	+29 62	+19 11
(a) Allahabad MC & Subedarganj Rly. Colony			492,445	—0 19	—8 43	+10 61	+41 59	+26 82	+32 33	+19 18
(i) Allahabad	MC		490,622	—0 19	—8 43	+10 61	+41 59	+26 82	+31 93	+19 10
(ii) Subedarganj Rly Colony			1,823	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+46 31
(b) Allahabad	Cantt		20,591	0 00	0 00	0 00	+43 77	+39 10	—12 51	+17.47

TABLE 5—*Contd.*

Percentage decade variation, 1901—11 to 1961—71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Meerut	UA	Meerut	367,754	—1 61	+5 13	+11 50	+23 83	+37 74	+21 79	+29 49
(a) Meerut	MB		270,993	—1 61	+5 13	—25 63	+28 52	+35 18	+26 55	+35 18
(b) Meerut	Cantt.		85,415	0 00	0 00	0 00	+14 45	+43.50	+0 75	+13 38
(c) Malyana			11,346	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+38 48
7. Bareilly	UA	Bareilly	326,106	—2 78	0 00	+11 26	+33 78	+7 99	+31 11	+19 53
(a) Bareilly MC & Northern Rly Colony			299,756	—2 78	0 00	+3 65	+34 54	+7 84	+32 00	+16 65
(i) Bareilly	MB		296,248	—2 78	0 00	+3 65	+34 54	+5 52	+33 56	+16 45
(ii) Northern Rly Colony			3,508	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	+36 82
(b) Bareilly	Cantt		18,270	0 00	0 00	0 00	+23 45	+10 21	—1 48	+38.36
(c) Izatnagar Rly Settlement	NA		8,080	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+204 91
8 Moradabad	UA	Moradabad	272,652	+8 04	+1 91	+33 74	+28 81	+13.65	+18 52	+42 1
(a) Moradabad	MB		258,590	+8 04	+1 91	+33 74	+28 81	+8 15	+16 93	+43 58
(b) Moradabad Rly. Settlement	NA		14,062	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+49 67	+19 90
9. Aligarh	MB	Aligarh	252,314	—7 96	+0 93	+25 26	+34 31	+25 71	+30 65	+36 37
10. Gorakhpur	MB	Gorakhpur	230,911	—11 31	+1 92	+30 45	+25.76	+39 22	+36 11	+28 10
11. Saharanpur	MB	Saharanpur	225,396	—5 14	—0 94	+26 33	+34 29	+40 53	+24 78	+21 70
12 Dehra Dun	UA	Dehra Dun	203,464	+37 34	+19 47	+4 07	+52 25	+78 97	+8 41	+30.14
(a) Dehra Dun MB & Forest Research Institute & College area			169,827	+37 34	+19 47	—15 05	+37 79	+95 52	+11 48	+30 87
(i) Dehra Dun	MB		166,073	+37 34	+19 47	—15 05	+37 79	+95 52	+9.03	+30.85
(ii) Forest Research Institute & College area			3,754	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+31 90
(b) Dehra Dun	Cantt		33,637	0 00	0 00	0 00	+116.49	+32 15	—4 44	+26.56
13 Jhansi	UA	Jhansi	198,135	+36 61	—1 66	+24 38	+10 89	+23 35	+33 25	+16 75
(a) Jhansi	MB		173,292	+25 99	—5 38	—2.77	+36 40	+20 70	+31 87	+23 59
(b) Jhansi	Cantt.		14,903	0 00	0 00	0 00	—8 16	+44 40	+31 42	—29.46
(c) Jhansi Rly Settlement	NA		9,940	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+23 22	+68 83	+18.77
14 Rampur	MB	Rampur	161,417	—5 64	—1 56	+1.45	+20 35	+50 33	+0 84	+19 21
15 Shahjahanpur	UA	Shahjahanpur	144,065	—6 12	+1 17	+15 35	+31 52	—4 84	+12 27	+22.40
(a) Shahjahanpur	MB		135,046	—6 12	+1 17	+9 23	+33 41	—6 49	+11.60	+22.79
(b) Shahjahanpur	Cantt		8,461	0 00	0 00	0 00	—2 29	+35 43	+23 51	+16 38
16 Mathura	UA	Mathura	140,150	—3 10	—9.18	+21 18	+25 77	+31 34	+18 42	+11 89
(a) Mathura	MB		132,028	—3.10	—9.18	+14.67	+26 61	+28.46	+18 68	+12 88
(b) Mathura	Cantt.		8,122	0 00	0 00	0.00	+10 96	+89 23	+14 93	—2.13
17. Firozabad	MB	Agra	133,863	—19 46	+48 72	+41 72	+75 23	+61 29	+50 69	**+35.75**

18	Ghaziabad	UA	Meerut	127,700	+0 26	+9 19	+52 56	+26 57	+83 54	+61 02	+81 29
	(a) Ghaziabad	MB		118,836	+20 26	+9 19	+52 56	+26 57	+60 35	+65 35	+88.06
	(b) Ghaziabad Rly. Colony			8,864	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+31 11	+22 30
19	Muzaffarnagar	MB	Muzaffarnagar	114,783	+1 57	+0.53	+47.67	+32 28	+37 33	+36 46	+31 00
20.	Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh	UA	Farrukhabad	110 835	—11 42	—13 55	+17 04	+15.02	+15 72	+17 75	+17 17
	(a) Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh	MB		102,768	—11 42	—13 55	+9 57	+5 45	+24 55	+18 31	+17 06
	(b) Fatehgarh	Cantt.		8,067	0 00	0 00	0 00	+155 47	—37 72	+10 95	+18 67
21.	Faizabad	UA	Faizabad	109,806	—23 21	+3.60	+16 07	—12 30	+43 15	+7 03	+24 36
	(a) Faizabad-*cum*-Ayodhya	MB		102,835	—23 21	+3 60	+5 96	—7 96	+38 70	+9 32	+22 84
	(b) Faizabad	Cantt		6,971	0 00	0 00	0 00	—57 79	+144 77	—22 60	+52.24
22	Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal	MB	Mirzapur	105,939	—51 06	+70 09	+11 26	+15 95	+21 97	+15 68	+5 84
23	Sambhal	MB	Moradabad	86,323	+5 69	—8.15	+6 53	+21 64	+14 00	+12 23	+25.21
24	Etawah	MB	Etawah	85,894	+6.53	+8 36	+12 97	+13 13	+12 94	+16 16	+23 27
25	Amroha	MB	Moradabad	82 702	+3 26	—4.63	+11 13	+24 49	+5 63	+16 68	+19 92
26	Jaunpur	MB	Jaunpur	80,737	—28 75	+6.88	+15 68	+19 00	+16 77	+18 15	+30 53
27	Hardwar	UA	Saharanpur	79,277	+12 05	+7 26	+8 20	+22 64	+40 46	+4 57	+32 22
	(i) Hardwar	MB		77,864	+12 05	+7 26	+8 20	+22 64	+37 61	+4 16	+33 07
	(ii) Gurukul Kangri			1,174	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+6 53	+5.77
	(iii) Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya			239	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+178 51	—29 08
28	Hathras	MB	Aligarh	74,349	—11 09	+2 40	+2 63	+18 12	+20 48	+13 12	+16 09
29	Bahraich	MB	Bahraich	73,931	—1 45	+1.72	+23 43	+18 29	+11 96	+25 24	+31 94
30	Budaun	MB	Budaun	72,204	—2 05	+2 32	+16 20	+14 67	+2 77	+9 81	+22 86
31	Hapur	MB	Meerut	71,266	+7 56	+6.51	+23 19	+34 40	+45 93	+12 16	+28 99
32.	Pilibhit	MB	Pilibhit	68,273	—5 78	+2 50	+14 06	+21 19	+3 39	+24 45	+18 68
33.	Sitapur	MB	Sitapur	66,715	—4 34	+0 03	+28 89	+26 70	+25 95	+21 37	+23.81
34	Maunath Bhanjan	MB	Azamgarh	64,058	—5 34	+7 44	+18 65	+37 48	+18 56	+40 16	+31 31
35	Roorkee	UA	Saharanpur	62,456	—3 29	+0 80	+4 55	+56 58	+20 93	+38 41	+36 36
	(a) Roorkee	MB		47,561	—3 29	+0 80	—16 58	+24 31	+34 07	+44 80	+41 34
	(b) Roorkee	Cantt		14,895	0 00	0 00	0 00	+183 98	—1 76	+23 31	+22 59
36.	Bulandshahr	MB	Bulandshahr	59,505	+2 24	+0 65	+27 62	+19 29	+26 24	+17 78	+34 74
37	Fatehpur	MB	Fatehpur	54,665	—12 15	—11 75	+26 75	+44 80	—11 43	+16 55	+93 01
38	Chandausi	MB	Moradabad	53,393	—13 44	+13 07	+6 37	+7 45	+27 56	+32 35	+9 96
39.	Gonda	MB	Gonda	52,662	—13 49	+5 44	+36 88	+23 57	+12 21	+33 56	+21 07
40	Haldwani-*cum*-Kathgodam	MB	Nainital	52 205	+1 43	+12 24	+32 24	+59 25	+39 44	+51 73	+37 27
41.	Banda	MB	Banda	50,575	—6.67	—4 90	+11 91	+20 77	+12 03	+24 46	+33 99
42	Khurja	MB	Bulandshahr	50,245	—6 46	—6 09	+21 62	+13 10	+8 72	+7 88	+21 10
43.	Basti	MB	Basti	49,635	—22 45	+54 55	+27 33	+6 07	+38 97	+15 66	+29 25

TABLE 5—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
44. Ballia	MB	Ballia	47,101	+9 20	+9 18	—0 40	+29 64	+30 26	+24 73	+23 25
45 Hardoi	MB	Hardoi	46,639	+13 81	+4 02	+18 44	+42 08	+23 21	+22 90	+27 00
46. Kasganj	MB	Etah	46,467	—16 54	+27 75	+10 06	+23 23	+10 85	+19 03	+23 72
47 Ghazipur	MB	Ghazipur	45,635	—43 79	+11 47	+11 29	+13 92	+6 93	+10 89	+22 85
48. Mainpuri	MB	Mainpuri	43,849	—7 09	—11 08	+5 01	+28 74	+8 06	+46 56	+30 46
49. Lakhimpur	MB	Kheri	43,752	+13 07	+8 44	+41.15	+21 36	+17 99	+28 86	+35 52
50. Modinagar	NA	Meerut	43,470	0.00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	+97 22	+79 14
51. Bara Banki	UA	Bara Banki	43,385	—4.34	—6.06	+32 29	+9 81	+26 79	+18 56	+26 36
(a) Nawabganj M B and Military Petrol Depot			35,608	—2.42	—12 44	+35.36	+8 74	+25 70	+20 06	+29 60
(i) Nawabganj	MB		35,395	—2 42	—12 44	+35 36	+8 74	+25 70	+18 33	+30 71
(ii) Military Petrol Depot			213	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+46 21
(b) Banki	TA		7,777	—13 54	+28 46	+20 96	+14 20	+31 06	+12 94	+13 40
52. Bijnor	MB	Bijnor	43,290	—0.82	+3 76	+29 98	+18 62	+9 84	+10 36	+28 00
53. Najibabad	MB	Bijnor	42,586	—5.66	+0 24	+53 87	—5.53	+9 16	+16.85	+24 12
54. Orai	MB	Jalaun	42,513	+8.19	—2 59	+27 32	+51 93	+23 39	+39 18	+43.69
55. Tanda	MB	Farzabad	41,611	—2.39	—6 81	+17 27	+23 38	+12 09	+11 61	+27 30
56. Azamgarh	MB	Azamgarh	40,963	—42.48	+36 50	+22 03	+34.69	+9 57	+21 62	+26 46
57. Rae Bareli	MB	Rae Bareli	38,765	+9.12	—6.61	+12 34	+15 21	+19.16	+19 96	+29 48
58. Unnao	MB	Unnao	38,195	—9.92	—5.61	+46 07	+23 49	+25 53	+17 99	+28 26
59. Deoband	MB	Saharanpur	38,194	—7.70	—3 88	+23 67	+11 46	+5 04	+15 73	+27 40
60 Deoria	MB	Deoria	38,161	+55.23	+67 09	+29 97	+109 60	+32 62	+40 94	+34 34
61 Nagina	MB	Bijnor	37,066	—8.35	—4 53	+35 71	+2 56	+7 17	+8 87	+21 82
62. Shamli	MB	Muzaffarnagar	36,959	—2.22	+15 22	+6 11	+38 88	+44 86	+46 76	+40 01
63 Bahampur	MB	Gonda	36,191	—16.66	+15.74	+19 71	+83 63	—34 89	+37 63	+13 89
64. Lalitpur	MB	Jhansi	34,462	+7.69	—7 59	+19 22	+23 08	+23 17	+21 30	+36 65
65. Etah	MB	Etah	33,514	—17.06	+31 56	+19 55	+23 07	+28 90	+35 71	+35 58
66 Kashipur	MB	Naini Tal	33,457	+6.24	—17 20	+6 62	+17 27	+25 52	+46 16	+37 92
67 Shahabad	MB	Hardoi	33,408	—2 45	—4 34	+12 86	+5 27	+10 87	+15 32	+17 64
68 Kairana	MB	Muzaffarnagar	32,353	—15.60	+2 39	+17 42	+15 60	+2 29	+14 21	+22 30
69 Sultanpur	MB	Sultanpur	32,330	—0.32	—7 07	+28.13	+15 81	+33 29	+49 07	+23 96
70 Sikandrabad	MB	Bulandshahr	32,031	+3.59	—11 03	+12.56	+22 84	+3 32	+9 18	+21 84
71. Shikohabad	MB	Mainpuri	31,442	+5 42	—8 86	+14 37	+18 51	+38 70	+20 29	+34 04
72 Baraut	MB	Meerut	31,264	+0 95	+19 65	+0 92	+22 09	+47 66	+34 79	+37 01
73 Mahoba	MB	Hamirpur	29,707	+9.46	+5.63	+13 02	+30 84	+11 73	+29 28	+19 41
74. Vrindaban	MB	Mathura	29,460	—18.81	—20 66	+17 20	+20 82	+6 76	+13 65	+17 19
75 Mughal Sarai	UA	Varanasi	28,612	0 00	0 00	+45 88	+57 04	+177 83	+36.33	+35 69
(a) Northern Rly Colony Mughal Sarai	NA		15,029	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+28 90	+43 32
(b) Mughal Sarai	MB		13,583	0 00	0 00	+45.88	+57 04	+31 70	+44 57	+28 14

76. Konch	MB	Jalaun	28,403	+3 73	—12 00	+4 46	+22 31	+11 88	+14 35	+19 80
77. Kannauj	MB	Farrukhabad	28,187	—2 41	+0 85	+11 51	+8 03	+5 20	+6 52	+14 37
78. Chandpur	MB	Bijnor	28,179	—5 99	—6 76	+26 89	+14 04	+12 71	+22 36	+27 99
79 Bela Pratapgarh	MB	Pratapgarh	27,909	—21 65	+16 52	+28 55	+35 94	+17 13	+42 40	+30 43
80. Sahaswan	MB	Budaun	27,266	+0 03	—11 31	+10 47	+15 86	+3 25	+10 36	+17 06
81. Tilhar	MB	Shahjahanpur	26,837	—3 38	—10 09	+10 78	+4 81	+10 11	+12 89	—12 12
82 Mauranipur	MB	Jhansi	26,651	—24.98	—2 89	+1 94	+2 41	+3 95	+26 55	+26 83
83. Auraiya	MB	Etawah	25,517	—21 06	+10 86	+9 54	+38 85	+35 96	+30 54	+46 12
84 Rudrapur	MB	Naini Tal	25,173	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+160 54
85 Naini Tal	UA	Naini Tal	25,167	+48 78	+9.35	— 4.96	—5 20	+29 40	+22 81	+56 51
(a) Naini Tal	MB		23,986	+48 78	+9.35	—13 26	—2 07	+29 47	+21 42	+59 96
(b) Naini Tal	Cantt		1,181	0 00	0.00	0 00	—37 88	+28 32	+46 03	+8 85
86 Kiratpur	NA	Bijnor	25,147	—7.63	+6.96	+15 71	+12 85	—1 61	+10 60	+19 03
87 Mawana	MB	Meerut	24,858	—21 84	+13 91	+16 93	+27 22	+28 45	+32 01	+20 22
88 Khatauli	MB	Muzaffarnagar	24,495	—45.36	+58 56	+16 78	+35 05	+38 41	+8 85	+36 80
89 Gangoh	MB	Saharanpur	24,300	—12 32	+4 13	+8 18	+26 96	—1 43	17 79	+28 67
90 Pilkhuwa	MB	Meerut	23,941	+8 98	+3 46	+2 42	+25 92	+34 87	+39 46	+49 40
91 Bhadohi	MB	Varanasi	23,250	0.00	0.00	+443 17	—78 99	+704 66	+23 80	+14 52
92 Rath	MB	Hamirpur	23,061	—10.99	—7 84	+11 74	+22 09	+8 35	+25 75	+32 39
93. Seohara	NA	Bijnor	22,821	—2 32	—4 02	+17.98	+6 01	+28 25	D	0 00
94 Dhampur	MB	Bijnor	22,639	+7 41	—0.82	+36.32	+18 04	+17 45	+27 11	+25 88
95 Sandila	MB	Hardoi	22,365	—9 51	—7.66	+6 82	+16 58	—0 72	+5 79	+21 50
96 Ujhani	MB	Budaun	22,140	+4 51	+35 19	—8 87	—1 83	+18 47	+23 86	+26 21
97 Sardhana	NA	Meerut	22,083	—25 87	+3 05	+7 78	+22 82	—0 40	+31 91	+33 33
98. Hasanpur	MB	Moradabad	22,063	+11.51	—6.89	+13.37	—62 32	+247 78	+19 99	+24 43
99. Aonla	MB	Bareilly	21,836	—9.44	+0.82	+15.44	+9 90	+7 63	+4 02	+23 98
100 Gola Gokaran Nath	MB	Kheri	21,677	0 00	—2 98	+25 01	+48 70	+37 86	+43 88	+42 32
101. Jahangirabad	MB	Bulandshahr	21,578	—3.06	—8 37	+4.53	+20 26	+13 60	+16 83	+25 83
102 Kalpi	MB	Jalaun	21,334	—4.23	—5.02	+1.93	+17 14	+21 79	+23 05	+23 47
103 Mubarakpur	TA	Azamgarh	21,253	—18 60	—0.49	—0 06	—7 31	+23 81	+12 53	+31 74
104 Bareli	MB	Bareilly	21,094	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+8 98	+41 46	+36 92
105 Atrauli	MB	Aligarh	20,980	—5 02	—17 24	+14 63	+9 39	—0 29	+10 20	+16 97
106 Almora	UA	Almora	20,881	+22 85	—20 84	+15 90	+13 49	+16 03	+30 14	+25 77
(a) Almora	MB		19,671	+22 85	—20 84	+4 26	+17 37	+18 45	+32 09	+22 91
(b) Almora	Cantt.		1,210	0.00	0 00	0 00	—21 27	—16 32	—6 71	+102 34
107 Nehtaur	MB	Bijnor	20,286	—9.49	—10 39	+12 92	+16 71	+6 89	+13 70	+33 02
108 Laharpur	TA	Sitapur	20,205	+4.66	—2.82	+1.74	+16 15	—8 00	+18 07	+19 88
109 Kandhla	MB	Muzaffarnagar	20,061	—24.84	+19 26	+6 63	+23 00	+7 39	+9 54	+25 46
110 Bisalpur	MB	Pilibhit	19,891	+2.39	—16 28	+24 40	+22 45	+1 06	+19 48	+28 08
111 Manglaur	MB	Saharanpur	19,723	—13.76	—4 63	+13 47	+10 44	+23 96	+10 58	+29 71
112. Jalaun	MB	Jalaun	19,574	+3 45	—11 51	+12 45	+25 97	+11 41	+21 99	+38 81

TABLE 5—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
113. Padrauna	MB	Deoria	19,450	—33 30	+56 12	+17 44	+9 30	+10 54	+33 84	+39 87
114 Biswan	MB	Sitapur	19,336	—4 51	+2 57	+5 34	+20 52	+18 34	+21 16	+27 84
115 Kosikalan	MB	Mathura	19,105	—24 85	—6 05	+8 01	+38 83	+17 07	+28 09	+25 81
116 Rudauli	NA	Bara Banki	18,933	—20 75	+11 29	+14 39	+16 44	+1 46	+11 00	+22 22
117 Tundla	UA	Agra	18,804	0 00	—13 23	—18 97	+169 44	+48 95	+37 28	+25 67
(a) Tundla	TA		9,660	0 00	—13 23	—18 97	+169 44	—22 78	+33 98	+27 59
(b) Tundla Rly. Colony			9,144	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+40 83	+23 70
118 Nanpara	NA	Bahraich	18,732	—7.73	—13 43	+37.65	+11.94	+1 10	+10 49	+28 51
119. Jalesar	MB	Etah	18,087	—7 42	—32.72	+24 63	+14 41	+4 98	+11 94	+20 77
120. Mussoorie	MB	Dehra Dun	18,038	+37 20	+26 63	—40 15	+20 14	+19 56	+38 08	+83 15
121. Faridpur	MB	Bareilly	17,955	+5.74	+8 45	+10 30	+24 87	+5.06	+20 60	+35 22
122. Gaura Barhaj	MB	Deoria	17,943	+22 28	+1 65	+14 32	+2 07	+11 93	—6 48	+17 55
123. Chitrakut Dham	MB	Banda	17,794	+4 30	—1 44	+4 45	+21 91	+2 98	+17 48	+16 91
124. Rishikesh	MB	Dehra Dun	17,646	0 00	+48 25	+15 62	+26 29	+49 30	+45 76	+61 52
125. Ramnagar	MB	Naini Tal	17,495	—2 80	+28 69	+11 84	+10.04	+54 33	+35 66	+34 43
126 Gulaothi	TA	Bulandshahr	17,376	—16 38	—5.56	+14 67	+21 05	+24 82	+26 31	+39 49
127 Khairabad	MB	Sitapur	17,335	—7 30	—9 77	+5.54	+12 20	—1 78	+9 60	+18 03
128 Ganj Dundwara	MB	Etah	17,275	+64.99	—0 64	+4.33	+16 57	+31 47	+26 16	+22 26
129 Sikandra Rao	MB	Aligarh	17,253	—11 11	—19 35	+24 80	+28 08	—15 91	+26 83	+24 13
130 Bindki	MB	Fatehpur	17,243	—21 42	+14.70	+14 92	+30 59	+18 57	+16 45	+19.46
131 Ramnagar	MB	Varanasi	17,241	+6 52	—7 50	+16.51	+3 68	+8 25	+14 73	+7 17
132. Atarra	MB	Banda	17,231	0 00	0 00	+9 55	—45 69	+33 68	D	0 00
133 Soron	MB	Etah	17,153	—5 35	—11 71	+19 90	+5 62	+2 36	+15 73	+12 37
134. Debai	MB	Bulandshahr	17,042	—9 51	+1 30	+16 21	+17 30	—4 60	+11 05	+21 70
135. Shikarpur	TA	Bulandshahr	16,565	—16 09	—4 70	+8 78	+10 59	—2 61	+16 63	+23 78
136 Siana	TA	Bulandshahr	16,482	+8 65	—9 54	+2 16	+42 30	—7 14	+25 97	+29 48
137 Charkhari	MB	Hamirpur	15,776	—15 69	—3 01	+15 47	+14 23	—7 97	+14 65	+18 31
138. Chhibramau	TA	Farrukhabad	15.726	—0 17	—14 61	—13 72	+13 95	+19 80	+25 07	+45 73
139. Kankar Khera	TA	Meerut	15,352	+6 17	+3 32	+48 98	+129 49	—36 83	+73 50	+41 41
140 Kamganj	MB	Farrukhabad	15,154	—28 26	+11 90	+6 46	+6 82	+12 46	+22 62	+16 10
141 Mohammadi	MB	Kheri	14,908	—2 02	—3 79	+10 59	+16 39	+10 82	+40 62	+25 58
142 Hamirpur	MB	Hamirpur	14,783	+10 88	—9 29	+6 43	+13 19	+3 99	+28 95	+35 34
143 Puranpur	TA	Pilibhit	14.546	0 00	0.00	0.00	+31 62	+15 98	+54 84	+29 88
144 Maudaha	MB	Hamirpur	14,629	—2 03	—1 77	+25 34	+16 35	+14 27	D	0 00
145 Tanda	TA	Rampur	14,628	—66 95	+163 95	+3 98	+16 08	+4 27	+20 68	+38 33
146. Kakrala	MB	Budaun	14,460	+16 33	—2.95	+3 56	+23 59	+3 44	+29 37	+25 60
147 Jalalpur	TA	Faizabad	14,422	—44 91	—2 60	+4 05	—44 60	+300 58	+24 89	+28 30
148 Kopaganj	TA	Azamgarh	14,271	—20 39	+6 75	+12 27	+28 78	—7 16	+38 95	+27 90
149. Rasra	NA	Ballia	14,042	—6 02	—22 20	+16 25	+17 29	+1 95	+19 57	+16 77

150.	Muradnagar	NA	Meerut	13,985	+13 72	—6 47	—1 03	+12 74	+12 03	+33.32	+69 35
151.	Ranikhet	Cantt.	Almora	13,917	+78 10	—37 17	+3 85	+29 75	+82 61	+19 08	+30 77
152.	Bharthana	TA	Etawah	13,668	0 00	0 00	—37 73	+125 96	+55 19	+57 26	+23 00
153.	Fatehpur Sikri	MB	Agra	13,561	—14 20	—15.64	+35 28	+17 12	+9 31	+18 08	+28 19
154.	Zaidpur	TA	Bara Banki	13,554	—24 09	+1 79	+2 00	+14 91	+12 43	+5 75	+29 77
155	*Khalilabad*	NA	Basti	13,339	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
156	Pihani	MB	Hardoi	13,511	—21 70	+24 87	+8 88	+61 60	—20 92	+3 44	+26 08
157	Muhammadabad	NA	Ghazipur	13,320	—10 55	—6 32	+10 24	+17 41	+15 65	D§	0 00
158	Babina	Cantt	Jhansi	13,275	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0 00	+289 44	—3 46
159	Jaspur	MB	Naini Tal	13,186	+2 01	+1 18	—9 73	+202 30	—57 50	+24 74	+36 29
160	Bilgram	MB	Hardoi	13,106	—32 90	+21 35	+3 42	+9 21	—7 06	+14 33	+19 84
161.	Dadri	TA	Bulandshahr	13,061	0 00	0.00	+30 53	+9 49	+50 89	+30 37	+50 25
162.	Rampur Maniharan	TA	Saharanpur	12,997	—13 17	—10 64	+10 22	+0 50	+21.48	+19 08	+31 5
163.	Miranpur	TA	Muzaffarnagar	12,962	—3 09	—15 00	D	0 00	—10.46	+23 88	+29 66
164.	Jais	TA	Rae Bareli	12,638	+1 31	—12 38	+9 78	—29 20	—5 96	+20 34	+27.58
165	Utraula	NA	Gonda	12,637	—3 45	—4 25	+19 31	+8 86	+7 68	+15 23	+25 55
166.	Fatehpur	TA	Bara Banki	12,601	—16 86	—14 12	+5 68	+15 99	+13 72	+22 57	+26 26
167.	Akbarpur	TA	Faizabad	12,516	+19 96	—32 04	+32 30	—3 90	+11 25	+16 54	+30 88
168	Anupshahr	MB	Bulandshahr	12,253	—25 37	+7 06	+9 12	+10 88	+12 54	+9 30	+19 80
169	Kanth	TA	Moradabad	12,232	+2 19	+3 55	+1 61	+18 18	+2 12	+12 10	+18 58
170	Achhnera	TA	Agra	12,202	—9 13	+4 85	+10 72	+42 31	—6 94	+28 70	+26 26
171.	*Bansi*	TA	Basti	12,125	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
172	*Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Rampur*	NA	Saharanpur	12,094	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.0
173.	Kheri	TA	Kheri	12,906	+11 26	—4 92	+7 41	+16 11	—13 12	+9 94	+17 59
174	Pithoragarh	MB	Pithoragarh	11,942	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+21 40	D	0 00
175.	Clement Town	Cantt.	Dehra Dun	11,898	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+0 95	+52 68
176.	Colonelganj	MB	Gonda	11,743	—24 91	+15 45	+13 62	+15 56	+8 07	+15 31	+21 44
177	Samthar	NA	Jhansi	11,708	—10 20	—13 36	+8 05	+17 66	+8 83	+5 93	+23 91
178.	Baghpat	NA	Meerut	11,666	—10 48	—13 73	+6 83	+12 02	+8 68	+40 66	+38 27
179.	Mahmudabad	TA	Sitapur	11,652	—4 49	—30 84	+38 70	+22 68	+1 70	+2 92	+14 31
180	Bilari	MB	Moradabad	11,620	+44 06	—26 81	+5 39	+15 58	+15 31	+20 86	+36 23
181.	Reoti	NA	Ballia	11,617	—28 90	—3 94	+43 65	—1 51	+5 60	D	0 00
182	Sandi	MB	Hardoi	11,567	—21 31	—8 71	+4.91	+8 47	+5 96	+15 84	+27 07
183	Marehra	MB	Etah	11,506	—14 78	+0 07	+4 75	+3 93	+6 56	+15 57	+10 11
184	*Obra*	NA	Mirzapur	11,505	0 00	0.00	C 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
185	Shahganj	NA	Jaunpur	11,458	—38 83	+29.37	+18 02	+9 08	+6 43	+16 76	+40 78
186	Kotdwara	MB	Garhwal	11 457	—20 21	—51 77	D	D	0 00	+75 30	+40 61
187.	Ahraura	NA	Mirzapur	11,453	—60 70	+116 78	—7 62	+29 36	—14 57	+5 34	+10 35
188	Bahjoi	TA	Moradabad	11,434	0 00	0.00	+11 71	+33 96	+31 79	+21 48	+40 22

TABLE 5—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
189. Jaswantnagar	TA	Etawah	11,295	—35.62	+38.97	+7.36	+33 71	+15 27	+12 66	+25 29
190 *Marwadih*	NA	Varanasi	11,213	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0 00
191 Thakurdwara	NA	Moradabad	11,137	+39.70	- 28 39	--5 81	+ 8 02	+6 25	+27 36	+32 32
192 Jalalabad	TA	Shahjahanpur	11,101	—10 79	- -5.10	+6.28	+ 14 30	— 7 18	+28*00	+29 46
193 Garh mukteshwar	TA	Meerut	10,937	- -19 60	- 1 71	—10 83	+10 88	+10 17	+32 98	+25 47
194. Afzalgarh	MB	Bijnor	10,765	+9 36	- 20 49	—6 04	+8 89	- 5 64	+-35 46	+46 24
195. Sirsaganj	MB	Mainpuri	10,572	—44 30	+78 83	+2 94	+21 74	+41 71	+15 74	+41 26
196 *Renukoot*	NA	Mirzapur	10,566	0.00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
197 Chunar	MB	Mirzapur	10,240	+1 66	- 31 03	+15 66	+7 50	- 5 52	+8 90	+15 00
198 Aliganj	TA	Etah	10,211	+10 23	- 17 40	+20 42	+0.31	- 8 50	+37 34	+27 40
199 Bisi	MB	Budaun	10,100	—8 72	+4 77	--5 23	+14 00	+9 91	+17 32	+25 61
200 Saidpur	TA	Ghazipur	10,045	—6 29	- 44.84	+63 17	+68 63	+5 46	+25 31	+25 45
201 Bhongaon	TA	Mainpuri	9,992	--13 90	- -2 58	+17 92	+5 85	+10 80	+17 16	+31 72
202 Bhinga	NA	Bahraich	9,819	+9 73	- -5 52	+22 44	+0 98	+4 51	+12 25	+9 36
203 Mandawar	TA	Bijnor	9,648	—9 42	- 4.18	+6 31	+15 39	- 2 11	+6 52	+20 52
204 Tulsipur	NA	Gonda	9,599	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	— 1 52	D	0 00
205 Govardhan	TA	Mathura	9,564	—57 66	+47 07	+5 10	+36 49	+0 90	+23 07	+27 96
206 Nawabganj	TA	Bareilly	9,507	+2 91	- -11 83	+14 07	+5 32	+23 73	+27 11	+32 08
207. Kuraoli	TA	Mainpuri	9,497	—16 64	+30 41	+3 48	+8 89	+12 21	+23 13	+28 18
208 Karhal	TA	Mainpuri	9,488	+10 29	--22 41	- 6 15	+15 44	+5 09	+24 64	+24 65
209 Malihabad	TA	Lucknow	9,488	+15 95	- 0.02	+13 51	+5 85	+27 73	+1 04	+23.49
210 Mungra Badshahpur	MB	Jaunpur	9,377	—13 65	--6 18	+0 85	+20 91	+3 02	+15 55	+30 09
211 Gursarai	TA	Jhansi	9,351	0 00	—22 33	-0 19	+24 78	+13 33	+32 44	+43.77
212 *Kaila*		Meerut	9,333	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
213 Bachalgaon	TA	Gorakhpur	9,247	- 29 53	+13 86	+6 57	- 22 21	+72 03	+19 57	+30 46
214 Muhhlishahr	TA	Jaunpur	9,181	--34 17	+13.98	+8 06	+19 97	- 13 97	+10 75	+13 53
215 *Ordnance Factory Muradnagar*		Meerut	9,026	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
216 Chhgaon	TA	Jhansi	9,012	+9 15	--10 91	+0 70	+30 96	+16 82	+37 62	+19 94
217 Sadabad	TA	Mathura	8,954	—9 31	--9 68	+15 25	+71 19	+20 55	+20 45	+36 24
218 Powayan	TA	Shahjahanpur	8,933	+10 65	-16 76	+0 40	-21 42	- 5 80	+29 07	+20 99
219 *Hastinapur*	NA	Meerut	8,889	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
220 Pauri	MB	Garhwal	8,878	0 00	0 00	- -51 95	+212 21	+86 63	+42 55	+18 63
221 Shamshabad	TA	Agra	8,783	0 00	0 00	—9 56	--66 08	+11 35	+18 79	+30 80
222 Phulpur	TA	Allahabad	8,572	—1 39	-28 99	-8 33	+16.21	+0 90	+19 57	+25.16
223 Etmadpur	TA	Agra	8,430	—29 39	+15 81	+12 59	+9 86	+13 28	+17 87	+17 28
224. Dhanaura	MB	Moradabad	8,410	+5 45	19 51	+12 96	+234 93	—57 87	+14 44	+32 84
225 Nakur	TA	Saharanpur	8,370	—17 77	+ 0 10	+9 01	+33 75	- 5 05	+25 04	+16 80
226 Muhammadabad	TA	Azamgarh	8,222	24 32	7 32	+9 20	—33 03	4 39	+23 25	+24 10
227 Jansath	TA	Muzaffarnagar	8,202	-8 84	--8 06	+13 04	+22 32	21 46	+14 38	+21 06
228 Mauima	TA	Allahabad	7,937	-5 27	— 15 78	-5 96	+12 68	— 3 74	+15 92	+24 31
229 Rampur	TA	Jhansi	7,769	0 00	+7 91	—14 92	+14 55	+9 35	+19 22	+14 37
230 Dataganj	TA	Budaun	7,701	33 76	+32 31	+11 40	5 11	+6 29	D	0.00
231. Fatehabad	TA	Agra	7,698	—22 73	+6 81	+2 85	+28 59	+3 39	+12 68	+29 53
232 Martahu	TA	Jaunpur	7,686	--36 68	23 74	+24 53	+15 72	+9 38	+37 11	+25 18
233 *Siwarhi*		Deoria	7,555	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
234 Faridnagar	TA	Meerut	7,541	—1 17	--0 58	+12 97	--13.71	+11 46	+4 67	—20 08
235 Talbehat	TA	Jhansi	7,518	+13 00	--10 62	—42 52	+11 07	+7 90	D	0 00

236	Churk Ghurma		NA	Mirzapur	7,429	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
237	Shahjahanpur			Meerut	7,340	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+18 12
238	Nawabganj		MB	Gonda	7,284	—38 58	+22 57	+14 55	—6 83	+2.83	+7 33	+16 56
239	Tajpur			Bijnor	7,275	+5 90	D	D	D	0 00	+8 94	+29.77
240.	Bah		TA	Agra	7,273	+3 57	—23 87	+21 78	+27.61	+4 12	+24 17	+28 93
241	Bewar		TA	Mainpuri	7,182	0 00	0 00	+14.86	+8 58	+6 20	D	0 00
242	Bugrasi		TA	Bulandshahr	7,155	0 00	0 00	0 00	+27.00	—16 63	+20 06	+20 76
243	Gopiganj		TA	Varanasi	7,112	0 00	0 00	+57.39	—21.42	+20.05	+16 28	+22 49
244.	Kachhwa		TA	Mirzapur	7,110	+4 03	—4 2	+3.05	+25 62	+9.56	+23 44	+21 41
245.	Robertsganj		TA	Mirzapur	7,093	0 00	0 00	0.00	+20.76	+28 15	+78 09	+7 73
246.	Pukhrayan		TA	Kanpur	7,089	0 00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0.00	+38 74	+35 57
247	*Vikasnagar*		MB	Dehra Dun	7,066	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
248	Dankaur		TA	Bulandshahr	6,913	—1 91	—3 05	—6 53	+9.30	—14 92	+77 07	—13 53
249	Sasni		TA	Aligarh	6,873	—7 44	—11 94	—2 32	+29 27	+2.53	+32 59	+18 54
250.	Neemsar-Mishrikh		MB	Sitapur	6,832	+54 88	—61 54	+71 41	—19 79	+2 35	+165 31	—43 10
251	Lansdowne		Cantt	Garhwal	6,670	+59 29	—19 28	—13 23	+40 35	—28 53	+44 -0	+4 53
252	Manikpur Sarhat		TA	Banda	6 512	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	—20 41
253	Bharwari		TA	Allahabad	6,446	—2 72	—2 48	+8 15	+31 36	+13.89	D	0 00
254	*Chamoli Gopeshwar*		NA	Chamoli	6.354	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00
255	Chakia		TA	Varanasi	6,343	0 00	0 00	+15.32	—8 07	+23.87	D	0.00
256	Pahasu		TA	Bulandshahr	6,203	—0 86	—12 22	+11 12	+3 53	—8 45	+4 71	+15 36
257	Kerakat		TA	Jaunpur	6,123	—12 34	—5 07	+3 30	—46 53	+143.90	D	0 00
258.	Sirsa		TA	Allahabad	6,112	—17 53	—13 32	+5 72	+19 12	+10 42	D	0 00
259	Chakrata		Cantt	Dehra Dun	6,105	+51 20	—22 .0	—5 83	—30 35	+34 06	+143 25	+91 14
260	Uttarkashi		MB	Uttarkashi	6,020	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+122 16	+124 8.
261	*Tanakpur*		NA	Naini Tal	6,003	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
262.	*Joshimath*		NA	Chamoli	5,852	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
263	Rajapur		TA	Banda	5,844	—9.51	—16.24	+7 76	+17 03	—6.48	+3 67	+14 84
264	Gosainganj		TA	Faizabad	5,827	—49 34	+10.72	+19.31	+36 05	+29.21	D	0 00
265	*Lohta*			Varanasi	5,772	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00
266	*Rampur Bhawanipur*			Bara Banki	5,740	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
267	Pipri		NA	Mirzapur	5,700	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	-52 13
268	Aminagar Sarai		TA	Meerut	5,637	—33 78	+38.07	—2.77	+15.00	+21.91	D	0 00
269	Madhogarh		TA	Hardoi	5,573	—27 52	+16.20	+15.13	+4.73	—3.26	D	0 00
270	Srinagar		MB	Garhwal	5,566	+12 72	—7 93	—30 00	+28 83	+21 87	+27.09	+83 64
271	Baldeo		TA	Mathura	5,562	—18 62	—3.58	+9.31	+10 18	+15.46	D	0 00
272	Tehri		MB	Tehri-Garhwal	5,480	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	+57 84	+21 56
273	*Rustamnagar Sahaspur*			Moradabad	5,391	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00
274	Lakhna		TA	Etawah	5,320	—5 62	—21.97	+9 15	+10.85	+3.54	D	0 00
275	*Chandauli*			Varanasi	5,286	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00
276	Mursan		TA	Aligarh	5,262	—15 97	—16 52	+11.61	+13.60	+7 14	D	0 00
277	Gyanpur		TA	Varanasi	5,224	0 00	0 00	+381 21	—72 34	+158 53	D	0 00
278	Raipur			Dehra Dun	5,209	0 00	0 00	0 00	0.00	0.00	0 00	—37 57
279	Rly Settlement Rosa		NA	Shahjahanpur	5,086	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
280.	*Dudhi*			Mirzapur	5,084	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
281.	*Rasulpur Dhulri*			Meerut	4,944	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
282	*Hansargird*			Jhansi	4,416	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
283.	*Bageshwar*		MB	Almora	4,314	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
284.	Narendranagar		NA	Tehri-Garhwal	2,390	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+26 71	+46 45

TABLE 5—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
285 Landaur	Cantt	Dehra Dun	2,351	− 12 79	—6 33	—18 15	+4 87	+17 50	—1 98	+69 26
286 Bhowali	NA	Naini Tal	2,193	0 00	0 00	—34 36	+44 40	+86 15	—23 11	+50 51
287 *Chopan*	NA	Mirzapur	1,954	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
288. Dogadda	MB	Garhwal	1,696	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+54.63	—11 62
289 Devaprayag	NA	Tehri Garhwal	1,527	0 00	0 00	0.00	0 00	0 00	+40 00	+4 88
290 *Markunda*		Mirzapur	1,312	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
291. Muni-ki-Reti	NA	Tehri-Garhwal	1,126	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	D	0 00
292 Bah Bazar		Garhwal	580	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	+8 41
293. Badrinathpuri . . .	NA	Chamoli	Snow bound Area (uninhabited)							

Note - 1 Towns added for the first time in 1971 are printed in italics.
2. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are marked with an asterisk (*) on their right
3. 'D' denotes 'De-classified'.

TABLE 6

Functional Classification of Towns, 1961 and 1971

Sl. No.	Town	Functional Categories	
		1961	1971
1	2	3	4
	CLASS I		
(1)	*Mono-Functional*		
1	Dehra Dun	Service	Service
2	Firozabad	Industrial	Industrial
3	Allahabad	Service/Industrial	Service
4	Lucknow	Service/Industrial	Service
5	Varanasi	Industrial	Industrial
(2)	*Bi-Functional*		
6	Moradabad	Industrial	Industrial/Service
7	Rampur	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Service
8	Meerut	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Service
9	Ghaziabad	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Service
10	Aligarh	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Service
11	Agra	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Service
12	Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Service
13	Kanpur	Industrial	Industrial/Service
(3)	*Multi-Functional*		
14	Bareilly	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Service/Commercial
15	Shahjahanpur	Service	Industrial/Service/Commercial
16	Saharanpur	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Service/Commercial
17	Muzaffarnagar	Service/Commercial	Service/Commercial/Industrial
18	Mathura	Service	Service/Industrial/Commercial
19	Jhansi	Industrial/Service/Transport	Service/Transport/Industrial
20	Faizabad-*cum*-Ayodhya	Service/Industrial	Service/Industrial/Commercial
21	Gorakhpur	Industrial/Service	Service/Transport/Industrial
22	Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Service/Commercial
	CLASS II		
(1)	*Mono-Functional*		
1	Meerut Cantt	Service	Service
2	Sitapur	Service	Service
3	Maunath Bhanjan	Industrial	Industrial
(2)	*Bi-Functional*		
4	Amroha	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Service
5	Etawah	Service	Industrial/Service
6	Kanpur Cantt	Service	Service/Industrial
7	Fatehpur	Service	Primary activities/Service
8	Sambhal	Industrial/Primary activities/Service	Industrial/Primary activities
(3)	*Multi-Functional*		
9	Haldwani-*cum*-Kathgodam	Service/Industrial	Service/Commercial/Industrial
10	Chandausi	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Industrial/Service/Commercial
11	Budaun	Service	Service/Industrial/Commercial
12	Pilibhit	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Service/Commercial
13	Hardwar	Service	Service/Commercial/Industrial

TABLE 6—*Contd*

Functional Classification of Towns, 1961 and 1971

1	2	3	4
	14 Hapur	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Industrial/Commercial/Service
	15 Bulandshahr	Service/Commercial	Service/Commercial/Industrial
	16 Khurja	Service/Industrial/Commercial	Industrial/Service/Commercial
	17 Hathras	Commercial/Service	Commercial/Industrial/Service
	18 Banda	Service	Service/Commercial/Industrial
	19 Bahraich	Service	Service/Commercial/Industrial
	20 Gonda	Service/Industrial/Commercial	Service/Commercial/Industrial
	21 Jaunpur	Service/Industrial/Commercial	Industrial/Commercial/Service
		CLASS III	
(1)	*Mono-Functional*		
	1 Naini Tal	Service	Service
	2 Sahaswan	Primary activities/Service	Primary activities
	3 Dehra Dun Cantt	Service	Service
	4 Roorkee	Service	Service
	5 Kairana	Service/Industrial	Parimary activities
	6 Kandhla	Service	Primary activities
	7 Modinagar	Industrial	Industrial
	8 Pilkhuwa	Industrial	Industrial
	9 Vrindaban	Service	Service
	10 Allahabad Cantt	Service	Service
	11 Unnao	Service	Service
	12 Lucknow Cantt	Service	Service
	13 Charbagh Alambagh	Transport	Transport
	14 Rae Bareli	Service/Industrial	Service
	15 Nawabganj (Bara Banki)	Service	Service
	16 Tanda (Faizabad)	Industrial	Industrial
	17 Azamgarh	Service	Service
	18 Mubarakpur	Industrial	Industrial
(2)	*Bi-Functional*		
	19 Seohara		Primary activities/Industrial
	20 Shamli	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Commercial
	21 Agra Cantt	Service	Service/Industrial
	22 Etah	Service	Service/Commercial
	23 Mainpuri	Service	Service/Commercial
	24 Mauranipur	Industrial/Service	Service/Industrial
	25 Orai	Service	Service/Commercial
	26 Mahoba	Service/Primary activities/Industrial	Primary activities/Service
	27 Lakhimpur	Service	Service/Commercial
	28 Gola Gokaran Nath	Industrial	Industrial/Commercial
	29 Laharpur	Industrial	Industrial/Primary activities
	30 Sultanpur	Service/Commercial	Commercial/Service
	31 Bela Pratapgarh	Service/Commercial	Commercial/Service
	32 Basti	Service	Service/Commercial
	33 Ballia	Service	Service/Commercial
	34 Ghazipur	Service	Service/Commercial
(3)	*Multi-Functional*		
	35 Kashipur	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Service/Commercial
	36 Rudrapur	Service	Primary activities/Service/Industrial
	37 Najibabad	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Commercial/Service
	38 Bijnor	Service	Service/Industrial/Commercial
	39 Nagina	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Service/Primary activities
	40 Chandpur	Service/Industrial	Industrial Primary activities/Commercial
	41 Kiratpur	Service	Primary activities/Industrial/Service
	42 Dhampur	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Commercial/Service
	43 Nehtaur	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Service/Primary activities
	44 Hasanpur	Service	Industrial/Service Primary activities
	45 Ujhani	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Primary activities/Commercial

TABLE 6—*Contd.*

Functional Classification of Towns, 1961 and 1971

1	2	3	4
46	Aonla	Service/Primary activities	Primary activities/Service/Industrial
47	Baheri	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Commercial/Primary activities
48	Tilhar	Service/Commercial	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
49	Deoband	Service, Industrial	Industrial/Service/Commercial
50	Khatauli	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Commercial/Industrial/Service
51	Baraut	Service/Commercial	Commercial/Industrial/Service
52	Mawana	Service/Industrial/Commercial	Industrial/Commercial/Primary activities
53	Sardhana	Industrial, Service	Industrial/Primary activities/Commercial
54	Sikandrabad	Industrial/Commercial/Service	Industrial/Primary activities/Commercial
55	Jahangirabad	Primary activities/Industrial/Service	Primary activities/Industrial/Commercial
56	Atrauli	Service/Primary activities/Industrial	Primary activities/Service/Commercial
57	Kasganj	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Commercial/Service/Industrial
58	Shikohabad	Industrial, Service	Industrial/Commercial/Service
59	Kannauj	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Primary activities/Industrial/Service
60	Auraiya	Service	Service/Commercial/Primary activities
61	Lalitpur	Industrial/Service/Commercial	Service/Industrial/Commercial
62	Konch	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Service/Commercial/Primary activities
63	Kalpi	Service/Industrial	Service/Industrial/Commercial
64	Rath	Service/Commercial/Primary activities	Service/Primary activities/Industrial
65	Hardoi	Service	Service/Commercial/Industrial
66	Shahabad	Primary activities/Service/Industrial	Primary activities/Service/Commercial
67	Sandila	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Service/Commercial
68	Balrampur	Service	Service/Industrial/Commercial
69	Deoria	Service	Service/Commercial/Industrial
70	Bhadohi	Industrial	Industrial/Primary activities/Service
71	Gangoh	Industrial/Service Primary activities	Primary activities/Industrial/Commercial

CLASS IV

(1) *Mono-Functional*

1	Pithoragarh		Service
2	Almora	Service	Service
3	Ranikhet Cantt	Service	Service
4	Afzalgarh	Service	Primary activities
5	Moradabad Rly Settlement	Transport	Transport
6	Thakurdwara	Service/Industrial	Primary activities
7	Kakrala	Primary activities	Primary activities
8	Bareilly Cantt	Service	Service
9	Faridpur	Service, Primary activities	Primary activities
10	Mussoorie	Service	Service
11	Roorkee Cantt	Service	Service
12	B H E L Ranipur		Industrial
13	Malyana	Industrial	Industrial
14	Kankar Kheta	Industrial	Service
15	Baghpat	Service/Primary activities/Industrial	Primary activities
16	Fatehpur Sikri	Industrial/Commercial/Service	Industrial
17	Jalesar	Industrial/Service	Indsutrial
18	Armapur Estate	Service	Service
19	Northern Rly. Colony Kanpur	Transport	Transport
20	Bilsi	Service/Commercial	Primary activities
21	Clement Town Cantt	Service	Service
22	Jhansi Cantt	Service	Service
23	Babina Cantt	Service	Service
24	Samthar	Primary activities	Primary activities
25	Charkhari	Service	Primary activities
26	Hamirpur	Service	Service
27	Mohammadi	Service	Primary activities
28	Bilgram	Primary activities/Service	Primary activities
29	Pihani	Primary activities/Service	Primary activities
30	Jais	Commercial/Primary activities/Service	Primary activities
31	Rudauli	Primary activities/Service/Industrial	Primary activities

TABLE 6—*Contd.*

Functional Classification of Towns, 1961 and 1971

1	2	3	4
	32 Zaidpur.	Industrial	Industrial
	33 Jalalpur.	Industrial	Industrial
	34 Bansi		Primary activities
	35 Kopaganj	Industrial	Industrial
	36 Shahganj	Commercial/Service	Commercial
	37 Reoti . .		Primary activities
	38 Northern Rly. Colony (Mughalsarai)	Transport	Transport
	39 Maruadih		Industrial
	40 Chunar	Service/Industrial	Service
	41 Renukoot		Industrial
	42 Obra .		Service
(2)	*Bi-Functional*		
	43 Jaspur	Industrial/Primary activities/Service	Industrial/Primary activities
	44 Kanth	Industrial	Industrial/Primary activities
	45 Tanda (Rampur)	Commercial/Industrial/Primary activities	Primary activities/Commercial
	46 Rishikesh	Service	Service/Commercial
	47 Miranpur	Industrial/Service	Primary activities/Industrial
	48 Ganj Dundwara	Industrial	Industrial/Primary activities
	49 Sirsaganj	Service/Commercial	Commercial/Industrial
	50 Bharthana	Service	Service/Commercial
	51 Maudaha		Primary activities/Service
	52 Muhammadabad (Ghazipur)		Primary activities/Commercial
	53 Colonelganj	Commercial/Service/Primary activities	Commercial/Primary activities
	54 Ramnagar (Varanasi)	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Service
	55 Mughalsarai	Commercial/Service/Transport	Commercial/Transport
	56 Ahraura	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial	Primary activities/Industrial
	57 Atarra		Primary activities/Commercial
(3)	*Multi-Functional*		
	58 Kotdwara	Service, Transport Commercial	Service/Commercial/Industrial
	59 Ramnagar (Nami Tal)	Service	Commercial/Industrial/Service
	60 Bilari	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Service/Commercial
	61 Bahjoi	Industrial/Commercial/Service	Primary activities/Industrial/Commercial
	62 Bisalpur	Service/Primary activities/Industrial	Primary activities/Service/Commercial
	63 Puranpur	Service/Industrial/Primary activities	Primary activities/Service/Commercial
	64 Jalalabad	Commercial/Service/Industrial	Commercial/Primary activities/Service
	65 Manglaur	Industrial/Service/Commercial	Industrial/Primary activities/Commercial
	66 Rampur Mantharan	Primary activities/Service, Industrial	Primary activities/Commercial/Service
	67 Garhmukteshwar	Industrial/Primary activities/Service	Primary activities/Industrial/Service
	68 Muradnagar .	Industrial/Commercial, Service	Industrial/Primary activities/Commercial
	69 Dabai .	Commercial/Service/Industrial	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
	70 Shikarpur	Industrial/Service/Primary activities	Primary activities/Industrial, Service
	71 Siana	Primary activities/Service/Industrial	Primary activities/Service/Commercial
	72 Gulaothi	Commercial/Industrial/Service	Commercial/Industrial/Primary activities
	73 Anupshahr	Service	Service/Industrial/Commercial
	74 Dadri	Industrial/Commercial/Service	Service/Commercial/Industrial
	75 Sikandra Rao	Service/Industrial/Commercial	Industrial/Commercial/Service
	76 Kosi Kalan	Commercial/Service	Commercial/Industrial/Service
	77 Achhnera	Transport/Primary activities/Service	Primary activities/Transport/Commercial
	78 Soron	Service	Service/Industrial/Primary activities
	79 Marehra	Industrial/Service	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
	80 Aliganj .	Service/Primary activities/Commercial	Primary activities/Commercial/Service
	81 Kaimganj .	Commercial/Service	Commercial/Service/Industrial
	82 Chhibramau	Service/Industrial/Commercial	Service/Industrial/Commercial
	83 Jaswantnagar	Service/Industrial	Industrial/Commercial/Service
	84 Bindki .	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Industrial/Commercial/Service
	85 Jalaun	Service/Industrial/Primary activities	Primary activities/Service/Industrial
	86 Kheri	Service/Industrial/Commercial	Primary activities/Industrial/Service
	87 Chitrakhut Dham	Service/Commercial/Primary activities	Primary activities/Commercial/Service
	88 Biswan .	Industrial/Service/Primary activities	Industrial/Primary activities/Service

TABLE 6—*Contd.*

Functional Classification of Towns, 1961 and 1971

1	2	3	4
89	Mahmudabad	Service/Commercial	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
90	Sandi	Service/Primary activities/Industrial	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
91	Nanpara	Service/Commercial	Service/Primary activities/Commercial
92	Utraula	Service/Commercial	Service/Commercial/Industrial
93	Fatehpur (Bara Banki)	Industrial/Service	Industrial/Primary activities/Service
94	Akbarpur	Industrial/Service/Primary activities	Primary activities/Industrial/Commercial
95	Khalilabad	.	Primary activities/Industrial/Commercial
96	Gaura Barhaj	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Primary activities/Industrial/Commercial
97	Rasra	Commercial/Industrial	Commercial/Industrial/Service
98	Sridpur	Service/Primary activities/Commercial	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
99	Khairabad	Industrial/Service/Primary activities	Industrial/Primary activities/Service
100	Padrauna	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Industrial/Commercial/Primary activities
		CLASS V	
(1)	*Mono-Functional*		
1	Uttarkashi	Service/Primary activities	Service
2	Joshimath	.	Service
3	Tehri	Service	Service
4	Pauri	Primary activities/Service	Service
5	Lansdowne Cantt	Service	Service
6	Srinagar	Service	Service
7	Mandawar	Service/Primary activities/Industrial	Primary activities
8	Rustamnagar Sahaspur	..	Industrial
9	Izatnagar Rly Settlement	Industrial	Transport
10	Nawabganj (Bareilly)	Service/Commercial	Primary activities
11	Shahjahanpur Cantt.	Industrial	Service
12	Railway Settlement Rosa	..	Transport
13	Rampur	Service	Service
14	Chakrata Cantt.	Service	Service
15	Ghaziabad Rly Colony	Industrial	Transport
16	Ordnance Factory Muradnagar	..	Service
17	Pahasu	Service/Primary activities/Commercial	Primary activities
18	Mathura Cantt.	Service	Service
19	Baldeo	..	Service
20	Tundla Rly Colony	Transport	Transport
21	Fatehgarh Cantt.	Service	Service
22	Chakeri	Service	Service
23	I I.T. Kanpur	..	Service
24	Mauaima	Industrial	Industrial
25	Bharatganj	.	Industrial
26	Jhansi Rly. Settlement	Transport	Transport
27	Ranipur	Industrial	Industrial
28	Talbehat	..	Service
29	Neemsar Misrikh	Primary activities	Service
30	Malihabad	Primary activities/Service/Commercial	Primary activities
31	Rampur Bhawanipur	..	Industrial
32	Faizabad Cantt.	Service	Service
33	Gosainganj	..	Commercial
34	Mongra Badshahpur	Commercial/Primary activities	Commercial
35	Banaras Hindu University	Service	Service
36	Varanasi Cantt.	Service	Service
37	Gyanpur	..	Service
38	Lohta	..	Industrial
39	Pipri	Industrial	Service
40	Kachhwa	Industrial/Primary activities/Service	Primary activities
41	Churk Ghur	..	Service/Industrial
(2)	*Bi-Functional*		
42	Chamoli Gopeshwar	..	Service/Primary activities
43	Tajpur	Industrial/Primary activities	Industrial/Primary activities
44	Powayan	Service	Service/Commercial

TABLE 6—*Contd.*

Functional Classification of Towns, 1961 and 1971

1	2	3	4
45	Shahjahanpur (Meerut)	Industrial/Primary activities	Primary activities/Industrial
46	Kaila	.	Industrial, Transport
47	Hastinapur	..	Industrial/Service
48	Shamshabad	Commercial	Commercial, Service
49	Lakhna		Commercial/Primary activities
50	Sirsa	..	Commercial/Service
51	Mamkpur Sarhat	Service/Primary activities, Transport	Primary activities/Transport
52	Bhinga	Industrial	Primary activities/Industrial
53	Banki	Industrial	Industrial, Service
54	Barhalganj	Industrial/Commercial	Industrial, Commercial
55	Siwarhi	..	Commercial/Industrial
56	Muhammadabad	Industrial/Commercial	Primary activities/Industrial
57	Machhlishahr	Industrial/Primary activities, Commercial	Industrial, Commercial
58	Kerakat	.	Commercial, Industrial
59	Gopiganj	Commercial	Commercial/Industrial
60	Robertsganj	Service/Commercial	Commercial/Service
61	Dudhi	.	Primary activities/Service
(3)	*Multi-Functional*		
62	Tanakpur	.	Commercial, Transport/Service
63	Dhanaura	Service/Industrial/Primary activities	Industrial/Service/Primary activities
64	Dataganj	.	Primary activities, Commercial/Industrial
65	Vikasnagar		Commercial, Industrial, Service
66	Nakur	Service/Primary activities	Primary activities/Commercial/Service
67	Jansath	Service/Primary activities	Primary activities/Service/Industrial
68	Faridnagar	Industrial	Industrial, Primary activities, Commercial
69	Amnagar Sarai		Industrial/Commercial/Primary activities
70	Dankaur	Service/Primary activities/Commercial	Service/Commercial/Industrial
71	Bugrasi	Industrial/Service	Primary activities Service, Industrial
72	Sasni	Industrial/Service	Industrial, Primary activities, Commercial
73	Mursan	.	Commercial/Service, Industrial
74	Govardhan	Service	Service, Primary activities/Commercial
75	Sadabad	Service/Commercial/Industrial	Commercial/Primary activities/Service
76	Tundla	Commercial/Service/Transport	Commercial/Transport/Industrial
77	Etmadpur	Industrial/Service/Commercial	Industrial/Commercial/Primary activities
78	Fatehabad	Commercial/Service, Primary activities	Commercial Service/Primary activities
79	Bah	Commercial/Service/Industrial	Commercial, Primary activities/Industrial
80	Karhal	Service/Commercial	Industrial/Primary activities, Commercial
81	Bhongaon	Service/Primary activities/Commercial	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
82	Kuraoli	Commercial/Service/Industrial	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
83	Bewar	.	Commercial/Primary activities
84	Pukhrayan	Service/Industrial, Commercial	Primary activities/Commercial/Service
85	Paulpur	Primary activities/Industrial	Primary activities/Industrial/Commercial
86	Chirgaon	Industrial/Service/Primary activities	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
87	Garsarai	Primary activities/Industrial/Service	Primary activities/Service/Commercial
88	Rajapur	Industrial/Commercial/Service	Primary activities/Commercial/Service
89	Madhoganj		Commercial/Service/Industrial
90	Tulsipur	.	Industrial/Service/Commercial
91	Nawabganj (Gonda)	Commercial/Industrial/Service	Primary activities/Commercial/Industrial
92	Mariahu	Industrial/Primary activities/Service	Commercial/Primary activities/Industrial
93	Chakia	.	Primary activities/Service/Commercial
94	Chandauli	..	Commercial/Primary activities/Service
		CLASS VI	
(1)	*Mono-Functional*		
1	Narendranagar	Service	Service
2	Devaprayag	Service	Service
3	Muni-ki-Reti	.	Service
4	Dogadda	Service	Service
5	Bah Bazar	Service	Service
6	Almora Cantt	Service	Service

TABLE 6—*Concld.*

Functional Classification of Towns, 1961 and 1971

1	2	3	4
	7 Naini Tal Cantt	Service	Service
	8 Bhowali .	Service	Service
	9 Landaur Cantt	Service	Service
	10 Rasulpur Dhulia	.	Primary activities
	11 Dayal Bagh .	Service	Service
	12 Swami Bagh .	Service	Service
	13 Markundi .	..	Primary activities
	14 Chopan .	..	Transport
(2)	*Bi-Functional*		
	15 Hansari Gird	..	Transport/Service
(3)	*Multi-Functional*		
	16 Bageshwar .		Primary activities/Service/Commercial

TABLE 7

Number of females per 1,000 males in total population, total workers, each industrial category and non-workers, 1971

State/District	Total population	Main activity I–IX	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X Non-worker
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
UTTAR PRADESH	**879**	**113**	**81**	**292**	**83**	**146**	**112**	**30**	**16**	**23**	**11**	**83**	**1,717**
1 Uttarkashi	899	846	1,090	304	114	97	238	180	26	4	14	43	999
2. Chamoli	1,061	1,163	1,552	976	25		703	48	4	5	..	71	935
3 Tehri-Garhwal	1,189	1,161	1,397	755	157	..	132	36	8	9	..	50	1,221
4 Garhwal	1,118	1,019	1,700	760	143	61	93	22	24	7	7	34	1,209
5 Pithoragarh	1,033	680	960	446	14	23	434	65	3	6	1	35	1,367
6 Almora	1,077	662	880	479	94	92	144	16	5	16	13	44	1,467
7. Naini Tal	798	114	160	139	75	175	70	19	12	12	11	83	1 604
8 Bijnor	853	23	12	18	33	15	70	24	5	12	7	77	1,714
9 Moradabad	837	22	14	23	53	16	75	15	9	7	10	78	1,741
10 Budaun	812	15	9	17	24	8	78	29	2	16	17	93	1,838
11. Rampur	836	15	7	19	13	..	49	19	5	8	7	90	1,848
12. Bareilly	817	14	8	12	34	.	33	9	4	11	8	64	1,775
13 Pilibhit	827	16	8	27	19	50	57	23	7	10	17	83	1,899
14 Shahjahanpur	797	21	12	42	27		54	23	7	14	8	80	1,852
15 Dehra Dun	770	119	214	117	139	19	94	67	17	16	20	104	1,569
16 Saharanpur	821	25	12	26	60	78	57	19	16	10	9	58	1,717
17 Muzaffarnagar	831	27	12	36	132	.	61	35	2	8	11	64	1,674
18 Meerut	831	29	10	34	89	..	56	22	16	10	12	72	1,608
19 Bulandshahr	854	26	13	32	76	31	60	16	5	11	11	78	1,619
20 Aligarh	834	23	13	18	65	60	42	13	11	15	17	77	1,613
21 Mathura	822	34	17	47	77	.	39	33	14	22	15	102	1,561
22. Agra	829	23	11	30	36	3	28	11	17	12	17	75	1,588
23. Etah	833	15	10	11	35		84	20	4	13	7	55	1,704
24 Mainpuri	833	13	7	16	39		68	5	7	12	8	51	1,661
25. Farrukhabad	817	20	8	15	28		196	63	4	12	4	65	1,697
26 Etawah	826	24	8	60	27		100	51	2	13	4	81	1,588
27. Kanpur	812	45	23	144	43	42	42	15	13	16	6	88	1,607
28 Fatehpur	901	195	130	464	108	133	102	51	22	39	12	89	1,706
29. Allahabad	898	223	139	604	146	540	195	46	36	35	9	90	1,577
30. Jhansi	871	99	37	387	41	235	169	100	77	55	16	123	1,678
31. Jalaun	857	66	34	182	31	57	67	31	17	23	13	88	1,648
32. Hamirpur	878	173	64	466	30	226	104	37	38	52	24	107	1,655
33. Banda	871	195	103	477	47	177	137	43	34	55	5	92	1,648
34 Kheri	824	21	13	58	15	1,000	54	17		13	17	59	1,998
35. Sitapur	829	23	16	54	90	68	55	14	18	14	8	67	1,894
36. Hardoi	825	24	16	51	43	118	85	29	2	18	6	93	1,825
37. Unnao	889	69	41	232	114	48	116	36	14	16	3	103	1,834
38 Lucknow	875	104	62	166	97	56	76	77	5	22	14	107	1,677
42 Bara Banki	851	90	59	327	41	16	73	12	27	36	8	104	1,864
43 Faizabad	926	159	75	265	79	41	127	54	4	17	3	69	2,013
44. Sultanpur	970	178	83	465	112	14	167	42	14	33	11	91	2,006
45 Pratapgarh	1,016	247	158	439	170	91	145	52	5	23	14	90	1,921
46 Basti	903	163	77	646	177	16	155	59	100	41	12	87	1,789
47 Gorakhpur	922	184	65	501	100	113	203	48	13	48	16	104	1,838
				450	139	175	183	66	40	50	5	97	1,758
							150	40	21	44	5	65	1,907
										32	8	90	1,740

TABLE 7—*Concld.*

Number of females per 1,000 males in total population, total workers, each Industrial category and non workers, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
48. Deoria		142	48	404	76	13	180	32	63	24	5	74	1,834
49 Azamgarh	996	200	78	545	247	77	419	80	40	52	7	103	1,722
50 Jaunpur	1,011	163	92	473	88	95	175	77	12	44	9	96	1,746
51 Ballia	975	184	46	441	102	30	243	119	6	46	8	86	1,663
52 Ghazipur	977	221	117	503	226	105	224	224	264	72	38	154	1,673
53 Varanasi	909	150	75	451	168	31	120	33	10	32	12	97	1,615
54. Mirzapur	903	260	93	637	115	255	139	25	6	53	8	95	1,624

I—Cultivators;

II—Agricultural labourers,

III—Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities,

IV—Mining and quarrying;

V—Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs

(a) household industry

(b) other than household industry;

VI—Construction;

VII—Trade and commerce;

VIII—Transport, storage and communications, and

IX—Other services.

TABLE 8

Females per 1,000 males by districts and tahsils, 1971

State/District/Tahsil	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH	879	889	821
1. Uttarkashi	899	915	579
1 Parkula*	879	879	
2 Rajgarhi*	858	858	
3 Dunda*	1,032	1,032	
4. Bhatwari	760	813	579
2. Chamoli	1,061	1,087	610
1 Joshimath	646	682	553
2 Karnaprayag*	1,143	1,143	
3. Chamoli	1,057	1,100	647
4. Ukhimath*	1,097	1,097	
3. Tehri-Garhwal	1,189	1,212	584
1 Tehri	1,105	1,141	592
2. Pratapnagar*	1,246	1,246	
3 Devaprayag	1,209	1,235	576
4. Garhwal	1,118	1,161	642
1. Pauri	1,195	1,249	683
2 Lansdowne	1,076	1,112	613
5. Pithoragarh	1,033	1,048	720
1. Munsiari*	980	980	
2. Dharchula*	925	925	
3. Didihat*	1,065	1,065	
4. Pithoragarh	1,055	1,095	720
6. Almora	1,077	1,110	617
1 Almora	1,045	1,076	708
2 Ranikhet	1,145	1,195	473
3 Champawat*	1,004	1,004	
7. Naini Tal	798	805	773
1. Naini Tal	875	929	671
2. Haldwani	798	817	771
3. Kashipur	803	790	826
4. Kichha	741	734	793
5. Khatima	798	805	648
8. Bijnor	853	847	881
1. Najibabad	862	854	887
2 Bijnor	836	825	879
3 Nagina	858	855	874
4 Dhampur	858	854	883
9. Moradabad	837	831	857
1 Hasanpur	833	830	863
2. Sambhal	847	843	864
3 Amroha	854	838	912
4 Thakurdwara	844	843	858
5. Moradabad	831	821	840
6. Bilari	816	812	839
10. Budaun	812	807	862
1 Gunnaur*	844	844	
2. Bisauli*	812	812	
3. Sahaswan	819	811	875
4 Budaun	813	800	862
5 Dataganj	779	774	842
11. Rampur	836	828	869
1. Suar	844	840	902
2. Bilaspur*	828	828	
3 Rampur	849	834	866
4. Shahabad*	820	820	
5 Milak*	815	815	
12. Bareilly	817	810	843
1. Baheri	827	830	797
2 Bareilly	822	807	842
3 Aonla	803	798	869
4. Nawabganj	825	823	874
5 Faridpur	797	789	870
13. Pilibhit	827	825	844
1 Pilibhit	845	844	850
2. Bisalpur	812	811	818
3 Puranpur	818	815	849
14. Shahjahanpur	798	786	86
1 Powayan	808	808	834
2 Tilhar	794	785	890
3. Shahjahanpur	812	787	857
4 Jalalabad	767	762	87
15. Dehra Dun	770	811	726
1 Chakrata	675	743	144
2. Dehra Dun	786	834	747
16. Saharanpur	821	829	79
1 Saharanpur	831	831	832
2 Nakur	829	825	866
3 Deoband	827	827	826
4. Roorkee	802	833	726
17. Muzaffarnagar	831	828	846
1 Kairana	836	836	838
2. Muzaffarnagar	825	821	843
3. Budhana	835	834	863
4 Jansath	827	823	860
18. Meerut	831	836	816
1 Baghpat	838	836	855
2. Ghaziabad	813	830	781
3 Sardhana	833	831	872
4. Meerut	823	831	816
5. Mawana	836	832	864
6. Hapur	857	856	859

TABLE 8—*Contd.*

Females per 1,000 males by districts and tahsils, 1971

1	2	3	4
19. Bulandshahr	**854**	**852**	**867**
1 Sikandrabad	851	848	871
2. Bulandshahr	854	851	867
3 Khurja	852	851	859
4. Anupshahr	858	857	870
20. Aligarh	**834**	**834**	**833**
1 Khair*	844	844	
2 Koi	836	839	832
3 Iglas*	823	823	
4 Hathras	816	813	824
5 Atrauli	843	842	868
6 Sikandra Rao	839	838	860
21. Mathura	**822**	**819**	**839**
1 Chhata	816	813	857
2 Mathura	826	818	839
3. Mat*	824	824	
4. Sadabad	818	818	815
22. Agra	**829**	**825**	**836**
1 Kiraoli	832	827	868
2. Kheragarh*	799	799	
3 Agra	829	808	836
4. Etmadpur	821	822	810
5 Firozabad	830	828	833
6. Fatehabad	813	812	827
7 Bah	882	882	878
23. Etah	**833**	**830**	**859**
1 Kasganj	828	824	864
2. Jalesar	843	839	878
3 Etah	850	851	838
4 Aliganj	817	813	870
24. Mainpuri	**833**	**833**	**83 5**
1 Jasrana*	850	850	
2 Shikohabad	828	830	815
3 Karhal	821	818	862
4. Mainpuri	842	842	847
5. Bhongaon	826	826	837
25. Farrukhabad	**817**	**813**	**849**
1 Kaimganj	811	808	883
2. Farrukhabad	809	802	834
3 Chhibramau	824	823	862
4 Kannauj	828	823	883
26. Etawah	**826**	**824**	**851**
1 Etawah	833	828	852
2 Bharthana	821	818	867
3. Bidhuna*	819	819	
4 Auraiya	829	829	835
27. Kanpur	**821**	**851**	**762**
1. Bilhaur*	840	840	
2. Derapur*	839	839	
3 Bhognipur	857	858	803
4 Akbarpur*	836	856	
5 Kanpur	776	847	762
6 Ghatampur*	867	867	
28. Fatehpur	**901**	**903**	**870**
1 Bindki	883	883	898
2. Fatehpur	890	894	861
3. Khaga*	934	934	

1	2	3	4
29. Allahabad	**898**	**925**	**790**
1 Sirathu*	924	924	
2 Manjhanpur*	918	918	
3 Chail	829	914	784
4 Soraon	938	939	910
5 Phulpur	924	926	866
6 Handia*	965	965	
7 Karchhana*	889	889	
8 Meja	921	922	893
30. Jhansi	**871**	**868**	**879**
1 Moth	883	883	882
2 Garautha	881	885	817
3 Mauranipur	877	877	875
4 Jhansi	878	854	892
5 Lalitpur	853	858	828
6 Mahroni*	858	858	
31. Jalaun	**857**	**861**	**832**
1. Jalaun	857	855	884
2. Konch	854	856	844
3. Orai	850	873	791
4 Kalpi	867	869	856
32. Hamirpur	**878**	**881**	**853**
1. Rath	882	884	865
2 Hamirpur	868	878	770
3 Maudaha	884	886	864
4 Charkhari	886	888	865
5. Mahoba	869	868	876
33. Banda	**871**	**875**	**824**
1. Banda	865	871	835
2. Baberu*	873	873	
3. Naraini	872	879	785
4 Karwi	871	876	829
5 Mau *	878	882	823
34. Kheri	**824**	**825**	**815**
1 Nighasan*	815	815	
2 Lakhimpur	830	829	834
3 Mohammadi	826	829	786
35. Sitapur	**829**	**829**	**830**
1 Misrikh	827	827	803
2 Sitapur	831	833	823
3 Biswan	831	830	840
4 Sidhauli	826	824	885
36. Hardoi	**825**	**823**	**851**
1 Shahabad	817	809	878
2 Hardoi	819	820	803
3. Bilgram	824	822	862
4 Sandila	842	840	884
37. Unnao	**889**	**891**	**809**
1 Safipur*	855	855	
2 Hasanganj*	879	879	
3 Unnao	870	878	809
4 Purwa*	942	942	
38. Lucknow	**841**	**854**	**829**
1 Malihabad	851	849	915
2 Lucknow	833	847	828
3 Mohanlalganj*	869	869	

TABLE 8—*Concld.*

Females per 1,000 males by districts and tahsils, 1971

1	2	3	4
39. Rae Bareli	**944**	**946**	**879**
1 Maharajganj*	921	921	
2 Rae Bareli	911	917	862
3 Dalmau*	980	980	
4 Salon	956	957	936
40. Bahraich	**841**	**841**	**853**
1 Nanpara	839	838	881
2 Kaisarganj*	844	844	
3. Bahraich	841	840	847
41. Gonda	**875**	**878**	**831**
1. Tulsipur	850	851	835
2 Utraula	894	895	865
3 Gonda	869	875	808
4 Tarabganj	891	892	866
42. Bara Banki	**851**	**852**	**838**
1. Fatehpur	820	819	820
2 Nawabganj	840	845	810
3. Ramsanehighat	866	864	814
4 Haidergarh	885	885	.
43. Faizabad	**926**	**939**	**812**
1 Faizabad	882	920	774
2. Bikapur*	965	965	
3 Akbarpur	937	939	888
4 Tanda	925	931	877
44. Sultanpur	**970**	**973**	**815**
1 Musafirkhana*	969	969	
2 Amethi*	1,008	1,008	
3 Sultanpur	953	962	815
4 Kadipur*	967	967	
45. Pratapgarh	**1,016**	**1,020**	**847**
1 Kunda*	1,001	1,001	
2 Pratapgarh	1,022	1,033	847
3 Patti*	1,027	1,027	
46. Basti	**903**	**906**	**785**
1. Domariaganj*	903	903	
2 Naugarh*	911	911	
3. Bansi	897	898	861
4. Harraiya*	920	920	
5. Basti	870	878	781
6. Khalilabad	921	925	735
47. Gorakhpur	**922**	**933**	**803**
1 Pharenda*	906	906	
2 Maharajganj*	921	921	
3 Gorakhpur	882	904	799
4 Bansgaon	1,006	1,007	917
48. Deoria	**958**	**963**	**818**
1 Hata*	912	912	
2 Padrauna	949	955	813
3 Deoria	955	966	772
4 Salempur	1,018	1,020	932
49. Azamgarh	**996**	**1,004**	**876**
1 Sagri*	980	980	
2 Ghosi	989	990	965
3 Azamgarh	979	997	818
4 Muhammadabad	966	983	889
5 Phulpur*	1,003	1,003	
6. Lalganj*	1,077	1,077	
50. Jaunpur	**1,011**	**1,021**	**874**
1 Shahganj	987	991	857
2. Machhlishahr	1,009	1,013	938
3 Jaunpur	968	992	860
4 Mariahu	1,053	1,057	865
5. Kerakat	1,059	1,062	922
51. Ballia	**975**	**981**	**858**
1 Rasra	976	977	926
2 Bansdih	991	992	962
3 Ballia	963	976	815
52. Ghazipur	**977**	**982**	**877**
1 Saidpur	1,002	1,005	886
2 Ghazipur	958	972	869
3 Muhammadabad	960	962	899
4 Zamania*	981	981	
53. Varanasi	**909**	**940**	**823**
1 Gyanpur	965	973	853
2. Varanasi	886	934	823
3 Chandauli	916	926	771
4 Chakia	913	915	864
54. Mirzapur	**903**	**923**	**772**
1 Mirzapur	910	922	858
2. Chunar	918	919	898
3 Robertsganj	889	921	579
4 Dudhi	883	936	549

Tahsils marked with asterisk (*) are entirely rural

TABLE 9

Distribution of tahsils by different combination of sex ratio, 1971 and growth rate, 1961-71

Females per 1000 males 1971	Growth rate of population, 1961-71																					
	Very low (upto 15 00)			Moderately low (15 01 - 18 00)			Average (18 01 -21 00)			Moderately high (21 01 -24 00)			Very high (24 01 and above)								
1	2			3			4			5			6								
Very low (upto 820)	Jalalabad	767	9	98	Datagani	779	15	49	Chakrata	675	18	66	Kheragarh	799	21	11	Joshimath	646	45	96		
	Tilhar	794	10	24	Aonla	803	16	84	Haldwani	798	19	67	Chhata	816	22	57	Kichha	741	59	23		
	Faridpur	797	13	73	Powayan	808	17	35	Farrukhabad	809	18	10	Bidhuna	819	23	82	Bhawani	760	37	46		
	Bisalpur	812	13	45	Kamganj	811	17	20	Fatehabad	813	18	90					Kanpur	770	29	94		
	Sahaswan	814	13	48	Shahjahanpu	812	16	68	Budaun	813	20	22					Dehra Dun	786	37	49		
	Fatehpur (Bara Banki)	820	13	82	Bisauli	812	17	93	Hathras	816	18	04					Khatima	798	38	98		
					Nighasan	815	16	83	Aliganj	817	18	59					Roorkee	802	32	65		
					Bilari	816	17	92	Sadabad	818	18	27					Kashipur	803	38	48		
					Shahabad (Hardoi)	817	15	06	Hardoi	819	18	23					Ghaziabad	813	35	72		
																	Milak	815	28	40		
																	Puranpur	818	37	18		
																	Shahabad (Rampur)	820	24	55		
Moderately low (821—860)	Baghpat	838	14	62	Nawabganj	825	16	58	Iglas	823	18	72	Bharthana	821	21	24	Meerut	823	26	96		
	Bahraich	841	14	08	Sidhauli	826	16	09	Bilgram	824	19	47	Etmadpur	821	21	74	Chhibramau	824	24	87		
	Gonaur	844	13	91	Misrikh	827	17	72	Mau	824	18	77	Karhal	821	22	45	Muzaffarnagar	825	27	08		
	Kasarganj	844	11	59	Chail	829	17	73	Mohammadi	826	19	53	Bareilly	822	22	50	Deoband	827	28	86		
	Balrampur	850	9	59	Biswan	831	16	06	Bhongaon	826	20	20	Mathura	826	21	18	Baheri	827	25	68		
	Rajgarhi	858	11	51	Sikandra Rao	839	16	32	Kasganj	828	19	70	Jansath	827	23	44	Shikarpur	828	24	24		
					Nawabganj (Bara Banki)	840	17	93	Lakhimpur	830	18	14	Kannauj	828	21	28	Pilibhit	828	42	44		
									Sitapur	831	18	59	Auraiya	829	21	71	Nakur	829	26	54		
					Sandila	842	17	29	Sardhana	833	20	93	Saharanpur	831	21	68	Agra	829	25	48		
					Atrauli	843	16	02	Budhana	835	20	40	Lucknow	833	22	52	Firozabad	830	29	53		
					Khurja	852	17	00	Nanpara	839	20	02	Etawah	833	22	00	Moradabad	831	25	46		
					Lalitpur	853	16	96	Bilhaur	840	19	68	Mawana	836	22	27	Kiraoli	832	25	25		
					Anupshahr	858	17	40	Khair	844	18	24	Bijnor	836	22	72	Hasanpur	833	25	23		
					Mahroni	858	17	40	Malihabad	851	18	85	Deoapur	839	22	40	Koil	836	26	27		
					Jalaun	857	17	12	Bulandshahr	854	19	77	Mainpuri	842	21	95	Kairana	836	25	59		
									Hapur	857	20	79	Pilibhit	845	22	89	Jaleser	843	25	17		
													Sambhal	847	22	92	Thakurdwara	844	25	13		
													Rampur	849	23	54	Sirsi	844	33	63		
													Etah	850	22	58	Jasrana	850	24	31		
													Sikandrabad	851	22	38	Ouri	850	32	59		
													Amroha	854	22	86	Konch	854	24	79		
													Safipur	855	23	35	Nagina	858	33	23		
													Akbarpur (Kanpur)	856	22	68	Dhampur	858	24	80		
													Bhognipur	857	22	09						

Average (861—900)	Gonda	869	10 97	Ramsanehighat	866	15 74	Mahoba	869	19 85	Najibabad	862	21 62	Banda	865	25 81				
	Jhansi	878	13 68	Mohanlalganj	869	15 39	Karwi	871	20 17	Ghatampur	867	22 36	Hamirpur	868	25 42				
	Haidergarh	885	14 88	Basti	870	15 30	Hasanganj	879	18 42	Kalpi	867	21 91	Unrao	870	26 33				
	Tarabganj	891	8.32	Puraula	879	16 62	Bah	882	19 31	Mau	878	21 53	Nainital	872	26 98				
	Bansi	897	10.67	Faizabad	882	17.44	Gorakhpur	882	19 14	Dudhi	883	22 63	Bareli	873	24 13				
				Utraula	894	15.18	Fatehpur	890	20 29	Bindki	883	23 36	Naini Tal	875	28 11				
							(Fatehpur)			Varanasi	886	22 32	Mauranipur	877	25 07				
										Karchhana	889	23 88	Garautha	881	27 22				
													Rath	882	24 38				
													Moth	883	31 08				
													Maudaha	884	25 85				
													Charkhari	886	26 89				
													Robertsganj	889	35 11				
Moderately high (901-940)	Domariaganj	903	14 82	Pharenda	906	16 93	Mirzapur	910	18 64	Chakia	913	21 29	Meja	921	29 61				
	Naugarh	911	13.45	Rae Bareli	911	16 77	Hata	911	18 33	Chunar	913	21 91							
	Hariaiya	920	10.38	Chandauli	916	17 55	Maharajganj	921	18 93	Phulpur	924	21 50							
	Maharajganj (Rae Bareli)	921	13.02	Manjhanpur	918	17 09	(Gorakhpur)			(Allahabad)									
				Khalilabad	921	15 89	Akbarpur	937	19 85	Tanda	924	21 62							
				Sirathu	924	15 47	(Faizabad)												
				Dharchula	925	16 12	Soraon	938	19 37										
				Khaga	934	17 02													
Very high (941 and above)	Salon	956	12.69	Purwa	942	17 37	Padrauna	949	18 48	Handia	965	22 02	Champawat	1004	26 41				
	Muhammadabad (Ghazipur)	960	13 41	Sultanpur	953	16 80	Deoria	955	18 88	Dalmau	980	23 42							
				Musafirkhana	969	16.08	Ghazipur	958	20 77	Sagri	980	21 14							
	Bikapur	965	12.29	Azamgarh	979	15 48	Ballia	963	20 38	Pithoragarh	1,055	21 18							
	Munsiari	980	14.20	Bansdih	991	16 06	Gyanpur	965	19 33										
	Zamania	981	12 63	Saidpur	1,002	16 72	Muhammadabad	966	20 96										
	Kunda	1,001	14 75	Phulpur	1,003	17 87	(Azamgarh)												
	Amethi	1,008	12.40	Bansgaon	1,006	17 93	Kadipur	967	18 61										
	Machhlishahr	1.009	12 64	Salempur	1,018	17 95	Jaunpur	968	18 09										
	Pratapgarh	1,022	12 26	Almora	1 045	16 91	Rasra	976	19 85										
	Patti	1,027	13.85	Chamoli	1.057	16 12	Shahganj	987	19 81										
	Mariahu	1,053	12 81	Kerakat	1,059	16 65	Ghosi	989	19 59										
	Lansdowne	1,076	14.26	Lalganj	1,077	16 81	Dunda	1,032	20 31										
	Ukhimath	1,097	12.06	Ranikhet	1.145	17.68	Didihat	1,065	19 03										
	Tehri	1,105	12 06	Pauri	1,195	15 35													
	Karnaprayag	1,143	12 82	Pratapnagar	1,246	17 47													
	Devaprayag	1,209	13 66																

TABLE 10

Females per 1,000 males in each town and urban agglomeration, 1901—1971

Town/Urban agglomeration	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			CLASS I					
1 Kanpur UA	770	728	668	694	644	698	739	762
(a) Kanpur MC, Rawatpur Station Yard and Central Rly Colony	770	728	668	695	644	701	745	769
(i) Kanpur MC	770	728	668	695	644	700	745	769
(ii) Rawatpur Station Yard		..	.		..	752	734	695
(iii) Centrall Rly Colony	.					704	690	704
(b) Kanpur Cantt				683	645	715	677	751
(c) Armapur Estate				..	..	558	639	671
(d) Northern Rly , Colony			.	..	..	667	677	691
(e) Chakeri		..	..	.		..	509	581
(f) *I I T Kanpur*							..	421
2 Lucknow UA	875	794	774	722	733	783	789	828
(a) Lucknow MC	875	794	774	745	767	804	805	829
(b) Lucknow Cantt.			.	512	393	618	598	870
(c) Charbagh-Alambagh NA		.			600	641	735	735
3 Agra UA	882	830	783	799	818	820	824	836
(a) Agra MC	882	830	783	813	819	839	836	830
(b) Agra Cantt.	..	.		684	804	681	699	941
(c) Dayalbagh TA*		.	.				747	796
(d) Swamibagh TA*				..			1,017	985
4 Varanasi UA	924	926	869	792	781	811	812	824
(a) Varanasi MC and Varanasi Rly Colony	924	926	869	801	797	829	823	838
(i) Varanasi MC	924	926	869	801	797	833	828	839
(ii) Varanasi Rly Colony		.	..		..	524	548	655
(b) Banaras Hindu University			..		230	240	274	329
(c) Varanasi Cantt			.	443	573	561	815	635
Allahabad UA	875	785	753	766	755	795	778	784
(a) Allahabad MC and Subedarganj Rly Colony	875	785	753	776	778	805	791	795
(i) Allahabad MC	875	785	753	776	778	805	791	795
(ii) Subedarganj Rly Colony	.	.		.			629	713
(b) Allahabad Cantt	.			602	433	652	531	572
Meerut UA	801	753	707	707	713	752	802	813
(a) Meerut MB	801	753	707	750	777	828	847	861
(b) Meerut Cantt.	.	..	..	628	584	630	702	679
(c) Malyana		..	.	.	..	..	714	799
7. Bareilly UA	877	834	817	814	819	844	841	842
(a) Bareilly MB and Northern Rly. Colony	877	834	817	842	832	864	855	862
(i) Bareilly MB	877	834	817	842	832	869	855	863
(ii) Northern Rly. Colony			.	.	..		781	807
(b) Bareilly Cantt.			.	502	645	592	638	580
(c) Izatnagar Rly Settlement NA	..	.			.	.	648	776
8. Moradabad UA	951	871	850	802	852	840	845	840
(a) Moradabad MB	951	871	850	802	852	842	847	840
(b) Moradabad Rly. Settlement NA	.	.				808	815	843
9. Aligarh MB	839	779	761	738	765	812	825	832

TABLE 10—*Contd*

Females per 1,000 males in each town and urban agglomeration, 1901—1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 Gorakhpur MB	968	821	830	729	877	777	757	799
11 Saharanpur MB	856	775	728	737	740	805	821	832
12. Dehra Dun UA	658	568	462	552	527	709	804	787
(a) Dehra Dun MB & F.R I. & College area	658	568	462	617	657	732	827	810
(i) Dehra Dun MB	658	568	462	617	657	732	832	812
(ii) F R I & College Area	.	.	..	..	..	..	635	748
(b) Dehra Dun Cantt	..	..	..	315	250	619	695	680
13. Jhansi UA	871	831	776	817	856	858	840	890
(a) Jhansi MB	871	832	769	905	919	903	896	873
(b) Jhansi Cantt		..	..	484	485	620	572	1,132
(c) Jhansi Rly Settlement NA	..	..	..	..	795	799	737	880
14. Rampur MB	956	914	872	874	888	938	850	866
15 Shahjahanpur UA	1 003	951	905	851	775	855	868	859
(a) Shahjahanpur MB	1,003	951	905	858	799	862	874	866
(b) Shahjahanpur Cantt.		..	..	662	340	745	777	766
16 Mathura UA	869	811	790	803	778	813	814	834
(a) Mathura MB	869	811	790	828	811	860	860	855
(b) Mathura Cantt			..	461	300	349	350	551
17. Firozabad MB	920	889	796	774	928	762	789	833
18. Ghaziabad UA	817	781	818	711	759	833	805	795
(a) Ghaziabad MB	817	781	818	711	759	847	818	799
(b) Ghaziabad Rly Colony				..	.	739	701	751
19. Muzaffarnagar MB	719	704	746	673	684	757	789	843
20 Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh UA	931	856	831	810	711	859	837	834
(a) Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh MB	931	856	831	831	856	894	858	855
(b) Fatehgarh Cantt.		.	..	551	161	515	607	609
21. Faizabad UA	833	759	703	675	640	782	806	771
(a) Faizabad-*cum*-Ayodhya MB	833	759	703	717	649	795	822	796
(b) Faizabad Cantt.	..	.	..	332	453	640	555	471
22 Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal MB	1,011	918	918	880	923	910	893	853
CLASS II								
23. Sambhal MB	1,003	949	938	910	912	907	926	861
24. Etawah MB	892	870	850	844	853	820	830	852
25. Amroha MB	1,097	1,064	1 024	995	1,011	964	978	922
26. Jaunpur MB	1,011	918	874	851	850	868	872	860
27. Hardwar UA	770	725	678	718	686	770	773	772
(a) Hardwar MB	770	725	678	718	686	783	790	782
(b) Gurukul Kangri				.	.	329	339	411
(c) Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya		.	..	.	.	198	80	172
28. Hathras MB	843	772	753	753	800	834	863	820
29 Bahraich MB	913	891	860	815	849	838	842	851
30 Budaun MB	974	907	913	884	874	867	841	860
31. Hapur MB	902	779	769	761	828	851	847	863
32. Pilibhit MB	938	876	902	885	856	839	856	850
33. Sitapur MB	759	746	718	725	718	763	800	794
34. Maunath Bhanjan MB	1,021	1.013	953	915	913	856	900	880
35. Roorkee UA	710	606	518	608	434	646	571	641
(a) Roorkee MB	710	606	518	687	700	760	751	797
(b) Roorkee Cantt	.	.	.	358	128	427	222	285
36. Bulandshahr MB	836	815	765	747	768	811	831	850
37. Fatehpur MB	1,003	942	917	873	904	867	851	861
38. Chandausi MB	903	799	790	797	830	837	862	836
39. Gonda MB		810	755	756	798	797	824	808
40. Haldwani-*cum*-Kathgodam MB	589	589	610	615	618	662	745	770
41. Banda MB	1,039	998	941	824	870	867	861	835
42. Khurja MB	918	882	842	825	806	844	853	866

TABLE 10—*Contd*

Females per 1,000 males in each town and urban agglomeration, 1901—1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				CLASS III				
43. Basti MB	768	749	728	679	758	740	769	781
44. Ballia MB	990	917	799	717	782	791	777	815
45. Hardoi MB	711	698	698	683	728	749	775	803
46. Kasganj MB	847	779	860	815	810	844	874	861
47. Ghazipur MB	1,004	846	861	832	829	881	897	869
48. Mainpuri MB	834	793	787	737	822	857	829	847
49. Lakhimpur MB	700	716	740	706	755	811	819	821
50. Modinagar NA						552	635	691
51. Barabanki UA	842	781	771	677	778	745	784	780
(a) Nawabganj MB & Military Petrol Depot	876	790	814	698	811	794	835	823
(i) Nawabganj MB	876	790	814	558	811	794	840	825
(ii) Military Petrol Depot							517	532
(b) Banki TA	697	734	631	599	662	580	605	608
52. Bijnor MB	911	894	845	819	878	851	875	868
53. Najibabad MB	1,046	903	925	777	926	906	895	871
54 Orai MB	874	893	869	823	867	858	783	791
55 Tanda MB	1,067	1,011	934	927	919	917	906	877
56. Azamgarh MB	870	855	761	726	681	768	752	818
57. Rae Bareli MB	908	819	800	795	840	815	838	862
58. Unnao MB	815	709	749	701	790	769	784	809
59. Deoband MB	920	849	798	783	709	798	851	813
60 Deoria MB	982	781	581	525	691	707	727	772
61. Nagina MB	1,018	948	903	756	879	887	883	875
62. Jhansi MB	762	709	662	636	656	693	738	809
63. Balrampur MB	955	938	875	849	910	924	828	851
64. Lalitpur MB	989	961	948	965	935	955	886	887
65. Etah MB	755	744	698	700	832	795	818	829
66. Kashipur MB	963	947	919	865	830	850	858	856
67. Shahabad MB	992	922	925	898	1,035	892	892	878
68. Kairana MB	977	849	894	896	899	890	876	873
69. Sultanpur MB	831	797	788	659	749	768	790	815
70 Sikandrabad MB	960	883	871	888	854	888	883	873
71 Shikohabad MB	906	829	784	814	795	798	801	801
72. Baraut MB	809	731	685	696	701	711	760	845
73. Mahoba MB	1,055	1,009	1 004	921	944	967	900	876
74. Vrindaban MB	839	873	877	856	902	920	879	869
75 Mughal Sarai UA			787	733	824	701	688	753
(a) Northern Rly. Colony Mughal Sarai NA						619	583	675
(b) Mughal Sarai MB			787	733	824	804	805	849
76. Konch MB	924	919	909	908	900	937	872	844
77. Kannauj MB	1,022	939	883	899	933	904	905	883
78. Chandpur MB	1 067	987	967	929	905	898	911	888
79. Bela Pratapgarh MB	804	848	793	794	786	811	839	847
80 Sahaswan MB	943	887	900	920	922	870	881	880
81. Tilhar MB	917	908	941	901	892	918	894	871
82. Mauranipur MB	1 043	993	997	989	983	933	882	866
83 Auraiya MB	885	800	837	767	776	800	898	835
84 Rudrapur MB							642	793
85 Naini Tal UA	462	480	459	398	479	538	603	666
(a) Naini Tal MB	462	480	459	392	477	539	608	666
(b) Naini Tal Cantt				456	520	523	539	670
86 Kiratpur NA	1,125	970	940	884	915	940	959	915
87. Mawana MB	934	856	930	807	811	795	834	877
88. Khatauli MB	971	812	827	780	745	769	848	864
89. Gangoh MB	965	932	915	927	876	859	893	873
90 Pilkhuwa MB	904	878	844	856	870	852	877	851
91. Bhadohi MB			956	888	982	960	885	869

TABLE 10—*Contd*

Females per 1,000 males in each town and urban agglomeration, 1901—1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
92 Rath MB	1,049	1,071	1,044	1,058	1,041	925	889	865
93 Seohara NA	1,002	974	964	937	924	898		873
94 Dhampur MB	874	834	843	759	829	866	839	859
95 Sandila MB	1,058	980	900	808	927	912	909	884
96 Ujhani MB	893	821	692	809	828	861	867	871
97 Sardhana NA	922	906	882	854	803	775	869	872
98 Hasanpur MB	985	957	907	877	873	892	899	874
99 Aonla MB	949	875	916	907	899	886	900	867
100 Gola Gokarannath MB		745	865	725	597	666	705	734
101 Jahangirabad MB	916	921	896	831	818	886	873	864
102. Kalpi MB	1,025	1 003	910	920	911	905	890	856
103 Mubarakpur TA	1 040	991	974	970	937	973	957	902
104 Baheri MB		..			585	719	756	797
105 Atrauli MB	998	930	915	863	881	893	895	868
106 Almora UA	762	615	773	697	668	677	717	681
(a) Almora MB	762	615	773	692	670	698	725	699
(b) Almora Cantt				747	637	358	518	444
107 Nehtaur MB	1,060	1,008	965	974	888	892	920	911
108 Laharpur TA	1,014	992	930	913	935	915	920	874
109 Kandhla MB	931	846	831	836	845	865	879	861
CLASS IV								
110 Bisalpur MB	944	851	866	861	852	846	840	818
111 Manglaur MB	992	915	879	861	844	856	856	853
112 Jalaun MB	1,019	959	890	893	918	902	857	884
113. Padrauna MB	893	871	882	798	768	796	814	817
114 Biswan MB	965	920	856	797	812	759	795	840
115 Kotkalan MB	918	856	788	812	782	815	859	857
116 Rudauli NA	1,113	1,040	973	977	940	963	969	921
117 Tundla UA		839	638	786	768	766	808	813
(a) Tundla TA		839	638	786	768	804	873	815
(b) Tundla Rly Colony						727	745	811
118 Nanpara NA	963	973	921	932	931	920	871	881
119. Jalesar MB	909	908	834	842	838	869	865	878
120. Mussoorie MB	313	316	361	326	332	434	391	570
121 Faridpur MB	950	876	920	842	877	843	864	869
122 Gauta Barhaj MB	973	913	895	927	947	960	974	932
123 Chitrakut Dham MB	934	931	913	875	958	853	829	832
124. Rishikesh MB		253	307	300	352	550	475	694
25. Ramnagar MB (Naini Tal)	386	459	451	557	565	591	682	753
126 Gulaothi TA	924	955	883	861	877	898	879	896
127 Khairabad MB	1,032	955	916	950	945	921	916	884
128 Ganj Dundwara MB	924	896	930	843	852	887	864	873
129. Sikandra Rao MB	922	904	869	798	810	847	881	860
130. Bindki MB	838	885	820	803	845	858	869	898
131. Ramnagar MB (Vatanasi)	935	847	897	841	878	874	785	838
132 Atarra MB			940	977	951	884		785
133. Soron MB	912	890	920	879	867	892	890	871
134. Debai MB	923	872	856	844	825	885	876	879
135. Shikarpur TA	943	937	906	876	877	889	907	878
136. Siana TA	947	884	858	840	953	857	887	882
137. Charkhari MB	1,032	1,041	987	1,011	957	977	883	865
138. Chhibramau TA	939	888	886	900	898	866	866	862
139 Kanker Khera TA	890	704	807	864	888	817	848	875
140 Kaimganj MB	951	848	854	846	861	899	901	883
141. Mohammadi MB	976	923	949	883	840	865	862	866
142. Hamirpur MB	940	889	888	830	883	831	804	770
143. Puranpur TA				769	712	889	849	849
144. Maudaha MB	1,126	1.139	1,064	1,014	985	899		864
145 TandaTA	960	995	942	957	896	914		902

TABLE 10—*Contd.*

Females per 1,000 males in each town and urban agglomeration, 1901—1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
146. Kakrala MB	947	922	868	980	887	947	841	849
147. Jalalpur TA	1,024	999	974	990	880	922	776	894
148. Kopaganj TA	1,007	999	966	915	976	966	1,064	695
149. Rasra NA	1,099	911	928	803	833	903	906	926
150. Muradnagar NA	903	863	892	837	838	830	874	829
151. Ranikhet Cantt.	424	307	422	475	479	398	437	473
152. Bharthana TA	.	.	775	589	612	716	800	862
153. Fatehpur Sikri MB	924	880	874	844	875	876	912	911
154. Zaidpur TA	1,005	927	956	926	949	940	954	914
155. *Khalilabad NA*							.	735
156. Pihani MB	1,035	947	889	916	538	911	799	878
157. Muhammadabad NA (Ghazipur)	1,131	991	944	933	956	932	.	899
158. Babina Cantt	..					239	554	966
159. Jaspur MB	818	803	809	870	864	862	862	852
160. Bilgram MB	1,004	872	913	918	962	872	869	849
161. Dadri TA			844	845	825	834	856	845
162. Rampur Maniharan TA	936	880	793	837	753	794	818	863
163. Miranpur TA	993	886	876		862	845	853	854
164. Jais TA	1,099	1,068	970	910	985	941	964	936
165. Utraula NA	1,024	1,008	956	935	926	903	886	865
166. Fatehpur TA (Bara Banki)	1,012	948	965	930	910	875	870	820
167. Akbarpur TA (Faizabad)	978	1,001	916	815	860	842	858	882
168. Anupshahr MB	884	854	800	779	807	867	893	865
169. Kanth TA	932	934	862	840	781	838	804	844
170 Achhnera TA	854	826	828	820	902	853	871	823
171. *Bansi TA*								861
172. *BHEL Rampur NA*			..	..	..	.		697
173. Kheri TA	1,042	977	962	977	978	897	890	884
174 Pithoragarh MB					653	693	.	720
175 Clement Town Cantt.						314	463	448
176. Colonelganj MB	989	908	864	892	897	912	877	876
177 Samthar NA	840	959	864	852	896	933	915	881
178. Baghpat NA	817	722	801	823	866	802	842	859
179. Mahmudabad TA	921	877	893	886	889	842	898	885
180. Bilari MB	935	823	887	891	789	851	819	844
181. Reoti NA	1,233	1,071	972	981	1,040	1,078		962
182. Sandi MB	947	861	897	937	910	885	854	877
183. Marehra MB	1,027	945	959	891	921	919	911	865
184. Obra NA		..			.		.	474
185 Shahganj NA	953	884	831	809	807	873	874	8 0
186. Kotdwara MB	336	252	409			424	591	727
187. Ahraura NA	1,007	1,011	885	977	975	951	947	923
188. Bahjoi TA			748	722	743	832	859	890
189 Jaswantnagar TA	897	813	846	904	865	897	860	851
190 *Maruadih NA*			.			.		764
191. Thakurdwara NA	934	906	835	923	930	884	863	858
192. Jalalabad TA	979	917	966	873	851	876	851	875
193. Garhmukteshwar TA	674	778	835	804	829	930	808	834
194. Afzalgarh MB	1,115	1,033	980	947	928	970	870	870
195. Sirsaganj MB	800	770	830	789	909	821	853	856
196 *Renukoot NA*	.	..						418
197. Chunar MB	1,148	760	943	852	893	901	882	870
198. Aliganj TA	1,001	889	845	802	825	869	881	865
199 Bilsi MB	873	760	841	851	884	856	847	862
200 Saidpur TA	1,036	964	913	811	811	884	925	886
CLASS V								
201. Bhongaon TA	915	878	839	794	788	892	801	834
202. Bhinga NA	898	914	932	883	1,006	906	873	815
203. Mandawar TA	1,124	989	962	951	974	930	962	903
204. Tulsipur NA					837	861		777

TABLE 10—*Contd.*

Females per 1,000 males in each town and urban agglomeration, 1901—1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
205. Govardhan TA	793	724	789	766	814	840	824	813
206. Nawabganj TA	963	865	843	811	852	871	847	874
207. Kuraoli TA	926	810	795	781	900	883	855	844
208 .Karhal TA	860	863	781	749	827	833	808	862
209 Malihabad TA	1,091	928	952	936	929	921	884	915
210. Mongra Badshahpur MB	917	972	987	895	916	931	917	907
211. Gursarai TA		1,052	964	1,004	972	910	815	817
212. *Kalpi*		..	.		.			759
213. Barhalganj TA	1,030	1,031	925	919	928	967	950	917
214. Machhlishahr TA	1,081	962	981	934	961	899	978	971
215 *Ord. Factory Muradnagar* (*Meerut*)	..	..		.	.			746
216 Chirgaon TA	994	883	823	951	935	983	954	882
217. Sadabad TA	888	812	889	838	843	856	843	818
218. Powayan TA	916	816	884	822	839	843	857	834
219. *Hastinapur NA*	.	..	.					829
220. Pauri MB		.	679	719	534	581	605	789
221. Shamshabad TA	.	..	974	917	910	909	872	847
222. Phulpur TA	1,017	955	992	915	930	924	896	866
223. Etmadpur TA	910	890	869	803	1,017	859	812	804
224. Dhanaura MB	885	775	923	892	900	788	840	833
225. Nakur TA	942	962	864	834	754	823	844	847
226. Muhammadabad TA	1,110	972	1,001	976	925	985	941	929
227. Jansath TA	886	872	908	855	845	816	866	860
228. Mauaima TA	1,080	1,027	985	957	962	1,006	982	910
229. Rampur TA	.	996	994	1,018	1,020	984	945	906
230 Dataganj TA	791	740	831	788	755	839	.	830
231. Fatehabad TA	899	872	845	828	836	872	820	804
232. Mariahu TA	..104	1,034	984	971	1,010	942	909	865
233. *Siwalik*		.	..					803
234. Faridnagar TA	955	883	903	856	1,017	863	882	852
235 Talbehat TA	1,000	989	983	1,052	1,020	942		601
236. *Chuk Ghurna NA*	.				.	.	.	507
237. Shahjahanpur	.				.	.	852	867
238. Nawabganj MB	933	839	866	721	680	797	799	850
239. Tajpur	973	916	..	.	..	859	874	871
240. Bah TA	967	820	836	847	684	791	860	878
241. Bewar TA			781	780	878	891	..	842
242. Bugrasi TA	.		.	947	937	871	891	883
243 Gopiganj TA	.	..	996	837	921	904	869	875
244. Kachhwa TA	1,046	1,108	1,058	1,032	1,016	938	984	929
245. Robertsganj TA	.		.	798	1,006	851	752	815
246. Pukhrayan TA	..	..	..	..	..	709	773	803
247. *Vikasnagar MB*	.	.	.	..	.	.	..	827
248. Dankaur TA	882	836	877	807	888	883	900	883
249 Sasni TA	855	819	834	849	773	853	878	874
250 Neemsar-Mistikh MB	865	563	534	737	755	741	397	803
251. Lansdowne Cantt.	208	224	243	324	212	354	341	427
252. Manikpur Sarhat TA	.	..	.		.		822	822
253 Bharatganj TA	1,029	1,030	1,040	935	997	928		914
254. *Chamoli Gopeshwar NA*	..		.		.			647
255. Chakia TA	..	..	829	814	812	944	.	864
256 Pahasu TA	916	893	897	892	854	846	825	805
257 Kerakat TA	974	1,005	930	920	974	878		922
258. Sirsa TA	1,017	953	936	893	924	965		870
259. Chakrata Cantt	255	254	364	221	327	404	225	144
260 Uttarkashi MB	.	.	.	..		759	517	579
261. *Tanakpur NA*		.				.		648
262. *Joshimath NA*		..	..			.		553
263. Rajapur TA	964	962	920	846	845	883	891	823
264. Gosainganj TA	986	998	934	824	884	832		827
265. *Lohta*		.				..		873

TABLE 10—*Concld.*

Females per 1,000 males in each town and urban agglomeration, 1901—1971.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
266 *Rampur Bhawanipur*					.			893
267. Pipri NA							396	625
268. Aminagar Sarai TA	916	784	848	809	832	871		910
269. Madhoganj TA	848	797	818	791	892	851		860
270 Srinagar MB	897	863	839	899	887	799	758	543
271. Baldeo TA	820	793	862	835	844	839		809
272. Tehri MB						541	507	592
273 *Rustamnagar Sahaspur*								852
274. Lakhna TA	820	747	772	767	761	890		881
275. *Chandauli* . .	..	..	.					872
276. Mursan TA	950	820	873	773	817	826		825
277. Gyanpur TA		..	436	735	392	758		757
278 Raipur			..				595	801
279. *Rathwa, Settlement Rosa NA* .			.	.	.	.		783
280 *Dudhi*	.		.				..	802
CLASS VI								
281 *Rasulpur Dhuhi*						..		871
282. *Hansarigird*								791
283. *Bageshwar MB*								851
284. Narendranagar NA						546	571	591
285 Landaur Cantt	379	348	336	307	361	567	540	712
286 Bhowali NA			451	621	2,021	542	681	731
287. *Chopan NA*								596
288 Dogadda MB						502	386	734
289. Devaprayag NA						944	787	695
290 *Markundi*								910
291 Muni-ki-Reti NA					..	279		415
292. Bah Bazar							507	616
293 *Badrinathpuri NA*			Uninhabited					

NOTE.—1. Towns added for the first time in 1971 are printed in italics

2 Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are marked an asterisk (*) on their right

TABLE 11

Town is arranged in ascending order of number of females per 1,000 males, 1971

Rank in 1971 Sex ratio	Town	District	Class of town	Females per 1000 males		
				1951	1961	1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Chakrata Cantt	Debra Dun	V	404	225	144
2.	Muni-ki-Reti NA	Tehri-Garhwal	VI	279		415
3	*Renukoot NA*	Mirzapur	IV			418
4	Lansdowne Cantt.	Garhwal	V	354	341	427
5	Clement Town Cantt	Dehra Dun	IV	314	463	448
6	Ranikhet Cantt.	Almora	IV	398	437	473
7.	*Obra NA*	Mirzapur	IV			474
8	*Churk Ghurma NA*	Mirzapur	V			507
9	Srinagar MB	Garhwal	V	799	758	543
10	*Joshimath NA*	Chamoli	V			553
11	Mussoorie MB	Dehra Dun	IV	434	391	570
12	Uttarkashi MB	Uttarkashi	V	759	517	579
13	Narendranagar NA	Tehri-Garhwal	VI	546	571	591
14	Tehri MB	Tehri-Garhwal	V	541	507	592
15	*Chopan NA*	Mirzapur	VI			596
16.	Talbehat TA	Jhansi	V	942		601
17.	Bah Bazar	Garhwal	VI		507	616
18	Pipri NA	Mirzapur	V		396	625
19.	Roorkee UA	Saharanpur	II	646	571	641
20.	*Chamoli Gopeshwar NA*	Chamoli	V			647
21.	*Tanakpur NA*	Naini Tal	V			648
22.	Naini Tal UA	Naini Tal	III	538	603	666
23	Almora UA	Almora	III	677	717	681
24.	Modinagar NA	Meerut	III	552	635	691
25	Rishikesh MB	Dehra Dun	IV	550	475	694
26.	Devaprayag NA	Tehri-Garhwal	VI	944	787	695
27	*BHEL Ranipur NA*	Saharanpur	IV			697
28.	Landaur Cantt	Dehra Dun	VI	567	540	712
29.	Pithoragarh MB	Pithoragarh	IV	693		720
30.	Kotdwara MB	Garhwal	IV	424	591	727
31.	Bhowali NA	Naini Tal	VI	542	681	731
32.	Gola Gokarannath MB	Kheri	III	666	705	734
33.	Dogadda MB	Garhwal	VI	502	386	734
34.	*Khalilabad NA*	Basti	IV			735
35.	*Ord Factory Muradnagar*	Meerut	V			746
36	Mughal Sarai UA	Varanasi	III	701	688	753
37	Ramnagar MB	Naini Tal	IV	591	682	753
38	Gyanpur TA	Varanasi	V	758		757
39	*Kaila*	Meerut	V			759
40	Kanpur UA	Kanpur	I	698	739	762
41	*Maruadih NA*	Varanasi	IV			764
42.	Haldwani-*cum*-Kathgodam MB	Naini Tal	II	662	745	770
43	Hamirpur MB	Hamirpur	IV	831	804	770
44	Faizabad UA	Faizabad	I	782	806	771
45	Hardwar UA	Saharanpur	II	770	773	772
46.	Deoria MB	Deoria	III	707	727	772
47.	Tulsipur NA	Gonda	V	861		777
48	Bara Banki UA	Bara Banki	III	745	784	780
49	Basti MB	Basti	III	740	769	781
50	*Railway Settlement Rosa NA*	Shahjahanpur	V			783

TABLE 11—*Contd.*

Towns arranged in ascending order of number of females per 1,000 males, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51.	Allahabad UA	Allahabad	I	795	778	784
52.	Atarra MB	Banda	IV	884		785
53.	Dehra Dun UA	Dehra Dun	I	709	804	787
54	Pauri MB	Garhwal	V	581	605	789
55.	Orai MB	Jalaun	III	858	783	791
56.	*Hansari gurd*	Jhansi	VI			791
57.	Rudrapur MB	Naini Tal	III		642	793
58.	Sitapur MB	Sitapur	II	763	800	794
59.	Ghaziabad UA	Meerut	I	833	805	795
60	Baheri MB	Bareilly	III	719	756	797
61	Gorakhpur MB	Gorakhpur	I	777	757	799
62	Shikohabad MB	Mainpuri	III	798	801	801
63.	Raipur	Dehra Dun	V		595	801
64.	*Dudhi*	Mirzapur	V			802
65.	Hardoi MB	Hardoi	III	749	775	803
66.	*Siwanli*	Deoria	V			803
67	Pukhrayan TA	Kanpur	V	709	773	803
68	Neemsar-Misrikh MB	Sitapur	V	744	397	803
69.	Etmadpur TA	Agra	V	859	812	804
70.	Fatehabad TA	Agra	V	872	820	804
71.	Pahasu TA	Bulandshahr	V	846	825	805
72.	Gonda MB	Gonda	II	797	824	808
73.	Unnao MB	Unnao	III	769	784	809
74	Shamli MB	Muzaffarnagar	III	693	738	809
75	Baldeo TA	Mathura	V	839		809
76.	Meerut UA	Meerut	I	752	802	813
77.	Deoband MB	Saharanpur	III	798	851	813
78.	Tundla UA	Agra	IV	766	808	813
79.	Govardhan TA	Mathura	V	840	824	813
80.	Ballia MB	Ballia	III	791	777	815
81.	Sultanpur MB	Sultanpur	III	768	790	815
82.	Bhinga NA	Bahraich	V	906	873	815
83	Robertsganj TA	Mirzapur	V	851	752	815
84.	Padrauna MB	Deoria	IV	796	814	817
85.	Gursarai TA	Jhansi	V	910	815	817
86	Azamgarh MB	Azamgarh	III	768	752	818
87	Bisalpur MB	Pilibhit	IV	846	840	818
88	Sadabad TA	Mathura	V	856	843	818
89	Hathras MB	Aligarh	II	834	863	820
90	Fatehpur TA	Bara Banki	IV	875	870	820
91.	Lakhimpur MB	Kheri	III	811	819	821
92.	Manikpur Sarhat TA	Banda	V		822	822
93.	Achhnera TA	Agra	IV	853	871	823
94	Rajapur TA	Banda	V	883	891	823
95	Varanasi UA	Varanasi	I	811	812	824
96	Mursan TA	Aligarh	V	826		825
97	*Vikasnagar MB*	Dehra Dun	V			827
98	Gosainganj TA	Faizabad	V	832		827
99.	Lucknow UA	Lucknow	I	783	789	828
100	Ramnagar MB	Varanasi	IV	874	785	838
101.	Etah MB	Etah	III	795	818	829
102.	Muradnagar NA	Meerut	IV	830	874	829
103	*Hastinapur NA*	Meerut	V			829
104	Dataganj TA	Budaun	V	839		830
105	Aligarh MB	Aligarh	I	812	825	832
106	Saharanpur MB	Saharanpur	I	805	821	832
107.	Chitrakut Dham MB	Banda	IV	853	829	832
108.	Firozabad MB	Agra	I	762	789	823
109.	Dhanaura MB	Moradabad	V	788	840	833
110.	Mathura UA	Mathura	I	813	814	834
111.	Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh UA	Farrukhabad	I	859	837	834

TABLE 11—*Contd.*

Towns arranged in ascending order of number of females per 1000 males, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
112.	Garhmukteshwar TA	Meerut	IV	930	808	834
113.	Bhongaon TA	Mainpuri	V	892	801	834
114.	Powayan TA	Shahjahanpur	V	843	857	834
115.	Banda MB	Banda	II	867	861	835
116.	Auraiya MB	Etawah	III	800	898	835
117.	Agra UA	Agra	I	820	824	836
118	Chandausi MB	Moradabad	II	837	862	836
119.	Moradabad UA	Moradabad	I	840	845	840
120.	Biswan MB	Sitapur	IV	759	795	840
121.	Bareilly UA	Bareilly	I	844	841	842
122.	Bewar TA	Mainpuri	V	891		842
123.	Muzaffarnagar MB	Muzaffarnagar	I	757	789	843
124.	Konch MB	Jalaun	III	937	872	844
125.	Kanth TA	Moradabad	IV	838	804	844
126.	Bilari MB	Moradabad	IV	851	819	844
127.	Kuraoli TA	Mainpuri	V	883	855	844
128.	Baraut MB	Meerut	III	711	760	845
129.	Dadri TA	Bulandshahr	IV	834	856	845
130.	Mainpuri MB	Mainpuri	III	857	829	847
131	Bela Pratapgarh MB	Pratapgarh	III	811	839	847
132.	Shamshabad TA	Agra	V	909	872	847
133	Nakur TA	Saharanpur	V	823	844	847
134.	Puranpur TA	Pilibhit	IV	889	849	849
135.	Kakrala MB	Budaun	IV	947	841	849
136.	Bilgram MB	Hardoi	IV	872	869	849
137.	Pilibhit MB	Pilibhit	II	839	856	850
138.	Bulandshahr MB	Bulandshahr	II	811	831	850
139.	Nawabganj MB	Gonda	V	797	799	850
140.	Bahraich MB	Bahraich	II	838	842	851
141.	Balrampur MB	Gonda	III	924	828	851
142	Pilkhuwa MB	Meerut	III	852	877	851
143.	Jaswantnagar TA	Etawah	IV	897	860	851
144	*Bageshwar MB*	Almora	VI			851
145.	Etawah MB	Etawah	II	820	830	852
146.	Jaspur MB	Naini Tal	IV	862	862	852
147.	Faridnagar TA	Meerut	V	863	882	852
148.	*Rustamnagar Sahaspur*	Moradabad	V			852
149	Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal MB	Mirzapur	I	910	893	853
150	Manglaur MB	Saharanpur	IV	856	856	853
151.	Miranpur TA	Muzaffarnagar	IV	845	853	854
152.	Kashipur MB	Naini Tal	III	850	858	856
153.	Kalpi MB	Jalaun	III	905	890	856
154.	Sirsaganj MB	Mainpuri	IV	821	853	856
155	Kosi Kalan MB	Mathura	IV	815	859	857
156	Shahganj NA	Jaunpur	IV	873	874	857
157.	Thakurdwara NA	Moradabad	IV	884	863	858
158.	Shahjahanpur UA	Shahjahanpur	I	855	868	859
159.	Dhampur MB	Bijnor	III	866	839	859
160.	Baghpat NA	Meerut	IV	802	842	859
161.	Jaunpur MB	Jaunpur	II	868	872	860
162.	Budaun MB	Budaun	II	867	841	860
163.	Sikandra Rao MB	Aligarh	IV	847	881	860
164.	Jansath TA	Muzaffarnagar	V	816	866	860
165.	Madhoganj TA	Hardoi	V	851		860
166.	Sambhal MB	Moradabad	II	907	926	861
167.	Fatehpur MB	Fatehpur	II	867	851	861
168.	Kasganj MB	Etah	III	844	874	861
169.	*Bansi TA*	Basti	IV			861
170.	Rae Bareli MB	Rae Bareli	III	815	838	862
171.	Chhibramau TA	Farrukhabad	IV	866	866	862
172.	Bharthana TA	Etawah	IV	716	800	862

TABLE 11—*Contd.*

Towns arranged in ascending order of number of females per 1,000 males, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	[illegible] MB	Budaun	IV	856	847	862
[illegible]	K[illegible]l TA	Mainpuri	V	833	808	862
[illegible]	[illegible]pur MB	Meerut	II	851	847	863
[illegible]	[illegible]ahl MB	Muzaffarnagar	III	865	879	863
7	[illegible] [illegible]haran TA	Saharanpur	IV	794	818	863
	[illegible] MB	Muzaffarnagar	III	769	848	864
[illegible]	[illegible] MB	Bulandshahr	III	886	873	864
[illegible]	[illegible] MB	Hamirpur	IV	899		864
[illegible]	[illegible] TA	Varanasi	V	944		864
[illegible]	[illegible] MB	Hamirpur	III	925	889	865
33	[illegible] MB	Hamirpur	IV	977	883	865
[illegible]	[illegible] NA	Gonda	IV	903	886	865
[illegible]	[illegible] MB	Bulandshahr	IV	867	893	865
[illegible]	[illegible] MB	Etah	IV	919	911	865
[illegible]	[illegible] TA	Etah	IV	869	881	865
[illegible]	[illegible] TA	Jaunpur	V	942	909	865
189	[illegible] MB	Rampur	I	938	850	866
[illegible]	Khurja MB	Bulandshahr	II	844	853	866
[illegible]	[illegible] MB	Jhansi	III	933	882	866
[illegible]	[illegible] MB	Kheri	IV	865	862	866
193	Phulpur TA	Allahabad	V	924	896	866
[illegible]	[illegible] MB	Bareilly	III	886	900	867
195	[illegible]	Meerut	V		852	867
196	Ghazipur MB	Ghazipur	III	881	897	869
197	Bijnor MB	Bijnor	III	851	875	868
198	Atrauli MB	Aligarh	III	893	895	868
199	[illegible] MB	Mathura	III	920	879	869
200	Bhadohi MB	Varanasi	III	960	885	869
20[illegible]	[illegible] MB	Bareilly	IV	843	864	869
202	Afzalgarh MB	Bijnor	IV	970	870	870
203	Chunar MB	Mirzapur	IV	901	882	870
204	[illegible] TA	Allahabad	V	965		870
205	[illegible] MB	Bijnor	III	906	893	871
206	[illegible] MB	Shahjahanpur	III	918	894	871
207	Ujhani MB	Budaun	III	861	867	871
208	[illegible] MB	Etah	IV	892	890	871
209	[illegible]	Bijnor	V	859	874	871
210	*Rasulpur Dhuhi*	Meerut	VI			871
211	[illegible] NA	Meerut	III	775	869	872
212	*Chanauli*	Varanasi	V			872
213	[illegible] MB	Muzaffarnagar	III	890	876	873
214	[illegible] MB	Saharanpur	III	859	893	873
215	[illegible] NA	Bijnor	III	898		873
216	[illegible] Dandwara MB	Etah	IV	887	864	873
217	*Jaisra*	Varanasi	V	873		
218	[illegible] MB	Moradabad	III	892	899	874
219	[illegible] TA	Sitapur	III	915	920	874
220	[illegible] TA	Bareilly	V	871	847	874
221	[illegible] TA	Aligarh	V	853	878	874
222	[illegible] MB	Bijnor	III	887	883	875
223	[illegible] TA	Meerut	IV	817	848	875
224	[illegible] TA	Shahjahanpur	IV	876	851	875
225	Gopiganj TA	Varanasi	V	904	869	875
226	Mahoba MB	Hamirpur	III	967	900	876
227	Colonelganj MB	Gonda	IV	912	877	876
228	Tanda MB	Faizabad	III	917	906	877
229	[illegible] MB	Meerut	III	795	834	877
230	Sandi MB	Hardoi	IV	885	854	877
231	[illegible] MB	Hardoi	III	892	892	878
232	[illegible] MB	Etah	IV	869	865	878
233	[illegible] TA	Bulandshahr	IV	889	907	878
234	Pihani MB	Hardoi	IV	911	799	878

TABLE 11—*Concld.*

Towns arranged in ascending order of number of females per 1,000 males, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
235.	Bah TA	Agra	V	791	760	[illegible]
236	Sikandrabad MB	Bulandshahr	III	888	883	[illegible]
237	Debai MB	Bulandshahr	IV	885	876	[illegible]
238	Maunath Bhanjan MB	Azamgarh	II	856	909	886
239	Sahaswan MB	Budaun	III	870	[illegible]	[illegible]
240	Nanpara NA	Bahraich	IV	920	871	[illegible]
241.	Samthar NA	Jhansi	IV	933	915	[illegible]
242	Lakhna TA	Etawah	V	890		[illegible]
243.	Siana TA	Bulandshahr	IV	857	867	[illegible]
244	Akbarpur TA	Faizabad	IV	842	858	[illegible]
245	Chirgaon TA	Jhansi	V	983	954	[illegible]
246	Kannauj MB	Farrukhabad	III	901	905	[illegible]
247.	Kaimganj MB	Farrukhabad	IV	899	951	[illegible]
248	Bugrasi TA	Bulandshahr	V	871	891	[illegible]
249.	Dankaur TA	Bulandshahr	V	883	900	[illegible]
250	Sandila MB	Hardoi	III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
251	Jalaun MB	Jalaun	IV	902	[illegible]	[illegible]
252	Khairabad MB	Sitapur	IV	921	[illegible]	[illegible]
253	Kheri TA	Kheri	IV	897	[illegible]	[illegible]
254	Mahmudabad TA	Sitapur	IV	842	[illegible]	[illegible]
255	Saidpur TA	Ghazipur	IV	884	[illegible]	[illegible]
256	Lalitpur MB	Jhansi	III	955	[illegible]	
257.	Chandpur MB	Bijnor	III	898	[illegible]	[illegible]
258.	Jhansi UA	Jhansi	I	858	[illegible]	[illegible]
259.	Bahjoi TA	Moradabad	IV	832	859	[illegible]
260.	*Rampur Bhawanipur*	Bara Banki	V			[illegible]
261.	Jalalpur TA	Faizabad	IV	932	[illegible]	[illegible]
262	Gulaothi TA	Bulandshahr	IV	898	[illegible]	[illegible]
263.	Bindki MB	Fatehpur	IV	858	[illegible]	[illegible]
264	Muhammadabad NA	Ghazipur	IV	932		[illegible]
265	Mubarakpur TA	Azamgarh	III	973	[illegible]	[illegible]
266	Tanda TA	Rampur	IV	914	[illegible]	[illegible]
267.	Mandawar TA	Bijnor	V	930	[illegible]	903
268	Rampur TA	Jhansi	V	984	945	[illegible]
269	Mongra Badshahpur MB	Jaunpur	V	931	[illegible]	[illegible]
270	Mauaima TA	Allahabad	V	1,006	982	910
271.	Aminagar Sarai TA	Meerut	V	871		[illegible]
272.	*Markundi*	Mirzapur	VI			[illegible]
273.	Nehtaur MB	Bijnor	III	892	[illegible]	[illegible]
274.	Fatehpur Sikri MB	Agra	IV	876	[illegible]	[illegible]
275.	Zaidpur TA	Bara Banki	IV	940	954	[illegible]
276.	Bharatganj TA	Allahabad	V	928		914
277.	Kiratpur NA	Bijnor	III	940	959	[illegible]
278.	Malihabad TA	Lucknow	V	921	884	[illegible]
279.	Barhalganj TA	Gorakhpur	V	907	950	[illegible]
280.	Rudauli NA	Bara Banki	IV	963	969	[illegible]
281.	Amroha MB	Moradabad	II	964	978	[illegible]
282.	Kerakat TA	Jaunpur	V	878		[illegible]
283.	Ahraura NA	Mirzapur	IV	951	947	[illegible]
284.	Rasra NA	Ballia	IV	903	906	[illegible]
285.	Muhammadabad TA	Azamgarh	V	985	941	[illegible]
286.	Kachhwa TA	Mirzapur	V	938	[illegible]	[illegible]
287.	Gaura Barhaj MB	Deoria	IV	960	974	[illegible]
288.	Jais TA	Rae Bareli	IV	[illegible]	964	936
289.	Reoti NA	Ballia	IV	1,078		[illegible]
290	Kopaganj TA	Azamgarh	IV	966	1,064	[illegible]
291.	Babina Cantt.	Jhansi	IV	239	554	[illegible]
292.	Machhlishahr TA	Jaunpur	V	899	[illegible]	[illegible]

NOTE : 1. No figure has been shown when the town was not treated as urban in a particular census
2. Towns added for the first time in 1971 are printed in italics.
3. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1961 are marked with an asterisk (*) on their right

TABLE 12

Percentage distribution of total population, males and females by age groups, 1971

Unit	Persons Males Females	All ages	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIA	**P**	**100.00**	**42 03**	**8 66**	**7 86**	**7.44**	**12 60**	**9 33**	**6 09**	**5 97**	**0 02**
	M	**100 00**	**41 87**	**8 88**	**7.59**	**7 16**	**12 52**	**9 69**	**6 33**	**5 94**	**0 02**
	F	**100 00**	**42 19**	**8.42**	**8 15**	**7.76**	**12 70**	**8.95**	**5.82**	**5 99**	**0 02**
States											
1. Andhra Pradesh	P	100 00	40.48	8.44	7.90	7.65	12 80	9 87	6.49	6.36	0 01
	M	100 00	40.41	8.59	7.64	7.26	12.71	10 40	6 67	6.31	0 01
	F	100.00	40.54	8 28	8.17	8 05	12.89	9 33	6 30	6 43	0 01
2. Assam	P	100 00	46 87	8 51	7 58	7 57	11 85	7 92	4.96	4 72	0.02
	M	100 00	44.89	8 38	7 38	7 44	12.44	8 79	5 55	5.12	0 01
	F	100 00	49.08	8.66	7.81	7.72	11 18	6 96	4.30	4 27	0.02
3 Bihar	P	100 00	42.58	7 97	7.63	7.37	13.01	9 62	5 91	5.90	0.01
	M	100 00	43.35	8 23	7.03	7.03	12.65	9.84	6 12	5 74	0 01
	F	100.00	41.77	7.70	8.26	7 73	13.39	9 40	5 68	6 06	0.01
4. Gujarat	P	100 00	43.05	9.48	8 29	7 12	12.12	8 85	5 82	5 26	0 01
	M	100 00	43.37	9.76	8.13	6 95	12 08	8 85	5 88	4 97	0.01
	F	100 00	42.71	9.17	8.46	7 31	12 16	8 85	5.75	5.58	0 01
5 Haryana	P	100 00	46 23	9.75	7 69	6 38	10.42	8 12	5 61	5 79	0 01
	M	100 00	46.01	9.93	7.46	6 14	9.89	8 05	6 01	6 50	0 01
	F	100.00	46.48	9.55	7.94	6 65	11.05	8.19	5.16	4 97	0 01
6 Himachal Pradesh	P	100 00	41 21	9.33	7 80	7 21	11.95	9 00	6 34	7 16	0 00
	M	100 00	41.00	9.11	7.37	6 81	11.42	9.18	7 01	8 09	0 01
	F	100.00	41.42	9.55	8.26	7.62	12 49	8 82	5 64	6 20	0 00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	P	100 00	42.90	8.56	7 76	7.78	13 01	9 11	5.33	5 55	N
	M	100.00	41.55	8 74	7.71	7.44	12 80	9.60	5.94	6 22	N
	F	100 00	44.44	8.35	7 81	8 16	13.25	8 55	4 65	4 79	N
8 Kerala	P	100 00	40 27	10 95	9.32	6.50	11 66	9.16	5.92	6 22	N
	M	100 00	41 04	10.65	9.24	6.27	11.38	9.41	6.04	5 97	N
	F	100.00	39.50	11 25	9.41	6 72	11.92	8 93	5 80	6 47	N
9 Madhya Pradesh	P	100 00	43.70	7.73	7.43	7 45	12 84	9 07	5 99	5 79	N
	M	100 00	43.67	8.00	7.12	7.24	13 01	9.39	6 12	5 45	N
	F	100 00	43 74	7 44	7.76	7 68	12.66	8 74	5 84	6 14	N
10 Maharashtra	P	100.00	41.34	8.49	8.14	7.74	13 05	9 50	6 00	5 72	0.02
	M	100 00	40.81	8.94	8 02	7 46	13.04	9.91	6 28	5 52	0 02
	F	100 00	41.90	8.00	8.27	8.04	13 08	9.06	5.71	5.93	0 01
11 Manipur	P	100.00	42 50	9.69	8.65	7.34	11.56	8 57	5.60	6 09	N
	M	100.00	41 26	9.43	8 72	7.32	11.46	9 00	5 75	6 06	N
	F	100.00	42.75	9.97	8.57	7.35	11.66	8 14	5.44	6.12	N
2 Meghalaya	P	100 00	43.56	9.06	8 13	8 44	12.46	8.60	5 09	4 63	0.03
	M	100.00	42.45	8.87	7.64	7.88	13.22	9.37	5 60	4 94	0 03
	F	100 00	44.73	9.27	8.65	9.02	11.66	7.79	4.54	4 31	0.03
13 Mysore (Karnataka)	P	100 00	42.44	9.14	8.04	7.26	12.09	9.05	5.88	6 09	0 01
	M	100 00	41.76	9.39	8 00	6 85	12 00	9.65	6.25	6 09	0 01
	F	100 00	43.16	8.87	8.07	7.68	12 18	8.42	5.51	6.10	0.01
14 Nagaland	P	100 00	37.88	9.67	9.24	8.79	13.19	9.10	5 42	6.68	0.03
	M	100 00	35.99	9.47	9 83	9 09	13.57	9.31	5.64	7 08	0.02
	F	100 00	40.07	9.89	8 56	8 44	12.75	8.87	5.16	6 23	0.03

TABL 12—*Concld.*

Percentage distribution of total population, males and females by age groups, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15. Orissa.	P	100.00	42.35	8.11	7 00	7.54	13 20	9 39	6.37	6 02	0 02
	M	100 00	42.29	8 30	6 74	7.18	13 30	9 87	6 54	5 76	0 02
	F	100 00	42 43	7 93	7 26	7.90	13.10	8.90	6.19	6 28	0 01
16. Punjab	P	100 00	41 28	10 62	8 37	6 74	10 82	8 54	6 12	7 48	0 03
	M	100 00	40 97	10.65	8 28	6.68	10 44	8 40	2.31	8 22	0 05
	F	100 00	41 64	10 59	8 47	6 81	11.26	8 71	5.89	6.63	0 00
17. Rajasthan	P	100 00	44 17	8 49	7 66	7 30	12 11	8 73	6 02	5 51	0 01
	M	100 00	44 35	8 83	7 28	7 03	12.03	8 77	6 19	5.51	0 01
	F	100 00	43 98	8.11	8 08	7 61	12.19	8 67	5 83	5.52	0 01
18. Tamil Nadu	P	100 00	37 77	8 72	8.58	8 14	13 63	10 50	6 91	5 74	0 01
	M	100 00	37 75	8.84	8 51	7 57	13 45	10 94	7 15	5.78	0.01
	F	100 00	37 80	8.61	8 65	8 72	13 80	10 06	6.65	5 70	0 01
19. Tripura	P	100 00	44 19	8.45	7 29	7.30	12 04	8 49	5 66	6 58	N
	M	100 00	43 51	8 49	7.04	6.85	12 27	8 99	5.96	6 89	N
	F	100 00	44 92	8 41	7.55	7 79	11 78	7.96	5 33	6 26	N
20. Urtar Pradesh	**P**	**100 00**	**41 84**	**8 13**	**7 39**	**7 33**	**12 55**	**9 52**	**6 46**	**6 77**	**0 01**
	M	**100 00**	**42 08**	**8 46**	**6 91**	**6 97**	**12 19**	**9 64**	**6 75**	**6 99**	**0 01**
	F	**100 00**	**41 57**	**7 76**	**7 95**	**7 74**	**12 95**	**9 39**	**6 12**	**6 51**	**0 01**
21. West Bengal . . .	P	100 00	42 90	9 23	7 64	6.58	12.59	9 05	5 56	5 30	0 15
	M	100 00	41 19	9.45	7.54	7 61	13 08	10 09	5 89	5 03	0.12
	F	100 00	44.81	8 99	7.75	7.55	12 03	7.88	5.20	5 61	0.18
Union Territories											
1. Andaman & Nicobar islands	P	100 00	37.96	7 54	11 48	12 25	16 15	8 38	3.61	2.63	0 00
	M	100 00	32 00	6 90	12 16	13 81	18 64	9 87	4 04	2 58	0 00
	F	100 00	47 22	8.52	10 44	9 81	12 28	6 06	2 95	2.72	0 00
2. Arunachal Pradesh . .	P	100 00	38 28	6 99	8 64	10.08	15 26	10 41	5 69	4 65	0.00
	M	100 00	36 18	6 34	9 22	10.86	15 84	11 18	5 98	4 40	0 00
	F	100 00	40.72	7.74	7 97	79 16	14 58	9.52	5.37	4 94	0.00
3. Chandigarh . . .	P	100.00	34 76	10 50	13.00	10 83	14 47	8.32	4 46	3.66	0.00
	M	100 00	32 37	10 68	12.98	10 91	15 50	9 14	4 72	3 70	0 00
	F	100 00	37 95	10.26	13.03	10.74	13.09	7 23	4.10	3.60	0 00
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	P	100 00	45 49	7 84	7 45	7 32	12 27	9 56	6.01	4 06	0 00
	M	100 00	45 67	7.75	6 79	7 35	12.43	9.87	6 40	3.74	0.00
	F	100 00	45.32	7 92	8.10	7.29	12.12	9 25	5.62	4.38	0.00
5. Delhi	P	100 00	38 64	10 32	10.17	8 68	13 59	9 21	5 08	4.29	0.02
	M	100.00	36.76	10 38	10 25	8 82	13 93	9 97	5 59	4.28	0 02
	F	100.00	40 98	10 24	10 07	8.52	13 16	8 26	4.45	4 29	0.03
6. Goa, Daman & Diu . .	P	100.00	38.09	9 74	8 93	8.03	13 04	9.04	6 49	6.62	0 02
	M	100.00	38.59	10.10	9.54	8.07	13.28	8.88	5 93	5 59	0 02
	F	100 00	37.58	9 38	8.33	7 98	12.80	9.20	7.06	7.66	0.01
7. Lakshadweep . . .	P	100 00	40 81	9.48	8.77	8 47	12 76	8.98	5.65	5.08	0.00
	M	100 00	42.42	9.04	7.88	8 09	12 79	9 01	5.51	5 26	0.00
	F	100.00	39.17	9.92	9 68	8 87	12 72	8.95	5.80	4.89	0 00
8. Pondicherry . . .	P	100.00	39.50	8.67	8.21	7.61	13 09	9.90	6.68	6.34	0 00
	M	100 00	39 75	8.60	8 08	6 91	12.90	10 42	6.78	6.55	0 01
	F	100.00	39 25	8.74	8 33	8.32	13.27	9 37	6.58	6 13	0 01

NOTE:—'N' Stands for Negligible.

TABLE 13

Distribution of population by age-groups (1971)

District	Total Rural Urban	Population		Age-groups																	
				0—14		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—39		40—49		50—59		60+		Age not stated	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1. Uttarkashi	T	1,000	1,000	305	341	109	85	83	89	79	81	140	147	111	107	93	79	79	71	1	0
	R	1,000	1,000	305	338	108	85	82	88	78	80	138	148	112	109	95	80	81	72	1	0
	U	1,000	1,000	312	461	121	81	100	95	98	95	173	130	106	66	57	46	33	26	0	0
2 Chamoli	T	1,000	1,000	412	387	79	89	72	78	65	76	119	132	93	94	71	66	89	78	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	417	386	77	89	69	77	63	75	117	132	93	95	72	67	92	79	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	304	444	128	87	118	95	110	83	158	128	98	75	49	44	35	44	0	0
3 Tehri-Garhwal	T	1,000	1,000	468	381	58	89	46	87	48	75	107	117	100	98	85	79	88	74	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	474	381	55	89	44	87	46	75	106	117	100	98	85	79	90	74	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	296	396	133	87	106	105	97	84	141	130	112	80	69	66	46	52	0	0
4. Garhwal	T	1,000	1,000	439	397	96	96	58	76	54	72	126	130	81	94	69	69	77	66	N	0
	R	1,000	1,000	450	395	93	96	53	76	51	71	125	130	80	95	69	70	79	67	N	0
	U	1,000	1,000	313	448	133	97	117	89	85	83	130	116	95	76	72	49	55	42	N	0
5. Pithoragarh	T	1,000	1,000	437	404	93	97	71	85	67	76	103	129	88	88	66	60	75	61	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	441	404	92	97	70	84	66	76	100	129	87	89	67	60	77	61	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	347	403	124	106	99	107	78	98	167	130	97	65	52	44	36	47	0	0
6 Almora	T	1,000	1,000	445	401	87	91	61	82	61	74	107	131	90	94	70	63	79	64	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	456	401	83	90	56	81	57	74	105	132	90	94	72	64	81	64	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	285	384	140	110	133	106	111	82	138	116	93	87	50	55	50	61	0	0
7. Naini Tal	T	1,000	1,000	399	447	91	90	87	83	79	80	129	124	96	78	62	51	57	47	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	408	457	90	86	84	84	76	77	130	125	95	79	60	47	57	48	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	371	410	92	104	98	44	88	88	129	124	98	75	68	64	56	41	0	0
8. Bijnor	T	1,000	1,000	445	444	84	78	67	78	64	71	109	119	92	90	64	59	75	61	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	449	445	81	73	65	77	64	70	111	122	91	91	65	59	75	63	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	426	439	98	102	76	81	63	73	104	105	96	86	63	59	74	55	0	0
9. Moradabad	T	1,000	1,000	431	440	85	81	73	82	68	75	117	118	90	86	62	56	74	62	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	439	438	81	74	68	81	67	75	116	124	89	87	63	57	77	64	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	407	446	99	102	89	87	70	73	117	100	93	83	60	54	65	55	N	0
10. Budaun	T	1,000	1,000	418	414	81	72	68	75	69	76	124	129	97	95	68	65	75	74	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	418	411	79	70	67	74	69	76	125	131	97	96	69	65	76	77	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	424	439	99	98	78	85	68	71	110	110	95	85	64	60	62	52	0	0
11. Rampur	T	1,000	1,000	419	435	80	78	77	82	68	75	119	123	97	88	65	58	75	63	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	440	445	73	71	69	78	65	75	120	125	95	86	63	58	75	62	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	327	393	109	108	110	99	82	65	118	115	106	93	73	59	75	68	0	0
12. Bareilly	T	1,000	1,000	412	448	84	75	73	77	72	74	127	121	99	85	66	56	67	64	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	422	423	77	68	68	77	70	77	128	131	99	93	67	62	69	69	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	379	534	105	98	91	77	78	64	123	85	100	58	65	36	59	48	0	0
13. Pilibhit	T	1,000	1,000	407	414	82	71	70	79	73	78	133	136	106	96	68	61	61	64	N	1
	R	1,000	1,000	408	416	80	68	69	77	73	78	135	136	106	97	67	62	62	65	N	1
	U	1,000	1,000	404	401	95	92	77	87	66	78	119	140	107	90	75	56	57	56	0	0

14. Shahjahanpur	T	1,000	1,000	387	400	83	75	72	78	77	81	135	138	109	99	73	63	64	66	N	0
	R	1,000	1,000	390	401	81	71	70	77	76	79	136	138	108	99	73	66	66	69	N	0
	U	1,000	1,000	368	394	98	96	80	83	82	86	130	141	117	97	75	52	50	51	0	0
15. Dehra Dun	T	1,000	1,000	360	430	96	92	93	89	92	78	135	128	102	85	63	52	59	46	N	N
	R	1,500	1,000	375	406	91	90	81	86	86	86	126	136	103	94	69	53	69	49	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	344	459	102	95	106	93	99	69	146	118	100	75	55	50	48	41	0	0
16. Saharanpur	T	1,000	1,000	426	427	85	83	76	86	69	75	114	115	91	93	64	62	75	59	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	440	434	81	77	68	85	67	73	112	112	91	94	64	65	77	60	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	380	403	98	102	105	90	78	79	119	127	90	92	63	54	67	53	0	0
17. Muzaffarnagar	T	1,000	1,000	442	452	86	84	68	76	64	68	111	121	91	87	66	55	72	57	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	445	450	85	83	66	77	63	69	111	123	91	89	66	55	73	54	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	424	467	93	90	87	76	68	61	110	105	89	75	68	53	61	73	0	0
18. Meerut	T	1,000	1,000	431	432	92	84	74	82	66	72	108	119	89	94	65	59	75	58	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	440	431	89	77	68	78	62	72	106	121	89	98	68	62	78	61	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	404	434	102	106	91	94	78	75	115	114	87	80	58	49	65	48	0	0
19. Bulandshahr	T	1,000	1,000	437	422	86	80	67	78	62	74	109	123	89	93	69	63	81	67	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	440	419	85	78	65	77	61	75	109	124	89	94	70	65	81	68	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	418	445	96	93	77	81	63	70	113	115	92	83	66	55	75	58	0	0
20. Aligarh	T	1,000	1,000	433	426	87	78	70	79	65	74	111	126	92	92	68	62	74	63	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	437	428	83	71	65	77	64	75	113	128	93	95	68	62	77	64	0	N
	U	1,000	1,000	415	414	104	111	94	87	71	70	102	118	87	83	66	60	61	57	N	0
21. Mathura	T	1,000	1,000	443	450	89	71	68	74	64	75	113	125	92	90	66	58	65	57	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	454	443	85	68	64	74	62	77	113	131	91	92	66	58	65	57	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	383	483	111	85	91	72	73	64	113	100	97	81	62	59	70	56	0	0
22. Agra	T	1,000	1,000	439	442	92	85	73	83	67	76	122	121	89	86	60	53	58	54	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	451	436	86	76	65	81	65	78	116	127	90	88	63	56	64	58	N	0
	U	1,000	1,000	417	453	103	101	85	88	71	73	132	109	88	80	55	48	49	48	N	N
23. Etah	T	1,000	1,000	434	429	81	73	68	77	68	77	121	128	92	89	66	60	70	67	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	435	421	79	72	67	79	68	79	121	131	92	90	67	61	71	67	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	431	508	94	75	75	68	66	62	115	101	95	75	63	48	61	63	0	0
24. Mainpuri	T	1,000	1,000	441	414	83	79	68	80	67	80	120	140	93	90	64	58	64	59	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	442	411	82	78	67	81	67	80	120	142	92	90	65	58	65	60	N	0
	U	1,000	1,000	427	445	98	92	81	69	65	77	119	126	92	87	58	49	60	55	N	N
25. Farrukhabad	T	1,000	1,000	425	423	86	79	70	80	70	78	124	132	96	91	65	59	64	58	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	427	424	84	76	67	80	70	79	125	132	96	91	66	59	65	58	N	1
	U	1,000	1,000	410	419	105	98	87	80	67	71	116	129	94	88	61	56	60	59	0	N
26. Etawah	T	1,000	1,000	446	440	86	80	67	79	66	79	119	129	92	86	63	56	61	51	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	448	441	84	78	66	79	67	80	119	129	92	86	63	56	61	51	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	421	431	104	100	81	81	63	73	118	126	92	84	62	54	59	51	0	N
27. Kanpur	T	1,000	1,000	399	435	91	84	81	85	76	79	129	129	103	88	67	52	54	48	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	429	445	84	74	69	77	69	76	122	127	97	89	67	57	63	55	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	361	423	99	97	97	95	86	85	137	131	111	86	66	44	43	39	N	N

TABLE 12—*Contd.*

Distribution of population by age-groups (1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
28. Fatehpur . . .	T	1,000	1,000	430	430	79	73	64	76	69	78	125	132	97	92	69	61	67	58	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	431	429	79	73	63	76	69	78	125	132	96	93	69	61	68	58	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	415	437	92	83	73	78	71	77	130	128	98	89	64	55	57	53	0	0
29. Allahabad . . .	T	1,000	1,000	436	430	81	80	71	75	74	76	120	130	92	91	66	59	60	59	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	448	430	77	76	65	72	73	77	118	132	89	92	66	60	64	61	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	386	433	99	95	92	85	77	75	129	121	107	87	63	52	47	52	N	N
30. Jhansi . . .	T	1,000	1,000	438	421	86	80	70	79	71	76	122	124	94	95	67	66	52	59	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	439	415	81	76	65	76	72	77	125	126	95	99	70	71	53	60	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	436	437	102	95	85	87	70	71	112	119	90	84	57	52	48	55	N	N
31. Jalaun . . .	T	1,000	1,000	437	426	84	78	68	81	71	78	122	127	95	93	69	62	54	55	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	439	424	81	76	65	81	71	79	123	129	96	94	70	63	55	54	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	423	432	108	88	82	84	68	76	117	116	90	90	61	57	51	57	N	0
32. Hamirpur . . .	T	1,000	1,000	443	433	76	67	65	72	67	75	121	126	98	99	71	67	59	61	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	444	433	72	66	64	72	68	75	122	126	99	99	72	68	59	61	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	435	432	106	80	70	75	63	71	111	123	92	96	63	61	60	62	N	N
33. Banda . . .	T	1,000	1,000	434	439	75	65	66	77	73	79	131	133	96	91	66	60	59	56	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	436	440	73	63	64	77	73	79	131	134	96	91	67	60	60	56	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	412	433	97	78	79	81	71	82	127	128	96	90	63	54	55	54	N	N
34. Kheri . . .	T	1,000	1,000	389	397	83	70	69	76	75	80	136	142	111	101	69	63	68	71	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	396	396	80	68	66	76	74	80	136	142	110	102	69	63	69	73	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	281	410	123	109	106	82	89	78	140	130	121	86	76	52	64	53	N	0
35. Sitapur . . .	T	1,000	1,000	405	406	78	69	67	76	69	75	132	137	106	99	69	63	74	75	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	405	406	77	68	66	75	69	76	132	137	107	99	69	63	75	76	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	400	414	95	89	87	81	73	75	123	124	98	86	64	64	60	67	0	0
36. Hardoi . . .	T	1,000	1,000	410	403	83	74	72	82	73	80	128	135	100	95	68	63	66	68	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	409	408	82	73	71	80	74	79	129	136	100	96	68	63	66	65	1	N
	U	1,000	1,000	417	348	99	86	78	100	67	94	119	122	95	79	63	70	62	101	0	0
37. Unnao . . .	T	1,000	1,000	425	420	82	72	67	77	68	75	124	131	97	97	68	62	69	66	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	427	420	81	71	66	77	68	74	123	131	97	97	68	63	70	67	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	384	421	107	94	94	80	71	79	126	130	101	94	63	52	54	50	0	0
38. Lucknow . . .	T	1,000	1,000	383	416	93	85	84	84	77	78	131	131	105	92	66	54	61	60	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	390	420	82	69	71	74	76	76	132	134	105	96	71	61	73	70	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	377	412	104	100	97	93	79	81	130	129	104	88	60	48	49	49	N	N
39. Rae Bareli . . .	T	1,000	1,000	421	394	81	80	62	75	64	73	122	133	100	102	74	69	76	74	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	421	393	81	80	61	74	64	73	122	134	100	102	74	69	77	75	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	415	430	93	87	77	87	69	78	125	124	96	86	61	54	64	56	N	N
40. Bahraich . . .	T	1,000	1,000	307	365	88	64	80	80	93	87	157	152	125	108	79	66	71	78	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	301	360	87	63	80	80	95	88	159	153	126	109	80	67	72	80	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	409	427	95	81	85	87	70	82	126	132	98	86	60	52	57	53	0	0
41. Gonda . . .	T	1,000	1,000	394	367	82	73	68	81	76	82	138	147	107	108	69	67	66	75	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	393	367	81	70	67	80	76	82	138	148	108	109	70	68	67	76	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	401	373	88	104	83	104	75	79	129	135	106	93	63	53	55	59	N	0
42. Bara Banki . . .	T	1,000	1,000	392	381	78	70	65	78	72	79	137	144	108	104	70	65	78	79	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	391	379	77	69	65	78	72	79	137	144	108	105	71	66	79	80	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	405	413	89	84	72	84	71	81	132	133	101	90	65	57	65	58	0	0

43 Faizabad	T	1,000	1,000	419	390	85	80	62	77	69	78	124	136	97	99	70	64	74	76	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	424	388	84	79	59	77	68	77	123	136	97	100	70	65	75	78	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	376	403	89	89	89	84	79	82	130	139	101	89	67	54	69	60	0	0
44 Sultanpur	T	1,000	1,000	428	385	86	77	58	76	64	76	120	140	99	103	70	65	75	78	0	0
	R	1,000	1,000	429	384	86	77	58	76	63	76	120	140	99	103	70	65	75	79	0	0
	U	1,000	1,000	398	436	101	89	75	82	75	78	135	129	102	86	62	49	52	51	0	0
45 Pratapgarh	T	1,000	1,000	456	398	85	80	55	75	58	73	108	124	92	104	70	70	76	76	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	456	398	85	80	54	75	58	72	108	124	92	104	70	70	77	77	N	N
	U	1,000	1 000	402	421	99	91	79	85	71	76	131	132	101	87	66	58	51	50	N	0
46 Basti	T	1,000	1,000	401	384	79	72	68	80	73	78	133	141	104	103	72	67	70	75	N	0
	R	1,000	1,000	401	383	78	72	68	80	73	78	133	141	104	103	72	67	71	76	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	383	421	110	82	84	81	74	79	134	135	102	92	63	55	50	55	0	0
47 Gorakhpur	T	1,000	1,000	418	404	84	74	69	80	70	76	126	139	101	97	67	61	65	69	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	421	401	82	73	66	80	70	76	126	140	100	98	68	62	67	70	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	393	438	108	94	89	80	68	76	133	137	111	85	56	43	42	47	0	0
48 Deoria	T	1,000	1,000	434	412	82	70	63	72	67	78	122	137	98	100	68	62	66	69	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	435	411	82	70	62	73	67	78	122	137	98	100	68	62	66	69	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	397	428	101	85	88	73	71	81	128	131	102	93	63	52	50	57	0	0
49 Azamgarh	T	1,000	1,000	412	431	88	75	56	75	66	81	102	115	91	89	71	64	114	70	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	411	430	87	73	54	74	66	82	101	115	91	90	72	65	118	71	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	451	446	101	98	84	82	65	74	117	123	88	82	56	47	58	48	0	0
50 Jaunpur	T	1,000	1,000	463	413	84	85	60	83	64	81	107	125	90	90	66	60	66	63	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	466	411	84	85	59	83	62	81	106	126	89	90	67	60	67	64	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	424	457	98	87	83	82	84	73	114	118	88	81	56	49	53	53	N	0
51 Ballia	T	1,000	1,000	418	401	90	84	77	81	65	81	111	128	90	90	74	65	75	70	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	419	401	88	84	77	81	65	81	111	127	90	90	74	66	76	70	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	403	423	108	84	81	76	68	75	122	136	97	87	62	54	59	65	N	N
52. Ghazipur	T	1,000	1,000	453	400	79	79	56	86	68	95	112	108	80	89	67	66	85	77	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	455	399	78	78	55	86	68	96	112	107	79	90	67	67	86	77	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	422	434	102	90	79	80	66	76	117	120	88	85	61	51	65	64	N	N
53 Varanasi	T	1,000	1,000	422	410	87	82	74	87	73	83	120	129	91	89	66	57	67	63	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	431	403	82	79	68	88	73	84	117	131	90	90	69	60	70	65	N	N
	U	1,000	1 000	398	433	101	90	90	86	73	78	127	124	96	85	59	48	56	56	N	N
54 Mirzapur	T	1,000	1,000	430	427	77	67	68	88	76	76	135	130	91	89	58	62	65	61	N	N
	R	1,000	1,000	438	427	76	65	64	87	72	75	133	132	91	89	59	64	67	61	N	N
	U	1,000	1,000	376	425	85	82	94	94	100	83	148	117	94	92	54	49	49	58	0	0

Note : 'N' stands for Negligible.

TABLE

Distribution of 10,000 Total Male and Female

State/District	1971			1961			1951			1941		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UTTAR PRADESH	10,000	10,000	10 000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10 000	10,000	10.000	10,000	10,000
1 Uttarkashi	17	19	9	15	17	5	19	22	7	8	9	5
2 Chamoli	44	47	33	42	47	22	57	64	25	37	41	16
3 Pithoragarh	52	52	53	47	51	32	54	59	32	38	40	28
4 Tehri-Garhwal	40	44	24	43	49	15	54	59	20	22	26	3
5 Garhwal	92	87	111	86	92	64	112	123	49	73	80	32
6 Almora	110	112	103	104	111	74	135	145	78	95	99	68
7 Naini Tal	132	123	162	121	116	140	103	100	119	90	90	92
8 Bijnor	157	154	166	162	157	181	166	164	180	158	154	191
9 Moradabad	217	209	242	208	198	248	210	195	294	262	230	451
10 Budaun	109	112	99	104	104	109	112	107	139	116	113	132
11. Rampur	61	59	67	65	64	71	59	53	87	59	64	26
12 Bareilly	165	160	182	172	161	219	157	146	216	180	169	245
13. Pilibhit	66	67	61	63	63	64	59	59	61	64	62	71
14 Shahjahanpur	115	116	109	115	114	121	108	109	98	130	126	156
15 Dehra Dun	132	114	192	128	110	202	124	115	172	94	71	234
16 Saharanpur	251	240	287	249	236	303	178	181	162	207	188	324
17 Muzaffarnagar	213	206	237	185	185	186	165	166	162	160	147	241
18 Meerut	494	474	561	468	460	503	422	433	363	384	362	521
19 Bulandshahr	237	248	201	232	242	189	244	254	191	207	205	215
20. Aligarh	274	273	279	269	268	270	305	305	305	208	216	163
21. Mathura	167	175	140	177	182	157	208	214	177	177	181	154
22 Agra	337	319	396	344	327	414	326	319	364	327	317	385
23 Etah	178	177	180	165	166	162	148	148	149	147	141	182
24 Mainpuri	183	180	193	179	178	184	167	165	174	158	152	192
25. Farrukhabad	204	198	222	213	204	250	204	203	212	189	181	237
26. Etawah	218	209	249	208	205	221	181	183	171	187	181	225
27. Kanpur	572	511	781	576	518	824	602	566	791	517	490	673
28 Fatehpur	139	144	124	137	144	109	323	230	816	166	174	127
29 Allahabad	366	372	343	366	365	373	396	379	485	431	419	505
30 Jhansi	170	168	178	167	166	173	177	179	169	183	184	178
31. Jalaun	116	119	107	116	119	105	107	110	96	127	132	93
32 Hamirpur	104	111	83	99	104	78	102	109	67	127	133	86
33. Banda	113	125	74	109	120	63	119	128	69	147	159	79
34. Kheri	113	118	99	116	121	96	90	91	81	91	99	43
35. Sitapur	162	169	138	164	172	129	132	136	113	177	185	126
36 Hardoi	186	190	170	187	191	168	160	165	134	195	197	179
37 Unnao	152	154	146	143	145	135	126	130	108	153	161	106
38 Lucknow	286	249	416	311	270	484	335	288	583	383	303	862
39 Rae Bareli	144	150	125	133	141	99	140	150	85	141	153	75
40 Bahraich	110	119	77	135	149	78	102	109	65	125	132	84
41. Gonda	169	184	117	187	200	132	171	187	90	287	301	206
42 Bara Banki	121	129	95	131	139	98	113	118	84	132	139	93
43. Faizabad	194	201	172	180	185	158	193	204	132	180	183	162
44 Sultanpur	153	161	125	141	151	98	145	158	71	113	131	7
45. Pratapgarh	137	149	99	132	143	83	119	130	56	123	133	60
46. Basti	243	265	168	236	253	162	234	256	116	291	319	124
47 Gorakhpur	313	325	274	310	322	260	309	322	242	246	278	51
48 Deoria	263	285	190	258	274	186	238	242	218	248	277	50
49 Azamgarh	285	289	269	301	297	319	304	320	220	247	248	213
50 Jaunpur	222	232	187	228	238	189	224	237	154	257	271	183
51 Ballia	179	181	176	199	195	216	224	226	216	232	234	225
52 Ghazipur	161	161	161	183	179	196	193	193	194	204	205	202
53 Varanasi	406	403	413	428	423	449	396	394	409	518	523	488
54 Mirzapur	156	162	135	163	169	134	149	152	129	182	192	135

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literates among the districts, 1901-1971

1931			1921			1911			1901		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
10,000	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10 000**	**10,000**
23	22	7	16	14	5	15	19	5	10	10	5
57	64	20	64	55	23	64	52	22	61	63	9
55	58	30	57	48	34	53	63	39	53	54	34
65	62	22	46	39	14	45	55	13	49	49	14
112	115	35	126	106	44	123	112	43	119	123	38
135	139	78	142	118	85	131	156	97	120	122	79
110	110	115	121	118	161	111	109	146	87	85	129
153	144	242	139	133	214	137	132	208	110	111	102
218	202	371	226	215	390	206	198	317	169	164	283
120	115	166	129	125	175	132	128	187	113	110	188
34	35	25	52	50	64	39	40	36	49	49	64
189	178	285	202	190	342	197	194	278	200	190	456
55	54	72	73	72	74	81	80	107	72	72	81
146	141	199	159	193	224	161	158	208	155	152	227
121	113	196	142	139	290	121	113	231	84	77	273
206	201	253	205	202	243	202	198	250	173	172	191
164	157	232	148	146	165	151	152	131	152	155	62
403	391	521	370	372	345	347	345	373	321	321	322
229	229	231	225	229	167	204	204	216	189	188	198
300	300	299	303	301	332	313	310	343	212	231	245
215	217	198	172	215	173	219	219	220	221	222	203
348	335	472	342	328	498	353	344	476	284	276	473
148	146	16	148	146	163	136	136	137	125	125	119
166	163	192	141	128	301	152	152	197	131	132	121
208	203	259	210	207	240	186	181	252	189	187	231
181	183	168	178	175	219	176	175	201	163	162	172
393	388	439	382	375	474	348	346	374	341	339	400
170	176	113	166	171	103	126	127	111	170	175	44
391	374	559	350	329	603	353	344	486	426	413	749
201	201	203	148	201	167	189	187	209	167	167	167
129	130	96	143	147	93	114	117	71	117	120	51
118	123	69	114	118	75	106	110	61	102	104	37
137	142	91	141	146	86	132	135	96	132	134	85
102	103	97	113	115	66	120	121	109	109	108	117
138	138	141	172	173	152	174	176	151	197	198	160
160	158	185	188	189	180	184	185	177	134	134	136
156	159	126	170	174	117	185	190	110	198	203	82
238	225	370	254	251	284	275	259	484	251	238	565
138	143	92	212	222	96	210	216	131	219	222	155
126	129	92	126	130	83	176	181	103	221	225	112
184	190	122	195	245	122	245	253	135	293	300	114
129	131	109	148	152	102	158	160	128	200	203	137
204	210	150	185	189	145	195	190	137	268	271	195
138	144	77	125	129	69	165	170	100	151	153	107
116	121	70	150	158	59	130	133	89	187	191	100
290	302	169	281	295	122	313	320	220	349	356	183
232	242	162	241	198	166	260	309	200	274	280	240
231	239	157	235	192	163	254	301	195	275	270	231
301	310	223	285	295	165	267	272	212	353	358	225
271	281	174	265	275	148	239	243	192	217	220	147
233	237	190	229	236	144	223	195	103	214	219	94
218	221	192	217	225	161	221	158	104	190	191	181
514	511	542	469	448	722	377	358	634	355	347	596
181	185	142	158	158	148	206	210	145	260	259	271

TABLE

ELR, LMLR AND

State/District	1971			1961			1951			1941		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UTTAR PRADESH	**25.44**	**36.69**	**12 46**	**20 73**	**31 89**	**8 30**	**12 44**	**19 74**	**4 17**	**9 71**	**15 82**	**2 86**
1. Uttarkashi	24 93	41 70	6 11	17 68	32 45	2 23	12 45	25 86	1 52	5 45	10 51	0 24
2 Chamoli	33 19	57 00	11 03	25 38	48 63	4 70	20 49	40 04	2 70	14 72	28 66	1 79
3. Pithoragarh	37 25	58 41	17 01	27 46	49 34	6 88	19 13	34 86	3 47	14 62	26 10	3 04
4. Tehri-Garhwal	22 74	43 72	5 71	18 77	39 21	2 31	13.45	25 86	1 52	5 45	10 51	0 24
5 Garhwal	37 52	58 64	19 12	27 45	51 61	7 13	20 49	40 04	2.70	14.72	28 66	1 79
6. Almora	32 95	54 29	13 44	25 07	45 46	6 49	19 13	34 86	3 47	14 62	26 10	3.04
7. Naini Tal	37.58	47 92	24 18	32 16	42 17	17 43	24 87	34 33	11 11	16 75	24 11	5 92
8. Bijnor	23 97	33.43	12 69	21 08	30.93	9 66	13 44	20 47	5 04	9 42	14 64	3 47
9. Moradabad	20 34	27 54	11 50	16.29	23 30	8 03	10 18	14 50	4 95	9 50	13.28	5 07
10. Budaun	14.93	21 26	6 98	11 34	16.56	4 96	7 04	10 11	3 13	5 28	8 13	1 87
11. Rampur	15 28	20 70	8.62	14 38	20 81	6 57	8 64	12 19	4 42	6 65	10.99	0.91
12. Bareilly	21 11	28 26	12.01	17 86	24 61	9 58	9 79	13 83	4 76	8.19	1 11	3.45
13. Pilibhit	19 67	28 00	9.30	15 77	23 21	6 70	9 23	14 08	3 33	6 95	10 78	2.38
14. Shahjahanpur	19 85	27 65	9 79	15 41	22 25	6 90	8 25	12 61	2 70	7.08	10.60	2.83
15. Dehra Dun	50.26	58 21	39 44	44 79	54 39	31 74	30 81	40 67	16 49	23 30	30 85	11 12
16. Saharanpur	27 32	36 32	16 03	23 63	32 97	12 15	11 09	17 00	3 61	10 79	16 28	3 75
17. Muzaffarnagar	26 81	36 28	15 16	19 73	29 15	8 31	10 89	16 53	3.81	9 15	13 96	3 19
18. Meerut	33 17	44 64	19 09	26 50	38 64	11 90	14 93	23 37	4 53	12 12	18 93	3 92
19. Bulandshahr	25 98	38 76	10 91	20 50	32 44	6 79	13 00	21 14	3 48	9 01	14 90	2 44
20. Aligarh	29 43	41 26	15 06	23 27	34 75	9 69	15 66	24 25	5.42	8 12	13 20	1.96
21. Mathura	29 62	43 45	12 62	25 45	38 64	9 45	18 19	28 56	5 43	11 79	18 70	3.23
22. Agra	33 05	43 90	19 72	28 48	39 96	14 45	17 74	26 37	7 00	13 65	20 73	5 01
23. Etah	25 73	36 04	13 17	19 39	29 25	7 82	10 34	19 51	3 63	8.04	12 13	3.10
24. Mainpuri	28.49	39 65	15 09	23 23	34 55	9 85	13 22	20.24	4.79	9 67	14 57	3 74
25. Farrukhabad	29 26	39 46	16 41	24.96	35.16	12 39	14 69	22 10	5 40	10 59	16 07	4 06
26. Etawah	34 40	46 29	19 88	27 07	39 36	12 07	14 65	22 52	4 90	11 42	17 13	4 26
27. Kanpur	42 76	52 76	30 09	36 78	47 92	22 63	24 74	34.37	11 95	17.83	25 53	7.60
28. Fatehpur	24.48	36 53	10 62	19 64	31 67	6 25	27 23	30 32	23 61	11 13	19 07	2.55
29. Allahabad	27 92	41 31	12 72	23 02	35 68	9 27	15 12	23 32	6.12	12.81	20 64	4 42
30. Jhansi	29 61	42 08	15 16	23.91	36 24	9 98	15 97	25 70	5 08	11 63	19.51	3.31
31. Jalaun	32 61	47 80	14 82	26 98	41.92	9 94	15 32	24 61	4 65	13.16	22.32	2.91
32. Hamirpur	24 22	36 99	9 45	19 32	31 59	5 99	120 4	20.69	2.0	10 46	18.37	2.17
33. Banda	21 87	34 59	7 01	17 61	29 65	4 08	11 75	20 22	2 28	10 3	18.93	1 72
34. Kheri	17 00	24 52	7 57	13 96	21 59	4 80	6 55	10 12	2 10	4 21	7 18	0 73
35. Sitapur	19 24	27 97	8 36	15 45	24 18	5 05	7 37	11 63	2 21	7 31	12 24	1.62
36. Hardoi	22 51	32 26	10 47	18 06	27.52	6 75	9 20	14.57	2.69	8.41	13.46	2.41
37. Unnao	22 94	33 74	10 68	17 73	27 41	6 76	9 22	15 03	2 65	8 54	14 46	1 81
38. Lucknow	38 99	47 73	28 42	35 04	44 96	22 95	23 66	31.20	14 45	21 58	26 43	15.53
39. Rae Bareli	21 27	33 51	8 53	15 38	25 93	4 43	9 37	16 32	1.88	7 05	12 87	1.11
40. Bahraich	13.95	21 28	4 97	13 66	22 93	3 19	5 90	10 08	1 25	5 43	9 32	1.05
41. Gonda	16 25	25.52	5 52	13 67	22 84	3 79	7 08	12 35	1 24	8 91	15 50	1.88
42. Bara Banki	16.48	24 85	6 47	13 97	22 60	4 22	6 89	11 36	1 75	6 09	10 43	1 30
43. Faizabad	22 46	34 58	9.39	1 72	27.68	5 62	10 17	17 60	2 27	7 33	12 63	1 92
44. Sultanpur	20 60	33 30	7 70	15 12	26 60	3 93	8 74	15 86	1 38	5 74	10 97	0.78
45. Pratapgarh	21 53	36 37	6 99	16 09	29 37	3.71	8 37	15 70	1 23	6 28	11 49	0 94
46. Basti	18.23	29.06	6 09	13.50	22.81	3 62	7.55	13 44	1 22	7 06	12 89	0.90
47. Gorakhpur	23 12	35.54	9.61	18.31	30 41	5 90	10.68	18.55	2 66	7 07	12 59	1 37
48. Deoria	20 95	34.21	7.05	16.56	28.57	4.54	8 72	14.80	2 53	7 07	12.59	1.37
49. Azamgarh	22.27	34 73	9 62	19 25	31 43	7 57	11 12	20 13	2 53	8 27	14.65	1 80
50. Jaunpur	24.92	40.73	9 45	20.33	35.53	6 15	11 74	21 11	2 52	9 92	18 15	1.98
51. Ballia	25 11	38.41	11 39	22 72	36.87	9.15	14 56	25 12	4 35	11 78	20 06	3 32
52. Ghazipur	23.30	35 95	10 63	21.25	34.33	8 53	13 32	22 33	4 24	11 10	18 74	3 22
53. Varanasi	31.80	46 24	15.63	27 85	43 31	11.42	15.76	25 89	5 23	16.74	27 87	4 64
54. Mirzapur	23.41	35.60	9.79	20.14	32 73	6 55	11 27	19 89	3 16	10 94	19 42	2 29

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LFLR (1901–1971)

1931			1921			1911			1901		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
5 49	**9 37**	**1 10**	**4 20**	**7 34**	**0 69**	**3 88**	**6 87**	**0 56**	**3 55**	**6 59**	**0 23**
6 69	13 04	0 41	3 57	7 06	0 17	4 25	8 41	0 16	2 58	5 12	0 09
8 51	17 07	0 51	7 28	14 77	0 40	8 40	16 75	0 37	7 40	14 85	0 17
8 87	16 69	0 96	7 09	13 45	0 70	7 59	14 18	0 73	6 65	12 69	0 34
6 69	13 04	0 41	3 57	7 06	0 17	4 25	8 41	0 16	2 58	5 12	0.09
8 51	17 07	0 51	7 28	14 77	0 40	8 40	16 75	0 37	7 40	14.85	0 17
8 87	16 69	0 96	7 09	13 45	0 70	7 59	14 18	0 73	6 65	12 69	0 34
10 54	15.89	2 59	8 29	12 59	2 09	6 41	10 16	1 36	4.69	7 87	0 60
5 04	7 99	1 62	3 69	6 14	0 94	3 23	5 43	0 73	2 44	4 50	0 18
4 71	7 29	1 66	3 74	6 02	1 08	3 09	5 11	0 71	2 4	4.29	0 33
3 28	5 20	0 95	2 56	1 19	0 60	2 33	3 80	0 51	1 69	3 24	0 26
2 01	3 42	0 31	2 11	3 67	0 47	1 41	2 45	0 19	1 60	2 86	0 17
4 80	7 53	1 51	3 87	6 21	1 11	3 37	5 62	0 66	3 14	5 31	0 59
3 33	5.41	0 87	3 28	5 63	0 56	3.15	5 27	0 63	2 63	4 70	0 24
4 41	6 95	1 27	3 69	6 01	0 89	3 18	5 28	0 63	2 89	5 02	0.35
13 75	19 00	5 43	12 62	17 22	0 52	10 81	15 60	3 58	7 90	11 81	2 34
5.39	8 54	1 41	4 26	6 96	0 88	3 81	6 29	0 73	2 85	5 07	0 26
5 04	7 89	1 51	3 67	6 05	0 72	3 48	5 88	0.47	3 00	5 48	0 10
6.85	10 92	1 86	4 85	8 25	0 78	4 22	7 16	0 69	3 58	6 42	0 29
5 54	9 36	1 14	4 15	7 37	0 51	3 35	5 88	0 52	2 90	5 25	0 25
7 02	11 55	1 48	5 55	9 29	1 04	4 95	8 41	0 82	3 32	5.99	0 28
8 79	14 48	1 72	5 40	8 95	0 96	6 08	10 20	0 95	4 93	8 83	0 37
9 10	14 28	2 62	7 16	11 41	1 83	6 37	10 52	10 31	4 52	7 85	0 62
4.72	7.71	1.08	3 48	5 81	0.66	2 90	4 92	0 45	2 53	4 49	0 20
6.03	9 63	1 49	3 65	5 49	1 36	3 58	5 89	0 70	2 71	4 78	0 21
6.48	10.28	1 72	4 78	7 86	0 96	3 81	6 23	0 80	3 56	6 25	0.36
6 62	10 73	1 33	4 72	7 68	1 02	4 26	7 10	0 75	3 45	6 05	0 30
8 71	13 87	2 10	6 40	10.33	1 41	5 56	9 35	0 92	4 39	8 09	0 40
6 68	11 83	0 89	4 88	8 81	0 50	3 42	6 17	0 43	4 18	8 12	0.08
7.09	11 84	1 99	4 87	8 12	1 36	4 50	8 00	0 87	4.82	8 99	0 64
7 89	13.68	1 57	6 44	11 51	0 89	5 33	9 53	0 84	4 52	8 48	0.35
8.23	14.46	1.23	6 91	12 38	0 75	5 26	9 71	0 47	5 75	7 38	0 10
6.29	11.56	0.72	5 05	9 38	0 53	4 33	8 23	0 35	3 75	7 38	0 10
5.91	10 68	0 77	4 47	8 32	0 44	3 80	7 14	0 39	3 51	6.85	0.13
2.93	4 93	0 57	2.37	4 22	0 24	2 34	4 06	0 32	2 08	3 73	0.18
3.24	5.42	0.68	3 07	5 31	0 46	2 82	4 94	0 36	0 28	5 25	0.19
3.90	6.35	0.94	3 40	5 74	0 56	3 04	5 17	0 45	2 11	3 76	0.17
4.92	8.49	0 81	4.02	7 12	0 42	3 73	6 78	0 32	3 46	6 53	0 11
8 03	12 29	2 66	6 83	11 37	1 32	6 59	10 66	1 76	5 36	9 31	0 97
3.82	7.03	0 49	4 37	8.30	0 31	3 78	7 21	0 33	3 56	6 99	0 19
3 00	5,32	0 44	2.32	4 21	0 25	3.09	5 68	0 26	3 62	6 84	0 14
3.19	5,86	0.41	2 60	4.82	0 26	3 22	6 08	0 25	3 57	6 91	0 11
3 26	5.72	0 55	2 80	5 07	0 32	2 66	4 80	0 31	2 89	5 47	0 15
4.55	8.34	0 64	3 08	5 75	0 38	3 13	5 96	0 30	3 70	7 15	0 21
3.51	6.73	0.37	2.41	4 68	0 21	2 89	5 65	0 24	2 36	4 54	0 13
3.48	6 75	0.39	3 41	6 78	0 20	2 68	5 26	0 25	3 46	6 94	0 14
3.78	6.91	0 43	2.88	5 40	0 20	3 20	5 99	0 32	3 24	6 24	0 13
3 54	6,39	0.48	2 71	5 00	0 32	3 46	6,53	0 34	3 23	6 25	0 21
3,54	6.39	0 48	2 71	5.00	0 32	3 46	6 53	0 34	3 23	6 25	0 21
5.26	9.57	0 75	3 70	6 91	0 34	3 36	6 30	0 37	3 91	7 70	0 19
5.99	11 32	0 72	4 52	8 67	0 39	3 84	7 27	0 43	3 06	6 07	0 15
6.97	12.45	1 11	5 44	9 99	0 55	3 39	6 64	0 32	3 71	7 64	0 12
7.30	12 96	1 26	5 17	9 64	0 62	3 46	6 42	0 32	3 55	7 05	0 25
9.97	17 43	2 05	7 29	12 52	1 80	7 87	13 73	1 85	6 83	12 64	0 88
6.30	11 59	0 94	4 30	8 01	0 63	3 62	6 93	0 35	4 07	7 97	0 31

TABLE 16

Tahsil-wise general literacy rate among persons, males, females in total, rural and urban areas (population 0-4 not excluded)

State/District/Tahsil	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	**21 70**	**31 50**	**10 55**	**18 13**	**28 02**	**6 99**	**43 63**	**52 08**	**33 33**
1. Uttarkashi	22 04	37 02	5 37	20 29	35 09	4 13	63 22	74 61	43 57
1 Puraula*	15 45	25.74	3 75	15 45	25 74	3 75			
2 Rajgarhi*	19 50	32 57	4 27	19 50	32 57	4 27			
3 Dunda*	19.42	35 86	3 48	19 42	35 86	3 48			
4 Bhatwari	36 91	55 37	12 61	30 16	49 70	6 11	63 22	74 61	43 57
2. Chamoli	28 67	48 92	9 59	27 48	47 90	8 70	56 04	66 91	37 95
1 Joshimath	37 72	52 76	14 44	32 57	48 52	9 17	52 10	63 68	31 18
2. Karnaprayag*	26 38	46 70	8 59	26 38	46 70	8 59			
3 Chamoli	28 76	48 27	10 31	26 23	45 99	8 26	59 66	70 05	43 61
4 Ukhimath*	29 77	52 19	9 32	29 77	52 19	9 32			
3. Tehri-Garhwal	19 29	36 38	4 92	18 09	34 98	4 15	63 43	73 09	46 89
1 Tehri	21 42	38 30	5 13	18 91	35 49	4 39	68 76	77 84	53 41
2 Pratapnagar*	16 03	33 09	2 35	16 03	33 09	2 35			
3 Devaprayag	20 09	37 24	5 91	18 97	35 94	5 24	57 64	67 99	39 70
4. Garhwal	32 00	49 32	16 52	30 13	47 43	15 23	59 79	70 67	42.85
1 Pauri	30 33	47 37	16 07	28 02	44 72	14 65	59 56	72 53	40 57
2 Lansdowne	32 98	50 40	16 79	31 35	48 91	15 58	59 96	69 32	44 68
5. Pithoragarh	31 87	49 68	14 63	30 74	48 73	13 59	60 32	70 02	46 84
1 Munsiari*	27 42	44 01	10 49	27 42	44 01	10 49			
2 Dharchula*	27 29	44 16	9 05	27 29	44 16	9 05			
3 Didihat*	31 02	48 61	14 49	31 02	48 61	14 49			
4 Pithoragarh	34 93	53 64	17 20	32 49	51 72	14 92	60 32	70 02	46 84
6 Almora	28 08	45 89	11 53	25 90	43 68	9 89	67 57	76 68	52.79
1 Almora	30 11	47 97	13 01	27 23	45 31	10 42	68 26	76.97	55 95
2. Ranikhet	26 65	44 08	11 42	24 64	41 66	10 41	66 32	76 23	45 39
3 Champawat*	24 98	43 50	6.52	24 98	43 50	6 52			
7. Naini Tal	31 94	41 33	20 17	27 44	37 30	15 19	47 77	55.24	38 10
1 Naini Tal	41 01	56 21	23 63	34 62	51 24	16 73	68 69	74 85	59 51
2. Haldwani	41 11	50 23	29 68	34 67	44 94	22 09	50 56	57 79	41 18
3 Kashipur	30 29	38 12	20 55	22 97	30 81	13 05	43 01	51 07	33 25
4. Kichha	26 52	33 11	17 63	25 77	32 41	16 72	31 78	38 14	23 77
5. Khatima	23 83	34 43	10 54	22 82	33 52	9 52	46 06	52 62	35 93
8. Bijnor	20 17	28 35	10.58	17 91	26 50	7 75	30 42	36 88	23 09
1. Najibabad	18 88	26 73	9 78	16 30	24.72	6 45	27 59	33 63	20.78
2 Bijnor	20 83	28 73	11 37	17 27	25 73	7 03	34 80	40 90	27.85
3 Nagina	19 04	26 96	9 81	17.39	25 57	7 80	27 45	34 08	19 88
4 Dhampur	21 06	29 81	10 87	19 52	28 56	8 94	30 14	37 27	22 06
9. Moradabad	17 13	23 47	9 54	11 75	18 22	3 97	34 36	40 57	27 12
1 Hasanpur	13 45	20 21	5 33	11 81	18 50	3 75	31 00	38 85	21 92
2 Sambhal	12 80	18 30	6 30	10 19	15.77	3 57	23 43	28 73	17 30
3 Amroha	17 73	26 00	8 05	14 97	23 44	4 87	27.36	35 30	18.65
4 Thakurdwara	15 79	23 71	6 41	15 33	23 52	5 62	23 22	26 79	19 06
5 Moradabad	25 29	30 76	18 71	10 43	16 09	3 54	39 83	45 26	33 36
6 Bilari	14 85	20 29	8 20	9 57	14 70	3 25	41 01	48 35	32 26

TABLE 16—*Contd*

Tahsil-wise general literacy rate among persons, males, females in total, rural and urban areas (population 0-4 not excluded)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10. Budaun	12 66	18 19	5 86	10 84	16 34	4 02	30 36	36 71	22 98
1 Gunnaur*	8 56	13 39	2 84	8 56	13 39	2 84			
2. Bisauli*	13 73	19 95	6 06	13 73	19 95	6 06			
3. Sahaswan	9 84	14 50	4 15	8 51	13 09	2 86	19 58	25 16	13 19
4. Budaun	16 59	22 49	9 32	10 99	16 90	3 61	37 10	43 72	29 42
5 Dataganj	11 89	17 44	4 76	11 29	16 79	4 18	19 84	26 36	12 09
11. Rampur	12 90	17 70	7 17	9 09	13 66	3 58	28 59	34 70	21 56
1. Suar	8 89	13 27	3 70	8 25	12 40	3 30	16 82	24 36	8 47
2 Bilaspur*	14 10	19 03	8 13	14 10	19 03	8 13			
3 Rampur	17 55	22 23	12 05	5 80	9 45	1 41	29 66	35 62	22 78
4 Shahabad*	8 33	12 84	2 83	8 33	12 84	2 83			
5 Milak*	11 22	17 12	3 99	11 22	17 12	3 99			
12. Bareilly	17 82	24 27	9 92	11 97	18 38	4 05	38 23	45 19	29 96
1 Baheri	10 88	16 80	3 71	10 13	15 92	3 14	21 26	28 80	13 93
2 Bareilly	25 04	31 65	16 98	13 42	20 15	5 08	41 18	47 94	33 15
3. Aonla	12 48	18 33	5 21	11 47	17 22	4 27	25 91	33 58	17 06
4. Nawabganj	13 30	20 99	3 98	12 64	20 36	3 26	25 47	33 04	16 80
5 Faridpur	12 83	19 41	4 56	11 42	17 84	3 30	26 34	35 25	16 11
13. Pilibhit	16 73	24 14	7 78	13 75	21 38	4 51	35 55	41 77	28 19
1 Pilibhit	16 48	23 08	8 66	11 25	17 90	3 37	36 15	42 67	28 49
2 Bisalpur	18 12	27 19	6 95	16 69	25 99	5 23	36 75	42 06	28 05
3 Puranpur	14 98	21 24	7 33	13 24	19 69	5 34	32 48	37 15	26 98
14. Shahjahanpur	17 09	24 09	8 31	14 05	21 09	5 09	34 01	41 47	25 34
1. Powayan	15 72	23.36	6 28	15 04	22 69	5 57	37 70	45 17	28.75
2 Tilhar	14 79	21 73	6 05	13 74	20 75	4 82	26 36	33 17	18 71
3 Shahjahanpur	21.48	28 26	13 14	13.72	20 46	5 17	35 16	42 54	26 54
4 Jalalabad	14 49	21 31	5 59	13 60	20 35	4 74	43 09	43 74	23 05
15. Dehra Dun	43 74	51 71	33 40	27 20	35 60	16 84	62 34	68 97	53 22
1 Chakrata	20 29	30 11	5 76	16 84	25 76	4 84	61 57	64 26	42 89
2 Dehra Dun	47 47	55 37	37 42	30 45	38 85	20 37	62 36	69 13	53 29
16. Saharanpur	23 41	31 53	13 52	17 14	25 29	7 30	43 85	51 45	34 28
1. Saharanpur	25 28	32 96	16 03	15 81	24 01	5 94	43 33	50 03	35 27
2. Nakur	15.83	22 71	7 52	14 78	21 62	6 49	26 09	33 65	17 35
3 Deoband	20 35	29 40	9 40	18 70	27 94	7 53	31 72	39 51	22 29
4 Roorkee	27 64	36 23	16 93	18 79	27 00	8 92	51 45	59 61	40 22
17 Muzaffarnagar	22 64	30 93	12 65	20 04	28 53	9 80	38 77	46 04	30 18
1 Kairana	22 62	29 77	14 06	21 14	28 24	12 66	31 29	38 83	22 29
2 Muzaffarnagar	25 01	33 17	15 11	19 21	27 70	8 87	47 24	54 41	38 73
3 Budhana	19 81	29 02	8 79	19 60	29 00	8 32	23 37	29 24	16 57
4 Jansath	21 95	30 93	11 10	20 23	29 41	9 08	35 59	43 23	26 71
18. Meerut	28 14	38 21	16 01	22 98	33 55	10 34	44 23	52 62	33 95
1 Baghpat	24 66	36 40	10 64	23 25	35 19	8 98	39 48	49 31	27 98
2 Ghaziabad	30 83	41 47	17 75	23 28	34 70	9 52	46 39	55 04	35 30
3 Sardhana	26 77	35 05	16 84	26 57	34 87	16 59	30 56	38 47	21.48
4 Meerut	35 37	45 05	23 62	22 64	34 11	8 84	47 01	54 97	37 26
5 Mawana	22.04	31 48	10 73	21 17	30 84	9 55	29 43	37 03	20 64
6 Hapur	23 52	33 41	11 97	20 63	30 75	8 81	38 82	47 53	28 69
19. Bulandshahr	21 92	32 81	9 16	19 87	31 17	6.60	35 29	43 59	25 71
1 Sikandrabad	22 27	34 11	8 34	20 91	33 19	6 43	33 06	41 57	23 28
2 Bulandshahr	23 50	34 36	10 77	20 51	31 83	7 21	36 83	45 79	26 49
3 Khurja	21 92	32 03	10 05	19 96	30 48	7 61	35 56	42 89	27 03
4 Anupshahr	19 67	30 41	7 16	18 14	29 22	5 20	33 73	41 39	24 93
20. Aligarh	24 89	35 09	12 65	21 34	31 96	8.60	41 21	49 47	31 31
1 Khair*	21 59	33 00	8 07	21 59	33 00	8 07			
2 Koil	31 59	41 27	20 01	22 87	33 80	9 84	42 55	50 61	32 85

TABLE 16—*Contd.*

Tahsil-wise general literacy rate among persons, males, females in total, rural and urban areas (population 0-4 not excluded).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 Iglas*	22 99	35 79	7 44	22 99	35 79	7 44			
4 Hathras	27 99	38 25	15 41	23 62	34 38	10 40	42 33	51 05	31 76
5 Atrauli	17 14	25 84	6 82	16 54	25 27	6 18	26 65	35 12	16 90
6 Sikandra Rao	22 24	32 08	10 52	21 54	31 50	9 66	33 80	41 81	24 49
21. Mathura	24 83	36 60	10 51	20 77	32 98	5 85	45 38	55 13	33 76
1 Chhata	18 46	29 02	5 54	16 99	27 67	3 85	36 90	46 24	26 00
2. Mathura	30 75	41 46	17 78	19 96	31 48	5 88	47 28	56 92	35 78
3 Mat*	21 61	34 45	6 05	21 61	34 45	6 05			
4 Sadabad	24.35	37 82	7 88	23 90	37 46	7 32	33 12	44 74	18 86
22. Agra	27 97	37 46	16 52	20 48	31 03	7 68	40 95	48 65	31 73
1 Kiraoli	22 63	34 45	8 42	21 65	33 52	7 30	30 19	41 80	16 81
2 Kheragarh*	18 81	28 97	6 09	18 81	28 97	6 09			
3 Agra	36 90	45 48	26 56	21 36	32 90	7 09	41 74	49 45	32 52
4 Etmadpur	24 25	35 24	10 87	22 05	33 14	8 55	46 25	56 05	34 16
5 Firozabad	28 38	36 98	18 02	21 52	31 56	9 40	39 05	45 45	31 38
6 Fatehabad	16 48	25 25	5 68	14 92	23 84	3 94	33 49	40 86	24 56
7 Bah	22 58	32 64	11 16	21 90	31 99	10 46	41 36	50 65	30 79
23. Etah	21 69	30 59	11 01	19 77	28 77	8 92	39 34	47 53	29 81
1. Kasganj	20 12	28 76	9 69	16 97	25 70	6 36	42 39	50 86	32 59
2 Jalesar	22 25	32 39	10 23	21 33	31 66	9 02	31 52	39 85	22 03
3 Etah	25 44	34 37	14 93	23 32	32 40	12 65	44 05	51 06	35 05
4 Aliganj	19 38	28 03	8 79	18 66	27 35	7 97	29 71	38 07	20 10
24. Mainpuri	24 24	33 74	12 83	22 27	31 87	10 74	45 60	54 08	35 46
1 Jasrana*	14 86	21 04	7 59	14 86	21 04	7 59			
2 Shikohabad	26 01	36 01	13 92	23 15	33 45	10 75	44 43	52 44	34 59
3 Karhal	22 44	31 93	10 89	21 68	31 30	9 93	35 22	42 72	26 53
4 Mainpuri	27 86	37 38	16 56	23 41	33 04	11 96	50 12	59 16	39 45
5 Bhongaon	26 53	37 64	13 07	25 91	37 15	12 29	40 18	48 63	30 00
25. Farrukhabad	25 11	34 31	13 85	22 94	32 38	11 35	42 80	50 44	33 82
1. Kaimganj	21 19	29 69	10 83	20 13	28 60	9 64	41 08	49 05	32 05
2. Farrukhabad	28 55	37 91	16 97	24 49	34 32	12 24	43 96	51 79	34 56
3 Chhibramau	24 49	34 38	12 50	23 85	33 81	11 75	39 35	47 80	29 55
4 Kannauj	23 90	32 77	13 18	22 37	31 53	11 24	41 14	47 20	34 27
26. Etawah	28 86	38 98	16 61	26 93	37 27	14 36	46 66	54 93	36 95
1 Etawah	29 26	39 50	16 98	24 54	35 31	11 53	44 63	53 32	34 42
2 Bharthana	29 13	39 69	16 24	27 78	38 54	14 62	52 01	59 85	42 96
3 Bidhuna*	26 23	35 92	14 41	26 23	35 92	14 41			
4 Auraiya	30 55	40 51	18 53	29 03	39 23	16 73	50 45	57 40	42 12
27. Kanpur	36 63	45 77	25 37	26 04	36.16	14 14	50 77	57 99	41 31
1 Bilhaur*	27 63	37 03	16 41	27 63	37 03	16 44			
2 Derapur*	26 58	36 46	14 81	26 58	36 46	14 81			
3 Bhognipur	25 19	35 97	12 59	24 65	35 49	12 02	45 08	53 33	34 81
4 Akbarpur	26 50	36 82	14 44	26 50	36 82	14 44			
5 Kanpur	46 76	54 60	36 65	26 19	36 40	14 15	50 80	58 02	41 34
6 Ghatampur	24 60	34 80	12 82	24 60	34 80	12 82			
28. Fatehpur	20 90	37 71	8 90	19 87	30 75	7 82	38 16	47 58	27 33
1 Bindki	23 91	34 74	11 65	23 40	34 28	11 06	35 28	44 93	24 54
2 Fatehpur	21 04	31 52	9 27	18 85	29 44	7 01	39 07	48 39	28 23
3 Khaga*	17 52	28 68	5 58	17 52	28 68	4 58			
29. Allahabad	23 88	35 65	10 76	17 57	29 54	4 64	51 72	60 79	40 24
1. Sirathu*	15 25	25 21	4 47	15 25	25 21	4 47			
2 Manjhanpur*	14 47	24 83	3 18	14 47	24 83	3 18			
3 Chail	40 47	50 62	28 22	18 42	29 58	6 21	52 77	61 57	41 56
4 Soraon	17 85	29 79	5 11	17 32	29 28	4 57	39 30	50 05	27 48
5 Phulpur	18 16	30 40	4 92	17 86	30 04	4 70	29 46	43 43	13 32
6. Handia*	18 54	32 39	4 19	18 54	32 39	4 19			
7 Karchhana*	18 74	31 02	4 94	18 74	31 02	4 94			
8 Meja	18 72	31 36	5 00	18 19	30 78	4 55	31 94	45 79	16 43

TABLE 16—*Contd*

Tahsil-wise general literacy rate among persons, males, females in total rural and urban areas (population 0-4 not excluded)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30. Jhansi	24 98	35 65	12 72	17 89	28 38	5 81	46 72	58 07	33 81
1. Moth	24 54	38 32	8 93	22 94	36 74	7 32	36 37	50 03	20 87
2. Garautha	23 88	37 51	8 42	22 59	36 08	7 34	46 25	61 27	27 87
3 Mauranipur	23 61	35 75	9 75	20 27	32 06	6 82	38 48	52 15	22 85
4 Jhansi	36 66	46 69	25 23	16 78	26 61	5 28	48 35	58 75	36 70
5 Lalitpur	18 74	27 27	8 73	12 67	20 37	3 70	50 10	62 38	35 29
6 Mahroni*	14 43	22 38	5 16	14 43	22 38	5 16			
31. Jalaun	27 36	40 20	12 40	24 87	37.87	9 77	43 05	54 54	29.24
1. Jalaun	27 58	40 53	12 48	26 70	39 76	11 44	39 71	51 36	26 52
2 Konch	27 53	41 01	11 74	25 62	39 27	9 68	38 48	50 96	23 69
3 Orai	32 49	45 69	16 96	25 73	39 59	9 87	50 32	61 08	36 71
4 Kalpi	22 36	33 92	9 04	20 27	31 88	6 90	37 71	48 73	24.86
32. Hamirpur	20 25	31 15	7 83	18 31	29 07	6 11	37 81	49 78	23.77
1 Rath	20 23	32 14	6 27	18 63	30 55	5 15	34 11	45 82	20 56
2. Hamirpur	23 00	33 72	10 65	20 31	30 77	8 40	50 25	61 87	35 16
3. Maudaha	20 52	32 06	7 46	19 06	30 41	6 25	40 89	54 89	24 69
4 Charkhari	18 94	29 47	7 05	17 61	27 91	6 01	32 95	45 77	18 12
5 Mahoba	18 88	28 43	7 90	15 95	25 31	5 13	35 54	46 10	23 50
33. Banda	18 39	29 31	5 84	16 40	27 28	3 96	40 42	51 23	27 29
1 Banda	23 14	34 35	10 18	18 46	29 84	5 40	44 93	54 91	32 97
2 Baberu*	16 14	27 19	3 47	16 14	27 19	3 47			
3 Naraini	17 46	28 00	5 37	16 14	26.47	4 38	34 97	47.26	19.32
4 Karwi	16 89	27 59	4 60	15 00	25 60	2 89	35 39	46 60	21 87
5. Mau	17 36	28 57	4 59	16 18	27 30	3 58	38 30	50 66	23 28
34. Kheri	14 63	21 41	6 40	12 65	19 36	4 52	44 46	52 15	35.03
1 Nighasan*	8 83	13 25	3.42	8 83	13.25	3.42			
2 Lakhimpur	16 78	24 25	7 78	13 61	21 02	4 68	47 45	55.62	37 65
3 Mohammadi	17 81	26 21	7 64	15 77	24 24	5 55	39.91	47 00	30.89
35. Sitapur	16.45	24 27	7 03	14 38	22 10	5 07	41 84	50.78	31.07
1 Misrikh	17.60	26 37	7 00	17 18	25 91	6 63	45.65	56.37	32 30
2 Sitapur	20 44	29 22	9 87	15.13	23 84	4 66	42 63	51 59	31 76
3 Biswan	12 94	19 16	5 45	11 60	17 74	4 20	41 58	49 59	32 04
4 Sidhauli	13 88	21 09	5 16	13 38	20 56	4 67	32 94	41 85	22 87
36. Hardoi	19 25	27 83	8 86	17 64	26 24	7 19	38.06	46 70	27 91
1 Shahabad	16 69	28 17	9 32	18 32	26 81	7 83	30 47	39 21	20 51
2 Hardoi	21 07	29 85	10 33	17 91	26 68	7 22	54 16	62 82	43 37
3 Bilgram	19 93	29 10	8 81	19 18	28 35	8 02	30 22	39 53	19 40
4 Sandila	16 03	23 84	6 76	15 25	23 16	5 83	31 04	37 18	24.08
37. Unnao	19 63	29 00	9 09	18 84	28 22	8 33	49 33	57 24	39 55
1 Safipur*	17 35	25 55	7 75	17.35	25.55	7 75			
2 Hasanganj*	15 55	23 95	6 00	15 55	23 95	6 00			
3 Unnao	23 44	33 02	12 42	20 24	29 92	9 21	49 33	57 24	39 55
4 Purwa*	21 76	32 82	10 02	21 76	32.82	10 02			
38. Lucknow	33 97	41 91	24 52	16 51	24 83	6 75	50 81	58 16	41 95
1. Malihabad	15 48	23 13	6 49	14 98	22 57	6 04	30 56	40 63	19.57
2 Lucknow	42 23	49 84	33 09	17 47	25 67	7 78	51 05	58 35	42 22
3 Mohanlalganj*	17 22	26 69	6 33	17 22	26 69	6 33			
39 Rae Bareli	18 33	28 63	7 41	17 55	27.84	6 67	40 43	50 32	29.18
1 Maharajganj*	15 85	24 98	5 93	15 85	24.98	5 93			
2 Rae Bareli	20 56	30 63	9 50	17 19	27 17	6 32	46 67	56 69	35 03
3 Dalmau*	23 22	36 32	9 84	23 22	36 32	9 84			
4 Salon	12 82	21 26	4 00	12 52	20 95	3 71	21 29	29 97	12.02
40. Bahraich	12 19	18 84	4 28	10 70	17 27	2 89	35 72	43.91	26 12
1. Nanpara	9 94	15 70	3 07	9 29	14 97	2 50	28 40	36 75	18 93
2 Kaisarganj*	11 67	18 59	3 47	11 67	18 59	3 47			
3 Bahraich	14 44	21 63	5 90	11 15	18 21	2.73	37 35	45 48	27 76

TABLE 16—*Contd*

Tahsil-wise general literacy rate among persons, males, females in total, rural and urban areas (population 0-4 not excluded)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
41. Gonda	14 04	22 19	4 74	12 48	20.45	3 40	40 21	50 53	27 78
1 Balrampur	13 00	20 04	4 72	10 98	17 67	3 11	37 12	48 00	24 08
2 Utraula	13 07	21 10	4 09	12 63	20 57	3 76	33 05	44 88	19 38
3 Gonda	15.36	23 97	5 46	12 54	20 97	2 90	44 81	54 11	33 30
4 Tarabganj	14 80	23 82	4 68	13 86	22 80	3 83	39 66	50 30	27 37
42 Bara Banki	14 25	21 65	5 54	13 11	20 51	4 42	32 75	40 13	23.95
1 Fatehpur	13 55	20 34	5 27	13 16	19 93	4 89	26 32	33 51	17 56
2 Nawabganj	17 76	25 87	8 12	14 59	22 77	4 91	37 48	44 77	28.48
3 Ramsanehighat	12 92	20 09	4 65	12 31	19 49	4 00	25 14	32 36	17.24
4 Haidergarh*	12 62	20 31	3 93	12 62	20 31	3 93			
43. Faizabad	19 32	29 75	8 09	17 03	27 35	6 05	41 03	50 83	28 97
1 Faizabad	25 62	36 71	13 04	19 11	30 06	7 22	45 66	55 64	32 75
2 Bikapur*	14 81	25 01	4 25	14 81	25 01	4 25			
3 Akbarpur	17 81	27 91	7 03	16 88	26 98	6 11	37 47	46 79	26 98
4 Tanda	18 96	28 98	8 14	17 75	27 87	6 89	30 48	39 28	20 45
44. Sultanpur	17 86	28 66	6 72	17 24	28 00	6 18	48 95	59 06	36 56
1 Musafirkhana*	13.93	23 15	4 41	13 93	23 15	4 41			
2 Amethi*	16 09	27 40	4 88	16 09	27 40	4 88			
3 Sultanpur	20 36	31 70	8 45	18 54	29 82	6 81	48 95	59 06	36 56
4 Kadipur*	19 39	30 50	7 90	19 39	36 50	7 90			
45. Pratapgarh	18 50	31 18	6 02	17 84	30 47	5 46	51 29	63 84	36 47
1 Kunda*	15 48	25 98	4 99	15 48	25 98	4 99			
2 Pratapgarh	21 29	35 30	7 57	19 45	33 38	5 97	51 29	63 84	36 47
3. Patti*	18 90	32 69	5 47	18 90	32 69	5 47			
46. Basti	15 61	25 04	5 18	14 91	24 22	4 63	42 96	54 57	28 17
1 Domariaganj*	13 32	21 23	4 56	13 32	21 23	4 56			
2 Naugarh*	14 84	23 85	4 95	14 84	23 85	4 95			
3 Bansi	13 52	22 38	3 65	13 06	21 81	3 31	29 09	41 20	15 03
4 Harraiya*	15 06	24 46	4 85	15 06	24 46	4 85			
5. Basti	19 05	29 32	7 23	16 37	26 42	4 93	47 24	58 32	33 06
6 Khalilabad	16 59	27 02	5 25	16 07	26 40	4 91	39 70	52 36	22 49
47. Gorakhpur	19 77	30 43	8 20	17 01	27 58	5 69	51 83	61 41	39 89
1 Pharenda*	15.59	25 96	4 15	15 59	25 96	4 15			
2 Maharajganj*	13 16	22 36	3 17	13 16	22 36	3 17			
3 Gorakhpur	25 59	36 41	13 32	18 78	29 57	6 84	52 71	62 13	40.91
4 Bansgaon	19 58	31 47	7 76	19 45	31 32	7 65	29 83	42 32	16 21
48. Deoria	17 95	29 38	6 03	17 16	28 55	5 33	44 03	54 56	31 15
1 Hata*	15 06	25 40	3 72	15 06	25 40	3 72			
2 Padrauna	15 33	25 51	4 60	14 40	24 47	3 86	39 41	50 62	25 62
3 Deoria	19 26	31 02	6 94	17 56	29 25	5 47	49 41	59 44	36 43
4. Salempur	22 05	35 73	8 60	21 59	35 35	8 10	39 51	49 56	28 73
49. Azamgarh	19 11	29 96	8 21	17 94	28 70	7 22	40 37	51 57	27 58
1 Sagri*	16 41	26 38	6 24	16 41	26 38	6 24			
2 Ghosi	19 20	29 43	8 85	18 74	28 94	8 43	34 66	45 71	23 21
3 Azamgarh	21 89	33 52	10 01	19 00	30 41	7 56	51 15	62 20	37.64
4 Muhammadabad	21 63	32 65	10 22	18 49	29 35	7 45	36 52	47 59	24 07
5. Phulpur*	16 98	27 69	6 31	16 98	27 69	6 31			
6 Lalganj*	18 14	29 71	7 40	18 14	29 71	7 40			
50. Jaunpur	21 23	34 52	8 08	20 02	33 39	6 93	39 46	50 41	26 94
1 Shahganj	19 67	31 41	7 78	19 32	31 06	7 48	32 28	43 19	19 55
2 Machhlishahr	19 92	33 55	6 42	19 17	32 85	5 66	34 09	46 10	21 29
3 Jaunpur	23 79	36 31	10 86	19 95	32 66	7 14	42 31	52 75	30.16
4 Mariahu	20 57	35 36	6 52	20 31	35 11	6 30	33 92	46 83	18 99
5. Kerakat	21 80	36 07	8 34	21 50	35 80	8 04	38 54	50 00	26 12

TABLE 16—*Concld.*

Tahsil-wise general literacy rate among persons, males females in total, rural and urban areas (population 0-4 not excluded)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
51. Ballia	21 67	33 25	9 80	20 74	32 29	8 97	40 99	51 91	28 25
1 Rasra	20 01	30 76	9 00	19 46	30 21	8 47	39.36	49 50	28.41
2 Bansdih	19 66	30 77	8 44	19 42	30 58	8 17	28 52	37 67	19 00
3 Ballia	24 49	37 05	11 46	22 86	35 38	10 03	44 54	55 84	30 69
52. Ghazipur	20 14	30 75	9 29	19 07	29 53	8 42	42 88	55 25	28 78
1 Saidpur	14 43	23 45	5 43	14 09	23 00	5 21	31 12	43.67	16 95
2. Ghazipur	23 16	35 14	10 64	19 49	31 25	7 40	47.50	59 69	33.49
3 Muhammadabad	20 95	30 51	10 99	20 39	29 81	10 61	35 92	48 60	21 82
4 Zamania*	24 84	37 47	11 96	24 84	37 47	11 96			
53. Varanasi	27 27	39 99	13 28	21 61	34 81	7 57	44 12	54.48	31 52
1. Gyanpur	19 89	33 59	5 71	18.86	32 68	4 68	35 00	46 14	21 92
2 Varanasi	31 55	43 91	17 59	22 31	35 77	7 90	44 08	54 33	31.64
3 Chandauli	25 36	38 25	11 28	23 58	36 44	9 68	55 64	66 62	41 40
4 Chakia	20 42	31 41	8 39	19 77	30 71	7 81	37 68	49.40	24 12
54. Mirzapur	19 39	29 61	8 08	16 49	26 31	5 84	40.64	51 83	26 14
1 Mirzapur	21 00	31 99	8 93	17 07	27 97	5 25	38 04	48.79	25 50
2 Chunar	22 81	33 91	10 73	22 15	33 23	10 09	33 64	44 78	21 23
3. Robertsganj	15 73	24 92	5 39	12.96	21 44	3 75	48 19	58 38	30 59
4 Dudhi	14 75	23 07	5 32	10 18	16 93	2 97	51 19	62 32	30 90

Note —Tahsils marked with asterisk (*) are entirely rural.

TABLE 17

Tahsils distributed according to their performance in rural and urban crude literacy, 1971, as compared to the state

District	Entire rural tahsils				Tahsils with both rural and urban literacy were lower than rural and urban literacy of the state				Tahsils with rural literacy were higher and urban lower than the rural and urban literacy of the state				Tahsils with rural literacy were lower and urban higher than the rural and urban literacy of the state				Tahsils with both rural and urban literacy were higher than rural and urban literacy of the state			
1	2				3				4				5				6			
Uttarkashi	Partuka	15	45	Rajgarhi	19	50											Bhatwari	30	16	63 22
				Dunda	19	42														
Chamoli				Ukhimath	29	77											Joshimath	32	57	52 10
				Karnaprayag	26	38											Chamoli	26	23	59 66
Tehri-Garhwal	Pratapnagar	16	03														Devaprayag	18	97	57 64
																	Tehri	18	91	68 76
Garhwal																	Lansdowne	31	35	59.96
																	Pauri	28	02	59 56
Pithoragarh				Didihat	31	02											Pithoragarh	32	49	60.32
				Munsiari	27	42														
				Dharchula	27	29														
Almora				Champawat	24	98											Almora	27	23	68 26
																	Ranikhet	24	64	66 32
Naini Tal									Kashipur	22	97	43 01					Haldwani	34	67	50 56
									Kichha	25	77	31 78					Naini Tal	34	62	68 69
																	Khatima	22	32	46 06
Bijnor					Nagina	17	39	27 45					Dhampur	19	52	30 14				
					Bijnor	17	27	34 80												
					Najibabad	16	30	25 59												
Moradabad					Thakurdwara	15	33	23 22												
					Amroha	14	97	27 36												
					Hasanpur	11	81	31 00												
					Moradabad	10	43	39 83												
					Sambhal	10	19	23 43												
					Bilari	9	57	41 01												
Budaun	Bisauli	13	75		Dataganj	11	29	19 84												
	Gunnaur	8	56		Budaun	10	99	37 10												
					Sahaswan	8	51	19 58												
Rampur	Bilaspur	14	10		Suar	8	25	16 82												
	Milak	11	22		Rampur	5	80	29 66												
	Shahabad	8	33																	
Bareilly					Bareilly	13	42	41 18												
					Nawabganj	12	64	25 47												
					Aonla	11	47	25 91												

					Faridpur	11 42	26 34								
					Baheri	10 13	21 26								
Pilibhit					Bisalpur	16 69	35 75								
					Puranpur	13 24	32 48								
					Pilibhit	11 25	36 15								
Shahjahanpur					Powayan	15 04	37 70								
					Tilhar	13.74	26 36								
					Shahjahan-pur	13 72	35 16								
					Jalalabad	13 60	34 09								
												Chakrata	16 34 61 57	Dehra Dun	30 45 62 36
Dehra Dun														Roorkee	18 79 51 45
Saharanpur					Saharanpur	15 81	43 33	Deoband	18 70	31 72					
					Nakur	14 78	26 09								
Muzaffarnagar								Kairana	21 14	31 29				Muzaffar-nagar	19 21 47 24
								Jansath	20 22	35 59					
								Budhana	19 60	23 37					
Meerut								Sardhana	26 57	30 56				Ghaziabad	23 28 46 39
								Baghpat	23 25	39 48				Meerut	22 64 47 01
								Mawana	21 17	29 43					
								Hapur	20 63	38 82					
Bulandshahr								Sikandrabad	20 91	33 06					
								Bulandshahr	20 51	36 83					
								Khurja	19 96	35 56					
								Anupshahr	18 14	33 73					
Aligarh			Iglas	22 99	Atrauli	16 54	26 65	Hathras	23 62	42 33					
			Khair	21 59				Kasganj	22 87	42 55					
								Sikandra Rao	21 54	33 80					
Mathura			Mat	21 61	Chhata	17 99	36 90	Sadabad	23 90	33 12				Mathura	19 96 47 28
Agra			Kharagarh	18 81	Fatehabad	14 92	33 49	Bah	21 90	41 36				Etmadpur	22 05 46 25
								Kiraoli	21 65	30 19					
								Firozabad	21 52	39 05					
								Agra	21 36	41 74					
Etah					Kasganj	16 97	42 39	Jalesar	21 33	31 52				Etah	23 32 44 05
								Aliganj	18 66	29 71					
Mainpuri	Etah	14 86						Bhongaon	25 91	40 18				Mainpuri	23 41 50 12
								Karhal	21 68	35 22				Shikohabad	23 15 44 43
Farrukhabad								Chhibramau	23 85	39 35				Farrukhabad	24 49 43 96
								Kannauj	22 37	41 14					
								Kaimganj	20 13	41 08					
Etawah			Bidhuna	26 23										Auraiya	29 03 50 45
														Bharthana	27 78 52 01
														Etawah	24 54 44 63
Kanpur			Bilhaur	27 63										Kanpur	26 19 50 80
			Derapur	26 58										Bhognipur	24 65 45 08
			Akbarpur	26 50											
			Ghatampur	24 60											
Fatehpur	Khag	17 52						Bindki	23 40	35 28					
								Fatehpur	18 85	39 07					

TABLE 17—*Concld*

1	2				3			4			5			6		
Allahabad	Sirathu	15 25	Karchhana	18.74	Phulpur	17 86	29 46	Meja	18 19	31 94				Chail	18 42	52 77
	Manjhanpur	14.47	Handia	18 54	Soraon	17 32	39 30									
Jhansi	Mauranipur	14 43						Moth	22 94	36 37	Jhansi	16 76	48 35	Garautha	22 59	46 25
								Mauranipur	20 27	38 48	Lalitpur	12 67	50 10			
Jalaun								Jalaun	26 70	39 71				Orai	25 73	50 32
								Konch	25 62	38 48						
								Kalpi	20 27	37 71						
Hamirpur					Charkhari	17 61	32 95	Maudaha	19 06	40 89				Hamirpur	20 31	50 25
					Mahoba	15 93	35.54	Rath	18 63	34 11						
Banda	Baberu	16 14			Mau	16 18	38 30							Banda	18 46	44 93
					Naraini	16.14	34 97									
					Karwi	15 00	35 39									
Kheri	Nighasan	8 83			Mohammadi	15 77	39 91				Lakhimpur	13 61	47 45			
Sitapur					Sitapur	15 13	42.63				Misrikh	17 18	45 65			
					Sidhauli	13 38	32 94									
					Biswan	11 60	41 58									
Hardoi					Sandila	15 25	31 04	Bilgram	19 18	30 22	Hardoi	17 91	54 16			
								Shahabad	18 32	30 47						
Unnao	Safipur	17 35	Purwa	21 76										Unnao	20 24	49 33
	Hasanganj	15 55														
Lucknow	Mohanlalganj	17 22			Malihabad	14 98	30 56				Lucknow	17 47	51 05			
Rae Bareli	Maharajganj	15 85	Dalmau	23 22	Salon	12 52	21 29				Rae Bareli	17 19	46 67			
Bahraich	Kaiserganj	11.67			Bahraich	11 15	37.35									
					Nanpara	9 29	28 40									
Gonda					Tarabganj	13 86	39.66				Gonda	12 54	44 81			
					Utraula	12.63	33.05									
					Balrampur	10 98	37 12									
Bara Banki	Haidergarh	12 62			Nawabganj	14 59	37 48									
					Fatehpur	13 16	26 32									
					Ram Sanehighat	12 31	25 14									
Faizabad	Bikapur	14 81			Tanda	17 75	30 48							Faizabad	19 11	45 66
					Akbarpur	16 88	37 47									
Sultanpur	Amethi	16 09	Kadipur	19 39										Sultanpur	18 54	48 95
	Musafirkhana	13 93														
Pratapgarh	Kunda	15 48	Patti	18 90										Pratapgarh	19 45	51 29
Basti	Harraiya	15 06			Khalilabad	16 07	39 76				Basti	16 37	47 24			
	Naugarh	14.84			Bansi	13 06	29 09									
	Domariaganj	13 32														

Gorakhpur	Pharenda	15 59						Bansgaon	19 45	29.83				Gorakhpur	18 78	52 71
	Maharaj-ganj	13 16														
Deoria	Hata	15 06			Padrauna	14 40	39 41	Salempur	21 59	39 51	Deoria	17 56	49 41			
Azamgarh	Phulpur	16 98	Lalganj	18 14				Ghosi	18 74	34 66				Azamgarh	19 00	51 15
	Sagri	16 41						Muhamm-adabad	18 49	36 52						
Jaunpur								Kerakat	21 50	38 54						
								Mariahu	20 31	33 92						
								Jaunpur	19 95	42 31						
								Shahganj	19 32	32 28						
								Machhli-shahr	19 17	34 09						
Ballia								Rasra	19 46	39 36				Ballia	22 8σ	44 54
								Bansdih	19 42	28 52						
Ghazipur			Zamania	24 84	Saidpur	14 09	31 12	Muhamma-dabad	20 39	35 92				Ghazipur	19 49	47.50
Varanasi								Chakia	19 77	37.68				Chandauli	23 58	55 64
								Gyanpur	18 86	35 00				Varanasi	22 31	44 08
Mirzapur					Mirzapur	17 07	38 04	Chunar	22 15	33 64	Robertsganj	12 96	48 19			
											Dudhi	10 18	51 19			

TABLE 18

Crude literacy rate in State (urban) districts (urban) and each town/UA 1971

State/District Town UA	Class of town	Crude literacy rate, 1971		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
UTTAR PRADESH		**43.63**	**52 08**	**33 33**
1 Uttarkashi		**63 22**	**74 61**	**43 57**
1 Uttarkashi MB	V	63 22	74 61	43 57
2. Chamoli		**56 04**	**66 9**	**37 95**
1 Chamoli Gopeshwar NA	V	59 66	70 05	43 61
2 Joshimath NA	V	52 10	63 68	31 17
3 Badrinathpuri NA	VI	Uninhabited		
3. Tehri-Garhwal		**63 43**	**73 09**	**46 89**
1 Theri MB	V	68 76	77 84	53 41
2 Narendra Nagar NA	VI	59 67	71 64	39 41
3 Devaprayag NA	VI	59 33	72 48	40 42
4 Main-ki-Reti NA	VI	51 07	56 03	39 09
4. Garhwal		**9 79**	**70.67**	**42 85**
1 Lansdowne Cantt	V	70 76	80 19	48 67
2 Dogadda MB	VI	67 22	78 02	52 51
3 Srinagar MB	V	62 59	75 63	38 59
4 Pauri MB	V	57 85	70 64	41 63
5 Bah Bazar	VI	56 72	67 41	39 37
6 Kotdwara MB	IV	52 58	60 38	41 87
5. Pithoragarh		**60 32**	**70 02**	**46 84**
1 Pithoragarh MB	IV	60 32	70 02	46 84
6 Almora		**67 57**	**76 68**	**52 79**
1 Almora UA	III	72 11	79 47	61 31
(a) *Almora MB*		*72 63*	*79 74*	*62 46*
(b) *Almora Cantt*		*63 55*	*75 66*	*36 29*
2 Ranikhet Cantt	IV	66 32	76 23	45 39
3 Bageshwar MB	VI	49 61	63 66	33 08
7. Naini Tal		**47 77**	**55 24**	**38 10**
1 Naini Tal UA	III	69 27	75 30	60 23
(a) *Naini Tal MB*		*69 37*	*75 49*	*60 17*
(b) *Naini Tal Cantt*		*67 40*	*71 43*	*61 39*
2 Bhowali NA	VI	62 02	69 53	51 73
3 Haldwani-*cum*-Kathgodam MB	II	50 56	57 79	41.18
4. Kashipur MB	III	47 40	55 55	37 87
5 Tanakpur NA	V	46 06	52 62	35 93
6 Ramnagar MB	IV	43 08	50 31	33 46
7 Jaspur MB	IV	31.79	40 78	21 24
8 Rudrapur MB	III	31 78	38 14	23 77
8 Bijnor		**30 42**	**36 88**	**23 09**
1 Dhampur MB	III	45 62	53 72	36 18
2 Bijnor MB	III	40 90	46 96	33 93
3 Najibabad MB	III	31 61	37.59	24 73
4 Chandpur MB	III	29 31	36 28	21 46
5 Nagina MB	III	29 16	36 00	21 33
6 Nehtaur MB	III	25 03	30 70	18 80
7 Mandawar TA	V	23 43	26 84	19 66

TABLE 18—*Contd.*

Crude literacy rate in state (urban), districts (urban) and each town/UA, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
8. Seohara NA	III	22 66	29 55	14 89
9. Afzalgarh MB	IV	21 60	27 47	14 85
10. Kiratpur NA	III	20 78	26 76	14 25
11 Tajpur	V	19 67	27 70	10.45
9. Moradabad		**34.36**	**40.57**	**27 12**
1. Chandausi MB	II	45 53	52 34	37 38
2 Bahjoi TA	IV	43 57	48 65	37 86
3 Dhanaura MB	V	40 18	49 07	29.51
4. Moradabad UA	I	39 83	45 26	33 36
(a) *Moradabad MB*		*38 36*	*43.68*	*32 02*
(b) *Moradabad Railway Settlement NA*		*66.89*	*74 44*	*57.94*
5 Bilari MB	IV	31.46	40.88	20.31
6. Kanth TA	IV	29.60	40.26	16 97
7. Hasanpur MB	III	27 51	34 86	19 10
8 Amroha MB	II	27 02	34 53	18 88
9 Thakurdwara NA	IV	23 22	26.79	19 06
10. Sambhal MB	II	20 78	26 15	14 55
11. Rustamnagar Sahaspur	V	16.86	24 67	7 70
10. Budaun		**30 36**	**36 71**	**22 98**
1. Budaun MB	II	39.09	45 75	31 35
2. Dataganj TA	V	33.28	39 57	25 71
3. Ujhani MB	III	30 58	37.04	23 15
4 Bilsi MB	IV	29 07	35.82	21 24
5 Sahaswan MB	III	16 06	21 17	10 25
6. Kakrala MB	IV	12 68	19 26	4.93
11. Rampur		**28 59**	**34.70**	**21.56**
1 Rampur MB	I	29.66	35.62	22 78
2. Tanda TA	IV	16 82	24.36	8 47
12. Bareilly		**38 23**	**45.19**	**29 96**
1. Bareilly UA	I	41 18	47.94	33.15
(a) *Bareilly MB and Railway Colony*		*39.75*	*45.98*	*32.52*
(i) *Bareilly MB*		*39.50*	*45.66*	*32 35*
(ii) *Northern Rly. Colony*		*61.12*	*72.02*	*47 61*
(b) *Bareilly Cantt.*		*56.19*	*66.76*	*37.96*
(c) *Izatnagar Rly. Settlement NA*		*60 24*	*69.30*	*48 56*
2 Faridpur MB	IV	26 34	35 25	16.11
3. Aonla MB	III	25.91	33 58	17 06
4. Nawabganj TA	V	25.47	33.04	16 80
5. Baheri MB	III	21 26	28.80	11.79
13. Pilibhit		**35.55**	**41.77**	**28.19**
1. Pilibhit MB	II	36.15	42.67	28 49
2 Bilaspur MB	IV	35.75	42 06	28 05
3. Puranpur TA	IV	32.48	37.15	26 98
14. Shahjahanpur		**34.01**	**41 47**	**25 34**
1. Rly Settlement Rosa NA	V	69 15	73.56	63.52
2 Powayan TA	V	37.70	45.17	28.75
3. Jalalabad TA	IV	34.09	43 74	23 05
4. Shahjahanpur UA	I	33.96	41.40	25 29
(a) *Shahjahanpur MB*		*32.96*	*40.22*	*24.58*
(b) *Shahjahanpur Cantt*		*49.90*	*59.33*	*37.59*
5. Tilhar MB	III	26 36	33.17	18.71

TABLE 18—*Contd.*

Crude literacy rate in State (urban, district (urban) and each town/UA, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
15. Dehra Dun		**62.34**	**68 97**	**53.22**
1 Clement Town Cantt.	IV	63 30	75 93	35.14
2 Dehra Dun UA	I	62 79	69.37	54 43
(a) *Dehra Dun MB & FRI & college area*		*62 90*	*68 78*	*55.64*
(i) *Dehra Dun MB*		*63.03*	*68.87*	*55.83*
(ii) *FRI & college area*		*57.11*	*64.94*	*46.64*
(b) *Dehra Dun Cantt*		*62 22*	*72.14*	*47.65*
3. Mussoorie MB	IV	62 06	67 09	53 24
4. Rishikesh MB	IV	61 96	68 40	52 68
5. Raipur	V	61.74	68 46	53 34
6. Chakrata Cantt.	V	61 57	64 26	42 89
7. Landaur Cantt.	VI	61 55	66 86	54 09
8. Vikasnagar MB	V	51 02	57 15	43 61
16. Saharanpur		**43 85**	**51 45**	**34 28**
1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Ranipur NA	IV	63 33	69 55	54 40
2. Roorkee UA	II	62 97	71 51	49 65
(a) *Roorkee MB*		*58 51*	*65.09*	*50.25*
(b) *Roorkee Cantt.*		*77.21*	*86.15*	*45.85*
3. Hardwar UA	II	47.70	55.41	37 70
(i) *Hardwar MB*		*47.40*	*55.05*	*37.61*
(ii) *Gurukul Kangri*		*59.45*	*65.38*	*45 03*
(iii) *Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya*		*86.61*	*92.16*	*54.29*
4. Saharanpur MB	I	43 33	50.03	35 27
5. Deoband MB	III	32 81	40 01	23 97
6. Rampur Maniharan TA	IV	28 51	38 02	17.51
7. Nakur TA	V	27 63	36 98	16.60
8. Gangoh MB	III	25 55	32 49	17 61
9. Manglaur MB	IV	22.80	28.01	16.69
17. Muzaffarnagar		**38 77**	**46.04**	**30 18**
1. Muzaffarnagar MB	I	47 24	54 41	38 73
2. Shamli MB	III	41 30	49.19	31.54
3. Khatauli MB	III	40.57	48 58	31 28
4. Jansath TA	V	31 83	39 48	22 94
5. Miranpur TA	IV	28 55	35 52	20 39
6 Kandhla MB	III	23 37	29 24	16 57
7. Kairana MB	III	19 85	26 57	12.16
18. Meerut		**44 23**	**52 62**	**33 95**
1 Ordnance Factory Muradnagar	V	59 42	68 90	46.71
2. Modinagar NA	III	52.54	61.39	39.74
3. Ghaziabad UA	I	49.18	57 04	39 28
(a) *Ghaziabad MB*		*48.55*	*56.49*	*38.61*
(b) *Ghaziabad Rly. Colony*		*57.56*	*64 24*	*48.66*
4 Kankerkhera TA	IV	49.15	58.01	39.01
5. Meerut UA	I	47 37	55.30	37.61
(a) *Meerut MB*		*44.66*	*52.22*	*35.87*
(b) *Meerut Cantt*		*58.23*	*65.98*	*46.81*
(c) *Malyana*		*30.29*	*40.22*	*17.88*
6. Baraut MB	III	46 05	56 64	33.51
7. Pilkhuwa MB	III	41 63	52 01	29.42
8 Hapur MB	II	40 46	49.14	30 39
9. Mawana MB	III	33 43	40.64	25 21
10. Aminagar Sarai TA	V	32 45	43 29	20 52
11. Kaila	V	31.81	42 64	17.55
12. Sardhana NA	III	30 56	38 47	21.48
13. Hastinapur NA	V	28.32	37 81	16.87
14. Garhmukteshwar TA	IV	28 19	37 20	17.39
15. Muradnagar NA	IV	25 85	33 97	16.06
16. Baghpat NA	IV	25 26	32 35	17.01

TABLE 18—*Contd.*

Crude literacy rate in state (urban) district (urban) and each town/UA, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
17. Faridnagar TA	V	19.37	27.81	9.48
18. Shahjahanpur	V	17.22	23.89	9.53
19. Rasulpur Dhulri	VI	13.79	19.98	6.69
19. Bulandshahr		**35.29**	**43.59**	**25.71**
1 Bulandshahr MB	II	45.67	54.20	35.64
2. Anupshahr MB	IV	43.03	48.32	36.91
3 Dankaur TA	V	37.41	45 44	28.32
4. Khurja MB	II	37 21	44 71	28 54
5 Debai MB	IV	36.69	45 08	27.13
6. Dadri TA	IV	34.11	43.62	22.86
7. Sikandrabad MB	III	31 69	39 89	22 37
8 Gulaothi TA	IV	31.60	40 78	21.34
9 Siana TA	IV	29 61	36.74	21 52
10. Jahangirabad MB	III	26 12	34 56	16.36
11. Shikarpur TA	IV	25.52	36.24	13.31
12. Pahasu TA	V	22 18	28.55	14 28
13. Bugrasi TA	V	18.80	29.68	6.47
20 Aligarh		41.21	49.47	31.31
1. Sasni TA	V	43.17	51.05	34 15
2. Hathras MB	II	43.01	51.63	32 50
3. Aligarh MB	I	42.55	50.61	32.85
4 Sikandra Rao MB	IV	33 80	41.81	24 49
5. Mursan TA	V	31.64	42.82	18 08
6. Atrauli MB	III	26.65	35.12	16 90
21. Mathura		45.38	55.13	33.76
1 Vrindaban MB	III	50 97	63.85	36.16
2. Mathura UA	I	47.34	56.23	36 69
(a) *Mathura MB*		*46.61*	*55 20*	*36.56*
(b) *Mathura Cantt*		*59 32*	*70 26*	*39 46*
3. Baldeo TA	V	40.49	59.56	16 92
4. Kosi Kalan MB	IV	36.90	46.24	26 00
5. Govardhan TA	V	34.90	46.16	21 05
6. Sadabad TA	V	28.55	35.49	20 05
22. Agra		40.95	48.65	31.73
1. Tundla UA	IV	54 16	63.86	42.23
(*a*) *Tundla TA*		*50.04*	*58.41*	*39.77*
(*b*) *Tundla Rly Colony*		*58.52*	*69.62*	*44.84*
2. Agra UA	I	41.74	49.45	32.52
(*a*) *Agra MC*		*41.14*	*48.89*	*31.79*
(*b*) *Agra Cantt.*		*47.26*	*54.93*	*39.11*
(*c*) *Dayalbagh TA*		*69.38*	*75.24*	*62.01*
(*d*) *Swamibagh TA*		*68.87*	*74.48*	*63.18*
3. Bah TA	V	41.36	50.65	30.79
4. Firozabad MB	I	39.05	45 45	31 38
5. Achhnera TA	IV	37 72	50.60	22.07
6. Fatehabad TA	V	35.27	43 50	25.04
7. Shamshabad TA	V	31.93	38.50	24.16
8. Etmadpur TA	V	28.61	38 71	16 05
9. Fatehpur Sikri MB	IV	23.41	33.50	12.33
23. Etah		39.34	47.53	29.81
1. Etah MB	III	51.24	58.44	42.57
2. Kasganj MB	III	43.87	51 22	35.34
3. Soron MB	IV	38.38	49.88	25.18
4. Aliganj TA	IV	33.21	41.78	23.29
5. Jalesar MB	IV	31.52	39.85	22.03
6. Ganj Dundwara MB	IV	27.65	35.87	18.22
7. Marehra MB	IV	23.11	31 28	13 66

TABLE 18—*Contd.*

Crude literacy rate in state (urban) districts (urban) and each town/UA, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
24. Mainpuri		45.60	54.08	35 46
1 Mainpuri MB	III	52 75	61 40	42.54
2. Bewar TA	V	50 58	58.77	40.86
3. Sirsaganj MB	IV	45 03	51 99	36.91
4. Shikohabad MB	III	44 22	52.59	33.79
5. Kuraoli TA	V	37 97	48 80	25.14
6. Karhal TA	V	35.22	42 72	26.53
7. Bhongaon TA	V	32.70	41 36	22.31
25. Farrukhabad		42 80	50.44	33.82
1. Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh UA	I	43.96	51.79	34.56
(a) Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh MB		*43 10*	*50.55*	*34.38*
(b) Fatehgarh Cantt.		*54.87*	*65.52*	*37.35*
2. Kannauj MB	III	41 14	47.20	34 27
3. Kaimganj MB	IV	41.08	49.05	32.05
4. Chhibramau TA	IV	39 35	47 80	29.55
26. Etawah		44.66	54.93	36.95
1. Bharthana TA	IV	54.79	63 57	44 61
2. Auraiya MB	III	50 45	57.40	42.12
3. Etawah MB	II	45.27	53.70	35.38
4. Lakhna TA	V	44.85	50.19	38.78
5. Jaswantnagar TA	IV	39 72	50.42	27 14
27 .Kanpur		50 77	57.99	41 31
1. Kanpur UA	I	50 80	58 02	41 34
(a) Kanpur MC, Rawatpur Station Yard and Central Rly. Colony		*50 58*	*57.66*	*41 38*
(i) Kanpur MC		*50.59*	*57.66*	*41.40*
(ii) Rawatpur Stn. Yard		*51 01*	*60 39*	*37 21*
(iii) Central Rly. Colony		*40.77*	*49 63*	*28 19*
(b) Kanpur Cantt		*47 01*	*55 27*	*36 01*
(c) Armapur Estate		*55 95*	*63.18*	*45.16*
(d) Northern Rly. Colony		*56.19*	*65 66*	*42.48*
(e) Chakeri		*81.88*	*86 79*	*73 43*
(f) I I.T. Kanpur		*74.33*	*81.23*	*57.94*
2. Pukhrayan TA	V	45.08	53.33	34.81
28. Fatehpur		38.16	47 58	27.33
1 Fatehpur MB	II	39 07	48 39	28.23
2. Bindki MB	IV	35 28	44.93	24 54
29. Allahabad		51.72	60.79	40.24
1 Allahabad UA	I	52 77	61 57	41.56
(a) Allahabad MC and Subedarganj Rly. Colony.		*52 55*	*16.18*	*41.70*
(i) Allahabad MC		*52.51*	*61.13*	*41.66*
(ii) Subedarganj Rly. Colony		*65.06*	*73 97*	*52.57*
(b) Allahabad Cantt.		*57 97*	*69.71*	*37.46*
2. Sirsa TA	V	43.16	57.89	26.23
3. Mauaima TA	V	39.30	50.05	27.48
4. Phulpur TA	V	29.46	43.43	13.32
5. Bharatganj TA	V	21 30	34.04	7 37
30. Jhansi		46.72	58.07	33.81
1. Talbehat TA	V	58.05	70.98	36.51
2 Jhansi UA	I	49.64	60 09	37.90
(a) Jhansi MB		*48.81*	*59.67*	*36.36*
(b) Jhansi Cantt.		*51 19*	*58.02*	*45 18*
(c) Jhansi Rly Settlement NA		*61.81*	*70.14*	*52.34*
3. Lalitpur MB	III	48.37	60.16	35.07
4. Gursarai TA	V	46 25	61.27	27.87
5. Chirgaon TA	V	43.05	57.19	27.02

TABLE 18—*Contd.*

Crude literacy rate in state (urban), districts (urban) and each town / UA, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
6. Mauranipur MB	III	40 51	53 23	25.83
7 Babina cantt	IV	36 35	44 94	27 47
8. Ranipur TA	V	31 77	48 53	13 27
9. Samthar NA	IV	31 22	44 51	16.13
10. Hansarigird	VI	26 61	39 68	10 10
31. Jalaun		**43.05**	**54.54**	**29 24**
1. Orai MB	III	50 32	61.08	36 71
2 Jalaun MB	IV	39 71	51 36	26 52
3. Konch MB	III	38 48	50 96	23 69
4. Kalpi MB	III	37.71	48 73	24.86
32. Hamirpur		**37.81**	**49 78**	**23 77**
1. Hamirpur MB	IV	50 25	61 87	35 16
2. Maudaha MB	IV	40 89	54 89	24 69
3. Mahoba MB	III	35 54	46 10	23 50
4. Rath MB	III	34 11	45 82	20 56
5. Charkhari MB	IV	32.95	45 77	18.12
33. Banda		**40 42**	**51.23**	**27.29**
1. Banda MB	II	44 93	54.91	32.97
2. Manikpur Sarhat TA	V	39 11	49.87	26 01
3. Rajapur TA	V	38 30	50.66	23.28
4. Atarra MB	IV	34 97	47 26	19.32
5. Chitrakut Dham MB	IV	34 02	45 39	20 36
34. Kheri		**44.46**	**52.15**	**35.03**
1. Lakhimpur MB	III	54 21	61 94	44.81
2. Gola Gokarannath MB	III	46.69	53 63	37.25
3. Mohammadi MB	IV	30 04	36 62	22 45
4. Kheri TA	IV	22.80	31 83	12 58
35. Sitapur		**41.84**	**50.78**	**31.07**
1. Sitapur MB	II	50 21	58 44	39.86
2. Neemsar Misrikh MB	V	45 65	56.37	32 30
3. Biswan MB	IV	41.58	49 59	32 04
4. Mahmudabad TA	IV	32 94	41.85	22.87
5. Khairabad MB	IV	32 72	41 75	22.5
6. Laharpur TA	III	26 10	36 34	14.39
36. Hardoi		**38.06**	**46.70**	**27.91**
1. Hardoi MB	III	54 16	62 82	43 37
2. Madhoganj TA	V	41 70	49 63	32.48
3. Pihani MB	IV	32.01	36.91	26 43
4. Sandila MB	III	31 03	37 18	24.08
5. Shahabad MB	III	29.84	40.13	18.12
6. Sandi MB	IV	29 71	39.60	18.42
7. Bilgram MB	IV	25.78	35 20	14.69
37.Unnao		**49.33**	**57.24**	**39 55**
1. Unnao MB	III	49.33	57 24	39.55
38. Lucknow		**50 81**	**58 16**	**41.95**
1. Lucknow UA	I	51 05	58 35	42 22
(a) Lucknow MC		*50 91*	*58 06*	*42 28*
(b) Lucknow Cantt		*49 36*	*58 16*	*39·25*
(c) Charbagh—Alambagh NA		*57 70*	*66.85*	*44 25*
2. Malihabad TA	V	30 56	40 63	19 57
39. Rae Bareli		**40 43**	**50 32**	**29.18**
1. Rae Bareli MB	III	46 67	56 69	35 03
2. Jais TA	IV	21 29	29 97	12 01
40. Bahraich		**35 72**	**43 91**	**26.12**
1. Bahraich MB	II	38 88	46 83	29 55
2. Nanpara NA	IV	28 40	36 75	18 93
3 Bhinga NA	V	25 86	35 53	13 99

TABLE 18—*Contd.*

Crude literacy rate in state (urban), districts (urban), each town/UA, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
41. Gonda		**40 21**	**50 53**	**27 78**
1. Nawabganj MB	V	47 43	56 45	36 82
2. Gonda MB	II	44 81	54 10	33.30
3. Tulsipur NA	V	38 12	52 36	19.80
4 Balrampur MB	III	36 85	46 79	25 17
5 Colonelganj MB	IV	34.84	46 43	21 60
6 Utraula NA	IV	33 05	44 88	19.38
42. Bara Banki		**32 75**	**40 13**	**23 95**
1 Bara Banki UA	III	43 90	50 57	35.35
(a) Nawabganj MB and Military Petrol Depot		*46 99*	*54 30*	*38 10*
(i) Nawabganj MB		*46 80*	*51 11*	*37 94*
(ii) Military Petrol Depot		*78 40*	*82 01*	*71 62*
(b) Banki TA		*29 74*	*35 47*	*20 33*
2. Rudauli NA	IV	29 50	36 75	21.62
3. Fatehpur TA	IV	26 32	33 51	17 56
4 Zaidpur TA	IV	16 92	24 82	8 29
5. Rampur Bhawanipur	V	10.75	18 07	2.55
43. Faizabad		**41.03**	**50 83**	**28.97**
1. Gosainganj TA	V	50 40	64 89	32 88
2. Faizabad UA	I	45 40	55.16	32.75
(a) Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya MB		*44 35*	*53 62*	*32 69*
(b) Faizabad Cantt		*61 00*	*73 81*	*33 81*
3. Jalalpur TA	IV	38 12	47 47	27.67
4 Akbarpur TA	IV	36 72	46 02	26 17
5 Tanda MB	III	30 48	39 28	20 45
44. Sultanpur		**48.95**	**59 06**	**36 56**
1 Sultanpur MB	III	48 95	59 06	36 56
45. Pratapgarh		**51 29**	**53 84**	**36 47**
1. Bela Pratapgarh MB	III	51 29	53 84	36 47
46. Basti		**42 96**	**54 57**	**28 17**
1. Basti MB	III	47 24	58 32	33 06
2. Khalilabad NA	IV	39.70	52.36	22.49
3. Bansi TA	IV	29 09	41 20	15 03
47. Gorakhpur		**51 83**	**61 41**	**39 89**
1. Gorakhpur MB	I	52.71	62 13	40 91
2 Barhalganj TA	V	29.83	42 32	16 21
48. Deoria		**44.03**	**54 56**	**31.15**
1 Deoria MB	III	49 41	59 44	36 43
2. Padrauna MB	IV	39.62	50 65	26 12
3. Gaura Barhaj MB	IV	39.51	49.56	28.73
4. Siwarhi	V	38 87	50 56	24 32
49. Azamgarh		**40 37**	**51.57**	**27 58**
1. Azamgarh MB	III	51.15	62 20	37 64
2. Maunath Bhanjan MB	II	37 99	48 97	25.53
3. Kopaganj TA	IV	34 66	45 71	23.21
4. Mubarakpur TA	III	34.38	45.58	21.97
5 Muhammadabad TA	V	30 62	41.90	18 47
50. Jaunpur		**39 46**	**50 41**	**26 94**
1. Jaunpur MB	II	42.31	52 75	30 16
2. Kerakat TA	V	38 54	50 00	26 11
3 Mongra Badshahpur MB	V	35.31	48 24	21 05
4. Mariahu TA	V	33 92	46 83	18 99
5. Machhlishahr TA	V	32.85	43 85	21 53
6. Shahganj NA	IV	32.28	43 19	19.55
51. Ballia		**40 99**	**51 91**	**28.25**
1. Ballia MB	III	44.54	55 84	30 69
2. Rasra NA	IV	39 36	49.50	28 41
3. Reoti NA	IV	28 52	37 67	19 00

TABLE 18—*Concld*

Crude literacy rate in state (urban), districts (urban) and each town/UA, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
52. Ghazipur		**42 88**	**55 25**	**28.78**
1 Ghazipur MB	III	47 50	59 69	33.49
2. Muhammadabad NA	IV	35 92	48 60	21 82
3 Saidpur TA	IV	31.12	43.67	16 95
53. Varanasi		**44 12**	**54 48**	**31 52**
1 Maruadih NA	IV	66 23	75 00	54 74
2 Mughalsarai UA	III	59 00	69 79	44.67
(a) Northern Railway Cly Mughalsarai NA		*65 47*	*74 70*	*51 79*
(b) Mughalsarai MB		*51 84*	*63 79*	*37.76*
3 Gyanpur TA	V	46 08	59 28	28.62
4 Varanasi UA	I	44 02	54 18	31 68
(a) Varanasi MC and Rly Colony		*43 28*	*53 41*	*31 19*
(i) Varanasi MC		*43 14*	*53 28*	*31.06*
(ii) Varanasi Rly Colony		*60 79*	*68 13*	*49 60*
(b) Banaras Hindu University		*79.27*	*80 69*	*74 95*
(c) Varanasi Cantt		*55 79*	*64 99*	*41 28*
5 Gopiganj TA	V	39 83	52 86	24 95
6 Ramnagar MB	IV	38 09	51.41	22 19
7 Chakia TA	V	37 68	49 40	24.12
8 Chandauli	V	37 49	48 34	25 06
9 Bhadohi MB	III	31.03	40 96	19.60
10 Lohta	V	25 28	36 08	12 90
54. Mirzapur		**40 64**	**51 83**	**26.14**
1 Chopan NA	VI	57 37	68.79	38 22
2. Renukoot NA	IV	57 19	65.62	37 03
3 Obra NA	IV	56.18	64 91	37.77
4. Pipri NA	V	50 42	62 13	31.69
5. Chunk Ghurma NA	V	47 58	54 66	33 64
6 Chunar MB	IV	40 57	51 31	28 25
7 Robertsganj TA	V	39 95	59.29	23 60
8 Dudhi	V	39.56	53 86	21 71
9 Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal MB	I	38 35	48.99	25 89
10 Kachhwa TA	V	33 29	45 64	20 00
11. Ahraura NA	IV	27 43	38 78	15.14
12. Markundi	VI	12 42	21 40	2 56

TABLE 19

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order of total literacy rate, 1971

Town/Urban agglomeration	District	Class of town	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Almora UA	Almora	III	72 11	79 47	61.31
(a) Almora MB			*72.63*	*79.74*	*62.46*
(b) Almora Cantt.			*63 55*	*75 66*	*36.29*
2. Lansdowne Cantt.	Garhwal	V	70 76	80.19	48 67
3. Naini Tal UA	Naini Tal	III	69.27	75 30	60 23
(a) Naini Tal MB			*69 97*	*75 49*	*60.17*
(b) Naini Tal Cantt.			*67.40*	*71 43*	*61.39*
4. Rly. Settlement Rosa NA	Shahjahanpur	V	69 15	73 56	63 52
5 Tehri MB	Tehri-Garhwal	V	68 76	77.84	53.41
6. Dogadda MB	Garhwal	VI	67 22	78 02	52 51
7. Ranikhet Cantt.	Almora	IV	66.32	76 23	45.39
8. Maruadih NA	Varanasi	IV	66 23	75 00	54 74
9. BHEL Ranipur NA	Saharanpur	IV	63 33	69 55	54 40
10. Clement Town Cantt.	Dehra Dun	IV	63 30	75 93	35.14
11. Uttarkashi MB	Uttarkashi	V	63 22	74 61	43.57
12. Roorkee UA	Saharanpur	II	62 97	71 51	49.65
(a) Roorkee MB			*58.51*	*65.09*	*50.25*
(b) Roorkee Cantt.			*77 21*	*86.15*	*45.85*
13. Dehra Dun UA	Dehra Dun	I	62 79	69.37	54 43
(a) Dehra Dun MB & FRI & College area			*62 90*	*68.78*	*55 64*
(i) Dehra Dun MB			*63.03*	*68 87*	*55.83*
(ii) FRI and College area			*57.11*	*64.94*	*46.64*
(b) Dehra Dun Cantt.			*62 22*	*72.14*	*47.65*
14. Srinagar MB	Garhwal	V	62.59	75 63	38.59
15. Mussoorie MB	Dehra Dun	IV	62.06	67 09	53 24
16. Bhowali NA	Nain Tal	VI	62 02	69 53	51 73
17. Rishikesh MB	Dehra Dun	IV	61.96	68.40	52.68
18. Raipur	Dehra Dun	V	61.74	68.46	53.34
19 Chakrata Cantt	Dehra Dun	V	61.57	64.26	42 89
20. Landaur Cantt.	Dehrea Dun	VI	61 55	66.86	54 09
21. Pithoragarh MB	Pithoragarh	IV	60 32	70.02	46.84
22. Narendranagar NA	Tehri-Garhwal	VI	59.67	71 64	39 41
23. Chamoli Gopeshwar NA	Chamoli	V	59 66	70 05	43.61
24 Ordnance Factory Muradnagar	Meerut	V	59.42	68 90	46.71
25. Devaprayag NA	Tehri-Garhwal	VI	59 33	72 48	40.42
26 Mughalsarai UA	Varanasi	III	59.00	69.79	44.67
(a) Northern Rly. Colony Mughalsarai NA			*65.47*	*74.76*	*51.79*
(b) Mughalsarai MB			*51.84*	*63.79*	*37.76*
27 Talbehat TA	Jhansi	V	58.05	70 98	36 51
28 Pauri MB	Garhwal	V	57 85	70 64	41 63
29. Chopan NA	Mirzapur	VI	57 37	68 79	38 22
30. Renukoot NA	Mirzapur	IV	57 19	65 62	37.03
31. Bah Bazar	Garhwal	VI	56 72	67 41	39 37
32. Obra NA	Mirzapur	IV	56 18	64 91	37 77
33 Bharthana TA	Etawah	IV	54.79	63 37	44 67
34. Lakhimpur MB	Kheri	III	54 21	61.94	44.81
35. Tundla UA	Agra	IV	54 16	63.86	42.23
(a) Tundla TA			*50.04*	*58.41*	*39.77*
(b) Tundla Rly Colony.			*58.52*	*69.62*	*44 84*

TABLE 19—*Contd.*

Towns and urban agglomeartions arranged in descending order of total literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6
36 Hardoi MB	Hardoi	III	54.16	62 82	43.37
37 Allahabad UA	Allahabad	I	52.77	61 57	41 56
(a) Allahabad M C & Subedarganj Rly. Colony.			*52.55*	*61.18*	*41 70*
(i) Allahabad MC			*52.51*	*61.13*	*41 66*
(ii) Subedarganj Rly. Colony			*65.06*	*73.97*	*52 57*
(b) Allahabad Cantt.			*56.97*	*69.71*	*37.46*
38. Mainpuri MB	Mainpuri	III	52.75	61.40	42.54
39. Gorakhpur MB	Gorakhpur	I	52.71	62.13	40.91
40. Kotdwara MB	Garhwal	IV	52.58	60.38	41.87
41. Modinagar NA	Meerut	III	52.54	61 39	39 74
42. Joshimath NA	Chamoli	V	52.10	63 68	31.17
43. Bela Pratapgarh MB	Pratapgarh	III	51 29	63 84	36.47
44. Etah MB	Etah	III	51.24	58 44	42.57
45. Azamgarh MB	Azamgarh	III	51.15	62 20	37.64
46. Muni-ki-Reti NA	Tehri-Garhwal	VI	51.07	56 03	39 09
47. Lucknow UA	Lucknow	I	51.05	58 35	42 22
(a) Lucknow MC			*50.91*	*58 06*	*42 28*
(b) Lucknow Cantt			*49.36*	*56.16*	*39.25*
(c) Charbagh-Alambagh NA			*57.70*	*66.85*	*45 25*
48. Vikasnagar MB	Dehra Dun	V	51.02	57.15	43.61
49. Vrindaban MB	Mathura	III	50 97	63.85	36 16
50. Kanpur UA	Kanpur	I	50.80	58.02	41.34
(a) Kanpur MC, Rawatpur Station yard and Central Rly. Colony			*50.58*	*57.66*	*41.38*
(i) Kanpur MC			*50.59*	*57.66*	*41.40*
(ii) Rawatpur Station Yard			*51.01*	*60.59*	*37.21*
(iii) Central Rly Colony			*40.77*	*49.63*	*28 19*
(b) Kanpur Cantt.			*47.01*	*55.27*	*36.01*
(c) Armapur Estate			*55.95*	*63 18*	*45.16*
(b) Northern Rly Colony			*59.19*	*65.66*	*42.48*
(e) Chakeri			*41.88*	*86.79*	*73.43*
(f) I I.T Kanpur			*74.33*	*8 1.23*	*57.94*
51 Bewar TA	Mainpuri	V	50 58	58.77	40.86
52. Haldwani-*cum*- Kathgodam MB	Naini Tal	II	50 56	57.79	41.18
53. Auraiya MB	Etawah	III	50.45	57.40	42 12
54. Pipri NA	Mirzapur	V	50.42	62 13	31.69
55. Gosainganj TA	Faizabad	V	50.40	64.89	32.88
56. Orai MB	Jalaun	III	50.32	61.08	36.71
57. Hamirpur MB	Hamirpur	IV	50 25	61 87	35 16
58. Sitapur MB	Sitapur	II	50 21	58 44	39 86
59. Jhansi UA	Jhansi	I	49 64	60 09	37 90
(a) Jhansi MB			*48.81*	*59 67*	*36.36*
(b) Jhansi Cantt.			*51.19*	*58 02*	*45.18*
(c) Jhansi Rly. Settlement NA			*61.81*	*70 14*	*52.34*
60. Bageshwar MB	Almora	VI	49.61	63.66	33.08
61. Deoria MB	Deoria	III	49.41	59 44	36.43
62. Unnao MB	Unnao	III	49.33	57 24	39 55
63. Ghaziabad UA	Meerut	I	49.18	57.04	39 28
(a) Ghaziabad MB			*48 55*	*56 49*	*38 61*
(b) Ghaziabad Rly. Colony.			*57 56*	*64 24*	*48.66*
64. Kankerkhera TA	Meerut	IV	49.15	58 01	39.01
65. Sultanpur MB	Sultanpur	III	48 95	59.06	36.56
66. Lalitpur MB	Jhansi	III	48 37	60 16	35.07
67. Hardwar UA	Saharanpur	II	47.70	55.41	37.70
(i) Hardwar MB			*47.40*	*55 05*	*37 61*
(ii) Gurukul Kangri			*59 45*	*65.38*	*45.03*
(iii) Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya			*86 61*	*92 16*	*54.29*
68. Churk Ghurma NA	Mirzapur	V	47.58	54 66	33.64
69. Ghazipur MB	Ghazipur	III	47.50	59.69	33.49
70. Nawabganj MB	Gonda	V	47.43	56 45	36.82

TABLE 19—*Contd.*

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in desending order of total literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6
71 Kashipur MB	Naini Tal	III	47 40	55 55	37.87
72 Meerut UA	Meerut	I	47 37	55 30	37 61
(a) Meerut MB			*44 66*	*52 22*	*35 87*
(b) Meerut Cantt.			*58 23*	*65 98*	*46.81*
(c) Malyana			*30 29*	*40 22*	*17.88*
73 Mathura UA		I	47 34	56 23	36 69
(a) Mathura MB			*46 61*	*55 20*	*36 56*
(b) Mathura Cantt			*59 32*	*70 26*	*37 46*
74. Muzaffarnagar MB	Muzaffarnagar	I	47 24	54 41	38 73
75. Basti MB	Basti	III	47 24	58 32	33 06
76. Gola Gokarannath MB	Kheri	III	46 69	53 63	37 25
77. Rae Bareli MB	Rae Bareli	III	46 67	56 69	35 03
78 Gursarai TA	Jhansi	V	46 25	61 27	27 87
79. Gyanpur TA	Varanasi	V.	46 08	59 28	28.62
80 Tanakpur NA	Naini Tal	V	46 06	52 62	35 93
81. Baraut MB	Meerut	III	46 05	56 64	33 51
82 Bulandshahr MB	Bulandshahr	II	45 67	54.20	35 64
83. Neemsar-Misrikh MB	Sitapur	V	45 65	56 37	32 30
84. Dhampur MB	Bijnor	III	45 62	53 72	36 18
85. Chandausi MB	Moradabad	II	45 53	52.34	37 38
86. Faizabad UA	Faizabad	I	45 40	55 16	32 75
(a) Faizabad-cum-Ayodhya MB			*44 35*	*53.62*	*32 69*
(b) Faizabad Cantt.			*61 00*	*73.81*	*33 81*
87 Etawah MB	Etawah	II	45 27	53.70	35 38
88. Pukhrayan TA	Kanpur	V	45 08	53.33	34 81
89. Sirsaganj MB.	Mainpuri	IV	45 03	51 99	36.91
90 Banda MB	Banda	II	44 93	54 91	32 97
91. Lakhna T A.	Etawah	V	44 85	50 19	38.78
92. Gonda MB	Gonda	II	44 81	54 10	33 30
93. Ballia MB	Ballia	III	44 54	55 84	30 69
94 Shikohabad MB	Mainpuri	III	44 22	52 59	33.79
95. Varanasi UA	Varanasi	I	44 02	54 18	31.68
(a) Varanasi MC & Varanasi Rly Colony.			*43 28*	*53 41*	*31 19*
(i) Varanasi MC			*43 14*	*53 28*	*31.06*
(ii) Varanasi Rly Colony			*60.79*	*58 13*	*49 60*
(b) Banaras Hindu University			*79 27*	*80 69*	*74.95*
(c) Varanasi Cantt			*55 79*	*64 99*	*41.28*
96. Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh UA	Farrukhabad	I	43 96	51.79	34.56
(a) Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh MB			*43 10*	*50 55*	*34 38*
(b) Fatehgarh Cantt.			*54 87*	*65 52*	*37.35*
97. Bara Banki UA	Bara Banki	III	43 90	50 57	35.35
(a) Nawabganj MB & Military Petrol Depot			*46 99*	*54.30*	*38.10*
(i) *Nawabganj MB*			*46 80*	*54 11*	*37 94*
(ii) *Military Petrol Depot.*			*78 40*	*82 01*	*71 62*
(b) Banki T.A			*29 74*	*35 47*	*20 53*
98. Kasganj MB	Etah	III	43 87	51 22	35 34
99 Bahjoi TA	Morabadad	IV	43 57	48 65	37.86
100 Saharanpur MB	Saharanpur	I	43 33	50 03	35.27
101 Sasni TA	Aligarh	V	43 17	51 05	34.15
102 Sirsa TA	Allahabad	V	43 16	57 89	26.23
103 Ramnagar MB	Naini Tal	IV	43.08	50 31	33 46
104 Chirgaon TA	Jhansi	V	43 05	57 19	27.02
105 Anupshahr MB	Bulandshahr	IV	43 03	48 32	36.91
106. Hathras MB	Aligarh	II	43 05	51 63	32.50
107. Aligarh MB	Aligarh	I	42 55	50 61	32.85
108. Jaunpur MB	Jaunpur	II	42 31	52 75	30.16
109 Agra UA	Agra	I	41.74	49.45	32.52
(a) Agra MC			*41 14*	*48.89*	*31.79*
(b) Agra Cantt.			*47 26*	*54.93*	*39.11*

TABLE 19—*Contd.*

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order of total literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6
(c) Dayalbagh TA			*69 38*	*75 24*	*62 01*
(d) Swamibagh TA			*68 87*	*74.47*	*63 18*
110. Madhoganj TA	Hardoi	V	41 70	49 63	32 48
111. Pilkhuwa MB	Meerut	III	41 63	52.01	29.42
112. Biswan MB	Sitapur	IV	41 58	49.59	32.04
113. Bah TA	Agra	V	41 36	50 65	30.79
114. Shamli MB	Muzaffaranagar	III	41 30	49 19	31 54
115. Bareilly UA	Bareily	I	41 18	47.94	33 15
(a) Bareilly MB & Northern Rly. Colony.			*39.75*	*45 98*	*32.52*
(i) Bareilly MB			*39.50*	*45.66*	*32 35*
(ii) Northern Rly Colony			*61 12*	*72 02*	*47 61*
(b) Bareilly Cantt.			*56 19*	*66.76*	*37 97*
(c) Izatnagar Rly Sttlement NA			*60 24*	*69.30*	*48 56*
116. Kannauj MB	Farrukhabad	III	41 14	47.20	34 27
117 Kaimganj MB	Farrukhabad	IV	41.08	49 05	32 05
118. Bijnor MB	Bijnor	III	40 90	46 96	33 93
119 Maudaha MB	Hamirpur	IV	40.89	54 89	24 69
120. Chunar MB	Mirzapur	IV	40 57	51 31	28 25
121. Khatauli MB	Muzaffarnagar	III	40 57	48.58	31 28
112. Mauranipur MB	Jhansi	III	40 51	53 23	25 83
123 Baldeo TA	Mathura	V	40.49	59 56	16 92
124 Hapur MB	Meerut	II	40 46	49 14	30 39
125. Dhanaura MB	Moradabad	V	40 18	49 07	29 51
127. Moradabad UA	Moradabad	I	39 83	45 26	33 36
(a) Moradabad MB			*38 36*	*43.68*	*32 02*
(b) Mordabad-Rly Settlement NA			*66 89*	*74.44*	*57.94*
128. Gopiganj TA	Varanasi	V	39.83	52 86	24 95
129. Jaswantnagar TA	Etawah	IV	39.72	50 42	27 14
130. Jalaun MB	Jalaun	IV	39 71	51 36	26 52
131. Khalilabad NA	Basti	IV	39 70	52 36	22 49
132. Padrauna MB	Deoria	IV	39 62	50.65	26 12
133. Dudhi	Mirzapur	V	39.56	53 86	21.71
134. Gaura Barhaj MB	Deoria	IV	39 51	49.56	28 73
135. Rasra NA	Ballia	IV	39 36	49.50	28 41
136. Chhibramau TA	Farrukhabad	IV	39.35	47.80	29 55
137. Mauaima TA	Allahabad	V	29.46	43 43	13.32
138. Manikpur Sarhat TA	Banda	V	39 11	49 87	26.01
139. Budaun MB	Budaun	II	39 09	45.75	31 35
140. Fatehpur MB	Fatehpur	II	39 07	48 39	28.23
141. Firozabad MB	Agra	1	39.05	45 45	31.38
142. Bahraich MB	Bahraich	II	38 88	46 83	29 55
143. Siwarhi	Deoria	V	38 87	50 56	24 32
144. Kerakat TA	Jaunpur	V	38 54	50 00	26.11
145. Konch MB	Jalaun	III	38 48	50 96	23 69
146. Soron MB	Etah	IV	38 38	49.88	25 18
147. Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal MB	Mirzapur	I	38.35	48.99	25 89
148. Rajapur TA	Banda	V	38 30	50.66	23 28
149. Tulsipur NA	Gonda	V	38.12	52 36	19.80
150. Jalalpur TA	Faizabad	IV	38.12	47.47	27.67
151. Ramnagar MB	Varanasi	IV	38 09	51 41	22.19
152. Maunath Bhanjan MB	Azamgarh	II	37.99	48.97	25.53
153. Kuraoli TA	Mainpuri	V	37.97	48 80	25 14
154. Achhnera TA	Agra	IV	37.72	50.60	22 07
155. Kalpi MB	Jalaun	III	37 71	48 73	24.86
156. Powayan TA	Shahjahanpur	V	37.70	45.17	28.75
157 Chakia TA	Varanasi	V	37.68	49 40	24 12
158. Chandauli	Varanasi	V	37.49	48.34	25.06
159. Dankaur TA	Bulandshahr	V	37.41	45.44	28.32
160. Khurja MB	Bulandshahr	II	37.21	44.71	28 54
161 Kosi Kalan MB	Mathura	IV	36.90	46.24	26.00

TABLE 19—*Contd.*

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order of total literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6
162 Balarmpur MB	Gonda	III	36 85	46 79	25 17
163. Akbarpur TA	Faizabad	IV	36 72	46 02	26 17
164 Debai MB	Bulandshahr	IV	36 69	45.08	27.13
165. Babina Cantt	Jhansi	IV	36 35	44.94	27 47
166. Pilibhit MB	Pilibhit	II	36.15	42 67	28 49
167. Muhammadabad NA	Ghazipur	IV	35 92	48 60	21.82
168 Bisalpur MB	Pilibhit	IV	35.75	42 06	28.05
169. Mahoba MB	Hamirpur	III	35 54	46 10	23 50
170 Mongra Badshahpur MB	Jaunpur	V	35 31	48 24	21.05
171 Bindki MB	Fatehpur	IV	35 28	44 93	24.54
172. Fatehabad TA	Agra	V	35 27	43 50	25 04
173. Karhal TA	Mainpuri	V	35.22	42 72	26 53
174 Atarra MB	Banda	IV	34 97	47 26	19 32
175. Gov rdhan TA	Mathura	V	34.90	46 16	21.05
176. Colonelganj MB	Gonda	IV	34.84	46 43	21 60
177. Kopaganj TA	Azamgarh	IV	34 66	45 71	23 21
178. Mubarakpur TA	Azamgarh	III	34 38	45.58	21 99
179. Dadri TA	Bulandshahr	IV	34.11	43.62	22.86
180. Rath MB	Hamirpur	III	34.11	45.82	20.56
181. Jalalabad TA	Shahjahanpur	IV	34 09	43.74	23 05
182. Chitrakut Dham MB	Banda	IV	34.02	45 39	20 36
183. Shahjahanpur UA	Shahjahanpur	I	33.96	41.40	25 29
(*a*) *Shahjahanpur MB*			*32.96*	*40.22*	*24.58*
(*b*) *Shahjahanpur Cantt.*			*49 90*	*59.33*	*37.59*
184. Mariahu TA	Jaunpur	V	33 92	46 83	18.99
185. Sikandra Rao MB	Aligarh	IV	33.80	41 81	24.49
186. Mawana MB	Meerut	III	33 43	40.64	25.21
187. Kachhwa TA	Mirzapur	V	33 29	45 64	20.00
188 Dataganj TA	Budaun	V	33 28	39.57	25.71
189 Aliganj TA	Etah	IV	33.21	41 78	23.29
190. Utraula NA	Gonda	IV	33 05	44 88	19.38
191. Charkhari MB	Hamirpur	IV	32 95	45.77	18 12
192. Mahmudabad TA	Sitapur	IV	32 94	41 85	22 87
193 Machhlishahr TA	Jaunpur	V	32 85	43 85	21.53
194. Deoband MB	Saharanpur	III	32.81	40 01	23.97
195. Khairabad MB	Sitapur	IV	32.72	41.75	22.51
196. Bhongaon TA	Mainpuri	V	32 70	41 36	22 31
197. Puranpur TA	Pilibhit	IV	32.48	37 15	26 98
198. Aminagar Sarai TA	Meerut	V	32 45	43 29	20 52
199 Shahganj NA	Jaunpur	IV	32 28	43 19	19 55
200. Pihani MB	Hardoi	IV	32.01	36 91	26 43
201. Shamshabad TA	Agra	V	31.93	38 50	24 16
202. Jansath TA	Muzaffarnagar	V	31.83	39 48	22 94
203. Kaila	Meerut	V	31 81	42 64	17 55
204. Jaspur MB	Naini Tal	IV	31 79	40 78	21 24
205. Rudrapur MB	Naini Tal	III	31 78	38.14	23.77
206. Ranipur TA	Jhansi	V	31 77	48 53	13.27
207. Sikandrabad MB	Bulandshahr	III	31 69	39 89	22.37
208. Mursan TA	Aligarh	V	31 64	42.82	18 08
209. Najibabad MB	Bijnor	III	31.61	37.59	24 73
210. Gulaothi TA	Bulandshahr	IV	31 60	40 78	21.34
211. Jalesar MB	Etah	IV	31.52	39.85	22.03
212. Bilari MB	Moradabad	IV	31.46	40 68	20 31
213. Samthar NA	Jhansi	IV	31 22	44.51	16 13
214. Saidpur TA	Ghazipur	IV	31 12	43 67	16.95
215. Sandila MB	Hardoi	III	31.03	37.18	24.08
216. Bhadohi MB	Varanasi	III	31.03	40 96	19.60
217. Muhammadabad TA	Azamgarh	V	30 62	41.90	18.47
218. Ujhani MB	Budaun	III	30 58	37 04	23.15
219. Sardhana NA	Meerut	III	30 56	38 47	21.48
220. Malihabad TA	Lucknow	V	30 56	40 63	19 57

TABLE 19—*Contd.*

Towns and urban agglomerations orranged in descending order of total literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6
221. Tanda MB	Faizabad	III	30 48	39 28	20 45
222. Mohammadi MB	Kheri	IV	30 04	36 62	22 45
223. Shahabad MB	Hardoi	III	29 84	40 13	18 12
224. Barhalganj TA	Gorakhpur	V	29 83	42 32	16.21
225. Sandi MB	Hardoi	IV	29 71	39 60	18 42
226. Rampur MB	Rampur	I	29 66	35 62	22 78
227. Siana TA	Bulandshahr	IV	29 61	36 74	21 52
228. Kanth TA	Moradabad	IV	29 60	40 26	16 97
229. Rudauli NA	Bara Banki	IV	29 50	36 75	21 62
230. Phulpur TA	Allahabad	V	29.46	43 43	13 32
231 Chandpur MB	Bijnor	III	29.31	36 28	21 46
232. Nagina MB	Bijnor	III	29 16	36 00	21 33
233. Bansi TA	Basti	IV	29 09	41.20	15 03
234. Bilsi MB	Budaun	IV	29 07	35 82	21 24
235. Etmadpur TA	Agra	V	28.61	38 71	16 05
236. Miranpur TA	Muzaffarnagar	IV	28.55	35 52	20 39
237. Sadabad TA	Mathura	V	28 55	35.49	20 05
238. Reoti NA	Ballia	IV	28 52	37.67	19.00
239. Rampur Maniharan TA	Saharanpur	IV	28 51	38 02	17.51
240. Nanpara NA	Bahraich	IV	28 40	36 75	18 93
241. Hastinapur NA	Meerut	V	28.32	37 81	16.87
242 Garhmukteshwar TA	Meerut	V	28 19	37 20	17 39
243 Ganj Dundwara MB	Etah	IV	27 65	35 87	18.22
244. Nakur TA	Saharanpur	V	27 63	36 98	16.60
245. Hasanpur MB	Moradabad	III	27 51	34 86	19.10
246. Ahraura NA	Mirzapur	IV	27 43	38.78	15.14
247. Amroha MB	Moradabad	II	27 02	34.53	18 88
248. Atrauli MB	Aligarh	III	26 65	35 12	16 90
249. Hansarigird	Jhansi	VI	26 61	39 68	10.10
250. Tilhar MB	Shahjahanpur	III	26 36	33 17	18 71
251. Faridpur MB	Bareilly	IV	26 34	35 25	16.11
252. Fatehpur TA	Bara Banki	IV	26 32	33 51	17 56
253. Jahangirabad MB	Bulandshahr	III	26 12	34 56	16.36
254. Laharpur TA	Sitapur	III	26.10	36 34	14 39
255. Aonla MB	Bareilly	III	25 91	33 58	17.06
256. Bhinga NA	Bahraich	V.	25 86	35.53	13 99
257. Muradnagar NA	Meerut	IV	25.85	33.97	16 06
258. Bilgram MB	Hardoi	IV	25 78	35 20	14.69
259. Gangoh MB	Saharanpur	III	25 55	32 49	17.61
260. Shikarpur TA	Bulandshahr	IV	25 52	36 24	13 31
261. Nawabganj TA	Bareilly	V	25.47	33.04	16 80
262. Lohta	Varanasi	V	25 28	36 08	12 90
263. Baghpat NA	Meerut	IV	25 26	32.35	17.01
264 Nehtaur MB	Bijnor	III	25 03	30 70	18 80
265. Mandawar TA	Bijnor	V	23 43	26 84	19.66
266. Fatehpur Sikri MB	Agra	IV	23 41	33 50	12 33
267. Kandhla MB	Muzaffarnagar	III	23 37	29 24	16 57
268. Thakurdwara NA	Moradabad	IV	23 22	26 79	19.06
269. Marehra MB	Etah	IV	23 11	31 28	13 66
270. Manglaur MB	Saharanpur	IV	22 80	28 01	16 69
271. Kheri TA	Kheri	IV	22 80	31.83	12 58
272. Seohara NA	Bijnor	III	22 66	29 55	14.89
273. Pahasu TA	Bulandshahr	V	22 18	28 55	14 28
274. Afzalgarh MB	Bijnor	IV	21.60	27 47	14 85
275. Bharatganj TA	Allahabad	V	21.30	34 04	7 37
276. Jais TA	Rae Bareli	IV	21 29	29 97	12 01
277. Baheri MB	Bareilly	III	21 26	28 80	11 79
278. Kiratpur NA	Bijnor	III	20 78	26 76	14 25
279. Sambhal MB	Moradabad	II	20.78	26 15	14 55
280. Kairana MB	Muzaffarnagar	III	19.85	26 57	12.16
281. Tajpur	Bijnor	V	19 67	27 70	10 45

TABLE 19—*Concld.*

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order of total literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	9
282 Faridnagar TA	Meerut	V	19 37	27 81	9.48
283 Bugrasi TA	Bulandshahr	V	18 80	19 68	6.47
284 Shahjahanpur	Meerut	V	17 22	23 89	9 53
285. Zaidpur TA	Bara Banki	IV	16 92	24 82	8 29
286 Rustamnagar Sahaspur	Moradabad	V	16 86	24 67	7 70
287. Tanda TA	Rampur	IV	16 82	24 36	8 47
288 Sahaswan MB	Budaun	III	16 06	21 17	10 25
289 Rasulpur Dhulri	Meerut	VI	13 79	19 98	6 69
290 Kakrala MB	Budaun	IV	12 68	19 26	4 93
291 Markundi	Mirzapur	VI	12 42	21 40	2 56
292 Rampur Bhawanipur	Bara Banki	V	10 75	18 07	2 55

TABLE 20

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order, size class wise of literacy rate, 1971

Town/Urban Agglomeration	District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
CLASS I				
1 Dehra Dun UA	Dehra Dun	62 79	69 37	54 43
(a) *Dehra Dun MB and FRI & College Area*		*62 90*	*68 78*	*55 64*
(i) *Dehra Dun MB*		*63 03*	*68 87*	*55.83*
(ii) *FRI & College Area*		*57 11*	*64 94*	*46 64*
(b) *Dehra Dun Cantt*		*62 22*	*72.14*	*47 65*
2. Allahabad UA	Allahabad	52 77	61.57	41 56
(a) *Allahabad MC and Subedarganj Rly. Colony*		*52 55*	*61 18*	*41 70*
(i) *Allahabad MC*		*52 51*	*61 13*	*41 66*
(ii) *Subedarganj Rly. Colony*		*65.06*	*73 97*	*52 57*
(b) *Allahabad Cantt.*		*57 97*	*69 71*	*37 46*
3. Gorakhpur MB	Gorakhpur	52 71	62 13	40 91
4. Lucknow UA	Lucknow	51 05	58 35	42 22
(a) *Lucknow MC*		*50 91*	*58 06*	*42 28*
(b) *Lucknow Cantt*		*49 36*	*58 16*	*39 25*
(c) *Charbagh Alambagh NA*		*57.70*	*66.85*	*45 25*
5. Kanpur UA	Kanpur	50 80	58 02	41.34
(a) *Kanpur MC, Rawatpur Station Yard and Central Rly Colony*		*50 58*	*57 66*	*41 38*
(i) *Kanpur MC*		*50.59*	*57 66*	*41.40*
(ii) *Rawatpur Station Yard*		*51 01*	*60 59*	*37 21*
(iii) *Central Rly Colony*		*40 77*	*49 63*	*28 19*
(b) *Kanpur Cantt*		*47 01*	*55 27*	*36 01*
(c) *Armapur Estate*		*55 95*	*63 18*	*45 16*
(d) *Northern Rly Colony*		*56 19*	*65 66*	*42 48*
(e) *Chakeri*		*81.88*	*86 79*	*73 43*
(f) *IIT Kanpur*		*74 33*	*81 23*	*57 94*
6. Jhansi UA	Jhansi	49.64	60 09	37 90
(a) *Jhansi MB*		*48 81*	*59.67*	*36.36*
(b) *Jhansi Cantt*		*51.19*	*58 02*	*45 16*
(c) *Jhansi Rly Settlement NA*		*61 81*	*70.14*	*52 34*
7. Ghaziabad UA	Meerut	49.18	57 04	39 28
(a) *Ghaziabad MB*		*48 55*	*56.49*	*38.61*
(b) *Ghaziabad Rly. Colony*		*57.56*	*64.24*	*48.66*
8. Meerut UA	Meerut	47.37	55 30	37.61
(a) *Meerut MB*		*44.66*	*52 22*	*35 87*
(b) *Meerut Cantt*		*58.23*	*65 98*	*46 81*
(c) *Malyana*		*30 29*	*40 22*	*17 88*
9. Mathura UA	Mathura	47 34	56 23	36 69
(a) *Mathura MB*		*46 61*	*55.20*	*36 56*
(b) *Mathura Cantt.*		*59 32*	*70.26*	*39 46*
10. Muzaffarnagar MB	Muzaffarnagar	47 24	54 41	38 73
11. Faizabad UA	Faizabad	45 40	55 16	32.75
(a) *Faizabad*-cum-*Ayodhya MB*		*44 35*	*53 62*	*32 69*
(b) *Faizabad Cantt.*		*61 00*	*73 81*	*33.81*
12. Varanasi UA	Varanasi	44.02	54 18	31.68
(a) *Varanasi MC and Varanasi Rly Colony*		*43 28*	*53 41*	*31.19*
(i) *Varanasi MC*		*43.14*	*53 28*	*31 06*
(ii) *Varanasi Rly. Colony*		*60 79*	*68.13*	*49.60*
(b) *Banaras Hindu University*		*79.27*	*80 69*	*74.95*
(c) *Varanasi Cantt.*		*55 79*	*64 99*	*41.28*

TABLE 20—*Contd.*

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order, size class wise of literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
13. Farrukhabad-*cum*-Fatehgarh UA	Farrukhabad	43.96	51 79	34.56
(a) Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh MB		*43 10*	*50.55*	*34 38*
(b) Fatehgarh Cantt		*54.87*	*65 52*	*37.35*
14 Saharanpur MB	Saharanpur	43.33	50.03	35.27
15 Aligarh MB	Aligarh	42.55	50 61	32.85
16. Agra UA	Agra	41 74	49.45	32 52
(a) Agra MC		*41 14*	*48 89*	*31.79*
(b) Agra Cantt		*47 26*	*54 93*	*39 11*
(c) Dayalbagh TA		*69 38*	*75 24*	*62 01*
(d) Swamibagh TA		*68 87*	*74.48*	*63.18*
17 Bareilly UA	Bareilly	41.18	47 94	33.15
(a) Bareilly MB and Northern Rly Colony		*39 75*	*54 98*	*32 52*
(i) Bareilly MB		*39.50*	*45 66*	*32.35*
(ii) Northern Rly. Colony		*61 12*	*72 02*	*47.61*
(b) Bareilly Cantt.		*56.19*	*66 76*	*37 96*
(c) Izatnagar Rly. Settlement NA		*60.24*	*69.30*	*48.56*
18. Moradabad UA	Moradabad	39.83	45.26	33.36
(a) Moradabad MB		*38.36*	*43 68*	*32 02*
(b) Moradabad Rly. Settlement NA		*66.89*	*74 44*	*57.94*
19 Firozabad MB	Agra	39.05	45.45	31.38
20 Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal MB	Mirzapur	38.35	48.99	25.89
21 Shahjahanpur UA	Shahjahanpur	33.96	41.40	25.29
(a) Shahjahanpur MB		*32 96*	*40 22*	*24 58*
(b) Shahjahanpur Cantt.		*49.90*	*59.39*	*37 59*
22. Rampur MB	Rampur	29 66	35.62	22.78
CLASS II				
1 Roorkee UA	Saharanpur	62.97	71.51	49.65
(a) Roorkee MB		*58.51*	*65 09*	*50 25*
(b) Roorkee Cantt.		*77.21*	*86.15*	*45 85*
2 Haldwani-*cum*-Kathgodam MB	Naini Tal	50.56	57.79	41.18
3. Sitapur MB	Sitapur	50 21	58.44	39.86
4 Hardwar UA	Saharanpur	47.70	55.41	37.70
(i) Hardwar MB		*47.40*	*55 05*	*37 61*
(ii) Gurukul Kangri		*59 45*	*55 38*	*45 03*
(iii) Jwalapur Mahavidyalaya		*86 61*	*92.16*	*54 29*
5. Bulandshahr MB	Bulandshahr	45.67	54 20	35.64
6. Chandausi MB	Moradabad	45.53	52.34	37.38
7. Etawah MB	Etawah	45.27	53.70	35.38
8. Banda MB	Banda	44.93	54.91	32.97
9. Gonda MB	Gonda	44 81	54.10	33.30
10. Hathras MB	Aligarh	43.01	51.63	32 50
11. Jaunpur MB	Jaunpur	42.31	52.75	30 16
12. Hapur MB	Meerut	40 46	49.14	30.39
13 Budaun MB	Budaun	39.09	45 75	31 35
14. Fatehpur MB	Fatehpur	39.07	48 39	28.23
15. Bahraich MB	Bahraich	38 88	46.83	29.55
16. Maunath Bhanjan MB	Azamgarh	37 99	48.97	25.53
17. Khurja MB	Bulandshahr	37.21	44 71	28 54
18. Pilibhit MB	Pilibhit	36 15	42 67	28.49
19. Amroha MB	Moradabad	27.02	34 53	18 88
20. Sambhal MB	Moradabad	20.78	26 15	14 55
CLASS III				
1. Almora UA	Almora	72 11	79 47	61.31
(a) Almora MB		*72 63*	*79.74*	*62 46*
(b) Almora Cantt.		*63.55*	*75 66*	*36 29*
2. Naini Tal UA	Naini Tal	69 27	75 30	60 23
(a) Naini Tal MB		*69 37*	*75.49*	*60 17*
(b) Naini Tal Cantt.		*67 40*	*71 43*	*61 39*

TABLE 20—*Contd.*

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order, size class wise of literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
3 Mughalsarai UA	Varanasi	59 00	69 79	44 67
(a) Northern Rly Colony Mughalsarai NA		*65 47*	*74 70*	*51.79*
(b) Mughalsarai MB		*51 84*	*63 79*	*37 76*
4 Lakhimpur MB	Kheri	54 21	61 94	44 81
5 Hardoi MB	Hardoi	54 16	62 82	43 37
6 Mainpuri MB	Mainpuri	52 75	61 40	42 54
7. Modinagar NA	Meerut	52 54	61 39	39.74
8 Bela Pratapgarh MB	Pratapgarh	51 29	63 84	36 47
9 Etah MB	Etah	51 24	58 44	42 57
10. Azamgarh MB	Azamgarh	51 15	62 20	37 64
11. Vrindaban MB	Mathura	50 97	63 85	36 16
12. Auraiya MB	Etawah	50 45	57 40	42 12
13. Orai MB	Jalaun	50 32	61 08	36 71
14 Deoria MB	Deoria	49 41	59 44	36 43
15. Unnao MB	Unnao	49 33	57 24	39 55
16. Sultanpur MB	Sultanpur	48 95	59 06	36.56
17. Lalitpur MB	Jhansi	48 37	60 16	35 07
18 Ghazipur MB	Ghazipur	47 50	59 69	33 49
19 Kashipur MB	Naini Tal	47 40	55 55	37 87
20. Basti MB	Basti	47.24	58 32	33 96
21. Gola Gokarannath MB	Kheri	46 69	53 63	37 25
22. Rae Bareli MB	Rae Bareli	46 67	56 69	35 03
23. Baraut MB	Meerut	46 05	56 64	33 51
24. Dhampur MB	Bijnor	45 62	53 72	36 18
25. Ballia MB	Ballia	44.54	55 84	30 69
26. Shikohabad MB	Mainpuri	44 22	52 59	33 79
27. Bara Banki UA	Bara Banki	43 90	50 57	35 35
(a) Nawabganj MB & Military Petrol Depot		46 99	54 30	38 10
(i) Nawabganj MB		*46 80*	*54 11*	*37 94*
(ii) Military Petrol Depot.		*78 40*	*82 01*	*71.62*
(b) Banki T.A.		*29.74*	*35 47*	*20 33*
28. Kasganj MB	Etah	43 87	51 22	35 34
29. Pilkhuwa MB	Meerut	41 63	52 01	29 42
30 Shamli MB	Muzaffarnagar	41 30	49 19	31 54
31. Kannauj MB	Farrukhabad	41 14	47 20	34 27
32. Bijnor MB	Bijnor	40 90	46 96	33 93
33. Khatauli MB	Muzaffarnagar	40 57	48 58	31 28
34 Mauranipur MB	Jhansi	40 51	53 23	25 83
35 Konch MB	Jalaun	38 48	50 96	23 69
36. Kalpi MB	Jalaun	37 71	48 73	24 86
37. Balrampur MB	Gonda	36 85	46 79	25 17
38. Mahoba MB	Hamirpur	35 54	46 10	23 50
39 Mubarakpur AT	Azamgarh	34 38	45 58	21 97
40. Rath MB	Hamirpur	34 11	45 82	20 56
41. Mawana MB	Meerut	33 43	40 64	25 21
42. Deoband MB	Saharanpur	32 81	40 01	23 97
43. Rudrapur MB	Naini Tal	31 78	38 14	23 77
44. Sikandrabad MB	Bulandshahr	31 69	39 89	22 37
45. Najibabad MB	Bijnor	31.61	37 59	24 73
46. Sandila MB	Hardoi	31 03	37 18	24 08
47. Bhadohi MB	Varanasi	31 03	40 96	19 60
48. Ujhani MB	Budaun	30 58	37 04	23 15
49. Sardhana NA	Meerut	30 56	38 47	21 48
50. Tanda MB	Faizabad	30 48	39 28	20.45
51. Shahabad MB	Hardoi	29 84	40 13	18.12
52. Chandpur MB	Bijnor	29 31	36 28	21 46
53. Nagina MB	Bijnor	29 16	36 00	21 33
54 Hasanpur MB	Moradabad	27 51	34 86	19 10
55 Atrauli MB	Aligarh	26 65	35 12	16 90
56 Tilhar MB	Shahjahanpur	26 36	33 17	18 71

TABLE 20—*Contd.*

Towns and urban agglomerations arrangei descending order, size class wise of litei acy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
57. Jahangirabad MB	Bulandshahr	26 12	34 56	16 36
58. Laharpur TA	Sitapur	26 10	36 34	14 39
59. Aonla MB	Bareilly	25 91	32 58	17 06
60. Gangoh MB	Saharanpur	25 55	32 49	17 61
61. Nehtaur MB	Bijnor	25 03	30 70	18 80
62 Kandhla MB	Muzaffarnagar	23 37	29 24	16 57
63 Seohara NA	Bijnor	22.66	29 55	14 89
64 Baheri MB	Bareilly	21 26	28 80	11 79
65. Kiratpur NA	Bijnor	20 78	26 76	14 25
66. Kairana MB	Muzaffarnagar	19 85	26 57	12 16
67 Sahaswan MB	Budaun	16 06	21 17	10 25
CLASS IV				
1 Ranikhet Cantt	Almora	66 32	76 23	45 39
2. Maruadih NA	Varanasi	66 23	75.00	54 74
3 BHEL Ranipur NA	Saharanpur	63 33	69 55	54 40
4. Clement Town Cantt	Dehra Dun	63 30	75 93	35 14
5 Mussoorie MB	Dehra Dun	62 06	67 09	53 24
6. Rishikesh MB	Dehra Dun	61 96	68 40	52 68
7. Pithoragarh MB	Pithoragarh	60 32	70 02	46 84
8 Renukoot NA	Mirzapur	57 19	65 62	37 03
9. Obra NA	Mirzapur	56 18	64 91	37 77
10. Bharthana TA	Etawah	54 79	63 57	44 61
11. Tundla UA	Agra	54 16	63 86	42 23
(a) Tundla TA		*50 04*	*58 41*	*39 77*
(b) Tundla Rly Colony		*58 52*	*69 62*	*44 84*
12. Kotdwara MB	Garhwal	52 58	60 38	41 87
13. Hamirpur MB	Hamirpur	50 25	61 87	35 16
14. Kankarkhera TA	Meerut	49 15	58 01	39 01
15. Sirsaganj MB	Mainpuri	45 03	51.99	36 91
16 Bahjoi TA	Moradabad	43 57	48 65	37 86
17. Ramnagar MB	Naini Tal	43 08	50 31	33 46
18 Anupshahr MB	Bulandshahr	43 03	48 32	36 91
19. Biswan MB	Sitapur	41 58	49 59	32 04
20 Kaimganj MB	Farrukhabad	41 08	49 05	32 05
21. Maudaha MB	Hamirpur	40 89	54 89	24 69
22. Chunar MB	Mirzapur	40 57	51 31	28.25
23. Jaswantnagar TA	Etawah	39 72	50.42	27 14
24. Jalaun MB	Jalaun	39 71	51 36	26.52
25. Khalilabad NA	Basti	39 70	52 36	22.49
26. Padrauna MB	Deoria	39 62	50 65	26.12
27. Gaura Barhaj MB	Deoria	39 51	49 56	28.73
28. Rasra NA	Ballia	39 36	49 50	28.41
29. Chhibramau TA	Farrukhabad	39 35	47 80	29.55
30. Soron MB	Etah	38 38	49 88	25.18
31. Jalalpur TA	Faizabad	38 12	47 47	27 67
32 Ramnagar MB	Varanasi	38 09	51.41	22.19
33. Achhnera TA	Agra	37 72	50 60	22.07
34. Kosi Kalan MB	Mathura	36 90	46 24	26.00
35 Akbarpur TA	Faizabad	36 72	46 02	26 17
36. Debai MB	Bulandshahr	36 69	45 08	27 13
37 Babina Cantt.	Jhansi	36 35	44 94	27.47
38. Muhammadabad NA	Ghazipur	35 92	48.60	21.82
39. Bisalpur MB	Pilibhit	35.75	42 06	28 05
40. Bindki MB	Fatehpur	35 28	44 93	24.54
41. Atarra MB	Banda	34 97	47 26	19.32
42 Colonelganj MB	Gonda	34 84	46 43	21.60
43. Kopaganj	Azamgarh	34 66	45 71	23.21
44. Dadri TA	Bulandshahr	34 11	43 62	22 86
45 Jalalabad TA	Shahjahanpur	35 09	43 74	23 05

TABLE 20—*Contd.*

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order, size class wise of literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
46. Chitrakut Dham MB	Banda	34 02	45 39	20 36
47. Sikandra Rao MB	Aligarh	33.80	41.81	24.49
48 Aliganj TA	Etah	33.21	41 78	23.29
49. Utraula NA	Gonda	33.05	44 88	19.38
50. Charkhari MB	Hamirpur	32.95	45 77	18.12
51. Mahmudabad TA	Sitapur	32.94	41.85	22.87
52. Khairabad MB	Sitapur	32 72	41.75	22 51
53. Puranpur TA	Pilibhit	32.48	37 15	26 98
54. Shahganj NA	Jaunpur	32.28	43.19	19.55
55. Pihani MB	Hardoi	32.01	36.91	26.43
56. Jaspur MB	Naini Tal	31 79	40 78	21.24
57. Gulaothi TA	Bulandshahr	31 60	40 78	21 34
58. Jalesar MB	Etah	31 52	39 85	22 03
59. Bilari MB	Moradabad	31 46	40 88	20.31
60. Samthar TA	Jhansi	31.22	44 51	16 13
61. Saidpur TA	Ghazipur	31.12	43.67	16.95
62. Mohammadi MB	Kheri	30.04	36.62	22.45
63. Sandi MB	Hardoi	29.71	39.60	18.42
64. Siana TA	Bulandshahr	29.61	36.74	21.52
65. Kanth TA	Moradabad	29.60	40.26	16.97
66. Rudauli NA	Bara Banki	29.50	36.75	21.62
67. Bansi TA	Basti	29.09	41.20	15 03
68. Bilsi MB	Budaun	29.07	35.82	21 24
69. Miranpur TA	Muzaffarnagar	28 55	35.52	20.39
70. Reoti NA	Ballia	28.52	37 67	19.00
71. Rampur Maniharan TA	Sharanpur	28 51	36 02	17 51
72. Nanpara NA	Bahraich	28.40	36.75	18 93
73. Garhmukteshwar TA	Meerut	28.19	37.20	17.39
74. Ganj Dundwara MB	Etah	27.65	35.87	18.22
75. Ahraura NA	Mirzapur	27.43	38.78	15.14
76. Faridpur MB	Bareilly	26.34	35.25	16 11
77. Fatehpur TA	Bara Banki	26.32	33.51	17.56
78. Muradnagar NA	Meerut	25.85	33.97	16.06
79. Bilgram MB	Hardoi	25.78	35.20	14.69
80 Shikarpur TA	Bulandshahr	25 52	36.24	13.31
81 Baghpat NA	Meerut	25.26	32 35	17.01
82. Fatehpur Sikri M.B.	Agra	23.41	33 50	12.33
83. Thakurdwara NA	Moradabad	23.22	26 79	19 06
84. Marehra MB	Etah	23.11	31 28	13 66
85. Manglaur MB	Saharanpur	22.80	28.01	16 69
86. Kheri TA	Kheri	22.80	31 83	12.58
87. Afzalgarh MB	Bijnor	21.60	27 47	14 85
88. Jais TA	Rae Bareli	21.29	29 97	12.01
89. Zaidpur TA	Bara Banki	16.92	24 82	8.29
90. Tanda TA	Rampur	16 82	24.36	8.47
91. Kakrala MB	Budaun	12.68	19.26	4.93
	CLASS V			
1. Lansdowne Cantt.	Garhwal	70.76	80.19	48 67
2. Railway Settlement Rosa NA	Shahjahanpur	69.15	73.56	63.52
3. Tehri MB	Tehri-Garhwal	68.76	77.84	53.41
4. Uttarkashi MB	Uttarkashi	63 22	74.61	43.57
5. Srinagar MB	Garhwal	62.59	75.63	38.59
6. Raipur	Dehra Dun	61.74	68.46	53.34
7. Chakrata Cantt.	Dehra Dun	61.57	64 26	42.89
8. Chamoli Gopeshwar NA	Chamoli	59.66	70.05	43 61
9. Ordnance Factory Muradnagar	Meerut	59.42	68.90	46 71
10. Talbehat TA	Jhansi	58.05	70.98	36 51
11. Pauri MB	Garhwal	57 85	70.64	41 63
12. Joshimath NA	Chamoli	52 10	63 68	31.17
13. Vikasnagar MB	Dehra Dun	51 02	57.15	43 51

TABLE 20—*Contd.*

Town and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order, size class wise of literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
14. Bewar TA	Mainpuri	50 58	58 77	40.86
15. Pipri NA	Mirzapur	50 42	62 13	31 69
16. Gosainganj TA	Faizabad	50 40	64 89	32 88
17. Churk Ghurma NA	Mirzapur	47 58	54 66	33.64
18. Nawabganj MB	Gonda	47 43	56.45	36 82
19. Gursarai TA	Jhansi	46 25	61.27	27.87
20. Gyanpur TA	Varanasi	46 08	59 28	28.62
21. Tanakpur TA	Naini Tal	46 06	52.62	35.93
22. Neemsar-Misrikh MB	Sitapur	45 65	56 37	32 30
23. Pukhrayan TA	Kanpur	45 08	53.33	34 81
24. Lakhna TA	Etawah	44 85	50 19	38 78
25. Sasni TA	Aligarh	43 17	51 05	34.15
26. Sirsa TA	Allahabad	43 16	57 89	26 23
27. Chirgaon TA	Jhansi	43.05	57.19	27 02
28. Madhoganj TA	Hardoi	41 70	49 63	32 48
29. Bah TA	Agra	41 36	50 65	30.79
30. Baldeo TA	Mathura	40 49	59 56	16.92
31. Dhanaura MB	Moradabad	40 18	49.07	29.51
32. Robertsganj TA	Mirzapur	39 95	59 29	23 60
33. Gopiganj TA	Varanasi	39 83	52 86	24.95
34. Dudhi	Mirzapur	39.56	53.86	21 71
35 Mauaima TA	Allahabad	39 30	50 05	27 48
36. Manikpur Sarhat TA	Banda	39 11	49 87	26 01
37. Siwarhi	Deoria	38.87	50.56	24.32
38. Kerakat TA	Jaunpur	38 54	50.00	26.11
39. Rajapur TA	Banda	38 30	50 66	23.28
40. Tulsipur TA	Gonda	38.12	52 36	19.80
41. Kuraoli TA	Mainpuri	37 97	48.80	25.14
42. Powayan TA	Shahjahanpur	37.70	45 17	28.75
43. Chakia TA	Varanasi	37 68	49 40	24 12
44. Chandauli	Varanasi	37 49	48 34	25 06
45. Dankaur TA	Bulandshahr	37 41	45.44	28.32
46. Mongra Badshahpur MB	Jaunpur	35.31	48 24	21.05
47. Fatehabad TA	Agra	35 27	43 50	25.04
48. Karhal TA	Mainpuri	35 22	42 72	26 53
49. Govardhan TA	Mathura	34 90	46.16	21.05
50. Mariahu TA	Jaunpur	33.92	46 83	18.99
51. Kachhwa TA	Mirzapur	33.29	45 64	20 00
52. Dataganj TA	Budaun	33.28	39 57	25.71
53. Machhlishahr TA	Jaunpur	32.85	43 85	21.53
54. Bhongaon TA	Mainpuri	32.70	41 36	22.31
55. Aminagar Sarai TA	Meerut	32 45	43 29	20.52
56. Shamshabad TA	Agra	31 93	38.50	24.16
57. Jansath TA	Muzaffarnagar	31.83	39.48	22.94
58. Kaila	Meerut	31 81	42 64	17.55
59. Ranipur TA	Jhansi	31.77	48.53	13.27
60. Mursan TA	Aligarh	31.64	42.82	18.08
61. Muhammadabad TA	Azamgarh	30.62	41.90	18.47
62. Malihabad TA	Lucknow	30 56	40.63	19.57
63. Barhalganj TA	Gorakhpur	29.83	42.32	16.21
64. Phulpur TA	Allahabad	29.46	43.43	13.32
65. Etmadpur TA	Agra	28.61	38.71	16.05
66. Sadabad TA	Mathura	28 55	35.49	20 05
67. Hastinapur NA	Meerut	28.32	37.81	16.87
68. Nakur TA	Saharanpur	27.63	36 98	16.60
69. Bhinga TA	Bahraich	25.86	35.53	13.99
70. Nawabganj	Bareilly	25.47	33 04	16 80
71. Lohta	Varanasi	25 28	36 08	12.90
72. Mandawar TA	Bijnor	23.43	26.84	19.66

TABLE 20—*Concld.*

Town and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order, size class wise of literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5
73. Pahasu TA	Bulandshahr	22 18	28 55	14.28
74 Bharatganj TA	Allahabad	21.30	34.04	7.37
75. Tajpur	Bijnor	19.67	27 70	10.45
76 Faridnagar TA	Meerut	19.37	27 81	9 48
77. Bugrasi TA	Bulandshahr	18 80	29 68	6 47
78. Shahjahanpur	Meerut	17.22	23 89	9 53
79. Rustamnagar Sahaspur	Moradabad	16 86	24 67	7.70
80. Rampur Bhawanipur	Bara Banki	10 75	18 07	2 55
CLASS VI				
1. Dogadda MB	Garhwal	67 22	78.02	52.51
2. Bhowali NA	Naini Tal	62.02	69.53	51.73
3. Landaur Cantt	Dehra Dun	61.55	66.86	54.09
4 Narendra Nagar NA	Tehri-Garhwal	59.67	71.64	39.41
5. Devaprayag NA	Tehri-Garhwal	59.33	72.48	40.42
6. Chopan NA	Mirzapur	57.37	68.79	38.22
7. Bah Bazar	Garhwal	56.72	67.41	39.37
8. Muni-ki-Reti NA	Tehri-Garhwal	51.07	56.03	39.09
9. Bageshwar MB	Almora	49.61	63.66	33.08
10. Hansari gird	Jhansi	26.61	39.68	10.10
11. Rasulpur Dhulri	Meerut	13.79	19.98	6.69
12. Markundi	Mirzapur	12.42	21.40	2.56

TABLE 21

Percentage of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes to the total population, 1971

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled castes		Scheduled tribes	
		Population	Percentage to total pop.	Population	Percentage to total pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6
UTTAR PRADESH	**T**	**18,548,916**	**21 00**	**198,565**	**0.22**
	R	**17,147,032**	**22.58**	**182,768**	**0.24**
	U	**1,401,884**	**11 32**	**15,797**	**0.13**
1. Uttarkashi	T	34,189	23.13	282	0 19
	R	33,668	23.75	274	0.19
	U	521	8 65	8	0.13
2. Chamoli	T	49,078	16.77	8,155	2.79
	R	47,557	16 96	6,629	2.36
	U	1,521	12.46	1,526	12.50
3 Tehri-Garhwal	T	52,156	13.12	435	0.11
	R	51,319	13 27	432	0.11
	U	837	7.95	3	0.03
4. Garhwal	T	58,457	10 57	409	0.07
	R	55,248	10.66	372	0.07
	U	3,209	9 21	37	0.11
5. Pithoragarh	T	66,647	21.24	15,347	4 89
	R	65.030	21.55	15,118	5.01
	U	1,617	13.54	229	1.92
6. Almora	T	144,317	19.24	1,874	0.25
	R	137,490	19.34	1,665	0.23
	U	6,827	17.46	209	0.53
7. Naini Tal	T	141,221	17 87	52,560	6.65
	R	122,564	19.92	52,297	8.50
	U	18,657	10.67	263	0.15
8. Bijnor	T	301,924	20.26	3,173	0.21
	R	283,853	23.26	2,754	0.23
	U	18,071	6.70	419	0.16
9. Moradabad	T	383,423	15.79	2,302	0.09
	R	343,399	18.54	394	0.02
	U	40,024	6.93	1,908	0.33
10. Budaun	T	264,323	16.06	365	0.02
	R	252,244	16.91	168	0.01
	U	12,079	7.85	197	0.13
11. Rampur	T	104,202	11.56	917	0.10
	R	100,013	13.79	112	0.02
	U	4,189	2.38	805	0.46
12. Bareilly	T	205,263	11.53	451	0.03
	R	182.103	13.16	186	0.01
	U	23,160	5.84	265	0.07
13. Pilibhit	T	111,095	14 77	467	0.06
	R	103,960	16.01	224	0.03
	U	7,135	6.94	243	0.24
14. Shahjahanpur	T	209,629	16.30	1,455	0.41
	R	197,260	18.10	761	0.07
	U	12,369	6 31	694	0.35

TABLE 21—*Contd.*

Percentage of Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes to the total population, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6
15. Dehra Dun	T	67,279	11 65	61,672	10 68
	R	41,117	13 46	61,107	20.00
	U	26,162	9 63	565	0 21
16. Saharanpur	T	479,043	23.31	2,053	0 10
	R	439,431	27.95	1,861	0 12
	U	39,612	8 20	192	0 04
17. Muzaffarnagar	T	298,036	16.54	1,545	0 08
	R	275,115	17.72	1,012	0 07
	U	22,921	9 18	533	0.21
18 Meerut	T	599,326	17 80	2,235	0.07
	R	497,591	19 51	693	0 03
	U	101,735	12 45	1,542	0.19
19. Bulandshahr	T	425,875	20.54	986	0 05
	R	391,807	21 80	44	Neg.
	U	34,068	12.33	942	0.34
20. Aligarh	T	450,509	21 33	420	0 02
	R	393,968	22.71	281	0.02
	U	56,541	15 00	139	0.04
21. Mathura	T	247,939	19.22	800	0 06
	R	226,779	21 05	2	Neg
	U	21,160	9 94	798	0 38
22. Agra	T	479,318	20 76	2,183	0 09
	R	314,351	21.48	2	Neg.
	U	164,967	19.52	2,181	0 26
23. Etah	T	261,567	16 65	216	0 01
	R	241,569	17 05	216	0 02
	U	19,998	12 97		.
24. Mainpuri	T	256,314	17 73	1	Neg.
	R	240,192	18.15	1	Neg.
	U	16,122	13.21	.	.
25. Farrukhabad	T	261,772	16.81	285	0 02
	R	244,982	17.66	274	0 02
	U	16,790	9 88	11	0 01
26. Etawah	T	354,333	24 47	401	0 03
	R	335,640	25 70	366	0 02
	U	18,693	13 19	35	0.03
27. Kanpur	T	591,832	19 75	627	0.02
	R	410,018	23 92	96	0.01
	U	181,814	14.18	531	0.04
28. Fatehpur	T	301,747	23 61	148	0.01
	R	292,069	24 21	116	0.01
	U	9,678	13.46	32	0.04
29. Allahabad	T	725,237	24.69	676	0.02
	R	647,030	27.01	435	0.02
	U	78,207	14 43	241	0.04
30. Jhansi	T	336,335	25.73	70	0.01
	R	272,309	27.62	1	Neg.
	U	64,026	19 93	69	0.02
31. Jalaun	T	224,633	27 61	2	Neg.
	R	201,415	28.71		..
	U	23,218	20.76	2	Neg.
32. Hamirpur	T	252,510	25.55		..
	R	234,734	26.37		.
	U	17,776	18.15	.	.

TABLE 21—*Contd*

Percentage of scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes to the total population, 1971

1	2	4	3	5	6
33. Banda	T	272,883	23 08	223	0 02
	R	259,431	23 93	209	0 02
	U	13,452	13.73	14	0.01
34. Kheri	T	402,235	27 06	18,254	1 23
	R	394,535	28 30	18,224	2 31
	U	7,700	8 34	30	0 03
35. Sitapur	T	606,823	32 20	213	0 01
	R	596,586	34 24	132	0 01
	U	10,237	7 20	81	0 06
36. Hardoi	T	586,615	31 72	539	0 03
	R	572,511	33 61	490	0 03
	U	14,104	9 65	49	0 03
37. Unnao	T	444,777	29 96	317	0 02
	R	441,340	30.52	317	0 02
	U	3,437	9.00		..
38. Lucknow	T	390,867	24.16	142	0 01
	R	312,674	39 36	..	.
	U	78,193	9 50	142	0 02
39. Rae Bareli	T	460,058	30.45	42	Neg.
	R	452,785	31.03	42	Neg.
	U	7,273	14.15	..	.
40. Bahraich	T	302,847	17.54	1,680	0.10
	R	298,334	18.36	1,668	0 10
	U	4,513	4.40	12	0 01
41. Gonda	T	380,925	16.55	7,752	0.34
	R	371,681	17.11	7,743	0.36
	U	9,244	7.10	9	0.01
42. Bara Banki	T	456,668	27.92	4	Neg.
	R	448,936	29.13	..	..
	U	7,732	8.21	4	Neg.
43. Faizabad	T	465,503	24.15	21	Neg.
	R	448,999	25.76	3	Neg.
	U	16,504	8.96	18	0.01
44. Sultanpur	T	392,767	23.91	2	Neg.
	R	389,697	24.20	2	Neg.
	U	3,070	9.50	..	..
45. Pratapgarh	T	301,997	21.23	16	Neg
	R	300,205	21.52	16	Neg.
	U	1,792	6.42	..	..
46. Basti	T	607,839	20.37	332	0.01
	R	595,830	20.48	331	0.01
	U	12,009	15.95	1	Neg.
47. Gorakhpur	T	648,152	21.33	1,715	0.06
	R	628,719	22.47	1,673	0.06
	U	19,433	8.09	42	0.02
48. Deoria	T	438,861	15.60	320	0.01
	R	431,726	15.82	240	0.01
	U	7,135	8.58	80	0 10
49. Azamgarh	T	695,671	24.35	1,592	0 06
	R	684,165	25.26	1,592	0 06
	U	11,506	7 73	.	..
50. Jaunpur	T	420,638	20.97	10	Neg.
	R	409,182	21 75	10	Neg.
	U	11,456	9.20	..	

TABLE 21—*Concld.*

Towns and urban agglomerations arranged in descending order, size class wise of literacy rate, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6
51. Ballia	T	221,356	13 93	181	0 01
	R	215,652	14.22	173	0.01
	U	5,704	7 84	8	0 01
52. Ghazipur	T	296,754	19.37	582	0 04
	R	288,971	19 76	572	0 04
	U	7,783	11.28	10	0 01
53. Varanasi	T	497,695	17.45	276	0 01
	R	436,164	20.42	130	0.01
	U	61,531	8.58	146	0.02
54. Mirzapur	T	517,456	33.58	1,840	0 12
	R	493,084	36 37	1,308	0 10
	U	24,372	13 15	532	0 29

TABLE

Distribution of individual

State/Districts	Population of the individual scheduled									
	Total SC	Agariya	Badi	Badhik	Baheliya	Baiga	Baiswar	Bajaniya	Bajagi	Balahar
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTAR PRADESH	**18,548,916**	**12,555**	**4,711**	**12,240**	**41,454**	**6,415**	**12,824**	**1,233**	**6,953**	**10,225**
1. Uttarkashi	34,189	6	117						2,443	.
2 Chamoli	49,078	386	28		4	.	2		60	
3 Tehri-Garhwal	52,156	293	720			.			2,307	1
4 Garhwal	58,457	63	207					.	180	
5 Pithoragarh	66,647	8	18				2	60		
6 Almora	144,317	207	99					12	5	.
7 Naini Tal	141,221	7	17		41		24			5
8 Bijnor	301,924	23	35		52					1
9 Moradabad	383,423	1		29	224	.	37			.
10 Budaun	264,323	79		3,020	3,043	24				3,960
11 Rampur	104,202	20		43	125	.	14	5		..
12. Bareilly	205,263	13		54	204				1	.
13 Pilibhit	111,095	2			788					
14. Sahajahanpur	209,629	43	..	796	3,923		11			
15. Dehra Dun	67,279	32	50		5		28		1,728	2
16 Saharanpur	479,043		470	217	4		2			2,644
17 Muzaffarnagar	298,036	10	674	453						30
18. Meerut	599,326	432	223	206	307	1	165	2		
19. Bulandshahr	425,875	968	64	48	75			130	165	
20. Aligarh	450,509	1,098		70	640		84	135	12	
21 Mathura	247,939	144	.	15	529			18		902
22. Agra	479,318	20	663	155	728					
23 Etah	261,567	773		526	1,760			180	1	
24. Mainpuri	256,314	.	247		2,263	632	119	.		.
25 Farrukhabad	261,772	503		294	5,813	101	270			1,413
26. Etawah	354,333		..	305	1,702	177	92	525		.
27 Kanpur	591,832	380	90	207	3,225		1,031	5		1,054
28 Fatehpur	301,747	22		572	109		179	49		
29 Allahabad	725,237	35		128	871	3	2,281		4	31
30 Jhansi	336,335	1	54		603	1	2,016		2	9
31 Jalaun	224,633		16		51	.				17
32 Hamirpur	252,510		30	5						40
33 Banda	272,883	1			164					
34. Kheri	402,235	3		93	821			26		4
35 Sitapur	606,823	91		2,432	172		23			..
36. Hardoi	586,615	3		92	930		90			45
37 Unnao	444,777	.	104		330		1			4
38 Lucknow	390,867	.	49	425	1,571		712	3		
39. Rae Bareli	460,058	.	.	.	705	..	.	9	..	.
40. Bahraich	302,847	1		704	1,507					
41 Gonda	380,925				643				.	
42 Bara Banki	456,668	2	75	505	819		6	66		
43. Faizabad	465,503			10	939		78			
44 Sultanpur	392,767	1	9		629				.	
45. Pratapgarh	301,997		..	.	778	347	19			.
46 Basti	607,839	10		2	433		.			..
47. Gorakhpur	648,152	10		624	463		1			
48. Deoria	438,861	22		36	116		11		.	
49 Azamgarh	695,671			154	200				39	59
50 Jaunpur	620,638				316	3				.
51 Ballia	221,356				564					.
52 Ghazipur	296,754				217			6	6	.
53. Varanasi	497,695	19	58		1,264	.	1,035	.		..
54 Mirzapur	517.456	6,823	594	20	784	5,126	4,491	2	..	4

castes in the State and each districts

Balai	Balmiki	Bangali	Banma-nus	Bans-phor	Barwar	Basor	Bawaria	Beldar	Bariya	— nta	State/ Distt.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	1
2,229	**731,226**	**26,152**	**10,077**	**18,721**	**11,111**	**73,517**	**3,757**	**80,626**	**22,221**	**8,649**	
23	163				25						1
	610				2				.	.	2
	467					..	..	13	..		3
	1,521					..			9	.	4
	422				3	..	..		11	..	5
	1,781			.			.		6	.	6
264	6,234	8,978		5	46	..	6	23	.		7
2	21,893	348			15	..	..	10	2	..	8
17	38,567	16			1	.	.	99	3	1 051	9
7	30,333	10				..	..	274	..	..	10
	13,019	44	1		192		..	195	.	..	11
3	25,079	109		174	679		225	4,494	..	73	12
	6,846	10,012		390	91	8	.	1,845	..	.	13
	13,190			48				960	337		14
	13,176	92		296	6	44		.			15
14	45,920	101			16			12			16
	48,539	584					2,512		3		17
223	110,848	99		1	396	.	4	.	19	14	18
70	67,932	157			11		157		2		19
56	43,161		..					72			20
374	24,207	518					104		111		21
110	53,838	342			56		108	.	1,828	2	22
	19,434	2						..			23
5	15,881						104		807		24
	11,697	85		10	85			94	963	1	25
12	11,908	54			15			163	1,537	.	26
229	24,413	83		473	609	1,128	91	1,478	1,599	483	27
	1,781		63	26				211	1,446		28
21	5,825	328		27	951	13		517	1,398	128	29
546	9,970	35		473	1,576	23,731		737	277		30
	8,482			46	979	15,742		1,344	102	1	31
.	1,728			77	14	30,135		238	439		32
	1,965	2		596	2	1,143	25	187	330		33
	6,761	1,203	73	170	1			624		672	34
	5,562	2	4	595		4	3	950	532	1	35
	9,928				436		88	622	357	..	36
	4,240		9				132	2,557	1,145	.	37
	7,098	203	93	1,085	106	124		931	346	5	38
	965	45	1,054	15			26	153	2,683		39
	2,811	2,275		2,507		4	3	268	319	283	40
163	968	24	5	208	4,131	57		1,708	24	.	41
	2,796	173	736	3,408		427		1,237	2,440		42
	1,276	8	4,046	4	115	2		158	564	5,827	43
.	1,154		3,368	105				5	988	..	44
	86	62	410		.			40	1,363		45
4	499	3	143	133	4			19,593	158		46
4	733	2		1,515	302	.		34,302		2	47
24	1,821			2,136	224	809		544		1	48
	170			1,216	47			81		102	49
4	126	44		85		1		144	137	3	50
	790			1,108				193			51
.	286	3		645			169				52
46	2,094	56	10	134				409	130		53
8	502	50	62	1,010	25	145		3,141	6		54

TABLE

Distribution of individual

State/Distt	Population of the individual scheduled											
	Bhuiya	Bhuiyar	Boria	Chamar/ Dhusia/ Jhusia or Jatava	Chero	Dabgar	Dhangar	Dhanuk	Dhar-kar	Dhobi	Dom	Domar
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
UTTAR PRADESH	**6,907**	**27,919**	**4,952**	**10,121,421**	**15,401**	**3,761**	**24,072**	**272,970**	**70,684**	**1,156,243**	**79,396**	**14,443**
1 Uttarkashi				2,872	1			5		20	2,610	15
2 Chamoli				1,262				3		18	1,065	.
3 Tehri-Garhwal				1,394			4	1	3	68	18	6
4 Garhwal				2,620		3	80	..		171	471	..
5 Pithoragarh				634			2	42		85	.	1
6 Almora				2,652				1		1,253	37	..
7 Naini Tal		78	53	32,264			289	62	116	1,452	175	20
8. Bijnor		3,816		240,800		.	3,786	41		5,136	86	2
9 Moradabad		181		288,101			1,002	222		14,983	208	1
10. Budaun .			137	171,669	24		33	801		20,409	359	..
11 Rampur		3		72,934			128	198	4	9,707	41	.
12. Bareilly	97		4	121,632		25	2	3,567		30,639	207	..
13. Pilibhit	2			38,210				6,876		16,462	178	.
14 Shahjahanpur .		515		98,100				16,604		27,004	1,090	40
15 Dehra Dun .		12	1	25,113			176	155		3,469	1,446	3
16 Saharanpur		20	1	389,573		178	3,790	320	32	7,169	149	..
17. Muzaffarnagar		17		201,954			3,820	7,984	8,506	6,751	187	..
18. Meerut	4	330	121	437,868			196	2,075	1	4,496	162	.
19. Bulandshahr				27,339			223	1,175		27,317	225	..
20. Aligarh	4			286,101			91	1,351	.	39,459	9,406	3
21. Mathura	.	.		184,772	.		128	306	17	15,034	70	..
22. Agra .				334,159	.		865	3,130	2	31,472	492	..
23 Etah .				168,588			256	10,698		37,159	1,138	..
24. Mainpuri .		..		134,387			1,524	35,739		32,366	2,963	..
25 Farrukhabad	.		48	136,670			26	35,443		26,604	2,590	..
26. Etawah			10	214,536			473	41,535		27,116	860	..
27. Kanpur	389	168	2,832	272,341		2	77	41,749	85	35,459	2,140	2,458
28 Fatehpur	896		67	121,339	6			280		21,416	3,258	1,153
29 Allahabad		1,194	22	271,114		479	.	114	7,879	44,409	1,130	200
30 Jhansi		168	7	178,645			11	954	83	27,754	337	378
31 Jalaun			146	131,794		.	2	4,821	13	16,812	306	4
32 Hamirpur .		182	32	147,952		.	21	38		21,828	327	1,220
33. Banda		672	12	161,739				204	16	16,225	1,838	8,548
34. Kheri .	20	286		173,479		51	21	4,530	9	25,650	643	
35. Sitapur	7			248,747		22		5,091		34,821	1,630	
36. Hardoi .		270	178	287,699	.		.	18,698	9	32,398	577	
37. Unnao		310	495	159,117	.	2		15,641		27,559	2,607	
38. Lucknow .		152		128,981	.	50		9,242	752	24,541	2,780	275
39. Rae Bareli .			381	142,083		125	21	990	2,298	19,119	4,838	
40. Bahraich .		46	46	106,123		73		239	508	31,166	963	.
41. Gonda		14,012	1	58,400	11	52	4	121	1,233	33,493	1,264	
42 Bara Banki .		10		141,118	8	.		225	86	19,576	4,200	..
43 Faizabad .	2			261,751		101		57	1,663	24,148	249	
44. Sultanpur		30	128	160,599			.	57	8,706	16,978	514	.
45 Pratapgarh .		270	36	128,400		65		61	1,009	16,155	28	.
46 Basti		680	37	449,664		59	26	10	2,855	62,142	86	
47 Gorakhpur		4	1	428,206		187		48	4,632	59,858	1,383	1
48. Deoria	51			279,831		755	1,276	1,264	1,003	42,958	5,723	25
49. Azamgarh				559,855	.	401	53		7,198	32,923	1,742	31
50. Jaunpur	3	1	12	310,739		23	.		5,140	20,940	310	
51 Ballia .				169,137		274	175		1,080	14,260	1,107	
52 Ghazipur		1		238,618	.	368	19		1,198	12,203	1,775	
53. Varanasi .	4	64		362,407	732	448		200	4,264	21,163	2,686	
54. Mirzapur .	5,428	4,427	144	179,663	14,619	8	5,472	2	10,284	14,470	8,722	59

22—*Contd.*

scheduled castes

castes in the State and each district											State/ Distt
Dusadh	Gharami	Ghasiya	Gond	Gual	Habura	Hari	Hela	Kalabaz	Kanjar	Kapariya	
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	1
110,105	**21**	**2,193**	**45,811**	**44,250**	**3,389**	**3,820**	**32,840**	**5,618**	**44,176**	**7,163**	
		1									1
1	.			3							2
						.					3
		1		18					133		4
						2					5
				1							6
235	11	39	.	441	95	53		36	549		7
	.			34				3	751		8
1		25		635	19	2	1	31	1,048		9
238	.	5		72			1,051	109	1,298		10
59				278		17			175		11
423				185	391	1,083	359	92	1,144	31	12
61				96	6			104	512		13
				173	9			455	2,635	41	14
		36	.	532		112			34		15
46		30		48	.	1,905	71		691	.	16
1				196	.	308		2,068			17
72		136		95	.	189		25	831	357	18
35		98		244	.			3	929		19
256				184	1,023			72	2,065		20
.				61	. 688			6	1,132	75	21
	10			1			15		3,485		22
.			.		428	11		285	1,837		23
3				517			4	145	1,465	761	24
19		57		44	245		17	259	2,219	1,049	25
.	.			.			416	38	1,304	765	26
251		108	.	323	307		2,059	42	2,857	831	27
				16			3,419	2	2,135	212	28
369		1		1,936			10,175	48	268	13	29
		1	105	111	142				265	6	30
		.		.					504		31
			14	359			191		44	66	32
644			692	2,619			539			21	33
203				263	36			162	1,900	876	34
				154				172	1,577	59	35
.	.			55		. .		729	1,535	39	36
.		2		3			54	31	430	2	37
46				803			249	25	649	468	38
	.	275		34			514	66	73	.	39
38				3,041	.		250	246	1,228	658	40
24		8		1,082			1,658	176	1,288	328	41
12				617			39	72	182	362	42
		4		3,946			781	.	462	25	43
		24		908			1,757		427		44
3				25			1,326		16	.	45
1,189		24		1,229		.	1,558	68	438	37	46
12,336		62		8,819		16	264	47	468	74	47
32,824				5,741		89	1,334	.	574	. .	48
1,900				238			369		293		49
644				1,098			497	.	147		50
24,213				680			287		105		51
11,405		2		1,837			156		33	7	52
10,590				2,027		3	1,301		362		53
11,964	. .	1,253	45,000	2,429			2,129		1 679		54

TABLE

Distribution of individual

State/Distt	Population of the individual scheduled												
	Karwal	Khar-raha	Khorot	Khar-war excluding Benbansi	Khatik	Kol	Kori	Korwa	Lalbegi	Majh-war	Mazha-bi	Musahar	Nat
1	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
UTTAR PRADESH	**46,767**	**1,120**	**533**	**35,966**	**390,566**	**135,617**	**909,537**	**63,812**	**14,908**	**43,447**	**3,621**	**104,725**	**78,777**
1. Uttarkashi	2					305	620						5
2 Chamoli				28		11	92		..				
3. Tehri-Garhwal						187	372	2		25			
4. Garhwal		46		4	58	217	204			173			
5. Pithoragarh	..			..		83	10				..	1	2
6. Almora						311	83						5
7. Nami Tal	359				512	175	2,093	48	13	378	1,653		383
8. Bijnor	1				518			..			144		414
9. Moradabad	4.975		2		832			2,387		27	4		997
10. Bareilly	2,554				5,044			5,080	817	624			2,620
11. Rampur					37			628	31		189	8	541
12 Bareilly	63		5		3,547	15		3,371	103	169	343	3	1,926
13 Pilibhit				7	2,103			2,251			324	34	637
14. Shahjahanpur					3,745			6,236	3		5		3,466
15. Dehra Dun	313				1,245	296		10	965	23			36
16 Saharanpur	212				1,769	43		134		1	1		10
17. Muzaffarnagar	60				7,652	5							1,289
18. Meerut	1,546				16,097	958		85		111	763	23	2,497
19 Bulandshahr	2,681				31,449	571		229		75			1,690
20 Aligarh	16,782			5	34,546	819			150	657	1	4	753
21. Mathura	710				5,642	170		2,570		2,000			359
22. Agra		30			19,578	1,703		7		1,026			2,547
23. Etah	1,075				5,321	122		4,225	4,650	150			1,273
24. Mainpuri	1,282			53	6,283	677		102					1,664
25. Farrukhabad	42	7			5,742	474	12,976	78	30	30			3,147
26. Etawah	6			3	7,167		27,807	5,105	3,325	2,982			3,459
27. Kanpur	12,627		78	205	21,399	21	52,126	30,064	2,538	2,508		7	4,068
28. Fatehpur	129				20,654	344	31,655						1,468
29 Allahabad	69		15	1	19,261	48,390	27,178	81	119	1,270		7,057	2,743
30. Jhansi				16	3,918	419	44,437		46	516			314
31. Jalaun				6	3,899	25	35,652		173	137			795
32. Hamirpur	2	46		44	3,231	84	40,764	1	17	302			482
33. Banda				346	5,237	17,140	26,381		3	2			409
34. Kheri	404	291			273	162	22,170	18	39	33	84	22	1,360
35. Sitapur	4				453		10,465	5				22	1,933
36. Hardoi					88	207	6,782	115	20		..		2,853
37 Unnao	5				2,414		18.734	4	269	402			1,725
38. Lucknow	54	160			7,038	24	20,421		794	872			2,228
39. Rae Bareli					7,902		40,721	11			..	210	769
40. Bahraich					16,798	81	48,161	137	56			2	1,718
41. Gonda	62		10		19,256	73	168,350	38	247	93			1,501
42. Bara Banki	83			143	1,855		26,402		445	5		9	1,836
43. Faizabad		432			2,492	18	80,140	18	1	796		753	2,781
44. Sultanpur	25			12	2,702		119,430			476	..	1,104	1,814
45. Pratapgarh				35	2,426	22	13,249			26		2,405	421
46. Basti	77	5	281		13,923	28	16,803	2		6,114		34	514
47 Gorakhpur					5,000	64	640			484		3,722	227
48. Deoria	2		117	103	9,614	84	2,131		51	160		13,024	1,977
49. Azamgarh	225				17,997	176	196			518		11,147	2,795
50. Jaunpur	9			57	12,027	53	2	2		18		16,412	1,937
51. Ballia	36			109	509	4	29			387		1,545	1,265
52 Ghazipur		24		185	2,916		37			115		9,854	917
53. Varanasi	182	70		2,040	17,347	2,780	318	55		1,046		23,161	1,933
54 Mirzapur	109	9	25	32,564	11,050	58,276	11,908	713	3	18,716	110	14,162	6,184

22—*Concld.*

Scheduled Caste

caste in the state and each district											State/ Distt
Pankha	Parahiya	Pasi or Tarmali	Patari	Rawat	Saharya	Sanaurhiya	Sansiya	Shilpkar	Turaiha	Unspecified SC	
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	1
8,941	**1,217**	**2,572,563**	**1,412**	**29,181**	**12,483**	**225**	**5,626**	**513,719**	**4,420**	**375,282**	
		5		.	..	14		24,341	6	590	1
	4	6	.	65	..	1	.	45,278	2	146	2
	4	1	2	..	.	11		46,083		174	3
		116	.	37		.	48	51,399		678	4
		..		3	.			62,345		2,913	5
		.	..	37	..			135,344	8	2,475	6
		712	..	185	.	147	1	81,746	20	1,178	7
	.	328		120	14		.	361	.	23,188	8
..	112	3,946	.	65	.			533	105	22,933	9
128	174	2,974		102	235			6,152	25	839	10
.	22	1,414		136	.	16	127	248	10	3,593	11
1	1	1,009	4	4	.	..	89	2,544	13	1,114	12
		16,963	.	1	..		5	1,022		5,259	13
71		22,119		8	.		11	4,914		3,077	14
	.	3,585	.	310	.	.	2	11,594	54	2,298	15
		974		342			1,223	505		20,316	16
	94	358			.		589	1,479		1,913	17
		2,442	30	44	6	.	1,439	1,445	8	11,934	18
		47		5		19	424	1,036		14,230	19
		30	.	69	.	..		2,138	251	8,961	20
.		78		87	64	..		3,318		3,730	21
	1	581		1,876	137	.		6,175		14,176	22
		563		84			.	133		895	23
		847		489				644		14,341	24
62		582		203				123		11,657	25
		449	27	333		6	78	29		324	26
	10	45,277		421				4,047	771	14,609	27
		86,138	135	149					355	2,063	28
29		262,881	1	349	16			344	4	3,517	29
		750		17,056	11,925	.		2,815		5,125	30
		137		94	1			1,626		906	31
		55		88	75			1,058		1,281	32
		4,714		127		.		87		20,523	33
6		145,437		28			622	500		12,206	34
.		279,251		903	.			284		11,052	35
		207,913						121	187	13,587	36
2		195,263		1	8			3,842	236	7,097	37
		169,579	1	1,350		.		634	299	5,649	38
		223,521		10				365		10,077	39
	50	70,555	56					430		9,496	40
		68,054	5	1				1,125		1,024	41
	6	235,400		1,833		.		465		8,989	42
		61,795		4		.	.	143		9,914	43
		65,640		48				282		4,847	44
		121,805		360		2		20		10,727	45
		27,663		24				296	12	969	46
116		80,874		138		9		87	814	1,613	47
		14,949		266	2			18	839	16,332	48
		37,243		107				1,640		16,556	49
6	.	49,333		55	.		1			311	50
.		2,481		225				..		793	51
..	.	7,568		503				146	1	5,534	52
71	.	29,392	.	370			967	1,659		4,798	53
8,449	739	18,766	1,151	66	.			756	400	2,755	54

TABLE 23

Scheduled castes arranged in descending order of their strength in state and districts

State/District	Highest	Next to highest	Others above 1 per cent of total Scheduled caste population
1	2	3	4
UTTAR PRADESH	**Chamar, Dhusia Jhusia or Jatava**	**Pasi or Tarmali**	**Dhobi, Kori, Balmiki, Shilpkar, Khatik Dhanuk**
1. Uttarkashi	Shilpkar	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Dom, Bajagi, Kori
2 Chamoli	—do—	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Dom, Balmiki
3. Tehri-Garhwal	—do—	Bajgi	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava, Badi.
4 Garhwal	—do—	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Balmiki
5. Pithoragarh .	—do—	.	.
6 Almora	—do—	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Balmiki, Dhobi
7 Naini Tal	—do—	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Bangali, Balmiki, Kori, Mazhabi, Dhobi.
8. Bijnor	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Balmiki	Dhobi, Bhuyiar, Dhangar
9 Moradabad	—do—	Balmiki	Dhobi, Karwal, Pasi or Tarmali,
10. Budaun . . .	—do—	Balmiki	Dhobi, Shilpkar, Korwa, Khatik, Balahar, Baheliya, Badhik, Pasi or Tarmali, Karwal
11. Rampur .	—do—	Balmiki	Dhobi, Pasi or Tarmali.
12 Bareilly	—do—	Dhobi	Balmiki, Beldar, Dhanuk, Khatik, Korwa, Shilpkar.
13. Pilibhit .	—do—	Pasi or Tarmali	Dhobi, Bangali, Dhanuk, Balmiki, Korwa, Khatik, Beldar.
14. Shahjahanpur	—do—	Dhobi	Pasi or Tarmali, Dhanuk, Balmiki, Korwa, Shilpkar, Baheliа, Khatik Nat, Kanjar.
15. Dehra Dun . . .	—do—	Balmiki	Shilpkar, Pasi or Tarmali, Dhobi, Bajgi, Khatik, Dom.
16 Saharanpur . .	—do—	Balmiki	Dhobi
17. Muzaffarnagar	—do—	Balmiki	Dharkar, Dhanuk, Khatik, Dhobi, Dhangar.
18. Meerut	—do—	Balmiki	Khatik
19. Bulandshahr	—do—	Balmiki	Khatik, Dhobi.
20. Aligarh .	—do—	Balmiki	Dhobi, Khatik, Karwal, Dom.
21 Mathura .	—do—	Balmiki	Dhobi, Khatik, Shilpkar, Korwa.
22 Agra .	—do—	Balmiki	Dhobi, Khatik, Shilpkar
23. Etah . .	—do—	Dhobi	Balmiki, Dhanuk, Khatik, Lalbegi, Korwa.
24. Mainpuri .	—do—	Dhanuk	Dhobi, Balmiki. Khatik, Dom.
25. Farrukhabad . .	—do—	Dhanuk	Dhobi, Kori, Balmiki, Baheliya, Khatik, Nat.
26. Etawah . . .	—do—	Dhanuk	Kori, Dhobi, Balmiki, Khatik, Korwa.
27. Kanpur	—do—	Kori	Pasi or Tarmali, Dhanuk, Dhobi, Korwa, Balmiki, Khatik, Karwal

TABLE 23—*Concld.*

Scheduled castes arranged in descending order of their strength in state and districts

1	2	3	4
28. Fatehpur	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Pasi or Tarmali	Kori, Dhobi, Khatik, Kalabaz, Dom
29. Allahabad	—do—	Pasi or Tarmali	Kol, Dhobi, Kori, Khatik, Hela, Dharkar.
30. Jhansi	—do—	Kori	Dhobi, Basor, Rawat, Saharya, Balmiki, Khatik.
31. Jalaun	—do—	Kori	Dhobi, Basor, Balmiki, Dhanuk, Khatik.
32. Hamirpur	—do—	Kori	Basor, Dhobi, Khatik.
33. Banda	—do—	Kori	Kol, Dhobi, Domar, Khatik, Pasi or Tarmali.
34. Kheri	—do—	Pasi or Tarmali	Dhobi, Kori, Balmiki, Dhanuk.
35. Sitapur	Pasi or Tarmali	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Dhobi, Kori.
36. Hardoi	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Pasi or Tarmali	Dhobi, Dhanuk, Balmiki, Kori.
37. Unnao	Pasi or Tarmali	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Dhobi, Kori, Dhanuk.
38. Lucknow	Pasi or Tarmali	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia, or Jatava	Dhobi, Kori, Dhanuk, Balmiki, Khatik.
39. Rae Bareli	Pasi or Tarmali	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Kori, Dhobi, Khatik, Dom.
40. Bahraich	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Pasi or Tarmali	Kori, Dhobi, Khatik, Gual.
41. Gonda	Kori	Pasi or Tarmali	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava Dhobi, Khatik, Bhuyiar, Barwai.
42. Bara Banki	Pasi or Tarmali	Chamar, Dhusia Jhusia or Jatava	Kori, Dhobi.
43. Faizabad	Chamar, Dhusia, Jhusia or Jatava	Kori	Pasi or Tarmali, Dhobi, Bhantu.
44. Sultanpur	—do—	Kori	Pasi or Tarmali, Dhobi, Dharkar.
45. Pratapgarh	—do—	Pasi or Tarmali	Dhobi, Kori.
46. Basti	—do—	Dhobi	Pasi or Tarmali, Beldar, Kori, Khatik.
47. Gorakhpur	—do—	Pasi or Tarmali	Dhobi, Beldar, Dusadh, Gual.
48. Deoria	—do—	Dhobi	Dusadh, Pasi or Tarmali, Musahar, Khatik, Gual, Dom.
49. Azamgarh	—do—	Pasi or Tarmali	Dhobi, Khatik, Musahar, Dharkar.
50. Jaunpur	—do—	Pasi or Tarmali	Dhobi, Musahar, Khatik, Dharkar.
51. Ballia	—do—	Dusadh	Dhobi, Pasi or Tarmali.
52. Ghazipur	—do—	Dhobi	Dusadh, Musahar, Pasi or Tarmali
53. Varanasi	—do—	Pasi or Tarmali	Musahar, Dhobi, Khatik, Dusadh.
54. Mirzapur	—do—	Kol	Gond, Kharwar excluding Benbasi, Pasi or Tarmali, Majhwar, Chero, Dhobi, Musahar, Dusadh, Kori, Khatik, Dharkar, Pankha, Agaria, Nat, Dhangar, Bhuiya, Dom.

TABLE 24

Literacy rate among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, 1971

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH	**T**	**10 20**	**17.13**	**2 46**	**14 59**	**22 51**	**5 58**
	R	**9 11**	**15.77**	**1 74**	**13 33**	**21.35**	**4 33**
	U	**23 45**	**33 01**	**11 75**	**29 09**	**35.13**	**21 24**
1. Uttarkashi	T	11 24	19 59	2 11	59.93	64 23	55 86
	R	10 99	19.24	1.99	59 49	63 16	56 03
	U	27.45	40 96	10 09	75 00	100 00	50 00
2. Chamoli	T	12.80	21.71	3 98	29 90	43 13	16 82
	R	12.22	21.05	3 59	26.31	37.97	15.18
	U	30 70	39.32	18.71	45.48	63 60	24 65
3. Tehri-Garhwal	T	9.43	16.45	2.70	32.18	56 56	7.01
	R	9.02	15.92	2.44	32 41	57 34	7 01
	U	34 29	45.55	20.48			
4 Garhwal	T	21 01	34.64	7 80	20 05	24 76	4 26
	R	19.42	32.19	7 26	18.82	23 31	1 32
	U	48.33	71.11	18 61	32.43	47.37	16.67
5. Pithoragarh	T	19 89	33.22	6.03	34.70	51.03	17.86
	R	19 58	32.94	5.76	34.30	50 80	17.39
	U	32.47	43.44	18.21	61 14	63 57	57 30
6 Almora	T	17.71	30.62	4 65	36 82	54.38	18.88
	R	16 53	29.42	3 75	34 35	52 28	17.25
	U	41 44	50.45	27.68	56 46	67 16	37 33
7. Naini Tal	T	18 42	27.43	7.26	12 59	20 97	3.28
	R	17.00	26 00	5 88	12 50	20 91	3.17
	U	27 80	36 66	16 48	29 66	31 33	27 43
8 Bijnor	T	10 43	17.71	1 96	10 75	14.53	6.92
	R	10.13	17 40	1 69	6 21	10 26	1 75
	U	15.13	22 67	6.31	40 57	54 19	32.58
9. Moradabad	T	8.53	14.04	1 92	24.59	31 45	16 30
	R	7.31	12.53	1.07	3 81	7 39	
	U	19.00	26 76	9 36	28 88	36 08	19.95
10. Budaun	T	6.02	9 85	1 22	16 44	19.49	12.94
	R	5 58	9.36	0.84	4 17	6 74	1 27
	U	15 20	20 45	8.96	26 90	30 19	23 08
11. Rampur	T	5.66	9.39	1 20	21 48	31.31	7.22
	R	5.16	8 68	0 94	6 25	2.99	11.11
	U	17 78	26 39	7 46	23 60	35 29	6 69
12 Bareilly	T	8.34	13.00	2 50	12 86	18 95	5.42
	R	6 42	10.77	0.97	6 99	10 68	2.41
	U	23 41	30 69	14 45	16 98	24 83	7 50
13 Pilibhit	T	8 62	13.50	2 69	6 42	10 59	1 42
	R	7.77	12 70	1 75	9 38	17 07	
	U	21 02	25 61	15 84	3.70	4 55	2 70
14 Shahjahanpur	T	7.41	11.85	1 76	21 79	26 66	15 85
	R	6.65	10.90	1.23	4 34	7.53	
	U	19 46	27 23	9 99	40 92	49 86	31 23

TABLE 24—*Contd*

Literacy rate among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, 1971

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15	Dehra Dun	T	24 28	35 24	10 66	11 58	19 64	1 94
		R	20 54	33 11	5 32	11.33	19.33	1 80
		U	30 15	38.49	19 37	38 76	49 01	21 43
16	Saharanpur	T	10 89	18 12	2 25	14 66	15 92	13 12
		R	9.75	16 70	1.49	13.65	13.65	13 64
		U	23 51	33 51	10 97	24.48	36 28	7.59
17	Muzaffarnagar	T	12.52	20 40	2.97	24.92	34.42	12.99
		R	12 01	19 82	2.56	24.60	35.99	10 27
		U	18 56	27 30	7 87	25 52	31.42	18.14
18	Meerut	T	16 11	26 77	3 66	22 46	21.66	23.54
		R	14 71	25 23	2 52	3 32	5 12	0 71
		U	22 96	34 11	9 35	31 06	29 46	33 14
19.	Bulandshahr	T	9 51	15.73	2 29	3 25	4 39	1 68
		R	8 67	14 58	1 81	13.64	16 00	10.53
		U	19 21	28 87	7 88	2.76	3 86	1 26
20	Aligarh	T	13.23	22.25	2 66	10 71	16.73	2 29
		R	12.11	20 89	1.88	6 41	11 84	
		U	21 00	31 59	8 23	19.42	24 73	8 70
21	Mathura	T	12 87	21.05	2 62	33 63	37 50	29 26
		R	11.69	20.10	1 10	100 00	100 00	.
		U	25 58	31.46	18 52	33 46	37 20	29 26
22	Agra	T	15.90	24 58	5 52	20 34	23 23	15 05
		R	12.77	21.20	2 54	100 00	100 00	
		U	21.87	31.15	11.07	20 27	23 12	15 05
23	Etah	T	12 81	20 41	3 65	6 94	11 54	
		R	12 13	19.87	2 79	6 94	11 54	
		U	21.14	27 00	14 07			
24	Mainpuri	T	16.41	25.44	5 32	100.00	100.00	
		R	15 99	24.94	5.01	100 00	100.00	
		U	22.68	32.85	10 00			
25	Farrukhabad	T	12 51	19.52	3.74	13.68	23.23	2 31
		R	11.99	18 91	3 31	11.31	20 81	
		U	20 07	28.64	9.84	72.73	83 33	60 00
26	Etawah	T	18.28	28 01	6.38	34.66	46.85	19 55
		R	17.87	27.52	6.07	33 33	46.45	15.48
		U	25.64	36 64	11.96	48 57	54 55	45 83
27	Kanpur	T	16.73	24.73	6 96	29.67	34 59	23 67
		R	11 81	19.45	2.82	13.54	22 03	.
		U	27 82	35.99	16 97	32 58	37 19	27 24
28.	Fatehpur	T	7.53	13.68	0 96	18.24	29.33	6.85
		R	7 31	13 38	0.84	19.83	31 03	8 62
		U	14 23	22 75	4 83	12 50	23.53	.
29	Allahabad	T	8 81	15 26	1 92	22.78	29 97	13 71
		R	6.50	12.08	0.62	13.33	19.49	6 03
		U	27 92	39.96	13 45	39.83	47 52	29 00
30	Jhansi	T	13.70	22.76	3.39	27.14	35.48	20 51
		R	9 96	17.65	1.23	100.00	100 00	
		U	29 60	44.33	12.64	26 09	33 33	20.51
31	Jalaun	T	17 21	28.88	3 56	100 00	100.00	100.00
		R	15.97	27.38	2 70			.
		U	27.94	41.66	11.19	100.00	100.00	100 00
32.	Hamirpur	T	9.17	16.19	1 42			.
		R	8.37	14.96	1 13			
		U	19.65	32.00	5 31			

TABLE 24—*Contd.*

Literacy rate among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, 1971

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Banda	T	6.13	11.10	0 63	5.83	.5.93	5.71
		R	5.83	10.67	0.48	4.78	4 55	5.05
		U	11.90	19.07	3.48	21.43	25.00	16.67
34.	Kheri	T	6 52	11.02	1 25	2.95	5.20	0.52
		R	6 26	10.70	1.07	2 88	5.11	0.48
		U	20 01	26.84	10 93	43.33	50.00	33.33
35.	Sitapur	T	7 51	12.77	1 35	24.41	25.19	23.08
		R	7 34	12.54	1 26	28 79	30 34	25.58
		U	17.51	25 08	7.50	17.28	15 22	..
36.	Hardoi	T	9 97	16.70	1.90	15 58	25.00	5.70
		R	9.73	16.36	1 80	14.29	25.10	2.16
		U	19.58	29.88	5 96	28.57	2 ,53	31.25
37.	Unnao	T	8 76	15.46	1 38	3 15	4.32	1.52
		R	8.66	15.32	1 34	3.15	4.32	1.52
		U	21 01	32 58	7 21	.	.	..
38	Lucknow	T	11.81	15 85	7 07	46 48	51 85	39 34
		R	7 84	11 27	3 87	.		
		U	27.68	33 71	20 28	46 48	51.85	39.34
39	Rae Bareli	T	7.74	13.15	2 23	11 90	11.76	12.00
		R	7 59	12.92	2.19	11 90	11.76	12 00
		U	16.57	27.23	4 94	.	.	.
40	Bahraich	T	4.42	7 70	0 63	4 29	7 79	0.50
		R	4 26	7.48	0.54	4 32	7 33	0.50
		U	15 07	21 96	6 82			.
41.	Gonda	T	5 25	9 17	0.93	6 49	12.10	0.43
		R	4.57	8 36	0 40	6 50	12 12	0.43
		U	32.60	40 49	23.14	.		.
42.	Bara Banki	T	4.74	8 28	0 64	25 00	50.00	..
		R	4.69	8 25	0 58	.	.	.
		U	7.41	9.95	4.29	25.00	50.00	
43.	Faizabad	T	7 48	13.67	1 11	14 29	23.08	..
		R	7 00	13.03	0 85	33.33	50.00	..
		U	20.54	29.41	9 28	11.11	18.18	..
44.	Sultanpur	T	5.82	10 84	0.73	100.00	100.00	
		R	5.73	10.70	0.70	100.00	100.00	..
		U	16 84	28 28	4.36	.	.	..
45.	Pratapgarh	T	7.82	14 93	1.36	12 50	25.00	..
		R	7 72	14.75	1 33	12.50	25 00	.
		U	25 39	41 40	6.96		.	..
46.	Basti	T	6.57	12 04	0 69	5.12	10 00	..
		R	6.37	11 74	0.62	4.83	9.47	..
		U	16.30	26.53	4.53	100.00	100.00	..
47	Gorakhpur	T	8.32	15 32	1 .03	26.01	46.44	3.44
		R	7.80	14.61	0.74	26.24	47.04	3.27
		U	25.08	36.66	11 05	16.67	22.73	10.00
48.	Deoria	T	8.32	15.58	0 96	10.00	14.37	4.79
		R	8.16	15.37	0.88	13.33	20.00	6.09
		U	17 80	27.73	6.39	.	.	..
49	Azamgarh	T	7.30	12.67	2.22	5.34	9.18	1.29
		R	7.04	12.34	2.05	5.34	9.18	1.29
		U	22.58	30.92	13.41		.	.
50.	Jaunpur	T	10.34	19.82	1 51	30.00	100.00	.
		R	10.26	19.71	1.48	30.00	100.00	.
		U	13.35	23 34	2.59		..	.

TABLE 24—*Concld.*

Literacy rate among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51 Ballia .	T	9.15	16.10	2 01	7.18	13 .40	.
	R	9.02	15 91	1 96	7 51	13.98	..
	U	14.24	23 13	4.18	..	.	.
52. Ghazipur	T	11.78	18.74	4 36	9 28	14.53	4 10
	R	11.54	18.33	4 29	9.44	14.84	4.15
	U	20 89	34.08	6.74	.	..	
53 Varanasi . .	T	15.24	27 03	2.44	7.97	11.92	3.20
	R	14.38	26 16	1 78	4.62	8 45	.
	U	21.36	32.85	7.42	10.96	15.00	6.06
54. Mirzapur	T	6 55	11.74	1 04	11.47	17.93	4 60
	R	6.06	10 94	0.92	4.89	8.31	1.26
	U	16.61	26 63	3.76	27 63	41.61	12.79

TABLE 25

Growth rate of literacy among scheduled castes, 1961 71

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		TOTAL	
UTTAR PRADESH	71.94	65.13	153.06
1. Uttarkashi	105.07	95 15	324 69
2 Chamoli	36 28	19 01	526 11
3. Tehri-Garhwal	66.49	47.64	553 64
4. Garhwal	59 52	36.77	461 89
5 Pithoragarh	111.91	90.22	510.22
6 Almora	70.51	59.64	212.17
7 Naini Tal	94.54	79 84	215 14
8 Bijnor	44.74	45.81	34.35
9 Moradabad	96.17	87 40	232.70
10 Budaun	136.70	126.45	335 87
11 Rampur	142.74	129 94	405 31
12 Bareilly	81.10	77.73	106.51
13 Pilibhit	128.69	110 17	394.14
14 Shahjahanpur	100.92	89 26	325.72
15. Dehra Dun	90 48	76 56	181 69
16 Saharanpur	92.13	84 96	206 23
17. Muzaffarnagar	112.53	103 19	244.36
18. Meerut	66 59	57 91	214 37
19 Bulandshahr	26 36	17.18	236 69
20 Aligarh	78 74	75.90	112 25
21 Mathura	75.05	67 31	227.99
22. Agra	79.74	65.69	227 93
23 Etah	59.05	52.21	128 22
24 Mainpuri	64.65	56.09	142 64
25. Farrukhabad	30.70	24 13	99.77
26 Etawah	63.11	56.02	115.79
27 Kanpur	35.07	34.61	37.09
28. Fatehpur	89.18	87.73	114.33
29. Allahabad	81.12	79.24	98 85
30. Jhansi	77.05	71.81	130.96
31. Jalaun	66.46	58 81	206.74
32. Hamirpur	97.57	93.42	170.48
33. Banda	114.32	112.53	156 65
34. Kheri	75.83	71.41	140.06
35. Sitapur	80.28	71.48	316 28
36. Hardoi	81.27	75.32	182.53
37. Unnao	60.45	58.88	82.73
38. Lucknow	76.98	46.35	292.72
39. Rae Bareli	70.56	90.01	5.71
40. Bahraich	34.72	27.98	436.59
41. Gonda	35.94	35.26	43.94
42. Bara Banki	59.03	52.09	402.97
43. Faizabad	42.52	37.39	170.23
44. Sultanpur	140.82	133.33	367.11
45. Pratapgarh	84.65	76 15	255.78
46. Basti	115 55	109.18	401.24
47. Gorakhpur	84.34	83.43	99.63
48. Deoria	94.73	89.39	263.65
49. Azamgarh	31.66	18.79	216.06
50. Jaunpur	84.74	76.49	331.50
51. Ballia	57.27	44.84	435.37
52. Ghazipur	112.28	83.98	622.29
53. Varanasi	125.35	125.83	120.03
54. Mirzapur	61.97	54.99	254.22

TABLE 25—*Contd.*

Growth rate of literacy among scheduled castes, 1961-71

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		RURAL	
UTTAR PRADESH	74 27	67.39	196 99
1. Uttarkashi	106 13	95.32	393 85
2. Chamoli	26.15	11.19	450 32
3 Tehri-Garhwal	68 16	48 29	903.13
4 Garhwal	68.80	42.51	661.48
5 Pithoragarh	103 52	83.53	470.59
6 Almora	70 58	58.79	304 69
7. Naini Tal	104 74	88 38	288.92
8. Bijnor	44.94	45.76	35.77
9. Moradabad	92 47	85 55	301.44
10. Budaun	136 91	129 91	312.28
11. Rampur	168 40	156.76	436 25
12 Bareilly	89 73	85.15	189 30
13. Pilibhit	129.87	116.54	405.56
14. Shahjahanpur	87.32	81.77	186.29
15 Dehra Dun	79 30	76 23	106.47
16. Saharanpur	76.59	70.32	247.50
17. Muzaffarnagar	119.56	104.03	666.11
18. Meerut	63.14	54 11	406.26
19. Bulandshahr	22.75	15.32	209.34
20. Aligarh	85.71	80.28	204.63
21. Mathura	74.08	71.98	142.20
22. Agra	47.90	42.07	153.05
23. Etah	55 31	52 08	89 92
24. Mainpuri	65.01	55.52	162 85
25. Farrukhabad	30.41	24.37	100 00
26. Etawah	64.88	58.13	115.96
27. Kanpur	61.00	54 17	151 68
28. Fatehpur	89.45	89.03	97 00
29. Allahabad	104 30	104.57	98 99
30. Jhansi	90 09	84.41	282.64
31. Jalaun	71.01	65 25	190.42
32. Hamirpur	98 65	95.58	157.00
33 Banda	112.99	112 87	115.94
34. Kheri	78 22	73 03	174.47
35. Sitapur	82.58	73.95	334 34
36. Hardoi	84.18	78.02	194.92
37. Unnao	59.62	58.24	79.48
38 Lucknow	79 83	43.48	1,125.10
39. Rae Bareli	71.49	92.58	3.54
40. Bahraich	32.89	26.99	436.23
41. Gonda	42 60	39 70	175.29
42 Bara Banki	58 66	52.52	372.16
43. Faizabad	38.19	35.34	107.06
44. Sultanpur	116.28	138.53	394.89
45. Pratapgarh	84.50	76.13	253.20
46. Basti	116 22	109.93	457 23
47. Gorakhpur	94.33	90.48	231 64
48. Deoria	95.00	89.73	284 25
49. Azamgarh	31.88	18.19	284 50
50. Jaunpur	87.22	78 11	408.08
51. Ballia	57.46	45.18	434.10
52. Ghazipur	115.92	85.50	753.77
53. Varanasi	139.56	140.63	123.84
54. Mirzapur	68.16	61.01	281.60

TABLE 25—*Concld.*

Growth rate of literacy among scheduled castes, 1961-71

State/District	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
		URBAN	
UTTAR PRADESH	61 65	53.54	79.43
1. Uttarkashi	81.01	90 48	43.75
2. Chamoli	.	..	..
3. Tehri-Garhwal	43 50	36.36	67.39
4. Garhwal	15.57	7 67	82.39
5. Pithoragarh	..	.	..
6. Almora	69.91	68 37	74 36
7. Naini Tal	62.11	48.87	116.85
8. Bijnor	42.67	46.45	28.68
9. Moradabad	109 47	95.10	183 84
10. Budaun	135 08	97 35	389.11
11. Rampur	46 08	26.42	330.30
12. Bareilly	64 92	59.91	79.64
13. Pilibhit	122 55	72.29	377.48
14. Shahjahanpur	232 46	158.74	6,088.89
15. Dehra Dun	104.11	76.99	236.53
16. Saharanpur	222 81	245.14	158.66
17. Muzaffarnagar	70.16	96.18	8.86
18. Meerut	78.41	72.97	107.46
19. Bulandshahr	49.18	29.28	339.86
20. Aligarh	55.31	58.43	42.35
21. Mathura	79.98	40.57	320.05
22. Agra	136.34	112 33	275.40
23. Etah	90.92	53 35	341 18
24. Mainpuri	60.89	62.79	53.53
25. Farrukhabad	33.32	21.79	98.68
26. Etawah	43.76	32.35	114.19
27. Kanpur	17.02	17.40	15.96
28. Fatehpur	85.08	67.63	303.64
29. Allahabad	48 64	38.82	98.79
30. Jhansi	61.23	54.10	98.26
31. Jalaun	47.05	30.46	248.96
32. Hamirpur	91.71	81 36	218 98
33. Banda	127.74	109.05	437.50
34. Kheri	44.69	45.14	43.25
35. Sitapur	37.85	23.19	190.35
36. Hardoi	37.48	32.52	82.83
37. Unnao	120.80	107.85	232.35
38. Lucknow	73 85	50.25	155.78
39. Rae Bareli	47.67	37.55	164.62
40 Bahraich	81.33	54.73	438.46
41. Gonda	7.60	7.87	7.05
42. Bara Banki	74.16	34.60	964.29
43. Faizabad	100.95	64.65	1,676.32
44. Sultanpur	23.10	16.15	113.33
45. Pratapgarh	92.80	77.23	383.33
46. Basti	103.43	94.52	194.19
47. Gorakhpur	21.46	27.10	3.08
48. Deoria	87.59	79.02	146.51
49. Azamgarh	27.79	33.64	15 02
50. Jaunpur	35 43	40 57	..
51. Ballia	52.92	36.99	460.00
52. Ghazipur	57.71	58.18	55 21
53. Varanasi	75.73	70.13	113.44
54. Mirzapur	27.38	20.73	154.43

TABLE 26

Percentage distribution of scheduled castes by workers and non-workers in each district, 1971

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of scheduled caste population					
		Workers			Non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH	**T**	**33.77**	**53.39**	**11 86**	**66 23**	**46.61**	**88 14**
	R	**34 25**	**54 11**	**12 25**	**65.75**	**45 89**	**87 75**
	U	**27.82**	**44.97**	**6 88**	**72 18**	**55 03**	**93.12**
1. Uttarkashi	T	63.23	64 77	61.55	36.77	35 23	38 45
	R	63 49	64.82	62 05	36.51	35 18	37 95
	U	46 45	62 12	26 32	53.55	37 88	73 68
2. Chamoli	T	59.26	55.91	62 57	40 74	44 09	37 43
	R	59 54	55.63	63 37	40 46	44.37	36.63
	U	50 43	63.39	32.39	49 57	36 61	67.61
3. Tehri-Garhwal	T	56.07	59.35	52 93	43 93	40 65	47 07
	R	56.43	59.50	53 50	43 57	40 50	46.50
	U	34.29	51.41	13 30	65.71	48.59	86.70
4. Garhwal	T	50.38	53.31	47.54	49 62	46.69	52 46
	R	51.49	53 59	49 49	48 51	46 41	50 51
	U	31 32	49.26	7 90	68 68	50.74	92 10
5. Pithoragarh	T	41.49	51 32	31 28	58 51	48.68	68.72
	R	41 84	51.49	31.86	58.16	48 51	68 14
	U	27 52	44.97	4.84	72 48	55.03	95.16
6. Almora	T	42 12	51 44	32.69	57 88	48 56	67.31
	R	42 35	51.24	33 53	57 65	48 76	66.47
	U	37 54	54.74	11 29	62.46	45 26	88.71
7. Naini Tal	T	35 73	54 64	12.29	64.27	45 36	87 71
	R	37 06	56 59	12 96	62.94	43 41	87 04
	U	26.99	42.04	7.78	73.01	57.96	92.22
8. Bijnor	T	27.91	50.07	2.11	72.09	49 93	97.89
	R	27 99	50 42	1 90	72.01	49 58	98 10
	U	26 56	44.61	5.42	73.44	55.39	94 58
9. Moradabad	T	29.26	51 40	2.66	70 74	48 60	97.34
	R	29.61	52.62	2.09	70 39	47.38	97 91
	U	26 24	41.13	7.72	73.76	58 87	92 28
10. Budaun	T	32 70	57.72	1 41	67 30	42 28	98 59
	R	32 91	58.16	1 25	67 09	41 84	98.75
	U	28 34	48 29	4 60	71 66	51 71	95 40
11. Rampur	T	32 63	58 13	2.10	67.37	41 87	97 90
	R	32.64	58.46	1 73	67 36	41 54	98 27
	U	32.39	50.28	10 92	67 61	49.72	89.08
12. Bareilly	T	31.68	55 52	1 89	68 32	44 48	98.11
	R	32.44	57 07	1.10	67.78	42 93	98.90
	U	27 44	43 21	8 03	72.56	56.79	91.97
13. Pilibhit	T	32 55	57 88	1 80	67.45	42.12	98.20
	R	32.76	58.49	1.37	67 24	41.51	98 63
	U	29.46	48 65	7.74	70 54	51.35	92 26

TABLE 26—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of scheduled castes by workers and non-workers in each district, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Shahjahanpur	T	30.78	53.14	2.34	69 22	46 86	97.66
	R	31.00	53 60	2 16	69 00	46 40	97 84
	U	27.36	45 62	5 10	72 64	54 38	94 90
15. Dehra Dun	T	33 86	51 40	12 09	66 14	48 60	87 91
	R	39.45	58 23	16 69	60 55	41 77	83.31
	U	25 08	40 95	4 58	74 92	59.05	95 42
16. Saharanpur	T	34 36	61 34	2 13	65 64	38.66	97.87
	R	35 15	63.05	1 98	64 85	36 95	98 02
	U	25 56	42 79	3 94	74 44	57 21	96.06
17. Muzaffarnagar	T	29.76	51 44	3 48	70 24	48 56	96 52
	R	30 36	52.63	3 38	69 64	47 37	96 62
	U	22 59	37 17	4 74	77 41	62 83	95 26
18. Meerut	T	29 93	52 86	3 13	70 07	47 14	96.87
	R	30 78	55 07	2 65	69 22	44 93	97 35
	U	25 74	42.32	5 51	74 26	57 68	94.49
19. Bulandshahr	T	27 02	47 99	2 65	72.98	52 01	97 35
	R	27 31	48 49	2 72	72 69	51 51	97 28
	U	23.60	42 23	1 77	76 40	57.77	98 23
20 Aligarh	T	25 90	46 55	1 71	74 10	53 45	98 29
	R	26 95	48 60	1 70	73 05	51 40	98 30
	U	18.59	32 55	1 75	81 41	67 45	98 25
21. Mathura	T	27 02	45 87	3 39	72 98	54 13	96 61
	R	28 20	47 85	3 46	71 80	52 15	96.54
	U	14 37	24 09	2.69	85 63	75 91	97.31
22 Agra	T	26 28	46 94	1 57	73 72	53 06	98.43
	R	28 44	50 56	1 62	71 56	49 44	98 38
	U	22 15	39 92	1 47	77 85	60 08	98 53
23 Etah	T	25 96	46 45	1 25	74 04	53 55	98 75
	R	26 04	46 77	1.03	73 96	53 23	98 97
	U	25 04	42.52	3 96	74 96	57 48	96.04
24 Mainpuri	T	28 71	50 76	1 66	71 29	49 24	98 34
	R	28 77	51.12	1 38	71 23	48 88	98 62
	U	27.81	45 40	5 84	72.19	54 60	94 16
25 Farrukhabad	T	30 83	54 11	1 70	69.17	45 89	98 30
	R	30 90	54.37	1 42	69.10	45.63	98 58
	U	29.87	50 21	5 62	70 13	49.79	94 38
26 Etawah	T	28 55	49 80	2.54	71 45	50.20	97.46
	R	28 50	49 85	2 39	71 50	50 15	97.61
	U	29 42	48 88	5 22	70.58	51 12	94 78
27. Kanpur	T	31 60	52.03	6.65	68 40	47 97	93 35
	R	32.17	53.47	7 10	67 83	46 53	92 90
	U	30 32	48 94	5 57	69 68	51 06	94 43
28. Fatehpur	T	40 01	58 52	20 27	59 99	41 48	79.73
	R	40 22	58 68	20 56	59 78	41 32	79 44
	U	33 73	53 92	11 43	66 27	46 08	88.57
29. Allahabad	T	38 54	51 39	24 82	61 46	48 61	75.18
	R	39 74	52 18	26 64	60 26	47 82	73.36
	U	28 62	45 23	8 67	71 38	54 77	91 33
30. Jhansi	T	32 12	51 61	9 94	67 88	48 39	90 06
	R	33 22	53.66	10.00	66.78	46 34	90 00
	U	27.48	42 94	9 66	72 52	57.06	90.34
31. Jalaun	T	30 52	50 69	6 93	69 48	49 31	93 07
	R	30.81	51 14	7 14	69 19	48 86	92 86
	U	28.02	46 82	5 05	71 98	53 18	94.95

TABLE 26—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of scheduled castes by workers and non-workers in each district, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32. Hamirpur	T	36 36	53.15	17.84	63 64	46 85	82 16
	R	36 81	53 61	18 37	63 19	46.39	81 63
	U	30.30	47 31	10 54	69 70	52 69	89.46
33. Banda	T	39.96	57.43	20 63	60 04	42 57	79.37
	R	40.35	57.76	21.14	59 65	42 24	78 86
	U	32 51	51 16	10.58	67 49	48.84	89.42
34. Kheri	T	33 19	59.76	2.04	66 81	40.24	97.96
	R	33 18	59 85	1 99	66 82	40 15	98.01
	U	33 48	55.04	4.78	66 52	44.96	95 22
35. Sitapur	T	31 86	57 66	1 65	68.14	42 34	98 35
	R	31 93	57 87	1 63	68 07	42 13	98 37
	U	27 29	45 85	2.79	72 71	54 15	97 21
36 Hardoi	T	31 97	56.94	2.00	68.03	43 06	98 00
	R	31.89	56.95	1 90	68.11	43.05	98.10
	U	34.93	56.67	6 16	65.07	43 33	93.84
37. Unnao	T	32.03	55 15	6 55	67.97	44 85	93 45
	R	32 06	55.23	6 55	67 94	44.77	93.45
	U	27.84	45.48	6.82	72 16	54 52	93 18
38 Lucknow	T	33.01	54 93	7 36	66 99	45 07	92.64
	R	32.40	56.49	4 54	67 60	43.51	95.46
	U	35 46	48.85	19.02	64.54	51.15	80 98
39. Rae Bareli	T	35 97	56.53	15.07	64 03	43.47	84 93
	R	36.07	56.63	15.20	63 93	43.37	84 80
	U	29.48	50.40	6 67	70 52	49 60	93.33
40 Bahraich	T	33 08	52.78	10 22	66 92	47 22	89.78
	R	33 08	52 76	10 26	66.92	47.24	89.74
	U	33 10	54.33	7.69	66.90	45.67	92.31
41. Gonda	T	39.59	63.61	13.02	60 41	36.39	86 98
	R	39 75	63.98	13.02	60.25	36.02	86.98
	U	32.92	49 45	13 07	67.08	50.55	86 93
42. Bara Banki	T	37.69	61 34	10 35	62.31	38.66	89.65
	R	37 71	61.47	10.28	62.29	38.53	89.72
	U	36.16	53.76	14.57	63.84	46.24	85.43
43. Faizabad	T	38.35	57.14	18 98	61.65	42.86	81 02
	R	38 32	57.25	18.95	61 68	42.75	81 05
	U	39.22	54 31	20 07	60 78	45.69	79.93
44. Sultanpur	T	40.25	58.99	21.25	59.75	41 01	78.75
	R	40.32	59.04	21.37	59 68	40 96	78.63
	U	30.20	52.56	5.79	69.80	47.44	94 21
45 Pratapgarh	T	36.40	50.05	23 98	63.60	49.95	76.02
	R	36.42	50.05	24.03	63.58	49.95	75.97
	U	33.48	49.74	14.77	66.52	50.26	85.23
46. Basti	T	42.12	60.92	21.91	57.88	39.08	78 09
	R	42.29	61.07	22.13	57.71	38.93	77 87
	U	33.57	53.46	10 70	66 43	46.54	89.30
47. Gorakhpur	T	38.02	54.76	20.58	61.98	45.24	79.42
	R	38.38	55.08	21.07	61.62	44 92	78.93
	U	26 15	44.95	3.37	73.85	55.05	96.63
48. Deoria	T	35 35	54.03	16.42	64.65	45.97	83 58
	R	35.43	54.11	16.56	64.57	45.89	83.44
	U	30.02	49.50	7 62	69 98	50.50	92.38
49. Azamgarh	T	31.17	48.46	14.86	68.83	51.54	85.14
	R	31.19	48.49	14.91	68.81	51.51	85.09
	U	29.86	46.62	11 44	70.14	53 38	88.56

TABLE 26—*Concld.*

Percentage distribution of scheduled castes by workers and non-workers in each district, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
50. Jaunpur	T	30 17	45.06	16.29	69 83	54 94	83.71
	R	30.16	44.91	16 46	69.84	55 09	83.54
	U	30.54	49.82	9.79	69.46	50 18	90.21
51. Ballia	T	34 09	44.89	22.99	65 91	55.11	77 01
	R	34 18	44 88	23 21	65 82	55.12	76 79
	U	30.47	44 98	14 08	69.53	55.02	85.92
52. Ghazipur	T	33 97	46.91	20 16	66 03	53 09	79.84
	R	34.18	47.00	20 49	65 82	53 00	79.51
	U	26.30	43.56	7.78	73.70	56 44	92.22
53 Varanasi	T	32.15	45 48	17.67	67.85	54 52	82.33
	R	32.09	44.63	18.69	67.91	55.37	81.31
	U	32.54	51.15	9.95	67.46	48.85	90.05
54. Mirzapur	T	39.78	51 22	27.61	60.22	48 78	72 39
	R	40.03	51 13	28.34	59.97	48 87	71.66
	U	34 70	52.90	11.37	65.30	47.10	88.63

TABLE 27

Percentage distribution of scheduled tribes by workers and non-workers in each district, 1971

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Workers			Non-workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH	T	**40.78**	**57.44**	**21.87**	**59 22**	**42.56**	**78 13**
	R	**41.53**	**58.13**	**22 80**	**59 47**	**41.87**	**77.11**
	U	**32 14**	**49.94**	**9.04**	**67 86**	**50.06**	**99.96**
1. Uttarkashi	T	44.68	54 01	35 86	55 32	45 99	64 14
	R	45.26	54 14	36 88	54 74	45 86	63 12
	U	25 00	50.00	..	75 00	50 00	100.00
2. Chamoli	T	**45.80**	**51.54**	40.13	54 20	48.46	59.80
	R	48.71	53 01	44 60	51 29	46.99	55.40
	U	33.16	45 71	18.73	66 84	54 29	81.27
3. Tehri-Garhwal	T	76.78	63 35	90 65	23 22	36 65	9 35
	R	77.08	63.76	90.65	22 92	36 24	9.35
	U	33.33	33 33	..	66 67	66.67	..
4 Garhwal	T	42.05	46 50	27 66	57 95	53 65	72.34
	R	42.47	45.27	31.58	57 53	54 73	68.42
	U	37.84	63.16	11.11	62 16	36.84	88.89
5. Pithoragarh	T	40.13	49 53	30 43	59 87	50.47	69 57
	R	40 29	49 73	30 62	59 71	50 27	69.39
	U	29.26	38 57	14 61	70.74	61.43	85 39
6. Almora	T	44.77	60 51	28 69	55 23	39.49	71 31
	R	45.23	61.13	30 05	54 77	38 87	69 95
	U	41.15	56 72	13.33	58 85	43.28	86.67
7. Naini Tal	T	43 40	62 10	22 64	56 60	37.90	77.36
	R	43.36	62 11	22 57	56 64	37 89	77 43
	U	51.33	61 33	38 05	48 67	38.67	61 95
8. Bijnor	T	32 18	57 80	6 22	67 82	42.20	93 78
	R	32.46	57 00	5.49	67 54	43 00	94 51
	U	30 31	65.16	9 85	69.69	34 84	90 15
9. Moradabad	T	27.28	44 08	7 00	72.72	55 92	93 00
	R	13.71	14 29	13 09	86 29	85 71	86 91
	U	30 08	49 81	5 63	69 92	50 19	94 37
10. Budaun	T	49.86	77 44	18 24	50 14	22.56	81 76
	R	39.29	74 16	..	60 71	25 84	100 00
	U	58 88	80.19	34.07	41 12	19 81	65.93
11. Rampur	T	31 19	48.07	6 68	68 81	51 93	93 32
	R	38.39	64.18	.	61 61	35 82	100 00
	U	30 19	45.80	7 60	69 81	54.20	92.40
12. Bareilly	T	23.06	39 52	2.96	76 94	60 48	97 04
	R	12.37	20 39	2.41	87 63	79 61	97.59
	U	30.57	53 10	3.33	69 43	46.90	96.67
13. Pilibhit	T	28 48	46 27	7 08	71 52	53 73	92.92
	R	24 55	36 59	9.90	75.45	63.41	90 10
	U	32 10	55 30	4.50	67 90	44 70	95.50
14. Shahjahanpur	T	13.40	22.03	2 90	86 60	77 97	97 10
	R	0.79	1.37	..	99.21	98.63	100.00
	U	27.23	47 09	5.71	72.77	52.91	94.29

TABLE 27—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of scheduled tribes by workers and non-workers in each district, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15. Dehra Dun	T	49 68	65 97	30 21	50 32	34 03	69 79
	R	49 74	65 97	30 41	50 26	34 03	69 59
	U	43 01	66 20	3 81	56 99	33 80	96 19
16 Saharanpur	T	29 52	37 67	19 52	70 48	62 33	80.48
	R	28 80	35 17	21 12	71 20	64 83	78 88
	U	36 46	60 18	2 53	63 54	39 82	97 47
17. Muzaffarnagar	T	26 47	41 63	7 45	73 53	58 37	92 55
	R	21 64	34 40	5 58	78 36	65 60	94 42
	U	35 65	55.41	10 97	64 35	44 59	89 03
18 Meerut	T	26 58	42 69	5 02	73 42	57 31	94 98
	R	18 18	27 56	4 59	81 82	72 44	95 41
	U	30 35	49 83	5 20	69 65	50 17	94 80
19. Bulandshahr	T	26 98	44 29	3 36	73 02	55 71	96 64
	R	9 09	16 00		90.91	84 00	100 00
	U	27 81	45 59	3 52	72 19	54 41	96 48
20. Aligarh	T	34 76	50 61	12 57	65 24	49 39	87 43
	R	29 54	43 42	13 18	70 46	56 58	86 82
	U	45 32	62 37	10 87	54 68	37 63	89 13
21. Mathura	T	24 88	45 75	1 33	75 13	54 25	98 67
	R	100 00	100 00		.	.	..
	U	24 69	45 50	1 33	75 31	54 50	98 67
22. Agra	T	39 72	58 22	5 84	60 28	41.78	94 16
	R	100 00	100.00	.	..	..	..
	U	39 66	58 16	5 84	60 34	41 84	94 16
23. Etah	T	27 78	36 92	13 95	72 22	63 08	86 05
	R	27 78	36.92	13 95	72 22	63 08	86 05
	U	..	.	..	.	...	..
24. Mainpuri	T	100 00	100 00	..	.	..	..
	R	100.00	100.00	.	.	.	.
	U	.	.	..	.	.	.
25. Farrukhabad	T	30 18	53 55	2 31	69 82	46 45	97 69
	R	29 93	55 03	.	70 07	44 97	100 00
	U	36 36	16.67	60 00	63 64	83 33	40 00
26. Etawah	T	26.43	46.85	1 12	73 57	53 15	98.88
	R	27 32	47 39		72 68	52 61	100 00
	U	17 14	36.36	8.33	82 86	63 64	91 67
27. Kanpur	T	35 89	46 51	22.97	64 11	53 49	77 03
	R	21 88	35 59	.	78 12	64 41	100 00
	U	38 42	48 77	26 42	61 58	51 23	73 58
28. Fatehpur	T	3.38	2 67	4 11	96 62	97 33	95.89
	R	3 45	3 45	3 45	96 55	96 55	96 55
	U	3 13	.	6.67	96 88	100 00	93 33
29. Allahabad	T	24 56	35 28	11 04	75 44	64 72	88 96
	R	22 53	33 05	10 05	77 47	66 95	89 95
	U	28 22	39 01	13 00	71 78	60.99	87.00
30. Jhansi	T	1 43	3 23		98 57	96 77	100 00
	R	100.00	100.00	.	.	.	
	U	.	..		100 00	100 00	100.00
31. Jalaun	T				100 00	100 00	100 00
	R		..	..	.	.	.
	U				100 00	100 00	100 00
32. Hamirpur	T		.	.	.	.	.
	R			.	.	..	.
	U	.	.			..	.

TABLE 27—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of scheduled tribes by workers and non workers in each district, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33 Banda	T	16 14	13 56	19 05	83 86	86 44	80 95
	R	17 22	14 55	20 20	82 78	85 45	79 80
	U	.	.		100 00	100 00	100 00
34. Kheri	T	23 09	44 39	0 13	76 91	55 61	99 87
	R	23 07	44 38	0 11	76 93	55 62	99 89
	U	33 33	50 00	8 33	66 67	50 00	91 67
35. Sitapur	T	36 15	43 70	23 08	63 85	56 30	76 92
	R	37 88	39 33	34 88	62 12	60 67	65 12
	U	33 33	52 17	8 57	66 67	47 83	91 43
36. Hardoi	T	10 20	19 20	0 76	89 80	80 80	99 24
	R	8 57	16 22	0 00	91 43	83 78	100.00
	U	26 53	64 71	6 25	73 47	35 29	93.75
37. Unnao	T	16.40	28 11	.	83 60	71 89	100.00
	R	16 40	28 11	..	83 60	71 89	100.00
	U	.		.			
38. Lucknow	T	.	.	.	100 00	100 00	100 00
	R		.	.		.	..
	U	.	.	.	100 00	100 00	100 00
39 Rae Bareli	T	21 43	52.94		78 57	47 06	100 00
	R	21.43	52.94		78 57	47 06	100 00
	U	.	.				..
40. Bahraich	T	35 06	57 73	10 53	64 94	42 27	89 47
	R	35 01	57 47	10 63	64 99	42 51	89 37
	U	41 67	100 00	.	58.33		100 00
41. Gonda	T	31 08	56 67	3 43	68 92	43 33	96 57
	R	31 11	56 76	3 44	68.89	43 24	96 56
	U	..	.		100 00	100 00	100 00
42. Bara Banki	T	50 00	100 00		50 00	.	100 00
	R	.	.	.	.		.
	U	50 00	100 00		50 00	.	100 00
43. Faizabad	T	9 52	15.38		90 48	84 62	100 00
	R	66 67		..	33 33	100 00	100 00
	U	..	.		100 00	100 00	100 00
44. Sultanpur	T	100 00	100 00	..	..	..	.
	R	100 00	100 00	..	..		..
	U	.	.	..	.	.	..
45. Pratapgarh	T	37 50	50 00	25.00	62 50	50 00	75 00
	R	37 50	50 00	25 00	62 50	50 00	75 00
	U	.	.	..	.	.	.
46. Basti	T	28.61	55 88	.	71 39	44 12	100 00
	R	28.70	56.21	.	71 30	43 79	100 00
	U	..	.	..	100 00	100 00	.
47. Gorakhpur	T	45 66	66 56	22 58	54 34	33 44	77 42
	R	45 13	66 51	21 51	54 87	33 49	78 49
	U	66 67	68 18	65 00	33 33	31 82	35 00
48. Deoria	T	29 38	37 93	19 18	70 62	62 07	80 82
	R	20 42	29 60	10 43	79 58	70 40	89 57
	U	56 25	59 18	51 61	43 75	40 82	48 39
49. Azamgarh	T	44 60	55 32	33 29	55 40	44 68	66 71
	R	44 60	55 32	33 29	55 40	44 68	66.71
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
50. Jaunpur	T	30.00	100 00	..	70 00	..	100 00
	R	30 00	100 00	..	70 00	..	100 00
	U	..	.	..	.	..	..

TABLE 27—*Concld.*

Percentage distribution of scheduled tribes by workers and non workers in each district, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51. Ballia . . .	T	23 20	26 80	19.05	76 80	73 20	80 95
	R	24 28	27.96	20.00	75 72	72 04	80 00
	U	..	.	.	100 00	100 00	100 00
52. Ghazipur . .	T	4.12	6.23	2 05	95 88	93 77	97.95
	R	4.20	6 36	2 08	95 80	93 64	97 92
	U	..	..	..	100 00	100 00	100 00
53. Varanasi	T	11.96	21 85	.	88.04	78 15	100 00
	R	4 62	8 45	.	95 38	91 55	100.00
	U	18 49	33.75	..	81 51	66 25	100 00
54 Mirzapur .	T	34.89	45 36	23.77	65 11	54 64	76.23
	R	44.50	55 49	32.81	55 50	44 51	67.19
	U	11 28	20 44	1.55	88 72	79 56	98.45

TABLE 28

Work participation rate, 1961—1971

State/District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	1961			1971		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PSADESH	**T**	**39.12**	**58 19**	**18 14**	**30 94**	**52 24**	**6 71**
	R	**40 33**	**59 20**	**19 90**	**31 48**	**52 98**	**7 27**
	U	**30 95**	**51.74**	**5 34**	**27 67**	**47.85**	**3.10**
1 Uttarkashi	T	68 99	69 66	68 30	63 54	65 36	61 53
	R	69 37	69 91	68 82	64 49	65 86	63 00
	U	52 19	61 25	34 65	41 16	55.56	16.30
2 Chamoli	T	65 28	60 96	69 18	58 02	55 29	60 59
	R	65 28	60 96	69 18	58.51	55 10	61 64
	U	.	.	.	46 80	58 62	27 13
3. Pithoragarh	T	59 86	55.85	63.67	40.14	48 59	31 97
	R	59 86	55 85	63.67	40.57	48.69	32 83
	U	.		.	29.20	46 39	5 32
4 Tehri-Garhwal	T	64 47	59 42	68 67	51 48	52 16	50 91
	R	65 05	59 48	69.60	51.96	52 20	51.76
	U	38 47	57 33	5 24	33 90	51 23	4 23
5 Garhwal	T	58 87	54 13	62 94	45 40	47 64	43 41
	R	59.67	53 41	64 81	46.09	47.00	45 31
	U	45.60	62 37	13 78	35 14	54 82	4 50
6. Almora	T	59 34	55 58	62 83	38 84	48 53	29 85
	R	60 30	55 57	64 56	39 04	48.13	30 84
	U	38 09	55 73	8 47	35 33	54.04	4 99
7 Naini Tal	T	48 37	63 77	26 93	33.53	54 12	7 72
	R	51 89	65.73	32 52	34.75	55.53	8 92
	U	33 82	55.57	4 33	29 26	49.24	3 40
8. Bijnor	T	32.68	56.29	5.77	28 12	50 92	1 38
	R	33 44	57 54	5 85	28.60	51 72	1.28
	U	28.82	49 82	5 39	25 97	47.24	1 83
9. Moradabad	T	32 93	57 83	4 13	29.25	52 58	1.37
	R	34 25	59 97	4 35	30 09	54 07	1.22
	U	28 30	50 26	3 36	26 57	47 74	1 86
10. Budaun	T	34 48	61.21	2 53	31 54	56 29	1 04
	R	35 01	62 28	2.37	32 08	57 26	0 86
	U	28 67	49 48	4.28	26 30	46 62	2 74
11. Rampur	T	33.50	60.23	2.81	30 52	55.21	0 98
	R	34.65	62.57	2 76	31 16	56 34	0 77
	U	29 09	51 40	3 01	27 84	50 46	1 80
12. Bareilly	T	33 46	59.49	2.23	30 37	54 41	0 93
	R	34 79	61.98	2 11	31.44	56 33	0 70
	U	28 75	50.66	2.68	26.63	47 60	1.74
13. Pilibhit	T	34 35	61.30	2 34	31.66	56 92	1 13
	R	35 00	62 64	2 11	32 33	58 25	0 90
	U	30 25	52.79	3.79	27.44	48 48	2 52
14. Shahjahanpur	T	36 08	63.60	2.76	32.71	57 59	1 51
	R	37 13	65 35	2 70	33 81	59 26	1 45
	U	29 55	52 51	3 16	26.58	47.90	1.83

1DCOUP/77—52

TABLE 28—*Contd*

Work participation rate, 1961—1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15 Dehra Dun	T	40 16	58 88	15 72	34 83	55 09	8 52
	R	46.01	63.42	24 52	37 52	58 09	12 15
	U	33.33	53 85	4.70	31 80	51 87	4 18
16 Saharanpur	T	33.85	58.51	3 97	29.80	52 95	1 59
	R	34.44	60 03	3 88	30 12	53 87	1 48
	U	31 89	53.60	4 27	28 74	49 99	1 97
17. Muzaffarnagar	T	33.87	57.77	5.44	28 72	51 20	1 67
	R	34 46	58 91	5 52	29 13	51 92	1 60
	U	30 02	50.42	4.91	26 21	46 66	2 05
18. Meerut	T	33 23	54.46	8.05	27.64	49 18	1 73
	R	34 03	55 34	9.04	27 54	49 31	1 49
	U	30 17	51 16	4 10	27 97	48 78	2 47
19. Bulandshahr	T	32.42	55.42	6.29	26 61	48.06	1 49
	R	32.78	55.99	6 47	26 69	48 27	1 35
	U	29 98	51 57	5.05	26 12	16 54	2 38
20. Aligarh	T	31.45	55 48	3.54	27 32	48 98	1.35
	R	32.06	56.77	3.49	27 59	49.66	1 15
	U	28 30	48 91	3.81	26 06	45 86	2.30
21. Mathura	T	34 90	55.91	9 82	27.49	48 42	2 02
	R	35 92	57 16	10.63	27 72	49.02	1 70
	U	29 84	49.75	5 80	26 32	45 34	3 65
22. Agra	T	30.62	54.03	2 76	27 14	48 51	1 37
	R	32 14	57.01	2 92	27 92	50 10	1 03
	U	27 91	48.79	2 48	25 80	45 74	1 94
23. Etah	T	32.78	58.56	2 97	28 57	51 58	0 94
	R	32 99	59 20	2 68	28.79	52 06	0 76
	U	30.79	52 52	5 68	26.54	47 11	2 59
24. Mainpuri	T	32 38	57 68	2 96	27 77	50 24	0 81
	R	32 58	58 20	2 90	28 01	50 79	0 68
	U	29.88	51 30	3 80	25 14	44 22	2 29
25. Farrukhabad	T	33.46	59.06	2 93	29 43	52 44	1 26
	R	33 83	59 77	2.82	29 57	52 76	1 07
	U	30 43	53.24	3 80	28 24	49 80	2 85
26. Etawah	T	32 57	57 19	3 51	27.30	48.71	1 39
	R	32 78	57.83	3 23	27.46	49 08	1 20
	U	30 45	50 75	6.29	25.89	45 27	3 11
27. Kanpur	T	33 82	56 41	5 98	29 38	50 92	2 85
	R	34 66	57 97	7 72	29 23	51 42	3 14
	U	32 61	54 30	3.25	29.57	50 27	2 43
28. Fatehpur	T	43 84	60 07	26.09	33.52	53 30	11 56
	R	44.43	60.48	26 91	33 92	53 65	12 06
	U	29.79	50 54	5 58	26 92	47 65	3 09
29. Allahabad	T	44 81	57 12	31 55	32 30	50 13	12 45
	R	47 96	58 88	36 64	33 34	51 03	14 21
	U	30.64	49 95	5.99	27.71	46 44	4 00
30 Jhansi	T	41.01	57 51	22 59	30 01	51 09	5 80
	R	43.98	59 66	26 83	31 49	53 54	6 09
	U	31 54	50 93	8 39	25 46	43 52	4 93
31. Jalaun	T	38 17	57 04	16 86	28 69	49 99	3 86
	R	39 38	58 10	18 39	29 11	50 74	3 99
	U	29 92	50 02	6 03	26 10	45 35	2 98
32 Hamirpur	T	46 57	59 46	32 62	32 72	52.41	10 30
	R	48 07	60 38	34.83	33 46	53 33	10 91
	U	30 14	49 74	7 80	25 96	44 14	4 65

TABLE 28—*Contd*

Work participation rate, 1961—1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33. Banda	T	46 03	61 23	29 24	34 16	53 48	11 98
	R	46 98	61 85	30.63	34 75	54.10	12.64
	U	32.68	52 83	9.04	27.64	46 82	4.36
34. Kheri	T	36.21	63 89	3.77	33.22	59.36	1.48
	R	36.47	64.50	3.74	33.51	59 97	1 43
	U	31.65	53.83	4 25	28 78	50 35	2 31
35. Sitapur	T	36 36	62.55	5 85	31.87	56 96	1.60
	R	36 58	63.16	5 84	32 19	57.58	1.55
	U	33 71	55.44	6 04	27 91	49 24	2 21
36. Hardoi	T	35.79	61.13	6.22	31 17	55 53	1.64
	R	36.16	61.77	6.32	31.49	56.12	1.57
	U	31 04	52 96	4 99	27.35	48 53	2 47
37. Unnao	T	38 39	59.49	14.73	30.29	53.54	4 14
	R	38 65	59.83	14 98	30 44	53 85	4 16
	U	27 94	46.66	4 07	24 66	42.13	3 07
38. Lucknow	T	36 02	56.65	11 41	29 73	51.67	3 64
	R	40 82	61 23	17 85	31.71	55 60	3.73
	U	31.13	52 22	4 43	27.81	47 92	3.56
39. Rae Bareli	T	44.88	60 05	29.17	32 12	53 93	9.02
	R	45 35	60 34	29 87	32 31	54.17	9 22
	U	29 97	51 14	5.56	26 55	47 19	3.07
40. Bahraich	T	44 42	65 24	21 22	35 09	61 49	3 71
	R	45 14	65.92	22 05	35.51	62 91	3 77
	U	31.67	53 48	6 03	28.42	50 31	2 77
41. Gonda	T	45.64	63 10	26 90	35 00	59 44	7.08
	R	46 32	63.69	27.79	35 41	60 11	7 28
	U	32 39	52 36	8 47	28.12	48 53	3.57
42. Bara Banki	T	43 65	63.60	21 35	34.44	58.46	6 21
	R	44 16	64 12	21 89	34 78	59.03	6 31
	U	33 94	53 82	10 77	28 94	49 28	4.67
43. Faizabad	T	41 97	58 52	25 12	31 84	52 92	9 08
	R	42 59	59 12	26 03	32 16	53 45	9 49
	U	35 46	52 74	14 63	28 80	48 24	4 87
44. Sultanpur	T	41 49	58 43	24 83	31.27	52 30	9 59
	R	41 65	58 52	25 12	31 33	52 39	9 70
	U	33 27	54 13	6 87	28 11	48 07	3 64
45. Pratapgarh	T	45 73	65 00	36 06	30 37	49 11	11 92
	R	45 96	56 06	36 50	30 41	49 13	12 05
	U	32 28	52 77	7 85	28 51	48 44	4.98
46. Basti	T	49 82	62 25	36 71	35 20	57 57	10 44
	R	50 11	62 46	37 12	35.35	57 81	10.56
	U	30 26	49.50	5.23	29 44	49 04	4 48
47. Gorakhpur	T	44 17	58 01	30 00	32 39	52 58	10.49
	R	45 15	58 69	31 56	32 91	53 29	11.08
	U	31 76	50 50	7 21	26 25	44 82	3 12
48. Deoria	T	40 71	57.04	24 41	30 18	51 76	7 66
	R	40 93	57 21	24.77	30.28	51 94	7.78
	U	3 69	50 95	7 86	26 89	46 24	3 24
49. Azamgarh	T	39 04	54 18	24 37	28 66	47 66	9.58
	R	39.03	54.32	24 33	28 43	47 69	23
	U	39 22	51 53	25 24	32 75	47 13	16 32
50. Jaunpur	T	40 35	53 61	27 85	26.85	46 42	7 50
	R	40 87	53 80	28 80	26 86	46 39	7 74
	U	31 02	50 42	9 16	26 69	46 91	3 55

TABLE 28—*Concld.*

Work participation rate, 1961—1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51. Ballia	T	36 39	52 85	20 50	27 88	46.50	8 79
	R	36 61	52 98	20 95	27 97	46 63	8 96
	U	30 82	49 80	7 26	26.01	44 05	4 99
52. Ghazipur	T	39.67	53 64	25.97	29.59	47.93	10 84
	R	40 06	53 84	26.60	29.75	48 10	11 17
	U	28 78	48 42	7 01	25 20	44 35	3 37
53. Varanasi	T	37 00	53 79	19 32	29 01	48 17	7 93
	R	38 52	54 39	22 60	29 45	48 48	9 20
	U	32 03	52 01	7 34	27.71	47 30	3 89
54. Mirzapur	T	46 29	59.45	32.28	35.01	52 86	15.24
	R	47 70	59 85	34 96	35 45	52 88	16 55
	U	35 41	56.57	10 17	31 80	52.71	4.71

TABLE 29

Distribution of workers by main activity, 1971

Unit	Persons Males Females	Main activity I—IX	I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA . .	P	**100 00**	**43 34**	**26 33**	**2 38**	**0 51**	**3 52**	**5 94**	**1 23**	**5 57**	**2 44**	**8 74**
	M	**100 00**	**46 23**	**21 26**	**2 36**	**0 53**	**3 37**	**6 61**	**1 35**	**6 36**	**2 85**	**9 08**
	F	**100 00**	**29 61**	**50 46**	**2 50**	**0 40**	**4 45**	**2.76**	**0 65**	**1 78**	**0 47**	**7.12**
tates :												
1. Andhra Pradesh .	P	100.00	32 18	37 92	3 30	0.53	4 85	4 19	1 58	5 46	2 19	7 80
	M	100 00	37 35	27 73	4 24	0 61	5 09	4 97	1 88	6 63	2 96	8.54
	F	100 00	19 43	63 08	0 96	0 35	4 24	2 28	0 86	2 56	0 27	5 97
2. Assam	P	100 00	56 85	9 58	10 53	0 34	1 35	2 66	0 97	5 49	2 44	9 79
	M	100 00	59 66	10 00	6 64	0 37	1 11	2 74	1 04	5 94	2 65	9 85
	F	100 00	28.75	5 36	49 42	0 13	3 72	1 92	0 24	0 97	0 34	9 15
3 Bihar	P	100 00	43 34	38 92	0 96	1 48	2 47	2 60	0 56	3 26	1 52	4 89
	M	100 00	47 56	33 29	1 06	1 55	2 48	2 88	0 61	3 65	1 72	5 20
	F	100 00	17 35	73 61	0 37	1 06	2 44	0 84	0 24	0 88	0 24	2 97
4. Gujarat .	P	100 00	43 12	22 48	1 98	0 41	2 82	9 25	1 43	6 94	2 86	8 71
	M	100 00	44 87	17 65	2 19	0 42	2 96	10.42	1 46	7 94	3 31	8 78
	F	100 00	33 77	48 35	0 86	0 40	2 08	2 97	1 23	1 56	0 44	8.34
5. Haryana .	P	100 00	49 08	16 21	1 36	0 19	3 26	6 70	1 84	6 72	2 43	12 21
	M	100 00	49 62	15 78	1 35	0 17	3 23	6 73	1 82	6 96	2 52	11 82
	F	100 00	36 96	25 96	1 42	0 53	3 97	5 98	2 39	1 38	0 39	21 02
6. Himachal Pradesh	P	100 00	70 65	4 17	2 69	0 11	2 60	1 58	4 00	2 48	1 23	10 49
	M	100 00	63 63	4 20	3 19	0 14	3 22	2 07	5 25	3 36	1 66	13 28
	F	100.00	89 09	4 09	1 38	0 01	0 95	0 30	0 71	0 19	0 11	3 17
7. Jammu & Kashmir .	P	100 00	64 78	3 05	3 67	0 13	4 03	2 75	2 26	4 44	3 25	11 64
	M	100 00	64 51	3 12	3 36	0 14	3 84	2 88	2 36	4 70	3 44	11 65
	F	100 00	68 94	1 93	8 56	0 02	6 93	0 70	0 74	0 39	0 35	11 44
8 Kerala . . .	P	100 00	17 80	30 69	7 00	0 48	4 28	11 45	1 73	9 10	3 89	13 58
	M	100 00	21 81	25 10	7 48	0 58	3 10	11 19	2 16	11 27	4 78	12 53
	F	100 00	4 64	49 06	5 40	0 16	8 15	12 30	0 30	1 98	1 00	17 01
9. Madhya Pradesh	P	100 00	52 86	26 56	1 69	0 64	3 64	3 04	0 79	3 20	1 35	6 23
	M	100 00	56 70	19 33	2 04	0 72	3 64	3 75	0 92	3 97	1 75	7 18
	F	100 00	41 09	48 70	0 62	0 38	3 64	0 86	0 38	0 85	0 13	3 35
10. Maharashtra .	P	100 00	35 55	29 32	1 61	0 25	3 06	9 96	1 50	6 70	3 05	9 00
	M	100 00	36 17	21.50	1 96	0 26	3 12	12 53	1 79	8 51	3 95	10 21
	F	100 00	33 79	51 54	0.62	0 20	2 90	2 66	0 70	1 55	0 50	5 54
11. Manipur .	P	100 00	67 00	3 65	0 63	0 02	0 34	1.65	1 25	3 54	1 09	11 83
	M	100 00	68 06	3 53	0 83	0 03	2 40	1 86	1 85	3 12	1 63	16.69
	F	100 00	64 93	3 88	0.22	0.01	22 92	1 23	0 07	4 37	0 04	2.33
12. Meghalaya .	P	100 00	69 15	9 88	2 66	0 15	1 09	1 26	0 95	2 98	1 25	10.63
	M	100 00	63 55	9 34	3 10	0 18	1 13	1 82	1 43	3 50	1 82	14.13
	F	100 00	78 30	10 75	1 94	0 10	1 03	0 35	0 17	2 13	0 33	4 90
13. Mysore (Karnataka)	P	100 00	40 01	26 70	4 13	0.51	4.31	5 89	1 79	5 88	2 68	8 10
	M	100 00	44 16	21 12	4 02	0 52	3 78	6 47	1.92	6 70	3 05	8 26
	F	100 00	23 41	49 01	4 52	0 46	6 44	3 61	1 27	2 58	1 22	7 48

TABLE 29—*Concld.*

Distribution of workers by main activity, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Nagaland	P	100 00	77 58	1 45	0 41	0 03	0 30	0 83	1 25	1 80	0 91	15 44
	M	100 00	64 20	1 61	0 65	0 05	0.49	1 38	2 12	3.01	1 54	24 95
	F	100 00	96 44	1 23	0 05	0 00	0 04	0 07	0 02	0 10	0 02	2 02
15 Orissa .	P	100 00	49 16	28 28	2 14	0 76	3 63	2 30	0 55	3 31	1 45	8 42
	M	100.00	52 71	25 33	2 18	0.62	3 09	2 33	0 59	3 34	1.54	8 27
	F	100 00	19 98	52 55	1 90	1 87	8 05	2 01	0 28	3 03	0 69	9 64
16 Punjab .	P	100 00	42 56	20 11	0 95	0 01	3 17	8 13	1 98	8 22	2 80	12 07
	M	100 00	43 27	20 29	0 96	0 01	3 09	8 11	2 00	8 32	2 84	11 11
	F	100 00	5 58	10 92	0 67	0 01	7 21	9 21	0 81	2 76	0 92	61 91
17 Rajasthan .	P	100 00	64 92	9 31	2 56	0 45	3 43	3 20	1 24	4 45	1 99	8 45
	M	100 00	65 07	7 63	2 45	0.45	3 50	3 48	1 34	5.00	2 25	8.83
	F	100 00	63 91	20 80	3 30	0 40	2 97	1.27	0 58	0 71	0 23	5 83
18 Sikkim	P	100 00	80 98	3 77	0 56	0 05	0 36	0 93	3 40	2 14	1 59	6.22
	M	100 00	74 54	4 12	0 60	0 08	0 50	1 31	4 85	3 09	2 27	8 64
	F	100 00	92 21	3 15	0 48	0 00	0 12	0 26	0 87	0.48	0 42	2 01
19. Tamil Nadu	P	100 00	31 26	30 46	2 74	0 34	4 54	8 83	1 59	7 83	3 16	9 25
	M	100 00	34 51	24 15	2 55	0 36	4 17	10 00	1 76	9 15	3 82	9 53
	F	100 00	18 90	54 39	3 43	0 26	5 97	4 43	0 95	2 81	0 66	8 20
20. Tripura	P	100 00	54 41	19 96	2 21	0 00	1 40	2 12	0 73	5 65	1 43	12.09
	M	100 00	55 37	19 63	1 58	0 00	1 34	2 11	0 77	6 03	1 55	11.62
	F	100 00	43 94	23 63	9 08	0 00	2 04	2 28	0 23	1 57	0.16	17 07
21 Uttar Pradesh	**P**	**100 00**	**57 43**	**19 95**	**0 61**	**0 04**	**3 67**	**3 62**	**0 61**	**4 07**	**1 73**	**8 27**
	M	**100.00**	**59.10**	**17 18**	**0 63**	**0 04**	**3.64**	**3 91**	**0 67**	**4 42**	**1.91**	**8 50**
	F	**100 00**	**42 64**	**44.49**	**0 46**	**0 05**	**3 92**	**1 03**	**0 10**	**0 89**	**0 19**	**6 23**
22. West Bengal	P	100 00	31 97	26 45	2 94	0 93	2 70	11 37	1 01	7.93	4 18	10 52
	M	100 00	33 58	25 00	2 23	0 95	2 53	11 89	1 06	8 39	4 42	9 95
	F	100 00	12 12	44 50	11 73	0 67	4 72	4 81	0 34	2.32	1 18	17.61
Union territories												
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	P	100 00	13 77	4 69	17 85	0 65	4 05	6 85	21 74	6 41	5 25	18.71
	M	100 00	14 18	4 82	17 36	0 62	3 26	7 12	22 65	6 64	5.45	17 90
	F	100 00	4 99	2 01	28 28	1 22	20 99	1 32	2 49	1 61	1 03	36.05
2. Arunachal Pradesh	P	100 00	78 34	1 96	0 14	0 00	0 31	0 04	0 10	0 57	0 00	18 54
	M	100 00	66 76	1 86	0 15	0 00	0 45	0 05	0 16	0 93	0 01	29.63
	F	100 00	94 90	2 11	0 11	0 00	0 10	0 03	0 01	0 08	0 00	2 66
3. Chandigarh	P	100 00	2 93	1 48	0 48	0 01	0 56	12 88	5 30	13 92	4 30	58 14
	M	100 00	3 14	1 57	0 51	0 02	0 53	13 66	5 09	14 73	4.56	56 19
	F	100 00	0 19	0 33	0 13	0 02	0 88	2 99	7 91	3 66	1 08	82 81
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	P	100 00	72 45	16 96	1 41	0 01	0 93	1 84	1 19	1.23	0 30	3 68
	M	100 00	71.60	13 62	2 09	0 01	1 27	2 63	1 53	1 90	0.48	4.87
	F	100 00	73 66	21.68	0 45	0 00	0 45	0 70	0 72	0.29	0.04	2.01
5. Delhi	P	100 00	2.62	1.24	0.84	0 25	2.28	21 46	5 30	19 91	9 36	36.74
	M	100 00	2 75	1 18	0 88	0 24	2 30	22 27	5 20	20 88	9 84	34.46
	F	100 00	0 87	2 04	0.29	0 45	1 98	10 70	6.66	7.08	2 99	66 94
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	P	100 00	23 97	15 01	4 94	6 05	5 77	6.09	4 55	9 61	8 90	15 11
	M	100 00	22 14	10 33	5 84	6 22	6.29	7 50	5 21	10 65	10 87	14 95
	F	100 00	29 71	29 66	2 08	5 52	4 14	1 69	2 48	6 36	2 73	15 63
7. Lakshadweep	P	100 00	0.05	0 00	26 68	0.05	30 09	5 63	7 62	3 42	5.59	20 87
	M	100 00	0 06	0 00	35 88	0 06	10 39	7 02	9 44	4 45	7 53	25 17
	F	100 00	0 00	0 00	0.09	0 00	87 00	1 59	2 39	0 47	0.00	8 46
8. Pondicherry	P	100.00	11 85	32 81	5 11	0 19	1 79	16 11	3 16	11 06	2 53	15 39
	M	100 00	14 01	26 34	6 02	0 23	1 71	18 44	3 61	11 73	3 07	14 84
	F	100 00	2 14	61 89	1 02	0 02	2 17	5.64	1 12	8 03	0.12	17.85

TABLE 30

Percentage distribution of workers by main activity, 1971

State/District	Persons—Males—Females	Total Workers	Main activity									
			I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UTTAR PRADESH	**P**	**100 00**	**57 43**	**19 95**	**0 61**	**0 04**	**3 67**	**3 62**	**0 61**	**4 07**	**1 73**	**8 27**
	M	**100 00**	**59 10**	**17.18**	**0 63**	**0 04**	**3 64**	**3 91**	**0 67**	**4 42**	**1 91**	**8 50**
	F	**100 00**	**42 64**	**44 49**	**0 46**	**0 05**	**3 92**	**1 03**	**0 10**	**0 89**	**0 19**	**6 23**
1. Uttarkashi	P	100 00	85 90	1 00	1 55	0 04	0 73	1 09	1 37	1 05	0 15	7 12
	M	100 00	75 89	1 42	2 56	0 06	1 08	1 71	2 46	1 94	0 28	12 60
	F	100 00	97 74	0 51	0 35	0 01	0 30	0 37	0 07	0 01	0 00	0 64
2 Chamoli	P	100 00	86 52	0 44	0 19	0 01	1 71	0 34	0 41	0 90	0 32	9 16
	M	100 00	73 31	0 48	0 41	0 02	2 17	0 69	0 87	1 95	0 69	19 41
	F	100 00	97 88	0 40	0 01	0 00	1 31	0 03	0 00	0 01	.	0 36
3. Tehri-Garhwal	P	100 00	90 96	0 55	0 68	0 03	1 09	0 51	0 23	0 87	0 21	4 87
	M	100 00	82 01	0 68	1 27	0 06	2 09	1 07	0 50	1 86	0 44	10 02
	F	100 00	98 67	0 44	0 17		0 24	0 03	0 00	0 02		0 43
4. Garhwal	P	100 00	78 01	1 30	1 62	0 03	0 83	0 66	0 56	1 59	0 75	14 65
	M	100 00	58 35	1 49	2 86	0 05	1 53	1 30	1 11	3 18	1 51	28 62
	F	100 00	97 31	1 11	0 40		0 14	0 03	0 03	0 02	0 01	0 95
5. Pithoragarh	P	100 00	79 54	1 28	0 73	0 04	2 10	0 47	1 00	1 69	0 58	12 57
	M	100 00	68 17	1 49	1 21	0 06	2 46	0 74	1 68	2 82	0 97	20.40
	F	100 00	96 26	0 98	0 03		1 57	0 07	0 00	0 03	.	1 06
6 Almora	P	100 00	82 44	1 70	0 97	0 05	1 12	0 77	0 52	1 79	0 69	9.95
	M	100 00	72 89	1 91	1 47	0 07	1 63	1 26	0 86	2 93	1 14	15 84
	F	100 00	96 87	1 38	0 21	0 01	0 35	0 03	0 01	0 07	0 02	1 05
7. Naini Tal	P	100 00	45 56	18 45	4 39	0 53	2 05	5 15	1 81	6 34	3 60	12 12
	M	100 00	43 76	18 03	4 55	0 51	2 13	5 62	2 00	6 97	3 97	12 46
	F	100 00	61 44	22 09	2 99	0 77	1 32	0 96	0 21	0 74	0 39	9 09
8 Bijnor	P	100 00	45 61	23 20	1 36	0 03	7 02	5 45	1 58	4 81	2 25	8 69
	M	100 00	46 12	23 33	1 35	0 03	6 71	5 44	1 61	4 87	2 28	8.26
	F	100 00	23 54	17 77	1 93	0 02	20 22	5 54	0 32	2 53	0 72	27 41
9. Moradabad	P	100 00	62 68	10 11	0 48	0 02	4 32	5 56	0 98	4 70	3 49	7 66
	M	100 00	63 16	10 09	0 46	0 02	4 11	5 60	0 99	4 77	3 54	7 26
	F	100 00	40 95	10 66	1 12	0 01	14 08	3 85	0 40	1 57	1 57	25 79
10 Budaun .	P	100 00	79 83	8 37	0 34	0 02	1 50	1 71	0 39	2 66	0 80	4 38
	M	100 00	80 27	8 36	0 34	0 02	1 42	1 68	0 39	2 65	0 80	4 07
	F	100 00	50 33	9 50	0 53	0 01	7 36	3 27	0 05	2 87	0 89	25 19
11 Rampur	P	100 00	67 50	9 33	0 62	0.01	1 62	6 02	1 07	4 59	2 89	6 35
	M	100 00	67 99	9 29	0 62	0 01	1 57	6 00	1 08	4 62	2 91	5 91
	F	100 00	34 02	12 01	0 55		5 22	7 62	0 40	2 57	1 45	36 16
12. Bareilly	P	100 00	62 86	10 56	0 45	0 02	2 11	5 40	1 04	4 78	3 27	9 51
	M	100 00	63 26	10 58	0 44	0 02	2 07	5 42	1 05	4 80	3 29	9 07
	F	100 00	34 42	9 29	1 08		4 82	3 32	0 32	3 76	1 90	41 09
13 Pilibhit	P	100 00	68 22	13 61	0 92	0 01	1 82	3 16	0 79	3 90	1 74	5 83
	M	100 00	68 78	13 47	0 91	0 01	1 75	3 14	0 80	3 93	1 73	5 48
	F	100 00	34 22	22 02	1 07	0 03	6 10	4 38	0 36	2 42	1 77	27 63
14 Shahjahanpur	P	100 00	69 18	13 68	0 38	0 01	1 70	3 21	0 37	3 25	1 77	6 45
	M	100 00	69 82	13 41	0 37	0 01	1 65	3 20	0 37	3 27	1 80	6 10
	F	100 00	38 48	26 93	0 49		4 21	3 52	0 12	2 23	0 67	23.35

TABLE 30—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of workers by main activity 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Dehra Dun	P	100 00	28 38	8 19	2 33	0 18	2 47	6 80	1 42	7 93	3 84	38 46
	M	100 00	26 16	8 21	2 29	0 20	2 53	7 13	1 56	8 74	4 21	38 97
	F	100 00	47 08	8 04	2 67	0 03	2 00	3 99	0 22	1 15	0 71	34 11
16 Saharanpur	P	100 00	36 06	26 88	0 94	0 02	4 37	6 31	1 37	6 28	3 46	14 31
	M	100 00	36 51	26 85	0 91	0 02	4 24	6 34	1 38	6 38	3 51	13 86
	F	100 00	17.55	28 19	2 20	0 05	9 75	5 00	0 87	2 60	1 30	32 49
17. Muzaffarnagar	P	100 00	43 23	27 97	0 56	0 00	5 48	4 65	1 00	5 95	1 94	9 22
	M	100 00	43 87	27 73	0 51	0 00	5 31	4 62	1 02	6 07	1 97	8 90
	F	100 00	19 52	36 70	2 48	0 00	11 91	5 89	0 08	1 70	0 79	20 93
18 Meerut	P	100 00	37 73	15 18	1 83	0 03	7 00	9 61	1 76	7 23	3 57	16 06
	M	100 00	38 44	15 11	1 73	0 03	6 83	9 68	1 78	7 36	3 63	15 41
	F	100 00	13 32	17 65	5 30	0 00	13 12	7 36	0 98	2 57	1 44	38 26
19. Bulandshahr	P	100 00	54 72	16 86	0 96	0 03	4 68	3 69	0 81	4 81	1 63	11 81
	M	100 00	55 42	16 76	0 92	0 03	4 53	3 73	0 83	4 88	1 66	11 24
	F	100 00	28 30	20 44	2 65	0 04	10 22	2 28	0 16	1 95	0 70	33 26
20. Aligarh	P	100 00	49 00	18 97	0 62	0 04	4 23	6 03	0 92	5 67	2 54	11 98
	M	100 00	49 49	19 07	0 59	0 04	4 15	6 09	0 93	5 71	2 55	11 38
	F	100 00	28 02	14 83	1 68	0 11	7 54	3 57	0 43	3 68	1 89	38 25
21 Mathura	P	100 00	53 59	15 19	0 91	0 03	4 79	2 81	1 16	5 71	2 66	13 15
	M	100.00	54 49	15 00	0 88	0 03	4 77	2 81	1 19	5 78	2 71	12 34
	F	100 00	27 29	20 63	1 95	0 00	5 47	2 72	0 47	3 69	1 16	36 62
22 Agra	P	100 00	41 74	10 41	0 54	0 10	5 43	11 97	1 31	9 31	4 93	14 26
	M	100 00	42 25	10 34	0 54	0 10	5 40	12 11	1 32	9 41	4 96	13 57
	F	100 00	19 69	13 25	0 82	0 01	6 91	5 89	0 96	4 88	3 71	43 88
23 Etah	P	100 00	69 89	13 38	0 32	0 01	2 62	2 51	0 43	3 75	1 24	6 85
	M	100 00	70 26	12 43	0 31	0 01	2 46	2 49	0 44	3 76	1 25	6 59
	F	100 00	45 33	9 38	0 72	0 00	13 59	3 37	0 10	3 21	0 55	23 75
24. Mainpuri	P	100 00	70 42	11 46	0 39	0 01	3 00	2 16	0 49	3 59	1 01	7 47
	M	100 00	70 85	11 44	0 38	0 01	2 85	2 17	0 49	3 60	1 01	7 20
	F	100 00	38 91	13 46	1 10	0 00	14 38	0 81	0 24	3 07	0 64	27 39
25 Farrukhabad	P	100 00	68 69	11 68	0 38	0 02	3 00	3 65	0 42	3 57	0 95	7 64
	M	100 00	69 50	11 74	0 38	0 01	2 56	3 50	0 43	3 60	0 97	7 31
	F	100 00	27 41	8 95	0 54	0 00	25 48	11 25	0 09	2 11	0 22	23 95
26 Etawah	P	100 00	67 99	13 07	0 53	0 01	2 54	2 52	0 62	4 13	1 04	7 55
	M	100 00	69 01	12 62	0 53	0 01	2 37	2 45	0 63	4 17	1 06	7 15
	F	100 00	24 77	32 12	0 59	0 00	10 06	5 27	0 06	2 32	0 19	24 62
27 Kanpur	P	100 00	37 90	13 07	0 57	0 02	3 14	14 12	0 78	10 27	4 02	16 11
	M	100 00	38 74	11 94	0 57	0 03	3 15	14 54	0 81	10 56	4 17	15 49
	F	100 00	19 22	37 94	0 54	0 02	2 93	4 87	0 22	3 79	0 58	29.89
28 Fatehpur	P	100 00	59 20	27 11	0 43	0 03	2 92	1 51	0 38	2 51	0 38	5.53
	M	100 00	62 63	22 14	0 47	0 03	3 17	1 72	0 45	2 88	0 45	6 06
	F	100 00	41 62	52 57	0 26	0 02	1 65	0 45	0 05	0 58	0 03	2 77
29 Allahabad	P	100 00	44 54	28 38	0 35	0 16	4 75	3 72	0 51	4 83	1 84	10 92
	M	100 00	47 84	21 64	0 38	0 13	4 87	4 35	0 60	5 70	2 23	12 26
	F	100 00	29 70	58 60	0 25	0 32	4 25	0 89	0 10	0 88	0 09	4 92
30 Jhansi	P	100 00	55 17	16 43	0 72	0 24	4 02	2 74	0 71	4 60	4 45	10 92
	M	100 00	58 48	13 02	0 76	0 21	3 77	2 74	0 73	4 79	4 81	10 69
	F	100 00	21 70	51 00	0 32	0 51	6 46	2 76	0 57	2 67	0.77	13 24
31. Jalaun	P	100 00	60 29	20 77	0 49	0 02	2 46	2.16	0 69	4 16	0 79	8 17
	M	100 00	62 14	18 74	0 51	0 02	2 46	2 23	0 72	4 34	0.84	8 00
	F	100 00	32 25	51 45	0 24	0 02	2 48	1 03	0 19	1.49	0 16	10 69
32 Hamirpur	P	100 00	51 74	33 07	1 59	0 05	3 49	1 04	0 48	2 50	0 45	5 59
	M	100 00	57 04	26 45	1 81	0 04	3 71	1 18	0 54	2 79	0.52	5.92
	F	100 00	21 07	71 38	0 31	0 06	2 23	0 25	0 12	0 85	0 07	3 66

TABLE 30—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of workers by main activity, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33. Banda	P	100 00	56 12	31.29	0 48	0 02	2 95	0 97	0 24	2 79	0 60	4 54
	M	100 00	60 81	25.32	0 55	0.02	3 10	1.11	0.27	3 16	0 71	4.95
	F	100 00	32 11	61 90	0 13	0.02	2 17	0.25	0 05	0 90	0.02	2 45
34. Kheri	P	100 00	76.33	12 27	0 37	0.00	1 04	2 22	0 26	2 49	0 84	4 18
	M	100.00	76 92	11.83	0 37	0 00	1 00	2 23	0 27	2 51	0 84	4 03
	F	100.00	47 97	33.48	0 27	0 06	2 65	1.82	.	1 54	0 70	11 51
35. Sitapur	P	100 00	77.51	9.72	0 35	0 01	2 87	1.57	0 39	2 41	0 78	4 39
	M	100.00	78 03	9.44	0 33	0 01	2 78	1.58	0 40	2 43	0 79	4.21
	F	100 00	55 29	21 73	1 27	0 02	6 57	0 94	0 30	1 51	0 26	12 11
36. Hardoi	P	100 00	77 01	11 25	0 43	0 00	2 32	1 18	0 36	2 50	0 75	4 20
	M	100 00	77 66	10 97	0 42	0 00	2 19	1 18	0 37	2 51	0 76	3 94
	F	100 00	50 32	22.83	0 74	0 02	7 66	1 41	0 04	1 84	0 18	14 96
37. Unnao	P	100 00	72 33	14 18	0 46	0 01	2 80	2 17	0 34	2 36	0 54	4 81
	M	100 00	74 24	12 30	0 44	0 01	2 69	2 24	0 36	2 48	0 58	4 66
	F	100 00	44 46	41 51	0 73	0 01	4 52	1 18	0 01	0 59	0 03	6 96
38. Lucknow	P	100 00	38 61	7 76	0 67	0 03	3 62	8 57	1 13	9 93	7 06	22 62
	M	100.00	39 35	7 03	0 67	0 03	3 60	8 83	1 19	10 29	7 38	21 63
	F	100 00	26 10	20 07	0 64	0 00	4 07	4 02	0 27	3 89	1 74	39 20
39. Rae Bareli	P	100 00	65 49	22 40	0 34	0 01	2 80	0 83	0 30	2 59	0 55	4 69
	M	100 00	69 72	17 23	0 36	0 01	3 01	0 89	0 34	2 89	0 63	4 92
	F	100 00	38 70	55 17	0 28	0 00	1 45	0 44	0 01	0 67	0 03	3 25
40. Bahraich	P	100 00	76 85	14 11	0 49	0 00	0 96	1 04	0 27	2 07	0 29	3 92
	M	100 00	78 22	12 72	0 47	0 00	0 94	1 08	0 28	2 14	0 30	3 85
	F	100 00	49 83	41 58	0 89	0 00	1 35	0 27	0 15	0 71	0 02	5 20
41 Gonda	P	100 00	70 88	18 88	0 41	0 01	1 81	1 20	0 29	2 22	0 74	3 56
	M	100 00	73 70	15 71	0 44	0 02	1 77	1 26	0 32	2 37	0 80	3 61
	F	100 00	43 80	49 24	0 17	0 00	2 16	0 65	0 01	0 74	0 09	3 14
42 Bara Banki	P	100 00	71 80	15 36	0 17	0 01	4 34	1 31	0 20	2 09	0 58	4 14
	M	100 00	73 95	13 24	0 17	0 01	4 06	1 37	0 21	2 23	0 62	4 14
	F	100 00	48 08	38 81	0 15	0 00	7 51	0 64	0 03	0 57	0 09	4 12
43 Faizabad	P	100 00	56 64	26 60	0 43	0 01	4 53	2 03	0 28	2 96	0 89	5 63
	M	100 00	61 03	21 05	0 45	0 02	4 58	2 23	0 33	3 29	1 02	6 00
	F	100 00	28 99	61 55	0 32	0 00	4 17	0 72	0 01	0 86	0 08	3 30
44 Sultanpur	P	100 00	56 47	31 65	0 20	0 00	3 31	0 54	0 17	2 43	0 43	4 80
	M	100 00	61 39	25 90	0 21	0 01	3 38	0 60	0 18	2 72	0 49	5 12
	F	100 00	28 80	63 97	0 20	0 00	2 95	0 20	0 10	0 74	0 04	3 00
45. Pratapgarh	P	100 00	61 63	25 96	0 09	0 01	3 37	0 94	0 13	2 42	0 44	5 01
	M	100 00	66 35	19 66	0 09	0 02	3 48	1 12	0 16	2 87	0 55	5 70
	F	100 00	42 49	51 51	0 07	0 00	2 87	0 22	0 01	0 58	0 01	2 24
46 Basti	P	100 00	64 77	26 00	0 18	0 01	2 52	1 15	0 11	1 99	0 31	2 96
	M	100 00	69 99	20 15	0 19	0 01	2 48	1 25	0 12	2 21	0 36	3 24
	F	100 00	32 85	61 82	0 12	0 01	2 78	0 51	0 03	0 59	0 01	1 28
47 Gorakhpur	P	100 00	46 65	37 85	0 39	0 03	2 10	2 67	0 30	2 78	2 34	4 89
	M	100 00	51 85	30 91	0 40	0 03	2 16	3 04	0 35	3 20	2 75	5 31
	F	100 00	18 36	75 58	0 30	0 02	1 77	0 66	0 04	0 56	0 12	2 59
48 Deoria	P	100 00	57 69	31 57	0 20	0 03	1 77	1 55	0 32	1 89	0 43	4 55
	M	100 00	62 87	25 68	0 22	0 03	1 71	1 72	0 35	2 11	0 48	4 83
	F	100 00	21 15	73 13	0 12	0 00	2 16	0 39	0 15	0 36	0 02	2 52
49 Azamgarh	P	100 00	54 42	27 95	0 45	0 05	6 96	1 78	0 20	2 58	0 41	5 20
	M	100 00	60 62	21 72	0 43	0 05	5 89	1 97	0 23	2 95	0 48	5 66
	F	100 00	23 50	59 05	0 53	0 02	12 31	0 84	0 05	0 77	0 02	2 91
50. Jaunpur	P	100 00	59 77	23 79	0 32	0 04	3 74	2 13	0 29	3 83	0 77	5 32
	M	100 00	63 70	18 79	0 34	0 04	3 70	2 30	0 33	4 27	0 88	5 65
	F	100 00	35 75	54 44	0 18	0 02	3 97	1 09	0 02	1 16	0 05	3 32

TABLE 30—*Concld.*

Percentage of distribution of Workers by mai activity, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51. Ballia . . .	P	100.00	43.59	38.80	0.61	0 05	4 31	1.61	0 29	3 37	0.66	6.71
	M	100 00	49.34	31.88	0.66	0 05	4.11	1.71	0.35	3.81	0.77	7.32
	F	100.00	12.37	76.33	0.36	0.01	5.42	1.10	0.01	0.96	0 03	3.41
52. Ghazipur . .	P	100.00	51.52	30.52	0.58	0.04	4.51	1.70	0.30	3.11	0.50	7.22
	M	100.00	56.34	24 79	0.58	0.04	4 50	1.69	0 29	3 54	0 59	7.64
	F	100 00	29.73	56.46	0.59	0 02	4.56	1 71	0 35	1 15	0.10	5.33
53. Varanasi .	P	100.00	33.26	25.14	0.77	0 05	12.21	6.18	0 81	6.59	3.62	11.3
	M	100 00	35 57	19.92	0.76	0.05	12.53	6 88	0 92	7 34	4.11	11 92
	F	100.00	17.89	59.98	0.85	0.01	10.07	1.54	0.06	1 56	0.34	7.70
54. Mirzapur . .	P	100 00	38.86	40.87	0 56	0.19	3.63	3.89	0.45	3 15	1 07	7 33
	M	100.00	44 80	31.47	0.64	0.19	4 02	4 78	0 56	3 77	1 34	8.43
	F	100 00	16 05	77 00	0 28	0 18	2 14	0 46	0.01	0.76	0.04	3.08

TABLE 31

Percentage distribution of rural workers by main activity, 1971

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total Workers	Main activity									
			I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UTTAR PRADESH	P	100.00	64 88	22.22	0.58	0 04	3 10	1.48	0.36	1.76	0.48	5.10
	M	100.00	67 28	19.20	0.06	0.03	3.10	1.58	0 39	1.92	0.54	5.36
	F	100 00	45.20	46.94	0.45	0 05	3 08	0.69	0.07	0.49	0 03	3.00
1. Uttarkashi .	P	100.00	87.70	1.00	1.58	0.04	0 70	0.91	1.22	0.72	0.09	6.04
	M	100.00	78.79	1.43	2.66	0 06	1 06	1.40	2.24	1.34	0.16	10.36
	F	100.00	97.86	0.51	0.35	0.01	0.30	0.36	0 06	0.01	0.00	0.54
2. Chamoli .	P	100.00	88.37	0.41	0.19	0.01	1.52	0.28	0.31	0.71	0.21	7.99
	M	100.00	76.51	0.44	0.42	0.02	1.95	0.59	0.69	1.57	0.46	17.35
	F	100.00	98.12	0.39	0.01	0.00	1.16	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.29
3. Tehri-Garhwal .	P	100.00	92.56	0.55	0.69	0.03	1.07	0.44	0.20	0.58	0.12	3.76
	M	100.00	85.04	0.69	1.31	0.06	2.07	0.92	0.43	1.28	0.26	7.94
	F	100.00	98.82	0.44	0.17	0.00	0.24	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.29
4. Garhwal . .	P	100.00	81.85	1.32	1.67	0.03	0.79	0.28	0.45	0.86	0.35	12.40
	M	100.00	64.11	1.59	3.09	0.06	1.52	0.58	0.93	1.81	0.73	25.58
	F	100.00	97.71	1.09	0.41	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.62
5. Pithoragarh .	P	100.00	81.56	1 31	0.74	0.03	2.09	0.37	0.90	1.22	0.47	11.31
	M	100.00	70.95	1.55	1.25	0.05	2.45	0.58	1.53	2.07	0.81	18.76
	F	100.00	96.56	0.98	0.03	0.00	1.57	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.76
6. Almora . .	P	100.00	86.38	1.73	0.99	0.05	1.07	0.49	0.50	1.15	0.46	7.18
	M	100.00	78.54	2 00	1.55	0.07	1.59	0.82	0.84	1.94	0.78	11.87
	F	100.00	97.41	1.36	0.20	0.01	0.35	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.59
7. Naini Tal . .	P	100.00	55.43	21.27	5.12	0.65	1.53	3.13	1.09	2.53	1.25	8.00
	M	100 00	53.86	21.05	5.36	0.63	1.61	3.45	1.21	2.83	1.40	8.60
	F	100.00	67.59	22.94	3.23	0.86	0.95	0.65	0.17	0.19	0.03	3.39
8. Bijnor . .	P	100.00	52.69	26.10	1.06	0.01	6.82	3.47	0.88	2.02	0.86	6.09
	M	100.00	53.16	26.17	1.04	0.01	6.50	3.44	0.89	2.04	0.88	5.87
	F	100.00	30.14	22.66	1.79	0.03	22.24	4.75	0.18	1.24	0.13	16.84
9. Moradabad .	P	100.00	77.61	11.71	0.36	0.01	2.98	1.46	0.43	1.24	0.53	3.67
	M	100.00	77.97	11.66	0.35	0.01	2.83	1.45	0.43	1.25	0.54	3.51
	F	100.00	58.17	14.48	0.76	0.00	11.08	1.89	0.53	0.80	0.03	12.26
10. Budaun . .	P	100.00	84.93	8.30	0.27	0.01	1.19	0.92	0.17	1.34	0.21	2.66
	M	100.00	85.17	8.26	0.27	0.01	1.16	0.90	0.17	1.35	0.21	2.50
	F	100.00	64.93	11.60	0.35	0.00	3.76	2.32	0.02	1.14	0.07	15.81
11. Rampur . .	P	100.00	80.75	10.89	0.44	0.00	1.08	1.48	0.34	1.80	0.37	2.85
	M	100.00	81.08	10.81	0.44	0.00	1.06	1.46	0.34	1.81	0.37	2.63
	F	100.00	51.80	17.89	0.32	0.00	2.81	3.24	0.47	0.99	0.12	22.36
12. Bareilly . .	P	100.00	76.82	12.30	0.37	0.01	1.44	1.74	0.46	1.72	0.30	4.84
	M	100.00	77.01	12.28	0.36	0.01	1.40	1.74	0.46	1.73	0.30	4.71
	F	100.00	57.54	15.06	1.09	0.00	4.98	1.60	0.23	1.88	0.09	17.53
13. Pilibhit . .	P	100.00	76.04	14.46	0.95	0.01	1.33	1.58	0.31	1.72	0.33	3.27
	M	100.00	76.42	14.26	0.94	0.01	1.28	1.54	0.31	1.73	0	3.28
	F	100.00	46.42	30.35	1.09	0.04	5.36	4.11	0.26	1.06	0.11	11.20
14. Shahjahanpur .	P	100.00	77.81	14.48	0.36	0.01	1.24	1.02	0.13	1.23	0.18	3.54
	M	100.00	78.41	14.14	0.35	0.01	1.21	0.98	0.14	1.23	0.18	3.35
	F	100.00	46.70	32.55	0.39	0.00	2.55	3.13	0.07	0.99	0.03	13.59

TABLE 31—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of rural workers by main activity, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Dehra Dun	P	100 00	49.06	13.50	3 33	0.20	2.96	3.48	0.50	1.85	0.55	24.57
	M	100.00	47.12	14.13	3 37	0 23	3 18	3.49	0.58	2 14	0.64	25.12
	F	100.00	60.52	9.78	3.12	0.02	1.64	3.39	0.03	0.18	0.02	21.30
16 Saharanpur	P	100 00	45.57	33.65	0.87	0.01	4.56	1.99	0 77	2.22	0 84	9.52
	M	100 00	46.06	33.54	0 83	0.01	4 44	1.95	0.77	2.24	0.86	9.30
	F	100.00	23.94	38.46	2.73	0.05	9.97	3.50	0.79	1 20	0.20	19 16
17. Muzaffarnagar	P	100.00	48.40	30 67	0.55	0 00	5.51	2.92	0.65	3 29	0.68	7.33
	M	100 00	49.06	30 36	0.50	0.00	5.38	2.86	0 66	3.34	0 69	7 15
	F	100.00	22.55	42.83	2.77	0.00	10.63	5 43	0 06	1 34	0 03	14 36
18. Meerut	P	100.00	48.79	18.95	2.05	0.01	7.59	5 05	1 37	3.70	1.27	11.22
	M	100.00	49.53	18 83	1.91	0 01	7.43	5.01	1 39	3.75	1.29	10.85
	F	100.00	19.62	23 66	7.56	0 00	13.99	6 84	0.41	1 84	0 28	25.80
19. Bulandshahr	P	100.00	61.32	18.22	0.96	0.03	4 26	2.06	0 50	2 11	0 46	10 08
	M	100.00	61.95	18.11	0 91	0.03	4.18	2.06	0 51	2 12	0.46	9.67
	F	100 00	34.73	23.24	3.16	0.04	7.66	1.91	0.13	1 51	0.25	27 37
20 Aligarh	P	100.00	58.28	22.11	0 60	0.03	3.77	2.53	0.56	2.25	0 65	9.22
	M	100.00	58.65	22.16	0.57	0.03	3.70	2 53	0.57	2 25	0 65	8.89
	F	100 00	39 22	19 99	2 02	0 16	7 17	2 42	0.28	2.09	0.52	26.13
21 Mathura	P	100.00	62.95	17.57	0.92	0 03	4.99	0 66	0.71	2.71	0.91	8.55
	M	100 00	63.65	17.26	0.87	0.03	4.95	0.65	0.71	2.73	0.94	8 21
	F	100 00	38.33	28.64	2 52	0.00	6.44	1.00	0.45	2.09	0.04	20 49
22. Agra	P	100.00	63.09	15.30	0.47	0.08	4 54	3.04	0.65	2.75	0.97	9.11
	M	100 00	63.49	15.11	0.46	0 08	4.49	3.05	0.65	2 77	0.98	8.92
	F	100 00	39.75	26.17	0.94	0.00	7 44	2.37	0 82	1.99	0 20	20 32
23. Etah	P	100.00	75.93	13.12	0 29	0.01	1.98	1.33	0.29	1.73	0.30	5 02
	M	100 00	76 11	13.12	0 29	0.01	1 93	1.32	0.29	1.72	0.30	4.91
	F	100.00	61.02	12 44	0.95	0.00	6.05	2.08	0 08	2 84	0.08	14.46
24. Mainpuri	P	100.00	75 53	12 04	0.36	0 00	2.73	1 08	0.34	1 64	0.41	5.87
	M	100.00	75 81	11 98	0.36	0.00	2.66	1.09	0 34	1.63	0.42	5.71
	F	100.00	49 94	17 38	1 28	0.00	9.12	0 07	0 17	2.44	0.03	19 57
25. Farrukhabad	P	100.00	75.87	12.44	0.32	0 00	2 54	1 64	0.30	1 66	0 58	4.65
	M	100.00	76.53	12.46	0.32	0 00	2.17	1.48	0.31	1.67	0.59	4.47
	F	100.00	35.55	11.16	0.50	0 00	24 61	11.49	0.11	1.19	0.12	15.27
26. Etawah	P	100.00	74.36	14.07	0.51	0.00	1.55	1.74	0.49	1 94	0.58	4.76
	M	100.00	75.23	13.54	0.51	0.00	1 46	1 66	0.49	1.95	0.59	4.57
	F	100.00	31.12	40 58	0.55	0.00	5.97	5 95	0.01	1.64	0.04	14.14
27. Kanpur	P	100.00	65.02	21.90	0.64	0.01	2 33	2 04	0.46	2 18	0.56	4 86
	M	100 00	66.89	20 09	0.65	0.01	2.32	1 96	0.48	2.26	0.58	4.76
	F	100.00	29.03	56.72	0.55	0 00	2.48	3.59	0.02	0 76	0.04	6.81
28. Fatehpur	P	100.00	61.21	27.73	0.42	0 02	2.83	1.03	0 33	1.85	0.23	4.35
	M	100 00	65.07	22.64	0.46	0.02	3.06	1 16	0.38	2 13	0.28	4.80
	F	100.00	42.15	52.84	0.25	0.02	1.65	0.42	0 05	0 48	0.02	2.12
29. Allahabad	P	100 00	52.51	33.08	0 23	0 19	4 44	1.64	0.30	2 01	0.50	5.10
	M	100 00	57 99	25.82	0.23	0.16	4 53	1.90	0.36	2 41	0 63	5.97
	F	100 00	31.24	61.24	0.22	0 33	4 06	0.64	0 07	0.47	0 02	1.71
30. Jhansi	P	100.00	67.80	19.79	0 78	0.24	3 14	0.59	0.51	1.59	0.23	5.33
	M	100.00	71.92	15.58	0.82	0 22	3.08	0.60	0.50	1.65	0.23	5.40
	F	100.00	26.06	62.37	0.32	0.52	3.71	0 53	0.59	1.03	0.20	4.67
31. Jalaun	P	100 00	67.17	23.04	0.45	0.02	2.11	0.66	0.30	1.33	0.17	4.75
	M	100 00	69.35	20.77	0.47	0 02	2.11	0.69	0.32	1.38	0.18	4.71
	F	100.00	34.94	56.44	0 15	0.01	2.04	0.28	0.05	0.68	0.04	5.37
32. Hamirpur	P	100.00	54 55	34 65	1.63	0.04	3.13	0.65	0 34	1.40	0.14	3.47
	M	100.00	60.55	27 69	1 87	0.04	3 33	0 75	0.39	1.53	0.15	3.70
	F	100 00	21 25	73.27	0.29	0 06	2.02	0 13	0.09	0.64	0 04	2 21

TABLE 31—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of rural workers by main activity, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33. Banda	P	100.00	59.33	32.74	0.43	0.03	2.63	0.44	0.10	1 22	0.13	2.95
	M	100 00	64.74	26 55	0 50	0 03	2.74	0 50	0.12	1.37	0.15	3.30
	F	100.00	32.89	63 00	0.12	0 02	2.09	0 13	0 01	0 47	0 00	1.27
34. Kheri	P	100.00	80 16	12.63	0.36	0 00	0.93	1 31	0.18	1.31	0 29	2.83
	M	100 00	80 71	12 16	0.36	0.00	0.89	1.30	0.19	1.32	0.29	2.78
	F	100 00	52 47	36.44	0 18	0 07	2 53	1.81	0 00	0.64	0 08	5.78
35. Sitapur	P	100 00	82 20	9 99	0 31	0 00	2 55	0.74	0 25	1.06	0.28	2.62
	M	100 00	82.67	9 68	0 29	0 01	2 46	0.75	0 25	1.07	0.29	2.53
	F	100 00	60 98	23 69	1 31	0 00	6.22	0.47	0.32	0.67	0.04	6.30
36. Hardoi	P	100 00	81 36	11 40	0 42	0.00	2 09	0.39	0 16	1.14	0.31	2.73
	M	100 00	81 95	11 09	0.41	0 00	1.97	0 38	0.17	1.14	0.32	2.57
	F	100 00	55.79	25 09	0.73	0.02	7 14	0.82	0.02	1 00	0.01	9.38
37. Unnao	P	100.00	73 78	14 41	0.45	0 01	2 84	1.89	0 31	1.98	0.44	3.89
	M	100 00	75.75	12.49	0.42	0 01	2.72	1 95	0 33	2 09	0.47	3.77
	F	100 00	45 20	42 17	0.72	0.01	4 58	1.05	0 01	0.50	0.02	5.74
38. Lucknow	P	100 00	71 93	13.56	0 68	0.00	2.84	1 64	0.78	1.92	0.92	5.73
	M	100 00	73 19	12 24	0.68	0.00	2 80	1 63	0.81	1.99	0.97	5.69
	F	100.00	49 97	36 64	0.73	0.00	3 47	1.85	0.21	0.66	0.01	6.46
39. Rae Bareli	P	100 00	67 11	22 89	0 34	0.00	2.75	0.46	0.19	1.96	0.44	3.86
	M	100.00	71.62	17.62	0 34	0 01	2.97	0.47	0.22	2.18	0.51	4.06
	F	100 00	39.06	55 60	0 27	0 00	1.38	0 39	0.01	0.58	0.03	2.68
40. Bahraich	P	100 00	80 03	14.48	0.47	0.00	0.78	0 38	0 12	0.97	0.09	2.68
	M	100.00	81.47	13 02	0 45	0.00	0.77	0.39	0.12	1.00	0.09	2.69
	F	100.00	51 72	43 17	0 85	0.00	1.06	0.15	0.14	0.37	0.01	2.53
41. Gonda	P	100 00	73.88	19 46	0 39	0.00	1 67	0.59	0 18	1.23	0 35	2.25
	M	100.00	76 97	16.18	0.42	0.00	1.63	0.60	0 20	1.31	0 38	2.31
	F	100.00	44 85	50.32	0.14	0 00	2 02	0.53	0.00	0.47	0.02	1.65
42. Bara Banki	P	100.00	74 80	15.71	0 16	0.01	3.65	0.67	0.13	1.40	0.45	3.02
	M	100 00	77.06	13.49	0.16	0.01	3.43	0.70	0.14	1.49	0.49	3.03
	F	100.00	49.88	40.13	0 14	0.00	6.16	0.31	0.02	0.41	0.07	2.88
43. Faizabad	P	100.00	61.31	28.53	0.41	0.00	3.28	0.87	0.19	1.53	0.51	3.37
	M	100 00	66.50	22.63	0.43	0.00	3.33	0.94	0.22	1.71	0.59	3.65
	F	100.00	30 21	63.90	0.32	0 00	2.96	0.42	0.00	0.48	0.06	1.65
44. Sultanpur	P	100.00	57.45	32.16	0.20	0.00	3.28	0.39	0 13	1.82	0.30	4.27
	M	100 00	62 58	26.36	0.20	0.00	3.34	0.43	0.13	2.03	0.35	4.58
	F	100 00	28 97	64.39	0.20	0.00	2.94	0.19	0.10	0.64	0.04	2.53
45. Pratapgarh	P	100 00	62 71	26 38	0.07	0.02	3.34	0.75	0.09	1.80	0.33	4.51
	M	100.00	67 69	20 03	0.08	0.02	3 47	0.89	0.11	2.12	0.41	5.18
	F	100.00	42.79	51.77	0.06	0.00	2.85	0.20	0.01	0.48	0.01	1.83
46. Basti	P	100.00	65.91	26.25	0 18	0.01	2.45	0.98	0.08	1.53	0.24	2.37
	M	100.00	71.34	20 32	0.19	0.01	2 40	1.06	0 08	1.70	0.28	2.62
	F	100.00	33 12	62.06	0.12	0 00	2.77	0.49	0.03	0.50	0.01	0.90
47. Gorakhpur	P	100.00	49.72	40.25	0.38	0.03	1.76	2.07	0.23	1.69	0.74	3.13
	M	100.00	55.73	33.09	0.40	0.03	1.81	2.36	0.27	1.95	0.88	3.48
	F	100 00	18.75	77.13	0.31	0.02	1.51	0.58	0.04	0.35	0.02	1.29
48. Deoria	P	100.00	59.05	32.10	0.19	0.02	1.60	1.23	0.26	1.27	0.32	3.96
	M	100.00	64.49	26.10	0.20	0.03	1.52	1.35	0.28	1.41	0.37	4.25
	F	100.00	21.35	73.65	0.11	0.00	2.14	0.35	0.16	0.27	0.01	1.96
49. Azamgarh	P	100.00	57.65	29.48	0.47	0.04	4.12	1.41	0.14	1.89	0.32	4.48
	M	100.00	63.90	22.77	0.45	0.04	3.78	1.55	0.15	2.13	0.38	4.85
	F	100.00	25.53	64.03	0.57	0.02	5.89	0.71	0.05	0.63	0.02	2.55
50. Jaunpur	P	100.00	62 91	25.00	0.27	0.03	3.22	1.53	0.16	2.13	0.52	4.23
	M	100.00	67.41	19.80	0.28	0.03	3.14	1.63	0.19	2.34	0.61	4.57
	F	100 00	36.49	55.49	0 17	0.02	3.65	0.93	0.02	0.93	0.04	2.26

TABLE 31—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of rural workers by main activity, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51. Ballia .	P	100.00	45.12	39.79	0.61	0 05	4.19	1.36	0.23	2.45	0.57	5.63
	M	100.00	51.26	32.77	0.65	0.05	3.96	1.41	0.28	2.77	0.68	6.17
	F	100.00	12.58	77.01	0.37	0.01	5.39	1.07	0.01	0.78	0.02	2.76
52. Ghazipur .	P	100.00	53.16	31.49	0.52	0.04	4.36	1.36	0.23	2.19	0.38	6.27
	M	100.00	58.43	25.69	0.51	0.04	4.33	1.29	0.21	2.45	0 44	6.61
	F	100.00	30.03	56.94	0.58	0.02	4.47	1.67	0.35	1.05	0 10	4.79
53. Varanasi .	P	100 00	42.99	32.37	0.80	0.05	9.13	3.41	0.59	2.05	1.29	7.32
	M	100.00	47.09	26.16	0 79	0.06	9.40	3.86	0.68	2.31	1.51	8.14
	F	100.00	19.97	67.19	0.87	0.01	7.65	0.89	0.04	0.63	0.08	2.67
54. Mirzapur .	P	100.00	42.97	45 05	0.55	0.20	3.39	1.54	0.20	1.16	0.45	4.49
	M	100.00	50.62	35.31	0.63	0.20	3.81	1.90	0.26	1.38	0.58	5.31
	F	100.00	16 47	78.75	0.27	0.19	1.95	0.29	0 01	0.39	0.01	1.67

TABLE 32

Percentage distribution of urban workers by main activity, 1971

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total workers	Main activity									
			I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UTTAR PRADESH .	P	100.00	5.49	4 17	0 82	0.08	7.61	18.52	2.36	20.13	10.44	30.38
	M	100 00	5.50	3.99	0.83	0 08	7.13	19.17	2.46	20.8	18 86	29.00
	F	100.00	4 22	7.65	0.69	0 5	16 53	6.17	0 52	6 94	2.51	54.72
1 Uttarkashi	P	100.00	19.69	1.01	0.20	0.00	1 49	7 75	6.90	13.52	2.46	46 98
	M	100.00	9.02	1.08	0.24	0 00	1 56	8.88	7.74	15 77	2.83	52.88
	F	100.00	82.50	0.56	0 00	0 00	1.11	1.11	1.94	0 28	0 28	12.22
2. Chamoli . .	P	100.00	33.47	1.14	0.24	0.02	7.16	1.98	3.12	6.39	3.54	42.94
	M	100.00	20.30	1.16	0.31	0.02	5.75	2.37	3 96	8.15	4.52	53.46
	F	100.00	80.85	1 05	0.00	0.00	12.23	0 56	0.08	0.08	0.00	5.15
3 Tehri-Garhwal	P	100.00	0.59	0.34	0.28	0.11	2 44	4.93	2.22	16.88	5.21	67.00
	M	100 00	0.59	0.35	0.29	0.12	2.56	5.11	2.26	17.40	5.47	65.85
	F	100.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	1 22	6.10	0 00	90.85
4. Garhwal . .	P	100 00	3.10	0.82	0.62	0.00	1.64	7 98	2.85	15.77	8.68	58.54
	M	100.00	2.49	0 58	0 65	0.00	1 63	8 30	2.84	16 46	9.05	58.00
	F	100.00	14 68	5 38	0.00	0.00	1 80	1 96	3.10	2.61	1.79	68.68
5. Pithoragarh .	P	100.00	8.60	0.14	0.26	0.14	2.70	4.04	4 65	18.21	4 36	56.90
	M	100.00	6 12	0.12	0 28	0.16	2 70	4.28	5.03	19.71	4.72	56.88
	F	100.00	38.72	0.38	0.00	0 00	2 63	1.13	0 00	0 00	0 00	57.14
6. Almora . .	P	100.00	3.26	1.12	0.55	0 03	2 05	6.41	1.08	14.55	5.46	65.49
	M	100.00	2.70	0.88	0 51	0.03	2.12	6.73	1 13	15 13	5.64	65 13
	F	100.00	13.17	5.38	1 21	0 00	0 81	0 67	0 13	4 44	2 28	71.91
7. Naini Tal . .	P	100.00	4.34	6.66	1 34	0.03	4 22	13.57	4 83	22 24	13.45	29.32
	M	100.00	4.39	6.27	1.37	0.03	4 19	14 09	5 05	23.11	13.97	27.53
	F	100.00	3.35	14 03	0.77	0.04	4 78	3 85	0 58	5.98	3.74	62 88
8. Bijnor . .	P	100.00	10.34	8.76	2 85	0.13	7.99	15.31	5.06	18.74	9.17	21 65
	M	100.00	10.59	8.97	2.87	0 13	7.78	15.56	5 21	19.16	9 40	20 33
	F	100.00	3.15	2 68	2.37	0.00	13 98	7 98	0 73	6 51	2.55	60.05
9. Moradabad .	P	100.00	8.46	4.26	0.91	0.06	9 21	20 47	2 94	17.28	14.26	22.15
	M	100.00	8.56	4.32	0.88	0.06	8.84	20 89	3.03	17 75	14 58	21 09
	F	100 00	5.27	2.75	1 88	0 04	20 29	7 90	0.12	3 17	4 74	53.84
10. Budaun . .	P	100.00	19 46	9 21	1 19	0 25	5 24	11.03	3.02	18.19	7 71	24.70
	M	100.00	20 07	9.50	1.20	0 26	4.60	11.28	3.16	18 71	7.94	23.28
	F	100 00	7 48	3 33	1.08	0.05	17.94	6.05	0.15	7 95	3.28	52.69
11. Rampur .	P	100.00	6.40	2.09	1.48	0 06	4 12	26.97	4.43	17 42	14 54	22.49
	M	100.00	6.49	2.10	1 50	0.06	3 96	27.33	4.56	17 80	14.87	21 33
	F	100 00	3.59	1 96	0.95	0 00	9.34	15.10	0 27	5 28	3.73	59.78
12. Bareilly .	P	100.00	5.38	3 39	0 81	0 05	4 87	20 46	3.42	17.38	15.50	28.74
	M	100.00	5 46	3.45	0 80	0 05	4 87	20 91	3.52	17.72	15 85	27.37
	F	100 00	2 85	1 42	1 07	0 00	4 59	5.66	0 44	6 33	4 37	73 27
13. Pilibhit	P	100 00	10 05	7.28	0 67	0 02	5.43	14 95	4.38	20.12	12.17	24 93
	M	100 00	10 19	7 45	0 65	0 02	5 32	15 38	4 55	20.77	12 47	23 20
	F	100 00	6 92	3.38	1 01	0 00	7 76	4 98	0 59	5 49	5.48	64.39
14. Shahjahanpur .	P	100.00	8 12	8 01	0 50	0 02	4 99	18 68	2 02	17.57	13 06	27.03
	M	100.00	8.26	8 16	0.49	0 02	4 78	19.13	2.07	17 91	13 38	25 80
	F	100 00	3 92	3 26	0 90	0 00	11 21	5 18	0 30	7 47	3 38	64.38

TABLE 32—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of urban workers by main activity, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Dehra Dun	P	100.00	0 96	1.14	1.01	0 16	1 82	11 20	2.63	16.00	8.20	56 88
	M	100.00	1 00	1.09	1.00	0.17	1.74	11.50	2.73	16.67	8 50	55 60
	F	100 00	0 27	1 99	1 11	0 06	3.25	6.07	0 88	4 54	3.12	78 71
16. Saharanpur	P	100.00	3.60	3.80	1 18	0.04	3.74	21.04	3.42	20 16	12 39	30 63
	M	100 00	3 67	3 84	1.19	0.04	3.56	21.43	3 49	20 60	12.65	29 53
	F	100 00	1 54	2 45	0 86	0 07	9 22	8.75	1.09	6.11	4 04	65 87
17. Muzaffarnagar	P	100 00	7.48	9.30	0.62	0 01	5 33	16 56	3 40	24 35	10 69	22.26
	M	100 00	7.57	9.38	0.61	0 01	4 86	16 88	3.51	25 13	10 92	21 13
	F	100 00	4 95	7.17	1 07	0 00	18 10	8 11	0 12	3.46	4 44	52 58
18. Meerut	P	100 00	3.74	3 60	1 16	0 10	5.20	23.62	2 97	18 06	10 62	30 93
	M	100 00	3 84	3 49	1 17	0 11	4.94	24 25	3.00	18 64	10 91	29.65
	F	100 00	1 31	6.19	1.00	0 00	11 44	8 35	2 07	3 94	3 67	62 03
19. Bulandshahr	P	100.00	10 89	7.77	1 00	0 03	7 45	14 54	2 86	22 72	9 46	23 28
	M	100 00	11 16	7 66	1 01	0 03	6 91	15 02	2.97	23 57	9.78	21 89
	F	100.00	4 84	10.25	0 79	0 00	19 57	3 63	0 30	3 57	2.32	54.73
20 Aligarh	P	100 00	3 82	3 67	0 70	0 09	6 45	23 13	2 66	22 30	11 74	25 44
	M	100 00	3 88	3 70	0 70	0 09	6 37	23 84	2 74	22 92	12 02	23.74
	F	100 00	2 34	3 00	0 91	0 00	8 40	6 19	0 79	7 33	5 02	66 02
21. Mathura	P	100 00	3 63	2 50	0 87	0 00	3 72	14 27	3 59	21 76	12 00	37 66
	M	100 00	3.77	2 53	0 88	0 01	3 75	14 78	3.80	22.72	12 56	35 20
	F	100 00	1 61	2 00	0 62	0 00	3 19	6 75	0 51	7 42	3.78	74 12
22. Agra	P	100 00	1 73	1 25	0 68	0 13	7 11	28 70	2 55	21 59	12 36	23 90
	M	100 00	1.74	1 25	0 68	0 14	7 13	29 39	2 60	22 09	12 55	22 43
	F	100.00	1 27	1.41	0 71	0 03	6 42	9 13	1.09	7 53	6 92	65 49
23. Etah	P	100 00	9 67	5 07	0 58	0 00	9 04	14 27	1.82	23 89	10 59	25 07
	M	100 00	9 94	5 25	0 60	0 00	7 89	14 62	1 90	24 82	11.00	23 98
	F	100 00	3 91	1 30	0 11	0 00	33 50	6 79	0 16	4 18	1 79	48 26
24 Mainpuri	P	100 00	8 65	4.52	0 74	0 10	6 30	15 11	2.33	27 16	8 22	26.87
	M	100.00	8 87	4.68	0 74	0 11	5 22	15.63	2 41	28 11	8 46	25 77
	F	100 00	3 69	0 94	0 55	0 00	31 16	3 14	0.47	5 10	2.59	52 36
25 Farrukhabad	P	100 00	7 30	5 23	0 89	0 13	6 97	20 89	1 39	19 89	4 15	33 16
	M	100 00	7 50	5 37	0 89	0 14	5 95	21 39	1 46	20 62	4 33	32 35
	F	100 00	3 11	3 34	0 68	0 00	28 10	10 54	0 04	4 86	0.49	49 84
26 Etawah	P	100 00	5 67	3 29	0 73	0 08	12 31	10 13	1 94	25 52	5 48	34 85
	M	100 00	5.85	3 33	0 73	0 09	11 61	10 55	2 04	26 74	5 76	33 30
	F	100 00	2 57	2 52	0 74	0 00	24 37	2 92	0 20	4 70	0 69	61 29
27. Kanpur	P	100 00	2 07	1 40	0 48	0 04	4.21	30 08	1 21	20 95	8 59	30 97
	M	100 00	2 11	1 33	0 48	0 04	4 22	30 92	1 23	21 38	8 84	29 45
	F	100 00	1 16	3 37	0 52	0 06	3 75	7 21	0 60	9 38	1 58	72 37
28 Fatehpur	P	100 00	16 74	13.94	0 70	0 12	4 87	11 62	1 61	16 45	3 47	30 48
	M	100 00	17 32	12 73	0 69	0 12	5 07	12 15	1 71	16 98	3 64	29 60
	F	100 00	6 58	35 30	1 06	0 10	1 35	2 22	0 00	7 06	0 39	45 94
29. Allahabad	P	100 00	2 15	3.43	1 00	0 01	6 46	14 74	1 61	19 78	8 93	41 89
	M	100 00	2 06	2 74	1 02	0 01	6 39	15 40	1 69	20 58	9 45	40 66
	F	100 00	3 42	13 62	0 75	0 00	7 43	5 15	0 50	8 01	1 27	59 85
30 Jhansi	P	100 00	7 27	3 72	0 51	0 22	7 35	10 87	1 48	16 00	20 46	32 12
	M	100 00	7 46	3 28	0 53	0 20	6 41	10 84	1 58	16 71	22 20	30 79
	F	100 00	5 29	8.17	0 31	0 47	16 82	11 13	0 49	8 89	2 90	45 53
31 Jalaun	P	100 00	12 16	4 91	0 79	0 03	4 93	12 61	3 39	23 97	5 14	32 07
	M	100 00	12 32	4.70	0 77	0 03	4 86	12 90	3 50	24 82	5 35	30 75
	F	100 00	9 18	8 72	1 06	0 13	6 21	7 46	1 39	8 45	1 19	56 21
32. Hamirpur	P	100.00	18 91	11 48	1 09	0 10	7 74	5 60	2 11	15 45	4 19	30 33
	M	100 00	19 06	13 06	1 11	0 10	7 83	5 84	2 24	16 37	4 48	29 91
	F	100 00	17 15	30 25	0 86	0 14	6 81	2 91	0 67	5.29	0 90	35 02

TABLE 32—*Contd.*

Percentage distribution of urban workers by main activity, 1991

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
33. Banda	P	100 00	11 48	11 13	1 13	0 00	7 31	8 41	2 16	24.61	7 16	26 61
	M	100.00	11 88	10 01	1 17	0 00	7.50	8 74	2 23	25 34	7 67	25 46
	F	100 00	6 27	25.75	0.57	0.00	4.77	4 04	1 29	15.08	0 52	41 71
34 Kheri	P	100.00	9.00	5 98	0.51	0.01	3 04	18 22	1 64	23 27	10 52	27 81
	M	100.00	9.13	6 00	0 48	0 01	3 01	18 83	1.70	23 76	10 67	26 41
	F	100 00	5 65	5.54	1 15	0 00	3 77	1.88	0 00	9.94	6 59	65 48
35. Sitapur	P	100 00	11 25	5.93	0 89	0 06	7 44	13.23	2 44	21 52	7.79	29 45
	M	100 00	11 43	5 97	0 89	0 06	7 36	13 53	2 53	21 99	8 00	28.24
	F	100 00	6 26	4.85	0 84	0 21	9 57	5 06	0 14	8 72	2 18	62 17
36 Hardoi	P	100 00	18 57	9 19	0 47	0.03	5 48	11.79	3.02	20.79	6.67	23 99
	M	100 00	18 92	9 31	0 46	0.03	5.22	12 05	3 14	21 35	6 90	22.62
	F	100 00	10 58	6 44	0 78	0.00	11 49	5 71	0.18	7 94	1 38	55.50
37. Unnao	P	100 00	4 46	3 36	1 00	0.01	1 15	15 28	1 89	19 94	5 43	47.48
	M	100 00	4 44	3 25	1 00	0 01	1.13	15 69	2.00	20.79	5.72	45.97
	F	100 00	4 76	5 33	0 95	0 00	1 53	8.19	0 00	5.53	0.57	73.14
38. Lucknow	P	100 00	1 95	1.39	0 66	0 06	4.48	16 17	1.53	18.75	13.82	41.19
	M	100 00	1 98	1 29	0 67	0 06	4.47	16 78	1 60	19 46	14 45	39.24
	F	100 00	1 54	3 03	0 54	0 01	4 69	6 25	0.34	7 22	3.52	72 86
39 Rae Bareli	P	100 00	9 76	5.66	0.71	0 06	4 43	13 79	3 88	24.44	4 10	33.17
	M	100 00	9 92	4 97	0 71	0 06	4 25	14 31	4 09	25.36	4 34	31 99
	F	100 00	7 04	17 59	0 68	0 00	7 71	4 74	0.13	8.25	0 00	53 86
40 Bahraich	P	100.00	13 78	6.76	0.79	0.02	4 59	14 24	3 30	23 81	4 26	28 45
	M	100 00	13 98	6 72	0.75	0 02	4 46	14.78	3 43	24.55	4 45	26.86
	F	100 00	9 47	7.56	1 68	0 00	7 49	2.83	0 46	7.94	0 31	62 26
41 Gonda	P	100 00	7 82	6 59	0.84	0 33	4 80	14 14	2 48	22 94	8.88	31.18
	M	100.00	7.86	6 29	0 81	0 35	4.67	14 69	2 62	23 73	9 27	29.71
	F	100 00	7 15	11 42	1 18	0.10	6 87	5 02	0 28	10 14	2 56	55 28
42. Bara Banki	P	100 00	12.84	8 48	0 29	0 07	17 88	13 98	1 53	15.77	3.06	26.10
	M	100 00	13 23	8 41	0 29	0 07	16 32	14 45	1 64	16 68	3 25	25 66
	F	100 00	7 93	9 37	0 25	0 00	37 49	8 07	0 20	4 29	0 70	31.70
43. Faizabad	P	100 00	7 19	6 29	0.65	0 10	17 70	14 28	1.23	18 04	4 92	29 60
	M	100 00	7 39	5 59	0 69	0 11	16 85	14 88	1 32	18 83	5 28	29 06
	F	100 00	4 75	14 79	0 22	0 03	28 13	6 88	0 15	8 42	0 47	36.16
44. Sultanpur	P	100 00	2 43	3 39	0 53	0 08	5 21	8 41	2 18	35 92	7 44	34.41
	M	100 00	2 37	3 34	0 56	0 08	5 28	8.79	2.31	37 22	7 86	32.19
	F	100 00	3 41	4 17	0 00	0 00	4 17	2 27	0 00	14 96	0 57	70.45
45. Pratapgarh	P	100 00	3 83	3 63	0 79	0 06	4 55	11 02	2.01	35.74	6 61	31 76
	M	100 00	3 92	2 49	0 82	0 06	4.45	11 69	2 17	37 66	7.17	29 57
	F	100.00	2 82	16 80	0 47	0 16	5 65	3 29	0 16	13 66	0 16	56 83
46 Basti	P	100.00	11 80	14 31	0 50	0 03	5 94	8 84	1 49	23.27	3 75	30.07
	M	100.00	12 20	12 60	0 53	0 02	6 07	9 30	1 58	24.22	4 02	29.46
	F	100 00	6 26	38 14	0 07	0 07	4 11	2 36	0 27	10 11	0 07	38.54
47. Gorakhpur	P	100 00	1 72	2 87	0 42	0 03	7 08	11 45	1 32	18.77	25 71	30 63
	M	100.00	1 76	2 71	0.44	0 03	6 73	11 86	1 38	19 25	26 89	28 95
	F	100 00	1.02	5 63	0 06	0 06	13 37	4 26	0 15	10 13	4.67	60 65
48 Deoria	P	100.00	7 40	12 14	0 63	0 21	7 85	13 63	2 61	25 04	4.32	26 17
	M	100 00	7 59	11 23	0 66	0 21	8 05	14 20	2 75	25 99	4 54	24 78
	F	100.00	3 97	28 02	0 25	0 08	4 38	3 63	0 08	8 43	0 58	50 58
49. Azamgarh	P	100 00	3 41	3 68	0 14	0 24	51 74	7 59	1 23	13 59	1 76	16 62
	M	100 00	4 09	3 58	0 15	0 31	42 18	9 21	1 58	17 02	2 29	19 59
	F	100 00	1 17	4 00	0 09	0 02	83 26	2 26	0 09	2.28	0.01	6 82
50. Jaunpur	P	100.00	12 12	5 53	1 04	0 08	11 59	11 36	2 26	29 68	4 45	21 89
	M	100 00	12 28	4 77	1 07	0 08	11 36	11 66	2 40	31 01	4 73	20 64
	F	100 00	9 69	17 10	0 58	0 00	15 12	6 83	0 10	9 55	0 24	40.75

TABLE 32—*Concld.*

Percentage distribution of urban workers by main activity, 1971

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
51. Ballia . .	P	100 00	9 16	16 78	0 68	0 04	7 23	7 21	1 60	23.82	2 55	31 01
	M	100.00	9.67	13.56	0.74	0.05	7 32	7.68	1 74	25 34	2.75	31.15
	F	100.00	3.82	49.07	0 12	0 00	6 33	2 33	0 18	8.24	0 42	29 49
52. Ghazipur .	P	100 00	10 56	6 27	1 97	0 00	8 33	10 17	1 96	26 00	3 58	31 16
	M	100.00	10 77	5 29	2.01	0 00	8 16	10 53	2 09	27 15	3 81	30.19
	F	100.00	7 46	20 99	1 29	0 00	10 87	4 70	0 09	8.75	0 09	45 76
53. Varanasi . .	P	100 00	2 47	2 23	0 67	0 04	21 96	14 96	1 52	20 94	10 98	24 23
	M	100.00	2 49	2 02	0 67	0 04	21 53	15 54	1 60	21.77	11.57	22 77
	F	100 00	2.20	5.45	0 66	0 02	28 34	6 42	0 22	8 62	2 33	45 74
54. Mirzapur . .	P	100 00	5.40	6.85	0 68	0 08	5 55	23.04	2.43	19 43	6.11	30.43
	M	100 00	5 48	5 44	0 70	0 08	5 41	24 27	2 58	19 99	6 47	29 58
	F	100.00	4.29	27 19	0 42	0 08	7.57	5 21	0 16	11 33	0 89	42.86

TABLE 33

Distribution of non-workers by main activity

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Total	Full time students	Household duties	Dependents and infants	Retired rentiers & persons of independent means	Beggars, vagrants etc.	Inmates of penal, mental, charitable institutions,	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTAR PRADESH	P	**61,006,689**	**1,000**	**141**	**349**	**494**	**4**	**3**	**N**	**9**
	M	**22,454,363**	**1,000**	**290**	**19**	**661**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**18**
	F	**38,552,326**	**1,000**	**55**	**540**	**397**	**2**	**3**	**N**	**3**
1. Uttarkashi	P	53,884	1,000	191	112	684	1	2	N	10
	M	26,962	1,000	311	8	658	2	3	N	18
	F	26,922	1,000	71	216	711	N	1	N	
2. Chamoli	P	1,22,824	1,000	245	77	668	3	3	N	4
	M	63,469	1,000	379	2	603	6	3	0	7
	F	59,355	1,000	101	156	739	0	3	N	1
3. Tehri-Garhwal	P	192,804	1,000	152	158	681	3	2	1	6
	M	86,825	1,000	293	2	687	7	3	2	6
	F	105,979	1,000	38	286	675	N	1	N	N
4. Garhwal	P	301,935	1,000	271	179	537	4	1	N	8
	M	136,693	1,000	438	2	533	8	2	N	17
	F	165,242	1,000	134	325	540	N	N	N	1
5 Pithoragarh	P	187,805	1,000	264	216	513	3	1	0	3
	M	79,329	1,000	449	1	536	6	1	0	7
	F	108,476	1,000	128	373	496	1	1	0	1
6. Almora	P	458,695	1,000	244	259	484	5	1	N	71
	M	185,914	1,000	478	N	496	11	1	N	14
	F	272,781	1,000	85	436	476	N	1	N	2
7. Naini Tal	P	525,156	1,000	184	298	505	3	1	2	7
	M	201,652	1,000	331	1	638	6	3	5	16
	F	323,504	1,000	92	483	422	1	N	N	2
8. Bijnor	P	1,071,136	1,000	131	337	522	3	2	N	5
	M	394,725	1,000	280	1	698	5	5	N	11
	F	676,411	1,000	45	533	420	1	N	0	1
9. Moradabad	P	1,718,515	1,000	108	322	556	3	1	N	10
	M	627,030	1,000	220	10	735	7	3	N	25
	F	1,091,485	1,000	43	501	454	1	N	N	1
10. Budaun	P	1,126,884	1,000	76	383	532	3	1	1	4
	M	397,095	1,000	176	11	793	6	3	2	9
	F	729,789	1,000	22	586	390	1	N	N	1
11. Rampur	P	626,204	1,000	76	451	460	4	1	N	8
	M	219,860	1,000	164	254	551	8	1	1	21
	F	406,344	1,000	28	559	410	2	N	0	1
12. Bareilly	P	1,239,359	1,000	138	348	498	4	1	2	9
	M	446,537	1,000	298	5	655	9	5	5	23
	F	792,822	1,000	48	541	409	1	N	N	1
13. Pilibhit	P	514,010	1,000	93	382	517	1	2	N	5
	M	177,292	1,000	220	5	754	3	4	N	14
	F	336,718	1,000	26	580	393	N	N	0	1

TABLE 33—*Contd.*

Distribution of non-workers by main activity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14. Shahjahanpur	P	865,387	1,000	91	382	516	2	2	N	7
	M	303,447	1,000	203	4	765	5	4	1	18
	F	561,940	1,000	30	586	382	1	N	N	1
15. Dehra Dun	P	376,256	1,000	263	290	410	10	4	N	23
	M	146,464	1,000	404	1	507	25	7	1	55
	F	229,792	1,000	173	474	348	1	2	N	2
16. Saharanpur	P	1,442,573	1,000	143	358	488	3	2	1	5
	M	530,978	1,000	291	8	677	5	5	1	13
	F	911,595	1,000	57	563	378	1	N	N	1
17. Muzaffarnagar	P	1,284,623	1,000	148	346	499	2	2	N	3
	M	480,455	1,000	305	2	676	4	5	N	8
	F	804,168	1,000	55	551	393	1	N	0	N
18. Meerut	P	2,436,282	1,000	183	342	464	2	1	N	8
	M	934,277	1,000	354	7	610	6	3	0	20
	F	1,502,005	1,000	76	551	372	N	N	N	1
19. Bulandshahr	P	1,521,587	1,000	198	350	408	39	2	N	3
	M	580,880	1,000	319	7	656	5	3	1	9
	F	940,707	1,000	122	562	255	59	2	0	N
20. Aligarh	P	1,534,877	1,000	175	346	471	3	1	N	4
	M	587,486	1,000	295	2	685	6	3	N	9
	F	947,391	1,000	101	560	338	1	N	N	N
21. Mathura	P	935,611	1,000	156	305	520	2	4	1	12
	M	365,272	1,000	323	1	648	5	8	1	14
	F	570,339	1,000	50	499	438	1	2	N	10
22. Agra	P	1,682,051	1,000	162	332	491	3	1	3	8
	M	649,956	1,000	299	65	602	7	3	6	18
	F	1,032,095	1,000	75	501	421	1	1	N	1
23. Etah	P	1,122,129	1,000	131	343	518	2	1	N	5
	M	414,985	1,000	263	9	710	4	2	N	12
	F	707,144	1,000	53	540	406	N	N	0	1
24. Mainpuri	P	1,044,121	1,000	158	351	437	1	2	N	51
	M	392,363	1,000	331	2	525	3	4	N	135
	F	651,758	1,000	53	561	384	N	1	0	1
25. Farrukhabad	P	1,098,782	1,000	146	347	499	2	1	1	4
	M	407,430	1,000	304	N	679	5	2	2	8
	F	691,352	1,000	54	551	393	1	N	N	1
26. Etawah	P	1,052,449	1,000	192	326	473	2	2	N	5
	M	406,601	1,000	348	1	634	3	4	N	10
	F	645,848	1,000	95	532	372	N	N	N	1
27. Kanpur	P	2,116,064	1,000	213	321	444	5	6	N	11
	M	811,565	1,000	368	3	586	11	3	1	28
	F	1,304,499	1,000	116	519	355	1	8	N	1
28. Fatehpur	P	849,748	1,000	126	290	570	3	4	N	7
	M	314,030	1,000	261	4	713	6	4	1	11
	F	535,718	1,000	48	457	486	1	4	0	4
29. Allahabad	P	1,988,564	1,000	179	320	460	3	2	1	35
	M	771,635	1,000	308	14	649	8	3	2	16
	F	1,216,929	1,000	98	514	339	N	1	N	48
30. Jhansi	P	914,867	1,000	147	286	508	3	44	1	11
	M	341,665	1,000	297	3	668	6	3	1	22
	F	573,202	1,000	58	455	412	1	69	0	5
31. Jalaun	P	580,077	1,000	162	292	496	1	41	N	8
	M	219,044	1,000	348	4	622	3	3	N	20
	F	361,033	1,000	48	466	420	N	65	0	1

TABLE 33—*Contd.*

Distribution of non-workers by main activity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32. Hamirpur	P	664,885	1,000	114	318	545	1	16	N	6
	M	250,379	1,000	248	8	722	4	3	N	15
	F	414,506	1,000	33	506	438	N	23	0	N
33. Banda	P	778,365	1,000	107	328	554	2	2	N	7
	M	293,984	1,000	236	7	739	5	4	N	9
	F	484,381	1,000	29	522	442	1	1	N	5
34. Kheri	P	992,808	1,000	112	400	480	1	1	N	6
	M	331,178	1,000	188	111	678	3	3	1	16
	F	661,630	1,000	74	544	381	N	N	0	1
35. Sitapur	P	1,283,815	1,000	101	396	496	3	1	N	3
	M	443,564	1,000	223	16	742	7	3	1	8
	F	840,251	1,000	37	597	366	N	N	0	N
36. Hardoi	P	1,273,102	1,000	101	371	524	1	2	N	1
	M	450,583	1,000	236	15	736	3	6	N	4
	F	822,519	1,000	27	566	407	N	N	N	N
37. Unnao	P	1,034,812	1,000	121	363	508	1	1	1	5
	M	365,079	1,000	272	8	700	3	3	2	12
	F	669,733	1,000	38	556	404	N	N	N	2
38. Lucknow	P	1,136,929	1,000	228	312	440	6	2	N	12
	M	424,721	1,000	406	5	540	16	5	N	28
	F	712,208	1,000	121	495	381	1	N	N	2
39. Rae Bareli	P	1,025,562	1,000	129	414	440	12	4	N	1
	M	358,041	1,000	320	32	603	33	10	N	2
	F	667,521	1,000	27	620	353	N	N	0	N
40. Bahraich	P	1,120,950	1,000	70	428	495	2	3	N	2
	M	361,192	1,000	187	7	787	6	6	N	7
	F	759,758	1,000	15	628	356	N	1	0	N
41. Gonda	P	1,496,338	1,000	80	397	516	1	2	N	4
	M	497,848	1,000	208	2	771	3	5	N	11
	F	998,490	1,000	16	593	389	N	1	0	1
42. Bara Banki	P	1,072,241	1,000	81	378	534	2	2	N	3
	M	367,118	1,000	196	1	787	4	4	1	7
	F	705,123	1,000	22	574	401	1	1	N	1
43. Faizabad	P	1,313,668	1,000	108	359	524	2	3	N	4
	M	470,975	1,000	250	6	723	5	6	1	9
	F	842,693	1,000	28	556	413	1	1	0	1
44. Sultanpur	P	1,129,170	1,000	121	382	492	2	1	N	2
	M	397,854	1,000	277	10	703	4	2	N	4
	F	731,316	1,000	35	584	378	2	1	0	N
45. Pratapgarh	P	990,617	1,000	140	438	401	6	2	1	12
	M	359,115	1,000	345	76	540	15	2	2	20
	F	631,502	1,000	23	644	322	1	2	N	8
46. Basti	P	1,933,755	1,000	108	353	526	9	2	N	2
	M	665,251	1,000	245	N	722	27	3	N	3
	F	1,268,504	1,000	36	538	424	N	1	0	2
47. Gorakhpur	P	2,054,243	1,000	124	334	529	2	4	N	7
	M	749,586	1,000	273	40	662	3	5	1	16
	F	1,304,657	1,000	39	503	453	N	3	N	2
48. Deoria	P	1,963,689	1,000	116	361	513	2	2	N	6
	M	692,816	1,000	289	11	682	4	3	N	11
	F	1,270,873	1,000	22	553	421	1	1	0	2
49. Azamgarh	P	2,038,660	1,000	111	352	518	3	2	N	14
	M	749,077	1,000	253	13	684	7	6	N	37
	F	1,289,583	1,000	28	549	421	N	1	0	1

TABLE 33—*Concld.*

Distribution of non-workers by main activity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50. Jaunpur . .	P	1,466,992	1,000	148	359	484	1	1	N	7
	M	534,177	1,000	355	18	602	3	3	N	19
	F	932,815	1,000	29	554	416	N	1	N	N
51. Ballia . .	P	1,145,894	1,000	128	345	509	2	2	N	14
	M	430,352	1,000	292	24	642	4	5	N	33
	F	715,542	1,000	30	538	430	N	1	0	1
52. Ghazipur . .	P	1,078,362	1,000	136	391	457	2	1	N	13
	M	403,372	1,000	298	148	515	5	2	N	32
	F	674,990	1,000	39	536	423	N	1	0	1
53. Varanasi .	P	2,024,973	1,000	141	338	505	2	1	1	12
	M	774,500	1,000	290	22	647	5	3	3	30
	F	1,250,473	1,000	48	533	417	1	N	N	1
54. Mirzapur	P	1,001,600	1,000	245	354	377	4	10	1	9
	M	381,685	1,000	369	75	499	9	26	2	20
	F	619,915	1,000	168	526	301	1	1	0	3

'N' stands for Negligible

'O' stands for Omitted.

TABLE 34

Distribution of rural non-workers by their activity

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Total	Full time students	Household duties	Dependents & infants	Retired Rentier & persons of independent means	Beggars, vagrants etc	Inmates of penal, mental & charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTAR PRADESH	**F**	**52,046,430**	**1,000**	**123**	**360**	**503**	**3**	**4**	**N**	**7**
	M	**18,907,037**	**1,000**	**272**	**23**	**682**	**5**	**4**	**N**	**14**
	P	**33,139,393**	**1,000**	**38**	**553**	**401**	**2**	**3**	**N**	**3**
1. Uttarkashi	P	50,342	1,000	175	106	709	1	2	0	7
	M	25,268	1,000	292	8	681	2	3	0	14
	F	25,074	1,000	57	205	736	N	1	0	1
2. Chamoli	P	116,330	1,000	238	70	682	3	3	0	4
	M	60,314	1,000	372	3	609	6	3	0	7
	F	56,016	1,000	93	144	760	0	2	0	1
3. Tehri-Garhwal	P	185,848	1,000	144	156	693	3	1	N	3
	M	83,586	1,000	284	2	700	7	2	N	5
	F	102,262	1,000	30	282	687	N	1	0	N
4. Garhwal	P	279,332	1,000	261	174	554	3	1	0	7
	M	127,107	1,000	429	2	544	7	2	0	16
	F	152,225	1,000	122	316	561	N	1	0	N
5. Pithoragarh	P	179,350	1,000	258	215	522	3	1	0	1
	M	75,606	1,000	446	1	544	5	1	0	3
	F	103,744	1,000	122	370	506	1	1	0	N
6. Almora	P	433,401	1,000	234	260	495	4	1	N	6
	M	174,794	1,000	471	0	507	9	1	N	12
	F	258,607	1,000	74	436	488	N	N	0	2
7. Naini Tal	P	401,449	1,000	155	304	535	1	N	3	2
	M	151,572	1,000	306	2	679	2	1	6	4
	F	249,877	1,000	64	487	447	N	N	N	2
8. Bijnor	P	871,476	1,000	122	346	525	2	2	N	3
	M	319,085	1,000	282	1	704	3	4	N	6
	F	552,391	1,000	30	546	421	2	N	0	1
9. Moradabad	P	1,294,620	1,000	81	337	573	1	1	N	7
	M	464,585	1,000	193	13	770	4	3	N	17
	F	830,035	1,000	18	518	462	N	N	N	2
10. Budaun	P	1,013,479	1,000	66	392	536	3	1	N	2
	M	352,993	1,000	166	12	810	5	3	N	4
	F	660,486	1,000	13	595	390	1	N	N	1
11. Rampur	P	499,172	1,000	58	483	454	2	1	0	2
	M	173,189	1,000	143	321	529	3	1	0	3
	F	325,983	1,000	13	569	414	2	1	0	1
12. Bareilly	P	948,442	1,000	109	385	494	2	2	2	6
	M	333,768	1,000	285	7	678	3	5	6	16
	F	614,674	1,000	13	591	394	1	N	0	1
13. Pilibhit	P	439,415	1,000	80	392	523	N	2	N	3
	M	148,565	1,000	201	6	780	1	4	N	8
	F	290,850	1,000	18	589	392	N	N	0	1

TABLE 34—*Contd.*

Distribution of rural non-workers by main activity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14 Shahjahanpur	P	721,472	1,000	73	394	526	1	2	N	4
	M	248,579	1,000	182	5	798	2	4	N	9
	F	472,893	1,000	16	599	383	1	N	0	1
15 Dehra Dun	P	190,905	1,000	145	345	475	7	1	0	27
	M	70,694	1,000	258	3	646	17	3	0	73
	F	120,211	1,000	79	546	375	0	N	0	N
16 Saharanpur	P	1,098,518	1,000	107	375	513	1	2	0	2
	M	396,398	1,000	254	10	725	2	4	0	5
	F	702,120	1,000	25	582	393	N	N	0	N
17 Muzaffarnagar	P	1,100,287	1,000	131	357	508	2	1	N	1
	M	408,282	1,000	292	3	695	3	4	0	3
	F	692,005	1,000	36	566	397	1	N	0	N
18. Meerut	P	1,847,814	1,000	156	360	476	1	1	N	6
	M	703,863	1,000	340	9	631	2	3	0	15
	F	1,143,951	1,000	43	576	381	N	N	N	N
19. Bulandshahr	P	1,317,380	1,000	196	359	397	44	2	N	2
	M	501,940	1,000	318	8	662	5	2	N	5
	F	815,440	1,000	121	575	234	68	2	0	N
20. Aligarh	P	1,256,110	1,000	157	360	479	2	1	N	1
	M	476,151	1,000	275	3	713	4	4	N	1
	F	779,959	1,000	85	578	336	1	N	N	N
21. Mathura	P	778,829	1,000	135	314	537	1	3	N	10
	M	302,011	1,000	307	..	678	2	5	N	8
	F	476,818	1,000	26	514	447	N	1	0	12
22. Agra	P	1,054,854	1,000	123	367	503	2	2	0	3
	M	400,141	1,000	272	103	611	3	3	0	8
	F	654,713	1,000	32	529	437	1	N	0	1
23. Etah	P	1,008,840	1,000	120	352	522	1	1	N	4
	M	371,105	1,000	250	10	726	3	2	N	9
	F	637,735	1,000	44	552	404	N	N	0	N
24 Mainpuri	P	952,771	1,000	149	357	436	1	2	N	55
	M	355,278	1,000	325	2	521	2	4	N	146
	F	597,493	1,000	44	569	386	N	N	0	1
25 Farrukhabad	P	976,861	1,000	136	352	506	2	1	1	2
	M	361,305	1,000	294	N	692	4	3	2	5
	F	615,556	1,000	44	558	397	N	N	0	1
26. Etawah	P	947,433	1,000	184	331	478	1	2	N	4
	M	364,700	1,000	340	1	645	2	4	N	8
	F	582,733	1,000	86	538	374	N	N	N	2
27 Kanpur	P	1,212,982	1,000	163	350	472	1	10	N	4
	M	449,779	1,000	325	4	656	2	3	1	9
	F	763,203	1,000	67	555	363	1	13	N	1
28. Fatehpur	P	797,198	1,000	120	289	578	2	4	0	7
	M	293,899	1,000	254	4	722	5	5	0	10
	F	503,299	1,000	42	455	493	1	4	0	5
29. Allahabad	P	1,596,700	1,000	152	335	470	1	2	N	40
	M	609,405	1,000	272	17	694	3	3	N	11
	F	987,295	1,000	78	531	332	N	1	0	58
30. Jhansi	P	675,386	1,000	101	289	540	1	59	0	10
	M	245,087	1,000	245	4	732	1	2	0	16
	F	430,299	1,000	19	452	431	1	91	0	6
31. Jalaun	P	497,440	1,000	148	291	505	1	48	N	7
	M	185,692	1,000	334	5	639	1	3	N	18
	F	311,748	1,000	37	461	426	N	75	0	1

TABLE 34—*Contd.*

Distribution of rural non-workers by main activity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32. Hamirpur	P	592,358	1,000	100	321	556	1	17	0	5
	M	220,850	1,000	227	9	747	2	3	0	12
	F	371,508	1,000	24	507	443	N	26	0	N
33. Banda	P	707,485	1,000	94	332	564	2	2	N	6
	M	265,418	1,000	220	8	758	4	3	N	7
	F	442,067	1,000	19	526	448	1	1	N	5
34 Kheri	P	927,040	1,000	103	407	485	1	1	N	5
	M	305,915	1,000	172	120	694	1	4	N	9
	F	621,125	1,000	69	548	383	N	N	0	N
35. Sitapur	P	1,181,396	1,000	91	404	500	2	1	N	2
	M	404,147	1,000	211	17	757	6	3	1	5
	F	777,249	1,000	28	605	366	1	N	0	N
36. Hardoi	P	1,166,915	1,000	94	372	531	1	2	N	N
	M	409,936	1,000	228	17	746	2	6	N	1
	F	756,979	1,000	21	564	415	N	N	N	N
37. Unnao	P	1,006,037	1,000	115	366	512	1	1	N	5
	M	352,862	1,000	266	8	710	2	3	N	11
	F	653,175	1,000	34	559	405	N	N	N	2
38. Lucknow	P	542,475	1,000	153	351	489	1	3	N	3
	M	190,236	1,000	371	12	602	1	8	N	6
	F	352,239	1,000	36	535	427	N	N	N	2
39 Rae Bareli	P	987,806	1,000	125	419	440	12	4	N	N
	M	343,598	1,000	318	33	604	34	10	N	1
	F	644,208	1,000	23	624	352	1	N	0	0
40. Bahraich	P	1,047,597	1,000	61	436	497	2	2	0	2
	M	333,715	1,000	173	7	803	5	7	0	5
	F	713,882	1,000	8	636	355	N	1	0	N
41 Gonda	P	1,402,815	1,000	71	401	521	1	2	0	4
	M	461,278	1,000	193	1	790	1	5	0	10
	F	941,537	1,000	11	597	390	N	1	0	1
42. Bara Banki	P	1,005,295	1,000	73	382	540	1	2	N	2
	M	341,117	1,000	184	1	804	2	4	1	4
	F	664,178	1,000	15	578	404	1	1	N	1
43. Faizabad	P	1,182,530	1,000	96	365	533	1	2	N	3
	M	418,374	1,000	236	6	746	2	3	N	7
	F	764,156	1,000	19	562	417	N	1	0	1
44. Sultanpur	P	1,105,929	1,000	117	384	494	2	1	N	2
	M	388,606	1,000	273	10	708	3	2	N	4
	F	717,323	1,000	33	586	378	2	1	0	N
45. Pratapgarh	P	970,666	1,000	136	441	401	6	3	1	12
	M	351,321	1,000	342	78	541	15	2	2	20
	F	619,342	1,000	20	647	322	1	2	N	8
46. Basti	P	1,880,627	1,000	104	355	529	9	2	N	1
	M	643,752	1,000	239	N	729	27	3	N	2
	F	1,236,875	1,000	33	540	425	N	1	0	1
47. Gorakhpur	P	1,877,122	1,000	110	340	539	1	4	N	6
	M	676,095	1,000	256	44	679	2	6	1	12
	F	1,201,027	1,000	27	508	460	N	3	N	2
48. Deoria	P	1,902,930	1,000	112	363	516	2	2	N	5
	M	668,242	1,000	285	11	687	4	3	N	10
	F	1,234,688	1,000	18	554	424	1	1	0	2
49. Azamgarh	P	1,938,540	1,000	105	357	518	3	3	N	14
	M	707,124	1,000	245	14	690	7	6	N	38
	F	1,231,416	1,000	24	554	420	N	1	0	1

TABLE 34—*Concld.*

Distribution of rural non-workers by main activity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50. Jaunpur .	P	1,375,675	1,000	144	363	484	1	1	N	7
	M	498,895	1,000	355	19	603	2	3	N	18
	F	876,780	1,000	25	559	415	N	1	N	N
51. Ballia . .	P	1,092,061	1,000	124	347	513	1	2	0	13
	M	408,438	1,000	287	25	648	3	5	0	32
	F	683,623	1,000	26	540	432	N	1	0	1
52. Ghazipur . .	P	1,026,748	1,000	131	396	457	2	2	0	12
	M	382,919	1,000	292	155	514	5	3	0	31
	F	643,830	1,000	35	539	424	N	1	0	1
53. Varanasi . . .	P	1,506,784	1,000	112	356	520	1	1	N	10
	M	567,243	1,000	257	30	683	2	3	1	24
	F	939,541	1,000	24	553	442	N	N	0	1
54. Mirzapur' . .	P	875,162	1,000	255	363	358	4	12	0	8
	M	332,212	1,000	381	86	477	9	30	0	17
	F	542,950	1,000	178	532	285	1	1	0	3

'N' stands for Negligible.
'0' stands for Omitted.

TABLE 35

Distribution of urban non-workers by main activity

State/District	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Total	Full time students	Household duties	Dependents and infants	Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	Beggars, vagrants etc	Inmates of Penal, mental & charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTAR PRADESH	P	**8,950,259**	**1,000**	**246**	**288**	**442**	**8**	**2**	**2**	**17**
	M	**3,547,326**	**1,000**	**383**	**2**	**547**	**18**	**4**	**4**	**42**
	F	**5,412,933**	**1,000**	**156**	**468**	**373**	**1**	**1**	**N**	**1**
1. Uttarkashi	P	3,542	1,000	414	195	338	0	5	4	44
	M	1,694	1,000	586	3	306	0	9	6	90
	F	1,848	1,000	256	370	368	0	0	3	3
2. Chamoli	P	6,494	1,000	363	186	433	1	3	1	13
	M	3,155	1,000	498		473	2	1	0	26
	F	3,339	1,000	235	363	394	0	5	2	10
3 Tehri-Garhwal	P	6,956	1,000	377	218	348	7	8	26	16
	M	3,239	1,000	516	..	371	11	17	54	31
	F	3,717	1,000	255	407	328	4	0	3	3
4 Garhwal	P	22,603	1,000	395	247	327	10	1	2	18
	M	9,586	1,000	555		379	23	3	3	37
	F	13,017	1,000	278	429	288	1	0	1	4
5 Pithoragarh	P	8,455	1,000	379	246	317	11	1	0	46
	M	3,723	1,000	508		368	23	1	0	100
	F	4,732	1,000	278	438	277	2	0	0	4
6 Almora	P	25,294	1,000	421	248	282	17	4	3	25
	M	11,120	1,000	589	N	323	35	1	5	47
	F	14,174	1,000	290	443	250	3	6	N	8
7. Naini Tal	P	123,707	1,000	276	280	410	7	4	N	23
	M	50,080	1,000	408	N	514	15	8	1	54
	F	73,627	1,000	187	470	340	1	N	N	2
8 Bijnor	P	199,660	1,000	171	297	511	5	2	N	14
	M	75,640	1,000	274	N	673	11	6	N	36
	F	124,020	1,000	108	478	412	1	N	0	1
9 Moradabad	P	423,895	1,000	191	277	506	5	1	1	19
	M	162,445	1,000	298	1	634	16	3	1	47
	F	261,450	1,000	124	447	427	1	N	N	1
10 Budaun	P	113,405	1,000	167	306	496	6	2	6	17
	M	44,102	1,000	257	3	661	15	4	16	44
	F	69,303	1,000	109	499	390	1	1	N	N
11 Rampur	P	127,032	1,000	144	327	482	12	1	1	33
	M	46,671	1,000	241	2	634	29	1	4	89
	F	80,361	1,000	87	515	395	2	N	0	1
12 Bareilly	P	290,917	1,000	232	227	509	12	1	2	17
	M	112,769	1,000	333	N	588	29	2	4	44
	F	178,148	1,000	168	370	459	1	N	1	1
13. Pilibhit	P	74,595	1,000	173	322	482	4	1	N	18
	M	28,727	1,000	323	1	619	10	1	1	45
	F	45,868	1,000	80	523	395	0	1	0	1

TABLE 35—*Contd.*

Distribution of urban non-workers by main activity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14. Shahjahanpur	P	143,915	1,000	176	321	468	9	1	2	23
	M	54,868	1,000	296	1	617	21	3	3	59
	F	89,047	1,000	103	519	375	2	N	N	1
15 Dehra Dun	P	185,351	1,000	384	234	343	14	6	1	18
	M	75,770	1,000	540	N	378	33	10	1	38
	F	109,581	1,000	275	397	319	1	3	N	5
16. Saharanpur	P	344,055	1,000	257	304	410	8	4	2	15
	M	134,580	1,000	398	N	536	16	9	5	36
	F	209,475	1,000	167	499	329	2	1	N	2
17. Muzaffarnagar	P	184,336	1,000	249	281	448	4	4	N	11
	M	72,173	1,000	380	N	566	11	8	N	35
	F	112,163	1,000	165	461	373	1	N	0	N
18. Meerut	P	588,468	1,000	264	288	424	8	1	0	15
	M	230,414	1,000	397	1	546	18	2	0	36
	F	358,054	1,000	179	473	345	1	N	0	2
19 Bulandshahr	P	204,207	1,000	206	290	482	6	2	1	13
	M	78,940	1,000	328	1	620	12	4	4	31
	F	125,267	1,000	130	472	396	1	N	0	1
20 Aligarh	P	278,767	1,000	257	285	434	5	1	N	18
	M	111,335	1,000	382	1	560	12	1	N	44
	F	167,432	1,000	175	475	350	N	0	0	N
21. Mathura	P	156,782	1,000	263	256	438	9	12	3	19
	M	63,261	1,000	397	5	507	19	19	8	45
	F	93,521	1,000	172	425	391	3	8	N	1
22. Agra	P	627,197	1,000	227	274	471	6	1	7	14
	M	249,815	1,000	342	5	587	13	2	16	35
	F	377,382	1,000	151	453	393	1	N	1	1
23. Etah	P	117,289	1,000	229	267	483	6	1	N	14
	M	43,880	1,000	372	N	576	13	3	1	35
	F	69,409	1,000	139	435	424	1	N	0	N
24. Mainpuri	P	91,350	1,000	248	281	450	4	4	N	13
	M	37,085	1,000	384	N	566	10	8	N	32
	F	54,265	1,000	155	473	370	N	1	0	1
25. Farrukhabad	P	121,921	1,000	229	309	444	6	N	N	12
	M	46,125	1,000	383	N	577	13	1	N	26
	F	75,796	1,000	134	497	364	1	N	N	4
26 Etawah	P	105,016	1,000	267	285	426	8	1	2	11
	M	41,901	1,000	412	4	534	17	3	3	27
	F	63,115	1,000	171	471	355	2	N	N	1
27. Kanpur	P	903,082	1,000	279	281	407	10	1	N	22
	M	361,786	1,000	421	2	500	23	2	N	52
	F	541,296	1,000	185	468	344	1	N	N	2
28. Fatehpur	P	52,550	1,000	216	308	453	6	2	5	10
	M	20,131	1,000	361	2	579	15	3	13	27
	F	32,419	1,000	126	499	374	N	1	0	—
29. Allahabad	P	391,864	1,000	291	259	417	12	2	3	16
	M	162,230	1,000	445	3	480	27	3	7	35
	F	229,634	1,000	182	441	372	2	N	N	3
30. Jhansi	P	239,481	1,000	278	278	416	9	1	2	16
	M	96,578	1,000	428	N	507	20	3	5	37
	F	142,903	1,000	177	465	355	1	1	0	1
31. Jalaun .	P	82,637	1,000	241	298	442	5	1	1	12
	M	33,352	1,000	427	2	524	12	2	3	30
	F	49,285	1,000	115	498	385	1	1	0	N

TABLE 35—*Contd.*

Distribution of urban non-workers by main activity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32. Hamirpur	P	72,527	1,000	231	291	450	8	4	N	16
	M	29,529	1,000	404	N	533	17	8	1	37
	F	42,998	1,000	111	491	393	1	1	0	3
33 Banda	P	70,880	1,000	232	291	455	5	3	N	14
	M	28,566	1,000	387	2	561	12	6	N	32
	F	42,314	1,000	128	486	383	1	1	N	1
34 Kheri	P	55,768	1,000	240	303	405	10	1	2	39
	M	25,263	1,000	382	1	481	24	3	6	103
	F	40,505	1,000	151	491	357	1	N	0	N
35 Sitapur	P	102,419	1,000	224	301	448	6	3	N	18
	M	39,417	1,000	348	.	583	15	8	N	46
	F	63,002	1,000	147	488	364	N	N	0	1
36. Hardoi	P	106,187	1,000	184	359	441	5	2	0	9
	M	40,647	1,000	319	N	640	13	5	0	23
	F	65,540	1,000	101	581	318	0	N	0	0
37 Unnao	P	28,775	1,000	318	260	371	14	1	27	9
	M	12,217	1,000	451	2	429	32	2	65	19
	F	16,558	1,000	220	450	328	N	N	0	2
38 Lucknow	P	594,454	1,000	295	277	396	11	1	1	19
	M	234,485	1,000	435	N	488	28	2	N	47
	F	359,969	1,000	205	457	335	1	N	N	2
39 Rae Bareli	P	37,756	1,000	229	302	440	13	3	0	13
	M	14,443	1,000	372	2	556	29	6	0	34
	F	23,313	1,000	140	488	368	2	1	0	1
40 Bahraich	P	73,353	1,000	208	317	458	5	1	1	10
	M	27,477	1,000	363	N	596	13	1	1	26
	F	45,876	1,000	116	507	375	1	N	0	1
41. Gonda	P	93,523	1,000	213	324	434	10	2	1	16
	M	36,570	1,000	388	6	535	22	6	4	39
	F	56,953	1,000	100	529	368	2	1	0	N
42 Bara Banki	P	66,946	1,000	211	311	444	9	2	2	21
	M	26,001	1,000	342	2	578	19	5	5	49
	F	40,945	1,000	128	508	357	3	N	0	4
43. Faizabad	P	131,138	1,000	212	300	445	16	12	2	13
	M	52,601	1,000	363	4	540	34	25	4	30
	F	78,537	1,000	111	499	382	4	3	0	1
44 Sultanpur	P	23,241	1,000	295	283	403	6	1	0	12
	M	9,248	1,000	474	1	482	15	1	0	27
	F	13,993	1,000	177	469	349	1	2	0	2
45 Pratapgarh	P	19,951	1,000	287	300	388	9	2	0	13
	M	7,791	1,000	474		469	19	2	0	36
	F	12,160	1,000	166	492	336	4	2	0	N
46 Basti	P	53,128	1,000	267	284	430	4	2	N	14
	M	21,499	1,000	442	1	513	11	4	1	28
	F	31,629	1,000	148	477	373		1	0	1
47 Gorakhpur	P	177,121	1,000	277	263	427	7	1	1	24
	M	73,491	1,000	423	3	504	15	1	0	54
	F	103,630	1,000	174	448	373	1	N	1	3
48 Deoria	P	60,759	1,000	243	305	428	3	2	0	19
	M	24,574	1,000	398	6	546	5	3	0	42
	F	36,185	1,000	138	509	348	1	1	0	3
49. Azamgarh	P	100,200	1,000	223	257	503	3	2	N	12
	M	41,953	1,000	372	2	590	6	2	1	27
	F	58,167	1,000	116	441	440	N	1	0	2

TABLE 35—*Concld.*

Distribution of urban non-workers by main activity

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
50 Jaunpur	P	91,317	1,000	198	294	486	4	1	N	17
	M	35,282	1,000	358	2	588	8	2	N	42
	F	56,035	1,000	97	479	422	1	N	0	1
51 Ballia	P	53,833	1,000	227	291	446	4	3	N	29
	M	21,914	1,000	386	7	531	10	5	1	60
	F	31,919	1,000	118	486	388	N	1	0	7
52 Ghazipur	P	51,613	1,000	238	282	458	5	1	1	15
	M	20,453	1,000	406	2	540	11	2	1	38
	F	31,160	1,000	128	467	404	1	N	0	N
53 Varanasi	P	518,189	1,000	225	285	460	7	1	4	18
	M	207,257	1,000	380	2	548	15	1	10	44
	F	310,932	1,000	121	474	402	2	N	N	1
54. Mirzapur	P	126,438	1,000	172	297	505	4	1	5	16
	M	49,473	1,000	289	N	645	9	2	14	41
	F	76,965	1,000	97	487	414	N	1	0	1

'N' stands for Negligible.
'0' stands for Omitted.

TABLE 36

Distribution of non-workers by broad age-groups

Category of non-workers	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Total	Age-groups								
				0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60+	A N S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						TOTAL						
TOTAL NON-WORKERS	P	**61,066,689**	**1,000**	**584**	**78**	**58**	**51**	**81**	**58**	**39**	**51**	N
	M	**22,454,363**	**1,000**	**833**	**81**	**25**	**10**	**9**	7	7	**28**	N
	F	**38,552,326**	**1 000**	**439**	**76**	**77**	**75**	**123**	**88**	**58**	**64**	N
Full time students	P	8,616,356	1,000	749	190	48	8	2	2	1	N	N
	M	6,498,279	1,000	725	209	54	9	2	1	N	N	N
	F	2,118,077	1,000	826	129	29	5	1	8	1	1	N
Household duties	P	21,276,643	1,000	103	107	132	131	216	151	91	69	N
	M	433,722	1,000	615	99	54	48	57	45	26	56	N
	F	20,842,921	1,000	92	107	133	133	219	154	93	69	N
Dependents and infants	P	30,133,859	1,000	888	24	8	5	8	7	12	48	N
	M	14,837,726	1,000	916	22	8	5	7	5	6	31	N
	F	15,296,133	1,000	862	27	8	5	9	9	16	64	N
Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	P	235,078	1,000	113	11	11	35	50	131	164	484	1
	M	158,070	1,000	165	16	15	13	23	48	126	593	1
	F	77,008	1,000	4	1	3	80	106	303	242	260	1
Beggars, vagrants etc	P	201,198	1,000	164	76	89	80	165	150	117	159	N
	M	92,757	1,000	170	58	69	64	154	167	125	193	N
	F	108,441	1,000	158	92	107	93	173	136	110	131	N
Inmates of penal mental and charitable institutions	P	23,157	1,000	79	42	117	128	351	132	87	64	0
	M	21,402	1,000	72	35	111	128	371	130	89	64	0
	F	1,755	1,000	168	122	197	125	114	157	57	60	0
Others	P	520,398	1,000	301	177	155	101	95	55	42	74	N
	M	412,407	1,000	229	206	185	116	109	60	37	58	N
	F	107,991	1,000	579	65	40	42	41	35	61	137	0

TABLE 36—*Contd*

Distribution of non-workers by broad age groups

Category of non-workers	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Age-groups									
			Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	A N.S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						RURAL						
TOTAL NON-WORKERS	P	52,046,430	1,000	589	73	56	50	82	59	10	31	N
	M	1,,907,037	1,000	852	74	20	8	8	6	6	26	N
	F	33,139,393	1,000	438	73	76	75	124	89	59	66	N
Full time students	P	6,411,664	1,000	770	178	39	7	2	3	1	N	N
	M	5,138,914	1,000	744	202	43	8	2	1	N	N	N
	F	1,272,750	1,000	875	81	21	5	2	14	2	N	N
Household duties	P	18,740,570	1,000	112	107	128	128	212	150	92	71	N
	M	428,170	1,000	620	99	53	47	56	44	25	56	N
	F	18,312,400	1,000	100	107	130	130	216	152	94	71	N
Dependents and infants	P	26,174,042	1,000	894	22	7	4	8	7	11	47	N
	M	12,896,601	1,000	923	19	6	5	6	5	6	30	N
	F	13,277,441	1,000	866	24	8	4	9	9	16	64	N
Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	P	163,640	1,000	161	16	15	50	67	165	155	370	1
	M	92,860	1,000	280	27	25	21	31	45	87	483	1
	F	70,780	1,000	5	1	3	87	113	323	246	221	1
Beggars vagrants etc	P	184,049	1,000	177	81	94	82	164	144	111	147	N
	M	78,917	1,000	195	63	74	65	148	156	117	182	N
	F	105,132	1,000	162	94	110	95	176	134	108	121	N
Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	P	8,076	1,000	164	64	116	110	297	113	73	63	0
	M	7,266	1,000	161	52	108	110	313	120	70	66	0
	F	810	1,000	185	173	198	111	148	49	99	37	0
Others	P	364,389	1,000	393	163	119	88	74	45	39	79	N
	M	264,309	1,000	311	203	154	106	87	49	31	59	N
	F	100,080	1,000	611	56	28	39	40	34	59	133	0

TABLE 36—*Concld.*

Distribution of non-workers by broad age-groups

Category of non-workers	Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Age-groups									
			Total	0—14	15—19	20—24	25—29	30—39	40—49	50—59	60+	A.N.S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						URBAN						
TOTAL NON-WORKERS . .	P	8,960,259	1,000	558	106	74	51	77	53	35	46	N
	M	3,547,326	1,000	730	120	56	17	16	11	13	37	N
	F	5,412,933	1,000	446	97	86	74	116	89	49	52	N
Full time students .	P	2,204,692	1,000	690	223	74	10	2	1	N	N	N
	M	1,359,365	1,000	651	237	94	14	3	1	N	N	N
	F	845,327	1,000	752	201	41	4	1	N	N	1	0
Household duties .	P	2,536,073	1,000	39	104	159	152	241	163	86	56	N
	M	5,552	1,000	186	101	158	117	208	90	81	59	0
	F	2,530,521	1,000	39	104	158	153	241	163	86	56	N
Dependents and infants	P	3,959,817	1,000	850	42	15	8	9	10	16	50	N
	M	1,941,125	1,000	871	37	17	9	11	9	11	35	N
	F	2,018,692	1,000	831	46	13	6	7	10	22	65	N
Retired, rentier and	P	71,438	1,000	2	1	2	1	13	52	184	745	0
persons of indepen-	M	65,210	1,000	1	1	2	2	12	51	182	749	0
dent means . .	F	6,228	1,000	2	2	2	1	22	72	202	697	0
Beggars, vagrants etc.	P	17,149	1,000	28	24	36	55	172	217	178	290	0
	M	13,840	1,000	27	28	41	59	190	225	175	255	0
	F	3,309	1,000	30	4	17	38	97	186	193	435	0
Inmates of penal, mental	P	15,081	1,000	34	29	118	137	381	142	94	65	0
and charitable	M	14,136	1,000	26	26	113	137	401	135	99	63	0
institutions . .	F	945	1,000	153	79	196	138	85	249	21	79	0
Others . . .	P	156,009	1,000	87	209	240	132	143	78	50	61	N
	M	148,098	1,000	82	210	242	135	148	80	48	55	N
	F	7,911	1,000	182	178	195	71	50	50	86	188	0

'N' Stands for Negligible.
'0' Stands for Omitted.

TABLE D-I

Population classified by Place of Birth

(Figures in hundreds)

Birth Place	Rural Urban Unclassifiable	Enumerated in Rural or Urban area of			
		Rural		Urban	
		Males	Females	Males	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL POPULATION		400,363	356,465	67,858	55,439
A. Born in India	R	397,583	347,438	11,203	11,299
	U	1,597	4,800	54,687	42,463
	Un	491	3,471	539	477
I. Within the state of enumeration	R	396,199	342,363	9,961	10,323
	U	1,248	4,074	53,410	40,841
	Un	415	3,236	387	329
(a) Born in place of enumeration	R	374,595	182,492	..	..
	U	..	..	48,811	34,970
	Un	..	..	..	..
(b) Born elsewhere in district of enumeration	R	15,311	123,065	4,452	5,556
	U	504	2,293	892	1,667
	Un	364	2,834	184	180
(c) Born in other districts of the state	R	6,293	38,806	5,509	4,767
	U	744	1,781	3,707	4,204
	Un	51	402	203	149
II. States and U.Ts. in India beyond the state of enumeration	R	1,384	5,075	1,242	976
	U	349	726	1,277	1,622
	Un	76	235	152	148
(1) Andhra Pradesh	R	3	8	18	11
	U	8	5	35	18
	Un	..	..	2	..
(2) Assam	R	9	6	13	6
	U	6	8	14	12
	Un	1	2	1	1
(3) Bihar	R	307	1,695	359	213
	U	43	92	150	138
	Un	2	28	19	14
(4) Gujarat	R	4	3	17	11
	U	9	14	18	36
	Un	..	..	2	2
(5) Haryana	R	144	548	148	101
	U	9	50	93	123
	Un	1	4	2	7
(6) Himachal Pradesh	R	49	35	57	25
	U	9	3	24	14
	Un	2	1	..	3
(7) Jammu and Kashmir	R	7	7	8	10
	U	5	2	25	22
	Un	..	..	..	1
(8) Kerala	R	12	5	36	13
	U	3	2	14	10
	Un	1	..	2	3
(9) Madhya Pradesh	R	249	1,538	92	185
	U	27	136	150	252
	Un	5	23	7	7
(10) Maharashtra	R	9	14	31	28
	U	31	55	60	77
	Un	..	..	..	2
(11) Manipur	R	..	.	1	..
	U	..	..	..	..
	Un	..	..	..	..

TABLE D-I —*Contd.*

Population classified by Place of Birth

1	2	3	4	5	6
(12) Meghalaya	R	.	..		.
	U	..	.	..	
	Un	..	..	..	
(13) Mysore (Karnataka)	R	3	1	11	8
	U	4	2	15	16
	Un	..	1	1	4
(14) Nagaland	R	..	..	2	..
	U	1	..	1	..
	Un	..	..	..	..
(15) Orissa	R	8	3	7	4
	U	3	4	6	7
	Un	..	..	3	1
(16) Punjab	R	449	336	258	161
	U	64	52	241	211
	Un	22	19	37	32
(17) Rajasthan	R	80	707	105	139
	U	19	55	119	185
	Un	2	11	15	8
(18) Sikkim	R	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..
	Un	..	..	..	1
(19) Tamil Nadu	R	6	5	28	6
	U	4	8	32	34
	Un	..	..	..	3
(20) Tripura	R	2	..	2	
	U	1	..	1	1
	Un	..	..	..	
(21) West Bengal	R	28	47	38	28
	U	55	96	118	173
	Un	..	7	8	15
(22) Andaman and Nicobar Islands	R	..	3	.	
	U	..		1	..
	Un	..	1	..	..
(23) Arunachal Pradesh	R	..	..	3	..
	U	..	..	.	..
	Un	..	..	..	..
(24) Chandigarh	R	3	4	..	1
	U	1	3	6	3
	Un	..	..	1	..
(25) Dadra and Nagar Haveli	R	..	1	1	1
	U	..	..	..	..
	Un	..	..	..	..
(26) Delhi	R	12	109	6	25
	U	47	138	153	289
	Un	1	5	4	8
(27) Goa, Daman and Diu	R	.	.	1	..
	U	..	1	..	1
	Un		..	1	..
(28) Lakshadweep	R	..			..
	U	..			
	Un	..	.	..	
(29) Pondicherry	R			..	..
	U	..	..	1	..
	Un	..	..	..	..
Unclassified Areas of India		39	133	47	36
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India (including U. S. S. R.)		689	755	1,421	1,196
1. Afghanistan		..	..	1	2
2. Burma		14	10	11	11
3. China		2	..	9	8
4. Malaysia		1	..	2	.

TABLE D-I—*Concld.*

Population classified by Place of Birth

1	2	3	4	5	6
5. Nepal		215	384	129	58
6. Pakistan		456	358	1,257	1,112
7. Sri Lanka		..	..	..	..
8. U.S.S.R.		..	..	1	..
9. Elsewhere		1	3	11	5
C. Countries in Europe (Excl. U.S.S.R.)		2	..	4	2
1. Ireland		..	..	..	..
2. UK (Incl. N. Ireland)		1	..	2	1
3. Elsewhere		1	..	2	1
D. Countries in Africa		..	..	1	..
1. Kenya		..	..	..	..
2. Mauritius		..	..	..	..
3. Mozambique		..	..	..	..
4. Union of South Africa		..	..	1	..
5. Elsewhere		..	..	..	..
E. Countries in two Americas		..	..	1	1
1. Canada		..	..	..	1
2. U.S.A		..	..	1	..
3. Elsewhere		..	..	..	.
F. Countries in Oceania		..	..	..	..
1. Australia		..	..	..	..
2. New Zealand		..	..	..	..
3. Elsewhere		..	..	..	..
G. Unclassifiable		1	1	2	1

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

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA	1.	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi	(Reg.)
	2.	Wadhwa & Co., 45, Civil Lines	(Reg.)
	3.	Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra	(Rest.)
	4.	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarkhan	(Rest.)
	5.	Jeewan Book Depot, Raja Mandi	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD	6.	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road	(Rest.)
	7.	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163	(Reg.)
	8.	New Order Book Co. Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge	(Reg.)
	9.	Sasta Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies Patthar Kava Relief Road	(Reg.)
	10.	Gujarat Law House, Near Municipal Swimming Bath	(Rest)
	11.	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement Ashram Road, Navrangpura	(Rest.)
	12.	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market Nr. Gujarat College	(Rest.)
	13.	Academic Book Centre, Bisket Gali	(Rest.)
	14.	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur	(Rest.)
AHMEDNAGAR	15.	V.T. Jorwekar Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path	(Rest.)
AJMER	16.	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate	(Reg.)
	17.	Rajputana Book House, Station Road	(Reg.)
ALIGARH	18.	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market	(Reg.)
	19.	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market	(Rest.)
	20.	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	21.	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road	(Reg.)
	22.	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B. 4	(Reg.)
	23.	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2A, Katra Road	(Reg.)
	24.	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	25.	University Book Agency (of Lahore) Elgin Road	(Reg.)
	26.	Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg	(Rest.)
	27.	Chandralok Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony	(Rest.)
	28.	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road	(Rest.)
	29.	S/S A.H. Wheeler & Co., Pvt. Ltd. City Book Shop	(Rest.)
	30.	New Book House, 32 Tashkant Road	(Reg.)
	31.	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.	32.	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR	33.	Amar Nath and Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi	(Reg.)
	34.	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh	(Reg.)
	35.	The Book Lovers, Retreat, Hall Bazar	(Reg.)
	36.	Vijaya Stores, Station Road	(Rest.)
ANANTAPUR	37.	Sri Vani Stores, Kamla Nagar	(Rest.)
AURANGABAD	38.	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad	(Rest.)
BALLABGARH	39.	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate	(Rest.)
BADEOGHAR	40.	Bhakat Brothers, S.B. Roy Road	(Rest.)
BANGALORE	41.	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O.B. No. 1807	(Reg.)
	42.	International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	43.	M.P.P. House, 87 1st Cross Gandhinagar	(Reg.)
	44.	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura.	(Rest.)
	45.	S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road Hanumant Nagar	(Reg.)
	46.	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road	(Reg.)
	47.	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet	(Reg.)
	48.	Atma Stores, 5th Cross Malleswaram	(Rest.)
	49.	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore	(Rest.)
BANSDRONI	50.	S/s Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24, paraganas.	(Reg.)
BAREILLY	51.	Agarwal Bros. Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
	52.	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park	(Rest.)
BARODA	53.	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzampa Road	(Rest.)
	54.	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Gaini Ambegaokers Wada, Raopura	(Rest.)

1	2	3	4
BARODA—*Concld.*	55.	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.) Baroda	(Rest.)
	56.	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road	(Rest.)
BHAGALPUR	57.	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Sing Road	(Reg.)
BHOPAL	58.	Lyall Book Depot, Moh, Din. Bldg. Sultania Road	(Reg.)
	59.	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Book sellers & Stationers, 37, Lalwani Press Road	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR	60.	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg	(Rest.)
BHAVNAGAR	61.	Shah Parsotam Dass Gigabhai, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
BOLPUR	62.	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum (W.B.)	(Rest.)
BIJAPUR	63.	Sh. D.V. Deshpene, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop : Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk	(Rest.)
BELEGHARIA	64.	Granthloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24 parganas, W.B.	(Rest.)
BIKANER	65.	Bhadaoi Bros, Goga Gate	(Rest.)
	66.	Gododia Pustak Bhandar, Fed. Bazar	(Rest.)
BOMBAY	67.	Charles Lambert & Co., 101 M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	68.	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar	(Reg.)
	69.	Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaj-Street	(Reg.)
	70.	Current Technical Literature Co. P. Ltd., India House , 1st Floor	(Reg.)
	71.	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street	(Reg.)
	72.	International Book House Ltd., 9 Ash Lane, M.G. Road	(Reg.)
	73.	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road	(Reg.)
	74.	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum	(Reg.)
	75.	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor Nava Chowk	(Reg.)
	76.	N.M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street	(Reg.)
	77.	Lok Vhangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road	(Reg.)
	78.	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House Agra Road	(Rest.)
	79.	69-A, International Subscription Agency Police Court Lane, Bombay-1	(Rest.)
	80.	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007	(Rest.)
	81.	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building	(Reg.)
	82.	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road	(Reg.)
	83.	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road near Princess Street	(Reg.)
	84.	Thacker & Co. Rampart Row	(Reg.)
	85.	All India Book Supply Co. 342, Kalbedevi Road	(Reg.)
	86.	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Strete	(Rest.)
	87.	Asian Trading Co., 310 the Mirabalee P.M. 1505	(Rest.)
	88.	Secretary, Salestax Practilioeers, Association Room No. 8, Palton Road	(Rest.)
	89.	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chitra Bazar	(Reg.)
	90.	S/s Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road	(Rest.)
	91.	India Book House Subscription Agency Dr. D.N. Road	(Rest.)
	92.	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road	(Reg)
	93.	International Publications, P.B. 7170 Kurla	(Rest.)
	94.	Internation Book Links, Marine Lines	(Rest.)
	95.	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street	(Reg)
	96.	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Condition Market	(Rest.)
	97.	Universal Book Corpn, Dbobi Talao	(Rest.)
	98.	Subscribers Suscription Services, India 190, Bazar Gate Street	(Rest.)
CALCUTTA	99.	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	100	Dass Gupta & Co, Ltd. 54/2 Collage Street	(Rest.)
	101.	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhya, 6/1A, Bancharma Akrur Lane	(Reg.)
	102.	Oxford Book Stationery Co., 17 Park Street	(Reg.)
	103.	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd, Kant House, P-33, Mission Row Extension	(Reg.)
	104.	S.C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., I.C. College	(Reg.)
	105.	S.K. Lahari & Co., Ltd., College Street	(Reg.)
	106.	W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3 Old Court House Street	(Reg.)
	107.	Indian Book Dist. Co. G-52, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	108.	K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10200	(Rest.)
	109.	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street	(Reg.)
	110.	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres	(Reg.)
	111.	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue	(Reg.)

1	2	3	4
CALCUTTA—*Concld.*	112.	Mukherji Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane	(Rest.)
	113	S. Bhattacharya & Co. 49, Dharamtalla Street	(Rest.)
	114.	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road	(Rest.)
	115.	P.D Updhyay, 16, Munshi Sardaruddin Lane	(Reg.)
	116.	Universal Book Dist. 8/2, Hastings Street	(Rest.)
	117.	N.M. Roy Chawdhury Co. Ltd., 72, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	118.	Manisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street	(Res .)
	119.	Sushanta Kr. De. 32-C, Gopal Boral Street	(Rest.)
	120.	K.P. Bagchi, 286, B.B. Ganguli Street.	(Reg.)
	121.	Overseas Publications, 5/1, B, Gope Lane	(Rest.)
	122.	A.G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane	(Rest.)
	123.	Das Book Agency, 4, Seth Bagan Road	(Rest.)
	124.	Book Corporation, 1-Mangore Lane, Calcutta	(Rest.)
CHANDIGARH . . .	125.	Jain Law Agency Shop No. 5, Sector 22D	(Reg.)
	126.	Mehta Bros, 1933, Sector 22 B	(Reg)
	127.	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector 22	(Reg.)
	128.	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D	(Reg.)
	129.	English Book Shop 34, Sector-22-D	(Rest.)
	130.	Jain General House, Sector No. 70-72 (2), Sec. 17-D.	(Reg.)
	131.	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C	(Rest.)
	132.	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5 Sec. 17-D	(Rest.)
	133.	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sect. 17-D	(Rest.)
	134.	Chandigarh Law House, 1002, Sec. 22-B	(Rest.)
CALICUT	135.	Touring Book Stall, Court Road	(Rest)
CUTTACK . . .	136.	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack	(Reg.)
	137.	D P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad	(Rest.)
	138.	New Students Store	(Rest.)
COIMBATORE . . .	139.	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhalo, Street	(Reg)
	140.	Dina Mani Stores, 8/1. Old Post Office Road	(Rest)
	141.	Continental Agencies, 4-E. Sakthi Vihar	(Rest.)
	142.	Radha Mani Stores, 60-A, Raja Street	(Rest)
DEHRA DUN . .	143.	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala	(Reg)
	144.	Jugal Kishore & Co , Rajpur Road	(Reg)
	145.	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar	(Reg.)
	146.	Sant Singh & Sons, 28, Rama Market	(Rest.)
	147.	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road	(Rest.)
	148.	Natraj Publishers, 52, Rajpur Road	(Reg)
DELHI . .	149.	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate	(Reg)
	150.	Bahri Bros, 243, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg)
	151.	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi, (Vijaya General Agency) Delhi Ahata Kedara Chamallian Road	(Reg.)
	152.	Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009	(Reg)
	153.	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market	(Reg.)
	154.	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate	(Reg)
	155.	Imperial Publishing Co , 3 Faiz Bazar Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	156.	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	157.	J.M. Jaina & Bros, Mori Gate.	(Reg)
	158.	Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Division) P. Ltd , 28, Faiz Bazar	(Reg.)
	159.	K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law Commercial & Technical Goods, Shantinagar, Ganeshpura	(Reg)
	160.	Metropolitan Book Co., I. Faiz Bazar	(Reg)
	161.	Publication Centre, Subzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills	(Reg)
	162.	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi	(Reg.)
	163	Universal Book & Stationery Co , 16, Netaji Subhas Marg	(Reg.)
	164.	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market	(Reg.)
	165.	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg)
	166.	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	167.	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest)
	168.	B. Nath & Bros, 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
	169.	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	170.	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	171.	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran	(Rest)

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DELHI—*Concld.*	172.	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book-sellers & Publishers, P B No. 1165, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	173.	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	174.	Overseas Book Agency, 3810,, David Street Daryaganj 110006	(Reg.)
	175.	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	176.	Rajput & Sons, Kashmeri Gate	(Rest.)
	177.	Saini Law Publishing Co., Daryaganj	(Reg.)
	178.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Reg.)
	179.	Sangam Book Depot, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg.)
	180.	Summer Bros., P.O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
	181.	University Book House, 15 U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar	(Rest.)
	182.	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound	(Reg.)
	183.	Ashoka Book Agency, 2/79, Roop Nagar	(Reg.)
	184.	Educational Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamla Nagar	(Rest)
	185.	D K Book Organisation 74-D, Anand Nagar	(Reg.)
	186.	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 17-UB Kawjar Nagar	(Rest.)
	187.	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura	(Rest)
	188.	Krishna Law House, Tis Hazari	(Reg)
	189.	Raj book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri	(Reg.)
	190	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road	(Rest.)
	191	Kaushik Stationery, Padam Nagar	(Rest)
	192.	Standard Booksellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqi, Dariba Kalan	(Reg.)
	193.	Modern Book Centre, Municipal F No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi	(Rest)
	194.	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings	(Rest)
	195.	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar, Shahdara	(Rest.)
DHANBAD	196.	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26	(Rest)
DHARWAR	197.	Bharat Book Depot & Parkashan, Subhas Road	(Rest)
	198.	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road	(Rest.)
ERNAKULAM	199.	Pai & Co., Broadway	(Rest.)
ERODE	200	Kumaran Book Depot	(Rest)
FEROZEPUR CANTT.	201.	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road	(Reg)
GAUHATI	202.	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road	(Rest.)
	203.	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road	(Rest.)
GAYA	204.	Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg	(Reg)
	205.	Bookmans, Nagmatia Garrage, Swarajpuri Road	(Rest.)
GOA	206.	Singhals Book House, P.O.B. No. 70 Near the Church	(Rest.)
GURGAON	207.	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi	(Rest.)
GUNTUR	208.	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelpet, Chowrasta	(Reg.)
GWALIOR	209.	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar Lashkar	(Reg)
	210.	Titer Bros., Sarafe	(Rest)
	211.	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar	(Reg)
	212.	M.C. Daftari, Prop. M B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar	(Rest)
	213.	Grover Law House, Nr High Court Gali	(Rest)
	214.	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road	(Rest)
	215.	Adarash Pustak Sadan, 5/26, Bhau Ka Bazar	(Reg)
GHAZIABAD	216.	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S D. Inter College, G.T Road	(Rest)
	217.	S. Gupta 342, Ram Nagar	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD	218	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul	(Reg)
	219	Bhasha Prakashan 22-5-69 Gharkaman	(Rest)
	220.	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. Central Bank	(Reg)
DEORIA*	221.	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.)	(Rest.)
HYDERABAD	222	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar	(Reg)
	223.	Asia Law House Opp. High Court	(Reg)
	224.	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagoda.	(Reg)
HARDWAR	225.	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan Brahampuri	(Rest)
HATHRAS	226.	Jain Book Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road	(Rest)
	227.	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hahras.	(Rest)
HUBLI	228.	Pervaji's Book House, Station Road.	(Reg)
INDORE	229.	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road	(Reg)
	230.	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura	(Rest)
	231.	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace	(Reg.)
	232.	Swarup Bros, Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
	233.	Vinay Pustak Bhandar	(Rest)

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JAIPUR CITY	234.	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers Opp., Prem Prakash Cinema	(Reg.)
	235.	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta	(Reg.)
	236.	Vani Mandir Swami Mansing Highway	(Reg.)
	237.	Raj Book & Subs. Agency, 16 Nehru Bazar	(Rest.)
	238.	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Rest.)
	239.	Best Book Co., S.M.S. Highway.	(Rest.)
	240.	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Rest.)
	241.	Rastogi Brothers, Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur	Rest.)
JAIPUR	242.	India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza	(Rest.)
	243.	Dominion Law Depot, Shaw Bldg , S.M. Highway P.B. No. 23	(Rest.)
	244.	Pitaliya Pustak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta.	(Rest.)
	245.	University Book House, Choura Rasta	(Rest.)
JAMMU TAWI	246.	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow	(Reg.)
JAMSHEDPUR	247.	Gupta Stores, Dha Kidith	(Reg.)
	248.	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Rd. P.B. No. 78	(Reg.)
	249.	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road	(Rest.)
	250.	Sokhey Trading Co. Diagonal Road.	(Rest.)
JAMNAGAR	251.	Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road.	(Reg.)
JEYPORE	252.	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
JHANSI	253.	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad.	(Rest)
JODHPUR	254.	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar.	(Reg.)
	255.	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents.	(Reg.)
	256.	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate.	(Reg.)
	257.	Rajasthan Law House, High Chourt Road.	(Rest.)
JABALPUR	258.	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.	(Reg.)
	259.	Popular Law House, Nr. Omti, P.O.	(Rest.)
	260.	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY	261.	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate	(Rest.)
	262.	University Publishers, Railway Road.	(Rest.)
	263.	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road.	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RA)	264.	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	(Reg.)
KANPUR	265.	Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall	(Reg.)
	266.	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park	(Reg.)
	267.	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
	268.	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines.	(Rest.)
	269	Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines	(Rest.)
KAPSAN	270.	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg.	(Reg.)
KHURDA	271.	Kitab Mahal, Kurda (Distt. Puri)	(Rest.)
KOLHAPUR	272.	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road	(Rest.)
KUMTA	273.	S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanura)	(Reg.)
KURSEONG	274.	Ashoke Brothers, Darjeeling.	(Rest.)
LUCKNOW	275.	Balkrishna Book Co., B-12-A, Nirala Nagar	(Reg.)
	276.	British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj.	(Reg.)
	277.	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lal Bagh Road.	(Reg.)
	278.	Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154.	(Reg)
	279.	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road.	(Rest.)
	280.	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B Sadar Bazar.	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA	280.	A Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.	(Reg.)
	281.	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road	(Rest.)
	282.	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar	(Reg.)
	283.	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.	(Rest.)
MADRAS	284.	Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Egmoregore	(Reg.)
	285.	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Big Street, Triplicane	(Reg.)
	286.	K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384.	(Reg.)
	287.	P. Vardhachary & Co , 8 Linghi Chetty Street.	(Reg.)
	288.	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettach High Road.	(Reg.)
	289.	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sanjurama Chetty Street.	(Rest.)
	290.	Madras Book Agency, 42 Tirumangalam Road.	(Rest.)
	291.	The Rex Trading Co., P. B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street.	(Rest.)
	292.	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts Triplicane.	(Rest.)
	293.	Swamy Publishers, P. B. No. 2468.	(Rest.)
	294.	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Ro., Mylapore.	(Rest.)

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MADRAS—*Concld.*	295.	Sangam Publishers, 11, S. C. Street.	(Rest.)
MANIPUR . .	296.	P. C. Jain & Co., Imphal.	(Rest.)
MANGALORE .	297.	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail	(Rest.)
MADURAI	298.	Ezhil Enterprises, 116, Palace Road.	(Rest.)
MEERUT	299.	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	300.	Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar.	(Reg.)
	301.	Bharat Educational Stores (Regd.) Chhipi Tank.	(Reg.)
	302.	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market.	(Rest.)
MORADABAD . .	303.	Rama Book Depot, Station Road.	(Rest.)
MHOW CANTT. . . .	304.	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street.	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR . .	305.	B. S Jain & Co., 71 Abupura.	(Reg.)
	306	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market.	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR .	307.	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.	(Rest.)
MYSORE . . .	308	H. Vankataramiah & Sons, Krishnaragendra Circle.	(Reg.)
	309.	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace	(Reg.)
	310	Geeta Book House, New State Circle.	(Reg.)
MANDSAPUR . .	311.	Nahata Bros Booksellers & Stationers.	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI . .	312.	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road.	(Rest.)
NAGPUR	313.	Western Book Depot, Residency Road.	(Reg)
	314.	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square.	(Rest.)
NAINI TAL	315.	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar.	(Reg)
NADIAD	316.	R. S Desai, Station Road.	(Rest.)
NEW DELHI . .	317	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	318.	Bhawani & Sons, 8 F, Connaught Circus	(Reg.)
	319	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	320.	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circust, P. B. No. 328.	(Reg.)
	321.	Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	322.	Jayana Book Depot, P. B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh	(Reg.)
	323.	Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P. B. 553.	(Reg.)
	324.	Mehra Bros. 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.	(Reg.)
	325.	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.	(Reg.)
	326.	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty. P. B. No. 96, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	327.	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House	(Reg.)
	328.	People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road.	(Reg.)
	329.	Ram Krishana & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place	(Reg.)
	330	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	331.	Sharma Bros, 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.	(Reg.)
	332.	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road.	(Reg.)
	333.	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	334.	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	335.	Hind Book House, 82, Janpath.	(Reg.)
	336.	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh.	(Rest.)
	337.	N. C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
	338.	Ravindra Book Agency, AD/50, Double Storey Lajpat Nagar.	(Reg.)
	339.	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony.	(Rest.)
	340.	Subhas Book Dept, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri.	(Rest.)
	341.	The Secy, Fedration of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road.	(Rest.)
	342.	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151, Subhas Nagar.	(Rest.)
	343.	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus.	(Rest.)
	344.	Navrang, R. B.-7, Inderpuri.	(Rest.)
	345.	Commercial Contacts (India) Subhas Nagar.	(Rest.)
	346.	A. Khosala & Co., Anand Niketan.	(Rest.)
	347.	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road.	(Regular)
	348.	S. Chand & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar.	(Rest.)
	349.	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
	350.	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355 New Rajendar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	351.	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	352	Hukan Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar.	(Rest.)
	353.	Star Publications Pvt Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road.	(Rest.)
	354.	India Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
	355.	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/75777, Sant Nari Das Marg.	(Regular)

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NEW DELHI—*Concld.*	356.	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber.	(Rest.)
	357.	Jain Brothers, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
PALGHAT . . .	358.	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet.	(Rest.)
PATNA . . .	359.	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	360.	J. N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	361.	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	362.	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
	363.	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
POONA	364.	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gyamkhana.	(Reg.)
	365.	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road.	(Reg.)
	366.	Saraswat, 1321/1, J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay Poona Road.	(Regular)
	367.	International Book Service, Deccan Ghym Khana.	(Reg.)
	368.	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk.	(Reg.)
	369.	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Path.	(Rest.)
	370.	Secy, Bharati Itihasa Samshodhalla Mandir 1321, Sadashiv Path.	(Rest.)
	371.	Vidya Commerce House, 379 A, Shanwar Path.	(Rest.)
PRAYAG . . .	372.	Om Publishing House, 842, Daragang.	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY . .	373.	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix.	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI . . .	374.	Meenakashi Pattippagam, 4142, East Main Street.	(Rest.)
	375.	P. N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road.	(Reg.)
PUNALUR . .	376.	M. I. Abraham, (Kerala).	(Rest.)
RAJKOT . . .	377.	Mohal Lal Dossbhai Shah Booksellers & Subs. & Advt. Agent.	(Reg.)
	378.	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B.B. Street.	(Rest.)
	379.	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr No. I behind S. B. I.	(Rest.)
RAIPUR	380.	Pustak Pratisthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY . .	381.	Pachayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate.	(Rest.)
RANCHI	382.	Grown Book Depot, Upper Bazar.	(Reg.)
ROHTAK	383.	National Book House, Civil Road.	(Rest.)
ROORKEE	384.	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road.	(Rest.)
REWARI	385.	Tika Ram Singh Lal	(Rest.)
SANGRUR	386.	Punjab Educational Emporium, Dhurigate.	(Rest.)
	387.	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.)	(Rest.)
SAUGAR	388.	Yadav Book Stall, Publishers Book-seller.	(Reg.)
SECONDERABAD .	389.	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street.	(Reg.)
	390.	Minarva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal.	(Rest.)
SIMLA	391.	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall.	(Rest.)
SILIGURI	392.	N. B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road.	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI	393.	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street.	(Rest.)
SHOLAPUR . . .	394.	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road.	(Rest.)
SURAT	395.	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.	(Reg.)
	396.	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines.	(Rest.)
	397.	B. P. Traders, Ghasia Building.	(Rest.)
SOLAN	398.	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218 Rajgarh Road.	(Regular)
SHILLONG .	399.	Allied Publications, 13, Oak Lands.	(Rest.)
TIRUPATI . .	400.	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony	(Rest.)
TUTICURIN	401.	K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road.	(Rest.)
	402.	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V. E. Road.	(Rest.)
TRICHINOPOLLY . .	403.	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35 Subhash Chandra Bose Road.	(Regular)
TRIPURA	404.	G. R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers	(Rest.)
TIRUCHIRAPPALLY . .	405.	Shri Vidya.	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM . . .	406.	International Book Depot, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	407.	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4.	(Rest.)
	408.	Bhagya Enterprises, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
	409.	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum.	(Rest.)
TEZPUR	410.	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam.	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR .	411.	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College.	(Rest.)
	412.	Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN	413.	Rama Bros., 41, Mallipura	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR . .	414.	Raj Book Service.	(Rest.)
VARANASI	415.	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P. B. No. 8.	(Reg.)
	416.	Kohinoor Stores, University Road Lanka.	(Reg.)
	417.	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, Chowk.	(Reg.)

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VARANASI—*Concld.*	418.	Globe Book Centre, P. O. Hindus University.	(Rest.)
	419.	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk.	(Rest.)
VIJAYAWADA . .	420.	Visalsandhra Publishing House.	(Rest.)
VIZEGAPATAM . . .	421.	Gupta Bros., (Books) Vizia Building, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	422.	The Secretary, Andhra University General Co., Opp. Stores.	(Rest.)
VELLORE	423.	A Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers	(Reg.)
WARDHA	424.	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market.	(Reg.)

1. Govt. of India Kitab Mahal Unit No. 21, Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone 343708)
2. Govt. of India Book Depot, 8 K. S. Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No.—23-3813).
3. Sales Counter, Publications Branch, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi (Phone No. 372081).
4. Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C. B. R. Building, New Delhi.
5. Govt. of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G.O. Building, Marine Lines, Bombay-20.

} For local Sales.

1. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
2. The Assistt. Director, Extension Centre, Santnagar, Hyderabad-18.
3. The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S., I Ministry of C & I, Extenstion Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
4. The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.I.).
5. The Asstt. Director, Flootwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
6. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nediad (Guj.)
7. The Development, Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.
8. The Dy. Director, Incharge, S.I.S., I. C/o Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panji.
9. The Director, Govt. Press, Hyderabad.
10. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
11. The Director, S. I. S., I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhne-Surat.
12. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.
13. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopla Bhawan Morena.
14. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
15. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
16. The Head Clerk, Photzincographic Press, 5 Finance Road, Poona.
17. The Officer-in-charge, Assam, Govt. B. D. Gauhati.
18. The O. I/C Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
19. Do. Extension Centre Industrial, Estate, Kokar Ranchi.
20. Do. Estate Information Centre, Hyderabad.
21. Do. S. I. S. I., Extension Centre, Malda.
22. Do. S. I. S. I., Habra, Tabaluria, 24 Parganas.
23. Do. University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
24. Do. S. I. S. I., Chrontanning, Extension Centre, Tengra, 33/1, North Topsi Road, Calcutta-46.
25. The O. I/S, S. I. S. O., Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.
26. Do. S. I. S. I., Modal Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P. O. Burnapur, 24 Parganas.
27. Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
28. The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack.
29. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Bldg., 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras.
30. Do. Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
31. Do. Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.
32. Do. 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
33. Do. Everest, 100 Marine Drive, Bombay.
34. Do. Gujarat State Samachar Bldg., Ahmedabad.
35. Do. Gwalior (M.P.).
36. Do. H No. 3-5-837, Hydera Guda, Hyderabad.
37. Do. Kerala, 70 Feet Road Ernakulam.
38. Do. M. G. Road, West Cott. Building, P. O. Box 334, Kanpur.
39. Do. Naryani Bldg. Bracburne Road, Calcutta.
40. Do. Orissa, Cuttack, Chandi, Cuttack.
41. Do. Pondicherry.
42. Do. Punjab & Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
43. Do. Rajasthan & Ajmer, Sh. Kumta Prasad, House Ist Floor, 'C' Scheme Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
44. Do. Sunlight Insurance Bldg., Ajmeri Gate, Extension, New Delhi.
45. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
46. Soochna Sahita Depot, ,State Book Depot, Lucknow.
47. Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.

48. Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.
49. Supdt. Govt. Press Mount Road, Madras.
50. Supdt. Govt. Estate Stores and Pubs. P. O. Gulzarbagh, Patna.
51. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan, Jaipur City.
52. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
53. Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.
54. Supdt. Govt. State Exporium, V. P. Rewa.
55. Dy. Controller, Printing & Stationery Office Himachal Pradesh, Simla.
56. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.
57. Supdt Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.
58. Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.
59. Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal.
60. The Asstt. Director Publicity & Information, Vidhan Sandha, Bangalore-1.
61. Supdt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
62. Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.
63. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.
64. Employment Officer, Exmployment Exchange (Near Bus Stop) Sidhi (M.P.).
65. The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.
66. The Assit. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.
67. The Director of Supplies and Disposal Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Madras-2.
68. Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N, I. C Bldg., New Delhi.
69. The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.
70. The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I & E Madras Harbour, Madras.
71. The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income Tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.
72. The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt. Parliament House, New Delhi.
73. Controller of Imports & Exports, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.
74. The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Boatwalla Chambers, Sir. P. M. Road, Bombay.
75. Controller of Imports & Exports, I-B-14-P, Pondicherry.
76. Dy. Director Incharge, S. I. S. I., Sahakar Bhawan, Tirkon Bagicha, Rajkot.
77. The Publicity and Liason Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges Near Forest, P. O. Dehradun.
78 The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.
79. The Deputy Director (S. D.), Esplanade Estate, Calcutta.
80. The Director, Govt. of India, S. I. S. I., Ministry of I. & S. Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.
81. The Govt. Epigraphist for India.
82. The Asstt. Director, I/C, S. I. S. I., Extension Centre, Varanasi.
83. The Director of Supplies, Swarup Nagar, Kanpur.
84. The Asstt. Director (Admn.) Office of the Directorate, Supplie & Disposal, Bombay.
85. The Chief Controller of I. & E., Ministry of International Trades Madras.
86. The Dy. Controller of Customs, Custom House, Visakhapatnam.
87. The Principal Officer, Marcantile Marine, Deptt. Calcutta.
88. The Director, S. I. S. I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.
89. The Director, I. S. I, C.S. 107, Industrial -Estate, Kanpur.
90. The Director of Inspection, New Marine Lines, Bombay-1.
91. The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery Book Depot, Arurangabad.
92. The Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, T D., Road, Ernakulam.
93. The Asstt. Director, I/C, S. I. S. I., Club Road, Hubli.
94. The Employment officer, Talcher.
95. The Director of Inspection, Directorate G. & S., Disposal 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Caclutta.
96. The Collector of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay.
97. The Controller of Imports & Exports, Bangalore.
98. The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bombay.
99. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.
100. The Director, Ministry of I & Supply, (Deptt. of Industry) Cuttack.
101. The Dy. Director of Public Relations State Information Centre, Patna.
102. The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Madras.
103 The Asstt. Director , S. I. S. M. I. Road, Jaipur.
104. The Collector of Customs, Madras.
105. National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
106. The Controller of Communications, Bombay Region, Bombay.
107. The Karnatak University, Dharwar.
108. The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.
109. The Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore-1.
110. The Principal Publications Officer Standing Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology, UGC Building, New Delhi.
111. The Officer I/C, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.
112. The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

113. Controller of Aerodrumes, Delhi.
114. Controller of Aerodrumes, Calcutta.
115. Controller of Aerodrumes, Bombay.
116. Controller of Aerodrumes, Madras.
117. The Registrar, Punjab Agril., University, Ludhiana.
118. The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and Family Planning W. H. & D. Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
119. Acting Secretary, Official Language (Leg.) Commission, Ministry of Law, Bhagwan Das Road, New Delhi.
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124. Do. Gujarat, Ells Bridge, Ahmedabad-6.
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128. Do. Kerala, Kowdiar Avenue Road, Trivandrum-3
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130. Do. Maharashtra, Sport Road, Bombay-1, B.R.
131. Do. Manipur, Imphal.
132. Do. Meghalaya, Nangri Hills, Shillong-3.
133. Do. Mysore, Basappah Cross Road, Shanti Nagar, Bangalore-1.
134. Do. Nagaland, Kohima.
135. Do Orissa, Chandhi Chowk, Cuttack-1.
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151. The District Employment Officer, Distt. Employment Exchange, Malappuram (Kerala st.)
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153 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, I D O. Div. Visakhapatnam.
154. The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.
155. The Public Relations Officer, Collectorate of Customs, New Custom House, Bombay-1.
156. The Divisional Officer, Collectorate of Central Excise, Integrated Division, Jabalpur.
157. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Collectorate of Central Excise, Madhya Pradesh & Vidarbha Nagpur-440001.
158. The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Guntur (A.P.)
159. The Asst. Collector of Central Excise, Ernakulam, Division Ernakulam, Cochin-11.
160. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Collector of Central Excise Excise, Nungambakkam High Road, Madras -34
161. The Asstt. Collectorate of Central Excise, Divisional Office, Ujjain
162. The Divisional Officer, Central Excise, Division Office, Amravati.
163. The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise Division, Bhopal (M.P.)
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171. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, New Excise Bldg. Churchgate, Bombay-400020.
172. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Bhubneshwar (Orissa).
173. The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) Central Excise, Allahabad.
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177. The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise & Customs Sambalpur.

178. The Asstt. Collector (Hrqs.) Central Excise Kanpur.
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180 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.) Central Excise Patna C/o Collectorate of Central Excise & Customs Patna.
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