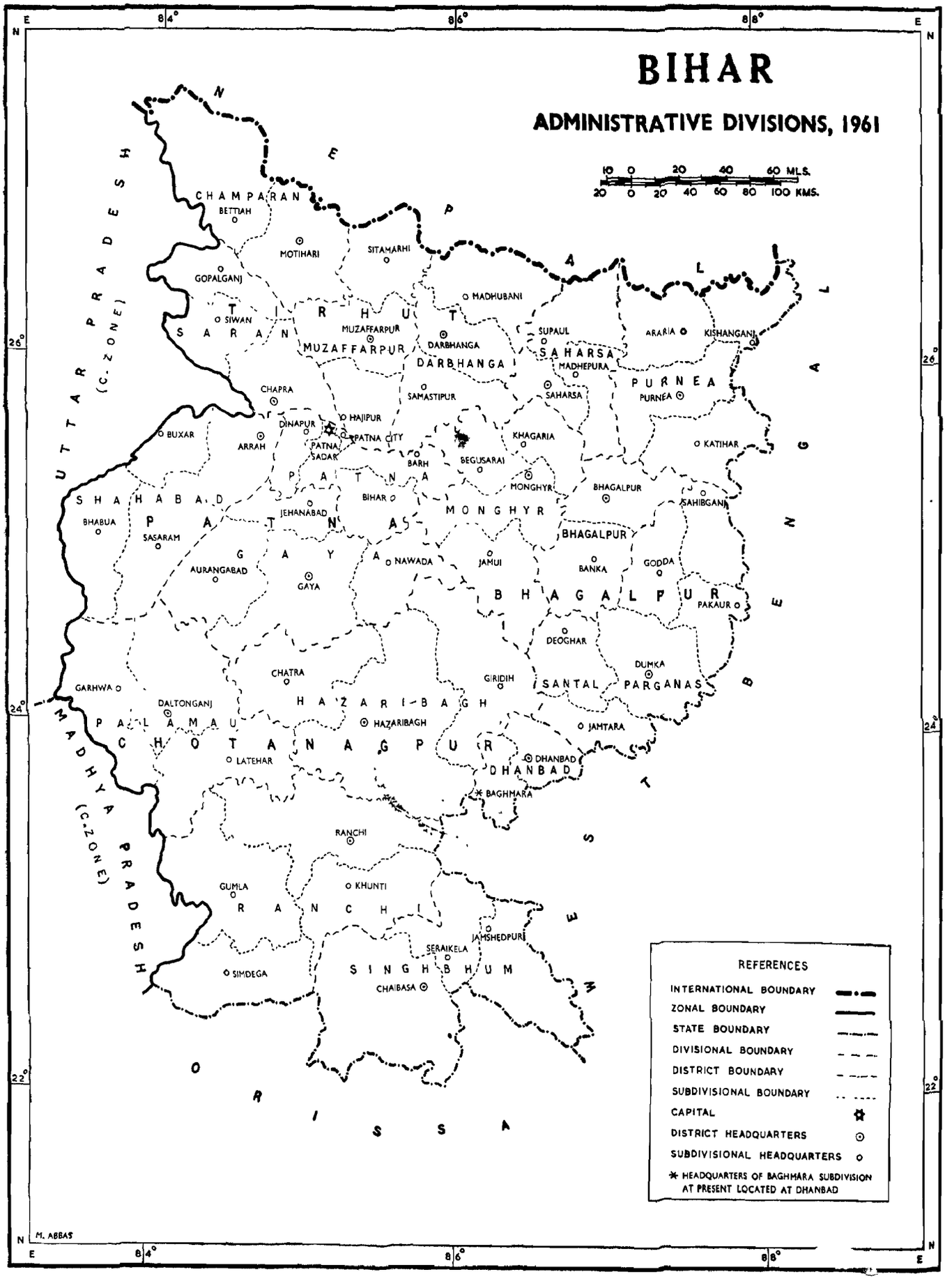
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M. ABBAS

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CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

VOLUME IV

BIHAR

PART I-A(ii)
GENERAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS

S. D. PRASAD
OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE
Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar

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PREFACE

The plan of the Report on the Population Census of Bihar in 1961 has already been indicated in the Preface to Sub-part (*i*) of the General Report. The present book, Sub-part I-A(*ii*), contains the remaining portion of the General Report, dealing mainly with the economic aspects of the population. Chapter X relates to the working population, Chapter XI to the non-working population, and Chapter XII to the economic trends. Although considerable material was collected for the last chapter, it has not been possible to include them all, partly because of paucity of time but mainly because of the bulk of the materials .

Acknowledgements of help and assistance in the preparation of the Report have been given in the Preface to the first sub-part.

PATNA :

February 27, 1969

S. D. PRASAD

Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar

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CHAPTER X

THE WORKING POPULATION

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTORY

1. Preliminary remarks

Of the several enquiries made during a population census, those relating to economic aspects of the life of the community are easily the most important and, indeed, the most challenging—particularly in a country like ours where not all the goods produced or services rendered enter the money market and much of the economy is still in an under-developed state. It is a recognition of this fact that economic questions have been a regular feature of all Indian Censuses ever since 1881. Though data relating to occupation or means of subsistence were collected in the past for the entire population, the main interest seemed to lie in demographic and social studies. With the advent of independence in 1947 and the launching of a series of Five-Year Plans, the country entered into an era of large-scale economic development and all-round planning. These efforts showed up the wide gaps in the field of our economic data. Never before was the dearth of information on economic aspects so keenly felt as in the last decade. Several organisations such as the National Sample Survey, the Central Statistical Institute, the Indian Statistical Institute, the National Council of Applied Economic Research and others busied themselves in filling the lacuna. The Census of 1961, however, afforded a unique opportunity of making certain basic contribution in this regard. It is not surprising, therefore, that out of 24 questions asked of each individual at the last census in the Individual Slip, as many as 10 related to economic aspects. In addition, a Household Schedule was canvassed separately for each household in order to enable a study of the functioning of the household as an economic entity. Such comprehensive attempt was never made before.

2. Approach to economic data in the past*

Occupation or means of subsistence was the main basis of economic classification in the past. The entire population was divided into two or three broad groups with regard to whether or not occupied and whether or not dependent on another person for maintenance and support. Thus, although in 1881 the only economic question asked was "occupation of men; also of boys and females who may do work," the instructions made it clear at the very outset that "Boys at school, girls, small children and women who do no regular work should not be entered in this column". In the final table, the entire population was shown as "actual workers", but types of persons mentioned above were put under the rubric, 'No stated occupation'. The instructions to enumerators in 1891 specifically laid down that "in the case of children and women who do not work, enter the occupation of the head of their family or of the person who supports them, adding the word 'dependent'. In the final results, however, the distinction between worker and dependent was 'obliterated', because the Census Commissioner, J.A. Baines, felt strongly that the 1881 count of actual workers had been misleading and, therefore, he decided to distribute the entire population by means of support in order to concentrate attention on the total 'supporting power' of each occupation.

In each of the censuses in 1901, 1911 and 1921, three economic questions were included in the schedule—the first two related to principal and secondary occupations or means of subsistence of *actual workers*, and the third to dependents; in the latter case, information was elicited about the principal occupation or the means of subsistence of the actual worker on whom dependent. Separate figures under these heads appeared in the main tables also.

In the following three censuses in 1931, 1941 and 1951, the economic classification was made more explicit on the basis of whether a person earned for himself or depended on someone else for maintenance. The entire population was divided into three categories—earners, earning dependents, and non-working or non-

*In writing this, help has been taken from Daniel and Alice Thorner's mimeographed paper, "The Working Force in India, 1881—1951", Census of 1961 Project, Indian Statistical Institute, Bombay.

earning dependents. The second category related to persons who earned a little or helped in family work or field labour, but whose contribution was not enough for their independent maintenance.

It is evident, therefore, that in the three censuses before 1961, economic data used to be collected according to what may be called the 'dependency approach'. It meant the enumeration of 'gainfully employed' persons. In other words, the main basis of economic classification was 'income'. This approach was found to be unsatisfactory for a number of reasons. For one thing, the concepts of earning, self-supporting, dependent, earning dependent, etc., adopted in 1931, 1941 and 1951 were 'too subjective, too gregarious, and too vulnerable to particular social milieus and values, therefore, unreliable and not always usable'.

Undue insistence on 'income' also led to the anomaly that while on the one hand, unpaid family labour (e.g., help in economic pursuits of the family by other members, particularly women and children) got relegated to an inferior position, persons such as pensioners, beggars, rentiers, etc., who derive an income but do not participate in any productive work or service, were, on the other hand, classed among 'self-supporting' persons and treated as belonging to the economically active section. It was generally agreed that the 1951 Census had failed to net much of 'the family labour'. By and large, ours is a backward economy. As much as 82 per cent of the State's working population is dependent upon agriculture and household industry for its living, and more than 50 per cent of the State income is derived from these sectors in which the role of family labour is quite significant. It is, therefore, obvious that a fuller assessment of family labour was essential for national income computations, labour force projections, and such other purposes.

3. Change in 1961 : 'Work', the main basis

It was in this background that conferences of important users of census data, e.g., the Planning Commission, the Central Statistical Organisation, various Ministries of the Central Government, were convened by the Registrar General of India in August-September, 1958, on the eve of the 1961 Census. As a result of the deliberations, it was decided that in the coming census, emphasis should be on work or otherwise of individuals rather than on their income. This marked a major and significant change in the approach to economic studies in census. According to the revised concept, all persons engaged in any form of economic activity for personal or family gain were to be classed as workers, irrespective of whether or not they received wages in cash or kind or had a separate income. Under certain conditions, children could also be classed as workers. On the contrary, even persons in receipt of income were to be treated as non-workers if they were not actively participating in any economic activity of production or service. Thus, pensioners, beggars and rentiers were all classed as non-workers.

4. Economic questions in the Individual Slip, 1961

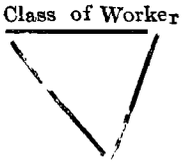
The following questions relating to economic aspects were asked of each individual in 1961 :

8. Working as Cultivator ——————————

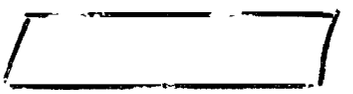
9. Working as Agricultural labourer ——————————

10. Working at Household Industry
- (*a*) Nature of Work ——————————
- (*b*) Nature of Household Industry ——————— If Employee

11. Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10
- (*a*) Nature of Work ——————————
- (*b*) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service ——————— (c) Class of Worker
- (*d*) Nature of Establishment ——————————



12. Activity if Not Working



5. Instructions to enumerators

Broadly speaking, the entire population may be conceived as consisting of two types of people—workers and non-workers. Workers are persons who are engaged in some kind of economic activity which implies productive, and generally gainful occupation. 'Production' relates not only to manufacturing of goods but also to repairs and services. The following excerpts from the 'Instructions to Enumerators' may be useful in explaining the concepts and definitions in full detail :

Questions 8 to 11—Working

These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as a Cultivator, as an Agricultural Labourer, at a Household Industry or may be doing any other work. You have to record the answers in questions 8, 9, 10 and 11 according as the person is working as a Cultivator or as an Agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry or doing any other work. He may be engaged in only one of the above four categories or in more than one. Thus a person can be working both as a Cultivator and an Agricultural Labourer, in which case he should be entered both in questions 8 and 9 or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in question 8 and question 10. Or, he may be working in any possible combination of 8, 9, 10 and 11, in which case he will be entered in the appropriate places. Or, he may be doing just one kind of work in which case he will be entered in only one of the four questions 8 to 11.

Detailed instructions as to how the answers should be recorded in the individual questions are given against those questions below. You should carefully study them before recording the answers. For an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a Jail he should be recorded for the work or kinds of work he was doing before he was apprehended. Similarly, for a persons temporarily in a hospital or similar institution he should be recorded for the kind of work he was doing before he was admitted into hospital or institution. But for a convict in a prison or for long term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work should not be recorded but 'I' should be recorded in question 12 below.

The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person has had 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 any trade, profession, service, business or commerce the basis of work will be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day on which you visited the household. If on the check or revisional round such a person is found to be unemployed no change in the original entry should be made. A person who is working but was absent from his work during the fifteen days preceding the day on which enumerated or even exceeding the period of fifteen days due to illness or other causes should be treated as worker. A person who has been offered work but has not actually joined should be treated as non-worker. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages will be regarded as working.

An adult woman who is engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources should not be considered as working for purposes of this question. If, however, in addition to her household work she engages herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or wages, or in domestic services for wages for others or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work she should be treated as a worker.

Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers, who may be earning an income but who are not participating in any productive work should not be treated as working unless they also work in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

A public or social service worker who is actively engaged in public service activity or a political worker who is also actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party will be regarded as a worker and entered fully in question 11.

After you have filled up the answers to questions 8 to 11, if you find that in the case of any person more than one productive activity has been recorded, i.e., more than one of the questions 8, 9, 10 or 11, has been filled up by

some work you should ask him which one of the activities that has been recorded for him is his principal work. The principal work is the one on which the person spends most time. Put a ring round the number of the question 8, 9, 10 or 11, according to the work on which the person says he spends most time. You should invariably ask for the principal work where more than one work is recorded and put a ring round the question relating to the principal work.

It may be that in a few cases you find that you have recorded more than two productive activities in questions 8 to 11, i.e., more than two of the questions, 8 to 11, would have been filled up by some work. In such cases you should first ascertain the principal work, i.e., the one on which the person spends most time and put a ring round the number of the question. You should then ascertain the work which is the next in importance to his principal work, i.e., the work after his principal work which occupies most time. You should put a tick against the question number of that work on the left hand side of the question number. The ring and the tick should be put clearly so that any difficulty will not be felt to recognise them clearly.

Q. 8—*Working as Cultivator*

For a person working as cultivator write C. For a person not working as cultivator and for a person not working at all put 'X'.

For purposes of the census a person is working as cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in (*a*) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government and (*b*) cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit-growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. Persons engaged in fruit growing or orchardry or plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations should be entered in Q. 10 or Q. 11 as the case may be.

A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land, will not be treated as working as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land only as a labourer and has no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor is responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation and is paid wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce (Agricultural Labourer) will not be treated as Cultivator in this question.

Q. 9—*Working as Agricultural Labourer*

Write AL for a person working as agricultural labourer, i.e., a person who works in another person's land only as a labourer without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of produce. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works, nor should he be responsible for taking decisions as to which crops to sow and when, or taking the risks of cultivation. A share of the produce goes to him only as wages. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

Qs. 10(*a*) *and* 10(*b*)—*Household Industry*

If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10(*a*) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10(*b*). Otherwise put X in both questions 10(*a*) and 10(*b*). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory. Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10(*a*) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(*b*).

Q. 10(*c*)—*If Employee in Household Industry*

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E.E. for all others put X.

The folllowing examples will illustrate how questions 10(*a*) to 10(*c*) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry:

Q. 10—*Working at Household Industry*

(*a*) Nature of work	(*b*) Nature of Household Industry	(*c*) If employee
1. Spinning yarn ..	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	X
2. Dyeing and pirning yarn	Handloom weaving	X
3. Threshing and cleaning grain	Flour making *chakki*	X
4. Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil ghani ..	E.E.
5. Tempering and polishing implements.	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6. Labourer employed for making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	E.E.
7. Throwing and Turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	X
8. Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry ..	X
9. Filling gold ornaments with lac	Goldsmithy ..	X
10. Labour working hosiery machine	Hosiery ..	E.E.
11. Keeping accounts ..	Hosiery ..	X
12. Polishing and Scraping metal	Electroplating ..	X
13 Labourer employed for putting iron hoop on cartwheels	Cartwheel wright	E.E.
14 Repairing of guns ..	Gunsmithy ..	X
15. Bee-keeping ..	Production of honey	
16 Tending cattle ..	Livestock raising ..	X

Q. 11—*Doing work other than* 8, 9 *or* 10

If a worker is not working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any Household Industry write the actual work he is doing. If a person is working as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at Household Industry and also does some other work (including dairying or livestock raising, orchard or plantation, etc., as distinct from cultivation of crops) which does not relate to any of the above categories, write the other work he does in this question. If he is engaged in more than one work and neither of them relates to any of the three categories mentioned above write here the work on which he devotes more time.

Q. 11(*a*)—*Nature of Work*

In the case of persons not working or who work only as cultivator or as agricultural Labourer or at Household Industry, put 'X'.

Describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself. Full and precise information as to the nature of work done by the person should be given either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English. At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose.

Q. 11(*b*)—*Industry, Business, Trade, Profession or Service*

In the case of a person who is working and the nature of whose own work has been recorded in Question 11(*a*), you should write here the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works.

As in the case of Question 11(*a*), you should describe in detail the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person works. Vague answers should be avoided. In the case of industries, the articles which are produced or serviced or repaired, should be given. If more than one article is produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired should be given. In the case of business or trade the principal article of trade should be described. In the case of service describe the nature of the service to which the person's work belongs. The description should be such that it would be possible to

classify the establishment in which the person is working for purposes of industrial classification of the population. The description should be either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English.

In the case of a person for whom an 'X' is put in Question 11(*a*), put an 'X' in this question also.

Important points to remember in Questions 11(*a*) *and* 11(*b*)

1. Women or children who help with work, such as rice pounding or doing domestic service for wages or minding cattle or selling firewood or making and selling cowdung cakes, grass, etc., should be described fully even if they work part-time. *In the case of married or grown-up women who do any of the work mentioned above in addition to the usual household duties such work should be fully described and HW written in brackets after the full description.*

2. If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as maker and seller of them.

3. Wherever convenient, for complete description, the work should be expressed by the vernacular name by which it is known.

4. The following are too vague and must not be used by themselves :

Scientist, Technician, Civil servant, Clerk, Engineer, Inspector, Checker, Foreman, Overseer, Supervisor, Labourer, Machinist, Assistant, Contractor, Polisher.

5. *Labourers*—For an unskilled labourer usually employed on one sort of work alone, give also the sort of work done, e.g., railway porter, market or bazar porter, labourer employed on road digging, brick-layer's labourer. If accustomed to work on various jobs, write general labourer.

6. *Machine Operators*—Always state the kind of machine giving its recognized name, if any.

7. *Shop-keepers, Retail Dealers, Shop Assistants*—If wholly or mainly engaged in selling, write, 'Dealer' (if principal) or, 'Shop Assistant' or 'Salesman' (if assisting) and state whether the business is wholesale or retail or both. For shop assistants and salesmen in stores with several departments, state the particular department in which engaged (e.g., Ship and Railway Parts, Fans and Sewing Machines, Grocers and Confectioners).

8. *Transport Workers*—Describe fully the nature of the transport, e.g., air transport, rail transport, transport by motor car or motor cycle, or vehicles drawn by horse, etc.

9. *Services*—For a person engaged in the Defence Services write 'Service of Central Government'.

10. If the job is known in the trade or industry by a special name use that name. Managers, Foreman, etc., should be given the department/branch wherever applicable, e.g., Sales Manager or a Manager of Hardware Department, Machine Shop Foreman or Boiler Room Foreman, etc. The following terms are insufficient by themselves :

Manufacturer, merchant, agent, broker, refractor, dealer, engineer and iron works, etc.

11. *Domestic Services*—In the case of any private servant, e.g., a cook or domestic servant, write only 'private cook or domestic servant'. There is no industry in this case but in the case of persons employed in hostels, restaurants, boarding houses, institutions, etc., the words hotel, restaurant, etc., should be added.

For persons in the employ of Firms carrying on two or more businesses, if the businesses are carried on in separate premises then the business carried on at the premises in which the person is employed should be given. If the businesses are carried on in the same premises but each has a separate organisation (i.e., they have separate records of employment, production, etc.) then the appropriate business should be quoted. If, however, the two activities are carried on side by side then the major activity of the firm or establishment should be given.

12. *Commerce*—Special care should be taken to see that the distinction between retail and wholesale business is clear. As in industries, the goods handled should be clearly indicated.

Q. 11(*c*)—*Class of Worker*

For a persons who is—

1. An Employer, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Question 11 (*a*).	Write MR
2. An Employee, that is, who does his work described in Question 11(*a*) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind.	Write EE
3. A Single Worker, that is, who is doing his work described in Question 11(*a*) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operatives.	Write SW
4. A Family Worker, that is, who doing his work described in Question 11(*a*) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind.	Write FW

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Question 11(*a*) and 11(*b*) put an 'X' in this question also.

Explanation—

(*i*) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Question 11(*a*). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in Question 11(*a*). But a person who employs domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(*ii*) An *Employee* is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(*iii*) A *Single Worker* for the purpose of Question 11(*c*) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a *Single Worker* will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several person hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single worker'.

(*iv*) A *Family Worker* is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Question 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in 'Household Industry' in Question 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural area and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family worker may not been titled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Q. 11(*d*)—*Name of Establishment*

Describe in detail the name of the factory, workshop, business house, company, shop, etc. If a person has no fixed place of work, write 'No fixed place of work'.

For a person for whom an X is put in Questions 11(*a*), 11(*b*) and 11(*c*) put an X in this question also.

The following examples will illustrate how person doing work other than 8, 9 or 10 : Qs. 11(*a*) to 11(*d*) should be filled up for

Q. 11—Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10

Q. 11(*a*)— Nature of work	Q. 11(*b*)— Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11(*c*)— Class of workers	Q. 11(*d*)— Name of Establishment
1. Cutting trees in forests	Logging in forests	EE	Forest Department of Government
2. Hunting for fur	Hunting	SW	No fixed place of work
3. Gardener in mango orchard	Fruit growing	EE	Master's mango orchard
4. Paid farm labourer	Coffee plantation	EE	Muthuswamy Coffee Estate
5. Travelling Ticket Inspector	Northern Railway	EE	Northern Railway
6. Senior Scientific Officer	Indian Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute
7. Foreman	Kiln room in Ceramic Institute	EE	Indian Ceramic Institute
8. Contractor	Supplying gypsum to Fertilizer Factory	MR	Sindri Fertilizer Factory
9. Accountant	Locomotive Factory	EE	Chittaranjan Locomotives
10. Goods Porter	Railway Station porter	SW	Delhi Central Railway Station
11. Day Labourer	Road digging in Mathura Road	EE	C.P.W.D.
12. Labourer	Assisting brick layer in house building	EE	Defence Colony, New Delhi
13. General Labourer	No fixed job	SW	No fixed place of work
14. Machine Operator	Electric Transformer in Electric Supply Transformer Station	EE	Delhi Electric Supply Corporation
15. Shop Assistant	Retail shop in Stationery Stores	FW	Madan Brothers
16. Dealer	Wholesale Stores in grains and cereals	MR	Sahu and Company
17. Salesman	Retail shop of ready-made garments and hosiery	FW	Dayanand and Sons
18. Sales Manager	Hardware Department, Kaka Agrico	EE	Kaka Agrico
19. Boiler Room Foreman	Indian Iron and Steel Company	EE	Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur
20. Air Pilot	Air Transport	EE	Indian Airlines Corporation
21. Bus Driver	Motor Transport Service	EE	Government Motor Transpor Service.
22. Manager and Proprietor	Motor Truck goods transport	MR	Prakash Transport Service
23. Radiologist	Surgical Department of Hospital	EE	Medical College, Calcutta
24. Plant Nutritionist	Plant Protection Research	EE	I.C.A.R., Pusa, Delhi
25. Chemist	Sugar factory	EE	Bimla Sugar Factory
26. Chemist	Pharmaceutical factory	EE	Akash Chemical and Pharmaceutical Factory
27. Secretary	Administrative Department of Life Insurance Corporation	EE	L.I.C., Delhi
28. Assistant Secretary	Commerce and Industry Department, Madras	EE	Government of Madras State
29. *Supervisor*	*Jewellery Works*	FW	*Kundan Brothers, Jewellers,* Jaipur
30. Machinist	Lathe Department in Engineering Works	EE	Hooghly Docking Company
31. Private cook or domestic servant		EE	Master's house
32. Cook	Residential Hotel	EE	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi
33. Khansama	Boarding House and Club	EE	XYZ club
34. Grocer	Retail trade in grocery	SW	Home

QUESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Q. 11—Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10

Q. 11(*a*)— Nature of work	Q. 11(*b*)— Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service	Q. 11(*c*)— Class of workers	Q. 11(*d*)— Name of Establishment
35. Chartered Accountant ..	Steel Production Factory	EE	Bhilai Steel Plant
36. Accountant	Jute mill	EE	Howrah Jute Mill
37. Cinema Artist	Cinema Company	EE	ABC Cinema Company
38. Sign Painter	Commercial Sign painting	EE	Rupalekha Company
39. Canvas bag maker ..	Cement Company	EE	Portland Cement Company
40. Share broker	Broker in tea and jute shares ..	SW	ABC Share Exchange.
41. Discount broker	Discounting of bills in business house ..	MR	ABC Business House Ltd
42. Die Caster	General Engineering Works ..	EE	Ramchandra Engineering Company
43. Ochre grinder	Wood Paint Factory	EE	ABC Paint Factory
44. Distillation Plant Operator ..	Brewery Factory	EE	Solan Breweries
45. Grinder	Chemical Factory	EE	ABC Chemical Factory
46. Cleaner	Steel Rerolling Works	EE	ABC Rerolling Mills
47. Ticket Collector	Cinema House	EE	ABC Cinema
48. Iron Moulder	Iron and Steel Foundry	EE	ABC Engineering Works
49. Foreman	Packing Department in oil mill ..	EE	ABC Oil Mill Company
50. Foreman	Saw mill in wagon factory	EE	ABC Wagon Company
51. Foundry Caster	Aluminium factory	EE	ABC Aluminium Company
52. Furnaceman	Boiler shop, Iron foundry works ..	EE	ABC Iron Foundry
53. Mono Printer	Printing works	EE	Government Printing Press
54. Blast Turner	Small tools production	EE	ABC Small Tools Company
55. Honorary Social Worker ..	State Social Welfare Board ..	SW	State Social Welfare Board
56. Member of Parliament ..	Parliament	SW	Parliament, Delhi
57. Free lance Journalist ..	Writing for newspapers and periodicals ..	SW	No fixed journal
58. Political worker	Political work	SW	Name of party

Q. 12—*Activity if Not Working*

This question will apply to a person NOT working.

Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is, for whom you have recorded the work in any of the questions 8 to 11 above.

The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT working :

(1) For a full-time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business. — Write ST

(2) For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business. — Write HW

(3) For any dependent including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. — Write D

(4) For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non- — Write R

agricultural royalty, rent or dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work.

(5) For a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence. — Write B

(6) For a convict in jail (an undertrial prisoner will be shown as a worker if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution. — Write I

(7) For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time. — Write NE

(8) For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment. — Write UN

Explanation—If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in item 7 or 8.

6. Economic questions in the Household Schedule and instructions thereon

As stated earlier, additional information on the economic characteristics of the population was obtained by filling in a separate questionnaire called Household Schedule, for each household. A specimen of the Household Schedule is given in Annexure I at page 25 at the end. The main purpose of this innovation was to study the working of a household as an economic entity. A household is a group of individuals bound together by ties of common living and common messing. It follows that the economic ventures of a household could be as diverse as those of an individual. An enquiry intended to cover the entire gamut of household enterprises would have clearly become too ambitious, and unmanageable. It was, therefore, decided to attempt and cover, in the first instance, the two most important economic activities of households in this country, viz., cultivation and household industry. The following is a reproduction of the relevant portion of the household schedule containing economic questions :

A. Cultivation	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1. Land under cultivation by household—		
(*i*) owned or held from Government		
(*ii*) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(*iii*) Total of items (*i*) and (*ii*)		
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share		

B. Household Industry	Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted
Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas	(*a*)	
	(*b*)	

	Members of family working				Hired workers
	Head	Other males	Other females	Total	
C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry					
Members including Head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season.—					
(1) Household Cultivation only					
(2) Household Industry only					
(3) Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry					

The instructions to enumerators for filling the above portion of the Household Schedule were as under

Sub-part 'A' relates to Cultivation; sub-part 'B' to Household Industry and sub-part 'C' to Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry.

Sub-part 'A' relating to Cultivation will have to be filled in only where the household cultivates land. (Land includes all land normally used for cultivation purposes including temporary fallows.) Three categories of land are given in items 1(*i*), 1(*ii*) and 2. Items 1(*i*) and 1(*ii*) relate to land actually cultivated by the household. Item 2 relates to land which is not cultivated by the household but has been given by it to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share. In each of the three cases the total of separate plots or parcels of land in different places, owned or held, or taken or given should be made and entered. A number of lines has been provided for this purpose in 1(*i*) and 1(*ii*) to account for separate plots or parcels of land held or owned or taken under different recognised local rights. If the household (*a*) cultivates land owned or held from Government or taken from private persons or institutions, or (*b*) has given land to private persons for cultivation purposes you should ascertain the local name of the right on such land and record in the column relating to 'local name of right on land'.

Category 1(*i*)—Land owned or held from Government, will include the total of all pieces of land owned or held in owner-like possession, e.g., land held directly from Government under a grant, lease or assignment, (*i*) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (*ii*) with rights of permanent and heritable possession, but without the right of transfer and (*iii*) temporary or conditional leases of any kind with the Government. Category 1(*ii*) land taken from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, will include land (*i*) with rights of permanent, heritable and transferable possession, (*ii*) with rights of permanent and heritable possession but without right of transfer; (*iii*) held in a variety of tenancies or tenures which may be broadly classified as follows :

(*a*) tenants holding land with permanent and heritable rights whose land cannot be resumed by the owner on grounds of personal cultivation (such tenants may in some cases have the right of transfer also);

(*b*) tenants who have been given permanent rights subject to the right of resumption by the owner (in some cases the tenant has the right to acquire ownership of the non-resumable area. In other cases he does not possess the right);

(*c*) tenants holding land in areas where interim measures have been enacted for stay of ejectment or for continuing the leases for a specified period;

(*d*) tenants holding land on temporary leases who are liable to ejectment; and

(*e*) areas held on condition of rendering service either to a village community or to Government. (This also includes cases where labourers on plantations are given some land for cultivation with permanent rights); and

(*iv*) the following :

(*a*) land taken for a fixed amount of money,

(*b*) land taken for a fixed amount of produce,

(*c*) land taken for a share of the produce,

(*d*) land for which money is paid partly in one and partly in any other form mentioned above, and

(*e*) land held free of consideration.

Category 2—Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share will include the classifications mentioned in Category 1(*ii*).

Categories 1(*i*) and (*ii*) will include only those plots or parcels of land which are cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lie within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enables the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. They will not include land owned or held in distant places where distance itself is a bar to active cultivation, constant supervision or direction. But Category 2 will include land in any part of the country whatsoever. You should ascertain the extent of land in each category of local right in acres and record in the column relating to 'Area in acres'. You should write the total of separate plots or parcels of land under the same right if they are situated in different places. If it is not possible to ascertain the extent of land in acres you should, if possible, make a conversion from the local measure given to you. The area figures should be recorded in acres up to the first place of decimal, and not rounded up to the nearest acre. For example, if a household has 3½ standard bighas of land, it will be entered as 2.2 acres (1 acre=1 bigha 12 kathas, where 1 katha—1,361 sq. ft and 1 acre=4,840 square yards. The local bigha may, however, vary from place to place. Even if this is not possible write the area in local measure giving invariably the name of the measure adopted.

This sub-part will not apply to households which do not possess any land. Thus, it will not apply to households which consist of only agricultural labourers without any land. In such cases put an 'X' in all the spaces provided in the right hand side and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Land under any of the items in sub-part 'A' includes rent-free land, lands enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. A household which is a member of a co-operative farm will record only that amount of land in the co-operative farm which had belonged to it before and under right enter 'Co-operative farm'. Labour hired by such a co-operative farm should not be entered for this household.

Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold :

(*a*) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not he confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(*b*) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(*c*) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household

Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, e.g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it would still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. *Bidi*-makers who either alone or with the help of members of the family roll *bidis* at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored clothes, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where women folk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry(s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of Households which are engaged only in cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write 1 under the column 'Head' and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholetime employment during last working season or should be in wholetime employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the Head of the household is working write 1 in the column relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, *if any, and then write the number of hired* workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write 1 under the column relating to the Head and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to Total. Ascertain the number of hired workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, put 'X' in the columns relating to Household Cultivation only and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon.

7. Principal and secondary work

It has been observed that Questions 8—11 of the Individual Slip were intended to record the activities of workers. Both the design of the slip and the instructions thereon were such that an individual could return more than one kind of work, if he was so engaged. In fact, it was quite conceivable for a person to return answers to each of the four Questions 8—11, if he was working as a cultivator and an agricultural labourer as well as in a household industry and some kind of industry profession, trade or service. The original instructions did not provide for the manner of indicating in such cases as to what constituted the principal work. A reluctance to do so presumably emanated from a consideration of the dim distinction between principal and secondary work, particularly in rural areas where much of the work is seasonal in nature. However, it was felt later that unless some kind of distinction was made, difficulty would arise n tabulating the data relating to such workers. Any empirical solution of this problem was bound to be subjective and open to criticism. The instructions were, therefore, augmented in the following manner so as to provide for the principal and secondary work to be indicated at the stage of enumeration itself by reference to the respondents.

"After you have filled up the answers to questions 8 to 11, if you find that in the case of any person more than one productive activity has been recorded, i.e., more than one of the questions, 8, 9, 10 or 11, has been filled up by some work you should ask him which one of the activities that has been recorded for him is his principal work. The principal work is the one on which the person spends most time. Put a ring round the number of the question 8, 9, 10 or 11, according to the work on which the person says he spends most time. You should invariably ask for the principal work where more than one work is recorded and put a ring round the question relating to the principal work.

It may be that in a few cases you find that you have recorded more than two productive activities in questions 8 to 11, i.e., more than two of the questions, 8 to 11, would have been filled up by some work. In such cases you should first ascertain the principal work, i.e., the one on which the person spends most time and put a ring round the number of the question. You should then ascertain the work which is the next in importance to his principal work, i.e., the work after his principal work which occupies most time. You should put a tick against the question number of that work on the left hand side of the question number. The ring and the tick should be put clearly so that any difficulty will not be felt to recognise them clearly."

These supplementary instructions were absolutely essential for proper tabulation and appreciation of economic data particularly with regard to secondary work; and therefore, constituted a distinct improvement in the absence of which a proper perspective of the enumerated data would have been difficult. What the enumerators were required to find out from the respondents would otherwise have had to be made up by vague guesses at the tabulation stage. It is important to note, however, that the basis of determining principal and secondary work was quantum of time spent on different occupations rather than the amount of income derived from them, as was the practice in the past.

There were relatively few cases of omission in recording the principal work, because the supplementary instructions on this point, though delayed, were nonetheless received much before the Enumerator's Handbook Part II, in Hindi, was published. The general principle followed in the tabulation offices in cases in which the principal work and secondary work were not clearly indicated was to treat the occupation in Question 11 as the principal work for urban population, and the one in Questions 8—10 for rural population, as per detailed instructions quoted below :

"*Rural Slips*: Where there is an entry against question 8 (Working as Cultivator) and also against question 9, 10 or 11, question 8 (Working as Cultivator) may be taken as the principal work. Similarly, when there is an entry against question 10 (Working at Household Industry) and also question 9 or 11, question 10 (Working at Household Industry) may be taken as the principal work. When there are entries against questions 9 and 11 only, question 11 (Doing other work) may be taken as the principal work.

Urban Slips : Where there is an entry against question 11 (Doing other work) and also in any of the questions 8 to 10, question 11 (Doing other work) may be taken as the principal work.

When there are entries against questions 8 to 10 only, the procedure for rural slips mentioned above may be followed."

8. System of presentation of economic data in 1951

In 1951, the entire population was divided into 8 livelihood classes—four agricultural and four non—agricultural. The agricultural classes were I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned, II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned, III—Cultivating labourers, and IV—Non-cultivating owners of land. Thus, Livelihood Class I comprised both proprietors or landlords cultivating their own lands and occupancy raiyats having a right to remain in possession of land, cultivate it and bequeath it to their heirs; Livelihood Class II covered all cultivators who held the land and cultivated it for a limited period on specified terms and conditions, such as *bataidars* or share-croppers and *rehan-dars* or mortgagees who had no right to occupy the land permanently and bequeath it to their heirs; Livelihood Class III included all persons employed in the work of cultivation on daily or monthly wages who had no right or interest of any kind in the land cultivated by them; and Livelihood Class IV covered both (*i*) non-cultivating owners of land such as *Zamindars* whose legal rights over the land were limited to realization of rent either in cash or in kind, and (*ii*) other agricultural rent-receivers, such as occupancy raiyats who, for one reason or another, had given their land for cultivation to others from whom they received either a specified share of the produce or cash rent. It may be stated that these concepts were, 'those of economics and not of law. In other words, the classification is not based on legal definition of landlord and tenant rights, but on an appraisal of the nature of functions performed by each person concerned in the business of cultivation.' The four non-agricultural livelihood classes were comprised of persons actually engaged in or deriving their sustenance from—V—Production other than cultivation; VI—Commerce; VII—Transport, and VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.

The population in each of the aforesaid eight livelihood classes was further subdivided into three sub-classes, namely, (*i*) Self-supporting persons, (*ii*) non-earning dependants, and (*iii*) earning dependants. Everyone who obtained an income which was at least sufficient for his own maintenance, was treated as self-supporting person. Non-earning dependants were persons who did not earn anything for their upkeep. In the main, this group consisted of women and children who were supported by the husband or father or some other member of the family. Women engaged in household duties, who did not contribute anything directly to the earning of the family, were treated as non-earning dependants. On the other hand, women and children who assisted in the cultivation of land as unpaid family helpers or as agricultural labourers were classified as earning dependants. Earning dependants were persons who earned some income which, however, was not sufficient for their maintenance. In both sub-classes (*ii*) and (*iii*) the livelihood class of the person was taken to be the same as that of the person on whom he depended for his upkeep.

The great advantage of the 1951 system lay in its presenting a neat and readily comprehensible picture of the entire population, divided broadly into agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, each of which was spelt out further into four main livelihood classes which again were subdivided into three sub-classes each. As against this, in 1961 the broad division is in the first instance between workers and non-workers, i.e., between the economically active and inactive sections of the population, the main assumption being that so far as the latter category is concerned, it is of little significance to know what proportions depend upon which sectors of the economy for their sustenance. For the purpose of planning and for socio-economic studies, what is perhaps important is a more detailed break-down of both the working and non-working sections of the population according to their activities. This is precisely what the economic classification of 1961 does by giving a detailed break-down of workers into nine industrial categories, and of non-workers into eight separate classes, according to their activities. These give a deep insight into the economic characteristics of the entire population.

There is, however, no denying the fact that the 1951 system presented a neat and readily comprehensible picture of the population.

By comparison, the 1961 system is more complicated, if elaborate, and on the face of it one may be inclined to think that there has been some loss of clarity of outline in presentation of the basic statistics. There may also be some difficulties in National Income computations which are based on sectoral data. But these complexities are bound to arise in any innovation and, as will appear from the following paragraphs, comparability with previous censuses can be achieved by a regrouping of certain categories. The system of economic classification was, in the past closely linked with the 'dependency' 'or 'income' approach and, for reasons already discussed, it could not be fitted into the 1961 concept of 'work' being the basis of economic studies.

In the Census of 1951, the entire population was presented by broad livelihood classes which included self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants. This kind of classification was possible because the concepts of self-supporting, earning dependants and dependants were related to the earning of an income irrespective of the fact whether the process of earning the income implied any kind of productive work or not. The drawback of this scheme, however, was mainly twofold : (*a*) the actual population actively engaged in production of economic goods and services was not grouped under any rubric, and (*b*) a concept of earning dependancy could not be driven home adequately to the large mass of enumerators, which resulted in a large depletion in the numbers of earning dependants as evidenced from the sudden decline in the participation rate in the 1951 Census in comparison to the earlier censuses. The advantage, however, was that the ratio of population under each livelihood class was clearly determined, irrespective of the fact whether the persons in the livelihood class were economically self-sufficient and economically active or not.

In the Census of 1961, on the other hand, the basis of the economic classification has been whether or not a person was engaged in any productive work, i.e., production of goods or exchangeable services. The change was brought about primarily in order to ensure that the entire working population was duly classified as such and, in fact, if there has been any error at all in the actual enumeration, it has been on the side of over-assessment of the working population rather than an underestimate as in 1951. The obvious drawback of the 1961 classification is that the entire non-working population has been classified under one rubric so there is no way of assessing the extent of dependency in a particular industrial sector of the economy. The ideal, of course, would be to have a factual appraisal of the working population, and along with it, the extent of dependency for each industrial economic category. Althogh this kind of information was not tabulated in the Census of 1961, it should have been quite possible to do so from the individual slips of the various households before they were detached for further tabulation. In the household schedule (which includes the census population record), the details of the working and non-working population of each household have been recorded and these could be tabulated. Even so, the extent of dependency on a particular category does not appear to be as important an index of the state of the economy as the ratios of working population engaged in each industrial category. The latter is adequately portrayed by the census statistics of 1961. Moreover, for the first time in census history, the activities of the non-working population have also been enumerated and tabulated.

9. Comparability of economic data, 1901—61

Notwithstanding the several changes in the approach to economic enquiries at different censuses, it is possible to make comparative study of the available data.

A detailed note on the method of conversion of economic data of previous censuses is given in Part II-B(*i*)—General Economic Tables (page XV *et seq*). It seems unnecessary to repeat the details here. That comparability has not been lost in any appreciable degree will be evident from the inset tables in subsequent discussions. Suffice it to say that though the economic data ralating to earlier censuses have been converted to the 1961 system, no attempt has been made, for obvious reasons, in the reverse direction, i.e., of converting the 1961 data according to the system followed in earlier censuses.

10. Concept and definition of 'worker' in 1961

No attempt was made in the 'Instructions to Enumerators' to define the terms 'work' or 'worker' in a formal manner. It was felt that no such definition could really be comprehensive enough to meet all kinds of

exigencies. A formal definition was also likely to enter inevitably into complex, and often abstruse, economic concepts which, in most cases, would have been much beyond the understanding of an average enumerator. Besides, a rigid application of the definition could have also led to several unforeseen difficulties and unintended results. The concept was, therefore, sought to be explained more by elaborations and illustrations rather than in terms of terse, technical phrases. However, the underlying idea may be summarised thus :

(*i*) work constitutes participation, and

(*ii*) work implies production of goods or rendering of services, either for consumption or for sale or exchange.

The *basis of work* was laid down separately for, (*i*) seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., and (*ii*) regular employment in trade, profession, service, business or commerce. In the former case, i.e., seasonal work, the basis was deemed to be satisfied if the person has had some *regular work of more than one hour a day through the greater part of the working season.* In the latter case, i.e., regular employment, a person to be a 'worker' should have been employed *during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of enumeration.*

In the following cases, the persons were not, by definition, treated as workers :

(*a*) Adult women engaged in household duties but doing no other productive work.

(*b*) Persons like beggars, pensioners, agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend receivers who might be earning an income but did not really participate in any kind of productive work, unless they also worked in cultivation, industry, trade, profession, business or commerce.

Some important points to be remembered in connection with the concept of 'work' are indicated below :

(*i*) Work included not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work.

(*ii*) Persons under training as apprentices with or without stipend or wages were recorded as working.

(*iii*) An adult woman, who engaged herself in work such as rice pounding for sale or for wages, or in domestic services for wages for others, or minding cattle, or selling firewood, or making and selling cowdung cakes or grass, etc., or any such work was treated as a worker.

(*iv*) A public or social worker actively engaged in public service activity or a public worker actively engaged in furthering the political activity of his party, even in an honorary capacity, was deemed to be a worker.

(*v*) A person, who was working but was absent from work due to illness or other causes during fifteen days preceding the day of enumeration or even exceeding the period of fifteen days, was a worker.

(*vi*) An undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail was a worker if he was working before being apprehended. In this case as well as in the above, the previous work of the person concerned was noted.

(*vii*) Convicts in prison or long-term inmates of penal, charitable or mental institutions, however, were non-workers.

(*viii*) A person, who had been offered work but had not actually joined, was a non-worker.

(*ix*) For a person who was treated as employed on the day of enumeration but was found unemployed subsequently during the revisional round, no correction was made in the original record.

It is obvious that the concept of 'work' in 1961 was rather liberal and somewhat weighted in favour of workers. The following comparative figures for 1951 and 1961 will bear out this conclusion :

Population	Number of workers per 100		
	Males	Females	Persons
1961 ..	55.60	27.12	41.40
1951 ..	49.12	20.66	34.96

11. The non-working population

Any person, who was *not working*, was treated as a non-worker. The question relating to non-workers was deliberately put after Qs. 8—11 relating to workers. Thus, only if a person was not a cultivator, or an agricultural labourer, or working in any household industry, or doing any other work in industry, business, trade, profession or service, he could be classified as a non-worker. In a way, the non-working population was a residuary group. So, if the concept of 'workers' had been correctly applied, there could be no mistake in classifying a non-worker. By and large this was true, but there were numerous cases in which the enumerator's scanty comprehension of economic matters would be put to severe test in determining whether or not the subject was a worker. This is particularly true of women and children lending a helping hand in family cultivation, industry or business. As stated earlier, the 1961 definition of worker was quite broad-based and, notwithstanding the fact that this census has succeeded in netting a larger number of working women and children than any before, it is not unlikely that a sizeable number of them have still been missed either because of natural reluctance on the part of head of household (usually a male, and the respondent for all members of the household) to give due recognition to the contribution made by their womenfolk and young ones, or because of lack of proper understanding by enumerators.

The eight-fold classification of non-workers by their activities was quite elaborate and helpful in illustrating what constituted the non-working population. No serious difficulty was encountered in proper classification, once the question 'whether a worker or non-worker' had been correctly decided. It was not alwa s easy for the enumerator to accept pensioners or rentiers as non-workers for, were they not self-supporting and earning regular income ? Somehow the concept of worker was inextricably linked with that of earning in some minds and it took considerable efforts to undo this impression. Similarly, it is possible that most prostitutes were wrongly returned as workers because, as the saying goes, they are known to be engaged in the oldest 'profession' in the world.

The eight groups were not always mutually exclusive, and cases were met in which a non-working person could legitimately be placed in two or more of them. For instance, a female student could at the same time be a full-fledged housewife, or a retired person could be looking out for employment, and so on.

12. Household Industry

Of the several economic concepts used in the 1961 Census, none was so complicated as that of household industry. The position was made more difficult by the distinction drawn between rural and urban areas in the matter of location of the unit. However, while the essential point about household industry lay in participation by the head of household and/ or other members of household, the difficulty arose because of lack of proper appreciation of what constituted an 'industry'. In spite of clear instructions and elaborate training, the small numbers returned under several industries such as rice pounding, *gur* making, making and selling of cowdung cakes, etc., indicate that there have been omissions. Though cases of misrecording of what should have come under question 10 in question 11 or vice versa were not altogether wanting, it is not likely that such mistakes were appreciable in number. What is, therefore, significant in this connection is not misrecording but under-recording of household industries.

13. Industrial and Occupational Classification

"It would be misleading to characterise the economic classification systems which have so far been used by the Census of India as either occupational or industrial. To a very considerable degree, this distinction has been irrelevant in India since most workers have been engaged in occupations which are associated exclusively with specific industries. Above all, this is true of peasant cultivators and field labourers who together constitute from two-third to three-quarters of the occupied population throughout the period from 1881 to 1951.*"

It may not be incorrect, however, to say that in the past, the system of economic classification has been more occupational than industrial. Between 1881 and 1951, no less than four different systems of occupational classification were followed in the eight censuses during this period, thus giving rise to serious difficulties in comparability of the data. Thus, in 1881, a classification based on the model

*Daniel and Alice Thorner's "The Working Force in India, 1881—1951".

devised for England by Dr. Farr was used. This was replaced by an original scheme of Mr. Baines, the Census Commissioner, in 1891 as well as 1901. A slightly modified form of the International Bertillon System was introduced in 1911, and followed in 1931 and 1941. An adaption of the International Standard Industrial Classification was used in 1951. The 1961 Census has, however, produced for the first time separate tables giving the industrial and occupational classifications of the entire working population. For this purpose, the Standard Industrial Classification and the National Classification of Occupations, as compiled by the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour and Employment, and adopted by the Government of India, have been followed.

At this stage, it may be useful to explain the distinction between 'industry' and 'occupation'. While the former refers to the sector of economic activity in which the worker is engaged, e.g., textile industry, automobile industry, steel industry, cement industry, etc., the latter is concerned with the exact function which a worker performs in any industry, e.g., fitter, carpenter, accounts clerk, office peon, etc. Thus, 'occupation' is actually related to the nature of function or duty performed by a worker, while 'industry' is known by the kind of product(s) manufactured or service(s) performed. For example, a doctor or a civil engineer or an accounts clerk or an unskilled labourer may be working in a steel factory or a paper mill. The industrial classification of all such workers will be steel or paper according to the factory in which they work, though their occupational classifications will be different in each case.

14. Incomplete and ambiguous returns

(*i*) *Occupation and industry*—Questions 10(*a*) and 11(*a*) were intended to elicit information about occupational characteristics of a worker, while questions 10(*b*) and 11(*b*) did so in respect of industrial classification. From past experience, it was apprehended that incomplete or ambiguous returns would be made against these questions, resulting in considerable difficulties at the time of tabulation. A large number of illustrative examples were, therefore, provided in the instructions to enumerators. Since no list could be exhaustive, the enumerators were pointedly asked to describe fully the nature of work done by the worker as well as the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which he worked. Adequate space was provided in the individual slip for recording the details. Option was given to do so 'either in the vernacular or in English or in vernacular transliteration of English'. The enumerators were cautioned, "At previous censuses much trouble has been caused by inadequate answers, and if you do not succeed in obtaining satisfactory information on the individual slips, you will be required to make a further visit for that purpose". Notwithstanding these precautionary measures, there were cases of incomplete as well as ambiguous returns, and these had to be dealt with in the light of experience after consulting the higher supervisory staff.

Entries against sub-parts (*a*) and (*b*) of question 11 were often inadequate or unintelligible. Sometimes, abbreviated forms of the establishments were given, particularly so in the case of large industrial and business concerns. A reference to the list of registered factories in Bihar was generally useful in making up the deficiencies. In the case of persons engaged in trade and commerce, the distinction between wholesale and retail trade was often not brought out. Under 'occupation', abbreviated entries such as T.I., P.W.I., S.A. were met with. While the abbreviations used for common occupations relating to the general administration were easily deciphered, there was considerable difficulty in finding out the meanings of abbreviated designations given in the case of large industrial and business concerns. Differences between teachers in primary school and high school were often not recorded.

Inadequate details in the industry/establishment naturally resulted in higher figures against the residuary minor group numbers of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification.

Omissions of employment status were found mostly in the case of persons working in trade and commerce and other services. The deficiencies could largely be made up by referring to the details of the individual under other questions.

(*ii*) *Principal and subsidiary work*—There were few omissions in marking the principal work of the respondent in cases in which more than one kind of work was returned. As noted earlier, the omissions were rectified by reference to instructions quoted in paragraph 7 above, according to which work in cultivation or household industry was treated as the principal work in rural areas, and the work listed under question 11 as the main work in urban areas.

(*iii*) *Employment category*—The concept of employment status in question 10(*c*) and question 11(*c*) was not clear to many of the enumerators. Several omissions were, therefore, met with, particularly in the case of slips for urban areas. These were relatively more frequently found among workers in trade and commerce and other services. However, the deficiencies could generally be made up from the details noted in other parts of these two questions. In case such a course was not feasible, the individual concerned was, for the purpose of question 11, classified as a single worker.

(*iv*) *Cultivators and agricultural labourers*—The difference between a cultivator having some stake in the land cultivated and an agricultural labourer having no such stake in the land was driven home to the enumerators during their training. The replies to these questions were, therefore, recorded consistently and properly. In many cases, however, the respondents returned themselves working both as cultivator and as agricultural labourer.

(*v*) *Non-workers*—The classification of non-workers by eight kinds of activities, as envisaged in question 12, left much to be desired. Often the replies recorded were not sufficiently detailed. Thus, the extent of persons seeking employment was grossly underestimated. In fact, the figures relating to persons seeking employment would give an impression of well-nigh full employment. Nothing could be more erroneous than that. The reason for such result would become obvious if it is considered that unemployment in the State, particularly in the rural sector, is largely in nature of under-employment. Most of the under-employed persons, including those with seasonal employment only, have been returned as workers on account of the wide and liberal concept of the working population in 1961. Even persons who might have been casually employed before the census were likely to be returned as workers.

15. Reference to statistics

In all, 26 Economic Tables have been presented for the 1961 Census. Their brief description is given below :

Primary Census Abstract—Presents *inter alia* the distribution of population by nine industrial categories of workers, and non-workers.

B-I—Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age groups.

B-II—Workers and non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age groups.

B-III Part A—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part B—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-IV Part A—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work at Household Industry.

B-IV Part B—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service.

B-IV Part C—Industrial classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than Cultivation.

B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than Cultivation.

B-VI—Occupational divisions of persons at work other than Cultivation classified by sex, broad age groups and educational levels in urban areas only.

B-VII Part A—Persons working principally (*i*) as Cultivators (*ii*) as Agricultural labourers or (*iii*) at Household Industry classified by sex and by secondary work (*i*) at Household Industry (*ii*) as Cultivator or (*iii*) as Agricultural labourer.

B-VII Part B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in Household Industry.

B-VIII Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age groups and education levels in urban areas only.

B-VIII Part B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only.

B-IX—Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age groups and type of activity.

B-X—Sample Households (*i*) engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry (*ii*) engaged either in Cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (*iii*) engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry for all areas.

B-XI—Sample Households engaged in Cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately.

B-XII—Sample Households engaged in Cultivation only classified by size of land cultivated and number of family workers and hired workers in rural and urban areas separately.

B-XIII—Sample Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry showing size of land cultivated classified by Principal Household Industry in rural and urban areas separately.

B-XIV—Sample Households engaged only in Household Industry classified by Principal Household Industry in all areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Part A—Households classified by major groups of Principal Household Industry and number of persons engaged.

B-XIV—Sample Households engaged only in Household Industry classified by Principal Household Industry in all areas

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Part B—Households classified by minor groups of Principal Household Industry.

B-XV—Sample Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry classified by size of land in rural and urban areas separately.

B-XVI—Sample Principal Household Industry classified by period of working and total number of workers engaged in Household Industry in all areas.

B-XVII—Sample Households classified by size and participation in household cultivation or industry.

C-VIII—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.

C-VIII—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.

D-IV—Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age groups, educational levels and in case of workers also by occupational divisions and groups.

D-VI—Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.

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

SCT-I Part A—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes.

SCT-I Part B—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes.

SCT-V Part A—Sample Households engaged in Cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for Scheduled Castes (Household of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20 per cent sample of all households).

SCT-V Part B—Sample Households engaged in Cultivation classified by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only for Scheduled Tribes (Household of members of Scheduled Tribes in a 20 per cent sample of all households).

SC-I—Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes.

ST-II—Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes.

In addition to the above, the following subsidiary tables, numbering 55 in all, will be found in Part I-C :

B-I.1—Distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of worker and by non-worker and by sex.

B-I.2—Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers in each industrial category.

B-I.3—Distribution of 1,000 of total workers of each sex into age groups and industrial category.

B-I.4—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex and each industrial category by age group.

B-I.5—Workers per 1,000 population in each age group.

B-I.6—Workers per 1,000 workers in each of the censuses 1901 to 1961.

B-II.1—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each class of town by age, sex and industrial categories.

B-II.2—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each city or town-group with a population of one lakh and over by age, sex and industrial categories.

B-II.3—Workers per 1,000 population in each city and comparison of workers in industrial categories from 1901—61.

B-III Part A.1—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part A.2—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part A.3—Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part B.1—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-III Part B.2—Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-IV.1—Number per 1,000 workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, who are employers, employees, single workers and family workers.

B-IV.2—Number per 1,000 workers in Industrial Category III—Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities, who are employers, employees, single workers and family workers.

B-IV.3—Number per 1,000 workers at Industrial Category IV—Household Industry who are employees and others.

B-IV.4—Number per 1,000 workers in Industrial Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry who are employers, employees, single workers and family workers.

B-IV.5—Number per 1,000 workers in Industrial Category VI—Construction who are employers, employees, single workers and family workers.

B-IV.6—Number per 1,000 workers in Industrial Category VII—Trade and Commerce who are employers, employees, single workers and family workers.

B-IV.7—Number per 1,000 workers in Industrial Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications who are employers, employees, single workers and family workers.

B-IV.8—Number per 1,000 workers in Industrial Category IX—Other Services who are employers, employees, single workers and family workers.

B-IV.9—Distribution of 10,000 workers other than those working as Cultivators or as Agricultural labourers by division, major group and minor group of Indian Standard Industrial Classification.

B-V.1—Distribution of 10,000 workers other than those working as Cultivators or as Agricultural labourers by occupational division, group and family of National Classification of Occupations.

B-VI.1—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each occupational division and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-VII Part A.1—Number per 1,000 persons working principally as Cultivators who are working (1) as Cultivators and Agricultural labourers, (2) as Cultivators and at Household Industry in rural areas only.

B-VII Part A.2—Number per 1,000 persons working principally as Agricultural labourers, who are working (1) as Agricultural labourers and Cultivators, (2) as Agricultural labourers and at Household Industry in rural areas only.

B-VII Part A.3—Number per 1,000 persons working principally at Household Industry, who are working (1) at Household Industry and as Cultivators, (2) at Household Industry and as Agricultural labourers.

B-VIII Part A.1—Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed in each age group according to educational levels in urban areas only.

B-VIII Part B.1—Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-IX.1—Number per 1,000 of population aged 15+ and of population of each age group 15—34, 35—59, 60+ and age not stated who are unemployed, separately for persons, males and females.

B-IX.2—Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by age groups.

B-IX.3—Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and 1,000 non-workers of each sex by type of activity.

B-X.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households (*i*) engaged neither in Cultivation nor Household Industry (*ii*) engaged either in Cultivation or Household Industry but not in both and (*iii*) engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry for all areas.

B-XI.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households engaged in Cultivation by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural areas only.

B-XII.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households engaged in Cultivation by size of land cultivated in rural areas only.

B-XII.2—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households engaged in Cultivation by size of land cultivated and working strength in rural areas only.

B-XII.3—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household workers (family/hired) engaged in Cultivation with and without Household Industry by each size of land cultivated and size of employment by family and hired workers in rural areas only.

B-XII.4—Average number of family and hired workers per cultivating household by each size of cultivated holding in rural areas only.

B-XIV Part A.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households engaged in Household Industry only by Principal Household Industry and working strength in all areas.

B-XIV Part B.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households engaged in Household Industry only by Principal Household Industry (division/major/minor groups) in all areas.

B-XVI.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households engaged in Household Industry (with and without Cultivation) by Principal Household Industry in each duration.

B-XVI.2—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Household workers engaged in Principal Household Industry (with and without Cultivation) by family and hired workers in each duration.

B-XVI.3—Averge number of family and hired workers per household engaged in Principal Household Industry (with and without Cultivation) by the duration of Household Industry in rural and urban areas.

B-XVII.1—Distribution of 1,000 Sample Households by size of households.

C-VIII Part A.1—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by sex and literacy.

C-VIII Part A.2—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by categories of workers and non-workers.

C-VIII Part B.1—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Tribes by sex and literacy.

C-VIII Part B.2—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Tribes by categories of workers and non-workers.

D-IV.1—Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by age groups.

D-IV.2—Distribution of 1,000 migrants to cities by sex and educational level.

D-IV.3—Distribution of 1,000 workers among migrants to cities by sex and occupation.

E-III.1—Proportion of workshop and factories according to divisions, major groups and selected minor groups to 1,000 workshops and factories.

E-III.2—Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each kind of fuel used by size of employment.

E-III.3—Distribution of 1,000 workshops and factories in each division, major group and selected minor groups by kind of fuel or power used.

ANNEXURE I

CONFIDENTIAL

CENSUS OF INDIA 1961

[To be filled up during Enumeration]

Is this an institution ?

PART I—HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

LOCATION CODE

Full Name of Head of Household

S.C. / S.T.

A. Cultivation	Local name of right on land	Area in acres
1 Land under cultivation by Household (i) owned or held from Government		
(ii) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share		
(iii) Total of items (i) and (ii)		
2. Land given to private persons for cultivation for payment in money, kind or share		

B. Household Industry	Nature of Industry		Number of months in the year during which conducted
Household industry (not on the scale of a registered factory) conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. (a)			
(b)			

C. Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry	Members of family working				Hired workers
Members including Head of family working and hired workers if any, kept wholetime during current or last working season.	Head	Other males	Other females	Total	
1. Household Cultivation only					
2 Household Industry only					
3 Both in Household Cultivation & Household Industry					

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

Note Part II—Census Population Record overleaf should be filled up during the first round of enumeration (10 February to 28 February) from the enumeration slips relating to the household and brought up-to-date with corrections, if any, after the second visit during check period 1 March to 3 March, 1961

PART II—CENSUS POPULATION RECORD

(To be compiled from individual Census Slips)

Name	Sex		Relationship to Head	Age	Marital Status	Description of work in the case of worker
	Male M	Female F				
TOTAL PERSONS						

Dated Signature of Supervisor

Dated Signature of Enumerator

ANNEXURE I—*concld.*

INDIVIDUAL SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL **CENSUS 1961**

Location Code _____

1(a) Name _____

1(b) Relationship to Head _____ 2. Age last birthday

3 Marital Status _____ 4 (a) Birth-place _____

4 (b) Born R/U

4(c) Duration of residence if born elsewhere

5(a) Nationality _____ 5(b) Religion _____

6(c) S.C./S.T. _____ 6 Literacy & Education _____

7(a) Mother tongue _____ 7(b) Any other language(s) _____

8 Working as Cultivator _____ 9 Working as Agricultural labourer _____

10 Working at Household Industry
- (a) Nature of Work _____
- (b) Nature of Household Industry _____
- (c) If Employee

11 Doing Work Other than 8, 9 or 10
- (a) Nature of Work _____
- (b) Nature of Industry, Profession, Trade or Service _____
- (c) Class of Worker
- (d) Name of Establishment _____

12 Activity if Not Working

13 Sex

PART A—THE BROAD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

SECTION 2

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

16. Broad industrial classification : inter-State comparison

According to the Census of 1961, 41.4 per cent of the population of Bihar consists of workers ; that is, of persons who may be deemed to be economically active. The remaining 58.6 per cent, it follows, is non-working. A considerable portion of it is, of course, made up of young children and women. More than 97 per cent of the population in the age group 0—14 years has been returned as non-working. Similarly, the proportion of non-workers among females in Bihar is as high as 72.9 per cent.

As stated earlier, workers are classified further into nine industrial categories depending on the sector of economic activity in which they are engaged. The primary economic classification of the population, therefore, consists of the following categories, non-workers being shown as a separate category :

I Working as Cultivator ;

II Working as Agricultural labourer ;

III Working in Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities ;

IV Working at Household Industry ;

V Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry ;

VI Working in Construction ;

VII Working in Trade and Commerce ;

VIII Working in Transport, Storage and Communications ;

IX Working in Other Services; and

X Non-workers.

The economic characteristics of the population of Bihar in comparison to other States and the country as a whole are brought out by the following table which gives the distribution of 1,000 persons in each by the nine industrial categories of workers, and non-workers :

STATEMENT X.1

Distribution of 1,000 persons in India and each State among the nine industrial categories and non-workers, 1961

State	Total population (I—X)	Total workers (I—IX)	Workers									Non-workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA	**1,000**	**430**	**227**	**72**	**12**	**27**	**18**	**5**	**17**	**7**	**45**	**570**
Andhra Pradesh	1,000	519	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481
Assam	1,000	433	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567
Bihar	**1,000**	**414**	**223**	**95**	**14**	**23**	**9**	**2**	**11**	**5**	**32**	**586**
Gujarat	1,000	411	219	61	5	27	26	4	20	8	41	589
Jammu and Kashmir ..	1,000	428	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572
Kerala	1,000	333	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667
Madhya Pradesh	1,000	523	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477
Madras	1,000	456	192	84	13	36	25	6	22	8	70	544
Maharashtra	1,000	479	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521
Mysore	1,000	455	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	4	43	545
Orissa	1,000	437	248	74	8	30	5	2	8	3	59	563
Punjab	1,000	350	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650

STATEMENT X.1—*concld.*

State	Total population (I—X)	Total workers (I—IX)	Workers									Non-workers
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajasthan	1,000	476	350	20	8	30	9	5	14	6	34	524
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	391	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609
West Bengal	1,000	332	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668
Union Territories—												
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	1,000	491	102	5	115	73	19	86	17	6	68	509
Delhi	1,000	321	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679
Himachal Pradesh	1,000	596	496	9	7	33	5	10	5	2	29	404
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	1,000	516	6	0	24	427	15	10	5	6	23	484
Manipur	1,000	459	300	3	1	102	1	3	15	4	30	541
Tripura	1,000	383	246	29	11	22	9	4	16	4	42	617
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	1,000	600	445	85	34	11	2	5	4	2	12	400
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	1,000	412	177	63	50	*	30	6	22	26	38	588
N. E. F. A. ..	1,000	676	4	N	9	12	N	44	11	23	573	324
Nagaland	1,000	594	524	7	1	N	2	1	3	2	54	406
Pondicherry	1,000	375	60	105	21	20	47	10	36	9	67	625
Sikkim	1,000	641	573	14	1	2	N	11	10	1	29	359

NOTE : 1. N—denotes negligible figures. 2. 0—denotes nil figures. 3. *Figures not collected.

4. In case of North-East Frontier Agency the classification of only 38,705 persons was available. This figure has, therefore, been taken as 1,000.

Participation rate is usually measured in terms of the proportion of workers to the total population. For the country as a whole, the participation rate is 43.0 per cent which is somewhat higher than Bihar's 41.4 per cent. Madhya Pradesh has the distinction of having the highest participation rate (52.3 per cent) among all States in India. Andhra Pradesh, with a rate of 51.9 per cent, does not lag far behind. The three southern States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Madras form a compact block with participation rates varying between 45 and 48 per cent. The State of Rajasthan (47.6 per cent) in the north-west also belongs to this group. Gujarat with 41.1 per cent is nearest to Bihar in participation rate. The two neighbouring States of Orissa and Assam have somewhat higher rates (above 43 per cent), while two others—West Bengal (33.2 per cent) and Uttar Pradesh (39.1 per cent) have lower rates. West Bengal has the lowest rate among all States, though Kerala with 33.3 per cent is only a shade higher. Contrary to expectation, the State of Punjab has strikingly low participation rate (35 per cent). Among the Union Territories, the rates are generally high except in Delhi, Tripura and Pondicherry.

One of the factors responsible for wide variations in participation rates among the States is the differential in female participation rates. This point is brought out by the following table which gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex by the primary economic classification. The great influence of female participation in stepping up the over all participation rates will be atonce evident

from the abstract table (Statement X·3) at page 30 in which the States have been arranged in descending order of their participation rates :

STATEMENT X.2

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the nine industrial categories and non-workers, 1961

State		Total population (I—X)	Total workers (I—IX)	Workers									Non-workers
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIA	**M**	**1,000**	**571**	**294**	**77**	**18**	**32**	**32**	**8**	**30**	**13**	**67**	**429**
	F	**1,000**	**280**	**156**	**67**	**6**	**22**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**N**	**20**	**720**
Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	622	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
	F	1,000	413	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	N	30	587
Assam	M	1,000	541	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60	459
	F	1,000	309	204	5	41	46	2	N	2	N	9	691
Bihar	**M**	**1,000**	**556**	**297**	**111**	**23**	**26**	**17**	**4**	**19**	**10**	**49**	**444**
	F	**1,000**	**271**	**148**	**80**	**5**	**20**	**2**	**N**	**3**	**N**	**13**	**729**
Gujarat	M	1,000	535	265	64	7	32	47	7	36	15	62	465
	F	1,000	279	170	57	3	21	4	2	3	N	19	721
Jammu and Kashmir ..	M	1,000	578	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71	422
	F	1,000	256	213	1	4	32	1	N	N	1	4	744
Kerala	M	1,000	472	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
	F	1,000	197	32	54	10	35	16	N	3	1	46	803
Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	602	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48	398
	F	1,000	440	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	N	20	560
Madras	M	1,000	597	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
	F	1,000	313	133	83	6	31	6	2	6	N	46	687
Maharashtra	M	1,000	571	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F	1,000	381	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619
Mysore	M	1,000	584	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F	1,000	320	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	N	22	680
Orissa	M	1,000	608	363	92	11	33	8	3	13	6	79	392
	F	1,000	266	133	57	4	28	2	N	4	N	38	734
Punjab	M	1,000	529	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F	1,000	142	107	6	1	13	2	1	N	N	12	858
Rajasthan	M	1,000	581	398	22	11	38	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F	1,000	359	297	17	5	21	2	1	2	N	14	641
Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	582	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60	418
	F	1,000	181	117	35	1	14	1	N	2	N	12	818
West Bengal	M	1,000	540	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F	1,000	94	35	20	9	11	5	N	2	N	12	906
Union Territories—													
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	M	1,000	678	133	9	178	52	29	138	27	10	102	322
	F	1,000	188	51	N	13	108	2	1	1	0	12	812
Delhi	M	1,000	523	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
	F	1,000	65	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
Himachal Pradesh ..	M	1,000	631	476	11	12	39	8	19	10	4	52	369
	F	1,000	558	519	6	1	26	1	1	N	N	4	442
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	M	1,000	516	11	0	49	345	29	19	9	12	42	484
	F	1,000	517	1	0	N	508	3	1	N	N	4	483

STATEMENT X.2—*concld.*

State		Total population (I—X)	Total workers (I—IX)	Workers									Non-workers
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Manipur	..	M 1,000	473	365	3	1	19	2	5	14	8	56	527
		F 1,000	445	237	2	N	183	1	1	17	N	4	555
Tripura	..	M 1,000	545	337	50	13	12	15	7	30	8	73	455
		F 1,000	209	148	7	8	33	3	N	1	N	9	791
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	..	M 1,000	620	432	82	50	15	3	8	7	4	20	379
		F 1,000	579	458	89	18	6	N	3	1	0	4	421
Goa, Daman and Diu	..	M 1,000	513	191	42	27	*	56	13	29	50	55	487
		F 1,000	318	165	82	25	*	6	N	14	3	23	682
N. E. F. A.	..	M 1,000	810	3	N	11	1	0	56	13	29	697	190
		F 1,000	172	7	0	0	57	2	N	0	0	106	828
Nagaland	..	M 1,000	605	480	6	3	N	3	2	6	4	101	395
		F 1,000	582	571	7	N	N	N	N	1	N	3	418
Pondicherry	..	M 1,000	551	98	117	40	23	83	19	55	18	98	449
		F 1,000	201	22	94	2	18	11	1	17	N	36	799
Sikkim	..	M 1,000	668	563	16	2	2	1	20	17	2	46	331
		F 1,000	611	583	12	N	2	N	2	2	N	10	389

NOTE: 1. N—denotes negligible figures. 2. 0—denotes nil figures. 3. *Figures not collected.

4. In case of North-East Frontier Agency the classification of only 38,705 persons was available. This figure has, therefore, been taken as 1,000.

STATEMENT X.3

Sexwise participation rates in States arranged in order of total participation rates

State	Number of workers per 1,000		
	Persons	Males	Females
Madhya Pradesh	523	602	440
Andhra Pradesh	519	622	413
Maharashtra	479	571	381
Rajasthan	476	581	359
Madras	456	597	313
Mysore	455	584	320
Orissa	437	608	266
Assam	433	541	309
INDIA	**430**	**571**	**280**
Jammu and Kashmir ..	428	578	256
Bihar	414	556	271
Gujarat	411	535	279
Uttar Pradesh	391	582	182
Punjab	350	529	142
Kerala	333	472	197
West Bengal	332	540	94

The highest participation rates are found in the Sates in which the largest proportions of females work, and *vice versa*. Thus, the order of participation rate for females is almost the same as the order for persons. Among the few exceptions, however, are Mysore, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Kerala which have relatively lower positions than deserved by their respective female participation rates. In the first four States participation rates among females seem to be rather high in comparison to the rates for males, while in Kerala the male participation rate is strikingly low.

As compared to the general population, participation rates among males show much less variation among the States. The highest (62.2 per cent) is in Andhra Pradesh and the lowest (47.2 per cent) in Kerala. Barring these two States, all others can be accommodated between 52.9 and 60.8 per cent. The very high proportion (60.8 per cent) of male participation in Orissa atonce catches attention. But for a comparatively low participation rate among females, this State would have ranked much higher in the list. Besides Kerala, four other States, viz., Punjab,

Gujarat, West Bengal and Assam also have low participation rates among males. In all others, the rates vary between 55 and 60 per cent.

The participation rates among females are distinguished by their wide fluctuations from one State to another. The lowest (9.4 per cent) is in West Bengal and the highest (44.0 per cent) in Madhya Pradesh. Three other States, viz., Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala, have rates below 20 per cent. On the other hand, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, with rates over 40 per cent clearly stand out from the rest. Only two other States Maharashtra and Rajasthan, with rates between 35 and 40 per cent, come anywhere near these States. Along with Gujarat (27.9 per cent), Orissa (26.6 per cent) and Jammu and Kashmir (25.6 per cent), Bihar (27.1 per cent) belongs to the group of States in which the ratios of women at work are low but not much lower than the average for the country. A comparison of the sectoral distribution will, however, reveal that though the pattern is more or less the same in all the four States so far as Categories III—VIII are concerned, there are significant differences in the remaining three categories. Jammu and Kashmir for instance, has a relativaly high proportion of female workers in Category I, Orissa in Category IX, Bihar in Category II, and Gujarat in Category I. It is evident that the female participation in Bihar would have been much lower but for the women at work as agricultural labourers. It may, however, be pointed out here that the proportion of female agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh (16.2 per cent), Maharashtra (12.5 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (9.0 per cent) is much higher than in Bihar (8.0 per cent).

Bihar is among the States with low participation rates. Only five other States, viz., Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala and West Bengal have lower overall rates. In regard to male participation, Uttar Pradesh has a higher figure than Bihar, but its place is taken by Assam which has lower rate. Similarly in regard to female participation, Gujarat goes up but two others (Jammu & Kashmir and Orissa) come below Bihar. It is, however, interesting to observe that the general pattern of participation rates for persons, males and females in Bihar approximates closely to that of all-India, though at a lower level. No State is quite like Bihar in this respect ; but if one was looked for, Gujarat and, to some extent, Jammu and Kashmir—would seem to answer the call.

It is difficult to assign any one reason for variations in participation rates. One of the factors promoting high rates may be the proportion of scheduled communities in the population of the State; for, being rather worse off economically, few among them can afford to be non-working, and their females are also seldom averse to economic activity. From this point of view Madhya Pradesh, having the largest concentration of scheduled communities who comprise one-third of its population, would seem to support the premise. But Orissa, which also fulfils these conditions, strays away from similar results, though its male participation rate is convincingly high. On the other hand, though Rajasthan and West Bengal both have 25 to 30 per cent of their population made up of scheduled communities, the female participation rate in the latter is 9.4 per cent only as against 35.9 per cent in the former. Kerala, however, has the lowest participation rates among persons as well as males, which correspond to the fact that it also has the smallest proportion (9.64 per cent) of scheduled communities. The female participation rates in Kerala are presumably higher than in the Punjab or West Bengal because of high female literacy, for the bulk of employment among women is in the non-agriculture sector.

Another factor influencing the participation rates may be the extent of employment in agriculture, that is, in Categories I and II. Madhya Pradesh, which has the highest participation rate among all States in India has also the highest proportion (79.3 per cent) of workers engaged in cultivation. However, the argument does not hold good in the case of Andhra Pradesh which, with barely 68.6 per cent of its workers engaged in cultivation has the next highest participation rate; while Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, each having more than 75 per cent of its workers similarly engaged, are much lower in the list. In fact the participation rate in Uttar Pradesh is only 39.12 per cent. At the same time Kerala, which has the lowest participation rate in India, also has the smallest proportion (38.4 per cent) of workers engaged in cultivation.

If literacy and participation rates are correlated, it is found that both Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, which have the highest participation rates, have very low percentages of literacy. On the other hand, Kerala and West Bengal, which have the lowest

participation rates, have the highest literacy rates. This would seem to indicate that under present conditions in some States, participation in work varies inversely as the literacy rate.

As stated earlier Bihar, with only 41.4 per cent of its population working, is somewhat behind the country's average (43.0 per cent) in the matter of participation in economic activity. Andhra Pradesh (51.87 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (52.30 per cent) are the only States with more than half the population economically active. The percentage of workers is below 40 in four States, viz., Uttar Pradesh (39.4), Punjab (35.0), Kerala (33.3) and West Bengal (33.2). The distinction attained by Madhya Pradesh seems to be due to the large tribal population and heavy dependence on agriculture, its position being at the top in both respects. The proportion of agriculturists in Andhra Pradesh (35.6 per cent) is also higher than in other States. West Bengal, Kerala and Punjab have the lowest participation rates and also the lowest percentages in agriculture. Thus, in spite of proportionately larger participation in Categories III—IX, they are not able to make up the leeway.

The proportion of cultivators (Category I) in the population of Bihar (22.3 per cent) is about the same as the average for the country (22.7 per cent), while Rajasthan has the highest proportion (35.0 per cent), Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir also have returned nearly one-third of their population as cultivators. Four other States, viz., Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore have proportions varying between 24 and 28 per cent. On the other hand, cultivators comprise only 7.0 per cent of the population in Kerala, 12.8 per cent in West Bengal and a little less than 20 per cent in the Punjab and Madras. Even Andhra Pradesh has just a little over 20 per cent. But this State has the highest proportion (14.8 per cent) of agricultural labourers (Category II). Maharashtra, with 11.4 per cent, comes next followed by Bihar (9.5 per cent). While in Jammu and Kashmir, not even 1 per cent of the population is engaged as agricultural labourer, the corresponding proportions in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and Assam are also below 5 per cent. It is revealing to note that out of every 10 agriculturists in Bihar, no less than 3 are agricultural labourers, i. e., persons who are engaged in cultivation without any kind of right, title or interest in land. Even share-croppers, be it noted, have been treated as cultivators and the description, 'agricultural labourer' applies to a category with almost no stake in land except that of wages in cash or kind. The corresponding ratios between agricultural labourers and cultivators in the adjacent States are, approximately 1:7 in Uttar Pradesh, 1:5 in Madhya Pradesh, 1:4 in Orissa and 1:3.5 in West Bengal.

Taking Categories I and II together, the proportion of agriculturists in Bihar (31.8 per cent) is only a little above the average for the country (29.9 per cent). As many as seven States have higher proportions, and among them Madhya Pradesh with 41.5 per cent ranks the highest. In Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, more than one-third of the population is engaged in Agriculture. On the other hand, the corresponding proportion is less than one-fourth in Punjab (22.4 per cent), West Bengal (17.9 per cent) and Kerala (12.8 per cent).

The predominance of agricultural workers in Bihar's economy is reflected in the fact that the extent of employment in Categories IV to IX is much lower in Bihar than in the country as a whole. Thus, in Categories V and VI, only Orissa has lower proportions. In Categories VII and VIII also, the position is hardly better, the only difference being that in the former Orissa is joined by Jammu and Kashmir; and in the latter also by Mysore. In Category IX, Bihar has the lowest proportion of adherents among all States. The position is, however, somewhat better in case of Category IV in which Bihar is slightly lower than the average for the country. In Category III, however, Bihar is higher than the average for the country, but no less than five States are above it and one on par with it. The high proportions in Assam, Kerala and West Bengal are accounted for by workers in plantation industries, whereas those of Bihar are largely drawn from mining, only a small portion of the Chotanagpur Plateau being worked for forest produce (and that too mainly as secondary work), the extent of plantations in the State being negligible.

17. Classification of population by sector of economy

The main economic characteristics of the population in each State and the Indian Union can be comprehended better in terms of employment in primary, secondary and

tertiary sectors of economy. The primary sector includes agriculture, plantations, livestock, forests and fisheries. The secondary sector covers mining and quarrying, production in household industry and non-household industry, construction, and gas and electric supply. The tertiary sector embraces trade and commerce, transport, storage and communications, and other services excluding gas and electric supply. The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and the States among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, and non-workers :

STATEMENT X.4

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in India and each State among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers, 1961

India / State / Union Territory	M=1,000 F=1,000	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector III (only Mining and Quarrying) + IV + V + VI + IX (only Gas and Electricity)	Tertiary Sector VII + VIII + IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)	Non-workers
		I+II	III (excluding Mining and Quarrying)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIA ..	**M 1,000**	**370**	**14**	**77**	**110**	**429**
	F 1,000	**222**	**5**	**28**	**25**	**720**
Andhra Pradesh ..	M 1,000	391	22	99	110	378
	F 1,000	321	4	46	42	587
Assam ..	M 1,000	371	45	26	99	459
	F 1,000	210	41	48	10	691
Bihar ..	**M 1,000**	**408**	**14**	**57**	**77**	**444**
	F 1,000	**228**	**3**	**24**	**16**	**729**
Gujarat ..	M 1,000	329	6	89	111	465
	F 1,000	228	2	27	22	721
Jammu and Kashmir ..	M 1,000	430	9	45	94	422
	F 1,000	214	4	33	5	741
Kerala ..	M 1,000	170	45	81	176	528
	F 1,000	86	10	52	49	803
Madhya Pradesh ..	M 1,000	442	19	64	77	398
	F 1,000	386	6	25	23	560
Madras ..	M 1,000	336	18	99	145	402
	F 1,000	215	6	40	52	687
Maharashtra ..	M 1,000	336	15	98	122	429
	F 1,000	334	3	23	21	619
Mysore ..	M 1,000	385	17	85	97	416
	F 1,000	254	7	32	27	680
Orissa ..	M 1,000	455	9	47	97	392
	F 1,000	190	3	31	42	734
Punjab ..	M 1,000	319	5	84	121	471
	F 1,000	113	1	15	13	858
Rajasthan ..	M 1,000	420	9	64	88	419
	F 1,000	314	5	25	15	641
Uttar Pradesh ..	M 1,000	423	4	60	95	418
	F 1,000	152	1	15	14	818
West Bengal ..	M 1,000	287	16	100	137	460
	F 1,000	55	7	17	15	906
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	M 1,000	142	172	227	137	322
	F 1,000	51	13	111	13	812

STATEMENT X.4—*concld.*

India/State/Union Territory	M=1,000 F=1,000	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector III (only Mining and Quarrying)+IV+V+VI+IX (only Gas and Electricity)	Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)	Non-workers
		I+II	III (excluding Mining and Quarrying)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Delhi ..	M 1,000	27	3	143	350	477
	F 1,000	20	N	12	33	935
Himachal Pradesh ..	M 1,000	486	12	69	64	369
	F 1,000	524	1	28	5	442
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	M 1,000	11	48	393	64	484
	F 1,000	N	N	512	5	483
Manipur ..	M 1,000	368	1	27	77	527
	F 1,000	239	1	184	21	555
Tripura ..	M 1,000	387	13	34	111	455
	F 1,000	155	8	36	10	791
Dadra and Nagar Haveli ..	M 1,000	514	50	26	31	379
	F 1,000	547	18	9	5	421
Goa, Daman and Diu ..	M 1,000	233	27	120	133	487
	F 1,000	247	3	28	40	682
Pondicherry ..	M 1,000	215	39	128	169	449
	F 1,000	116	2	30	53	799
N. E. F. A. ..	M 1,000	4	11	57	738	190
	F 1,000	7	0	59	106	828
Nagaland ..	M 1,000	486	1	7	111	395
	F 1,000	579	N	N	3	418
Sikkim ..	M 1,000	579	1	24	65	331
	F 1,000	595	N	4	12	389

NOTE: N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

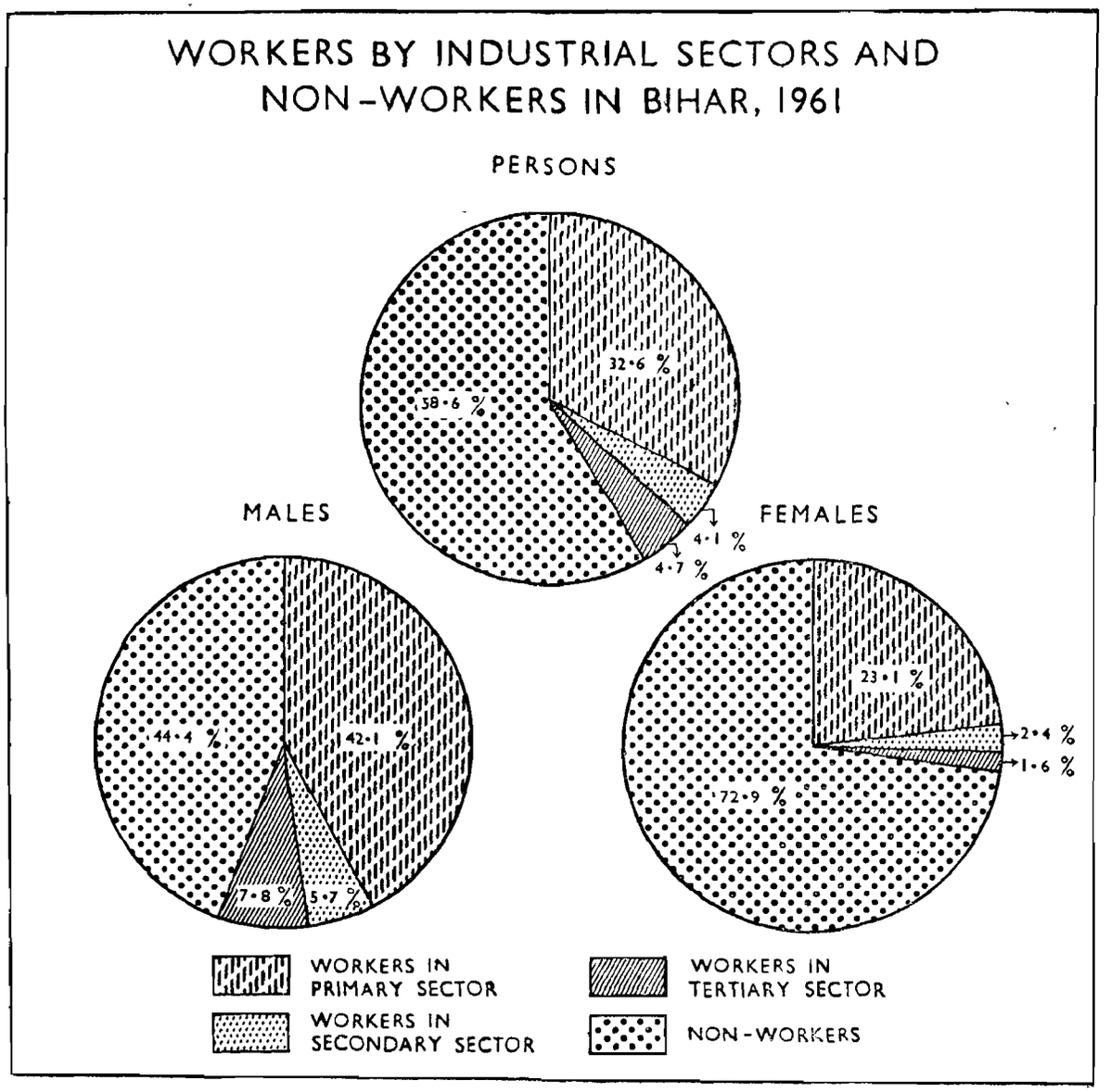
Taking the participation of males first, it is seen that there is a compact block of seven States in which the proportion of workers in the primary sector is higher than the average for the country (38.4 per cent). These States are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. Two others, Jammu and Kashmir in the north-west and Assam in the north-east, also belong to this group, though not forming part of the aforesaid block. It is noteworthy that all the northern States except Punjab and West Bengal have comparatively higher concentration of male workers in the primary sector. Significantly, these are the States (except Andhra Pradesh and Mysore) in which male employment in the secondary sector is below the average for the country. The picture is similar in regard to the tertiary sector, Andhra Pradesh being the only exception with a proportion equal to the average for the country. The above clearly shows that the relative employment in secondary and tertiary sectors is greater in the southern and western States comprising Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore (except in tertiary sector), Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala. West Bengal and Punjab are the only States in northern India having similar features. It is remarkable that the band of seven States in which the primary sector is over-represented are also the States with the highest concentrations of agricultural workers and lowest rates of literacy and education.

With regard to females, however, the pattern is somewhat different. There is still a compact block of seven States with higher-than-average concentration of female workers in the primary sector; but Uttar Pradesh and Orissa which figured in it in case of males are replaced by Gujarat and Maharashtra. The result is that the block for females gravitates more towards the west and the south though the two southern most States, Madras and Kerala, be it noted, have lower female participation in the primary

sector. Kerala, in fact, has the lowest proportion (9.6 per cent only). It is noteworthy that female participation in the primary sector is rather low even in some of the predominantly agricultural States, e. g., Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Assam. In the secondary sector, five of the seven States with high female participation are in one cluster in the south. These are Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Two others, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir, stand apart from this cluster. In the tertiary sector the pattern becomes more defined because of the exclusion of Assam as well as Jammu and Kashmir from the group of high female participation States. It is thus seen that the southern States of Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh have higher participation rates than all-India averages for both sexes in regard to both the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Bihar has higher participation rate than the country as a whole in regard to male employment only in the primary sector. Employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors, both for males and females, is at lower level in Bihar than in the country as a whole.

The following diagram gives an idea of the participation rate in different sectors separately for persons, males and females in Bihar :



18. Broad classification of workers and non-workers in districts within the State

We may now turn to the State itself and examine the variations within the State. To start with, participation rates may be considered first. The districts are arranged below in descending order of their participation rates for persons; those for males and females separately have been shown alongwith :

STATEMENT X.5

Districtwise participation rates for persons, males and females, 1961

District	Number of workers per 1,000		
	Persons	Males	Females
1. Ranchi	563	595	532
2. Santal Parganas ..	525	597	451
3. Singhbhum	517	590	442
4. Dhanbad	488	621	320
5. Hazaribagh	484	571	397
6. Palamau	478	571	382
7. Saharsa	456	571	334
8. Bhagalpur	417	551	277
BIHAR	**414**	**556**	**271**
9. Champaran	413	584	238
10. Gaya	410	538	283
11. Purnea	395	588	186
12. Monghyr	388	544	230
13. Patna	376	524	217
14. Shahabad	371	533	207
15. Darbhanga	356	536	187
16. Saran	348	498	216
17. Muzaffarpur	335	543	137

The high participation rates among the tribal population is reflected in the fact that all the top six districts belong to the Chotanagpur Plateau. Even among these, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Singhbhum, the districts with comparatively larger tribal content, occupy higher places. One important factor which boosts the rates in these districts is the high participation of females in work. The more densely and heavily populated districts of Muzaffarpur, Saran, Darbhanga, Shahabad, Patna, Monghyr and Purnea form the tail end of the table. Female participation is strikingly low in these districts.

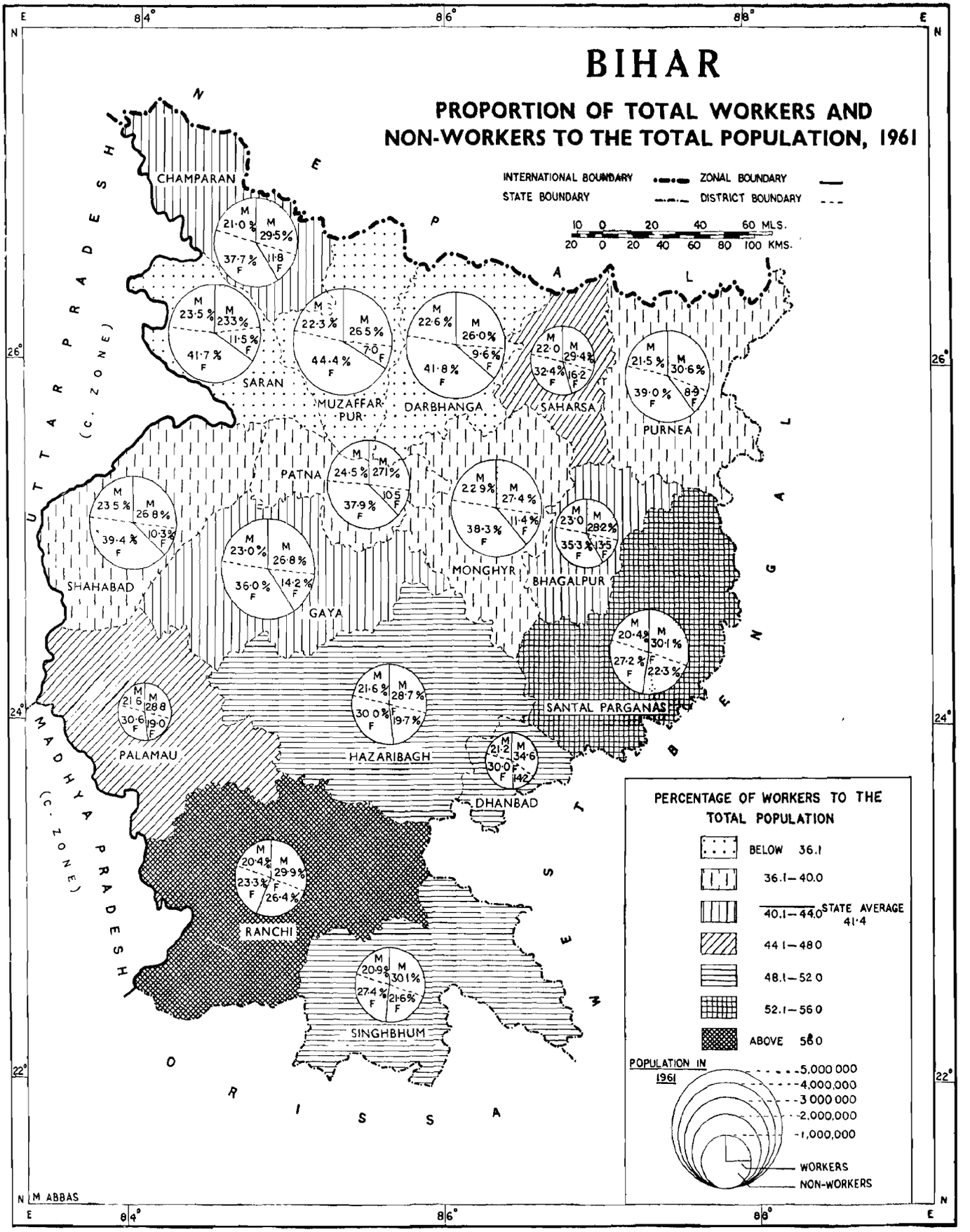
It was observed in the case of figures relating to different States of India that there is greater fluctuation of participation rates among females than males. This phenomenon is marked also in the State. Leaving aside Dhanbad, whose rate of 62.1 per cent highlights its special character because of large immigrant labour in coal-mines and other industries, the participation rate among males varies between 49.8 per cent (Saran) and 59.7 per cent (Santal Parganas), i. e., a range of hardly 10 per cent in all. As against this, the participation rate among females varies between 18.6 per cent (Purnea) and 53.2 per cent (Ranchi) which means a range of nearly 35 per cent.

The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district and the State among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, and non-workers :

STATEMENT X.6

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry and non-workers, 1961

State/District		Total Population	Workers			Non-workers
			Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
1		2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR	**P**	**1,000**	**326**	**41**	**47**	**586**
	M	**1,000**	**421**	**57**	**78**	**444**
	F	**1,000**	**231**	**24**	**16**	**729**
Patna	P	1,000	258	40	78	624
	M	1,000	338	58	128	476
	F	1,000	173	20	24	783



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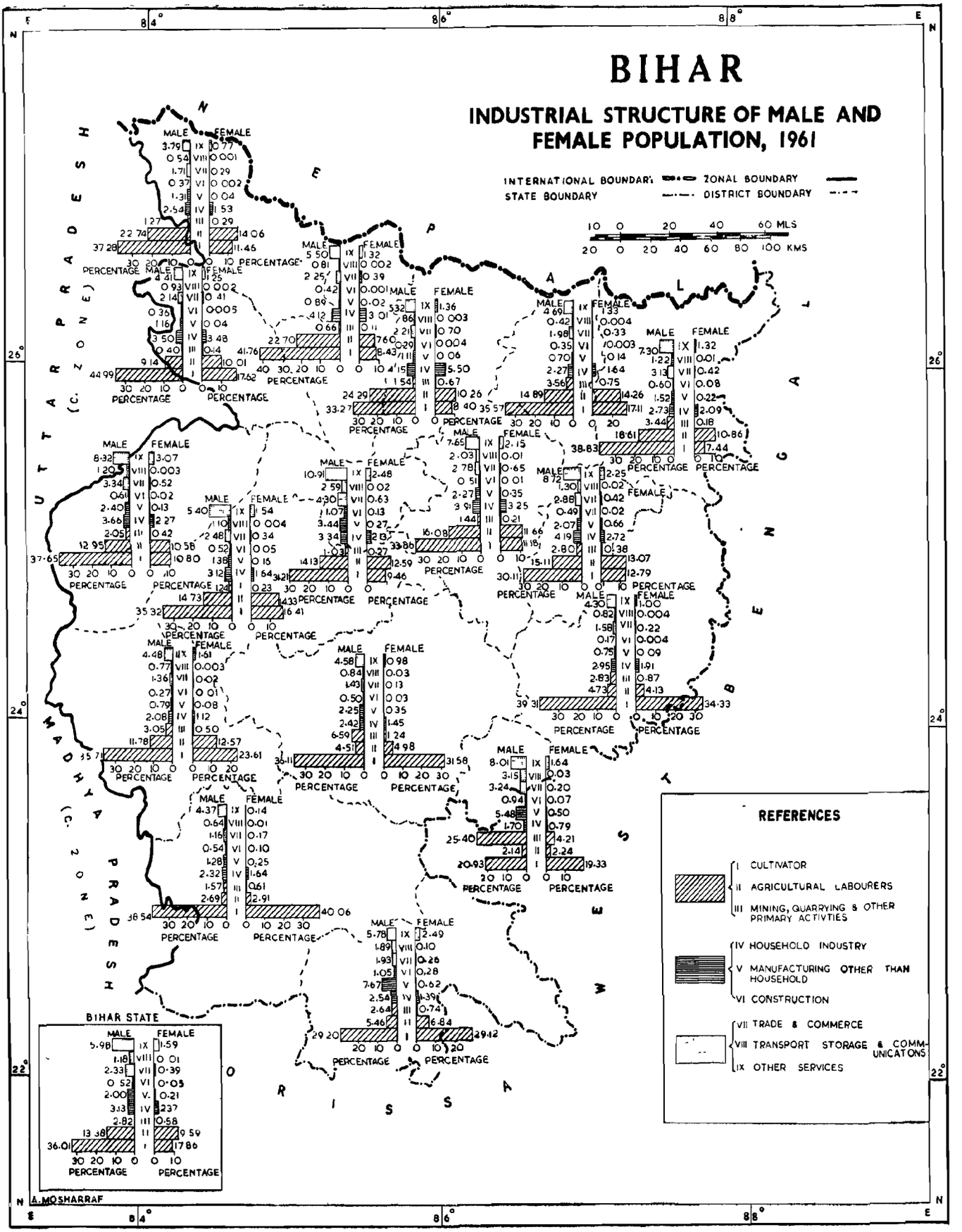

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STATEMENT X.6– *concld*

State/District		Total Population	Workers			Non-workers
			Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
1		2	3	4	5	6
Gaya	P	1,000	336	30	44	590
	M	1,000	421	44	73	462
	F	1,000	252	16	15	717
Shahabad	P	1,000	275	35	61	629
	M	1,000	388	51	94	467
	F	1,000	162	19	27	792
Saran	P	1,000	286	30	32	652
	M	1,000	405	38	55	502
	F	1,000	182	23	11	784
Champaran	P	1,000	360	24	29	587
	M	1,000	500	35	49	416
	F	1,000	216	13	9	762
Muzaffarpur	P	1,000	272	29	34	665
	M	1,000	447	38	58	457
	F	1,000	106	20	11	863
Darbhanga	P	1,000	279	40	37	644
	M	1,000	434	41	61	464
	F	1,000	134	39	14	813
Monghyr	P	1,000	288	41	59	612
	M	1,000	396	53	96	455
	F	1,000	180	28	22	770
Bhagalpur	P	1,000	309	43	65	583
	M	1,000	390	56	105	449
	F	1,000	225	29	23	723
Saharsa	P	1,000	393	24	39	544
	M	1,000	479	30	62	429
	F	1,000	301	17	16	666
Purnea	P	1,000	313	29	53	605
	M	1,000	462	37	88	413
	F	1,000	152	20	14	814
Santal Parganas	P	1,000	450	34	41	475
	M	1,000	483	45	69	403
	F	1,000	416	22	13	549
Palamau	P	1,000	415	23	40	522
	M	1,000	476	33	62	429
	F	1,000	353	12	17	618
Hazaribagh	P	1,000	380	67	37	516
	M	1,000	403	106	62	429
	F	1,000	357	28	11	604
Ranchi	P	1,000	485	37	42	436
	M	1,000	476	50	68	406
	F	1,000	493	24	15	468
Dhanbad	P	1,000	226	186	76	512
	M	1,000	215	286	120	379
	F	1,000	240	60	20	680
Singhbhum	P	1,000	375	78	64	483
	M	1,000	368	126	96	410
	F	1,000	383	28	30	559

The heavy reliance of the population of Bihar on the primary sector involving cultivation, plantation, dairying, forests and fisheries is evident from the fact that 79 out of every 100 workers in the State are engaged in it. Of the remaining, 10 are in the secondary sector and 11 in the tertiary sector. In other words, the secondary and tertiary sectors

together comprise just a little over one-fifth of the working population. A better idea of the relative significance of different sectors of economy can be had from the following table which shows the distribution of 1,000 workers in the State and each district by broad industrial classification :

STATEMENT X.7

Distribution of 1,000 workers in Bihar and each district by broad industrial classification, 1961

Stat /District	Total	Distribution per 1,000 workers													
		Primary Sector				Secondary Sector						Tertiary Sector			
		Total	I	II	III (excluding Mining and Quarrying)	Total	III (Mining and Quarrying only)	IV	V	VI	IX (Gas and Electricity only)	Total	VII	VIII	IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BIHAR ..	**1,000**	**788**	**538**	**230**	**20**	**98**	**14**	**55**	**22**	**6**	**1**	**114**	**27**	**12**	**75**
Patna ..	1,000	687	407	267	13	106	N	55	37	12	2	207	49	26	132
Gaya ..	1,000	820	517	291	12	72	2	48	15	6	1	108	29	11	68
Shahabad ..	1,000	742	485	235	22	94	3	59	25	6	1	164	39	12	113
Saran ..	1,000	823	626	192	5	86	N	70	12	4	N	91	26	9	56
Champaran ..	1,000	871	487	368	16	58	N	41	13	4	N	71	20	6	45
Muzaffarpur	1,000	813	502	303	8	85	N	71	9	4	1	102	26	8	68
Darbhanga ..	1,000	784	417	345	22	112	N	97	12	3	N	104	29	9	66
Monghyr ..	1,000	743	450	278	15	105	1	72	26	5	1	152	34	21	97
Bhagalpur ..	1,000	742	429	282	31	103	1	69	27	5	1	155	33	13	109
Saharsa ..	1,000	861	527	291	43	52	N	39	8	4	1	87	23	4	60
Purnea ..	1,000	794	463	295	36	72	N	48	17	7	N	134	36	12	86
Santal Parganas ..	1,000	857	736	89	32	64	5	49	8	2	N	79	18	8	53
Palamau	1,000	869	593	244	32	47	3	32	9	3	N	84	15	8	61
Hazaribagh ..	1,000	785	677	95	13	139	65	39	26	5	4	76	16	9	51
Ranchi ..	1,000	860	786	56	18	66	4	40	15	6	1	74	13	7	54
Dhanbad ..	1,000	463	403	44	16	382	280	25	60	10	7	155	34	32	89
Singhbhum ..	1,000	726	583	123	20	151	15	39	83	13	1	123	22	20	81

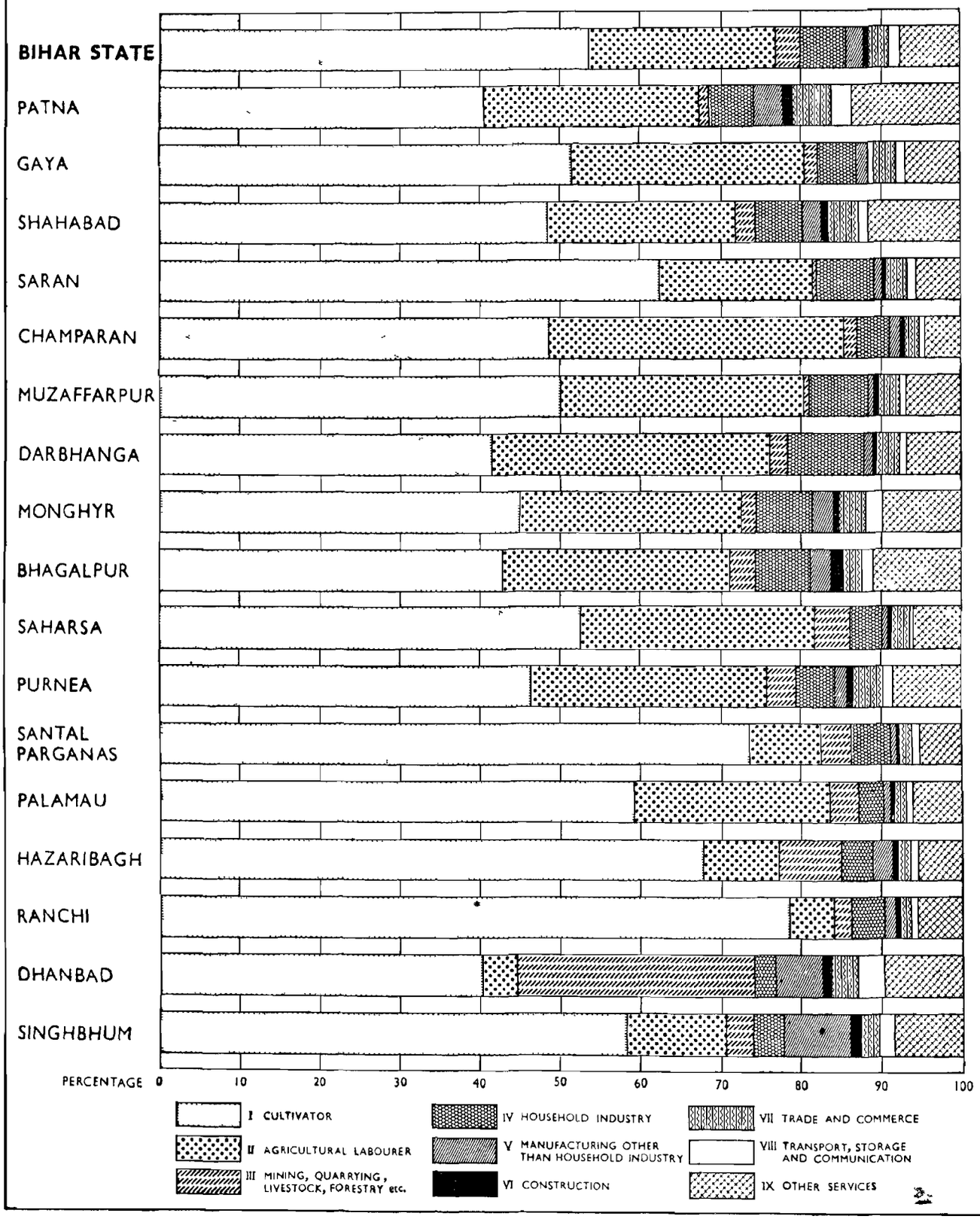
NOTE : Primary ector—I+II+III (excluding Mining and Quarrying).
Secondary Sector—III (Mining and Quarrying)+IV+V+VI+IX (Gas and Electricity only).
Tertiary ector—VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas and Electricity).
N—denotes negligible figures.

Taking the primary sector into consideration first, it is found that as against 78.8 per cent of workers engaged in it for the State as a whole, all but Singhbhum (72.6 per cent), Patna (68.7 per cent) and Dhanbad (46.3 per cent) have corresponding proportions exceeding 74 per cent. The percentage is over 85 in the hitherto less developed districts of Champaran and Saharsa as well as the largely tribal districts of Palamau, Ranchi and Santal Parganas. In Singhbhum, the proportion of workers in the primary sector, is low only in a comparative sense; the depression of 63 points below the State average is almost wholly accounted for by its higher proportion in Category V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry). These proportions in a way provide an index to the extent of diversification in the pattern of employment brought about by industrial developments in the district. Dhanbad is, in fact, a better example of this. Though mining claims the main bulk of non-agricultural workers in the district, it is seen that the proportions in Categories V, VIII and IX are also much above the State averages. Dhanbad is the only district in Bihar with more than half the workers outside the primary sector. An important factor in bringing about this distinction is the small size of the district extending mainly over the coal-mine belt; the population outside is scanty and small. In Patna the lower proportion in the primary sector is mainly the result of higher proportions in all the three categories of the tertiary sector, though the contribution of Category IX—other services is easily the most conspicuous.

The contribution of plantation, dairying, forestry and fishing to the primary sector is

BIHAR

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS, 1961



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almost negligible—only one out of every 40 workers in the primary sector is engaged in it. But, compared to industrial categories in other sectors, it is not so very small. For instance, the proportions in Categories VI and VIII are much smaller and those in Categories V and VII quite comparable. Among the districts, however, there is a good deal of variation in the proportion of workers in plantation, dairying, forestry and fishing. Saran and Muzaffarpur have strikingly low proportions which fact is adequately explained by the very high density of population, intensity of cultivation, and absence of forests or even adequate pasture lands. Saharsa is decidedly at the top in this category, though in Purnea, Santal Parganas, Bhagalpur and Palamau also the proportions are quite high.

It follows that the primary sector in Bihar really implies agriculture. This is so not only in Bihar but several other States in India. Agriculture includes persons working as cultivators on their own land or land taken from others on lease, etc., as well as those working as agricultural labourers without any kind of right, title or interest in land except that of their wages in cash or kind. We have seen that there are not very wide variations among the districts (except Dhanbad) with regard to participation in the primary sector. However, when cultivators and agricultural labourers are considered separately, wide differences become noticeable in the pattern. While Champaran, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur have very high incidence of agricultural labour, others in the North Bihar and South Bihar Plains are not far behind. Saran is the only exception, probably on account of large emigration outside the district which, again, may be due to scarcity of work at home and / or better emoluments outside. Comparatively, the Chotanagpur districts (except Palamau and to some extent, Singhbhum) have very low proportions in agricultural labour. This is largely accounted for by the fact that the area is inhabited mostly by the scheduled tribes and is subject to special land laws which prevent alienation and, to a great extent, protect the tribals against outsiders. The peculiarity observed in Palamau seems to be due to the preponderance in the district of scheduled castes, most of whom are landless.

Coming to the secondary sector, comprising of mining and quarrying, household industry, industry other than household industry, construction and gas and electric supply, it is again found that except in Dhanbad, its role is not pronounced in any of the other districts, though Singhbhum and, to a certain extent, Hazaribagh are distinguished by being much above the State average of 9.8 per cent. The somewhat higher proportions in the districts of Darbhanga, Monghyr and Bhagalpur arise because of the concentration of household industries, other industrial ventures being appreciable only in Singhbhum, Dhanbad and, to some extent, Patna districts. Mining is negligible except in Dhanbad and Hazaribagh. The high proportion of workers in the secondary sector in Dhanbad (38.2 per cent) is chiefly due to coal-mining, but the significant contribution made by non-household industrial ventures such as the Sindri Fertilisers and the Superphosphate Factory is fully represented in the figures. On the other hand, Singhbhum assumes importance because of the industrial complex built around the production of steel, automobiles, locomotives, copper, etc. Though Singhbhum contains the chief centres of iron-ore, bauxite and a number of other important minerals in the State, the extent of employment provided in these is by no means impressive. Hazaribagh, by comparison, is much ahead of Singhbhum in this respect, obviously due to its coal and mica-mines which are apparently more labour-intensive than others. In the North Bihar districts, workers in the secondary sector come mostly from household industries. There is a continuous band of 7 districts, viz., Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Patna, Monghyr and Bhagalpur which have 5.5 to 9.7 per cent of workers engaged in household industries. Darbhanga has the highest proportion. In most of these, spinning and weaving of cotton textiles constitute the most common activity, though Bhagalpur is also well known for its silk textiles. The proportion of workers in construction is only 6 per thousand for the State as a whole. Among the districts only Singhbhum (1.3 per cent), Patna (1.2 per cent) and Dhanbad (1.0 per cent) have proportions of 1 per cent or more. Employment in gas and electric supply services is negligible throughout the State.

The tertiary sector in Bihar employs less than 12 per cent of workers. In other words, only one out of every 9 workers in the State is engaged in this sector. Only in the Patna district the ratio is more than 1:5. Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Dhanbad and Monghyr have ratios around 1:6 or 7, Purnea around 1:8, and Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga around 1:10. In others, the ratio is much less, Champaran

forming the rear with only 7.1 per cent engaged in the tertiary sector. Districts in the Chotanagpur Plateau (except Dhanbad) have uniformly low proportions.

Analysing the categorywise break-up, it appears that neither trade nor transport engages even 5 per cent of the workers in any district. In fact, for the State as a whole, their combined contribution is less than 4 per cent. Comparatively speaking, however, trade and commerce seem to be most flourishing in the headquarters district of Patna (4.9 per cent), followed by Shahabad, Purnea, Dhanbad, Monghyr and Bhagalpur where they vary between 3 and 4 per cent. The position is most stagnant in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau and Santal Parganas—all in the Chotanagpur Plateau which have below 2 per cent. Even Singhbhum, the industrially advanced district in the State, seems to be commercially backward (2.2 per cent).

Transport assumes significant proportion in Dhanbad (3.2 per cent) where the exploitation of coal has resulted in the development of both rail and road traffic. Patna also has comparatively high proportion (2.6 per cent) because of its importance as the State headquartors. Monghyr (2.1 per cent) shows more transport workers than it would have done otherwise, because of the Eastern Railway workshop at Jamalpur. Singhbhum (2.0 per cent) comes next because of its industrial advancement which is inextricably linked with transport development. On the other hand, transport appears to be most backward in Saharsa, Champaran, Ranchi, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, all of which have below 1 per cent.

In Category IX, other services, the district of Patna (13.2 per cent) takes the highest place which is understandable because of its containing the main seat of the State Government. It is curious, however, that the districts follow are Shahabad (11.3 per cent) and Bhagalpur (10.9 per cent). The latter presumably owes its eminence to being the Divisional headquarters, but the significantly lower proportions in Muzaffarpur and Ranchi the two other Divisional headquarters, seem to counter this argument. Of the remaining districts, workers in other services comprise 7.5 to 10 per cent of the total in Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Monghyr and Purnea. While in Dhanbad and Singhbhum, the percentages conform to the industrial development of the districts, it is not clear why Monghyr and Purnea should steal a march over others, particularly Muzaffarpur and Ranchi. It is to be noted, however, that among the different categories of workers, inter-district variation is the least in this category, the range being from 4.5 per cent in Champaran to 13.2 per cent in Patna.

19. Participation of persons in the primary sector

We may now revert to Statement X.6 at page 36 showing the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each district and the State among the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry. The following statement re-arranges the districts according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way in respect of the State figure in the primary sector (Categories I, II and III excluding Mining and Quarrying). Figures within brackets following the names of districts indicate the actual variations, plus (+) implying above and minus (—) below the State average :

STATEMENT X.8

Districts arranged according as they are within 100, 250 or more points either way of the State figure in the primary sector (I + II + III excluding mining and quarrying) only, 1961

Primary Sector (I + II + III excluding Mining and Quarrying)					Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
More than 250 above State average	100 to 250 above State average	100 ± of the State average	Less than 100 to 250 below State average	More than 250 below State average			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nil	**STATE AVERAGE 326(=1,000)**	..	..	..	**41**	**47**	**586**
	Ranchi (+159)	..	..	..	(—) 4	(—) 5	(—) 150
	Santal Parganas (+124)	..	..	..	(—) 7	(—) 6	(—) 111
		Palamau (+) 89	..	..	(—) 18	(—) 7	(—) 64
		Saharsa (+) 67	..	..	(—) 17	(—) 8	(—) 42

STATEMENT X.8– *concld.*

Primary Sector (I+II+III excluding Mining and Quarrying)					Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
More than 250 above State average	100 to 250 above State average	100 ± of the State average		Less than 100 to 250 below State average	More than 250 below State average			
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
		Hazaribagh	(+) 54	..	..	(+) 26	(—) 10	(—) 70
		Singhbhum	(+) 49	..	..	(+) 37	(+) 17	(—) 103
		Champaran	(+) 34	..	..	(—) 17	(—) 18	(+) 1
		Gaya	(+) 10	..	..	(—) 11	(—) 3	(+) 4
		Purnea	(—) 13	..	..	(—) 12	(+) 6	(+) 19
		Bhagalpur	(—) 17	..	..	(+) 2	(+) 18	(—) 3
		Monghyr	(—) 38	..	..	Nil	(+) 12	(+) 26
		Saran	(—) 40	..	..	(—) 11	(—) 15	(+) 66
		Darbhanga	(—) 47	..	..	(—) 1	(—) 10	(+) 58
		Shahabad	(—) 51	..	..	(—) 6	(+) 14	(+) 43
		Muzaffarpur	(—) 54	..	..	(—) 12	(—) 13	(+) 79
		Patna	(—) 68	..	..	(—) 1	(+) 31	(+) 38
				Dhanbad (—)100	..	(+) 145	(+) 29	(—) 74

At the outset, it may be noted that the districts with overall participation rates below 40 per cent (Purnea, Monghyr, Patna, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Saran and Muzaffarpur) also have rates of participation in the primary sector below the State average. The converse is true of the remaining districts. The only exception is Dhanbad which is characterised by a predominantly non-agricultural complex. It is also seen that with the exception of Dhanbad, the entire Chotanagpur Plateau has higher participation in the primary sector than the State average. Another significant feature is that all but three districts lie within 100 points on either side of the State average, which may be said to be truly representative of the position in most districts. There is also no district with variations of more than 250 points on either side of the State average. It is also evident that the districts with higher participation in the primary sector generally have lower values in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The exceptions, however, are Hazaribagh in respect of the secondary sector and Singhbhum in respect of both. Of course, there are also districts such as Saran, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur which are consistently below the State average in all the three sectors. It is interesting to observe that most districts in the South Bihar Plain, e.g., Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr and Bhagalpur have greater participation in the tertiary sector, notwithstanding the fact that their overall participation rate is low.

20. Proportion of population engaged in other sectors

The extent of participation in the secondary and tertiary sectors can be assessed from the Statement X.9 given on the next page, which also gives separately proportions of non-workers as well as workers engaged exclusively in mining and quarrying. The districts have been arranged in each case in descending order of their values.

STATEMENT X.9

Districts arranged in descending order of participation of workers per 1,000 of population in catergory III (only mining and quarrying) and the secondary and tertiary sectors and of non-workers, 1961

Category III (Mining and Quarrying only)		Secondary Sector IV+V+VI+IX (Gas and Electricity)		Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)		Non-workers	
District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000	District	No. per 1,000
Dhanbad ..	136	Singhbhum ..	71	Patna ..	78	Muzaffarpur ..	665
Hazaribagh ..	31	Dhanbad ..	50	Dhanbad ..	76	Saran ..	652
Singhbhum ..	7	Bhagalpur ..	43	Bhagalpur ..	65	Darbhanga ..	644
Santal Parganas	3	Monghyr ..	41	Singhbhum ..	64	Shahabad ..	629
Palamau ..	2	Patna ..	40	Shahabad ..	61	Patna ..	624
Ranchi ..	2	Darbhanga ..	40	Monghyr ..	59	Monghyr ..	612
Gaya ..	1	Hazaribagh ..	36	Purnea ..	53	Purnea ..	605
Shahabad ..	1	Ranchi ..	35	Gaya ..	44	Gaya ..	590
		Shahabad ..	34	Ranchi ..	42	Champaran ..	587
		Santal Parganas	31	Santal Parganas	41	Bhagalpur ..	583
		Saran ..	30	Palamau ..	40	Saharsa ..	544
		Gaya ..	29	Saharsa ..	39	Palamau ..	522
		Muzaffarpur ..	29	Darbhanga ..	37	Hazaribagh ..	516
		Purnea ..	29	Hazaribagh ..	37	Dhanbad ..	512
		Champaran ..	24	Muzaffarpur ..	34	Singhbhum ..	483
		Saharsa ..	24	Saran ..	32	Santal Parganas	475
		Palamau ..	21	Champaran ..	29	Ranchi ..	436

Mining and quarrying is of consequence mainly in Dhanbad, and of sizeable proportions only in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. Even in the latter, the proportion of workers in this category is below 1 per cent. The districts of Santal Parganas, Palamau, Ranchi, Gaya and Shahabad also have some working mines or quarries, while the others have either none or very insignificant ones. The table below gives the mineral production of Bihar with the employment provided by them :

STATEMENT X.10

Production of selected minerals, Bihar, 1961

Important minerals produced	Approximate value of production (in thousand rupees)	Daily average number of persons engaged
Coal	519,344	203,091
Iron-ore ..	22,426	10,675
Limestone ..	12,000	7,792

STATEMENT X.10—*concld.*

Important minerals produced	Approximate value of production (in thousand rupees)	Daily average number of persons engaged
Manganese ..	229	51
Apatite ..	570	125
Chromite-ore ..	476	354
Mica	14,369	15,098
Fireclay ..	533	784
China-clay ..	2,275	3,588
Asbestos ..	16	59
Kyanite ..	5,493	1,110
Copper-ore ..	22,981	4,174
Bauxite ..	1,373	934

SOURCE : Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1961.

Employment in the secondary sector excluding mining and quarrying is rather small

and only two districts, Singhbhum and Dhanbad, really stand out from others. Even in these, the proportions work out respectively to 7.1 and 5.0 per cent. In the remaining districts, the proportions are below 5 per cent, Palamau with 2.1 per cent having the lowest.

Employment in the tertiary sector is naturally the highest in Patna, the State headquarters and seat of several colleges and other educational institutions. Dhanbad and Singhbhum, apart from being the most industrial districts in the State, also have greater degree of urbanisation. So has Bhagalpur, which is also a seat of learning (Bhagalpur University) and contains the Divisional headquarters. The differences in proportions in other districts are not great but it is somewhat curious that Shahabad, Monghyr and Purnea (between 5 and 6 per cent) should take precedence over Gaya, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur in the matter of employment in the tertiary sector.

It is significant that while all the six districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau are represented in Category III (Mining and Quarrying), none do so from the North Bihar Plain and two only (Gaya and Shahabad) from the South Bihar Plain.

21. Sectorwise employment in anchals

The pattern of employment in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors may now be considered for anchals in the districts which are geographically contiguous and also exhibit similar characteristics at the district level.

There are six districts in the State with overall participation of 26.9 to 47.4 per cent in agriculture (Categories I and II). Of these, Champaran, Saran and Muzaffarpur form a contiguous group in the north-west of the State. Gaya, Palamau and Ranchi districts form another contiguous group. Statement X.11 gives the anchalwise statistics of the number per 1,000 population engaged in Categories I & II and in Category III.

The participation in agriculture is uniformly high in Ranchi district with proportions above 450 per *mille* in all but 7 anchals. Even among these, the proportion exceeds 300 in all but Kanke anchal in which the population of the city of Ranchi is included.

Proceeding north to Palamau, it is found that there are more anchals with participation in agriculture from 301—450 per *mille* (13) than in the range 451—600(10). Gaya has only one anchal Barachatti (465) in the range 451—600 and as many as 7 anchals in the range 251—300. In this group of three districts, therefore, it is clear that anchalwise participation in agriculture generally decreases as one proceeds from south to north.

The opposite trend seems to be evidenced in the group of the three districts comprising Champaran, Saran and Muzaffarpur. Here the participation in agriculture generally declines as one proceeds from north-west to south-east. Thus Champaran is the only district with three anchals with participation of more than 450 per *mille* in agriculture. Again while the majority of anchals in Champaran lie in the range 301—450, the bulk of the anchals in Saran and Muzaffarpur have only 251—300 workers in agriculture per 1,000 population.

Category III accounts for only small fractions of the employment in the primary sector in all the above districts.

As many as seven districts (Patna, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum) have similar characteristics in regard to employment in the secondary sector, with employment of 4.0 to 18.6 per cent of the total population. These districts form a contiguous band stretching across the central part of the State from north to south. However, Singhbhum stands isolated.

The anchalwise statistics given in Statement X.12 shows that the proportion of workers in the secondary sector does not exhibit wide variation in the different districts. Golmuri-*cum*-Jugsalai anchal in Singhbhum district (which contains the steel city of Jamshedpur) has the highest percentage of employment in the secondary sector (19.6 per cent of the population). The proportion is not above 10 per cent in any anchal of Patna, Darbhanga or Dhanbad. The only anchal in this range in Monghyr is Jhajha (11.9 per cent) noted for its *bidi* manufacture. Kodarma (10.3 per cent) and Tisri (10.2 per cent) in Hazaribagh also fall in the same range.

The bulk of the anchals have 2.6 to 5.0 per cent participation in the secondary sector. There is no discernible pattern in regard to geographical distribution of anchals and similarity in the pattern of employment in the secondary sector.

Shahabad, Patna, Monghyr and Bhagalpur form a contiguous band of four districts stretching over the central part of the State from west to east, which have similar rates of employment in the tertiary sector (5.9 to 7.8 per cent). Dhanbad also falls in the same range though it is isolated from the main cluster. Statement X.13 gives the anchalwise percentages of employment in the tertiary sector.

Patna Rural anchal, near the city of Patna, has the highest participation of 20.6 per cent. Arrah and Buxar are two isolated anchals in Shahabad in the range 10—15 per cent. In the same range are Dinapur-*cum*-Khagaul (neighbouring Patna Rural anchal) and the isolated anchal of Mokameh in Patna district. Monghyr, Jamalpur and Dharhara anchals (which form a contiguous band) in Monghyr district also have 10—15 per cent employment in the tertiary sector. The adjacent anchals of Dhanbad-*cum*-Kenduadih-*cum*-Jagta and Jharia-*cum*-Jorapokhar-*cum*-Sindri in Dhanbad and the isolated anchal of Jagdishpur (containing Bhagalpur city) in the district of Bhagalpur complete the tally of anchals in the range 10—15 per cent of employment in the tertiary sector.

STATEMENT X.11

Distribution of anchals of those districts which show similarity of characteristics and geographical contiguity in the primary sector of industry (by workers), 1961

A—PRIMARY SECTOR

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector I & II Number per 1,000 population	Primary Sector III Number per 1,000 population
1. Gaya ..	(1) Barachatti ..	465	7
	(2) Bodh Gaya ..	419	9
	(3) Kawakole ..	404	11
	(4) Manpur ..	358	27
	(5) Fatehpur ..	420	8
	(6) Amas ..	398	9
	(7) Mohanpur ..	439	3
	(8) Khizir Sarai ..	403	2
	(9) Atri	409	4
	(10) Sirdala ..	413	3
	(11) *Dumaria* ..	*379*	*15*
	(12) Wazirganj ..	379	7
	(13) Imamganj ..	361	5
	(14) Haspura ..	360	9
	(15) Gurua ..	377	7
	(16) Daudnagar ..	306	9
	(17) Gobindpur ..	388	4
	(18) Pakri Barawan ..	374	5
	(19) Rajauli ..	321	29
	(20) Warisaliganj ..	335	6
	(21) Sherghati ..	332	6
Gaya—*concld.*	(22) Konch ..	358	5
	(23) Belaganj ..	353	4
	(24) Karpi ..	337	4
	(25) Nawada ..	343	2
	(26) Hisua ..	343	3
	(27) Goh	345	5
	(28) Rafiganj ..	314	11
	(29) Makhdumpur ..	336	3
	(30) Kurtha ..	338	2
	(31) Tikari ..	325	3
	(32) Narhat ..	347	3
	(33) Kako ..	326	4
	(34) Madanpur ..	302	5
	(35) Ghosi ..	335	4
	(36) Akbarpur ..	349	1
	(37) Paraiya ..	337	3
	(38) Deo	289	7
	(39) Nabinagar ..	306	8
	(40) Kutumba ..	275	9
	(41) Aurangabad ..	259	9
	(42) Obra ..	291	7
	(43) Barun ..	280	4
	(44) Jehanabad ..	265	2
	(45) Arwal ..	275	5
	(46) Gaya Town Anchal	97	6
2 Saran ..	(1) Bijaipur ..	391	14
	(2) Bhorey ..	382	3
	(3) Gopalganj ..	319	3
	(4) Katia ..	373	2
	(5) Manjha ..	331	2
	(6) Hathua ..	337	1
	(7) Barauli ..	311	4
	(8) Revelganj ..	256	4
	(9) Baikunthpur ..	332	3
	(10) Kuchaikot ..	321	3
	(11) Darauli ..	310	1
	(12) Hussainganj ..	275	1
	(13) Uchkagaon ..	301	1
	(14) Mairwa ..	298	2
	(15) Goria Kothi ..	296	1
	(16) Jalalpur ..	294	1
	(17) Chapra ..	187	3
	(18) Pachrukhi ..	283	N
	(19) Garkha ..	296	1
	(20) Maharajganj ..	242	1
	(21) Andar ..	284	1
	(22) Siwan ..	217	2
	(23) Marhaura ..	288	1
	(24) Parsa ..	295	3
	(25) Raghunathpur ..	291	1
	(26) Manjhi ..	263	1
	(27) Guthani ..	276	1
	(28) Dariapur ..	292	2
	(29) Basantpur ..	274	1
	(30) *Amnaur* ..	279	N
	(31) Daraundha ..	267	1
	(32) Dighwara ..	190	2
	(33) Baniapur ..	275	1
	(34) Barharia ..	294	N
	(35) Siswan ..	269	N
	(36) Bhagwanpurhat ..	256	1
	(37) Ekma ..	244	1
	(38) Mashrakh ..	284	1
	(39) Sonepur ..	198	5
	(40) Taraiya ..	260	1

N—denotes negligible figures.

STATEMENT X.11- *contd.*

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector I & II Number per 1,000 population	Primary Sector III Number per 1,000 population
3. Champaran	(1) Sidhaw ..	459	21
	(2) Sikta ..	477	8
	(3) Madhubani ..	472	5
	(4) Gaunaha ..	423	25
	(5) Bairia ..	433	9
	(6) Adapur ..	405	4
	(7) Ramnagar ..	398	10
	(8) Mainatanr ..	408	2
	(9) Bagaha ..	377	5
	(10) Thakrahan ..	415	5
	(11) Rangarhwa ..	397	4
	(12) Narkatiaganj ..	366	9
	(13) Jogapatti ..	390	10
	(14) Nautan ..	417	2
	(15) Lauriya ..	349	8
	(16) Sugauli ..	353	5
	(17) Majhaulia ..	379	5
	(18) Paharpur ..	383	3
	(19) Chanpatia ..	338	4
	(20) Raxaul ..	321	4
	(21) Harsidhi ..	369	3
	(22) Narkatia ..	342	3
	(23) Ghorasahan ..	341	5
	(24) Pipra ..	323	6
	(25) Chiraiya ..	329	4
	(26) Turkauliа ..	342	5
	(27) Kalyanpur ..	333	6
	(28) Kesaria ..	327	6
	(29) Madhuban ..	317	5
	(30) Mehsi ..	278	12
	(31) Motihari ..	233	9
	(32) Gobindganj ..	318	2
	(33) Bettiah ..	147	6
	(34) Patahi ..	314	3
	(35) Dhaka ..	282	4
	(36) Pakridayal ..	304	8
4. Muzaffarpur	(1) Bathnaha ..	328	2
	(2) Sahebganj ..	325	6
	(3) Katra ..	317	2
	(4) Bochaha ..	302	4
	(5) Nanpur ..	282	1
	(6) Minapur ..	309	7
	(7) Runisaidpur ..	265	4
	(8) Sonbarsa ..	309	2
	(9) Aurai ..	298	1
	(10) Riga ..	270	8
	(11) Majorganj ..	277	1
	(12) Bajpatti ..	267	2
	(13) Kurhani ..	307	N
	(14) Dholi ..	281	2
	(15) Kanti ..	277	7
	(16) Paru II (Saraiya)	293	3
	(17) Vaishali ..	297	2
	(18) Goraul ..	287	N
	(19) Sursand ..	257	5
	(20) Pupri ..	274	1
	(21) Paru I (Deoria)	304	1
	(22) Sahdai Bujurg (Desari)	277	2
	(23) Musahri ..	125	5
	(24) Bairgania ..	243	6
	(25) Gaighatti ..	288	2
	(26) Dumra ..	218	4
	(27) Patepur ..	294	2
	(28) Sakra ..	262	1
	(29) Baruraj ..	282	2
	(30) Lalganj ..	251	1

STATEMENT X.11—*contd*

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector I & II Number per 1,000 population	Primary Sector III Number per 1,000 population
Muzaffarpur —*concld.*	(31) Parihar ..	275	2
	(32) Belsand ..	257	3
	(33) Sheohar ..	281	1
	(34) Mahua ..	287	N
	(35) Piprarhi ..	274	2
	(36) Jandaha ..	271	1
	(37) Bidupur ..	242	3
	(38) Hajipur ..	200	4
	(39) Mahnar ..	215	2
	(40) Raghopur ..	252	2
5 Palamau	(1) Ranka ..	526	23
	(2) Bhandaria ..	509	20
	(3) Chandwa ..	452	30
	(4) Garu ..	473	62
	(5) Manika ..	507	17
	(6) Mahuadanr ..	489	8
	(7) Dhurki ..	490	17
	(8) Meral ..	469	19
	(9) Balumath ..	462	22
	(10) Bhawanathpur .	454	17
	(11) Barwadih ..	369	27
	(12) Bishrampur ..	423	14
	(13) Manatu ..	441	11
	(14) Latehar ..	403	20
	(15) Chainpur ..	399	20
	(16) Lesliganj .	422	7
	(17) Untari ..	372	7
	(18) Panki ..	398	14
	(19) Hariharganj ..	338	30
	(20) Patan ..	402	12
	(21) Chhatarpur ..	424	26
	(22) Majhiaon ..	391	12
	(23) Garhwa ..	310	14
	(24) Hussainabad ..	277	16
	(25) Daltonganj ..	204	10
6. Ranchi .	(1) Tamar II (Erki) .	582	33
	(2) Palkot ..	567	30
	(3) Sisai	604	6
	(4) Ghagra	585	7
	(5) Lapung ..	544	18
	(6) Karra ..	522	37
	(7) Torpa ..	557	9
	(8) Bishunpur ..	539	15
	(9) Basia ..	556	8
	(10) Gamharia ..	568	6
	(11) Murhu ..	546	9
	(12) Bolba ..	563	12
	(13) Bano ..	566	5
	(14) Khunti ..	508	26
	(15) Konbir ..	554	4
	(16) Sonahatu .	533	14
	(17) Khijri ..	392	16
	(18) Tamar I ..	531	12
	(19) Mandar .	530	4
	(20) Ratu .	419	24
	(21) Kolebira .	535	11
	(22) Thethai-Tangai ..	543	5
	(23) Angara ..	526	16
	(24) Kuru ..	518	4
	(25) Ormanjhi .	496	8
	(26) Kisko ..	517	20
	(27) Kurdeg ..	519	6
	(28) Chainpur .	525	6
	(29) Simdega ..	496	4
	(30) Raidih ..	512	4

N—denotes negligible figures.

STATEMENT X.11—*concld.*

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population		Primary Sector I & II Number per 1 000 Population	Primary Sector III Number per 1,000 population
Ranchi—*concld.*	(31) Bundu	..	431	19
	(32) Gumla	..	486	8
	(33) Burmu	..	409	40
	(34) Silli ..	..	416	17
	(35) Bero ..	..	485	2
	(36) Dumri	..	486	3
	(37) Lohardaga	..	430	5
	(38) Kanke	..	154	11

STATEMENT X.12

Distribution of anchals of those districts which show similarity of characteristics and geographical contiguity in the secondary sector of industry (by workers), 1961

B—SECONDARY SECTOR

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population		Secondary Sector IV, V & VI Number per 1,000
1 Patna ..	(1) Hilsa	..	54
	(2) Sarmera	..	34
	(3) Giriak	..	19
	(4) Harnaut	..	21
	(5) Rahui	..	34
	(6) Rajgir	..	28
	(7) Chandi	..	17
	(8) Dhanarua	..	18
	(9) Noorsarai	.	25
	(10) Paliganj	..	34
	(11) Islampur	.	21
	(12) Masaurhi	.	23
	(13) Ekangar Sarai	..	26
	(14) Pandarakh		21
	(15) Asthawan	..	34
	(16) Bikram	..	26
	(17) Fatwah	.	26
	(18) Punpun	..	25
	(19) Mokameh	..	44
	(20) Naubatpur	..	27
	(21) Barh	..	33
	(22) Bihar	..	69
	(23) Bihta	..	44
	(24) Phulwari	..	33
	(25) Bakhtiarpur		30
	(26) Dinapur-*cum*-Khagaul		55
	(27) Patna Rural	..	73
	(28) Maner	.	28
2. Darbhanga	(1) Laukahi	..	16
	(2) Laukaha	..	28
	(3) Keotiranway	..	98
	(4) Babu Barhi	..	56
	(5) Phulparas	..	22
	(6) Ladania	..	17
	(7) Hasanpur	.	25
	(8) Kusheshwar Asthan		21
	(9) Madhepur	..	23
	(10) Singhia	.	31
	(11) Ghanshyampur	..	37
	(12) Biraul	..	26
	(13) Bisfi	..	72
	(14) Benipur	..	60

STATEMENT X.12—*contd.*

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population		Secondary Sector IV, V & VI Number per 1,000
Darbhanga—*concld.*	(15) Sarairanjan	..	28
	(16) Pusa	..	57
	(17) Rajnagar	..	51
	(18) Madhwapur	..	24
	(19) Dalsinghsarai	..	48
	(20) Singhwara	..	65
	(21) Warisnagar	..	30
	(22) Jainagar	..	39
	(23) Kalyanpur	..	42
	(24) Khajauli	..	56
	(25) Bibhutpur	..	30
	(26) Rusera	.	28
	(27) Andhratharhi	..	50
	(28) Basopatti	..	33
	(29) Baheri	..	28
	(30) Jale	..	36
	(31) Benipatti	..	47
	(32) Harlakhi		22
	(33) Mohiuddinagar	.	22
	(34) Umarpur		24
	(35) Samastipur		41
	(36) Manigachhi		43
	(37) Hayaghat	..	28
	(38) Madhubani	.	77
	(39) Pandaul	.	62
	(40) Bahadurpur	..	36
	(41) Jhanjharpur	..	25
	(42) Patori	..	19
	(43) Tajpur Morwa	..	17
	(44) Darbhanga	..	63
3. Monghyr ..	(1) Beldaur	..	24
	(2) Chakai	..	18
	(3) Lakshmipur	..	43
	(4) Halsi	..	13
	(5) Sono	.	89
	(6) Sangrampur	..	30
	(7) Arari	..	15
	(8) Khaira	..	30
	(9) Tarapur	..	62
	(10) Sikandra	..	20
	(11) Surajgarha	..	50
	(12) Kharagpur	..	45
	(13) Simri Bakhtiarpur		30
	(14) Jhajha	..	119
	(15) Parbatta	..	49
	(16) Lakhisarai	..	36
	(17) Jamui	..	45
	(18) Alauli	..	14
	(19) Koparia	.	7
	(20) Sheikhpura	..	35
	(21) Barahiya	..	37
	(22) Begusarai II	..	40
	(23) Chautham	..	27
	(24) Khudabandpur	..	18
	(25) Khagaria	..	32
	(26) Dharhara	..	32
	(27) Barbigha	..	29
	(28) Bakhri	..	25
	(29) Balia	..	25
	(30) Bachhwara	..	29
	(31) Bhagwanpur	..	27
	(32) Cheria Bariarpur		34
	(33) Sahebpur Kamal		33
	(34) Begusarai I	..	45
	(35) Gogri	..	50
	(36) Teghra	..	40
	(37) Barauni	..	34
	(38) Jamalpur	..	86
	(39) Monghyr	..	74

STATEMENT X.12– *contd.*

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Secondary Sector IV, V & VI Number per 1,000
4. Bhagalpur..	(1) Katoria ..	35
	(2) Chanan ..	30
	(3) Banka ..	37
	(4) Bausi ..	40
	(5) Rajaun ..	18
	(6) Shambhuganj ..	27
	(7) Dhuraiya ..	31
	(8) Shahkund ..	45
	(9) Sonhaula ..	23
	(10) Barahat ..	23
	(11) Belhar ..	25
	(12) Amarpur ..	35
	(13) Pirpainti ..	23
	(14) Gopalpur ..	25
	(15) Colgong ..	30
	(16) Bihpur ..	51
	(17) Naugachhia ..	47
	(18) Sabour ..	35
	(19) Sultanganj ..	45
	(20) Nathnagar ..	54
	(21) Jagdishpur ..	102
5. Hazaribagh	(1) Bengabad ..	50
	(2) Nawadih ..	30
	(3) Tisri	102
	(4) Deori ..	40
	(5) Keredari ..	29
	(6) Markacho ..	29
	(7) Dumri ..	21
	(8) Kasmar ..	23
	(9) Gande ..	25
	(10) Jamua ..	27
	(11) Pirtanr ..	11
	(12) Mandu ..	34
	(13) Bishungarh ..	26
	(14) Barakatha ..	15
	(15) Nagri (Churchu)	28
	(16) Gawan ..	37
	(17) Birni ..	11
	(18) Barhi	18
	(19) Patratu ..	42
	(20) Simaria ..	20
	(21) Satgawan ..	20
	(22) Katkamsandi ..	27
	(23) Gola	30
	(24) Bagodar ..	19
	(25) Gumia ..	45
	(26) Tandwa ..	19
	(27) Jainagar ..	29
	(28) Itkhori ..	13
	(29) Ramgarh ..	38
	(30) Barkagaon ..	32
	(31) Peterbar ..	10
	(32) Pratap Pur ..	32
	(33) Bermo ..	44
	(34) Kodarma ..	103
	(35) Chatra ..	27
	(36) Chauparan ..	12
	(37) Dhanwar ..	15
	(38) Jaridih ..	17
	(39) Ichak ..	18
	(40) Hunterganj ..	31
	(41) Giridih ..	81
	(42) Hazaribagh ..	37
6. Dhanbad..	(1) Tundi ..	13
	(2) Gobindpur ..	26
	(3) Baliapur ..	36
	(4) Chandankiyari ..	25
	(5) Chas	19

STATEMENT X.12—*concld.*

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Secondary Sector IV, V & VI Number per 1,000
Dhanbad— *concld.*	(6) Nirsa-*cum*-Chirkunda	91
	(7) Topchanchi ..	28
	(8) Baghmara-*cum*-Katras	34
	(9) Dhanbad-*cum*-Kenduadih-*cum*-Jagta	44
	(10) Jharia-*cum*-Jorapokhar-*cum*-Sindri	69
7. Singhbhum	(1) Majhgaon ..	29
	(2) Kuchai ..	37
	(3) Manjhari ..	27
	(4) Goilkera ..	23
	(5) Ichagarh ..	35
	(6) Gobindpur (Rajnagar)	7
	(7) Jhinkpani ..	42
	(8) Chandil ..	43
	(9) Nimdih ..	32
	(10) Sonua ..	62
	(11) Kharsawan ..	47
	(12) Manoharpur ..	41
	(13) Dhalbhumgarh ..	25
	(14) Patamda ..	29
	(15) Chakulia ..	29
	(16) Potka ..	31
	(17) Chaibasa ..	41
	(18) Musabani ..	29
	(19) Chakradharpur ..	89
	(20) Seraikela ..	32
	(21) Jagannathpur ..	34
	(22) Adityapur ..	94
	(23) Ghatsila ..	55
	(24) Baharagora ..	30
	(25) Golmuri-*cum*-Jugsalai	196

STATEMENT X.13

Distribution of anchals of those districts which show similarity of characteristics and geographical contiguity in the tertiary sector of industry (by workers), 1961

C—TERTIARY SECTOR

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Tertiary Sector VII, VIII & IX Number per 1,000
1. Patna ..	(1) Hilsa ..	46
	(2) Sarmera ..	38
	(3) Giriak ..	30
	(4) Harnaut ..	40
	(5) Rahui ..	37
	(6) Rajgir ..	38
	(7) Chandi ..	30
	(8) Dhanarua ..	34
	(9) Noorsarai ..	33
	(10) Paliganj ..	39
	(11) Islampur ..	35
	(12) Masaurhi ..	45
	(13) Ekangar Sarai	46
	(14) Pandarakh ..	49
	(15) Asthawan ..	50
	(16) Bikram ..	43
	(17) Fatwah ..	68
	(18) Punpun ..	52
	(19) Mokameh ..	107
	(20) Naubatpur ..	42

STATEMENT X.13—*contd.*

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Tertiary Sector VII, VIII & IX Number per 1,000
Patna *concld.*	(21) Barh ..	82
	(22) Bihar ..	88
	(23) Bihta ..	59
	(24) Phulwari ..	65
	(25) Bakhtiarpur ..	59
	(26) Dinapur-*cum*-Khagaul	135
	(27) Patna Rural ..	206
	(28) Maner ..	50
2. Shahabad ..	(1) Adhaura ..	61
	(2) Chand ..	61
	(3) Chainpur ..	68
	(4) Bhagwanpur ..	40
	(5) Chenari ..	56
	(6) Bhabua ..	73
	(7) Nawhatta ..	40
	(8) Durgawati ..	46
	(9) Itarhi ..	46
	(10) Ramgarh ..	51
	(11) Sheosagar ..	39
	(12) Buxar ..	104
	(13) Kudra ..	62
	(14) Mohania ..	65
	(15) Jagdishpur ..	46
	(16) Piro	51
	(17) Charpokhri ..	36
	(18) Dinara ..	39
	(19) Sasaram ..	95
	(20) Nasriganj ..	58
	(21) Rajpur ..	64
	(22) Karakat ..	38
	(23) Rohtas ..	60
	(24) Sandesh ..	36
	(25) Nokha ..	40
	(26) Bikramganj ..	50
	(27) Kargahar ..	32
	(28) Dehri ..	83
	(29) Sahar ..	46
	(30) Tarari ..	40
	(31) Dawath ..	65
	(32) Dumraon ..	76
	(33) Barhampur ..	59
	(34) Nawanagar ..	47
	(35) Udwantnagar ..	60
	(36) Behea ..	52
	(37) Koilwar ..	55
	(38) Simri ..	64
	(39) Shahpur ..	45
	(40) Arrah ..	132
	(41) Barhara ..	85
3. Monghyr ..	(1) Beldaur ..	53
	(2) Chakai ..	20
	(3) Lakshmipur ..	45
	(4) Halsi ..	20
	(5) Sono ..	20
	(6) Sangrampur ..	46
	(7) Ariari ..	26
	(8) Khaira ..	16
	(9) Tarapur ..	65
	(10) Sikandra ..	29
	(11) Surajgarha ..	72
	(12) Kharagpur ..	57
	(13) Simri Bakhtiarpur	36
	(14) Jhajha ..	64
	(15) Parbatta ..	49
	(16) Lakhisarai ..	65
	(17) Jamui ..	56
	(18) Alauli ..	15

STATEMENT X.13—*contd.*

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Tertiary Sector VII, VIII & IX Number per 1,000
Monghyr—*concld.*	(19) Koparia ..	40
	(20) Sheikhpura ..	52
	(21) Barahiya ..	73
	(22) Begusarai II ..	54
	(23) Chautham ..	68
	(24) Khudabandpur	26
	(25) Khagaria ..	77
	(26) Dharhara ..	129
	(27) Barbigha ..	50
	(28) Bakhri ..	47
	(29) Balia ..	44
	(30) Bachhwara ..	36
	(31) Bhagwanpur ..	38
	(32) Cheria Bariarpur	56
	(33) Sahebpur Kamal	71
	(34) Begusarai I ..	94
	(35) Gogri ..	69
	(36) Teghra ..	56
	(37) Barauni ..	98
	(38) Jamalpur ..	120
	(39) Monghyr ..	119
4. Bhagalpur ..	(1) Katoria ..	27
	(2) Chanan ..	31
	(3) Banka ..	46
	(4) Bausi ..	34
	(5) Rajaun ..	27
	(6) Shambhuganj ..	26
	(7) Dhuraiya ..	20
	(8) Shahkund ..	51
	(9) Sonhaula ..	74
	(10) Barahat ..	38
	(11) Belhar ..	35
	(12) Amarpur ..	31
	(13) Pirpainti ..	64
	(14) Gopalpur ..	53
	(15) Colgong ..	71
	(16) Bihpur ..	78
	(17) Naugachhia ..	91
	(18) Sabour ..	83
	(19) Sultanganj ..	91
	(20) Nathnagar ..	62
	(21) Jagdishpur ..	146
5. Dhanbad ..	(1) Tundi ..	18
	(2) Gobindpur ..	49
	(3) Baliapur ..	60
	(4) Chandankiyari	56
	(5) Chas ..	25
	(6) Nirsa-*cum*-Chirkunda	87
	(7) Topchanchi ..	97
	(8) Baghmara-*cum*-Katras	65
	(9) Dhanbad-*cum*-Kenduadih-*cum*-Jagta	132
	(10) Jharia-*cum*-Jorapokhar-*cum*-Sindri	105
6. Singhbhum ..	(1) Golmuri-*cum*-Jugsalai	95
	(2) Chakradharpur	88
	(3) Adityapur ..	88
	(4) Seraikela ..	87
	(5) Chaibasa ..	86
	(6) Kharsawan ..	81
	(7) Manoharpur ..	74
	(8) Ghatsila ..	66
	(9) Jagannathpur	64
	(10) Chakulia ..	64
	(11) Chandil ..	63
	(12) Nimdih ..	55

STATEMENT X.13—*concld.*

District	Anchals in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Tertiary Sector VII, VIII & IX Number per 1,000
Singhbhum — *concld.*	(13) Dhalbhumgarh ..	45
	(14) Sonua ..	43
	(15) Baharagora	39
	(16) Goilkera ..	37
	(17) Musabani ..	37
	(18) Patamda ..	30
	(19) Kuchai ..	30
	(20) Ichagarh ..	28
	(21) Potka ..	28
	(22) Jhinkpani ..	25
	(23) Gobindpur(Rajnagar)	23
	(24) Majhgaon ..	21
	(25) Manjhari ..	20

22. Participation of men in different sectors of industry

The foregoing discussions have been based on statistics relating to persons. Similar analysis may now be made with reference to the participation of males and females separately. Participation may be considered to be *very high in those districts in which the proportions* are more than 250 points above the State average, high in which they are 101—250 points above the State average, around the average in which they are within 100 points of the State average, low in which they are 101—250 points below the State average, and very low in which they are more than 250 points below the State average. The table below arranges the districts in descending order of men's participation in the aforesaid five groups separately for the three primary sectors of industry as well as non-workers :

STATEMENT X.14

Districts in descending order of men's participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry as well as among non-workers, 1961

Districts arranged according as they are—					
More than 250 points above the State average	101—250 points above the State average	100± of the State average		101—250 points below the State average	More than 250 points below the State average
1	2	3		4	5
Primary Sector (State average=421)					
..	..	Champaran	(+79)	Dhanbad (—206)	..
		Santal Parganas	(+62)		
		Saharsa	(+58)		
		Palamau	(+55)		
		Ranchi	(+55)		
		Purnea	(+41)		
		Muzaffarpur	(+26)		
		Darbhanga	(+13)		
		Gaya	(0)		
		Saran	(—16)		
		Hazaribagh	(—18)		
		Monghyr	(—25)		
		Bhagalpur	(—31)		
		Shahabad	(—33)		
		Singhbhum	(—53)		
		Patna	(—83)		
Secondary Sector (State average=57)					
	Dhanbad (+229)	Singhbhum	(+69)	..	..
		Hazaribagh	(+49)		

STATEMENT X.14 —*contd.*

More than 250 points above the State average	101—250 points above the State average	100 ± of the State average	101—250 points below the State average	More than 250 points below the State average
1	2	3	4	5
		Secondary Sector (State average = 57)—*concld.*		
		Patna (+1)		
		Bhagalpur (—1)		
		Monghyr (—4)		
		Shahabad (—6)		
		Ranchi (—7)		
		Santal Parganas (—12)		
		Gaya (—13)		
		Darbhanga (—16)		
		Saran (—19)		
		Muzaffarpur (—19)		
		Purnea (—20)		
		Champaran (—22)		
		Palamau (—24)		
		Saharsa (—27)		
		Tertiary Sector (State average = 78)		
..	..	Patna (+50)	..	..
		Dhanbad (+42)		
		Bhagalpur (+27)		
		Monghyr (+18)		
		Singhbhum (+18)		
		Shahabad (+16)		
		Purnea (+10)		
		Gaya (—5)		
		Santal Parganas (—9)		
		Ranchi (—10)		
		Hazaribagh (—16)		
		Palamau (—16)		
		Saharsa (—16)		
		Darbhanga (—17)		
		Muzaffarpur (—20)		
		Saran (—23)		
		Champaran (—29)		
		Non-workers (State average = 444)		
..	..	Saran (+58)	..	..
		Patna (+32)		

STATEMENT X.14—*concld.*

Districts arranged according as they are—				
More than 250 points above the State average	101—250 points above the State average	100± of the State average	101—250 points below the State average	More than 250 points below the State average
1	2	3	4	5
Non-workers (State average=444)—*concld.*				
		Shahabad (+23)		
		Darbhanga (+20)		
		Gaya (+18)		
		Muzaffarpur (+13)		
		Monhgyr (+11)		
		Bhagalpur (+5)		
		Saharsa (—15)		
		Palamau (—15)		
		Hazaribagh (—15)		
		Champaran (—28)		
		Purnea (—31)		
		Singhbhum (—34)		
		Ranchi (—38)		
		Santal Parganas (—41)		
		Dhanbad (—65)		

The most distinguishing feature of the above table is that all districts in the State except Dhanbad fall within a range of 100 points on either side of the State averages which, for male participation, are 421 per thousand in the primary sector, 57 per thousand in the secondary sector and 78 per thousand in the tertiary sector. The proportion of non-workers among males is 444 per thousand in the State as a whole. In other words, the State averages are quite representative of the position in almost all districts. Considering the small proportions of workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors, not much variation could be expected beyond 100 points, particularly at the lower end. But the remarkable thing is that even in the primary sector and among non-workers, the deviations from the State averages are not considerable. For instance, Champaran, the district with highest male participation in the primary sector is only 79 points above the State average while Patna, the district with lowest male participation in it (with the sole exception of Dhanbad) is 83 points below the State average. As stated earlier, low male participation in the primary sector in Dhanbad is almost entirely explained by high male participation in the secondary sector (mining) as also in the tertiary sector. In the case of Patna, the reason lies in the high participation in the tertiary sector. It is also seen that all the districts (except Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga) having higher male participation in the primary sector have lower overall participation than the State average.

A comparison of the above table with Statement X.8 at page 40 may be interesting. While Purnea, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur have lower participation than the State average in the primary sector among persons, they have higher participation in it so far as males are concerned. On the other hand, while the extent of participation of persons in the primary sector is higher than the State average in Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, it is lower in the case of participation of males. It is implied that these upsets are due to lower or higher values of female participation in these districts. We may, therefore, proceed to analyse in a similar manner the female participation rates and proportions of non-workers among them.

23. Participation of women in different sectors of industry

The following table shows the districts arranged according as they are within 100, 101—250 and more than 250 points on either side of the State averages in different sectors of industry as well as among non-workers :

STATEMENT X.15

Districts in descending order of women's participation in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry, as well as among non-workers, 1961

Districts arranged according as they are—									
More than 250 points above the State average		101—250 points above the State average		100±of the State average		101—250 points below the State average		More than 250 points below the State average	
1		2		3		4		5	
Primary Sector (State average=231)									
Ranchi	(+262)	Santal Parganas	(+185)	Saharsa	(+70)	Muzaffarpur	(—125)	..	
		Singhbhum	(+152)	Gaya	(+21)				
		Hazaribagh	(+126)	Dhanbad	(+9)				
		Palamau	(+122)	Bhagalpur	(—6)				
				Champaran	(—15)				
				Saran	(—49)				
				Monghyr	(—51)				
				Patna	(—58)				
				Shahabad	(—69)				
				Purnea	(—79)				
				Darbhanga	(—97)				
Secondary Sector (State average=24)									
—		—		Dhanbad	(+36)	..		—	
				Darbhanga	(+15)				
				Bhagalpur	(+5)				
				Monghyr	(+4)				
				Hazaribagh	(+4)				
				Singhbhum	(+4)				
				Ranchi	(0)				
				Saran	(—1)				
				Santal Parganas	(—2)				
				MuzaffarPur	(—4)				
				Patna	(—4)				
				Purnea	(—4)				
				Shahabad	(—5)				
				Saharsa	(—7)				
				Gaya	(—8)				
				ChamParan	(—11)				
				Palamau	(—12)				

STATEMENT X.15—*concld.*

Districts arranged according as they are—

More than 250 points above the State average	101—250 points above the State average	100±of the State average		101—250 points below the State average		More than 250 Points below the State average	
1	2	3		4		5	
		Tertiary Sector (State average=16)					
..	..	Singhbhum	(+14)	..		..	
		Shahabad	(+11)				
		Patna	(+8)				
		BhagalPur	(+7)				
		Monghyr	(+6)				
		Dhanbad	(+4)				
		Palamau	(+1)				
		Saharsa	(0)				
		Gaya	(—1)				
		Ranchi	(—1)				
		Purnea	(—2)				
		Darbhanga	(—2)				
		Santal Parganas	(—3)				
		Saran	(—5)				
		Muzaffarpur	(—5)				
		Hazaribagh	(—5)				
		Champaran	(—7)				
		Non-workers (State average=729)					
MuzaffarPur (+134)	..	Purnea	(+85)	Palamau	(—111)	Ranchi	(—261)
		Darbhanga	(+84)	Hazaribagh	(—125)		
		Shahabad	(+63)	Singhbhum	(—170)		
		Saran	(+55)	Santal Parganas	(—189)		
		Patna	(+54)				
		Monghyr	(+41)				
		Champaran	(+33)				
		BhagalPur	(—6)				
		Gaya	(—12)				
		Dhanbad	(—49)				
		Saharsa	(—63)				

Females show considerable variations in their participation rates in the primary sector as also in their non-working proportions. The entire Chotanagpur Plateau (except Dhanbad) has higher female participation, exceeding the State average (231 per thousand) by more than 100 points. In Ranchi, the excess is of as much as 262 points. Evidently, the ethnic composition of the population in the Chotanagpur Plateau is chiefly responsible for the high

participation rates of women in the primary sector, though in fact the rate is high even for all the sectors taken together. This is caused by the social customs prevalent among the scheduled tribes which do not debar or disfavour the participation of women in economic activities. On the other hand, the rate is lower than the State average by 125 points in Muzaffarpur. Darbhanga, though within the range of 100 points is significantly close to the lower limit. It is noteworthy that all the districts of North Bihar except Saharsa and of South Bihar except Gaya have lower female participation in the primary sector than the State average.

In the secondary and tertiary sectors the values for females are much smaller than those for males which themselves are not so considerable. The amplitude of variations is also small, though not quite inconsequential when compared to the State averages. For instance, female participation in the secondary sector in Dhanbad is higher than the State average by 150 per cent. Similarly, in the tertiary sector Singhbhum employs almost 90 per cent higher proportion of females than the State as a whole. While in Dhanbad and Singhbhum, higher female participation in the secondary or tertiary sectors is clearly due to greater industrial activities opening up various avenues of employment to women, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur and Monghyr seem to figure high on the list because of household industries. It is interesting to note that in the tertiary sector, Shahabad and Patna also rank comparatively high. A reference to Union Table B-V* will reveal that the major contributions in this sector among females are made by occupational groups 89 (Labourers, not elsewhere classified), 95 (Launderers, washermen and dhobies), 91 (House-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers), 30 (Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade), 33 (Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers), etc. Even in Singhbhum and Dhanbad, these very occupational groups seem to predominate in so far as female workers in the tertiary sector are concerned.

Non-working females comprise as high a proportion as 729 per thousand in the State as a whole. Eleven districts lie within a range of 100 points on either side of this average. All except Dhanbad are outside the Chotanagpur region where the proportions are strikingly low. Ranchi with only 468 non-working females per 1,000 having the lowest proportion. On the other hand, Muzaffarpur has the highest incidence (863 per thousand) of non-working females in the State. Seven of the aforesaid eleven districts have higher proportions than the State average; and, of them, four and a half (including Monghyr North) lie in North Bihar. In fact, all the North Bihar districts except Saharsa are characterised by high proportions of non-working females, i.e., low female participation in economic activities. Saharsa seems to fare better than others because of considerable number of female workers in Category IV (Household industry, spinning and weaving, rice pounding, oil-crushing, basket-making, etc.), Category IX (Other Services—General labourers, washermen, etc.) and Category III (Dairying mainly). The neighbouring district of Darbhanga goes down in the list despite considerable female participation in the secondary sector, particularly household industry, because of very poor performance in the primary sector and not too good a one in the tertiary sector.

24. Distribution of non-working females by age group and type of activity

In view of the very high proportion of non-workers among females, it may be interesting to probe further into the matter and ascertain how they are distributed by broad age groups and type of activity. Out of every 1,000 non-working females in the State, more than half (532 to be precise) belong to the age group 0—14, and more than

*Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part II-B(ii).

one-fourth (256) to the age group 15—34. Less than one-seventh (148) is in the age group 35—59, and not even half of that (64) in the age group 60+. Thus the bulk (over 78 per cent) of non-working females are below 35 years of age. An idea of their distribution by type of activity for all ages as well as each age group can be had from the table below:

STATEMENT X.16

Girls and women not at work classified by broad age group and type of activity, 1961

Type of activity	All ages	Age groups			
		0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total non-working females	**1,000**	**532**	**256**	**148**	**64**
Full-time students	36	33	3	N	0
Housewives	435	51	232	129	23
Dependents, infants and disabled	526	448	20	18	40
Retired persons, rentier or independent means ..	1	N	N	N	1
Beggars, vagrants, etc.	2	N	1	1	N
Inmates of institutions	N	N	N	N	N
Persons seeking employment for the first time ..	N	N	N	N	N
Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work	N	N	N	N	N

N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes nil figures.

25. The working force

The working force is actually comprised of persons who are workers. The labour force, on the other hand, consists of actual workers *plus* unemployed persons seeking work. Moreover, the labour force age group includes all persons between 15 and 59 years of age. It is evident that all persons in the labour force age group do not necessarily comprise the labour force. In fact, for the purpose of formulation of the Third Five-Year Plan, it was assumed by the Planning Commission that about 90 per cent of males and 36 per cent of females in the labour force age group actually belonged to the labour force. We will see presently how far these assumptions were valid. Before doing so, however, the composition of the working force may be subjected to some scrutiny. For this purpose, it is necessary to compute the figures of those who are in the working force, those who should be included in the working force, those who are not in the working force but in the working force age group, and those who are in the working force but, according to some opinion, should not be in it The following table gives the relevant data :

STATEMENT X.17

Population (I) which is in the working force, (II) which is not in the working force but should be included in it, (III) which is not available for the working force but is in the working force age groups, and (IV) which is in the working force, but, according to some opinion, should not be in it (classified by sex and four broad age groups), 1961

Category	Total Rural Urban	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MALES				
Total Population of Bihar	**T**	**23,293,740**	**10,112,846**	**6,976,349**	**5,006,949**	**1,197,596**
	R	**21,133,181**	**9,293,327**	**6,202,635**	**4,528,402**	**1,108,817**
	U	**2,160,559**	**819,519**	**773,714**	**478,547**	**88,779**
I. Total population in the working force ..	T	12,951,082	974,631	6,114,630	4,876,684	985,137
	R	11,833,325	942,657	5,541,946	4,423,726	924,996
	U	1,117,757	31,974	572,684	452,958	60,141

STATEMENT 17—*concld.*

Category	Total Rural Urban	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		MALES—*concld.*				
II. Total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it	T	66,222	0	58,011	7,262	949
	R	38,531	0	34,653	3,523	355
	U	27,691	0	23,358	3,739	594
III. Total population which is not available for the working force, but is in the working force age groups (exclude persons engaged wholly in household duties)	T	916,472	0	796,663	119,809	0
	R	719,703	0	621,000	98,703	0
	U	196,769	0	175,663	21,106	0
IV. Total population which is in the working force but should not be in it, which is 0—14 age group of Union Table B-I	T	974,631	974,631	0	0	0
	R	942,657	942,657	0	0	0
	U	31,974	31,974	0	0	0
V. Sum of I+II	T	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	R	11,871,856	942,657	5,576,599	4,427,249	925,351
	U	1,145,448	31,974	596,042	456,697	60,735
VI. Sum of I+II—IV	T	12,042,673	0	6,172,641	4,883,946	986,086
	R	10,929,199	0	5,576,599	4,427,249	925,351
	U	1,113,474	0	596,042	456,697	60,735
		FEMALES				
Total Population of Bihar	**T**	**23,149,185**	**9,540,482**	**7,359,266**	**4,838,815**	**1,410,622**
	R	**21,396,802**	**8,799,900**	**6,769,275**	**4,507,628**	**1,319,999**
	U	**1,752,383**	**740,582**	**589,991**	**331,187**	**90,623**
I. Total population in the working force ..	T	6,278,049	566,949	3,046,074	2,339,323	325,703
	R	6,095,872	557,706	2,961,379	2,262,587	314,200
	U	182,177	9,243	84,695	76,736	11,503
II. Total population which is not in the working force but should be included in it	T	3,214	0	2,018	951	245
	R	1,975	0	1,139	625	211
	U	1,239	0	879	326	34
III. Total population which is not available for the working force, but is in the working force age groups (exclude persons engaged wholly in household duties)	T	724,253	0	394,211	330,042	0
	R	617,031	0	325,716	291,315	0
	U	107,222	0	68,495	38,727	0
IV. Total population which is in the working force but should not be in it, which is 0—14 age group of Union Table B-I	T	566,949	566,949	0	0	0
	R	557,706	557,706	0	0	0
	U	9,243	9,243	0	0	0
V. Sum of I+II	T	6,281,263	566,949	3,048,092	2,340,274	325,948
	R	6,097,847	557,706	2,962,518	2,263,212	314,411
	U	183,416	9,243	85,574	77,062	11,537
VI. Sum of I+II—IV	T	5,714,314	0	3,048,092	2,340,274	325,948
	R	5,540,141	0	2,962,518	2,263,212	314,411
	U	174,173	0	85,574	77,062	11,537

0—denotes nil figures.

It may be explained here that the figures relating to total population in the working force have been obtained from columns 3, 7 and 8 of the Union Table B-I*. Category II relating to the population which is not in the working force but should be included in it, actually refers to Never Employed and Unemployed persons who were treated in 1961 as non-workers. They are, however, otherwise fit to work and in search of work. Their unemployment is in essence the consequence of certain fortuitous social circumstances which force them to a life of economic inactivity. For obtaining a true measure of the working force, therefore, it is but appropriate that they should be reckoned with the workers. Figures relating to such persons have been taken from the Union Table B-IX† (columns 20, 21, 22 and 23). Age groups 15—34, 35—59 and 60+ only have been considered, youngsters

*Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part II-B(i).

†Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part II-B(ii).

in the age group 0—14 being left out for obvious reasons. Category III deals with the population which is not working but belongs to the working force age group (15—59 years). Evidently, it includes persons such as full-time students; disabled, infirm and other kinds of dependents; pensioners, rentiers, etc.; beggars, vagrants, etc.; and institutional inmates who should have been in the working force but are out of it for certain special reasons. Persons engaged wholly in household duties have, however, been excluded from this category. The relevant information has been obtained from columns 8 and 9, 12 and 13, 14 and 15, 16 and 17, and 18 and 19 of the Union Table B-IX* by taking the age groups 15—34 and 35—59 only. Lastly, in Category IV, figures for child workers (0—14 years) have been collected from the Union Table B-I† with a view to excluding them from the working force.

A mere glance at the figures will reveal that among males, the number of persons in Category II (not in the working force, but should be in it) is comparatively small, more so in rural areas where the wide range of seasonal and other pursuits afforded plenty of scope to most people to be returned as workers. Corresponding figures for females are, if anything, even smaller. In Categories III and IV, the numbers are rather large. The two are really complementary to one another. While the former seeks to ascertain the population which, though not working, should have been working, the latter is concerned with the population which, though working, should not have been working. It is significant that the two almost cancel out one another though among males there is a slight excess (about 59,000) of Category IV, while among females it is so (nearly 157,000) in favour of Category III. In other words, the working force among males would get reduced slightly and that among females increased slightly if the criteria of work were to be so altered as to include those in Category III and exclude those in Category IV. However, as the figures against Categories V and VI would indicate the variations from the actuals are not very considerable.

Statement X.17 on page 55 may now be reduced to the following form giving proportional figures :

STATEMENT X.18

Persons (1) available for the working force and (2) not available for the working force by sex and broad age groups expressed as proportion of 1,000 of total population

Category	Total Rural Urban	Persons					Males					Females				
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total Population of Bihar	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	R	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1. Population available for the working force (Category I+II)	T	416	78	643	734	503	559	96	885	975	823	271	59	414	484	231
	R	423	83	658	740	510	562	101	899	978	835	285	63	438	502	238
	U	340	26	500	659	403	530	39	770	954	684	105	12	145	233	127
2. Population not available for the working force (Category III)	T	35	0	83	46	0	39	0	114	24	0	31	0	54	68	0
	R	31	0	73	43	0	34	0	100	22	0	29	0	48	65	0
	U	78	0	179	74	0	91	0	227	44	0	61	0	116	117	0
3. Working population in age group 0—14 which should be excluded from the labour force (Category IV)	T	33	78	0	0	0	42	96	0	0	0	24	59	0	0	0
	R	35	83	0	0	0	45	101	0	0	0	26	63	0	0	0
	U	11	26	0	0	0	15	39	0	0	0	5	12	0	0	0

NOTE : 0—denotes nil figures.

In the age group 0—14, 9.75 lakh males and 5.67 lakh females have been returned as workers. Of the total working population, they comprise a mere 8.0 per cent. Of the total population aged 0—14, they constitute about the same proportion (7.8 per cent). Among male children, however, the proportion of child workers is higher (9.6 per cent) than among female children (5.9 per cent). The rural areas with less educational facilities and more employment

*Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part II-B(ii).
†Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part II B(i).

opportunities have greater proportion (8.3 per cent) of child workers than the urban areas (2.6 per cent). The corresponding proportions are even higher than those in the case of male children. It may be remarked here that the recent trend is to regard this age group as the population of school going age.

Among elderly persons (60+), only 50.3 per cent or just about half is available for working force. Almost the whole of it is actually working, the number of those unemployed and seeking work being less than 1,200 in all. For obvious reasons, women tend to retire earlier than men from active economic life, for the proportion of population available for working force in the age group 60+ is 82.3 per cent among men and only 23.1 per cent among women. The proportions are much lower in urban areas.

The age group 35—59 consisting of middle-aged persons actually has the highest concentration of working force. Among males, more than 97 per cent of the population in this age group is available for working force; among females also, the percentage is as high as 48.4. Compared with the age group 15—34, it has much smaller number of unemployed job-seekers. The proportions in the age group 15—34 are lower because a considerable proportion (8.3 per cent) is not available for the working force, being engaged mainly in studies. Thus, in urban areas, as much as 17.3 per cent of the population in the age group 15—34 belongs to Category IV. A reference to absolute figures in Statement X.17 will, however, show that the actual number of persons in the age group 15—34 who are in the working force is much greater than those in the subsequent age groups. In fact, the size of the working force in each lower age group starting with 15—34 is so much greater than the one in the following age group that there can be little doubt that it is more than enough, allowing for mortality rates for the population in the higher age group, to replace the working population of the older age group.

It is significant to observe that the proportions of men and women available for the working force keep increasing with each age group until the elderly persons (60+) are reached when, understandably, there is a big drop.

The two working force age groups are 15—34 and 35—59. In the former (15—34), 11.4 per cent of males and 5.4 per cent of females are not available for work, because they are full-time students, or disabled, or rentiers, or beggars, etc. It may be noted that for males, while the proportions against items 2 and 3 add up to almost 1,000, it is not so in case of females for whom the total is 468 in the age group 15—34. The balance of 532 represents the proportion of women neither available for the working force nor in it—they are actually engaged in household duties. In the age group 35—59 while the proportion of population not available for the working force falls to 2.4 per cent only for males, it increases to 6.8 per cent for females. It indicates that with increase in age, more women fall out of the working force than men. However, the central point about women is that only 27.1 per cent of them are actually at work or seeking work, and 3.1 per cent are not available for work because they belong to Category III. Thus, the remaining 67.4 per cent prefer to perform the household chores as housewives. In urban areas, the proportion of women neither at work nor available for work is much higher (82.9 per cent) than in rural areas (66.0 per cent).

26. Distribution of workers by age groups

It will be interesting to compare the distribution of workers in each sector and industrial category by the four broad age groups, separately for each sex. The following table furnishes the relevant data :

STATEMENT X.19

Distribution of the total population, the working force and workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as well as each industrial category, by four broad age groups separately for each sex and total, rural and urban areas, 1961

Category	Males					Females				
	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				TOTAL						
Total Population	**1,000**	**434**	**300**	**215**	**51**	**1,000**	**412**	**318**	**209**	**61**
TOTAL POPULATION IN THE WORKING FORCE	1,000	75	472	377	76	1,000	90	485	373	52

STATEMENT X.19—*contd.*

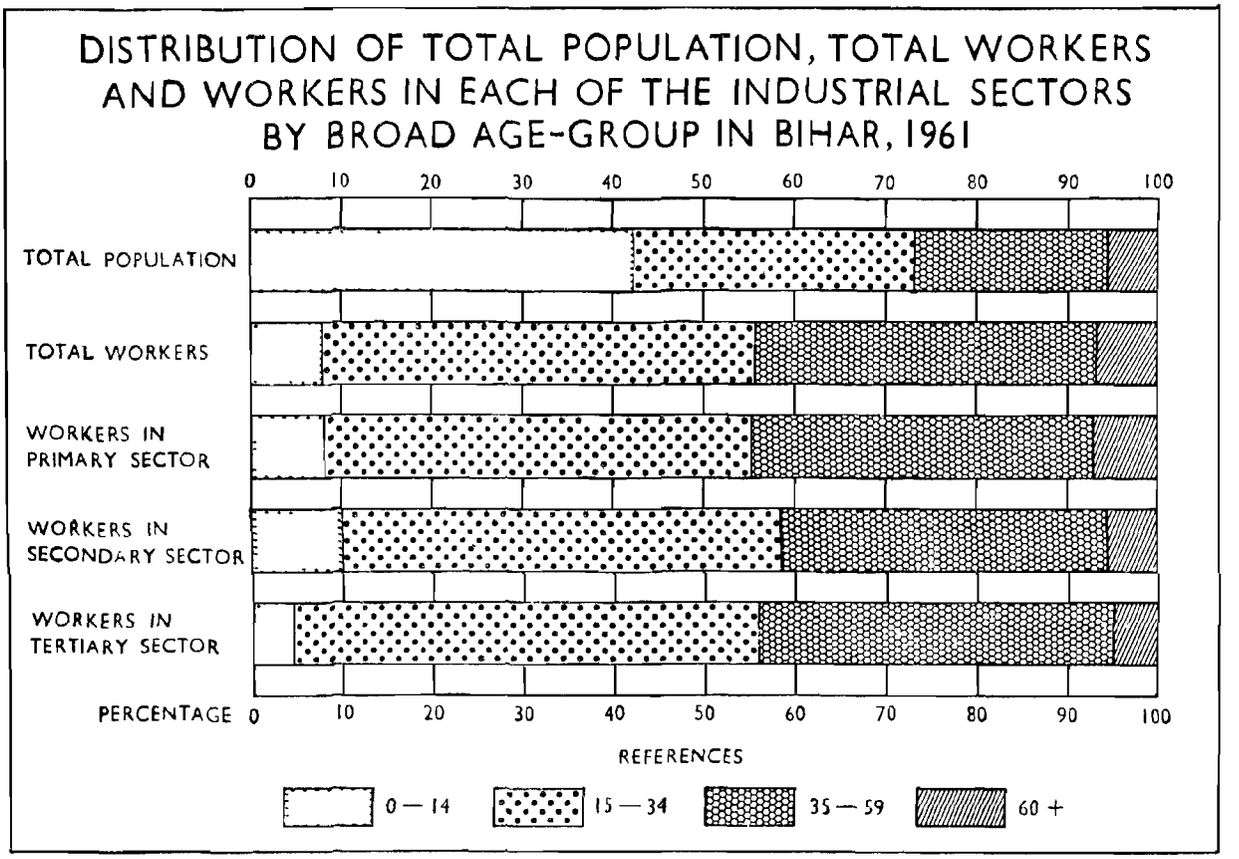
Category	Males					Females				
	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				TOTAL—*concld.*						
A. Primary Sector ..	1,000	80	460	377	83	1,000	90	490	370	50
Category I	1,000	57	444	400	99	1,000	80	486	380	54
Category II	1,000	95	505	345	55	1,000	90	504	361	45
Category III	1,000	302	439	237	22	1,000	383	380	215	22
B. Secondary Sector ..	1,000	94	494	358	54	1,000	115	463	367	55
Category IV	1,000	148	459	327	66	1,000	118	457	369	56
Category V	1,000	31	541	394	34	1,000	82	503	364	50
Category VI	1,000	16	524	404	56	1,000	98	586	295	21
C. Tertiary Sector	1,000	40	527	383	50	1,000	67	451	416	66
Category VII	1,000	26	491	411	72	1,000	32	356	507	105
Category VIII	1,000	7	549	423	21	1,000	52	572	344	32
Category IX	1,000	53	537	364	46	1,000	76	473	394	57
				RURAL						
Total Population	**1,000**	**440**	**293**	**214**	**53**	**1,000**	**411**	**316**	**211**	**62**
TOTAL POPULATION IN THE WORKING FORCE	1,000	80	468	374	78	1,000	91	486	371	52
A. Primary Sector ..	1,000	80	460	377	83	1,000	90	490	370	50
Category I	1,000	57	445	400	98	1,000	81	486	379	54
Category II	1,000	95	505	345	55	1,000	90	504	361	45
Category III	1,000	344	423	211	22	1,000	425	360	194	21
B. Secondary Sector ..	1,000	122	484	338	56	1,000	120	462	363	55
Category IV	1,000	160	453	322	65	1,000	121	456	367	56
Category V	1,000	42	560	366	32	1,000	101	528	324	46
Category VI	1,000	20	537	392	51	1,000	126	599	256	19
C. Tertiary Sector	1,000	48	530	372	50	1,000	75	452	409	64
Category VII	1,000	31	494	402	73	1,000	34	363	501	102
Category VIII	1,000	9	546	423	22	1,000	76	591	298	35
Category IX	1,000	59	540	355	46	1,000	85	474	386	55
				URBAN						
Total Population	**1,000**	**379**	**358**	**222**	**41**	**1,000**	**422**	**337**	**189**	**52**
TOTAL POPULATION IN THE WORKING FORCE	1,000	29	512	405	54	1,000	51	465	421	63
A. Primary Sector ..	1,000	41	469	405	85	1,000	57	485	403	55
Category I	1,000	36	400	419	145	1,000	54	463	414	69
Category II	1,000	70	492	373	65	1,000	67	484	397	52
Category III	1,000	34	536	404	26	1,000	49	543	382	26

STATEMENT X.19—*concld.*

Category	Males					Females				
	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				URBAN—*concld.*						
B. Secondary Sector ..	1,000	28	519	406	47	1,000	63	472	405	60
Category IV . ..	1,000	55	505	363	77	1,000	74	472	390	64
Category V	1,000	22	526	417	35	1,000	39	447	453	61
Category VI	1,000	10	503	425	62	1,000	55	565	357	23
C. Tertiary Sector . ..	1,000	25	522	405	48	1,000	38	444	446	72
Category VII	1,000	16	486	427	71	1,000	21	324	536	119
Category VIII	1,000	6	552	423	19	1,000	30	556	385	28
Category IX	1,000	37	529	388	46	1,000	42	466	429	63

NOTE : In some cases, the proportion will not add up to 1,000 because of small figures under 'age not stated'.

The following diagram depicts the above proportions graphically for the total population of the State :



47.2 per cent or nearly half of working males belong to the age group 15—34, the corresponding proportion among females being slightly higher (48.5 per cent). The contribution made by the age group 35—59, though lower, is also quite high 37.7 per cent for males and 37.3 per cent for females. Thus, nearly 85 per cent of workers among males and 86 per cent among females are within the working force age group 15—59. It is interesting to

find that among males, both children and elderly persons contribute almost an equal proportion of workers. In the case of females, however, the position is not so. Elderly workers are much less than child workers among females.

Among males, the proportion of young workers is the highest (52.7 per cent) in the tertiary sector, particularly in transport, storage and communications (Category VIII) as well as 'other services' (Category IX). In the secondary sector, though the overall proportion of young workers is comparatively lower (49.4 per cent) because of very low proportion in Category IV—household industry (45.9 per cent), it is noteworthy that in Categories V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry) and VI (Construction) also, young workers predominate with 54.1 and 52.4 per cent respectively. Category III (Mining, Quarrying, Livestock raising, etc.) has the lowest proportion of workers aged 15—34 because of child workers who comprise as much as 30.2 per cent. Tending of cattle is the usual work assigned to youngsters and this has undoubtedly swelled the ranks of workers in this category. Category IV (Household Industry) also takes a considerable proportion (14.8 per cent) of child workers. As is natural to expect, their proportion is negligible in Category VIII. Elderly workers are more evenly distributed, Categories III and VIII having the lowest proportions (a little over 2 per cent each) and Category I (Cultivators) having the highest proportion (9.9 per cent).

Among females, the proportion of child workers is consistently higher than that of male workers in each category except I and II. In the secondary and tertiary sectors as a whole as well as in each of the industrial Categories V, VII, VIII and IX, a higher proportion of elderly women than men are at work. The proportions of young women (15—34) at work are strikingly high in Categories VI and VIII, but the actual numbers* (9,009 and 2,780 respectively) are rather too small to lend much significance to them.

As between rural and urban areas, the latter have lower proportions of child and old workers and higher proportions of young and middle-aged workers for both sexes except that a higher proportion of elderly women seem to be at work in urban areas.

27. Distribution of workers by sectors and industrial categories

The foregoing analysis with regard to the four age groups of workers in each sector of industry and industrial categories will be incomplete without a similar analysis with reference to the distribution of workers in each age group by the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of industry as well as industrial categories, separately for each sex.

STATEMENT X.20

Distribution of the total population and the population in each age group by the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors as well as each industrial category, separately for each sex and total, rural and urban areas, 1961

Category	Males					Females				
	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL										
Total Population	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL POPULATION IN THE WORKING FORCE	556	96	876	974	823	271	59	414	483	231
A. Primary Sector	431	79	661	756	699	233	50	359	412	193
Category I	297	39	441	553	571	148	29	227	269	132
Category II	111	24	186	177	118	80	17	126	138	59
Category III	23	16	34	26	10	5	4	6	5	2
B. Secondary Sector	47	10	77	78	49	22	6	32	38	20
Category IV	26	9	40	40	33	20	6	28	35	18
Category V	17	1	30	30	11	2	N	3	3	2
Category VI	4	N	7	8	5	N	N	1	N	N

Ref. Union Table B-I, at pages 4-5 of the Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part II-B(i).

STATEMENT X.20—*concld.*

Category	Males					Females				
	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				TOTAL—*concld.*						
C. Tertiary Sector	78	7	138	140	75	16	3	23	33	18
Category VII	19	1	32	37	27	3	N	3	8	6
Category VIII	10	N	18	19	4	N	N	N	N	N
Category IX	49	6	88	84	44	13	3	20	25	12
				RURAL						
Total Population	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
TOTAL POPULATION IN THE WORKING FORCE	560	101	893	977	834	285	63	437	502	238
A. Primary Sector ..	467	85	730	820	740	249	54	385	437	204
Category I	324	42	491	604	605	159	31	244	287	140
Category II	121	26	207	194	126	85	18	136	146	63
Category III	22	17	32	22	9	5	5	5	4	1
B. Secondary Sector ..	36	10	60	57	39	22	6	31	37	19
Category IV	25	9	39	38	31	20	6	29	35	18
Category V	8	1	16	14	5	2	N	2	2	1
Category VI	3	N	5	5	3	N	N	N	N	N
C. Tertiary Sector	57	6	103	100	55	14	3	21	28	15
Category VII	13	1	22	25	19	3	N	4	7	5
Category VIII	6	N	10	11	2	N	N	N	N	N
Category IX	38	5	71	64	34	11	3	17	21	10
				URBAN						
Total Population	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
TOTAL POPULATION IN THE WORKING FORCE	517	39	740	947	677	104	12	144	232	127
A. Primary Sector ..	84	9	111	155	174	35	4	51	75	37
Category I	37	4	42	70	131	17	2	24	38	23
Category II	13	2	18	23	21	11	1	16	23	11
Category III	34	3	51	62	22	7	1	11	14	3
B. Secondary Sector ..	149	11	215	273	171	26	4	36	55	30
Category IV	33	5	46	54	62	17	3	23	34	20
Category V	99	6	145	186	83	7	1	10	17	9
Category VI	17	N	24	33	26	2	N	3	4	1
C. Tertiary Sector	284	19	414	519	332	43	4	57	102	60
Category VII	77	3	104	148	133	7	N	7	21	17
Category VIII	51	1	79	97	24	1	N	1	2	N
Category IX	156	15	231	274	175	35	4	49	79	43

N—denotes negligible figures.

We may consider the male population first. As observed earlier, participation in work is highest among the middle-aged all but 26 per *mille* being classed as workers. More than three-fourths of the total population in this age group (35—59) is, however, engaged in the primary sector, agriculture (Categories I+II) alone claiming as much as 73 per cent. In comparison to the young (15—34), older people have higher participation in the primary sector because of much lower proportions in the secondary and tertiary sectors. Young men naturally predominate over others in Categories II, III and IX on the basis of proportional figures. However, if absolute figures are taken into account, there is no category in which they are not more numerous than any other age group. Child workers have comparatively low rates, but it is not without significance that at least one out of every 16 male children in the age group 0—14 has been returned as working in agriculture, and one out of every 62 in Category III. In rural areas the corresponding proportions are higher for all age groups, while in urban areas the converse holds good.

The foregoing observations generally apply to females also, the only marked difference being that the proportions are much smaller.

28. Comparison with previous censuses, 1901—61

As explained in the beginning of this chapter, the concept of economically active section of the population has varied from census to census. It will be of interest, however, to make an intercensal comparison subject, of course, to certain inherent limitations on account of changes in concept. The following table gives, first the actual numbers and then the distribution per 1,000 of total population, of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependents and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers for each census since 1901 (except 1941). For details regarding the method of computation, a reference may be made to Table 1 at pages XVIII to XX of Part II-B(*i*) of the Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV.

STATEMENT

Number of workers in different industrial categories of 1961

Year		Persons Males Females	Total population	Total workers	Workers I As Cultivator	II As Agricultural labourer	III In Mining, Quarrying, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations Orchards and Allied activities	IV At Household Industry
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	..	P	27,314,210	12,808,634	7,788,722	2,122,013	412,882	0
		M	13,295,374	8,454,113	5,542,148	1,077,634	292,086	0
		F	14,018,836	4,354,521	2,246,574	1,044,379	120,796	0
1911	..	P	28,316,916	13,894,521	7,384,253	3,552,780	547,633	
		M	13,855,897	8,651,250	5,150,388	1,740,639	368,658	0
		F	14,461,019	5,243,271	2,233,865	1,812,141	178,975	0
1921	..	P	28,129,208	13,965,533	9,121,296	2,551,304	364,897	0
		M	13,955,184	8,841,337	6,050,857	1,312,174	287,044	0
		F	14,174,024	5,124,196	3,070,439	1,239,130	77,853	0
1931	..	P	31,349,892	12,960,706	7,852,183	2,961 810	256,791	0
		M	15,725,848	8,902,624	5,808,633	1,584,291	206,249	0
		F	15,624,044	4,058,082	2,043,550	1,377,519	50,542	0
1951	..	P	38,786,184	13,562,991	8,146,898	3,239,438	252,696	0
		M	19,491,817	9,576,998	5,779,164	2,144,181	201,002	0
		F	19,294,367	3,985,993	2,367,734	1,095,257	51,694	0
1961	..	P	46,455,610	19,234,565	10,361,971	4,418,475	652,183	1,057,900
		M	23,301,449	12,955,409	6,926,057	2,574,239	541,511	602,958
		F	23,154,161	6,279,156	3,435,914	1,844,236	110,672	454,942

NOTE : 1. Figures for 1941 are not available.
2. Figures of workers up to 1951 can be recast for combined industrial categories IV and V of 1961.
3. 0—denotes nil figures.

X.21

compared with the corresponding categories in earlier censuses

Workers								
V	IV & V	VI	VII	VIII	IX			
In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	*At* Household Industry and in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	*In* Construction	*In* Trade and Commerce	*In* Transport, Storage and Communications	*In* Other Services	*Persons* Males Females		*Year*
9	10	11	12	13	14	2		
..	902,262	64,216	663,782	104,552	750,205	P	..	1901
..	520,126	43,772	380,904	97,844	499,599	M		
..	382,136	20,444	282,878	6,708	250,606	F		
..	773,127	79,311	681,592	124,163	751,662	P	..	1911
..	429,720	52,617	364,246	117,791	427,191	M		
..	343,407	26,694	317,346	6,372	324,471	F		
..	693,187	55,266	549,786	68,400	561,397	P	..	1921
..	414,643	38,492	309,725	65,882	362,520	M		
..	278,544	16,774	240,061	2,518	198,877	F		
..	682,338	61,255	524,080	79,584	542,665	P	..	1931
..	473,286	46,535	349,899	76,786	356,945	M		
..	209,052	14,720	174,181	2,798	185,720	F		
..	460,796	62,012	510,522	133,173	757,456	P	..	1951
..	332,503	50,241	374,470	113,961	581,476	M		
..	128,293	11,771	136,052	19,212	175,980	F		
425,896	1,483,796	108,342	522,949	230,543	1,456,306	P	..	1961
385,396	988,354	99,333	448,487	227,763	1,149,665	M		
40,500	495,442	9,009	74,462	2,780	306,641	F		

The number of total male workers has increased in every decade, the overall increase in the working male population being from 8,454,113 in 1901 to 12,955,409 in 1961 or by 53 per cent. In comparison to the percentage increase in total male workers, there was rapid rise in the number of agricultural labourers in 1901—11 and again in 1921—31 and 1931—51. On the other hand, except in 1911—21, there has been a continuous decline in the number of male cultivators. Similarly, except in 1901—11, the number of male workers in Category III also showed decline in every census up to 1951.

Among the various industrial categories, the number of male workers has increased disproportionately (to more than twice) in agricultural labour (Category II), construction (Category VI), transport, storage and communications (Category VIII) and 'other services' (Category IX).

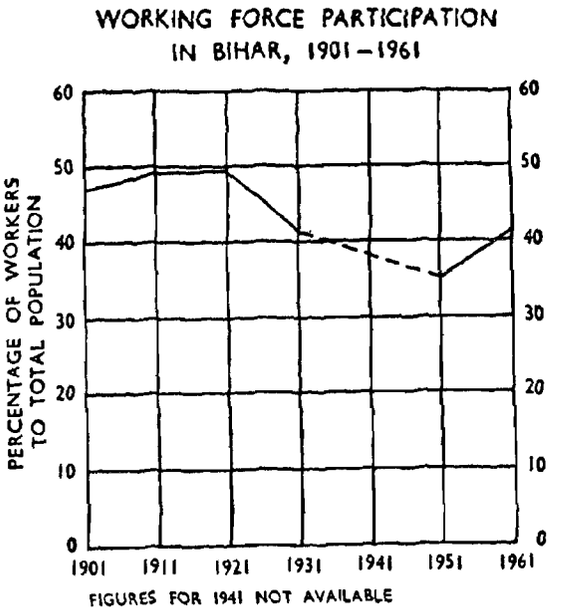
Unlike the male working population in the State, which has shown consistent increase, the number of female workers declined at every census from 1921 up to 1951. However, the decade 1951—61 marked an increase in the number of female workers by as much as 57 per cent. In spite of the general decline in the number of total female workers in the various censuses from 1911—51, the number of female cultivators showed large increases in 1911—21 and 1931—51.

29. Employment pattern, 1901—61

The course of the present century has seen considerable variations in participation rates as indicated by the following figures:

Year	Percentage of workers to total		
	Persons	Males	Females
1901 ..	46.9	63.6	31.1
1911 ..	49.1	62.4	36.3
1921 ..	49.7	63.4	36.2
1931 ..	41.3	56.6	26.0
1951 ..	35.0	49.1	20.7
1961 ..	41.4	55.6	27.1

The variation in participation rates for persons is indicated in the following diagram :



It is apparent that the overall participation rate during the first three decades showed just nominal increases. The increase in 1901—11 was entirely due to rise in the female participation rate.

There was a sudden drop in 1931 when the concept of self sufficiency in terms of earnings was first introduced. There was a further drop in 1951 when the concepts of 1931 continued to be used. A contributory factor was an under-evaluation of the role of family labour in economic activities of households.

It is noteworthy that with the re-introduction of activity-oriented approach to work in 1961, the participation rates are remarkably close to those of 1901—21, the definitions for which were similar to that for 1961.

The variations in different industrial categories may now be examined.

The distribution of 1,000 males and females at each census, 1901—61 (except 1941) in the different industrial categories of 1961 is given in the following statement :

STATEMENT X.22

Number of workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers per 1,000 of total population for 1901—61

State	Year	Total Population M=1,000 F=1,000	Workers I As Cultivator	II As Agricultural labourer	III In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	IV At Household Industry	V In Manufacturing other than Household Industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR ..	1901	M=1,000	417	81	22	..	..
		F=1,000	160	75	9	..	..
	1911	M=1,000	372	126	27	..	..
		F=1,000	155	125	12	..	..
	1921	M=1,000	434	94	20	..	..
		F=1,000	217	87	6	..	..
	1931	M=1,000	369	101	13	..	..
		F=1,000	131	88	3	..	..
	1951	M=1,000	296	110	10	..	..
		F=1,000	123	57	3	..	..
	1961	M=1,000	297	111	23	26	17
		F=1,000	148	80	5	20	2

State	Year	Total Population M=1,000 F=1,000	Workers IV & V At Household Industry and in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	VI In Construction	VII In Trade and Commerce	VIII In Transport, Storage and Communications	IX In Other Services
1	2	3	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR ..	1901	M=1,000	39	3	29	7	38
		F=1,000	27	1	20	1	18
	1911	M=1,000	30	4	26	8	31
		F=1,000	24	2	22	1	22
	1921	M=1,000	30	3	22	5	26
		F=1,000	20	1	17	N	14
	1931	M=1,000	30	3	22	5	23
		F=1,000	14	1	11	N	12
	1951	M=1,000	17	3	19	6	30
		F=1,000	7	N	7	1	9
	1961	M=1,000	43	4	19	10	49
		F=1,000	22	N	3	N	13

N—denotes negligible figures.

The above statement, derived from the preceding one, presents a clear picture of the shift in the pattern of employment in the various industrial categories.

The participation rate for males in the first three decades of the present century ranged from 63.6 per cent in 1901 to 62.4 per cent in 1911. There was a significant drop in 1931 to 56.6 followed by a further drop to the all-time low of 49.1 in 1951. In the latter year, however, there was admittedly an under-count of workers. The participation rate increased to 55.6 per cent in 1961. The proportion of cultivators was as high as 43.4 per cent of the total male population in 1921 against only 29.6 per cent in 1951 (and only nominally higher in 1961). While 1921 marked the period with highest proportion of male cultivators, it was also the year in which the proportion of male agricultural labourers was the smallest in the present century, being only 9.4 per cent as against 11.1 per cent in 1961. The proportion of male workers in household industry remained static in 1901—31, showing a decline in 1951 which was more than made up in 1961. The proportion of male workers in trade and commerce has not increased at any census but showed decline in 1911, 1921 and 1951. In Category IX (Other Services), there was decline up to 1931, followed by large increases in 1951 and 1961.

Due to a general lowering of the participation rate of females over the six decades, the proportion of workers in no industrial category (except III) has shown increase in 1961 over the proportion in 1901. Increase in the proportion of female workers was evidenced only during in 1911 and 1961 in which periods the overall participation rate of females also showed an upward trend. In 1911, increase in the proportion of workers covered all categories except IV and V, and in 1961 also in all categories except VII. Next to cultivation and agricultural labour, the proportion of female workers is highest in Categories IV & V (1.5 per cent in 1961). The proportion was even higher (2.4 per cent) in 1901 which declined gradually to only 0.7 per cent in 1951. It marked an increase by more than three times in the course of the last decade itself.

PART B—POPULATION IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIMARY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

SECTION 3

GENERAL

30. Agricultural classes, 1951 and 1961

In the Census of 1951, the scheme of economic classification of population by livelihood pattern provided for its division into two broad livelihood categories, namely, agricultural and non-agricultural. Each category was further divided into four classes. Those relating to the agricultural classes were :

I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly *owned*, and their dependents ;

II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly *unowned* and their dependents ;

III—Cultivating labourers, and their dependents ; and

IV—Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers, and their dependents.

The novel approach to economic classification in 1961 has already been discussed. Since this was based on the concept of work done for the production of goods or exchangeable services in place of the concept of income, Agricultural Class IV of 1951 was naturally relegated to the category of non-workers in 1961. Against the remaining three agricultural (livelihood) classes of 1951, only two industrial categories have been adopted in 1961. While 'agricultural labourers' continue to be classed separately, under the changed nomenclature, the rubric cultivating labourers (Agricultural Class II of 1951) has been merged in 1961 Census in the category of 'cultivators' which includes *owner* cultivators as well as *tenant* cultivators. There is no continuance of the categorisation of cultivators by ownership of land. Thus, "proprietors or landlords who cultivate their own lands and occupancy raiyats who have a right to remain in possession of land, cultivate it and bequeath it to their heirs", who comprised Agricultural Class I in 1951, and "cultivators who hold the land and cultivate for a limited period on specified terms and conditions, such as *bataidars* and share-croppers who have no right to occupy the land permanently and bequeath it to their heirs", who comprised Agricultural Class II in 1951, have both been grouped in 1961 under the single rubric, 'cultivators' (Industrial Category I). In other words, the distinction between owner cultivators and tenant cultivators has ceased to exist in the present census. This is presumably a recognition of the various legislative reforms bestowing greater security and occupancy rights to tenant cultivators in different parts of the country. Further, the legal concept behind different kinds of cultivators was found to be rather too subtle and intricate for application in the field. The attempt at differentiating between owner cultivators and tenant cultivators in 1951 did not yield particularly encouraging results.*

According to the definition in 1961, cultivation includes ploughing, sowing and harvesting but does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working in plantations like coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations. These activities are covered in Industrial Categories III or IV ; in the latter if the work is done as a household industry.

Beside actual cultivation which involves manual work, persons engaged in active supervision or direction of cultivation have also been treated as cultivators.

Agricultural labourers are persons who work in another person's land without exercising any supervision or direction in cultivation, only for wages in money, kind or share of produce, but have no right or lease or contract on land on which they work.

For a fuller understanding of these concepts, a reference may be made to page 3 containing the instructions to enumerators on the subject. Their relative advantages and disadvantages over the 1951 Census economic classification have been discussed in paragraph 8 at page 15. It may be noted that in addition to the Individual Slip, certain valuable information relating to household cultivation such as size of holding, nature of right or interest in it, extent of employment of family and hired labour, was collected also in the Household Schedule. Relevant details will be found in paragraph 6 at pages 10—14.

31. Comparison with previous censuses, 1901—61

It will be worthwhile considering the comparative statement given on the next page on the questions asked on livelihood in land from 1901 to 1961.

**Land and Labour in India* by Daniel and Alice Thorner, Asia, 1962, page 131 *et. seq.*

QUESTIONS ON, AND DEFINITIONS OF, INTERESTS

1961	1951	1941	1931
1	2	3	4
			Ques-
8. Working as Cultivator. 9. Working as Agricultural Labourer.	10. Principal means of livelihood. 11. Secondary means of livelihood.	11. Do you employ (*a*) paid assistants (*b*) members of household ? If so, how many? 14. Means of livelihood in order of importance. 15. Does means of livelihood exist throughout the year ? If not, for what part of year ?	9. Earner or dependant. 10. Principal occupation (put a cross for dependant) 11. Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependants may be given).
			Definitions and
8. The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, etc., if the person has had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of working season. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. For a person working as Cultivator write 'C'. For a person not working as Cultivator and for a person not working at all put X. For the purposes of Census a person is working as Cultivator if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation or land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. A person who has given out his land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation of land will not be treated as Cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages will not be treated as Cultivator. 9. Write 'AL' for person working as Agricultural Labourer, i. e., a person who works in another person's land on wages in money, kind or share. For others put X. The labourer should have no right or lease or contract on land on which he works. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.	If the slip relates to self supporting person, record his principal means of livelihood. (The means which provides the largest income is the principal means of livelihood). Use the following contractions : (1) for a person who cultivates land owned by him.....1. (2) for a person who cultivates land owned by another person .....2. (3) for a person who is employed as a labourer by another person who cultivates land.....3. (4) for a person who receives rent in cash or kind in respect of land which is cultivated by another person....4, Thus under Category I fall all bhumidars, ex-proprietory, occupancy, hereditary tenants, etc. (whether they cultivate the land themselves or through hired labourers), Category 2 includes land cultivated by sub-tenants, etc., Category 3 relates to agricultural labourers. Category 3 includes zamindars or tenants who receive rent for land cultivated by other person. While writing the agricultural occupations, use only the correct contraction. Do not write words such as "Kasht" or "zamindari". Both the cultivator and a zamindar can fall in either of the Category "1" or "4".	Not available.	(Earner or dependant). Enter "earner" or "dependant". NOTE : Women and children who are working and who are paid wages for their work should be entered here as "earners". Women and children who are not paid wages should be entered as "dependants". A son working as a farm hand and receiving wages for his work is an "earner". Women and children who help in the family cultivation will be shown as "dependants", and for them a cross will be put in column 10 but under column 11 their occupation should be shown as "zamindari kasht" or "Kashtkari", as the case may be. In case a landlord (either zamindar or muafidar, or in Oudh under-proprietor) lives only on rents he collects, write Zamindari Lagan. If a tenant lives only on the rents of his sub-tenants write Kashtkari Lagan. If a landlord lives only by actual cultivation of his own land either by himself or by his servants, write Zamindari Kasht. If a tenant or sub-tenant lives only by actual cultivation, either by himself or by his servants write Zamindari Kasht. If a landlord lives both by collecting rent and by actual cultivation, find out from which source he gets most income; if from rent, write Zamindari Lagan in this column and Zamindari Kasht in column 11. In the same way if a tenant lives by both rent receiving and actual cultivation find out from which source he gets most income, if from actual cultivation write Kashtkari Kasht in this column and Kashtkari Lagan in column 11. Do not enter gardeners or vegetable gardeners as cultivators, but as fruit cultivators, vegetable cultivators, etc.

IN LAND ASKED IN INDIAN CENSUSES, 1901—61

1921	1911	1901
5	6	7
tions		
9 and 10—Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers ; 9. Principal. 10. Subsidiary.	9 and 10—Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers. 9. Principal occupation. 10. Subsidiary occupation, if any.	9 and 10— Occupation or means of subsistence of actual workers. 9. Principal. 10. Subsidiary.
Instructions		
Of these the first is for the principal occupation of workers, the second for the subsidiary occupation of workers. Principal occupation is the one which is the most lucrative. Kasht will be entered for those who, whether landlords or tenants, derive their income or the greater part of it from cultivation, either by themselves or through their servants. Lagan will be entered for those who, whether landlords, tenants, or even sub-tenants, derive their income from rents.	In column 9 enter the principal occupation which means the most lucrative, in column 10 enter subsidiary occupation which is the most lucrative of any other occupation, besides the principal occupation which the worker may follow. The principal occupation to be entered is the one that takes up the most time. There are 6 groups : (*i*) Landlords who lease their land themselves ; (*ii*) Landlords who cultivate their land themselves ; (*iii*) Occupancy tenants who cultivate their land themselves ; (*iv*) Occupancy tenants who sub-let their lands ; (*v*) Non-occupancy tenants who sub-let their lands ; and (*vi*) Non-occupancy tenants who cultivate their lands themselves. In (*vi*) are included sub-tenants cultivating their land and in (*v*) the sub-tenants who have again sub-let their lands.	In the first column enter the principal occupation or means of subsistence of those persons who support themselves, and in the second, any subsidiary occupation or means of subsistence possessed by them. These two columns are to remain blank for those persons who follow no occupation, and have no independent means, for whom the principal occupation or means of subsistence of the person supporting them is entered in the third column. Principal occupation is that over which most time is spent, or which brings in the most gain. There are three divisions accordingly: 1. Landlords. 2. Tenants and the tenures as persons who have— (*i*) some right of occupancy, or (*ii*) are tenants at will, or (*iii*) sub-tenants. 3. Agricultural Labourers—Thus if a zamindar or occupancy tenant has three grown-up sons living as a joint family with him, each of the sons would be recorded as zamindar or occupancy tenant as the case may be.

Notwithstanding the several changes that have taken place in economic enquiries from census to census, comparability of data is still possible as indicated earlier.

82. Proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers, 1901—61

Out of a total of 19.23 million persons returned as workers in this State in 1961, 14.78 million were either cultivators or agricultural labourers. In other words, 76.9 per cent or more than three-fourths of the workers were engaged in cultivation or agricultural labour. This actually works out to 31.8 per cent of the total population. Such a high degree of dependence on agriculture as the chief economic activity in this State is hardly a new phenomenon. This will be apparent from the following table which compares the proportions separately of cultivators and agricultural labourers at each successive census since 1901 in the State as well as districts:

STATEMENT X.23

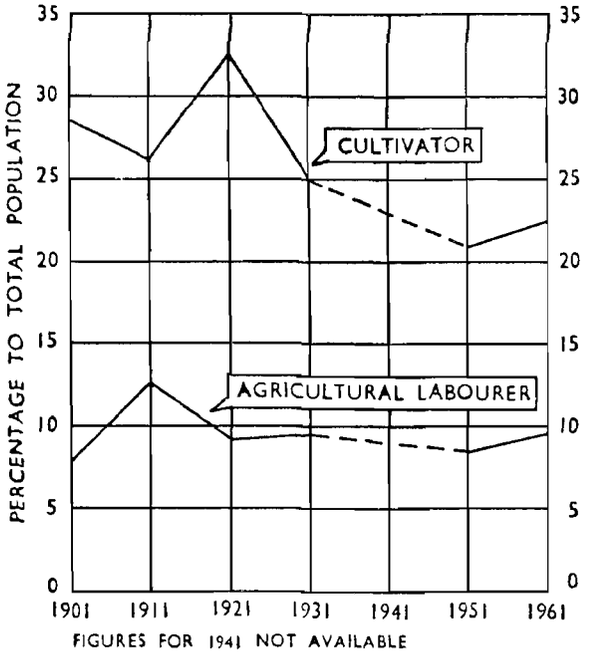
Proportion of persons working at cultivation and as agricultural labourer to 1,000 of total population, 1901—61

State/District	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(i) Working at Cultivation, 1901—61							
BIHAR	**223**	**210**	..	**250**	**324**	**261**	**285**
Patna	153	159	..	235	246	210	177
Gaya	212	191	..	237	272	217	216
Shahabad	180	206	..	214	268	233	256
Saran	218	233	..	341	397	333	376
Champaran	201	197	..	312	376	302	366
Muzaffarpur	168	181	..	212	259	211	245
Darbhanga	149	157	..	222	249	200	273
Monghyr	175	197	..	282	253	202	224
Bhagalpur	179	165	..	207	305	209	260
Saharsa	240	185	..	208	307	211	263
Purnea	183	182	..	157	267	180	230
Santal Parganas ..	386	390	..	427	456	426	363
Palamau	283	234	..	170	339	267	258
Hazaribagh	328	247	..	279	487	379	403
Ranchi	443	301	..	241	506	355	249
Dhanbad	197	165	..	173	282	411	325
Singhbhum	302	223	..	181	399	259	405
(ii) Working as Agricultural labourer, 1901—61							
BIHAR	**95**	**84**	..	**94**	**91**	**125**	**78**
Patna	100	82	..	75	114	137	83
Gaya	119	77	..	95	86	165	120
Shahabad	87	72	..	133	113	137	109
Saran	67	46	..	44	38	63	43
Champaran	152	130	..	109	103	133	90
Muzaffarpur	101	121	..	122	91	94	89
Darbhanga	123	122	..	89	102	108	95
Monghyr	108	111	..	76	124	169	81
Bhagalpur	118	90	..	147	165	169	71
Saharsa	133	111	..	147	165	169	72
Purnea	116	113	..	138	71	143	86
Santal Parganas ..	47	47	..	49	52	72	25
Palamau	116	67	..	219	112	181	198
Hazaribagh	46	38	..	57	61	97	125
Ranchi	31	15	..	35	33	48	20
Dhanbad	21	17	..	67	72	194	51
Singhbhum	64	65	..	85	89	219	69

In calculating the proportions, necessary adjustments have been made for territorial changes.

The following diagram shows the variation separately in the percentages of cultivators and agricultural labourers in Bihar during 1901—61 :

CULTIVATORS AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN BIHAR, 1901—1961



Over the time-series, the extent of participation in agriculture has varied from a maximum of 41.5 per cent in 1921 to a minimum of 29.4 per cent in 1951. This does not, of course, imply that there have been such wide shifts in the working pattern of the people. In fact, one of the drawbacks of our economy has been lack of occupational mobility and overdependence on agriculture. The variations are, therefore, mainly indicative of changes in concept as well as in emphasis on one or the other aspect from census to census. The 1951 assessment of the working population was, from all accounts, an underestimate. Indeed, the proportion of only cultivators in 1921 (32.4 per cent) exceeded the combined proportion of cultivators and agricultural labourers in 1951 (29.4 per cent). Similarly, the proportion of agricultural labourers in 1911 (12.5 per cent) appears to be somewhat excessive, probably due to the inclusion of general labourers under the rubric.

The broad pattern of employment in cultivation and agricultural labour in the districts, however, seems to have remained virtually unchanged through the last six decades. In 1901 the districts of Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Santal Parganas in the Chotanagpur Plateau and those of Saran and Champaran in the North Bihar Plain had relatively higher participation in cultivation. A decade later, the remaining two districts, Ranchi and Palamau, in the Chotanagpur Plateau were added to the list. The position remained unchanged in 1921 except that Dhanbad, consequent upon the exploitation of its coal-mines and industrialisation, went out of the list. Singhbhum did the same in 1931 and also, rather inexplicably, Palamau and Monghyr joined the ranks of Saran and Champaran. In 1951, there were a few surprises. Singhbhum came back, while Champaran dropped out. The present census reveals a similar picture except that instead of Monghyr, Saharsa is now showing high proportion of cultivators. This is understandable in the context of the vast development in the agricultural conditions in that district. On the whole, the proportions of cultivators have always been high in the Chotanagpur Plateau, which, at the same time, has low incidence of agricultural labour.

The picture has not been as consistent in regard to agricultural labourers. However, one thing is clear. Except in 1911 the proportion of agricultural labourers in Bihar has never been so high as in 1961. This is indeed a pointer to the deteriorating conditions in agriculture in the State, and also an indication of the heavy pressure of population on land. The North Bihar districts together with Gaya, Monghyr and Bhagalpur in the South Bihar Plain and Palamau in the Chotanagpur Plateau contain high proportions of agricultural labourers.

33. Participation rate in agriculture related to selected characteristics

The extent of participation in agriculture is above the State average in the five districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau except Dhanbad, as also in Saharsa, Champaran and Gaya. Cultivators constitute the main bulk of the agriculturists in the districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau. On the other hand, agricultural labourers constitute over a third of the total agriculturists in Saharsa (35.4 per cent) and Gaya (36.00 per cent) and over two-fifths in Champaran (43.1 per cent).

It has been seen that the high proportions of cultivators in Chotanagpur districts arise largely on account of the concentration of the tribal population in them. Among them participation rates are higher in both sexes. Moreover, special tenancy laws appear to have provided some safeguard to them from being uprooted from their lands. In the plains

districts, however, the pressure on land invariably results in a relatively high proportion of agricultural labourers.

Notwithstanding the above general remarks it may be of some interest to examine the worker participation rates in Categories I and II in relation to characteristics, such as annual rainfall, cropping pattern in regard to acreage under food and non-food crops, proportions of net cultivated area, extent of irrigated area, and ratio of agricultural workers to total cropped area. Statement X.24 gives the relevant statistics. Bihar gets most of its rain from the south-west monsoon during June and September. The annual rainfall is over 1,400 mm. in north-eastern, eastern and southern parts of the State. It is below the State average in a belt comprising of Saran, South Muzaffarpur, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Monghyr. Thus, in general terms, the Chotanagpur Plateau has adequate rainfall. Moreover, reliability is also higher than any other parts of the State. Since the land in the Chotanagpur Plateau is not fertile, cultivation in this area requires more attention and labour than in the plains districts.

So far as the extent of rural population is concerned it is seen that while both Ranchi and Singhbhum are more urbanised in the State as a whole, they fall in zones with high agricultural participation rates. That the impact of the cities of Ranchi and Jamshedpur in these two districts is of limited significance is thus apparent.

So far as the production of food crops is concerned it is seen that it covers over 90 per cent of the gross cultivated area in all districts except Saharsa, Purnea and Palamau. Jute is the main non-food crop in Saharsa and Purnea while it is sunnhemp and other fibres in Palamau. The production of non-food crops is incidental to the soil and climatic suitability of the area rather than to any other factor.

In regard to the percentage of area under cultivation to the total area, it is obvious that the plains districts have a high degree of land utilisation for agriculture. The topographical characteristics of the Chotanagpur Plateau inevitably result in the low extent of cultivation in terms of the total area. In fact it is only in the six districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau that less than half of the total area is cultivated. The difference is highlighted by the fact that while less than 21 per cent of the area in Hazaribagh is cultivated, the proportion is over 77 per cent in Muzaffarpur.

Irrigation, though linked with certain extent of minimum rainfall, is appreciable only in the districts of the South Bihar Plains, e.g., Gaya, Shahabad, Patna, Bhagalpur and Monghyr. With the exception of Palamau, the percentage of irrigated area is lower than the State average throughout the North Bihar Plain as well as the Chotanagpur Plateau.

Finally, an assessment of the extent of agriculturists in terms of the total cropped area may be made. That the nature of terrain and soil necessitates a greater input of human labour in agriculture is apparent from the fact that the number of agriculturists per 100 acres of cropped area is highest in the four districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau, namely, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum and Santal Parganas. The proportions in Ranchi and Palamau are lower than the State average but yet over 50.

STATEMENT X.24

Agricultural workers related to selected characteristics of Bihar, 1961

State/District	Percentage of rural population to total population	Number of workers in Categories I and II per 1,000 population	Rainfall in (mm.) 1960-61	Percentage of cultivated area (gross) devoted to		Percentage of cultivated area (net) to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area, 1960-61	Number of persons per 100 acres in Categories I and II to total cropped area
				Food crop	Non-food crop			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**91.6**	**31.8**	**1,240.0**	**94.79**	**5.21**	**46.35**	**18.56**	**53.35**
Patna	79.9	25.3	1,081.9	97.95	2.05	75.19	43.69	45.49
Gaya	92.7	33.1	1,030.0	97.72	2.28	56.20	51.20	46.28
Shahabad..	92.8	26.7	919.6	97.19	2.81	59.76	43.87	30.09
Saran	95.8	28.5	1,023.0	97.77	2.23	69.46	9.98	62.23
Champaran	95.2	35.3	1,343.0	96.07	3.93	65.35	8.41	55.36
Muzaffarpur	95.4	26.9	1,186.6	95.54	4.46	77.32	3.15	58.01
Darbhanga	95.7	27.2	1,254.5	96.77	3.23	69.61	1.46	61.43

STATEMENT X.24—*concld.*

State/District	Percentage of rural population to total population	Number of workers in Categories I and II per 1,000 population	Rainfall in (mm.) 1960-61	Percentage of cultivated area (gross) devoted to		Percentage of cultivated area (net) to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cropped area, 1960-61	Number of persons per 100 acres in Categories I and II to total cropped area
				Food crop	Non-food crop			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Monghyr	88.9	28.3	1,294.0	97.35	2.65	56.26	17.65	54.33
Bhagalpur	89.1	29.7	1,291.7	95.16	4.84	58.46	26.08	49.87
Saharsa	96.1	37.3	1,198.2	86.00	14.00	54.73	9.27	40.11
Purnea	94.0	29.9	1,335.4	80.66	19.34	52.77	0.68	43.72
Santal Parganas	94.7	43.3	1,269.1	97.05	2.95	33.50	15.48	62.57
Palamau	95.3	39.9	1,248.4	98.92	11.08	23.63	19.17	51.96
Hazaribagh	91.6	37.4	1,125.1	95.12	4.88	20.81	12.88	77.11
Ranchi	90.5	47.4	1,485.8	93.21	6.79	36.85	1.34	53.29
Dhanbad	75.0	21.8	1,333.2	98.11	1.89	28.45	2.82	90.65
Singhbhum	78.5	36.6	1,460.1	97.56	2.44	21.64	5.61	70.59

NOTE : Figures of columns 4 to 8 have been taken from the Annual Season and Crop Report, 1960-61.

34. Proportion of workers in the primary sector compared to other sectors

The distribution of population by workers in the three broad sectors of industry, and non-workers has been discussed earlier. The discussion was based on statistics for the total population. The following statement further details the sectorwise participation separately for total, rural and urban population :

STATEMENT X.25

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors and non-workers, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total population		Primary Sector I+II+III (excluding Mining and Quarrying)		Secondary Sector III (Mining and Quarrying) +IV+V+VI+IX (Gas and Electricity)		Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)		Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR	**T**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**421.21**	**230.92**	**57.31**	**23.71**	**77.48**	**16.56**	**444.00**	**728.81**
	R	**1,000**	**1,000**	**458.23**	**247.42**	**44.70**	**23.07**	**57.01**	**14.40**	**440.06**	**715.11**
	U	**1,000**	**1,000**	**59.00**	**29.47**	**180.62**	**31.62**	**277.71**	**42.87**	**482.67**	**896.04**
Patna	T	1,000	1,000	337.62	173.37	58.47	19.74	128.38	24.33	475.53	782.56
	R	1,000	1,000	415.57	206.75	39.51	19.69	75.72	18.66	469.20	754.90
	U	1,000	1,000	53.19	27.92	127.66	20.00	320.51	49.02	498.64	903.06
Gaya	T	1,000	1,000	420.97	252.18	43.90	15.51	73.09	15.30	462.04	717.01
	R	1,000	1,000	451.78	268.05	35.68	14.37	55.06	13.02	457.48	704.56
	U	1,000	1,000	59.43	30.85	140.38	31.47	284.60	46.94	515.59	890.74
Shahabad	T	1,000	1,000	387.47	162.03	51.31	18.61	94.46	26.83	466.76	792.53
	R	1,000	1,000	414.98	171.70	42.07	18.08	78.09	25.96	464.86	784.26
	U	1,000	1,000	60.75	25.74	161.00	26.11	288.88	39.08	489.37	909.07
Saran	T	1,000	1,000	405.35	181.57	37.73	23.03	55.35	10.91	501.57	784.49
	R	1,000	1,000	421.29	186.49	32.64	22.95	43.53	9.87	502.54	780.69
	U	1,000	1,000	87.45	52.08	139.06	25.09	291.17	38.31	482.32	884.52
Champaran	T	1,000	1,000	500.50	215.63	34.81	13.16	49.05	8.88	415.64	762.33
	R	1,000	1,000	520.86	222.57	28.66	12.74	36.91	7.36	413.57	757.33
	U	1,000	1,000	131.85	66.69	146.14	22.11	268.97	41.40	453.04	869.80
Muzaffarpur	T	1,000	1,000	446.87	105.75	37.76	19.88	58.30	11.24	457.07	863.13
	R	1,000	1,000	468.46	109.42	33.43	20.23	43.40	9.89	454.71	860.46
	U	1,000	1,000	59.80	15.84	115.38	11.34	325.40	44.24	499.42	928.58
Darbhanga	T	1,000	1,000	433.46	133.75	40.93	38.56	61.29	14.29	464.32	813.40
	R	1,000	1,000	453.10	138.77	36.08	38.22	48.58	12.80	462.24	810.21
	U	1,000	1,000	43.67	8.92	137.31	46.94	313.46	51.50	505.56	892.64

STATEMENT X.25—*concld.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total population		Primary Sector I+II+III (excluding Mining and Quarrying).		Secondary Sector III (Mining and Quarrying +IV+V+VI+IX (Gas and Electricity)		Tertiary Sector VII+VIII+IX (excluding) Gas and Electricity)		Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Monghyr	T	1,000	1,000	395.76	179.78	52.97	28.26	95.73	21.91	455.54	770.05
	R	1,000	1,000	435.00	198.56	40.34	28.43	76.69	20.13	447.97	752.88
	U	1,000	1,000	96.03	20.96	149.43	26.78	241.17	37.01	513.37	915.25
Bhagalpur	T	1,000	1,000	390.44	224.61	55.78	29.26	104.59	22.82	449.19	723.31
	R	1,000	1,000	436.22	248.52	42.71	26.91	81.55	20.45	439.52	704.12
	U	1,000	1,000	42.28	13.31	155.20	50.10	279.81	43.76	522.71	892.83
Saharsa	T	1,000	1,000	478.90	301.46	30.08	16.72	62.18	15.66	428.84	666.16
	R	1,000	1,000	493.59	308.69	26.80	16.58	51.54	15.06	428.07	659.67
	U	1,000	1,000	147.46	105.61	104.15	20.56	302.27	32.03	446.12	841.80
Purnea	T	1,000	1,000	462.30	152.26	37.02	19.67	88.29	14.34	412.39	813.73
	R	1,000	1,000	488.95	159.17	29.58	19.49	69.69	13.30	411.78	808.04
	U	1,000	1,000	90.93	27.87	140.75	22.94	347.36	33.01	420.96	916.18
Santal Parganas ..	T	1,000	1,000	482.96	415.63	44.56	22.48	69.06	12.92	403.42	548.97
	R	1,000	1,000	509.11	435.16	40.15	22.83	52.92	11.53	397.82	530.48
	U	1,000	1,000	58.09	35.03	116.21	15.58	331.30	40.11	494.40	909.28
Palamau	T	1,000	1,000	475.76	353.00	33.26	11.97	62.39	17.42	428.59	617.61
	R	1,000	1,000	496.92	366.85	28.76	11.73	49.74	15.41	424.58	606.01
	U	1,000	1,000	84.17	46.63	116.57	17.27	296.54	61.86	502.72	874.24
Hazaribagh	T	1,000	1,000	402.79	357.43	106.05	28.07	62.18	11.03	428.98	603.47
	R	1,000	1,000	438.61	383.21	92.04	24.60	44.25	9.23	425.10	582.96
	U	1,000	1,000	49.68	42.84	244.16	70.41	238.94	33.00	467.22	853.75
Ranchi	T	1,000	1,000	475.93	493.35	50.45	23.49	68.16	15.06	405.46	468.10
	R	1,000	1,000	524.57	534.71	40.68	23.38	42.72	11.48	392.03	430.43
	U	1,000	1,000	54.88	51.97	135.03	24.77	288.33	53.21	521.76	870.05
Dhanbad	T	1,000	1,000	215.14	239.57	286.03	60.29	119.52	20.50	379.31	679.64
	R	1,000	1,000	286.99	299.19	255.52	61.48	81.13	17.12	376.36	622.21
	U	1,000	1,000	23.13	31.08	367.59	56.11	222.10	32.33	387.18	880.48
Singhbhum	T	1,000	1,000	367.61	383.20	125.79	28.30	96.24	30.08	410.36	558.42
	R	1,000	1,000	474.90	473.59	70.22	26.07	64.18	26.11	390.70	474.23
	U	1,000	1,000	17.37	9.11	307.19	37.52	200.89	46.53	474.55	906.84

It is evident that the primary sector predominates the scene among workers of both sexes in the total as well as rural population. However, the position is just reversed in urban areas in which the primary sector becomes the least important.

Considering the males first, the primary sector engages more than half the population in rural areas of Ranchi, Champaran and Santal Parganas and nearly so in those of Palamau and Saharsa. (Obviously, the proportions would be higher still if only workers are taken into account.) Barring Ranchi, the other four districts are known to be backward in several respects and have very little of industrialisation or urbanisation. Their heavy dependence on the primary sector should, therefore, surprise none. Ranchi, it may be stated, has entered the industrial map only recently and hardly any impact had been made by the large complexes developing in and around Ranchi when the Census of 1961 was taken. On the other hand, Dhanbad has the lowest proportion (21.51 per cent) of male population engaged in the primary sector. This is the only district in which the primary sector is not the largest sector of employment, though the position is altered if only the rural population is considered. Patna and Singhbhum are the two other districts with comparatively low male proportions in the primary sector. Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Hazaribagh and Saran also have proportions around 40 per cent or less. A look at the proportions for other sectors will indicate that only in Singhbhum and Hazaribagh, is the low participation in the primary sector explained by a relatively high participation in the secondary sector which includes mining as well as manufacturing. In Singhbhum, participation in the tertiary sector is also quite high. Saran has low proportions in all the three sectors which implies that its overall participation rate is itself low. In the remaining districts, namely, Patna, Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Monghyr, the explanation for comparatively low proportions in the primary sector lies in higher proportions in the tertiary sector.

Male employment in the primary sector in

urban areas is below 10 per cent in all districts except Saharsa (14.7 per cent) and Champaran (13.2 per cent), being almost negligible (below 2 per cent) in Singhbhum. The secondary sector, on the other hand, engages more than one-third of the urban males in Dhanbad, a little less in Singhbhum and nearly one-fourth in Hazaribagh, the districts which are hitherto the most industrialised. With the exception of Dhanbad, not even one-tenth of the male population in rural areas in any district is engaged in the secondary sector. The tertiary sector employs the bulk of males in urban areas, the proportions being nowhere below 20 per cent and being over 30 per cent in all the North Bihar districts (except Saran and Champaran) as also in the Santal Parganas.

The participation rates of females are generally much lower than those of males, except in the tribal districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau. The extent of differences between rural and urban areas in participation in the secondary and tertiary sectors are also not as pronounced as in the case of males. What is, however, most remarkable is the high rates of female participation in the primary sector in the Chotanagpur region, particularly in its rural areas. In as many as three districts (Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum) the proportion of female workers in the primary sector is higher than that of males, a testimony to the active participation of tribal women in the economic life of the community. In the State as a whole, the female participation rate (27.2 per cent) is a little less than half of the male participation rate (55.6 per cent). However, nearly 85 per cent of the working females are engaged in the primary sector as against 75 per cent of the working males. It follows, therefore, that the dependence of females on the primary sector for employment is much greater than that of males. This is true of both total and rural population. In the urban population, however, the primary sector is the least important for females as well as males. The margin of differences in case of females is, however, very small.

35. Proportion of workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities

Industrial Category III of 1961 comprises mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities. This category evidently overlaps both the primary and secondary sectors of economy. While mining and quarrying relate to the secondary sector, others are covered by the primary sector. In this section, we are concerned with the latter only. According to the Indian Standard Industrial Classification, Division 0 relates to 'Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting', and Division 1 to 'Mining and Quarrying'. The major groups and minor groups have been detailed in Annexure II at the end of this volume. It is evident that in the Major Group 00, Minor Groups 000 to 005 (part) actually refer to Industrial Categories I and II—Cultivators and Agricultural labourers. So far as the Industrial Category III (excluding Major Group 10—Mining and Quarrying) is concerned, the related major and minor groups (all under Division 0) of the I.S.I.C. are indicated below :

Description	Major Group	Minor Group
1. Plantation Crops ..	00 (part) and 01	005 (part) to 009 & 010 to 015
2. Forestry and Logging.	02	020 to 026
3. Fishing ..	03	030 to 032
4. Livestock and Hunting.	04	040 to 048

The following statement, based on Union Table B-IV Part C of 1961, shows the numbers and proportions of workers in the aforesaid divisions, major groups and minor groups in the State and districts where they are significant:

STATEMENT X.26

Number of workers and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the Indian Industrial Classification by Division, Major Group and Minor Group, 1961

State/District	Total workers		*Proportion per 10,000 of all workers separately for	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Division 0—Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting				
BIHAR	**314,420**	**66,627**	**243**	**106**
Shahabad.. ..	22,095	4,110	256	124
Champaran.. ..	15,704	3,618	177	102
Darbhanga ..	24,257	10,480	211	247
Monghyr	17,448	2,623	188	68

*In the State or district as the case may be.

STATEMENT X.26—*contd.*

State/District	Total workers		*Proportion per 10,000 of all workers separately for	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Bhagalpur.. ..	19,586	2,681	405	116
Saharsa	27,992	5,845	553	209
Purnea	41,969	2,268	444	82
Santal Parganas ..	34,474	10,559	428	177
Ranchi	15,421	6,257	241	111
Singhbhum.. ..	16,962	3,623	275	82
MAJOR GROUPS 00 and 01—PLANTATION				
BIHAR	**13,736**	**2,275**	**11**	**4**
Patna	987	132	1	4
Gaya	911	226	9	4
Shahabad	757	408	9	14
Champaran ..	938	45	11	1
Muzaffarpur ..	1,552	92	14	3
Darbhanga ..	907	100	8	2
Monghyr	1,549	91	17	2
Santal Parganas ..	899	32	11	1
Palamau	727	287	21	13
Ranchi	1,147	257	18	5
Singhbhum.. ..	765	151	12	3
Minor Group 005—Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered in Minor Groups 000—004				
BIHAR	**1,199**	**693**	**1**	**1**
Gaya	151	12	2	N
Shahabad	30	148	N	4
Palamau	153	155	4	7
Hazaribagh ..	391	210	6	4
Minor Group 006—Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards				
BIHAR	**1,878**	**455**	**1**	**1**
Patna	174	30	2	1
Gaya	126	46	1	1
Shahabad ..	373	224	4	7
Muzaffarpur ..	488	66	4	2
Monghyr	164	5	2	N
Santal Parganas ..	142	0	2	0

STATEMENT X.26—*contd.*

State/District	Total workers		*Proportion per 10,000 of all workers separately for	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Minor Group 008—Production of juice by tapping palms				
BIHAR	**1,140**	**72**	**1**	**N**
Monghyr	999	54	11	1
Minor Group 009—Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by code number 006 and flowers) not covered above.				
BIHAR	**8,356**	**555**	**6**	**1**
Patna	688	36	9	1
Gaya	489	116	5	2
Champaran ..	906	45	10	1
Muzaffarpur ..	1,023	21	9	1
Darbhanga ..	748	55	7	1
Santal Parganas ..	711	30	9	1
Ranchi	695	20	11	N
Dhanbad	459	12	11	1
Singhbhum ..	678	114	11	3
Minor Group 015—Production of other plantation crops not covered above				
BIHAR	**721**	**392**	**1**	**1**
Shahabad ..	35	51	N	2
Darbhanga ..	124	1	1	N
Saharsa	0	178	0	6
Palamau	386	105	11	5
MAJOR GROUP 02—FORESTRY AND LOGGING				
BIHAR	**13,343**	**7,471**	**10**	**12**
Gaya	883	431	9	8
Monghyr	1,053	1,063	11	27
Santal Parganas ..	1,634	1,735	20	29
Palamau	2,455	675	72	20
Hazaribagh ..	2,146	711	31	15
Ranchi	1,834	1,471	29	26
Singhbhum ..	1,643	466	27	11
Minor Group 020—Planting, replanting and conservation of forests				
BIHAR	**5,250**	**461**	**4**	**1**
Gaya	374	22	4	N
Monghyr	292	0	3	0

STATEMENT X. 26—*contd.*

State/District	Total workers		*Proportion per 10,000 of all workers separately for	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Santal Parganas ..	547	11	7	N
Palamau	462	47	19	2
Hazaribagh ..	1,180	37	17	1
Ranchi	579	111	9	2
Singhbhum ..	1,216	159	20	4
Minor Group 021—Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs				
BIHAR	**5,401**	**3,372**	**4**	**5**
Gaya	481	252	5	5
Shahabad ..	430	119	5	4
Monghyr	298	198	3	5
Santal Parganas ..	1,047	1,568	13	26
Palamau	1,304	303	38	13
Hazaribagh ..	913	620	13	13
Minor Group 023—Production of fuel including Charcoal by exploitation of forest				
BIHAR	**791**	**1,374**	**1**	**2**
Gaya	13	103	N	2
Darbhanga.. ..	85	104	1	2
Monghyr	434	754	5	19
Santal Parganas ..	21	98	N	2
Palamau	86	70	3	3
Minor Group 025—Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests				
BIHAR	**1,298**	**917**	**1**	**1**
Palamau	400	229	12	10
Ranchi	761	562	12	10
Minor Group 026—Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above				
BIHAR	**506**	**1,320**	**N**	**2**
Darbhanga	69	360	1	8
Monghyr	26	101	N	3
Ranchi	223	625	3	11
Singhbhum. ..	60	103	1	2

STATEMENT X.26—*contd.*

State/District	Total workers		*Proportion per 10,000 of all workers separately for	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR GROUP 03—FISHING				
BIHAR	**35,636**	**2,502**	**28**	**4**
Champaran ..	2,754	79	31	2
Muzaffarpur ..	4,115	153	38	5
Darbhanga ..	4,614	317	40	7
Monghyr	3,231	89	35	2
Saharsa	1,827	166	36	6
Purnea	7,492	652	79	24
Minor Group 031—Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries				
BIHAR	**35,184**	**2,396**	**27**	**4**
Champaran ..	2,690	79	30	2
Muzaffarpur ..	4,114	152	38	5
Darbhanga ..	4,614	275	40	6
Monghyr	3,231	89	35	2
Saharsa	1,825	166	36	6
Purnea	7,492	592	79	22
Minor Group 032—Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond.				
BIHAR	**452**	**106**	**N**	**N**
Patna	224	1	3	N
Saran	26	2	N	N
Champaran ..	64	0	1	0
Darbhanga ..	0	42	0	1
Purnea	0	60	0	2
Dhanbad	70	0	2	0
Singhbhum.. ..	40	0	1	0
MAJOR GROUP 04—LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING				
BIHAR	**251,705**	**54,379**	**194**	**87**
Gaya	13,274	2,094	136	40
Shahabad ..	19,537	3,478	227	105
Darbhanga ..	18,548	9,563	162	226
Bhagalpur.. ..	17,695	2,616	366	113
Saharsa	26,000	5,405	514	193
Purnea	33,929	1,543	359	56
Santal Parganas ..	30,386	8,680	377	145
Singhbhum	13,104	2,807	213	63

STATEMENT X.26—*contd*

State/District	Total workers		*Proportion per 10,000 of all workers separately for	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Minor Group 040—Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat				
BIHAR	**239,269**	**51,208**	**185**	**82**
Shahabad	17,256	3,146	200	95
Darbhanga ..	18,346	9,310	160	220
Bhagalpur ..	16,970	2,373	351	103
Saharsa	22,552	5,137	445	184
Purnea	33,364	1,470	353	153
Santal Parganas ..	30,281	8,588	376	144
Ranchi	11,091	4,112	173	73
Singhbhum ..	13,045	2,678	212	60
Minor Group 041—Rearing of sheep and production of wool				
BIHAR	**4,700**	**606**	**4**	**1**
Patna	361	23	5	1
Gaya	606	31	6	1
Shahabad ..	2,016	119	23	1
Champaran ..	393	71	4	2
Bhagalpur	552	9	11	N
Palamau	474	6	14	N
Minor Group 042—Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig				
BIHAR	**2,511**	**1,334**	**2**	**2**
Patna	204	112	3	4
Gaya	569	280	6	5
Shahabad ..	142	62	2	2
Bhagalpur	100	95	2	4
Saharsa	208	31	4	1
Purnea	280	16	3	1
Hazaribagh ..	702	471	10	10
Minor Group 043—Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming				
BIHAR	**1,049**	**610**	**1**	**1**
Patna	57	204	1	7
Gaya	104	53	1	1
Shahabad ..	37	90	N	3

STATEMENT X.26—*concld.*

State/District	Total workers		*Proportion per 10,000 of all workers separately for	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Saran	116	2	1	N
Champaran ..	125	3	1	N
Darbhanga ..	163	13	1	N
Saharsa	153	94	3	3
Purnea	130	44	1	2
Minor Group 044—Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey				
BIHAR	**2,590**	**34**	**2**	**1**
Gaya	352	22	4	N
Saharsa	2,150	1	42	N
Minor Group 045—Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk				
BIHAR	**1,074**	**233**	**1**	**N**
Bhagalpur ..	25	68	1	3
Saharsa	921	134	18	5
Purnea	82	3	1	N

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

In the above table, figures for the State have been shown for the Division and Major Groups 00 (part), 01, 02, 03 and 04. Only those Minor Groups have been included which contribute 500 or more workers. District figures under the aforesaid units have been indicated wherever they comprise 5 per cent or more of the State figure under the unit concerned.

It is at once evident that the net contribution of plantation, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting taken together to the overall employment in the State is rather small. Only 2.43 per cent of workers among males and 1.06 per cent among females belong to this category. It may be noted, however, that these proportions relate to principal workers. It is possible that many persons whose principal work is cultivation or agricultural labour or household industry are engaged also in plantation or livestock or forestry or fishing or hunting as secondary occupation. In fact, combination of cultivation or agricultural labour with forestry or livestock raising as secondary work is quite common among most tribal people. The above

figures do not include such persons and, to that extent, it may be said that they are an underestimate.

Among the districts, activities in this category seem to be comparatively more important in Saharsa, followed by Purnea, Santal Parganas and Bhagalpur. In Darbhanga and Shahabad also, they account for a little over 2 per cent of the workers.

Considering the major groups in relation to male workers for the State as a whole, it is seen that livestock and hunting (Major Group 04) is easily the most important with 1.94 per cent of workers against 2.43 per cent for the entire Division 0. The most important activity in this major group relates to production and rearing of livestock or dairying (Minor Group 040), with 1.85 per cent of workers. The proportion is noticeably high in Saharsa (4.45 per cent), being over 3 per cent in the Santal Parganas, Purnea and Bhagalpur. Among others under this head, Minor Group 041 (rearing of sheep and production of wool) is significant (1 per *mille* or more) only in Shahabad, Palamau and Bhagalpur; Minor Group 042 (rearing and production of other animals—mainly for slaughter—such as pig) in Hazaribagh; and Minor Group 044 (bee-keeping) in Saharsa. Surprisingly, Saharsa figures under Minor Group 045 (rearing of silk worms) and not Singhbhum or the Santal Parganas which are known for their silk worm rearing industry. This is obviously erroneous and arises probably due to persons engaged in rearing of silk worms in the latter two districts having returned other kinds of principal work.

Major Group 03 (fishing) ranks next with 28 per ten thousand male workers in the State as a whole. The proportions are noticeably high in Purnea (79) and quite high in Darbhanga (40) and Muzaffarpur (38).

Plantation (Major Groups 00 and 01) ranks next with 11 per ten thousand male workers in the State, followed closely by forestry (Major Group 02) with a proportion of 10. Ranchi and Monghyr have comparatively high proportions in the former though numerically Muzaffarpur is at the top. In the latter, Palamau is expectedly ahead of others with Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Singhbhum also having large numbers and proportions.

The proportions of female workers in plantation, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting are much smaller than those of males and hardly merit any detailed discussion. It is pertinent to note, however, that forestry (Major Group 02) engages a proportionately larger segment of female workers than of male workers. The difference is particularly marked in Monghyr as also in the Santal Parganas.

A table similar to above, but based on Union Table B-V of 1961, is given below. It shows the occupational classification of workers in the primary sector of industry. It may be noted, however, that for the purposes of the Union Table B-V, (*i*) Industrial Categories I and II, i.e., persons at work in cultivation, were excluded, and (*ii*) Industrial Category III was not split up. Thus, in effect, Statement X.27 relates to the occupational classification of workers in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities; in other words, the whole of the primary sector excluding cultivators and agricultural labourers *plus* a portion of the secondary sector (mining and quarrying). While State figures have been given for each Division of the National Classification of Occupations,* only those districts have been shown under it which contribute at least 10 per cent of workers in it. Similarly, those Groups and Families have been omitted which contribute less than 10 per cent of workers to their respective Divisions. In such Groups and Families, only those districts have been shown which contribute 10 per cent or more :

STATEMENT X.27

Number of workers in Industrial Category III and their distribution per 10,000 of all workers in the National Classification of Occupations by Division, Group and Family, 1961

State and districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in Category III	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (in Industrial Category III)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related worker				
BIHAR	**6,838**	**2,043**	**126**	**185**
Darbhanga ..	1,420	1,323	585	1,262
Saharsa	1,885	243	673	415
Dhanbad	1,132	32	79	13
GROUP 00—ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS				
BIHAR	**1,458**	**5**	**27**	N
Hazaribagh ..	423	2	55	1
Dhanbad	802	0	56	0

*The National Classification of Occupations is reproduced in Annexure III.

STATEMENT X.27– *contd.*

State and districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in Category I II	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (in Industrial Category III)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
GROUP 04—NURSES, PHARMACISTS AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS				
BIHAR	**4,342**	**1,951**	**80**	**176**
Darbhanga ..	1,249	1,296	514	1,237
Saharsa	1,773	243	633	415
Ranchi	426	294	225	400
Family 040—Nurses				
BIHAR	**4,014**	**1,911**	**74**	**173**
Darbhanga ..	1,247	1,296	514	1,237
Saharsa	1,772	243	633	415
Ranchi	422	294	222	400
Division 1—Administrative, Executive and managerial workers				
BIHAR	**4,472**	**117**	**83**	**11**
Hazaribagh ..	1,240	8	162	6
Dhanbad	1,753	89	122	37
GROUP 10—ADMINISTRATORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICIALS, GOVERNMENT				
BIHAR	**576**	**2**	**11**	**N**
Hazaribagh .	208	0	27	0
Dhanbad	210	2	15	1
GROUP 13—DIRECTORS, MANAGERS AND WORKING PROPRIETORS, OTHER				
BIHAR	**3,896**	**115**	**72**	**10**
Hazaribagh	1,032	8	135	6
Dhanbad	1,543	87	107	37
Family 130—Directors, Managers and working proprietors, mining, quarrying and well drilling				
BIHAR	**2,793**	**101**	**52**	**9**
Hazaribagh .	914	3	120	2
Dhanbad	1,398	82	97	34
Division 2—Clerical and related workers				
BIHAR	**13,003**	**217**	**240**	**20**
Hazaribagh	3,634	5	475	3
Dhanbad .	7,086	28	494	12

STATEMENT X.27—*contd.*

State and districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in Category III	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all all workers (in Industrial Category III)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
GROUP 28 CLERICAL WORKERS, MISCELLANEOUS				
BIHAR	**8,640**	**35**	**160**	**3**
Hazaribagh	2,666	5	349	3
Dhanbad	4,442	23	309	10
Family 280—General and other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks				
BIHAR .	**7,493**	**22**	**138**	**2**
Hazaribagh	2,293	4	300	3
Dhanbad	4,001	13	279	5
GROUP 29—UNSKILLED OFFICE WORKERS				
BIHAR	**3,684**	**10**	**68**	**1**
Hazaribagh	766	0	100	0
Dhanbad	2,261	4	157	2
Family 290 Office Attendants, Ushers, Hall Porters etc., n e c				
BIHAR	**3,684**	**10**	**68**	**1**
Hazaribagh	766	0	100	0
Dhanbad	2,261	4	157	2
Division 3—Sales workers				
BIHAR	**405**	**345**	**7**	**31**
Gaya	**13**	**86**	**7**	**254**
Muzaffarpur	107	117	111	114
Hazaribagh	83	40	11	28
Ranchi ..	**25**	**82**	**13**	**112**
Singhbhum	36	71	13	91
GROUP 33—SALESMEN, SHOP ASSISTANTS AND RELATED WORKERS				
BIHAR	**364**	**342**	**7**	**31**
Gaya	5	86	3	254
Muzaffarpur	102	117	111	114
Hazaribagh	81	40	11	28
Ranchi .	23	82	12	112
Singhbhum .	31	71	11	91

STATEMENT X.27—*contd.*

State and districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in Category III	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (in Industrial Category III)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Family 330—Salesmen and Shop Assistants, wholesale and r tail trade				
BIHAR	**73**	**92**	**1**	**8**
Gaya	3	69	2	204
Hazaribagh ..	13	14	2	10
Dhanbad	21	0	1	0
Singhbhum	21	6	8	8
Family 331—Hawkers, Pedlars and street vendors				
BIHAR	**289**	**249**	**5**	**22**
Muzaffarpur	102	17	111	114
Hazaribagh	68	26	9	18
Ranchi	22	81	12	110
Singhbhum	10	65	4	83
Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related workers				
BIHAR	**302,885**	**62,526**	**5,593**	**5,650**
Purnea	41,759	2,235	9,949	9,854
Santal Parganas	34,268	10,506	8,641	8,641
GROUP 40—FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS				
BIHAR	**135,806**	**38,258**	**2,508**	**3,457**
Darbhanga	10,549	7,518	4,345	7,174
Saharsa	16,382	4,142	5,851	7,069
Santal Parganas	21,825	8,008	5,503	6,586
Family 404—Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing				
BIHAR	**131,237**	**37,787**	**2,424**	**3,414**
Darbhanga	10,516	7,467	4,332	7,125
Saharsa . .	16,342	4,102	5,837	7,001
Santal Parganas ..	21,797	7,991	5,496	6,572
GROUP 41—FARM WORKERS				
BIHAR	**117,638**	**15,448**	**2,172**	**1,396**
Shahabad	14,437	2,316	5,892	4,580
Purnea	18,066	132	4,304	582
Palamau	12,078	1,860	6,988	6,494

STATEMENT X.27—*contd.*

State and districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in Category III	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (in Industrial Category III)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Family 411—Farm workers Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing				
BIHAR	**104,728**	**9,140**	**1,934**	**826**
Shahabad	13,600	1,489	5,550	2,944
Purnea	17,090	76	4 191	335
Palamau	11,372	1,414	6 580	4 937
GROUP 43 FISHERMEN AND RELATED WORKERS				
BIHAR	**35,003**	**2,223**	**646**	**201**
Muzaffarpur	4 011	126	4,377	845
Darbhanga	4,554	261	1,876	249
Purnea	7,110	604	1,694	2,663
Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related workers				
BIHAR	**158,785**	**17,554**	**2,932**	**1,586**
Hazaribagh	42,066	4,759	5,502	3,310
Dhanbad	101,405	8 806	7,066	3 703
GROUP 50—MINERS AND QUARRYMEN				
BIHAR	**150,663**	**16,988**	**2,782**	**1,535**
Hazaribagh	38,392	4 527	5,021	3,149
Dhanbad	97,637	8,798	6,800	3 700
Family 500—Miners				
BIHAR	**103,615**	**9,925**	**1,913**	**897**
Hazaribagh	31,294	4 035	4,093	2,806
Dhanbad ..	6 925	3,413	4,382	1,435
Family 509—Miners and Quarrymen, n e c				
BIHAR	**44,127**	**6,752**	**815**	**610**
Hazaribagh ..	6,032	465	789	323
Dhanbad	34,112	5,379	2,376	2,262
Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations				
BIHAR .. .	**2,207**	**79**	**41**	**7**
Hazaribagh	1,187	1	155	1
Dhanbad	630	1	44	N
GROUP 63—DRIVERS AND FIRLMEN RAILWAY ENGINE				
BIHAR	**812**	**0**	**15**	**0**
Hazaribagh	559	0	73	0
Dhanbad	189	0	13	0

STATEMENT X.27—*contd.*

State and districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in Category III	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (in Industrial Category III)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Family 630—Drivers				
BIHAR	**274**	0	**5**	**0**
Hazaribagh ..	420	0	27	0
Dhanbad	40	0	3	0
Family 631—Firemen				
BIHAR ..	**538**	0	**10**	**0**
Hazaribagh ..	355	0	46	0
Dhanbad	149	0	30	0
GROUP 64—DRIVERS, ROAD TRANSPORT				
BIHAR	**788**	0	**15**	**0**
Hazaribagh ..	232	0	30	0
Dhanbad	320	0	22	0
Family 641—Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers				
BIHAR	**552**	0	**10**	**0**
Hazaribagh ..	179	0	23	0
Dhanbad	271	0	19	0
GROUP 66—INSPECTORS, SUPERVISORS, TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS AND DESPATCHERS, TRANSPORT				
BIHAR	**348**	0	**6**	**0**
Hazaribagh ..	310	0	40	0
Family 662—Signalmen and Pointsmen				
BIHAR	**341**	0	**6**	**0**
Hazaribagh ..	305	0	41	0
Division 7 & 8—Craftsmen, Production Process workers and labourers, not elsewhere classified				
BIHAR	**45,223**	**27,152**	**835**	**2,453**
Hazaribagh ..	12,498	7,153	1,635	4,975
Dhanbad ..	20,196	13,852	1,407	5,825
GROUP 79—BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS				
BIHAR	**6,735**	**2,168**	**124**	**196**
Shahabad	1,508	569	615	1,125
Santal Parganas ..	2,989	1,136	754	934
Dhanbad ..	1,056	82	74	34

STATEMENT X.27—*contd.*

State and districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in Category III	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (in Industrial Category III)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
GROUP 89—LABOURERS, N.E.C.				
BIHAR	**23,846**	**23,146**	**440**	**2,091**
Hazaribagh ..	7,250	7,078	948	4,923
Dhanbad	12,735	13,560	887	5,702
Family 890—Loaders and Unloaders				
BIHAR	**12,353**	**14,742**	**228**	**1,332**
Hazaribagh ..	3,435	4,415	449	3,071
Dhanbad	8,263	9,735	576	4,094
Family 899—Labourers, n.e.c.				
BIHAR	**11,493**	**8,394**	**212**	**759**
Hazaribagh ..	3,815	2,663	499	1,852
Dhanbad	4,472	3,825	311	1,608
Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation workers				
BIHAR	**6,717**	**520**	**124**	**47**
Hazaribagh ..	1,659	101	217	70
Dhanbad	2,946	290	205	122
GROUP 90—FIRE FIGHTERS, POLICEMEN, GUARDS AND RELATED WORKERS				
BIHAR	**3,326**	**10**	**61**	**1**
Hazaribagh ..	1,304	7	171	5
Dhanbad	1,290	1	90	N
Family 902—Watchmen and Chowkidars				
BIHAR	**3,215**	**10**	**59**	**1**
Hazaribagh ..	1,284	7	168	5
Dhanbad	1,210	1	84	N
GROUP 91—HOUSE KEEPERS, COOKS, MAIDS AND RELATED WORKERS				
BIHAR	**1,621**	**151**	**30**	**14**
Champaran ..	525	49	334	135
Darbhanga ..	389	4	160	4
Hazaribagh ..	174	26	23	18
Dhanbad	185	54	13	23
Family 912—Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and other servants (Domestic)				
BIHAR	**1,381**	**126**	**26**	**11**
Champaran ..	525	49	334	135
Darbhanga ..	388	3	160	3

STATEMENT X.27—*concld.*

State and districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in Category III	Total workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers (in Industrial Category III)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
GROUP 93—BUILDING CARE-TAKERS, CLEANERS AND RELATED WORKERS				
BIHAR	**1,760**	**359**	**33**	**32**
Hazaribagh ..	180	68	24	47
Dhanbad	1,467	235	102	99
Family 931—Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen				
BIHAR	**1,755**	**359**	**32**	**32**
Hazaribagh ..	179	68	23	47
Dhanbad	1,464	235	102	99
Division X—Workers not classifiable by occupation				
BIHAR	**976**	**119**	**18**	**11**
Hazaribagh ..	460	51	60	35
Dhanbad	116	34	8	14
Singhbhum ..	120	7	43	9
GROUP X8—WORKERS REPORTING OCCUPATIONS UNIDENTIFIABLE OR UNCLASSIFIABLE				
BIHAR	**947**	**119**	**17**	**11**
Hazaribagh ..	460	51	60	35
Dhanbad	116	34	8	14
Singhbhum ..	120	7	43	9
Family X80—Workers Reporting occupations unidentifiable or unclassifiable				
BIHAR	**947**	**119**	**17**	**11**
Hazaribagh ..	460	51	60	35
Dhanbad	116	34	8	14
Singhbhum ..	120	7	43	9

NOTE: N—denotes negligible figures.

0—denotes nil figures.

For the State as a whole, Occupational Division 4 accounts for the largest proportion (nearly 56 per cent for either sex) of workers in Industrial Category III. Within this Division, the important families with percentages of workers are: Family 404 (Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing)—Males 24.24, Females 34.14; and Family 411 (Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing)—Males 19.34, Females 8.26. It is evident that these relate mostly to plantations, orchard-growing and dairying. Substantial contributions to these occupational families are made by Darbhanga, Saharsa, Santal Parganas, Shahabad, Purnea and Palamau.

Next in order of importance is Division 5 (miners, quarrymen and related workers), which actually appertains to the secondary sector and need not be discussed here. It may be remarked, however, that only Hazaribagh and Dhanbad figure prominently in this occupational division.

Other divisions except Division 7 & 8 (Craftsmen, Production Process workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified) have small figures. Even in Division 7 & 8, Category III is hardly of much significance. The figures that occur are due mainly to workers in mining and quarrying, as will be evident from the fact that the bulk of the workers in this Division are from Hazaribagh and Dhanbad.

The overall position may be summed up thus: Category III comprising activities such as plantations, livestock and hunting, forestry, fishing, etc., in the primary sector, and mining and quarrying properly pertaining to the secondary sector, does not in the totality account for a very substantial proportion of the working population except in the districts of Dhanbad (renowned for coal-mining), Hazaribagh (coal and mica) and, to a lesser extent, Singhbhum (iron-ore, copper, etc.). A major portion of the population in Category III, however, comprises persons engaged in the primary sector activities. When the occupational structure is considered, professional, technical, administrative and clerical workers are mainly confined to the mining districts. The scope of their employment in the primary sector is naturally limited.

36. Secondary work in primary sector

So far we have examined the proportions of persons who work wholly or principally in the primary sector. A certain number of persons working principally as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry may have secondary work in any of these three categories. Union Table B-VII Part A contains relevant information on this point. It will be useful

first to assess the extent of prevalence of secondary work among those working principally as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in household industry, as in the following statement:

STATEMENT X.28

Number (and proportion per 1,000) of persons, males and females working as cultivators, agricultural labourer or in household industry who have secondary work in any of these three categories, in Bihar, 1961

Working	Persons Males Females	Number* (in thousands)	Number* having secondary work (in thousands)		
			At household Industry	As Cultivator	As Agricultural labourer
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL					
As Cultivator	P	10,362 (1,000)	383 (37)	..	1,715 (166)
	M	6,926 (1,000)	276 (40)	..	1,085 (157)
	F	3,436 (1,000)	107 (31)	..	630 (183)
As Agricultural labourer	P	4,418 (1,000)	61 (14)	794 (180)	..
	M	2,574 (1,000)	38 (15)	541 (210)	..
	F	1,844 (1,000)	23 (12)	253 (137)	..
At Household Industry	P	1,058 (1,000)	..	212 (200)	60 (57)
	M	603 (1,000)	..	155 (257)	39 (65)
	F	455 (1,000)	..	57 (125)	21 (46)

*Figures within brackets give proportion per 1,000.

Out of 15.8 million persons engaged in Categories I, II and IV, only 3.2 million or 20.4 per cent have secondary work in any of these categories. The proportion is somewhat higher among males (27.1 per cent) in comparison to females (19.3 per cent). Also, rural areas have considerably higher participation in secondary work than urban areas. It may be noted in this connection that persons working principally in categories other than I, II and IV may be engaged secondarily in Category I or II, but information relating to them has not been tabulated and naturally they are excluded from our present discussion. From general experience, however, it can be presumed that their number is not very considerable.

The extent of secondary work is highest among workers in household industry (25.7 per cent). A great majority of them (20.0 per cent) is engaged in cultivation, but agricultural labour as secondary work also accounts for nearly one out of every 18 persons working at household industry. The proportions for males are much higher than those for females. Among cultivators, the incidence of secondary work is 20.3 per cent. Agricultural labour is the most common avenue (16.6 per cent) of secondary employment, household industry being favoured by only 3.7 per cent. Lest these percentages fail to convey a proper idea, it is necessary to look at the absolute figures which are quite high. As many as 1.71 million cultivators in Bihar take to agricultural labour in order to supplement their income. At the same time, 794 thousand agricultural labourers also have cultivation as their secondary work. There can be little doubt that they are mostly persons with marginal holdings or no lands at all but have assumed the status of cultivators by becoming share-croppers. Contrary to the general expectation, a higher proportion of females (18.3 per cent) seeks secondary employment in agricultural labour in prefcrence to household

industry (3.1 per cent) than males for whom the corresponding proportions are 15.7 and 4.0 per cent respectively. It is but natural that rural areas should have higher incidence of secondary work among cultivators or agricultural labourers than urban areas. Those engaged principally in agricultural labour have the lowest proportion of secondary workers (19.4 per cent), but it is not much lower than the proportion for cultivators. Household industry as secondary work, however, has very few adherents (1.4 per cent) among agricultural labourers.

A comparative idea of the extent of employment in secondary work among those working principally in Category I, II or IV in Bihar and certain other States can be had from the following table :

STATEMENT X.29

Proportion per 1,000 persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers or in household industry who have secondary work in any of these three categories in Bihar and certain States, 1961

State	Working	Number per 1,000 having secondary work		
		At household Industry	As Cultivator	As Agricultural labourer
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1. As Cultivator	35	..	191
	2. As Agricultural labourer ..	16	133	..
	3. At Household Indusry ..	..	115	75
Assam	1. As Cultivator	133	..	24
	2. As Agricultural labourer ..	30	152	..
	3. At Household Industry ..	..	85	19
Bihar	**1. As Cultivator .. .. ..

A better idea of the pattern of employment and sexwise break up of persons having principal and secondary work in different States and India can be had from the table below :

STATEMENT X.30

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories (India and States), 1961

India/State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work					
			At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural labourer	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA	**Cultivation**	**T 1,000**	**168**	**92**	**0**	**0**	**454**	**286**
		R 1,000	**168**	**93**	**0**	**0**	**453**	**286**
		U 1,000	**151**	**60**	**0**	**0**	**512**	**277**
	Agricultural labour	**T 1,000**	**50**	**40**	**551**	**359**	**0**	**0**
		R 1,000	**50**	**40**	**552**	**358**	**0**	**0**
		U 1,000	**44**	**51**	**538**	**367**	**0**	**0**
	Household Industry	**T 1,000**	**0**	**0**	**538**	**202**	**154**	**106**
		R 1,000	**0**	**0**	**535**	**203**	**156**	**106**
		U 1,000	**0**	**0**	**633**	**187**	**93**	**87**
Andhra Pradesh	Cultivation	T 1,000	107	47	0	0	437	409
		R 1,000	106	47	0	0	437	410
		U 1,000	132	73	0	0	437	358
	Agricultural labour	T 1,000	52	54	451	443	0	0
		R 1,000	51	53	453	443	0	0
		U 1,000	71	80	384	465	0	0
	Household Industry	T 1,000	0	0	463	142	224	171
		R 1,000	0	0	461	141	226	172
		U 1,000	0	0	524	175	152	149
Assam	Cultivation	T 1,000	139	707	0	0	114	40
		R 1,000	138	708	0	0	114	40
		U 1,000	329	146	0	0	363	162
	Agricultural labour	T 1,000	57	106	784	53	0	0
		R 1,000	55	106	786	53	0	0
		U 1,000	308	141	507	44	0	0
	Household Industry	T 1,000	0	0	56	761	24	159
		R 1,000	0	0	54	765	22	159
		U 1,000	0	0	425	132	215	228
Bihar	**Cultivation**	**T 1,000**	**131**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**518**	**300**
		R 1,000	**132**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**300**
		U 1,000	**61**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**654**	**268**
	Agricultural labour	**T 1,000**	**44**	**27**	**633**	**296**	**0**	**0**
		R 1,000	**44**	**27**	**633**	**296**	**0**	**0**
		U 1,000	**25**	**29**	**592**	**354**	**0**	**0**
	Household Industry	**T 1,000**	**0**	**0**	**569**	**211**	**143**	**77**
		R 1,000	**0**	**0**	**564**	**213**	**145**	**78**
		U 1,000	**0**	**0**	**740**	**152**	**71**	**37**
Gujarat	Cultivation	T 1,000	286	214	0	0	312	188
		R 1,000	287	210	0	0	314	189
		U 1,000	250	375	0	0	244	131
	Agricultural labour	T 1,000	75	81	477	367	0	0
		R 1,000	75	77	479	369	0	0
		U 1,000	88	304	365	243	0	0
	Household Industry	T 1,000	0	0	397	402	109	92
		R 1,000	0	0	399	400	110	91
		U 1,000	0	0	367	432	92	109

STATEMENT X.30—*contd.*

India/State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary work: At Household Industry		As Cultivator		As Agricultural labourer	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
Jammu and Kashmir	Cultivation ..	T	1,000	493	376	0	0	113	18
		R	1,000	493	378	0	0	112	17
		U	1,000	522	282	0	0	171	25
	Agricultural labour ..	T	1,000	264	96	458	182	0	0
		R	1,000	296	112	449	143	0	0
		U	1,000	81	12	513	394	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T	1,000	0	0	486	421	73	20
		R	1,000	0	0	477	431	71	21
		U	1,000	0	0	745	122	133	0
Kerala ..	Cultivation ..	T	1,000	126	43	0	0	642	189
		R	1,000	125	43	0	0	643	189
		U	1,000	152	51	0	0	615	182
	Agricultural labour ..	T	1,000	27	50	718	205	0	0
		R	1,000	27	50	718	205	0	0
		U	1,000	36	83	695	186	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T	1,000	0	0	510	169	102	219
		R	1,000	0	0	506	169	104	221
		U	1,000	0	0	601	172	48	179
Madhya Pradesh ..	Cultivation ..	T	1,000	168	78	0	0	374	380
		R	1,000	167	78	0	0	374	381
		U	1,000	285	91	0	0	311	313
	Agricultural labour ..	T	1,000	64	41	455	440	0	0
		R	1,000	64	41	455	440	0	0
		U	1,000	71	119	359	451	0	0
	Household Industry	T	1,000	0	0	518	220	154	108
		R	1,000	0	0	514	220	157	109
		U	1,000	0	0	645	247	48	60
Madras ..	Cultivation ..	T	1,000	53	21	0	0	586	340
		R	1,000	53	21	0	0	584	342
		U	1,000	50	16	0	0	646	288
	Agricultural labour ..	T	1,000	34	21	561	384	0	0
		R	1,000	34	22	560	384	0	0
		U	1,000	11	5	588	396	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T	1,000	0	0	544	140	202	114
		R	1,000	0	0	539	139	206	116
		U	1,000	0	0	630	160	133	77
Maharashtra ..	Cultivation ..	T	1,000	71	29	0	0	449	451
		R	1,000	70	29	0	0	449	452
		U	1,000	85	26	0	0	476	413
	Agricultural labour ..	T	1,000	36	30	479	455	0	0
		R	1,000	37	30	477	456	0	0
		U	1,000	16	26	525	433	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T	1,000	0	0	504	175	173	148
		R	1,000	0	0	501	176	176	147
		U	1,000	0	0	576	164	99	161
Mysore ..	Cultivation ..	T	1,000	235	78	0	0	427	260
		R	1,000	236	78	0	0	425	261
		U	1,000	202	44	0	0	506	248
	Agricultural labour ..	T	1,000	94	86	474	346	0	0
		R	1,000	95	88	470	347	0	0
		U	1,000	67	43	577	313	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T	1,000	0	0	590	193	126	91
		R	1,000	0	0	579	194	132	95
		U	1,000	0	0	697	190	67	46

STATEMENT X.30—*concld.*

India/State	Principal work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary work: At Household Industry Males	At Household Industry Females	As Cultivator Males	As Cultivator Females	As Agricultural labourer Males	As Agricultural labourer Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Orissa ..	Cultivation ..	T 1,000	165	51	0	0	592	192
		R 1,000	165	51	0	0	592	192
		U 1,000	135	20	0	0	703	142
	Agricultural labour ..	T 1,000	84	66	604	246	0	0
		R 1,000	84	66	603	247	0	0
		U 1,000	70	23	699	208	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T 1,000	0	0	568	197	129	106
		R 1,000	0	0	567	198	129	106
		U 1,000	0	0	655	153	113	79
Punjab ..	Cultivation ..	T 1,000	594	244	0	0	132	30
		R 1,000	599	248	0	0	123	30
		U 1,000	378	61	0	0	554	7
	Agricultural labour ..	T 1,000	338	56	567	39	0	0
		R 1,000	461	77	410	52	0	0
		U 1,000	12	1	982	5	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T 1,000	0	0	614	157	189	40
		R 1,000	0	0	608	161	190	41
		U 1,000	0	0	747	73	157	23
Rajasthan ..	Cultivation ..	T 1,000	421	193	0	0	237	149
		R 1,000	423	194	0	0	235	148
		U 1,000	266	107	0	0	404	223
	Agricultural labour ..	T 1,000	99	79	484	338	0	0
		R 1,000	101	75	487	337	0	0
		U 1,000	47	153	417	383	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T 1,000	0	0	624	236	90	50
		R 1,000	0	0	623	237	90	50
		U 1,000	0	0	640	228	73	59
Uttar Pradesh ..	Cultivation ..	T 1,000	221	46	0	0	527	206
		R 1,000	220	46	0	0	527	207
		U 1,000	223	47	0	0	684	46
	Agricultural labour ..	T 1,000	42	22	593	343	0	0
		R 1,000	42	23	592	343	0	0
		U 1,000	111	6	769	114	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T 1,000	0	0	699	140	123	38
		R 1,000	0	0	695	142	124	39
		U 1,000	0	0	852	89	49	10
West Bengal ..	Cultivation ..	T 1,000	128	15	0	0	724	133
		R 1,000	129	15	0	0	723	133
		U 1,000	60	2	0	0	909	29
	Agricultural labour ..	T 1,000	31	31	792	146	0	0
		R 1,000	31	31	791	147	0	0
		U 1,000	10	3	908	79	0	0
	Household Industry ..	T 1,000	0	0	675	83	183	59
		R 1,000	0	0	673	84	183	60
		U 1,000	0	0	851	20	117	12

NOTE : 0 denotes nil figure.

Among cultivators in India, nearly three-fourths of those having secondary work do so as agricultural labourers, household industry attracting only a little over one-fourth. Among cultivators having secondary work, the proportion engaged secondarily in agricultural labour is comparatively high in Maharashtra and Madras (over 90 per cent), as well as in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar (over 80 per cent). There is a cluster of four

States (Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat) in the north-west which, along with Assam on the north-east, has comparatively high proportion (above 50 per cent) of secondary workers in household industry. Assam is unique in having nearly 85 per cent of those engaged principally as cultivators working secondarily in household industry, more than 70 per cent among them being females. Presumably, the employment of females in the traditional industry of handloom weaving is reflected in these proportions. It is said that an Assamese belle cannot hope to be married well unless she is adept in weaving.

Among those having secondary work and engaged in agricultural labour as principal work, only 399 per *mille* in the country are females. The proportions are, however, higher in Andhra Pradesh (497), Maharashtra (485), Madhya Pradesh (481), Gujarat (448), Mysore (432), Rajasthan (417) and Madras (405). It will be noticed that these States constitute a compact block in the southern and western part of the country, only Kerala being missed which is not surprising because its agricultural component even otherwise is rather small.

Among those having secondary work and principally working in household industry, cultivation accounts for 74 per cent. Agricultural labour assumes significant proportions (more than 30 per cent) only in Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In regard to break up by sex, Assam provides a special feature inasmuch as 920 per *mille* in this category are females. Other States with comparatively high proportion of females are Gujarat (494), Jammu & Kashmir (441), Kerala (388), Madhya Pradesh (328), Maharashtra (323) and Andhra Pradesh (313). Others are below the average for the country (308).

A similar table may now be examined for the districts and the State of Bihar. The Divisions and Major Groups (contributing at least 1 per cent of the number under each Division) of the workers at household industry have also been spelt out for the State and their distribution per 1,000 by sexwise secondary employment shown. Similar figures for districts have been omitted. A mere glance through Union Table B-VIII Part A* will indicate that the urban figures are comparatively very small everywhere. No useful purpose is, therefore, likely to be served by examining these figures since the rural areas generally follow the trend of all areas. Hence, both rural and urban figures have been excluded from the following table :

STATEMENT X.31

Distribution of 1,000 persons who principally work as cultivator or agricultural labourer or in household industry but also have secondary work in any of the three categories, 1961

State/District	Principal work	Secondary work					
		I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR ..	Cultivation	131	41	0	0	518	300
	Agricultural labour ..	44	27	633	296	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	569	211	143	77
	Division 0	0	0	612	115	199	74
	Major Group 00	0	0	538	173	226	63
	Major Group 02	0	0	139	259	146	456
	Major Group 04	0	0	623	111	198	68
	Division 1	0	0	800	100	100	0
	Major Group 10	0	0	800	100	100	0
	Division 2 & 3	0	0	564	221	137	78
	Major Group 20	0	0	431	359	87	123
	Major Group 21	0	0	651	67	237	45
	Major Group 22	0	0	789	81	113	17

*Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part II-B(*ii*).

STATEMENT X.31—*contd.*

State/District	Principal work	Secondary work					
		I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR—*concld.*	Major Group 23	0	0	532	332	81	55
	Major Group 24	0	0	290	252	160	298
	Major Group 27	0	0	766	72	141	21
	Major Group 28	0	0	564	161	179	96
	Major Group 31	0	0	548	52	378	22
	Major Group 34-35	0	0	559	247	126	68
	Major Group 36	0	0	739	69	147	45
	Major Group 39	0	0	729	68	158	45
Patna	Cultivation	144	59	0	0	552	245
	Agricultural labour	49	42	640	269	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	524	132	217	127
Gaya	Cultivation	208	62	0	0	457	273
	Agricultural labour ..	56	27	589	328	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	617	163	156	64
Shahabad ..	Cultivation	147	39	0	0	553	261
	Agricultural labour ..	74	34	581	311	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	537	149	201	113
Saran	Cultivation	138	61	0	0	544	257
	Agricultural labour ..	30	19	583	368	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	595	250	85	70
Champaran ..	Cultivation	97	26	0	0	615	262
	Agricultural labour	40	18	668	274	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	574	139	200	87
Muzaffarpur ..	Cultivation	184	31	0	0	662	123
	Agricultural labour ..	55	12	777	156	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	575	96	280	49
Darbhanga ..	Cultivation	175	42	0	0	655	128
	Agricultural labour ..	43	14	748	195	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	604	173	176	47
Monghyr ..	Cultivation	179	42	0	0	578	201
	Agricultural labour ..	43	36	635	286	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	674	161	113	52
Bhagalpur ..	Cultivation	208	54	0	0	467	271
	Agricultural labour ..	64	48	523	365	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	537	219	141	103

STATEMENT X.31—*concld.*

State/District	Principal work	Secondary work					
		I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural labourer	
		Males	Famales	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saharsa ..	Cultivation	129	37	0	0	560	274
	Agricultural labour ..	42	21	595	342	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	534	211	171	84
Purnea ..	Cultivation	112	15	0	0	668	205
	Agricultural labour	55	26	673	246	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	489	140	250	121
Santal Parganas	Cultivation	110	61	0	0	472	357
	Agricultural labour ..	24	23	585	368	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	591	299	64	46
Palamau ..	Cultivation	172	52	0	0	450	326
	Agricultural labour ..	28	31	552	389	0	0
	Household Industry ..	0	0	591	238	106	65
Hazaribagh ..	Cultivation ..	129	111	0	0	434	326
	Agricultural labour ..	49	70	509	372	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	570	280	60	90
Ranchi ..	Cultivation	71	61	0	0	415	453
	Agricultural labour ..	39	73	508	380	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	502	307	99	92
Dhanbad ..	Cultivation	106	57	0	0	413	424
	Agricultural labour ..	24	48	502	426	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	569	276	87	68
Singhbhum ..	Cultivation	85	36	0	0	413	466
	Agricultural labour	45	29	447	479	0	0
	Household Industry	0	0	478	209	170	143

NOTE : 0—denotes negligible figures.

Among workers in cultivation having secondary work, 81.8 per cent in Bihar are engaged in agricultural labour and 18.2 per cent in household industry. The percentages of those in household industry are comparatively high in Gaya (27.0), Bhagalpur (26.2) and Hazaribagh (24.0), and low in Singhbhum (12.1), Champaran (12.3) and Purnea (12.7). No regional pattern seems to emerge.

Turning to workers engaged principally in agricultural labour, as much as 92.9 per cent are drawn towards cultivation as secondary work and only 7.1 per cent towards household industry. The districts with comparatively high percentages of secondary workers in household industry are Hazaribagh (11.9), Ranchi and Bhagalpur (11.2), and Shahabad (10.8). Those with low percentages are Santal Parganas (4.7), Saran (4.9), Darbhanga (5.7), Champaran (5.8) and Palamau (5.9). Observations similar to those made in the preceding paragraph hold good here also

Of those engaged principally in household industry and having secondary work, cultivation

claims 78.0 per cent and agricultural labour 22.0 per cent. Except Singhbhum (31.3 per cent), the Chotanagpur Plateau has low incidence of agricultural labour as secondary work. Some of the districts with high incidence are Purnea (37.1), Patna (34.4), Muzaffarpur (32.9) and Shahabad (31.4).

An interesting feature of the foregoing table is the information relating to specific major groups. This should enable us to get an idea of the preferences of principal work at household industry for cultivation or agricultural labour as secondary work. Before examining this point, it may be useful to arrange the major groups in order of their numerical importance as indicated below:

STATEMENT X.32

Number of workers at household industry who work secondarily in cultivation or agricultural labour, Bihar, 1961

Major Group	Description	Number of persons working principally in the Major Group and having secondary work in cultivation or agricultural labour		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
28	Manufacture of wood and wooden products	51,994	38,644	13,350
34-35	Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal ..	49,666	34,031	15,635
20	Foodstuffs	47,157	24,434	22,723
23	Textile—Cotton	35,575	21,829	13,746
01	Livestock and Hunting	23,783	19,529	4,254
36	Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment	18,818	16,676	2,142
22	Tobacco products	9,370	8,453	917
39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	8,942	7,927	1,015
31	Leather and leather products	8,650	8,010	640
27	Textile—Miscellaneous	6,970	6,323	647
21	Beverages	3,263	2,897	366
24	Textile—Jute	3,157	1,421	1,736

Cultivation is the secondary work of 78 per cent of those engaged in household industry and having secondary work. The proportion of secondary workers in cultivation is highest in Major Group 22 (87.0 per cent—mostly *Bidi* makers), followed by Major Group 23 (86.4 per cent—mostly Khadi spinners and handloom weavers), Major Group 27 (83.8 per cent—mostly tailors), Major Group 36 (80.8 per cent—mostly blacksmiths), Major Group 34-35 (80.6 per cent—mostly potters and brick-layers), Major Group 39 (79.7 per cent—mostly goldsmiths and miscellaneous manufacturers) and Major Group 20 (79.0 per cent—mostly food-processors, oilmen and *ghee* makers). In other Major Groups, the proportions of those having cultivation as secondary work and below the State average, the lowest being in Major Group 24 (54.2 per cent—mostly jute-spinners, weavers, etc.) and Major Group 31 (60.0 per cent—mostly cobblers).

37. Age composition of cultivators and agricultural labourers

An idea of the distribution of cultivators and agricultural labourers by broad age groups can be had from Statement X.33. Comparative figures for the total population and total workers have

been given alongside for greater understanding. The table has been prepared for rural areas only where the bulk of cultivators and agricultural labourers is to be found.

STATEMENT X.33

Proportion of persons working as cultivators and agricultural labourers in each of the four age groups per 1,000 of total population in rural areas, 1961

State/District (rural areas only)	Age group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR ..	**Total** ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	0—14	440	411	80	91	57	81	95	90
	15—34	293	316	468	486	445	486	505	504
	35—59	214	211	374	371	400	379	345	361
	60+	53	62	78	52	98	54	55	45
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Patna ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	426	404	45	69	30	49	71	76
	15—34	297	322	467	487	430	456	504	517
	35—59	210	204	386	380	411	419	349	354
	60+	66	70	102	64	128	76	75	53
	Age not stated	1	N	0	N	1	N	1	N
Gaya ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	436	406	61	72	41	55	87	84
	15—34	293	322	473	511	451	504	516	533
	35—59	207	204	371	364	394	385	331	337
	60+	64	68	95	53	114	56	66	46
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Shahabad ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	431	401	53	65	33	45	77	80
	15—34	291	325	464	500	426	484	528	538
	35—59	214	205	388	386	418	414	342	346
	60+	64	69	95	49	123	57	53	36
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Saran	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	482	399	71	69	57	48	133	90
	15—34	257	306	433	372	412	340	485	416
	35—59	198	222	387	467	402	503	320	425
	60+	63	73	09	92	129	109	62	69
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

STATEMENT X.33—*contd.*

State/District (rural areas only)	Age group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Champaran ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	421	407	77	77	53	55	97	76
	15—34	307	315	481	453	453	436	520	481
	35—59	225	220	374	416	405	445	338	398
	60+	47	58	68	54	89	64	45	45
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Muzaffarpur ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	451	399	77	83	52	54	98	82
	15—34	272	300	440	386	412	350	480	425
	35—59	220	228	392	449	419	490	361	431
	60+	57	73	91	81	117	105	61	61
	Age not stated	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	1
Darbhanga ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	457	403	76	79	41	42	82	72
	15—34	279	311	457	442	433	415	494	483
	35—59	215	221	388	418	421	461	366	400
	60+	49	65	79	61	105	82	58	45
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Monghyr ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	439	402	70	83	42	53	92	88
	15—34	283	309	453	470	422	458	484	486
	35—59	218	220	387	392	420	425	357	379
	60+	60	69	90	55	116	64	67	47
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Bhagalpur ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	434	408	76	77	37	58	80	74
	15—34	294	320	464	504	434	502	504	521
	35—59	212	208	372	366	412	385	351	356
	60+	59	64	87	53	116	55	64	48
	Age not stated	1	N	1	N	1	N	1	1
Saharsa ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	453	440	105	109	51	75	96	102
	15—34	288	305	462	491	452	490	504	522
	35—59	214	198	367	356	412	387	355	338
	60+	45	57	66	44	85	48	45	38
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

STATEMENT X.33—*contd.*

State/District (rural areas only)	Age group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Purnea ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000
	0—14	438	457	102	96	59	77	100	105
	15—34	297	311	466	496	457	491	497	519
	35—59	219	185	363	357	395	373	355	334
	60+	45	47	68	51	87	59	48	42
	Age not stated	1	N	1	N	2	N	N	N
Santal Parganas ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	431	417	102	107	73	93	82	91
	15—34	315	335	491	536	489	542	559	576
	35—59	214	201	350	322	373	329	324	304
	60+	40	47	57	35	65	36	35	29
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Palamau ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	447	432	90	95	60	75	113	117
	15—34	296	311	481	516	462	516	531	534
	35—59	214	205	367	352	401	370	320	318
	60+	43	52	62	37	77	39	36	31
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hazaribagh ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	447	429	97	100	88	93	138	110
	15—34	310	326	502	536	475	536	535	550
	35—59	203	199	346	333	368	339	295	314
	60+	40	46	55	31	69	32	32	26
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ranchi ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	430	423	118	140	105	131	219	184
	15—34	302	309	457	479	441	480	520	472
	35—59	223	215	362	335	382	342	237	301
	60+	44	52	62	46	71	47	23	42
	Age not stated	1	1	1	N	1	N	1	1
Dhanbad ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	356	400	48	76	56	79	97	95
	15—34	375	364	545	575	482	566	591	584
	35—59	234	192	365	320	388	323	288	297
	60+	35	44	42	29	74	32	24	24
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N

STATEMENT X.33—*concld.*

State/District (rural areas only)	Age group	Total population		Total workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural labourers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Singhbhum ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	417	398	98	111	82	100	114	120
	15—34	333	337	506	519	483	517	559	537
	35—59	214	211	346	326	371	336	299	301
	60+	36	54	50	44	64	47	28	42
	Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

NOTE: N—denotes figures less than 0.50.

0—denotes nil figures.

Considering both sexes together, the largest concentration is in the age group 15—34 (young persons) which accounts for 47.6 per cent among workers of all categories, 45.8 per cent among cultivators and 50.4 per cent among agricultural labourers. Middle-aged persons (35—59) are far behind, except among cultivators. Their percentages are 37.5, 39.3, and 35.2 respectively. Thus, more than 85 per cent of workers in the aforesaid three categories are between the ages of 15 and 59.

Child workers (0—14) are more numerous than old workers (60+) of either sex among total workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers, except male cultivators where, as will be obvious from the definition itself, age is no bar to continuance in active work. It is also clear that among females, the proportions of child workers are generally higher than those of males. Also, in all categories, fewer old workers are found among females than child workers.

As compared to total workers, agricultural labourers are more youthful than cultivators. This is evident from the fact that while 60 per cent of agricultural labourers belong to the two age groups below 35 years, the corresponding percentages among cultivators and total workers are 52.3 and 55.6 per cent respectively. Persons in the age group 0—14 are generally held to be below the age at which the population actually begins to perform useful work. In the agrarian economy of the State, however, such workers also have their importance. Almost one out of every 10 agricultural labourers comes from this age group. The statement will show that the proportion of total workers in the age group 0—14 is invariably higher than that of cultivators in all districts except Dhanbad, and lower than that of agricultural labourers in all districts except Saharsa and Santal Parganas. The latter is due to a comparatively higher proportion of workers in the age group 0—14 engaged in Category III. Ranchi contains the maximum proportion of child workers among male agricultural labourers (219 per *mille*), followed by Hazaribagh (138), Saran (133), Singhbhum (114), Palamau (113) and Purnea (100). Others have below 10 per cent, Patna (71) and Shahabad (77) being at the bottom. The proportions are high in the Chotanagpur region except Santal Parganas. It is significant that though the proportions of cultivators or total workers in the age group 0—14 are rather low, the Chotanagpur districts generally have high proportions. It implies that economic life begins rather early among the tribal people.

A look at absolute figures in the Union Table B-I may also be revealing. Among male cultivators in the age group 0—14, Ranchi has the highest number (48,455), followed by the Santal Parganas (39,965) and Hazaribagh (36,551). Muzaffarpur comes next with 29,474 but the percentages are higher in Singhbhum, Palamau, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Dhanbad, Hazaribagh and Ranchi. In regard to male agricultural labourers, however, the largest number is in Darbhanga (31,395), followed by Muzaffarpur (30,611), Champaran (26,888) and Purnea (22,452). The Chotanagpur districts are nowhere in the top because of the low incidence of agricultural labour. But whatever the number, we have seen that the proportion of child workers is comparatively high in this region.

The foregoing observations generally hold good in case of females also, though the figures and proportions are naturally different. It is distressing, however, to find that the employment of child labour is maximum in areas of which the population is economically the least well-off and that it is directed in one of those sectors which requires considerable physical endurance though economically the least rewarding.

The age composition of total population, total workers, cultivators and agricultural labourers, as shown in the foregoing table, may now be contrasted with similar statistics in respect of non-workers, full-time students, dependants and persons seeking employment. This will enable a better appreciation of the special characteristics of the former by presenting the opposite side of the picture. Figures for the State only are given here for economy of space. District figures may be seen in Statement X.35 on the next page.

STATEMENT X.34

Proportion of non-workers, full-time students or children attending school, dependants, infants and children not attending school, and persons seeking employment, in each of the four age groups per 1,000 separately for males and females in rural areas of the State, 1961

Age group	Total non-workers		Full time students and children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time and employed before and seeking work again	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
0—14 ..	898	538	810	918	940	855	54	217
15—34 ..	71	249	190	81	23	35	850	450
35—59 ..	11	147	N	N	12	34	87	247
60+ ..	20	66	0	0	24	76	9	84

NOTE : (*i*) N—denotes figures less than 0.50.

(*ii*) 0—denotes nil figures.

(*iii*) If the proportions for the four age groups do not add up to 1,000, the difference may be attributed to figures under 'Age not stated'.

As against 85 per cent or more of the workers or cultivators or agricultural labourers belonging to the categories of young or middle-aged persons (15—59), only 8 per cent of males and 40 per cent of females do so among non-workers. Nearly 90 per cent of the non-working males are actually children in the age group 0—14. Among female non-workers also, children predominate (53.8 per cent), but the proportions in other age groups are also considerable. As is expected, full-time students and dependants are confined almost entirely to the age group 0—14. Unemployed males are naturally found mostly (85 per cent) in the young age group (15—34). As the age advances, people either settle down to some occupation or the other, or fill the ranks of dependants. What may seem somewhat surprising is the proportion of females among children, middle-aged, and even elderly persons seeking employment. The total figure under this head for the State (rural areas only) is below 2,000 and the aberration may be due to the smallness of the number.

The foregoing analysis is based on the relative proportions of workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, non-workers, full-time students and certain other classes of non-workers in broad age groups. It will be useful now to assess the extent of workers, and more particularly cultivators and agricultural labourers, in each age group and also in relation to non-workers in general and full-time students, dependants and persons seeking employment in particular. The table on the next page contains the relevant statistics.

STATEMENT X.35

Distribution of 1,000 of total population in each sex and age group among total workers and non-workers in rural areas, subdivided into categories, 1961

State/District	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		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
BIHAR ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	560	285	324	159	120	85	440	715	112	20	322	385	2	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	101	63	42	31	26	19	899	937	207	44	689	801	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	893	437	491	44	207	136	107	563	73	5	26	42	6	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	977	502	605	287	194	146	23	498	N	N	18	62	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	834	238	605	140	126	63	166	762	0	0	149	477	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	570	233	390	136	83	64	430	767	44	31	373	547	3	1
Patna ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	531	245	281	87	127	117	469	755	159	27	302	378	3	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	56	42	20	11	21	22	944	958	286	65	654	791	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	835	371	407	123	216	189	165	629	125	4	26	50	9	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	975	457	549	179	211	203	25	543	N	N	19	52	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	814	223	544	95	144	90	186	777	0	0	167	449	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	578	203	336	44	133	102	422	797	84	27	305	464	0	3
Gaya ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	543	295	313	143	130	124	457	705	124	17	328	385	2	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	76	52	29	19	26	26	924	948	223	40	699	807	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	876	468	481	223	230	205	124	532	90	2	25	37	7	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	975	529	596	269	209	205	25	471	N	N	19	57	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	798	229	557	117	133	83	202	771	0	0	183	496	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	462	201	291	118	98	74	538	799	49	22	462	599	2	0
Shahabad ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	535	216	298	85	103	84	465	784	147	20	309	390	3	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	65	35	23	9	18	17	935	965	267	45	664	811	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	854	332	435	127	187	139	146	668	109	7	22	43	10	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	972	406	583	172	165	142	28	594	N	N	19	66	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	787	153	570	70	84	43	213	847	0	0	190	540	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	577	161	319	77	115	52	423	839	59	24	351	490	2	0

Saran ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	497	219	348	118	70	67	503	781	145	14	351	385	3	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	73	38	41	14	20	15	927	962	240	34	685	826	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	839	266	558	131	133	91	161	734	114	1	34	42	9	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	972	461	707	268	114	128	28	539	0	0	23	44	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	859	279	711	178	69	64	141	721	0	0	125	444	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	558	154	473	87	80	34	442	846	77	13	365	685	0	0
Champaran ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	586	243	317	99	193	121	414	757	78	15	332	400	1	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	107	46	40	13	44	23	893	954	151	30	740	824	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	919	349	468	137	328	185	81	651	46	10	30	57	3	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	974	460	571	200	290	220	26	540	N	0	21	80	N	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	850	224	601	108	184	93	150	776	0	0	136	495	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	610	143	403	48	179	76	390	857	10	300	377	414	0	14
Muzaffarpur ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	545	140	300	57	164	52	455	860	107	18	344	393	2	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	94	29	34	8	36	11	906	971	194	43	712	825	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	882	179	455	67	289	73	118	821	73	2	38	55	5	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	274	573	123	268	97	29	726	0	0	25	60	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	865	156	614	82	173	44	135	844	0	0	124	463	N	
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	432	392	247	223	88	125	568	608	68	11	483	334	0	3
Darbhanga ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	538	190	255	60	187	74	462	810	104	21	354	387	2	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	89	37	23	6	34	13	911	963	185	42	725	800	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	883	270	396	80	331	114	117	730	70	15	40	59	5	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	358	499	126	318	133	29	642	N	0	25	74	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	855	179	542	76	217	51	145	821	0	0	130	463	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	406	90	185	36	152	23	594	910	57	5	530	701	2	0
Monghyr ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	552	247	287	97	137	100	448	753	115	22	329	389	2	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	87	51	27	13	29	22	913	949	206	49	706	818	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	885	376	429	143	234	158	115	624	86	7	21	41	6	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	982	440	554	186	224	173	18	560	N	N	14	56	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	828	196	557	89	155	68	172	804	0	0	157	508	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	707	87	371	29	105	35	293	913	31	35	246	659	0	0

STATEMENT X.35—*concld.*

State/District	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural labourer		Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Dependants, infants, children not attending school and persons permanently disabled		Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before and seeking work again	
		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
Bhagalpur ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	560	296	274	121	138	124	440	704	117	23	319	384	2	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	98	55	24	17	26	22	902	945	210	52	690	784	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	884	466	405	190	236	202	116	534	87	6	22	57	5	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	982	521	531	224	228	212	18	479	0	0	14	70	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	827	244	539	104	151	94	173	756	0	0	160	497	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	592	231	345	55	119	117	408	769	59	68	333	552	15	0
Saharsa ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	572	340	325	165	136	137	428	660	97	15	325	410	1	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	133	84	36	28	29	32	867	916	179	33	681	793	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	919	548	511	264	238	235	81	452	54	4	21	59	3	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	980	611	627	322	227	234	20	389	0	0	17	78	N	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	831	264	615	140	135	93	169	736	0	0	153	493	N	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	548	295	324	212	105	61	452	705	48	0	357	523	5	0
Purnea ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	588	192	312	64	150	94	412	808	99	29	302	411	1	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	137	40	42	11	34	21	863	960	194	59	651	781	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	922	306	480	101	250	156	78	694	45	5	27	49	2	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	976	371	563	129	243	169	24	629	N	0	19	93	N	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	879	209	602	80	160	84	121	791	0	0	101	471	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	935	130	866	35	15	4	65	870	8	12	51	382	0	0
Santal Parganas	Total ..	1,000	1,000	602	470	431	381	52	46	398	530	87	16	308	365	1	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	143	121	73	85	10	10	857	879	169	38	688	787	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	939	751	669	615	369	79	61	249	46	1	11	18	2	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	987	751	753	624	79	69	13	249	N	N	11	46	N	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	841	351	699	293	45	28	159	649	0	0	148	457	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	440	347	291	290	28	31	560	653	13	16	544	565	0	0

Palamau ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	575	394	354	236	117	126	425	606	102	16	320	296	1	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1 000	116	86	47	41	29	34	884	914	198	36	685	812	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	935	655	553	393	209	217	65	345	46	1	15	19	3	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	987	678	665	428	175	196	13	322	N	0	10	52	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	825	279	635	176	97	74	175	721	0	0	157	530	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	537	155	333	86	95	60	463	845	27	0	429	793	0	0
Hazaribagh ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	575	417	379	329	48	52	425	583	86	12	426	388	2	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	125	98	751	71	15	13	875	902	164	27	711	809	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	930	685	581	541	82	88	70	315	42	1	20	19	4	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	979	698	686	561	69	82	21	302	N	N	16	57	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	801	281	664	229	38	29	199	719	0	0	185	521	1	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	509	230	297	143	51	63	491	770	40	16	451	563	0	0
Ranchi ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	608	570	477	493	33	35	392	430	109	34	279	331	1	N
	0—14 .	1,000	1,000	166	189	117	152	17	15	834	811	209	73	625	710	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	921	883	697	767	57	54	79	117	63	8	11	18	3	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	986	885	816	782	35	49	14	115	N	N	8	30	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	861	500	767	442	17	29	139	500	0	0	126	355	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	500	321	396	273	36	38	500	679	34	2	458	622	0	0
Dhanbad ..	Total .	1,000	1,000	624	378	246	267	25	31	376	622	116	22	249	380	8	1
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	85	72	39	53	7	7	915	928	270	51	644	812	1	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	905	597	316	415	40	50	95	403	52	3	24	38	17	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	972	628	407	448	31	48	28	372	N	N	17	88	4	1
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	756	250	523	195	18	17	244	750	0	0	203	553	4	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	583	267	187	120	0	27	417	733	42	67	361	600	0	0
Singhbhum ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	609	526	384	380	72	89	391	474	101	18	2 6	352	2	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	143	146	75	96	20	27	857	854	203	44	653	772	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	926	809	557	584	120	142	74	191	48	2	20	27	4	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	985	812	667	605	100	127	15	188	1	N	11	57	1	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	852	436	688	330	57	69	148	564	0	0	134	443	N	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	381	246	273	167	29	54	619	754	23	11	581	703	15	0

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes nil figures.

As observed earlier, participation rate is lowest in the age group 0—14. Among male workers in this age group, a little over two-fifths are cultivators and over one-fourth agricultural labourers. The proportions for females are much less. The bulk of the remaining workers of either sex in this age group are engaged in Industrial Categories III (Livestock, Hunting, etc.) and IV (Household Industry). Non-workers constitute 90 per cent of the male population of whom only 21 per cent are full-time students, nearly 69 per cent being dependants, infants, etc. Among females, the corresponding proportions are 94 per cent non-workers, 4 per cent students and 80 per cent dependants. Thus, school attendance is scarcely a factor for the high proportion of non-workers, particularly among female children. It must, however, be borne in mind that workers below the age of 15 are only an evidence of the underdeveloped subsistence economy of the State, mainly dependent on agriculture, in which human labour begins to be exploited even at young ages when they should be playing or going to school. There can be little doubt that this is injurious to the nation's health and future well-being. Among females, housewives begin to assume significant proportions even in the age group 0—14, as evidenced from the gap between the proportions of non-workers and those of students and dependants.

The participation rates among children are higher for both sexes in the Chotanagpur region, and for males only in Saharsa, Purnea and Champaran. Ranchi and Singhbhum are the only districts in which the relative employment of child female labour is higher than that of child male labour. Purnea and Champaran show marked contrast in regard to child employment—the proportions being quite high for males but very low for females. What is significant, however, is that the high participation rates do not unduly depress the proportions of full-time students. In fact, Ranchi has a higher proportion of female students in the age group 0—14 than any other district, although the proportion of child workers among females is also the highest here. Lower proportions of full-time students among children do not, therefore, necessarily imply their diversion to active work. Existence or otherwise of school facilities generally seems to be the causative factor.

Among young persons aged 15—34, the overall participation rate in the State is 89.3 per cent for males and 43.7 per cent for females. Nearly 78 per cent of the former and 87 per cent of the latter are engaged in cultivation or agricultural labour. Considering males first, the Santal Parganas have the highest overall participation in this age group (93.9 per cent), but the other five districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau as well as Purnea, Saharsa and Champaran have values exceeding 90 per cent. The five districts of Muzaffarpur, Dharbhanga, Gaya, Monghyr and Bhagalpur form a contiguous block having participation of young men around 88 per cent, and those of Saran, Shahabad and Patna yet another in which the rates are around 84 per cent. While the dependence on cultivation and agricultural labour is the highest (87 per cent of male workers) in Champaran, all the other districts of North Bihar as well as Gaya, Palamau and Ranchi are above the State average of 78 per cent. Patna, Shahabad Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum average between 71 and 75 per cent. Dhanbad comes last of all with only 39 per cent of its young working males in agriculture. Among females, the overall participation rates even in this age-group are considerably lower than those of males except in the Chotanagpur districts. Ranchi has the highest rate (88.3 per cent), followed by Singhbhum (80.9 per cent) and Santal Parganas (75.1 per cent). The other three districts of Chotanagpur also have 60 per cent or more. On the other hand, Muzaffarpur has as low a figure as 17.9 per cent, and Saran and Darbhanga 26.6 and 27.0 per cent respectively. Patna (37.1 per cent) and Shahabad (33.2 per cent) also have small proportions of women at work, while cultivators comprise the bulk of working females in Chotanagpur, agricultural labourers do so in other districts except Gaya, Saran and Saharsa. The proportion of females in this age group working as agricultural labourers is noticeably high in Saharsa (23.5 per cent), Palamau (21.7 per cent), Gaya (20.5 per cent) and Bhagalpur (20.2 per cent). The Chotanagpur districts except Palamau and Singhbhum have low incidence of female agricultural labourers, while Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea have low incidence of female cultivators.

The proportion of full-time students among males in the age-group 15—34 is highest in Patna (12.5 per cent), Saran (11.4 per cent) and Shahabad (10.9 per cent), and lowest in Hazaribagh (4.2 per cent), Palamau, Santal Parganas and Champaran (4.6 per cent each). In this respect the Chotanagpur districts are generally backward. Female proportions in this category are much smaller. Except in Purnea (2.5 per cent), Darbhanga (1.5 per cent) and

Champaran (1.0 per cent), not even 1 per cent of women in this age group are full-time students anywhere. In four districts, viz., Saran, Santal Parganas, Palamau and Hazaribagh, the proportion is only one in a thousand.

The overall participation reaches its maximum only in the age group 35—59 in which the rate for males is 97.7 per cent, and for females 50.2 per cent. A speciality of the district rates for males is its near—constancy almost everywhere. Surprisingly enough, Singhbhum has the lowest rate (95.8 per cent). Among others, the variation is between 97.1 per cent in Muzaffarpur as well as Darbhanga, and 98.7 per cent in Palamau as well as the Santal Parganas. The proportions of cultivators and agricultural labourers are, however, not so fixed. Of the former, Ranchi has the highest (81.6 per cent) and Dhanbad the lowest proportion (40.7 per cent). Other districts of Chotanagpur have comparatively high proportions of cultivators (between 66.5 per cent in Palamau and 75.3 per cent in the Santal Parganas). To this category also belong Saran (70.7 per cent) and Saharsa (62.7 per cent). Others are below the State average of 60.5 per cent, the proportion of male cultivators among the middle-aged being particularly low in Darbhanga (49.9 per cent). At the same time, this district shows the highest proportion of agricultural labourers (31.8 per cent). In general, all districts in the North Bihar and South Bihar Plains except Shahabad (16.5 per cent) and Saran (11.4 per cent) have higher proportions of agricultural labourers than the State average (19.4 per cent). This is particularly true of Tirhut (except Saran) and Bhagalpur (except Santal Parganas) divisions. In the Chotanagpur division, the lowest proportions are met with—3.1 per cent in Dhanbad and 3.5 per cent in Ranchi. However, Palamau's rate of 17.5 per cent, though lower than the State average, is still comparatively high. It is evident that the special land laws obtaining in Chotanagpur and the Santal Parganas have greatly contributed towards keeping down the proportions of agricultural labourers.

Among middle-aged women, the position does not record any considerable change from what was noticed in the case of young women, particularly in the Chotanagpur districts which have high participation rates. Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga continue to be at the tail end, but with much improved proportions. This applies to other districts as well. The relative position in regard to proportions of cultivators and agricultural labourer also remains much the same (as in case of young women)—only the proportions are somewhat higher among the middle-aged.

As is expected, full-time students have negligible proportions in all districts and the State among middle-aged men as well as women.

One may be justified in thinking that the participation rate among old persons (60+) will be considerably low. This notion is, however, proved wrong by data on the point. As many as 83.4 per cent of old males and 23.8 per cent of old females in the State have been returned as working. It is not so much an index of good health and longevity as that of grinding poverty which gives respite only to a chosen few even in their old age. A comparison of the proportions with those among young men shows that the difference between the two age groups is not very wide. At least in one district, Saran, a higher proportion of old men (85.9 per cent) is working than that of young men (83.9 per cent). In all the districts except Dhanbad (75.6 per cent), Shahabad (78.7 per cent) and Gaya (79.8 per cent), the participation rate among old men is above 80 per cent. Rather surprisingly, Purnea and Muzaffarpur have the highest proportions (87.9 and 86.5 per cent respectively), while Ranchi with 86.1 per cent is a close third. While no significant change takes place in the proportion of cultivators, agricultural labourers seem to lose generally in their proportions. Darbhanga, with 21.7 per cent, has the highest proportion of old agricultural labourers among males, while Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Monghyr and Bhagalpur range between 15 and 18 per cent. The proportions among old women are generally low and nearly half of those among young women. It can be said that in contrast to males, females cease their economic life when old.

SECTION 4

CULTIVATING HOUSEHOLDS

38. Introductory

This section is devoted to a discussion of the statistics contained in Tables B-X, B-XI, B-XII, B-XV* and SCT-V†, all of which have been prepared on a 20 per cent systematic sample of the Household Schedules. Mention has already been made of the introduction of a Household Schedule in the 1961 Census for collecting certain information relating to the functioning of households as an economic entity. In the words of Sri A. Mitra, the Registrar General :

> "In a predominantly agricultural country where most of the population is in rural areas and where much of the goods produced are consumed by the population itself, collection of information purely on the basis of individuals tends to go slightly out of focus unless such information is supplemented by information on economic activities of the household as an entity. A decision was, therefore, taken that the information relating to the economic activities of the majority of Indian households, viz., cultivation and household industries, should be collected at the Census."‡

The data thrown up by the Household Schedule, supplemented by those obtained from the Individual Slip, give a much clearer picture of the economic life of the country than has hitherto been possible.

39. Distribution of households by economic activity

As stated earlier, the census probe into economic activities of households in 1961 was limited to cultivation and household industry. Not that households do not engage in other kinds of economic activities, but their number is proportionately small and as a first step towards such enquiry they could be conveniently left out to make the operation more manageable. Table B-X gives districtwise information relating to sample households :

(*i*) engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry,

(*ii*) engaged in cultivation only,

(*iii*) engaged in household industry only, and

(*iv*) engaged both in cultivation and household industry.

The following is a summary table giving, for the State and districts, the distribution of 1,000 sample households by the aforesaid four categories separately for total, rural and urban areas :

STATEMENT X.36

Distribution of 1,000 households in rural and urban areas among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR ..	**T**	**1,000**	**278**	**636**	**25**	**61**
	R	**1,000**	**230**	**681**	**23**	**66**
	U	**1,000**	**810**	**128**	**51**	**11**
Patna ..	T	1,000	434	487	39	40
	R	1,000	324	593	33	50
	U	1,000	843	94	58	5
Gaya ..	T	1,000	338	585	30	47
	R	1,000	296	626	27	51
	U	1,000	831	95	66	8

*All these tables are included in Part III, Sub-parts (*i*) and (*ii*) of Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar.

†Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part V-A.

‡Census of India, 1961, Vol. I, India, Part III(*ii*).

STATEMENT X.36—*concld.*

State/District		Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Shahabad	..	T	1,000	346	564	46	44
		R	1,000	307	603	44	46
		U	1,000	790	125	75	10
Saran	..	T	1,000	135	785	13	67
		R	1,000	114	806	12	68
		U	1,000	664	246	62	28
Champaran	.	T	1,000	257	679	17	47
		R	1,000	236	701	15	48
		U	1,000	693	236	50	21
Muzaffarpur	..	T	1,000	239	696	14	51
		R	1,000	218	716	13	53
		U	1,000	770	184	33	13
Darbhanga	..	T	1,000	262	620	27	91
		R	1,000	241	640	25	94
		U	1,000	787	114	83	16
Monghyr	..	T	1,000	348	550	35	67
		R	1,000	305	592	31	72
		U	1,000	716	190	74	20
Bhagalpur	..	T	1,000	360	517	50	73
		R	1,000	315	564	41	80
		U	1,000	761	101	127	11
Saharsa	..	T	1,000	268	652	21	59
		R	1,000	251	668	20	61
		U	1,000	668	262	53	17
Purnea	..	T	1,000	328	601	34	37
		R	1,000	299	629	33	39
		U	1,000	778	157	54	11
Santal Parganas	..	T	1,000	135	765	20	80
		R	1,000	103	794	19	84
		U	1,000	785	155	43	17
Palamau	..	T	1,000	204	693	18	85
		R	1,000	179	716	17	88
		U	1,000	738	202	41	19
Hazaribagh	..	T	1,000	197	706	12	85
		R	1,000	146	752	11	91
		U	1,000	779	184	25	12
Ranchi	..	T	1,000	141	772	19	68
		R	1,000	81	829	17	73
		U	1,000	806	138	41	15
Dhanbad	..	T	1,000	549	409	15	27
		R	1,000	415	5.6	13	36
		U	1,000	915	62	20	3
Singhbhum	..	T	1,000	325	597	17	61
		R	1,000	169	735	20	76
		U	1,000	949	40	9	2

Urban households comprised a mere 8.25 per cent of total households in the sample. As is natural to expect, 81 per cent of urban households are engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry. Real significance, however, attaches to the rural households, only 23 per cent of which are outside the pale of cultivation and/or household industry. It is noteworthy that almost three-fourths (74.7 per cent) of sample households in rural areas are cultivating households and all of them except a mere 6.6 per cent depend solely upon cultivation. Household industry as an independent economic activity sustains only 2.3 per

cent of households in rural areas. The urban proportions are, however, more than twice as much.

It may be reiterated here that "cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and does not include fruit growing or keeping orchards or groves or working for plantations like tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona and other medicinal plantations".

Among the districts, the proportions vary a great deal. While in Ranchi, 90.2 per cent of rural households are cultivating, the corresponding proportion in Dhanbad is 57.2 per cent only. With the exception of Dhanbad, however, the proportions of cultivating households in rural areas are very high (above 80 per cent) in the whole of the Chotanagpur Plateau. The North Bihar districts present a mixed pattern. Saran has very high incidence (87.4 per cent) of cultivating households, followed by the adjoining districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, both of which are slightly above the State average of 74.7 per cent. Darbhanga (73.4 per cent), however, is below the State average. As one moves eastward to Saharsa and Purnea the proportions get reduced further, becoming 66.8 per cent only in the latter. While in Darbhanga the proportion is depressed to some extent because of greater participation in household industry (in which it ranks highest in the State), it is significant to observe that except in Saran and Muzaffarpur, the proportions of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry are consistently higher than the State average and also in other districts of North Bihar. Unlike Dhanbad, it cannot be said about this area that a large proportion of households is engaged in manufacturing other than household industry or in other activities in the secondary or tertiary sector. What seems more likely is that a considerable number of these households consist of purely agricultural labourers having no land of their own, with the result that they could not figure in the Household Schedule under either of the Items A.1(*i*) or (*ii*). In the South Bihar districts, the pattern is more uniform and the proportion of cultivating households (varying between 64.3 and 67.7 per cent) is much below the State average. Except in Bhagalpur and Monghyr, the proportion of households engaged in household industry is also below the State average in each of the districts. While it is true that the avenues of employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors are more developed in this region than in North Bihar, the observation about a sizeable proportion of households consisting of landless agricultural labourers would seem to hold good here also. The contrast with the pattern in Chotanagpur becomes too clear to warrant any further comment.

In urban areas of the State as a whole, only 13.9 per cent of sample households are engaged in cultivation. This is just as it should be expected. In fact, in Singhbhum (4.2 per cent), Dhanbad (6.5 per cent) and Patna (9.9 per cent) the proportions are even below 10 per cent. However, some idea of the non-urban character of urban areas in Saharsa, Saran and Champaran can be had from the fact that more than 25 per cent of sample households in them are cultivating households.

40. Dependency on cultivation

It has been observed earlier that though the broad division in 1961 of the entire population into two categories, workers and non-workers, has, for purposes of economic classification, been an improvement on the past system, one of its inevitable drawbacks is the loss of information regarding overall dependency of the population on different sectors of economy. The household economic tables enable us to remove the lacuna in regard to the extent of the population dependent on cultivation.

According to Union Table B-X*, the total number of households in Bihar engaged in cultivation only is 1,055,959, and the number engaged both in cultivation and household industry is 101,386. Thus, the total number of cultivating households (in the 20 per cent sample) is 1,157,345. This figure, when multiplied by 5, should give a fair estimate of the total number of cultivating households in Bihar, considering that the sample was drawn systematically and was large enough to obviate sampling error. The average number of persons per household in the sample can be easily calculated from the information contained in columns 2 and 3 of Table C-I†. It comes to 5.49 for 'total' areas. The product of this average and the total number of cultivating households determined earlier, gives an approximate idea of the extent of population dependent on cultivation (excluding agricultural

*Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part III(*i*).

†Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part II-C.

labourers). Similar figures can be worked out for the districts as well. The table below compares the two sets of figures for 1951 and 1961 Censuses :

STATEMENT X.37

Variation in the population dependent on cultivation, 1951—61

State / District	Persons under Agricultural Livelihood Classes I and II of 1951	Estimated population dependent on cultivation, 1961	Percentage increase, 1951—61	Percentage increase of cultivators (Industrial Category I), 1951—61	Percentage increase of total population, 1951—61
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR ..	**24,436,955**	**31,769,120**	**30.00**	**27.19**	**19.77**
Patna ..	1,289,316	1,536,085	19.14	12.42	16.67
Gaya ..	1,847,957	2,278,356	23.29	32.16	18.80
Shahabad ..	1,627,347	1,939,311	19.17	4.43	19.70
Saran ..	2,424,771	3,000,817	23.76	6.41	13.62
Champaran ..	1,507,488	2,137,681	41.80	21.97	19.51
Muzaffarpur ..	1,973,483	3,020,683	53.06	8.73	16.98
Darbhanga ..	1,881,505	3,059,186	62.59	10.63	17.07
Monghyr ..	1,552,767	2,068,886	33.24	5.53	18.88
Bhagalpur ..	786,643	997,977	26.87	29.58	19.74
Saharsa ..	829,981	1,22,2351	47.27	71.14	31.75
Purnea ..	1,323,588	1,946,301	47.05	37.88	37.02
Santal Parganas ..	1,960,847	2,222,773	13.36	14.21	15.21
Palamau ..	706,674	920,111	30.20	46.19	20.49
Hazaribagh ..	1,498,810	1,836,505	22.53	63.95	23.70
Ranchi ..	1,610,290	1,754,841	8.98	70.61	15.86
Dhanbad ..	476,131	490,122	2.94	52.40	27.91
Singhbhum ..	1,139,357	1,293,272	13.51	62.67	20.54

NOTE : (*i*) Figures of column 2 have been taken from Table E of Paper no. 1, 1957, Census of India.
(*ii*) Figures in column 3 for districts will not add up to State total as the State figure has been estimated separately.

Both cultivators and dependents on cultivation (which term includes workers and non-workers in cultivation) have increased at a much faster pace in the last decade, 1951—61, than the general population. What is, however, of greater significance is the fact that the rate of increase in the population of cultivators has lagged behind the rate of increase in the population dependent on cultivation. In other words, the extent of economically inactive section in cultivation has increased in the last decade. This is but natural in the context of, more or less, fixed cultivable area, increasing population and limited scope of diversion to sectors of employment outside cultivation. The district figures support this pattern—rather more pronouncedly in most cases—except in Gaya, Bhagalpur, Saharsa and the whole of Chotanagpur. An explanation for this phenomenon will become obvious if a reference is made to Statement X.38 at page 110. It is no coincidence that the aforesaid districts are those that have comparatively high female participation in the primary sector which is dominated by cultivation.

Another way of looking at these statistics is by considering proportions of population

dependent on cultivation in 1951 and 1961, as in the following statement :

STATEMENT X.38

General dependency on cultivation, 1951 and 1961

State/District	Percentage of persons in Agricultural Livelihood Classes I and II, 1951 to total population	Percentage of estimated population dependent on cultivation (1961) to total population
BIHAR ..	**63.01**	**68.39**
Patna ..	51.00	52.08
Gaya ..	60.18	62.46
Shahabad ..	60.53	60.26
Saran ..	76.85	83.71
Champaran ..	59.93	71.11
Muzaffarpur ..	56.05	73.35
Darbhanga ..	49.91	69.32
Monghyr ..	54.50	61.08
Bhagalpur ..	55.05	58.32
Saharsa ..	63.44	70.92
Purnea ..	58.77	63.00
Santal Parganas ..	84.44	83.09
Palamau ..	71.69	77.46
Hazaribagh ..	77.37	76.64
Ranchi ..	86.52	82.06
Dhanbad ..	52.57	42.30
Singhbhum ..	67.61	63.09

NOTE : Percentages in column 2 are based on figures in Census of India, Paper no. 1, 1957, Table E.

There has been appreciable increase in the extent of dependency on cultivation in the last decade. As against 63.01 per cent of the population in Bihar depending on it in 1951, the proportion has increased to 68.39 per cent in 1961. Except six districts, this feature is common to all others. Even among the exceptions, the decrease in dependency on cultivation is only marginal in Shahabad and Hazaribagh. In the Santal Parganas also, the change is not really much pronounced. In Ranchi and Singhbhum districts the proportion has dropped by about 5 per cent. It is significant that Ranchi, Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh were the districts with highest dependency on cultivation in 1951. Some shift from cultivation is, therefore, understandable—particularly in Ranchi and Hazaribagh with their vast industrial potential. The drop in the proportion of population dependent on cultivation is greatest in Dhanbad (from 52.57 per cent to 42.30 per cent). It underlines as much the limited scope of cultivation to support a rapidly increasing population as the progressive industrialization of the district. On the other hand, the steep rise in the extent of dependency on cultivation in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga is rather depressing.

It is also to be noted in this connection that all the foregoing figures relate to cultivating households only. In a cultivating household, may be only one or two members work in cultivation while others do so in other sectors; even so, on the basis of the aforesaid calculations, they would all have figured as dependent on cultivation. A considerable section of the population dependent on agriculture consists of persons belonging to households of agricultural labourers. It is evident that such households, having no land of their own with cultivating interest held either directly under Government or from private individuals (as share-cropper, lessee, etc.), would have been classed as households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry.

41. Comparison with other States

The position in regard to distribution of households by the four categories in statement below can be examined with reference to other States and India as a whole. Absolute as well as proportional figures (based on 20 per cent sample) are given in the table below :

STATEMENT X.39

Distribution of 1,000 households in each State among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither, 1961

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

India/State		Total number of households : (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
INDIA ..	(a)	**16,750,585**	**6,318,108**	**8,792,764**	**788,703**	**851,010**
	(b)	**1,000**	**377**	**525**	**47**	**51**
Andhra Pradesh ..	(a)	1,504,809	621,036	671,610	104,538	107,625
	(b)	1,000	413	446	69	72
Assam ..	(a)	442,219	129,715	215,216	12,380	84,908
	(b)	1,000	293	487	28	192

STATEMENT X.39—*concld.*

India/State		Total number of households: (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
1		2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR	.. (a)	**1,662,005**	**462,579**	**1,055,959**	**42,081**	**101,386**
	(b)	**1,000**	**278**	**636**	**25**	**61**
Gujarat	.. (a)	771,969	353,325	347,161	40,747	30,736
	(b)	1,000	457	450	53	40
Jammu & Kashmir	.. (a)	125,587	22,487	77,821	4,913	20,366
	(b)	1,000	179	620	39	162
Kerala	.. (a)	575,830	340,063	192,709	33,505	9,553
	(b)	1,000	590	335	58	17
Madhya Pradesh	.. (a)	1,321,194	406,668	768,984	59,570	85,972
	(b)	1,000	308	582	45	65
Madras	.. (a)	1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	(b)	1,000	489	424	62	25
Maharashtra	.. (a)	1,524,205	714,788	704,234	60,947	44,236
	(b)	1,000	469	462	40	29
Mysore	.. (a)	864,931	328,337	451,850	35,678	49,066
	(b)	1,000	380	522	41	57
Orissa	.. (a)	714,176	203,778	444,809	26,893	38,696
	(b)	1,000	285	623	38	54
Punjab	.. (a)	705,960	316,845	311,759	55,117	22,239
	(b)	1,000	449	442	78	31
Rajasthan	.. (a)	752,856	197,649	463,503	30,270	61,434
	(b)	1,000	262	616	40	82
Uttar Pradesh	.. (a)	2,781,220	735,810	1,795,722	149,266	100,422
	(b)	1,000	264	646	54	36
West Bengal	.. (a)	1,286,778	641,805	580,173	33,434	31,366
	(b)	1,000	499	451	26	24

It is interesting to find that Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir, standing at opposite ends of the country geographically, do so in regard to the proportion of cultivating households as well. While only a little over one-third of the sample households in Kerala is engaged in cultivation, the corresponding proportion in Jammu & Kashmir is more than three-fourths. The all-India average is 57.6 per cent. The proportions are much lower (in increasing order) in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Punjab, Madras and Kerala. The State of Mysore is closest to the all-India average, the proportion being only a trifle higher. Barring the border States of Jammu & Kashmir as well as Assam, the proportions of cultivating households are higher than the average in a compact block of five States, viz., Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa. What is significant is that these States account for 50.72 per cent of the total cultivating households and 48.17 per cent of the total cultivated area in the country. *Further, the proportion of cultivating households in Bihar is exceeded only by two States in India—Jammu & Kashmir (78.2 per cent) and Rajasthan (69.8 per cent). The latter's advantage is clearly marginal. These figures only emphasise the backwardness of Bihar. It is, of course, necessary to mention that the extent of agricultural dependence of some States is masked by these proportions because of the exclusion of households of agricultural labourers. A more vivid idea of the extent of dependency on cultivation in various States is, however, provided by the following table, arrived at by multiplying figures for each

*P. S. Sharma: "A study of the structural and territorial aspects of rural economy in the light of 1961 Census"—a paper submitted to the Institute of Economic Growth, University Enclave, Delhi-6.

State by the average size of households :

STATEMENT X.40

Comparison of dependency on cultivation in India and various States, 1961

India/State	Estimated population dependent on cultivation, 1961	Percentage to total population, 1961
INDIA ..	***249,198,333**	**56.73**
Andhra Pradesh ..	18,389,946	51.11
Assam ..	8,178,379	68.88
Bihar ..	**31,769,120**	**68.39**
Gujarat ..	10,014,271	48.53
Jammu & Kashmir ..	2,759,055	77.48
Kerala ..	5,855,485	34.64
Madhya Pradesh ..	20,732,683	64.04
Madras ..	14,968,515	44.43
Maharashtra ..	19,011,138	48.06
Mysore ..	13,374,457	56.70
Orissa ..	11,797,522	67.23
Punjab ..	9,468,843	46.63
Rajasthan ..	13,910,831	69.02
Uttar Pradesh ..	49,678,973	67.36
West Bengal ..	16,114,053	46.14

It is evident that there is considerable variation in the proportion of population dependent on cultivation. The highest proportion in Jammu & Kashmir is 20 points above the all-India figure. A compact block of six States namely Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh has higher proportions than the all-India average. The extent of inter-State variation can also be gauged from the co-efficient of variation (standard deviation by mean×100), according to which there is 21 per cent deviation in the proportion of population dependent on cultivation.

42. Total area of land under cultivation

Union Table B-XI shows the distribution of sample households engaged in cultivation by interest in land and size of land cultivated in rural and urban areas separately. The interests in land have been classified as under :

(*a*) owned or held from Government,

(*b*) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, and

(c) partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

This has been done from entries made against Items A.1 (*i*) and (*ii*) of the Household Schedule. It is possible to make an estimate of the total cultivated area (excluding areas under orchards or plantations but including current and other fallows as well as culturable waste other than fallow land) in the State and districts from the figures in Table B-XI. This has been done in the Office of the Registrar General, India according to the method explained below :

Methodology of the estimation of area—

The cultivated area (non-plantation) has been estimated for each size-class of holding (except 50+) on the basis of the number of cultivating households and the arithmetic mean (AM)/ geometric mean (GM) of the class range. AM/GM was fitted for each size-class on the basis of the relatively less variability worked out in relation to the actual average size of holding for selected *tehsils* in the broad regions of a State. For deciding the suitability of AM/GM for 10 size-classes of holdings for the various States, the data relating to cultivating households and cultivated area were tabulated for about 120 tehsils, spread out in various regions of India.

For the size-class 50+ the average maximum area for the selected *tehsils* of a State was used for the estimation of cultivated area.

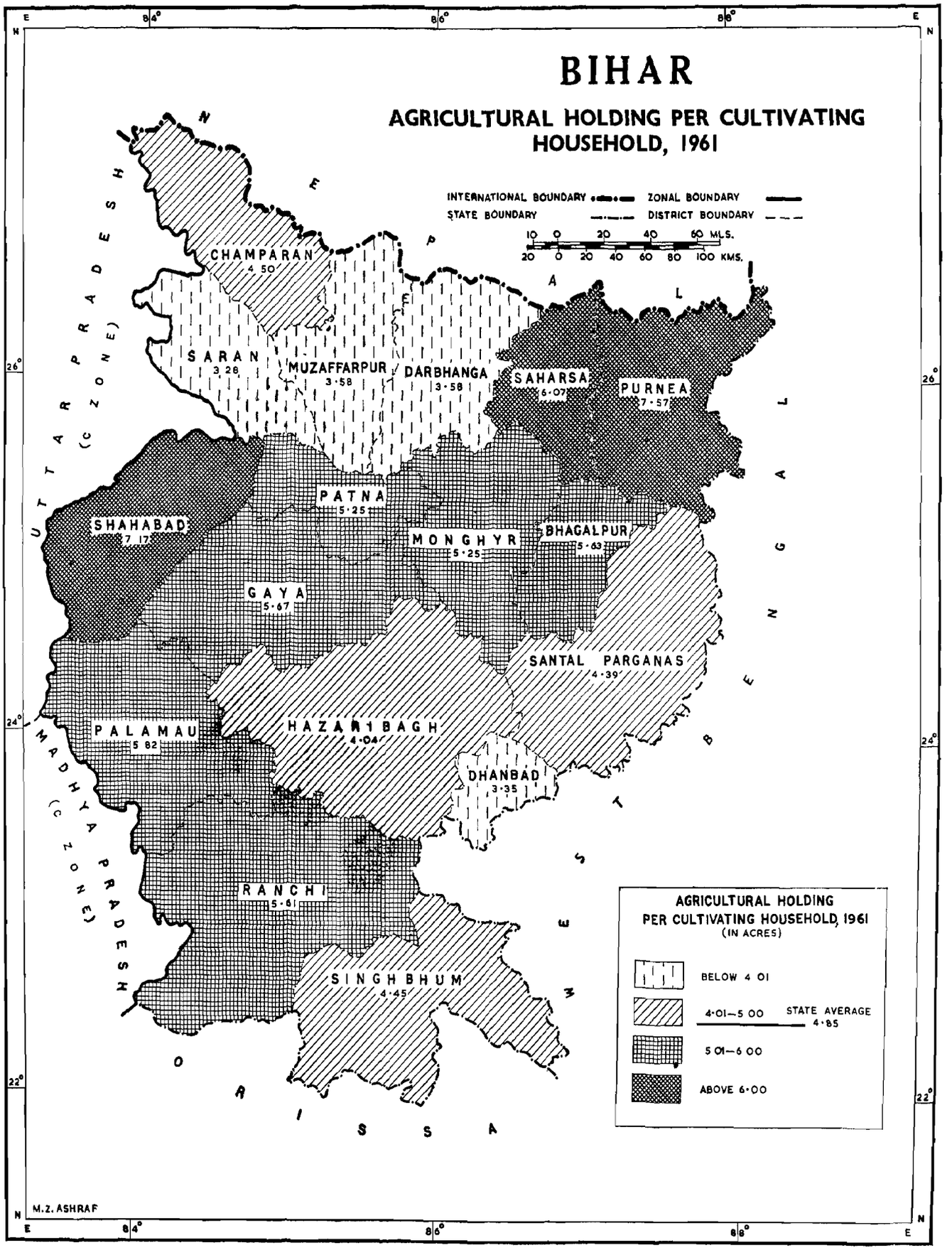
For unspecified group where there are insignificant proportions of cultivating households, the mean of the average size-class of holding up to 15 acres has been used as the average size of holding.

On the above basis, the total area of land held by cultivating households in Bihar has been estimated at 27.29 million acres. This obviously includes net area sown (excluding orchards) *plus* current fallows and other fallows uncultivated for less than five years, for even such lands are generally included in the *khatian* or *jamabandi* of the raiyat and he must have included them while furnishing information against Items A.1 (*i*) and (*ii*). According to land utilisation statistics†, the net area sown (excluding orchards) in Bihar during 1960-61‡ was 19.85 million acres, current fallows 3.31 million acres, and other fallow lands (less than

*Based on figures for Union Territories and other areas.

†Annual Season and Crop Report, 1960-61, Directorate of Statistics, Government of Bihar, pp. 52-53.

‡This relates to the period from 1st July, 1960 to 30th June, 1961 which is closest to what the respondents must have referred to while furnishing the relevant information for the Household Schedule.



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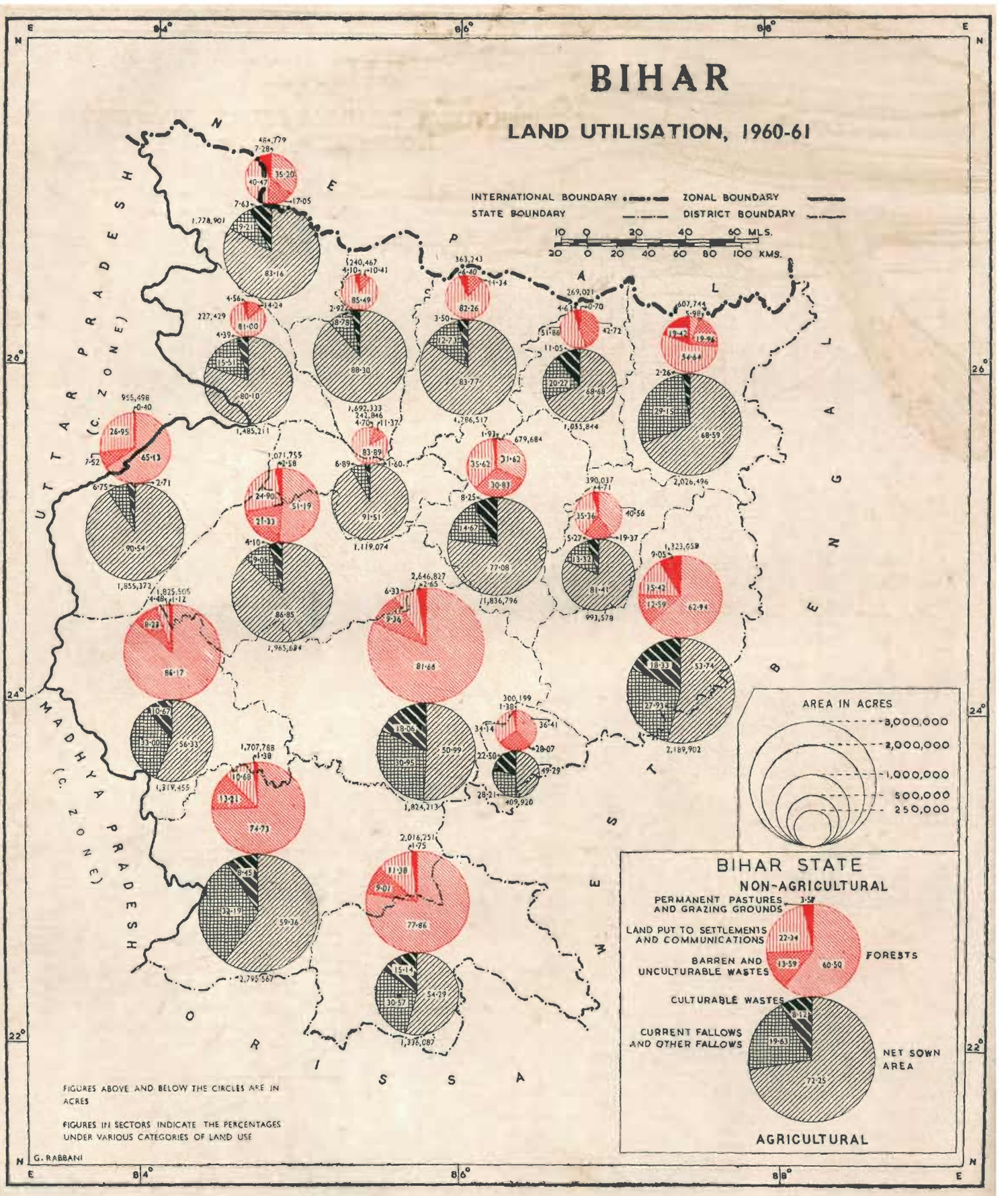


(*To face page* 113)

5 years) 2.08 million acres. The total area under cultivation including culturable waste (other than permanent fallows or permanent pasture and grazing lands) thus comes to 25.24 million acres which is not far out of the estimate arrived at by approximation from the household schedule data. In fact, the order of difference is only a little over 7 per cent of the figures given by the Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, Bihar. Significant variations are, however, revealed if district figures are analysed. The differences disclose a clear pattern from which interesting inferences can be made. The relevant figures are given in the statement below :

STATEMENT X.41

Comparison between the areas of land under cultivation in the districts of Bihar as estimated from the data in household schedules and as obtained from the Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, Bihar

(*Figures in '000 acres*)

State / District	Estimated area under cultivation (R. G.'s office)	Net area sown (excluding orchard)	Current fallow	Other fallow lands	Total area under cultivation (columns 3 to 5)	Difference between columns 2 and 6 More + Less —
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR ..	**27,286**	**19,848**	**3,308**	**2,084**	**25,240**	**+2,046**
Patna ..	1,239	1,024	64	13	1,101	+138
Gaya ..	2,089	1,707	131	47	1,885	+204
Shahabad ..	2,182	1,680	100	26	1,806	+376
Saran ..	1,607	1,190	188	42	1,420	+187
Champaran ..	1,716	1,479	117	47	1,643	+73
Muzaffarpur ..	1,935	1,494	114	35	1,643	+292
Darbhanga ..	2,067	1,497	203	25	1,725	+342
Monghyr ..	1,902	1,416	176	94	1,686	+216
Bhagalpur ..	994	809	83	49	941	+53
Saharsa ..	1,311	725	144	70	939	+372
Purnea ..	2,706	1,390	424	166	1,980	+726
Santal Parganas ..	1,831	1,177	326	286	1,789	+42
Palamau ..	1,050	743	267	168	1,178	—128
Hazaribagh ..	1,344	930	283	282	1,495	—151
Ranchi ..	1,817	1,660	434	465	2,559	—742
Dhanbad ..	310	202	55	60	317	—7
Singhbhum ..	1,186	725	199	209	1,133	+53

43. Distribution of cultivating households by size of holding and interest in land

Out of a total of 1,157,345 cultivating households in Bihar in 20 per cent sample, all but 18,981 households were found in rural areas. A little less than half of them (48.3 per cent, to be precise) cultivate less than 2.5 acres. In fact, the largest group (26.7 per cent) consists of households cultivating 1.0—2.4 acres of land. Those with less than 1 acre are by no means small in proportion. As much as 21.6 per cent belong to this category, and another 23.3 per cent to the category having 2.5—4.9 acres. Thus, 71.6 per cent of the cultivating households in the sample, which was large enough to be fairly dependable, have below 5 acres of land each. The next size-class of holdings, 5.0—7.4 acres, claims 12.2 per cent of the households, and the one above it (7.5—9.9 acres) a mere 5.1 per cent. In other words, barely one out of every 8 cultivating households in Bihar has land-holdings of the size 10 acres or more. Only 5.6 per cent have 15 acres or more, those with 50 acres or more comprising a fractional proportion of 0.4 per cent only. These percentages throw lurid light on the precarious state of cultivation in Bihar.

The optimum size of an economic holding naturally depends on factors such as nature of soil, cropping pattern, irrigational facilities, etc. It is, therefore, difficult to say for the State as a whole as to when the size of holding becomes uneconomic. But one may not be much mistaken in considering that for the greater part of the State, anything below 2.5 acres must be uneconomic. By this standard, it would seem that nearly one half of the cultivating households have uneconomic holdings. Even these proportions vary considerably in different parts of the State. An idea can be had from the table on the next page which gives the proportions for each district by different kinds of interest in land.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households under

State/District		Interest in land	Number of cultivating households	Households engaged in: Less than 1 acre	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9
1		2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR	..	**Total**	**1,000**	**215.62**	**266.67**	**232.74**
		(a)	**1,000**	**231.14**	**273.54**	**217.50**
		(b)	**1,000**	**410.70**	**299.21**	**187.05**
		(c)	**1,000**	**114.50**	**238.02**	**288.40**
Patna	..	Total	1,000	225.02	237.54	214.26
		(a)	1,000	228.48	240.67	195.38
		(b)	1,000	554.60	259.35	130.94
		(c)	1,000	105.03	221.19	296.89
Gaya	..	Total	1,000	187.99	240.64	226.14
		(a)	1,000	200.76	243.56	210.10
		(b)	1,000	410.36	296.72	175.04
		(c)	1,000	80.22	214.53	297.02
Shahabad	..	Total	1,000	132.03	195.12	230.76
		(a)	1,000	150.09	176.70	196.10
		(b)	1,000	266.97	325.13	254.82
		(c)	1,000	38.80	141.05	299.74
Saran	..	Total	1,000	302.22	314.99	206.10
		(a)	1,000	338.44	317.72	185.34
		(b)	1,000	621.10	274.57	75.86
		(c)	1,000	188.92	316.10	263.16
Champaran	..	Total	1,000	256.63	293.98	208.60
		(a)	1,000	285.40	288.46	193.61
		(b)	1,000	540.35	306.68	104.14
		(c)	1,000	123.45	299.04	264.75
Muzaffarpur	..	Total	1,000	396.57	252.24	169.41
		(a)	1,000	414.11	237.53	162.42
		(b)	1,000	747.73	188.54	47.43
		(c)	1,000	244.76	312.93	224.74
Darbhanga	..	Total	1,000	390.19	253.28	178.05
		(a)	1,000	414.26	228.29	165.47
		(b)	1,000	693.03	217.23	68.85
		(c)	1,000	240.08	317.37	240.31
Monghyr	..	Total	1,000	218.30	253.33	229.89
		(a)	1,000	256.66	247.43	197.52
		(b)	1,000	340.12	344.04	213.74
		(c)	1,000	90.35	226.67	301.18
Bhagalpur	..	Total	1,000	169.70	256.26	248.70
		(a)	1,000	223.28	263.95	202.79
		(b)	1,000	165.27	343.22	314.01
		(c)	1,000	43.01	197.19	328.54
Saharsa	..	Total	1,000	112.36	227.95	291.53
		(a)	1,000	183.27	203.92	207.00
		(b)	1,000	131.79	397.26	336.47
		(c)	1,000	26.84	182.40	364.62
Purnea	..	Total	1,000	96.20	170.17	246.24
		(a)	1,000	154.41	193.34	185.52
		(b)	1,000	129.19	288.48	323.03
		(c)	1,000	17.89	99.55	286.19
Santal Parganas	..	Total	1,000	119.56	310.44	300.44
		(a)	1,000	132.91	326.59	288.67
		(b)	1,000	149.29	412.53	305.41
		(c)	1,000	29.67	191.49	374.80

X.42

each interest by size-class of land held

cultivation by size of land

5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
121.71	**50.80**	**36.98**	**17.99**	**42.23**	**10.24**	**4.35**	**0.67**
113.29	**47.02**	**37.77**	**17.56**	**44.76**	**11.61**	**5.02**	**0.79**
66.58	**18.31**	**8.70**	**2.83**	**4.32**	**1.12**	**0.83**	**0.35**
161.38	**70.92**	**43.27**	**23.73**	**46.58**	**9.20**	**3.56**	**0.44**
132.77	56.28	42.60	23.91	51.39	11.77	4.04	0.42
129.53	58.79	46.63	24.81	57.05	13.58	4.85	0.23
34.88	8.09	3.03	2.28	2.78	1.52	1.77	0.76
174.83	65.08	44.09	28.49	51.17	9.95	2.44	0.84
135.11	60.09	49.66	23.53	58.04	13.45	5.03	0.32
129.83	57.53	51.89	23.89	61.47	15.01	5.71	0.25
66.98	17.86	14.29	3.35	12.28	2.01	1.11	0
172.93	81.04	51.82	27.96	58.89	11.17	3.79	0.63
157.42	76.22	60.80	33.96	84.19	22.05	7.32	0.13
142.16	71.53	66.03	37.79	101.86	28.45	9.24	0.05
99.92	25.67	15.49	4.10	4.71	1.52	1.52	0.15
214.24	106.44	66.58	36.91	75.13	15.57	5.25	0.29
88.30	32.70	21.43	10.78	18.43	3.28	1.35	0.42
80.95	28.09	20.22	8.97	15.60	2.88	1.29	0.50
16.38	5.27	1.95	2.15	1.75	0.39	0.58	0
112.39	45.16	26.54	15.35	26.04	4.44	1.58	0.32
97.52	42.17	28.71	16.48	39.16	11.33	5.11	0.31
90.06	38.80	29.02	15.61	40.25	12.73	5.71	0.35
28.57	7.45	4.64	2.07	3.30	1.59	0.85	0.36
130.64	58.22	35.56	22.29	48.34	12.04	5.44	0.23
70.37	35.31	22.18	12.95	28.61	7.88	4.10	0.38
68.67	36.73	23.05	13.42	30.37	8.74	4.55	0.41
8.54	2.89	1.58	0.53	1.71	0.53	0.26	0.26
93.13	40.57	25.59	15.20	31.32	7.51	3.91	0.34
69.94	34.73	20.27	11.81	29.54	8.19	3.62	0.38
66.42	37.95	22.36	13.37	36.58	10.43	4.47	0.40
11.81	3.62	1.76	0.53	0.97	1.23	0.71	0.26
96.44	38.24	22.00	12.29	24.26	5.81	2.82	0.38
119.76	53.02	38.40	18.93	47.38	13.91	6.89	0.19
108.00	47.51	41.17	19.46	54.41	18.35	9.20	0.29
66.26	20.67	7.32	3.39	3.50	0.53	0.32	0.11
165.81	77.70	46.05	24.46	51.98	10.73	5.07	0
131.01	57.51	39.89	20.67	53.60	15.10	6.88	0.68
109.26	49.86	39.13	20.62	62.13	18.91	9.45	0.62
108.90	36.22	12.22	4.53	9.96	3.40	1.36	0.91
193.60	85.81	54.63	28.32	53.47	11.41	3.28	0.74
155.88	69.78	40.31	24.07	56.30	14.97	6.72	0.13
125.57	69.49	50.19	32.03	89.62	26.50	12.31	0.10
93.01	26.71	6.31	3.22	2.82	0.67	1.61	0.13
215.54	88.36	43.95	24.22	42.64	8.47	2.79	0.17
188.88	86.10	66.68	30.04	82.35	22.39	10.00	0.95
140.48	66.36	67.96	28.67	107.35	36.55	17.40	1.96
175.42	46.22	24.25	5.11	6.75	0.73	0.64	0.18
248.74	123.43	81.14	40.95	82.41	14.47	5.13	0.10
138.72	51.96	32.07	14.66	26.65	3.91	1.37	0.22
129.21	48.15	30.58	13.72	24.91	3.72	1.31	0.23
94.02	18.80	9.12	4.56	5.70	0	0	0.57
306.37	81.44	45.17	22.28	41.03	5.72	1.94	0.09

STATEMENT

State/District	Interest in land	Number of cultivating households	Households engaged in		
			Less than 1 acre	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9
1	2	3	4	5	6
Palamau ..	Total	1,000	153.68	244.26	251.24
	(a)	1,000	161.63	249.50	241.97
	(b)	1,000	415.92	331.85	165.92
	(c)	1,000	41.87	192.51	324.99
Hazaribagh ..	Total	1,000	153.46	343.92	263.87
	(a)	1,000	157.15	351.87	259.13
	(b)	1,000	480.75	363.04	113.31
	(c)	1,000	68.23	261.43	333.55
Ranchi ..	Total	1,000	70.51	268.16	288.95
	(a)	1,000	77.02	283.88	279.96
	(b)	1,000	232.24	484.78	178.13
	(c)	1,000	25.74	173.89	341.85
Dhanbad ..	Total	1,000	166.93	413.10	253.45
	(a)	1,000	175.12	422.59	244.54
	(b)	1,000	316.72	448.40	170.82
	(c)	1,000	78.80	329.51	338.59
Singhbhum ..	Total	1,000	116.81	319.85	283.98
	(a)	1,000	120.62	325.14	279.38
	(b)	1,000	346.63	449.39	133.44
	(c)	1,000	39.58	240.67	358.51

NOTE : 0—denotes nil figures.

(a) Owned or held from Government.

(b) Held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

(c) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share.

X.42—*concld.*

cultivation by size of land

5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
144.29	62.34	49.44	18.41	54.02	14.75	7.07	0.50
139.01	59.53	51.22	17.45	55.74	15.70	7.77	0.48
52.83	12.65	8.19	2.98	7.44	0.74	0.74	0.74
197.28	90.80	50.09	27.72	56.39	13.00	4.78	0.57
126.04	39.83	32.55	9.80	24.36	3.63	1.76	0.78
123.64	38.02	31.89	8.85	23.48	3.53	1.73	0.71
26.40	5.50	2.20	0	4.40	1.10	0	3.30
164.83	63.05	43.60	20.75	36.14	5.02	2.27	1.13
174.26	64.31	53.03	22.90	47.45	7.58	2.71	0.14
166.79	59.65	53.47	21.94	46.70	7.63	2.87	0.09
63.14	12.40	11.27	1.13	12.40	3.38	0	1.13
219.71	91.29	54.17	29.32	53.90	7.71	2.15	0.27
92.14	25.65	21.91	6.83	15.13	2.73	0.91	1.22
86.55	24.44	22.03	5.81	14.61	2.82	0.69	0.80
35.59	0	14.23	7.12	7.12	0	0	0
146.13	39.16	21.97	15.28	20.53	2.39	2.86	4.78
141.91	42.47	38.19	14.88	30.10	4.24	1.51	6.06
140.61	40.73	37.88	14.26	29.42	4.29	1.58	6.09
35.28	6.13	9.20	9.20	4.60	0	0	6.13
172.43	67.56	45.95	22.75	41.63	4.32	0.91	5.69

The proportion of cultivating households in the smallest size-class of holdings (less than 1 acre) is highest in Muzaffarpur (39.7 per cent), followed closely by Darbhanga (39.0 per cent). Saran too has a high proportion (30.2 per cent) but is comparatively better off. It may be recalled that these are also the districts with very high pressure of population on land. While Monghyr (21.8 per cent) approximates to the State average, Patna (22.5 per cent) and Champaran (25.7 per cent) have somewhat higher proportions of cultivating households with fractional holdings. Only 7.1 per cent in Ranchi and 9.6 per cent in Purnea belong to this category. In other districts of the Chotanagpur region as well as Gaya, Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Saharsa, the proportions vary between 11 and 19 per cent.

The next size-class 1.0—2.4 acres, is most common in Chotanagpur as well as North Bihar (except Bhagalpur and Saharsa) where all the districts have nearly one-fourth or more of their cultivating households in it. While Dhanbad has as high a proportion as 41.3 per cent, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Saran and Santal Parganas have 31 per cent or more. On the low side are Purnea (17.0 per cent) and Shahabad (19.5 per cent). It is noteworthy that 62—65 per cent of the cultivating households in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Saran have below 2.5 acres of land. On the other hand, the corresponding proportions in Purnea, Saharsa, Shahabad and Ranchi are 34 per cent or less.

Households with 2.5—4.9 acres of land are again more common in Chotanagpur and Bhagalpur divisions (except Monghyr) and less so in Tirhut, particularly Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts. It is significant to observe that more than three-fourths of the cultivating households in the whole of Tirhut division as well as Dhanbad and Hazaribagh have less than 5 acres. The districts of Santal Parganas, Singhbhum and Monghyr also have proportions (above 70 per cent) not much lower than these. By comparison, Purnea seems to be most well off in this regard, with only 51.2 per cent of cultivating households in the category of 'less than 5 acres'. Shahabad follows next with 55.8 per cent. The districts of Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Palamau and Ranchi have proportions varying between 62 and 68 per cent.

Only 17.25 per cent of the cultivating households in Bihar have holdings of 5.0—9.9 acres. The proportion is highest (27.5 per cent) in Purnea, followed by Ranchi, Shahabad, Saharsa and Palamau which have between 20 and 24 per cent. Six others, viz., Patna, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas and Singhbhum have proportions varying between 17 and 20 per cent. The districts in Tirhut as well as Dhanbad and Hazaribagh have low proportions (below the State average).

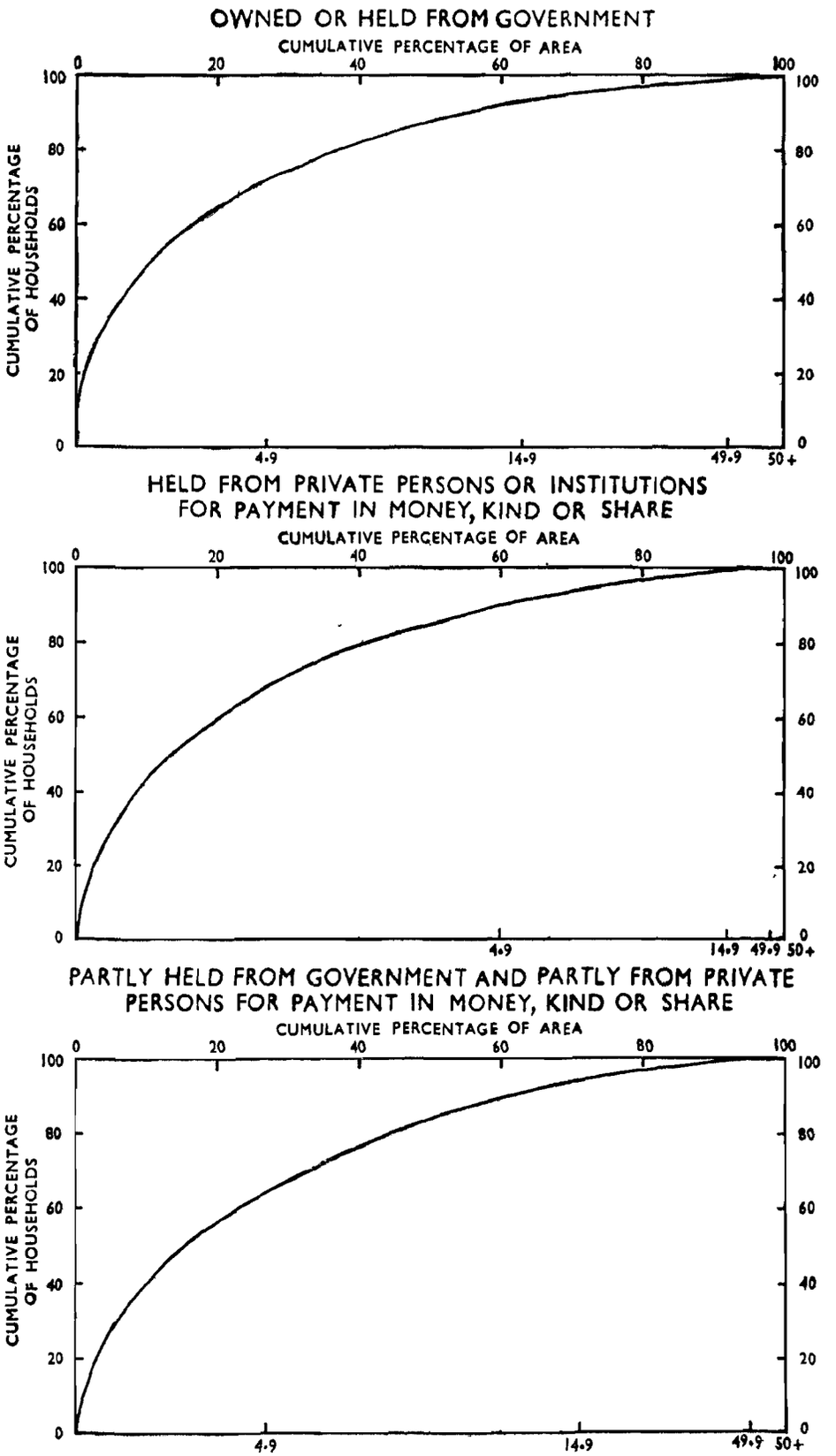
Purnea and Shahabad are the two districts in which more than one-fifth of the cultivating households have holdings of 10 acres or more. On the other hand, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Singhbhum have proportions below 10 per cent each. The others have between 10 and 15 per cent.

We may now examine the proportion of households having 50 acres or more. For the State as a whole, 0.44 per cent or only one out of every 230 cultivating households belongs to this category. The Purnea district seems to be most favourably placed in this regard (one per 100), followed by Shahabad (one per 137) and Palamau (one per 141). Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Saharsa are also not far from this proportion. But in Dhanbad, not even one cultivating household per 1,000 has such affluence. The position is only a shade better in the Santal Parganas, Saran, Singhbhum, and Hazaribagh.

Among the three kinds of interests in land, it is evident that Category (*b*) or holders from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share (in other words, tenant cultivators or share-croppers, lessees, mortgagees, etc.) tend to be cultivators of small holdings. Nearly 71 per cent of them have holdings of less than 2.5 acres, over 41 per cent having even less than 1 acre. Cultivating households with mixed interests, i.e., partly held from Government and partly from private persons, belong mostly to the size-classes 1.0—2.4 and 2.5—4.9 acres, which account for more than 52 per cent of them.

It may be of interest now to analyse how the cultivating households in different size-classes are distributed according to interest in land. Mention has been made earlier of the classification of interest in land into 3 categories, viz., (*a*) owned or held from Government, (*b*) held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, and (*c*) partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Briefly, these may be termed,

CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS IN DIFFERENT SIZE RANGES OF LAND



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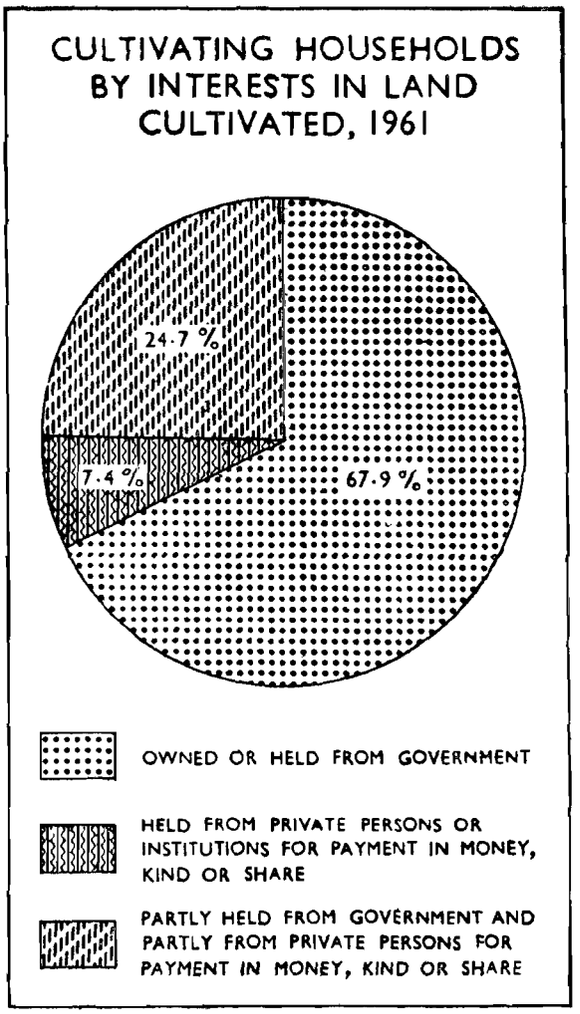
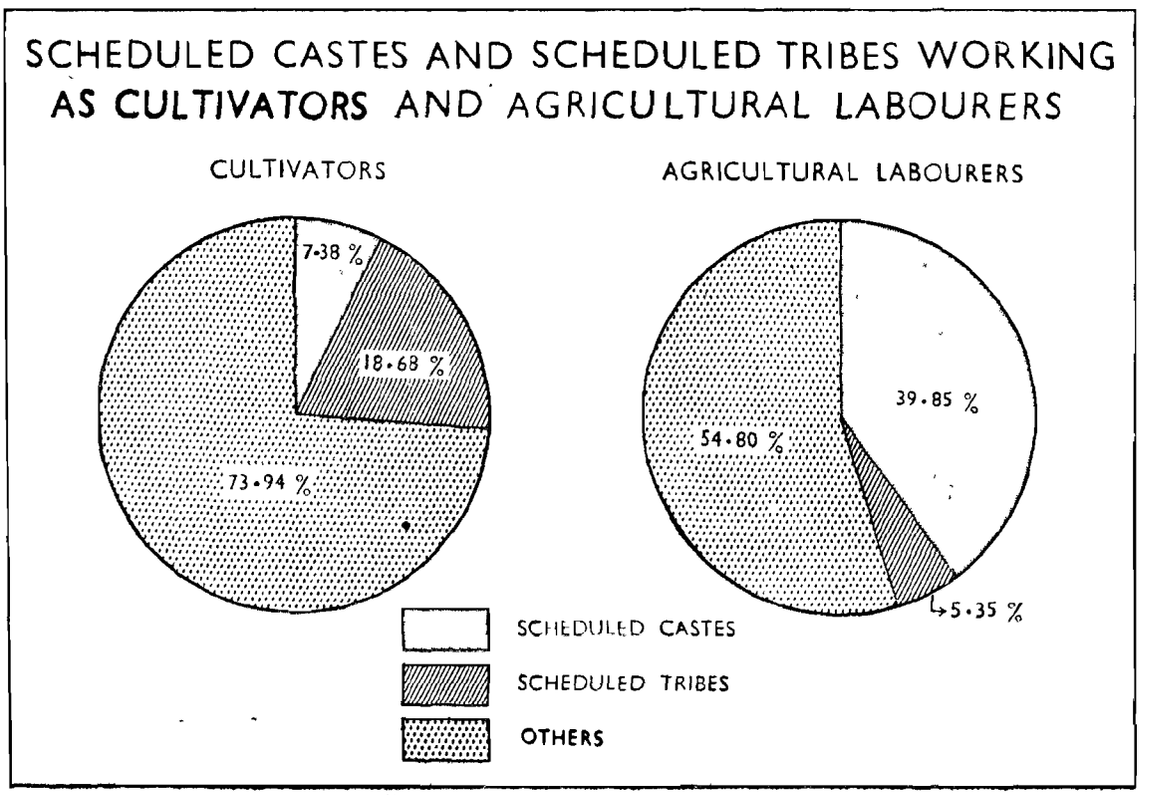




(*To face page* 119)

(*a*) owner-cultivators, (*b*) tenant-cultivators and (*c*) mixed cultivators. The table below gives the relevant information for the State and each district :

STATEMENT X.43

Distribution of interests in land for every 1,000 households and for each size-class of land held

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land									
			Less than 1 acre	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR ..	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(a)	**679**	**728**	**697**	**635**	**633**	**629**	**694**	**663**	**720**	**770**	**784**
	(b)	**74**	**141**	**83**	**59**	**40**	**27**	**17**	**12**	**8**	**8**	**14**
	(c)	**247**	**131**	**220**	**306**	**327**	**344**	**289**	**325**	**272**	**222**	**202**
Patna ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	685	696	694	625	668	716	750	711	761	791	823
	(*b*)	79	194	86	48	21	11	6	8	4	10	34
	(*c*)	236	110	220	327	311	273	244	281	235	199	143
Gaya ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	733	783	742	681	704	702	766	744	776	818	830
	(*b*)	59	128	72	46	29	17	17	8	13	9	13
	(*c*)	208	89	186	273	267	281	217	248	211	173	157
Shahabad ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	619	704	625	526	559	581	673	689	749	799	781
	(*b*)	107	215	177	118	68	36	27	13	6	7	22
	(*c*)	274	81	198	356	373	383	300	298	245	194	197
Saran ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	611	685	617	550	560	525	577	509	517	536	584
	(*b*)	51	104	44	19	10	8	4	10	5	6	22
	(*c*)	338	211	339	431	430	467	419	481	478	458	394
Champaran ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	554	616	543	514	511	509	559	524	569	622	618
	(*b*)	104	220	109	52	31	19	17	13	9	15	18
	(*c*)	342	164	348	434	458	472	424	463	422	363	364
Muzaffarpur ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	691	721	650	662	674	718	718	715	733	766	767
	(*b*)	69	131	52	19	8	6	5	3	4	5	4
	(*c*)	240	148	298	319	318	276	277	282	263	229	229
Darbhanga ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	611	649	551	568	581	668	674	692	757	778	753
	(*b*)	96	171	83	37	16	10	8	4	3	15	19
	(*c*)	293	180	366	395	403	322	318	304	240	207	228

STATEMENT X.43—*contd.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land									
			Less than 1 acre	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Monghyr ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	583	686	570	501	526	523	625	599	670	769	778
	(*b*)	124	193	168	115	69	48	24	22	9	5	6
	(*c*)	293	121	262	384	405	429	351	379	321	226	216
Bhagalpur ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	621	817	640	507	518	538	609	620	720	778	853
	(*b*)	121	117	161	152	100	76	37	26	22	27	24
	(*c*)	258	66	199	341	382	386	354	354	258	195	123
Saharsa ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	434	707	388	308	349	432	540	577	690	767	795
	(*b*)	168	198	294	194	101	64	26	23	9	8	40
	(*c*)	398	95	318	498	550	504	434	400	301	225	165
Purnea ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	452	725	513	340	336	348	460	431	589	737	786
	(*b*)	149	201	254	196	139	80	55	25	12	5	9
	(*c*)	399	74	233	464	525	572	485	544	399	258	205
Santal Parganas	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	847	941	891	814	789	785	807	792	792	806	812
	(*b*)	20	26	27	21	14	7	6	6	4	0	0
	(*c*)	133	33	82	165	197	208	187	202	204	194	188
Palamau ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	816	858	834	786	786	779	846	774	842	869	897
	(*b*)	38	102	51	25	14	8	6	6	5	2	4
	(*c*)	146	40	115	189	200	213	148	220	153	129	99
Hazaribagh ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	897	919	918	881	880	856	879	810	865	872	884
	(*b*)	13	41	14	6	3	2	1	0	2	4	0
	(*c*)	90	40	68	113	117	142	120	190	133	124	116
Ranchi ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	820	895	868	794	784	760	826	785	807	824	867
	(*b*)	13	44	24	8	5	3	3	1	3	6	0
	(*c*)	167	61	108	198	211	237	171	214	190	170	133

STATEMENT X.43—*concld.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land: Less than 1 acre	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dhanbad ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	880	923	900	849	826	838	885	748	849	907	667
	(*b*)	14	27	15	10	6	0	9	15	7	0	0
	(*c*)	106	50	85	141	168	162	106	237	144	93	333
Singhbhum ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*)	908	938	923	893	900	871	901	870	887	918	952
	(*b*)	12	35	17	6	3	2	3	7	2	0	0
	(*c*)	80	27	60	101	97	127	96	123	111	82	48

NOTE : 0—denotes nil figures.
(*a*) Owned or held from Government.
(*b*) Held from private persons, etc.
(*c*) Partly held from Government and partly from private persons, etc.

According to census returns, therefore, more than two-thirds of the cultivating households are owner-cultivators. Households with mixed holdings account for nearly one-fourth, the proportion of tenant-cultivators being less than one-twelfth. All this may be heartening to some extent, but it needs to be pointed out that the census returns tend to underestimate rather than exaggerate the proportion of tenant-cultivators. An evidence of this was seen in the increased estimate of cultivated area, as arrived at from the household schedule figures.

It is also important to note that the proportion of tenant-cultivators or even mixed cultivators is much below the State average throughout the Chotanagpur region where more than 80 per cent of households consist of owner-cultivators. In fact, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad have more than 88 per cent of households cultivating directly under Government. The percentage of households having tenant-cultivators is noticeably high (above 10 per cent) in Saharsa 16.8), Purnea (14.9), Monghyr (12.4), Bhagalpur (12.1), Shahabad (10.7) and Champaran (10.4). These are also the districts with high incidence of households with mixed interests. Saharsa and Purnea have remarkably low percentage of owner cultivators (43.4 and 45.2 respectively). In all others this category is in clear majority, though Shahabad (61.9), Saran (61.1), Champaran (55.4), Darbhanga (61.1), Monghyr (58.3) and Bhagalpur (62.1) also have lower percentages than the State average (67.9).

A mere look at the proportions under different size-classes will indicate that the incidence of tenancy holdings is highest in the smallest size-class (below one acre), and decreases progressively till it is negligible in holdings of 15 acres or over. At the same time, mixed tenancies figure comparatively higher in large sized holdings.

An examination of the distribution of cultivating households under each kind of interest by size-class of land is facilitated by a diagrammatic presentation by means of the Lorenz curve. For plotting the curve, the number of ranges under different size-class has been shortened to four. They are 1.0—4.9, 5.0—14.9, 15.0—49.9 and 50 + acres. The cumulative percentage of the number of households in the different size ranges of the land is shown

on the 'Y' axis and the cumulative percentage of the areas under different size ranges on the 'X' axis. The curves bring into focus the preponderance of households in the smaller size-class ranges under each interest.

The following statement gives the classification of cultivating households by broad size-classes of land and shows the cumulative households and extent of cultivated land under each size-class :

STATEMENT X.44

Classification of cultivating households by broad size-classes of land showing cumulative households and land cultivated under each size-class, Bihar, 1961

Size of land in acres	Number of cultivating households	Cumulative area in acres	Cumulative proportion of land to total land under cultivation	Number of cumulative cultivating households	Cumulative proportion of cultivating households to total households
1	2	3	4	5	6
A—Land owned or held from Government					
Up to 4·9	557,775	997,348	269	557,775	722
5.0—14.9	166,795	2,353,522	636	724,570	939
15.0—49.9	43,206	3,423,233	926	767,776	995
50+	3,729	3,696,718	1,000	771,505	1,000
B—Land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share					
Up to 4.9	74,978	108,764	599	74,978	898
5.0—14.9	8,045	166,935	920	83,023	994
15.0—49.9	408	176,960	975	83,431	999
50+	61	181,434	1,000	83,492	1,000
C—Land partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share					
Up to 4.9	181,113	404,135	263	181,113	640
5.0—14.9	84,753	1,083,037	705	265,866	940
15.0—49.9	15,762	1,462,192	952	281,628	996
50+	996	1,535,239	1,000	282,624	1,000

Thus, among the 771,505 cultivating households having land owned or held from Government, 72 per cent have holdings of less than 5 acres but the extent of their land is only 27 per cent of the total for all such households.

The position is naturally worse for the 83,492 share-cropping households among whom 90 per cent cultivate holdings of less than 5 acres. But in this case they cultivate 60 per cent of the land held by such households since very few of them have holdings of $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres or more.

Finally, of the 282,624 cultivating households having land partly held from Government and partly from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share, 64 per cent have holdings of less than 5 acres.

44. Workers in cultivating households

According to the 20 per cent sample, there were 1,055,959 households in the State engaged in cultivation only, empolying 3,066,277 workers. Of them 741,700 or 24.19 per cent are hired workers. Thus the bulk of workers in agriculture are family workers.

Statement X·45 at page 124 gives the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size-class of land under cultivation of households, in respect of total sample households engaged in cultivation only.

The distribution of households for all sizes of land cultivated shows that those with 3—5 working persons comprise the largest population

33.0 per cent). However, over half (55.7 per cent) of the households have only 1 or 2 persons engaged in agriculture. Households with a single worker are naturally most predominant (47.5 per cent) in holdings of less than 1 acre. Households with 2 working persons have highest proportion (36.7 per cent) in holdings of 1.0—2.5 acres. For the remaining size-classes (except 50 acres or more), households with 3—5 persons constitute higher proportions than any of the either ranges of persons. Households with 6—10 persons comprise 31.4 per cent of those with holding of 50 acres or more. The proportion of cultivating households engaging more than 5 persons is only 11.3 per cent for the State as a whole. This proportion is highest in Gaya (17.9 per cent) and lowest in Monghyr (8.3 per cent). The districts of Patna, Hazaribagh, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Singhbhum, Muzaffarpur, Dhanbad, and Ranchi have larger proportion of households engaging more than 5 persons than the State average.

It is significant that households with only 1 person engaged in cultivation comprise about a third or more in the districts of Darbhanga (42 per cent), Muzaffarpur (38.9 per cent), Saran (35.1 per cent), Monghyr (34.4 per cent), Champaran (32.7 per cent) and Purnea (32.6 per cent). Thus the densely populated and fully cultivated regions of the North Bihar Plain contain the largest proportions of cultivating households engaging only 1 person in cultivation. The proportion is comparatively lower in the South Bihar Plains and rather more so in the Chotanagpur Plateau.

The same general observations apply in regard to distribution of family workers. The highest proportion of family workers (46.6 per cent) is found among households engaging 3—5 persons. This applies to all size-classes of holdings except the size-class of holdings below 1 acre in which households with single worker predominate (31.0 per cent) and in size-classes of holdings having 30 acres and above in which households engaging 6—10 persons are the most predominant (40.9 per cent in holding of 30.0—49.9 acres and 33.4 per cent in holdings of 50 acres or more).

The situation in regard to hired workers is rather different. They form the largest bulk of hired workers in households engaging more than 10 persons. It is somewhat peculiar that this should also apply to each size-class of land—from less than an acre to 50 acres or more. However, it is worthy of note that the absolute number of hired workers is only 18,329 in holdings of less than an acre.

In considering the number of hired workers it is seen that 66.3 per cent of households in the State employ over 5 persons. The proportion is above the State average only in the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Hazaribagh. Among the districts the proportion of hired workers in households engaging more than 10 persons is highest in Saran (73.7 per cent), Purnea (64.7 per cent) and Muzaffarpur (63.7 per cent).

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR ..	**All sizes**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**257**	**117**	..	**300**	**249**	**74**
	Less than 1	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**475**	**310**	..	**274**	**347**	**196**
	1.0—2.4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**305**	**148**	..	**367**	**335**	**182**
	2.5—4.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**196**	**82**	..	**342**	**259**	**126**
	5.0—7.4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**136**	**52**	..	**284**	**188**	**86**
	7.5—9.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**99**	**37**	..	**238**	**144**	**64**
	10.0—12.4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**85**	**31**	..	**204**	**118**	**47**
	12.5—14.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**73**	**26**	..	**172**	**100**	**30**
	15.0—29.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**61**	**22**	..	**125**	**72**	**17**
	30.0—49.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**61**	**23**	..	**83**	**53**	**6**
	50+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**73**	**28**	..	**83**	**57**	**3**
	Unspecified	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**198**	**83**	..	**272**	**212**	**109**
Patna ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	201	89	..	284	220	109
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	343	191	..	321	348	316
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	270	127	..	355	306	389
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	181	76	..	321	229	267
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	41	..	255	153	166
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	22	..	191	103	98
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	20	..	152	81	61
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	15	..	124	66	38
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	11	..	72	40	13
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	7	..	51	29	3
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	15	..	126	67	5
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	167	..	167	333	..
Gaya ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	151	61	..	270	195	72
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	324	194	..	325	379	216
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	208	95	..	369	312	331
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	42	..	300	198	179
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	73	26	..	225	127	107
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	14	..	153	75	60
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	12	..	142	70	40
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	5	..	91	42	18

X.45

workers in each size-class of land under cultivation of households, 1961

number of persons engaged in cultivation											
3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
330	466	268	62	141	171	15	27	488	36	..	4
134	294	236	11	42	119	2	7	407	104	..	42
271	436	240	25	71	88	5	10	476	27	..	14
388	525	280	49	118	95	10	16	495	15	..	4
468	558	304	83	176	115	16	26	492	13	..	3
512	554	324	119	232	151	21	33	460	11	..	1
518	524	316	155	278	190	27	49	445	11	..	2
521	501	290	190	313	218	34	60	461	10	..	1
489	438	252	251	363	274	64	105	456	10	..	1
367	308	141	335	409	279	142	207	573	12	..	1
244	214	66	314	334	229	267	367	699	19	..	3
297	440	195	97	244	230	12	21	443	124	..	23
375	487	445	83	173	289	12	31	157	45	..	..
208	392	457	17	60	123	2	9	104	109	..	..
299	468	508	31	90	102	2	9	1	43	..	..
416	542	597	54	141	102	3	12	34	25	..	..
518	572	635	98	211	169	6	23	30	18	..	..
588	581	609	140	270	232	10	24	61	14	..	..
572	532	533	193	320	338	15	47	63	17	..	..
554	497	445	240	346	412	30	76	105	12	..	..
449	372	288	360	458	462	73	119	237	17	..	..
290	212	131	402	412	385	215	340	481	22	..	..
199	149	38	283	258	226	314	511	711	31	..	..
166	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..
400	491	338	106	215	259	17	38	326	56	..	5
177	358	247	17	63	112	2	6	390	155	..	35
333	502	432	32	88	95	1	3	107	57	..	35
480	583	468	73	165	113	6	12	232	31	..	8
542	575	488	125	253	158	9	19	244	26	..	3
569	518	451	202	364	237	13	29	251	22	..	1
548	475	397	235	382	280	23	61	282	17	..	1
521	405	284	318	465	289	40	83	408	13	..	1

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gaya—*concld.*	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	8	..	60	29	10
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	7	..	31	17	2
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	12	..	46	32	..
	Unspecified	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*182*	*62*	..	*273*	*188*	..
Shahabad ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	224	99	..	314	243	159
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	436	266	..	315	378	312
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	345	176	..	364	354	391
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	244	109	..	373	297	395
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	156	63	..	347	230	336
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	39	..	318	186	268
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	34	..	278	151	221
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	29	..	219	119	129
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	19	..	139	74	49
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	19	..	71	45	9
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	23	..	42	24	5
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	500	1,000	..
Saran ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	351	179	..	301	281	49
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	518	317	..	284	337	137
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	371	193	..	333	321	93
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	255	120	..	325	267	57
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	191	85	..	285	211	38
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	145	62	..	251	175	28
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	121	49	..	229	157	18
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	105	43	..	196	130	21
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	32	..	158	100	11
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	30	..	105	67	6
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	48	..	94	67	5
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	226	106	..	193	151	400
Champaran ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	327	160	..	294	265	87
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	530	340	..	278	350	207
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	379	194	..	351	341	238
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	255	116	..	344	280	218
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	158	65	..	277	190	113
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	40	..	217	137	81

X.45—*contd.*

number of persons engaged in cultivation

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
446	325	259	368	466	406	91	172	325	11	..	N
278	189	118	435	461	365	220	326	515	14	..	..
145	108	34	343	325	209	394	523	747	37	.	10
455	641	..	45	109	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
360	485	453	67	153	230	7	20	147	28	..	11
142	302	346	13	51	105	1	3	75	93	..	162
230	404	305	18	59	90	2	7	155	41	..	59
326	490	345	36	97	80	3	7	143	18	..	37
418	543	430	62	153	105	4	11	111	13	..	18
485	573	491	76	183	127	7	19	104	13	..	10
524	573	587	95	218	129	8	24	55	9	..	8
579	585	647	107	226	128	13	41	94	8	..	2
603	541	557	180	313	259	21	53	134	7	..	1
453	367	321	379	495	483	44	74	187	5	..	N
279	237	120	439	445	452	175	271	423	7	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	..
265	413	133	37	90	77	25	37	737	21	..	4
145	294	171	12	41	137	4	11	531	37	..	24
243	404	136	21	59	57	16	23	706	16	..	8
335	481	130	40	95	63	32	37	748	13	..	2
397	507	138	62	132	62	54	65	761	11	..	1
430	506	131	95	173	76	67	84	764	12	..	1
451	484	133	121	225	74	63	85	774	15	..	1
459	486	151	139	244	103	87	97	725	14	..	N
440	442	114	200	296	126	108	130	737	12	..	12
379	346	116	283	378	203	140	179	675	12	..	..
276	277	244	244	376	290	205	232	738	63	..	2
290	470	600	97	273	..	..	..	..	194	..	..
296	435	332	52	117	230	10	23	347	21	..	4
130	276	221	9	31	176	1	3	349	52	..	47
235	398	221	19	61	61	2	6	464	14	..	16
356	507	394	34	90	90	3	7	293	8	..	5
487	586	428	63	144	99	7	15	358	8	..	2
565	609	532	101	197	178	8	17	208	8	..	1

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Champaran—*concld.*	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	33	..	166	99	57
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	29	..	145	87	32
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	25	..	93	56	15
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	22	..	77	48	5
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	59	22	..	43	30	1
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	389	184	..	333	316	..
Muzaffarpur ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	389	231	..	260	271	61
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	551	410	..	210	299	188
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	414	241	..	326	334	175
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	256	133	..	343	289	99
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	163	79	..	276	208	53
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	126	58	..	214	153	35
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	108	49	..	180	130	21
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	44	..	144	103	13
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	38	..	107	74	8
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	46	..	87	64	4
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	53	..	106	79	4
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	257	143	..	286	270	188
Darbhanga ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	420	256	..	273	292	92
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	584	439	..	222	321	249
	1.0—2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	451	272	..	333	357	227
	2.5—4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	283	150	..	355	309	155
	5.0—7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	182	89	..	295	226	81
	7.5—9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	147	71	..	214	156	47
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	135	63	..	178	125	31
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	129	62	..	172	126	24
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	57	..	124	88	18
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	58	..	112	93	7
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	180	84	..	137	110	7
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	140	..	286	246	250
Monghyr ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	344	178	..	292	270	136
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	593	435	..	221	315	343
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	428	242	..	343	361	392
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	277	132	..	359	304	300

X.45—*contd.*

number of persons engaged in cultivation

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
574	572	526	148	252	268	19	44	149	9	..	..
514	466	459	239	380	400	17	38	109	5	..	N
475	414	305	299	391	396	57	114	284	10	..	N
274	203	114	393	430	343	188	297	538	11	..	N
192	170	48	307	301	214	373	477	731	26	..	6
56	105	..	111	395	250	..	..	..	111	..	750
230	374	183	39	91	114	17	33	637	65	..	5
102	245	161	9	37	106	3	9	555	125	..	40
196	349	175	19	58	74	10	18	564	35	..	12
331	468	204	31	77	50	20	33	645	19	..	2
456	546	231	58	119	71	27	48	643	20	..	2
520	571	255	95	170	103	28	48	606	17	..	1
508	530	225	151	228	151	34	63	602	19	..	1
492	499	197	198	277	179	40	77	610	27	..	1
406	391	181	289	366	211	91	131	649	21	..	1
279	274	66	304	365	175	207	251	751	20	..	4
199	228	30	222	259	126	314	381	834	37	..	6
257	476	250	57	111	562	..	..	..	143	..	..
213	357	262	31	72	143	11	23	497	52	..	6
84	211	242	5	24	77	2	5	397	103	..	35
174	325	210	11	35	55	5	11	488	26	..	20
313	460	309	23	61	46	11	20	487	15	..	3
446	553	319	45	99	69	18	33	529	14	..	2
510	573	337	95	164	141	22	36	475	12	..	N
495	530	270	139	227	169	35	55	522	18	..	8
458	478	254	199	289	235	30	45	485	12	..	2
444	461	223	245	303	308	63	91	451	8	..	N
274	259	116	317	387	314	170	203	563	9	..	N
212	194	84	192	230	194	256	382	711	23	..	4
214	333	500	107	281	250	..	..	..	107	..	..
281	431	389	43	105	218	8	16	250	32	..	7
92	225	292	5	24	45	N	1	187	89	..	133
192	354	294	12	40	69	2	3	204	23	..	41
321	482	438	27	76	106	2	6	146	14	..	10

STATEMEN

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Monghyr—*concld.*	5.0 – 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	188	82	..	318	229	191
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	53	..	276	185	135
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	54	..	237	153	95
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	103	42	..	196	120	68
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	33	..	159	101	36
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	33	..	84	60	10
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	32	..	75	55	2
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	417	263	..	333	369	500
Bhagalpur ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	235	111	..	305	257	77
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	417	292	..	293	394	252
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	312	163	..	385	371	245
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	202	90	..	363	286	195
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	137	55	..	271	181	113
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	40	..	230	147	59
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	31	..	162	96	34
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	28	..	153	92	23
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	30	..	108	67	14
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	22	..	79	51	5
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	21	..	57	35	2
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	143	..	143	286	..
Saharsa ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	210	93	..	312	254	72
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	430	278	..	294	374	282
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	152	..	407	389	230
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	191	83	..	370	295	169
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	124	49	..	279	186	103
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	36	..	236	145	71
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	32	..	170	99	50
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	28	..	149	95	25
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	24	..	101	61	16
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	64	28	..	81	62	4
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	31	..	104	71	7
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	200	182	..

X.45—*contd.*

number of persons engaged in cultivation

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
426	559	449	51	119	111	6	11	246	11	..	3
498	580	548	75	165	127	11	17	188	10	..	2
507	552	531	103	211	198	13	30	174	7	..	2
540	559	472	132	238	226	19	41	233	10	..	1
505	475	396	212	328	361	34	63	206	9	..	1
442	405	262	299	377	393	90	125	334	9	..	1
246	210	78	351	361	293	231	342	626	13	..	1
167	368	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	..	500
325	459	284	67	137	221	22	36	412	46	..	6
121	280	245	8	31	117	2	3	329	159	..	57
238	400	300	21	58	137	5	8	285	39	..	33
369	521	391	27	91	117	10	12	288	19	..	9
477	581	445	80	156	193	19	27	245	16	..	4
512	560	363	116	208	211	27	45	365	13	..	2
511	488	342	185	321	234	41	64	387	16	..	3
484	460	313	216	341	274	55	79	389	14	..	1
437	403	222	266	350	311	105	150	452	10	..	1
304	254	105	333	403	245	219	270	645	12	..	..
231	185	57	328	336	218	323	422	723	4	..	..
143	571	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	..	..
370	493	328	69	136	240	17	24	358	22	..	2
140	308	396	10	40	167	1	N	115	125	..	40
251	408	392	17	47	130	3	4	235	20	..	13
392	538	444	33	77	124	7	7	260	7	..	3
505	603	410	74	146	159	14	16	327	4	..	1
520	573	364	119	221	230	23	25	332	6	..	3
547	557	381	161	265	255	32	47	313	5	..	1
532	495	348	214	342	292	31	40	335	2	..	N
475	402	288	284	408	354	73	105	342	6	..	N
350	304	145	324	366	302	176	240	549	5	..	..
226	205	65	319	351	250	276	342	678	3	..	.
200	273	..	200	545	..	..	..	..	400	..	..

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Purnea ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	326	181	..	272	262	53
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	444	473	..	133	272	146
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	528	355	..	266	334	118
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	405	229	..	325	328	105
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	298	155	..	337	298	88
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	193	91	..	325	247	76
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	144	66	..	280	198	58
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	49	..	230	156	36
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	38	..	164	112	20
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	35	..	89	63	6
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	18	..	64	48	2
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	275	113	..	290	220	158
Santal Parganas ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	110	41	..	355	249	61
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	268	136	..	436	430	300
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	56	..	445	348	189
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	29	..	355	240	98
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	17	..	274	168	48
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	12	..	198	112	29
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	12	..	180	101	19
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	12	..	148	83	7
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	10	..	126	70	4
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	9	..	126	71	2
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	74	25	..	110	76	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	43	..	235	170	..
Palamau ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	201	91	..	367	310	110
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	394	277	..	326	450	405
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	275	137	..	450	432	384
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	171	74	..	440	354	279
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	45	..	372	262	171
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	32	..	302	194	150
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	29	..	252	158	87
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	18	..	228	134	60
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	17	..	122	71	30
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	10	..	64	38	8
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	11	..	66	49	3
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	272	111	..	273	222	..

X.45—*contd.*

number of persons engaged in cultivation

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
277	417	185	49	104	113	24	36	647	52	..	2
64	222	244	6	31	190	1	2	320	352	..	100
130	271	152	10	30	83	8	10	634	58	..	13
213	366	152	24	59	101	14	18	639	19	..	3
299	448	177	33	75	73	21	24	659	12	..	3
387	509	194	57	120	94	29	33	635	9	..	1
456	540	226	74	147	91	38	49	625	8	..	N
531	579	225	92	173	84	31	43	655	6	..	N
539	540	219	140	227	120	63	83	641	10	..	N
464	422	144	264	339	165	96	141	685	13	..	N
311	270	87	352	376	230	226	288	681	6	..	N
203	280	105	145	381	211	15	6	526	72	..	..
435	537	285	77	156	197	11	17	456	12	..	1
223	383	338	16	48	105	1	3	241	56	..	16
372	514	347	32	78	111	3	4	347	10	..	6
488	588	377	62	133	114	8	10	410	5	..	1
544	594	346	114	206	202	12	15	403	4	..	1
573	569	372	169	282	245	16	25	354	3	..	..
531	518	319	225	343	393	19	26	269	4	..	..
508	479	191	254	367	287	45	59	515	5	..	..
444	396	158	300	399	282	91	125	556	3	..	..
294	271	31	320	392	122	215	257	845	13	..	..
229	201	32	220	267	90	367	431	878	..	..	..
529	681	833	59	106	167	..	..	..	59	..	..
334	470	398	50	110	219	9	19	264	39	..	9
108	255	222	3	16	33	N	2	118	169	..	222
232	390	363	12	34	104	1	7	104	30	..	45
343	486	460	31	78	109	3	8	135	12	..	17
448	568	411	49	111	95	8	14	314	9	..	9
519	598	550	74	159	124	9	17	172	9	..	4
537	569	477	114	214	206	15	30	227	6	..	3
566	574	463	127	244	156	24	30	319	3	..	2
592	535	488	202	323	309	30	54	171	8	..	2
468	355	268	342	414	366	99	183	358	2	..	..
287	*262*	*101*	*393*	*391*	*338*	*221*	*287*	*558*	8	..	..
182	222	..	182	445	1,000	..	..	..	91	..	..

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hazaribagh ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	159	59	..	326	234	48
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	283	148	..	361	370	167
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	195	81	..	392	317	100
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	41	..	326	220	54
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	88	28	..	257	154	39
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	19	..	197	105	25
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	18	..	175	92	14
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	19	..	177	88	14
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	15	..	123	61	9
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	22	..	107	53	3
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	16	..	151	91	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	209	80	..	396	286	32
Ranchi ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	28	..	309	195	51
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	207	92	..	416	369	160
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	48	..	389	287	86
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	25	..	327	212	87
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	17	..	256	148	53
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	12	..	214	116	36
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	12	..	199	103	29
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	9	..	194	100	17
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	31	8	..	172	81	21
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	10	..	137	64	19
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	8	..	156	71	6
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	166	77	..	167	154	..
Dhanbad ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	34	..	340	225	98
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	197	93	..	478	437	399
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	99	37	..	404	290	225
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	19	..	266	157	94
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	14	..	192	95	54
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	10	..	136	64	37
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	11	..	131	61	24
	12.5—14.5	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	18	..	106	51	17
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	13	..	127	58	21
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	14	..	96	42	7
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	66	18	..	67	37	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	77	71	..	154	286	..

X.45—*contd.*

number of persons engaged in cultivation

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
379	481	217	84	183	193	18	43	539	34	..	3
220	388	410	24	79	204	3	15	176	109	..	43
332	471	253	44	108	180	9	23	461	28	..	6
437	529	216	86	178	188	17	32	541	16	..	1
491	538	227	124	232	185	26	48	548	14	..	1
498	491	198	183	318	162	38	67	615	17	..	N
482	446	222	216	357	192	42	87	571	19	..	1
441	392	153	245	389	165	60	112	668	8	..	..
432	360	216	279	403	265	88	161	510	21	..	..
239	183	67	346	441	251	185	301	663	37	..	16
212	205	24	310	304	190	230	384	786	44	..	..
209	304	..	93	241	63	70	89	905	23	..	..
490	567	373	92	191	243	7	19	325	15	..	2
295	463	545	24	68	256	1	8	..	57	..	39
419	557	312	44	104	142	2	4	459	18	..	1
513	606	453	69	146	277	4	11	181	11	..	2
558	602	411	113	217	247	6	16	287	9	..	2
576	580	408	152	273	250	10	19	305	5	..	1
553	541	375	175	302	237	18	42	358	8	..	1
555	527	363	186	322	226	20	42	392	10	..	2
518	465	320	241	384	294	29	62	364	9	..	1
493	430	329	260	374	441	52	122	211	18	..	..
387	284	164	249	349	190	150	288	637	23	..	3
167	231	..	167	538	..	..	..	..	333	..	..
444	524	428	91	189	241	10	28	220	19	..	13
257	406	452	20	62	96	N	2	..	48	..	53
438	565	605	43	100	95	2	8	60	14	..	15
536	579	504	117	225	247	8	20	143	13	..	12
517	490	362	199	329	271	31	72	308	9	..	5
509	434	388	268	422	392	35	70	183	15	..	..
527	440	318	253	390	261	46	98	356	5	..	41
402	346	250	333	455	541	61	130	192	30	..	..
406	294	320	320	478	333	86	157	324	13	..	2
346	243	187	327	430	281	154	271	525	19	..	..
267	236	11	267	236	122	333	473	867	..	..	..
231	643	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	538	..	..

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households according to					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Singhbhum ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	41	..	337	236	55
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	226	112	..	414	404	209
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	155	64	..	423	339	143
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	87	31	..	337	230	70
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	57	18	..	249	150	37
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	13	..	210	118	23
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	13	..	174	94	18
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	8	..	152	81	12
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	8	..	138	68	8
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	6	..	117	56	2
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	40	..	167	103	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	134	48	..	263	178	127

X.45—*concld.*

number of persons engaged in cultivation

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
426	521	319	88	179	266	11	23	357	24	..	3
240	410	333	21	66	131	3	8	305	96	..	22
362	501	351	37	89	146	3	7	354	20	..	6
476	570	364	80	159	235	6	10	328	14	..	3
530	563	350	136	240	278	16	29	330	12	..	5
533	524	314	182	308	275	22	37	388	8	..	..
532	511	303	210	333	354	30	49	323	8	..	2
532	494	266	228	344	314	50	73	408	9	..	..
468	407	211	290	405	367	64	112	414	8	..	N
380	332	88	366	469	335	108	137	575	5	..	..
359	329	144	218	337	349	102	191	507	26	..	..
397	516	298	108	228	362	10	30	213	88	..	..

The following statement gives the index of the engagement of family and hired labour among sample households engaged in cultivation only in the rural areas of the State :

STATEMENT X.46

Estimated area under cultivation, estimated number of family and hired workers in each size-class of land for rural areas in Bihar, 1961

Size of land (class ranges in acres)	*Estimated area under cultivation (in acres)	Estimated number of cultivating households	Estimated number of family and hired workers	Estimated number of family workers	Estimated number of hired workers	Estimated area under cultivation per household (in acres)	Estimated number of family and hired workers per household	Estimated number of family workers per household	Estimated number of hired workers per household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All sizes ..	**27,066,970**	**5,688,105**	**16,754,020**	**12,890,505**	**3,863,515**	**5(4.76)**	**3(2.95)**	**2(2.27)**	**1(0.68)**
Less than 1 ..	550,840	1,224,085	2,066,250	1,968,935	97,315	N(0.45)	2(1.69)	2(1.61)	N(0.08)
1.0—2.4 ..	2,351,195	1,516,900	3,578,235	3,221,450	356,785	2(1.55)	2(2.36)	2(2.12)	N(0.24)
2.5—4.9 ..	4,649,210	1,328,345	3,945,735	3,244,330	701,405	4(3.50)	3(2.97)	2(2.44)	1(0.53)
5.0—7.4 ..	4,222,560	694,500	2,487,915	1,855,105	632,810	6(6.08)	4(3.58)	3(2.67)	1(0.91)
7.5—9.9 ..	2,499,785	290,335	1,184,305	806,895	377,410	9(8.61)	4(4.08)	3(2.78)	1(1.30)
10.0—12.4 ..	2,348,535	210,820	956,850	600,295	356,555	11(11.14)	5(4.54)	3(2.85)	2(1.69)
12.5—14.9 ..	1,395,510	102,310	505,955	292,140	213,815	14(13.64)	5(4 95)	3(2.86)	2(2.09)
15.0—29.9 ..	5,070,600	239,405	1,379,705	683,145	696,560	21(21.18)	6(5.76)	3(2.85)	3(2.91)
30.0—49.9 ..	2,223,710	57,475	428,830	154,820	274,010	39(38.69)	7(7.46)	2(2.69)	5(4.77)
50+ ..	1,755,025	23,930	220,240	63,390	156,850	73(73.33)	9(9.20)	3(2.65)	6(6.55)

Comments are hardly called for.

45. Workers in households engaged both in cultivation and household industry

As against 1,055,959 sample households in the State engaged in cultivation only, the number of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is about a tenth only at 101,386. The latter may now be considered. It will be useful to examine at first the distribution of such households by size of land cultivated. The following statement gives the relevant statistics :

STATEMENT X.47

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry showing size of land cultivated

State/District	Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry	Distribution of the households by size of land cultivated										
		Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR	**1,000**	**249**	**292**	**228**	**102**	**43**	**28**	**14**	**32**	**7**	**3**	**2**
Patna	1,000	265	245	203	116	48	37	21	49	11	3	2
Gaya	1,000	227	260	228	117	57	39	18	43	9	2	N
Shahabad	1,000	213	245	252	130	51	36	21	38	8	5	1
Saran	1,000	368	343	183	57	19	11	6	10	1	1	1
Champaran	1,000	267	318	234	88	33	18	13	20	6	2	1
Muzaffarpur	1,000	401	282	171	59	27	19	9	22	7	2	1
Darbhanga	1,000	361	271	192	70	36	19	13	29	6	2	1
Monghyr	1,000	211	251	225	123	57	40	22	50	14	7	N
Bhagalpur	1,000	161	259	253	128	63	38	20	56	13	5	4
Saharsa	1,000	105	211	292	161	84	43	23	61	15	5	N
Purnea	1,000	149	208	242	160	75	56	22	66	16	6	N
Santal Parganas	1,000	202	354	264	97	35	21	9	15	2	1	N
Palamau	1,000	130	253	263	148	69	47	21	54	11	2	2
Hazaribagh	1,000	201	367	254	101	30	23	6	14	1	1	2
Ranchi	1,000	165	348	255	121	44	31	11	20	2	2	1
Dhanbad	1,000	258	410	209	65	18	17	3	7	2	2	9
Singhbhum	1,000	179	339	262	105	30	22	10	21	4	1	27

*Our own estimate on the basis of the number of cultivating households and geometric mean of the upper and lower limit of each size-class (arithmetic mean for size-class less than one). For size-class 50+, actual average size of holding for six selected anchals in the State was considered.

It is apparent that the bulk of the households are found in the three small size-classes. Thus households with less than 5 acres of land comprise over three-fourths (76.9 per cent) of the total in the State. The proportion is even higher in the four districts of Tirhut division, as also in Singhbhum, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad. However, against 24.9 per cent households with holdings of less than an acre in the State, the proportions are higher in the four districts of Tirhut and Dhanbad only. Of them Saran, Champaran and Dhanbad have higher proportions than the State average under the size-class 1.0—2.4 acres and only Champaran in the size-class 2.5—4.9 acres.

The engagement of persons in households engaged both in cultivation and household industry may now be considered. Statement X.48 gives the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in their respect by different size-classes of land cultivated by them.

As in the case of households engaged in cultivation only, the highest proportion of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is in the range 3—5 persons. As against 44.7 per cent in this range, the proportion of households with 2 persons is only 30.9 per cent. It is only among households with less than an acre of land that the proportion of those with 2 persons is higher. Households with 3—5 persons predominate in each size-class from 1.0—29.9 acres. In the next two higher size-classes, however, households with 6—10 persons comprise the largest proportions.

The overall distribution of family workers is also highest among households with 3—5 persons. This applies also to households with holdings up to 9.9 acres. In the higher size-classes the proportion of family workers is highest among households with 6—10 persons.

In regard to hired workers, it is seen that their proportion is highest among households with more than 10 persons. This observation is also applicable to households under each size-class of land except 12.5—14.9 acres in which the proportion of hired workers is largest among households with 6—10 persons.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family workers and 1,000 hired workers in

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating households					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR ..	**All sizes**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**132**	**46**	**0**	**309**	**207**	**38**
	Less than 1	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**260**	**113**	**0**	**396**	**340**	**136**
	1.0— 2.4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**139**	**51**	**0**	**373**	**267**	**106**
	2.5— 4.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**78**	**25**	**0**	**284**	**176**	**59**
	5.0— 7.4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**51**	**15**	**0**	**204**	**111**	**34**
	7.5— 9.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**35**	**10**	**0**	**156**	**80**	**20**
	10.0—12.4	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**29**	**8**	**0**	**127**	**62**	**10**
	12.5—14.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**29**	**8**	**0**	**106**	**51**	**14**
	15.0—29.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**22**	**6**	**0**	**83**	**39**	**5**
	30.0—49.9	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**24**	**7**	**0**	**72**	**37**	**1**
	50+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**36**	**10**	**0**	**115**	**62**	**1**
	Unspecified	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**122**	**47**	**0**	**285**	**217**	**16**
Patna ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	37	0	274	173	43
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	199	82	0	399	323	184
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	135	47	0	328	223	119
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	79	26	0	269	164	132
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	12	0	170	83	83
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	0	119	55	41
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	9	0	106	45	20
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	4	0	101	51	7
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	4	0	37	16	2
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	13	0	23	7	5
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	39	0	83	39	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	444	1,000	0	0	0	0
Gaya ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	95	29	0	259	155	29
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	212	85	0	392	312	115
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	32	0	334	217	130
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	21	0	238	135	74
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	0	149	68	74
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	6	0	115	54	41

X.48

each size-class of land under cultivation of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 1961

engaged in Household Industry											
3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
447	535	260	91	181	207	14	31	486	7	0	9
302	461	383	27	75	127	3	11	357	12	0	47
428	554	361	50	114	153	5	14	371	5	0	9
538	610	347	84	168	128	11	21	462	5	0	4
575	585	325	150	261	190	17	28	449	3	0	2
583	553	297	199	313	235	23	44	398	4	0	50
546	483	170	254	374	191	42	73	628	2	0	1
498	428	282	318	438	460	43	75	244	6	0	0
439	346	147	355	451	268	96	158	576	5	0	4
328	259	122	392	440	364	180	257	513	4	0	0
281	231	41	295	316	164	273	381	794	0	0	0
383	500	317	91	197	397	12	39	270	107	0	0
471	527	379	113	213	323	20	50	255	9	0	0
351	497	796	33	92	20	1	6	0	17	0	0
461	568	644	70	161	110	1	1	127	5	0	0
560	632	634	83	168	166	4	10	68	5	0	0
615	611	581	157	254	310	13	40	26	2	0	0
598	517	495	223	354	342	27	65	122	0	0	0
454	360	261	333	439	425	71	147	294	0	0	0
456	321	326	354	474	575	63	150	92	13	0	0
383	257	212	388	430	401	170	293	385	6	0	0
419	280	169	233	293	164	279	407	662	0	0	0
417	353	154	167	334	115	166	235	731	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	0	0
477	514	292	139	256	259	19	46	418	11		2
325	467	443	45	114	442	4	22	0	22	0	0
479	569	537	76	163	260	5	19	68	10	0	5
555	596	464	118	226	153	9	22	307	10	0	2
601	553	609	202	337	264	12	33	53	3	0	0
592	523	589	256	401	347	6	16	23	9	0	0

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating households					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gaya—*concld.*	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	2	0	54	24	4
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	38	15	6
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	3	0	29	14	0
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	83	40	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	100	59	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shahabad ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	131	42	0	299	184	74
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	247	103	0	390	323	64
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	161	58	0	363	256	189
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	32	0	319	197	99
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	64	17	0	196	99	129
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	11	0	143	59	108
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	13	3	0	150	64	82
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	11	3	0	140	59	32
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	24	5	0	94	37	22
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	83	38	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	150	38	0	150	77	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	333	0	167	667	0
Saran ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	160	56	0	305	208	35
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	255	107	0	362	299	69
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	148	52	0	313	214	63
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	20	0	264	156	41
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	13	0	204	108	16
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	2	0	131	58	8
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	8	0	80	38	0
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	6	0	130	62	9
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	6	0	79	33	0
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	37	0	100	74	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	23	0	91	45	0

X.43—*contd.*

engaged in Household Industry

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
568	421	307	329	479	214	31	74	464	9	0	11
442	315	290	452	562	528	58	108	176	10	0	0
337	216	105	461	509	251	161	258	644	0	0	0
271	166	95	313	337	224	333	457	681	0	0	0
200	147	40	400	265	400	300	529	560	0	0	0
500	400	0	500	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
453	543	367	98	197	288	10	34	175	9	0	96
313	487	206	29	78	95	2	9	48	19	0	587
426	590	303	41	91	131	2	5	131	7	0	246
490	587	333	78	163	183	7	21	352	4	0	33
582	597	634	142	256	188	11	31	39	5	0	10
580	539	487	201	306	297	31	85	108	0	0	0
594	567	430	231	342	407	12	24	81	0	0	0
516	402	415	301	454	351	32	82	202	0	0	0
441	304	390	353	493	377	65	161	206	23	0	5
361	212	314	500	558	652	56	192	34	0	0	0
350	321	111	250	346	422	100	218	467	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	666	0	0
429	527	174	80	174	130	17	35	660	9	0	1
332	489	238	34	92	102	6	13	589	11	0	2
456	571	182	63	137	131	11	26	622	9	0	2
536	577	276	103	204	107	24	43	576	8	0	0
510	493	284	215	362	216	18	24	484	4	0	0
549	451	108	248	350	120	65	139	764	0	0	0
437	337	69	299	411	116	138	206	815	12	0	0
522	474	78	239	407	146	87	51	767	0	0	0
316	234	33	408	504	115	171	223	852	0	0	0
100	23	74	800	864	704	100	113	222	0	0	0
600	667	56	100	111	55	100	111	889	0	0	0
454	364	0	364	568	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating households					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Champaran ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	171	62	0	313	220	56
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	280	129	0	433	395	231
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	199	78	0	348	266	135
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	33	0	260	161	123
	5.0 —7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	61	18	0	202	113	48
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	16	0	78	39	8
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	11	0	100	48	10
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	108	54	0
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	10	0	49	21	3
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	16	0	156	74	6
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	100	45	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	167	0	333	333	0
Muzaffarpur ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	89	0	305	238	35
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	329	157	0	364	339	186
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	205	85	0	355	278	105
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	39	0	250	160	55
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	25	0	160	103	11
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	16	0	112	71	3
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	15	0	96	57	4
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	9	0	85	49	6
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	5	0	41	24	0
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	7	0	100	68	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	59	35	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	88	0	143	167	0
Darbhanga ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	200	82	0	334	259	41
	Less than 1	1,000	1 000	1,000	336	163	0	392	370	177
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	193	82	0	402	320	141
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	39	0	288	193	69
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	46	16	0	205	123	25
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	11	0	156	90	23

X.48—*contd.*

engaged in Household Industry

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
428	537	307	71	151	234	13	30	400	4	0	3
260	414	372	19	60	13	1	2	384	7	0	0
407	551	436	38	96	178	4	9	251	4	0	0
560	651	546	75	148	225	3	7	106	2	0	0
607	634	448	119	203	232	11	32	272	0	0	0
623	576	214	203	304	221	36	65	557	0	0	0
500	416	330	311	455	516	33	70	144	11	0	0
477	375	247	354	471	427	61	100	326	0	0	0
353	234	135	363	447	246	186	288	599	10	0	17
187	115	58	250	213	237	344	582	699	0	0	0
400	333	39	200	133	115	300	489	846	0	0	0
167	333	0	0	0	0	167	167	1,000	0	0	0
382	499	218	68	138	173	18	36	535	11	0	39
273	434	446	20	59	154	3	11	211	11	0	3
387	528	331	37	89	108	8	20	455	8	0	1
538	613	301	78	160	114	17	28	530	8	0	0
577	581	292	144	258	126	31	33	571	16	0	0
566	525	192	220	306	160	34	82	310	19	0	335
486	430	185	322	434	287	41	64	524	7	0	0
352	326	154	423	455	593	70	161	247	42	0	0
320	248	60	396	449	214	189	274	725	36	0	1
180	211	22	360	394	233	340	320	745	0	0	0
294	276	29	118	86	46	529	603	925	0	0	0
428	667	286	143	83	714	0	0	0	143	0	0
384	505	245	64	125	158	13	29	553	5	0	3
245	404	301	16	49	69	3	14	450	8	0	3
369	518	416	26	60	104	7	20	338	3	0	1
532	623	420	57	116	84	14	29	419	5	0	8
590	612	302	134	218	159	21	31	514	4	0	0
562	546	393	224	325	333	22	28	250	3	0	1

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating households					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Darbhanga—*concld.*	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	13	0	122	73	2
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	12	0	125	77	10
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	3	0	100	54	3
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	11	0	67	43	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	97	32	0	193	128	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	412	250	0	294	321	143
Monghyr ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	43	0	289	193	45
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	263	115	0	377	324	141
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	154	59	0	385	287	164
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	86	29	0	297	191	82
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	54	17	0	201	115	54
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	10	0	128	69	17
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	4	0	140	78	9
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	10	0	94	52	8
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	5	0	92	42	13
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	7	0	73	37	4
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	50	23	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	333	0	500	667	0
Bhagalpur ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	39	0	286	181	35
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	238	99	0	408	333	138
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	139	51	0	369	260	68
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	36	0	279	177	45
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	60	17	0	212	108	35
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	63	17	0	185	93	49
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	7	0	157	61	40
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	23	0	122	62	22
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	39	11	0	91	45	9
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	0	50	28	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	131	70	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	31	0	278	313	0

X.48 —*contd.*

engaged in Household Industry

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
523	479	71	269	371	94	47	64	863	0	0	0
464	438	308	339	442	547	26	31	135	10	0	0
440	379	92	365	431	199	81	133	701	2	0	5
326	345	85	382	402	430	180	199	485	11	0	0
161	159	8	226	266	49	323	415	943	0	0	0
294	429	857	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	553	343	93	178	287	14	33	322	4	0	3
317	480	246	27	71	104	4	10	509	12	0	0
416	545	574	40	95	172	3	14	41	2	0	49
531	614	341	70	140	128	13	26	448	3	0	1
611	624	464	121	219	203	12	25	279	1	0	0
670	664	402	151	238	306	11	19	275	4	0	0
628	580	469	186	279	336	31	59	186	0	0	0
619	575	421	243	347	455	11	16	116	0	0	0
496	392	258	337	449	395	58	112	334	0	0	0
418	342	213	409	474	546	73	140	237	0	0	0
184	126	38	483	445	325	283	406	637	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	541	237	107	201	201	22	38	517	8	0	10
293	462	223	42	102	245	3	4	213	16	0	181
426	565	264	53	117	131	8	7	537	5	0	0
532	635	282	67	135	130	13	17	542	3	0	1
539	556	199	157	276	144	27	43	603	5	0	19
543	535	451	178	302	239	21	53	261	10	0	0
541	474	212	209	331	145	64	127	603	6	0	0
500	464	291	244	379	351	56	72	336	0	0	0
480	402	260	315	440	327	71	102	397	4	0	7
267	207	81	450	470	402	183	286	517	17	0	0
348	256	82	217	290	101	304	384	816	0	0	0
333	656	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	0

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating households					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Saharsa ..	All sizes ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	115	40	0	263	174	29
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	340	170	0	374	369	53
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	176	72	0	394	313	136
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	29	0	285	188	49
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	23	0	186	110	32
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	9	0	140	75	11
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	14	0	147	72	38
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	10	0	105	39	34
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	6	0	90	45	5
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	5	0	37	22	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	56	27	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purnea ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	167	64	0	285	205	34
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	404	212	0	331	338	208
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	109	0	383	331	143
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	51	0	335	246	36
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	34	0	252	158	46
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	41	13	0	216	121	28
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	12	0	145	81	13
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	13	0	97	53	10
	15.0—29.0	1,000	1,000	1,000	36	10	0	93	46	13
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	9	0	87	57	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	116	91	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santal Parganas ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	68	22	0	355	222	51
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	133	51	0	473	362	157
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	78	27	0	421	289	89
	2.5 — 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	10	0	303	175	66
	5.0 — 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	7	0	213	111	41
	7.5 — 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	17	4	0	136	67	0

X.48—*contd.*

engaged in Household Industry

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
490	576	257	102	173	227	25	37	483	5	0	4
236	395	187	16	57	13	8	9	600	26	0	147
395	557	432	27	56	248	3	2	160	5	0	24
559	667	297	55	98	129	17	18	525	3	0	0
600	648	351	124	201	178	19	18	439	0	0	0
609	593	210	186	277	180	36	46	599	0	0	0
615	656	305	167	218	272	26	40	385	0	0	0
477	436	248	360	492	390	23	23	328	0	0	0
437	375	182	347	418	394	104	156	419	0	0	0
352	279	136	389	454	341	204	240	523	0	0	0
333	219	71	222	233	133	389	521	796	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0
429	534	194	85	160	192	24	37	572	10	0	8
226	406	417	14	42	167	1	2	208	24	0	0
337	505	243	22	49	188	7	6	421	11	0	5
458	588	129	45	89	85	21	26	738	8	0	12
527	609	213	85	160	138	30	39	603	6	0	0
599	620	179	118	195	99	28	51	694	3	0	0
570	535	193	209	317	218	38	55	576	0	0	0
624	561	396	215	351	327	21	22	267	0	0	0
507	434	270	277	386	300	83	124	383	4	0	34
275	223	142	522	645	492	72	66	366	15	0	0
269	243	57	423	424	340	192	242	603	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
479	565	344	88	175	252	8	16	353	2	0	0
360	505	529	28	70	314	2	12	0	4	0	0
446	568	432	50	111	128	4	5	351	1	0	0
562	633	416	91	175	151	6	7	367	3	0	0
594	607	376	155	261	297	10	14	286	1	0	0
617	550	538	216	360	273	14	19	189	0	0	0

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating households					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Santal Parganas—*concld.*	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	3	0	111	51	0
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	3	0	86	30	26
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	4	0	111	46	10
	30.0—49.0	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	52	23	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	250	100	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	333	0	500	667	0
Palamau	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	135	47	0	337	230	51
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	302	143	0	432	405	132
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	184	77	0	446	368	150
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	100	35	0	360	245	74
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	21	0	285	169	76
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	20	0	194	104	35
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	20	0	162	80	47
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	72	20	0	157	73	56
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	47	13	0	113	55	21
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	46	57	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	154	0	143	154	0
Hazaribagh	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	24	0	291	175	12
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	171	66	0	383	292	94
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	28	0	347	225	44
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	43	12	0	242	135	12
	5.0 — 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	6	0	150	73	4
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	3	0	193	90	6
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	23	5	0	99	44	0
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	48	18	0
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	58	21	3
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	22	0	0	0	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	125	63	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	33	0	545	400	0

X.48—*contd.*

engaged in Household Industry

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
515	435	160	327	446	457	35	65	383	0	0	0
386	318	64	428	496	667	86	153	243	0	0	0
381	314	106	413	523	435	79	113	449	0	0	0
474	419	23	168	186	106	316	372	871	0	0	0
0	0	0	500	500	579	250	400	421	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	543	425	77	157	258	9	23	260	5	0	6
246	428	421	8	20	105	2	4	237	10	0	105
342	504	538	21	50	162	1	1	125	6	0	25
478	588	411	53	117	109	7	15	406	2	0	0
542	616	517	92	171	139	9	23	262	3	0	6
578	591	410	138	244	118	15	41	437	4	0	0
568	548	542	178	321	262	16	31	149	0	0	0
506	517	347	229	327	486	24	63	111	12	0	0
529	469	450	278	397	455	28	66	74	5	0	0
442	291	320	419	530	483	93	152	197	0	0	0
667	750	97	111	83	129	222	167	774	0	0	0
428	692	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143	0	0
487	536	153	122	233	194	16	32	641	4	0	N
391	532	479	43	104	417	2	6	0	10	0	10
479	559	388	82	174	328	5	14	240	2	0	0
560	583	235	134	237	192	18	33	561	3	0	0
559	517	119	232	362	172	30	42	705	4	0	0
472	441	82	280	407	341	37	59	571	4	0	0
436	352	26	337	464	93	99	135	881	6	0	0
381	288	61	476	566	347	95	128	592	0	0	0
447	339	55	408	505	144	87	135	798	0	0	0
143	89	0	571	533	526	143	356	474	0	0	0
250	156	23	250	344	47	375	437	930	0	0	0
273	367	0	91	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

State/District	Size and land cultivated	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry			Cultivating households					
		No. of households	No. of family workers	No. of hired workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ranchi ..	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	49	15	0	331	201	24
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	39	0	467	346	375
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	19	0	388	257	8
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	8	0	288	167	8
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	9	0	231	123	24
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	2	0	181	84	72
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	1	0	166	82	0
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	8	0	102	49	0
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	2	0	110	46	0
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	111	22	100
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	59	0	625	529	500
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	333	200	0
Dhanbad	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	22	0	342	208	76
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	136	51	0	427	320	79
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	19	0	383	242	143
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	10	0	254	131	123
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	6	0	213	95	177
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	182	82	0
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	95	48	0
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	500	250	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	83	0	273	500	0
Singhbhum	All sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	71	23	0	339	218	37
	Less than 1	1,000	1,000	1,000	134	53	0	462	365	167
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	28	0	377	255	83
	2.5— 4.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	51	16	0	297	186	57
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	8	0	237	131	9
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	26	8	0	274	155	25
	10.0—12.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	5	0	182	97	22
	12.5—14.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	170	87	12
	15.0—29.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	9	2	0	122	55	0
	30.0—49.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	100	38	0
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	58	18	0	316	200	0

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes nil figures.

X.48—*concld.*

engaged in Household Industry

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
504	560	402	105	209	321	5	15	193	6	0	0
369	493	500	45	112	125	2	10	0	11	0	0
482	575	462	67	141	412	2	8	118	5	0	0
562	601	451	111	212	233	4	12	308	7	0	0
570	578	482	160	279	253	6	11	241	1	0	0
584	540	333	214	355	452	8	19	143	4	0	0
574	501	479	242	387	292	12	29	229	0	0	0
627	510	679	203	328	321	34	105	0	0	0	0
523	399	440	321	476	480	28	77	80	9	0	0
445	311	300	333	422	400	111	245	200	0	0	0
250	412	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
667	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
462	528	357	105	221	208	11	21	356	11	0	3
393	544	684	25	68	0	6	17	237	13	0	0
467	556	402	82	179	234	4	4	208	6	0	13
531	526	462	168	313	261	8	20	154	4	0	0
550	498	647	212	401	176	0	0	0	0	0	0
455	433	111	318	423	556	45	62	333	0	0	0
524	446	235	286	422	177	95	84	588	0	0	0
667	500	500	333	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	0
375	200	350	375	400	300	250	400	350	0	0	0
0	0	0	500	750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	333	222	107	667	778	893	0	0	0
91	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	545	0	0
479	549	315	97	188	359	8	22	289	6	0	0
350	479	583	37	98	250	1	5	0	16	0	0
471	571	331	57	119	212	7	27	374	6	0	0
552	611	542	95	183	344	2	4	57	3	0	0
544	544	315	182	298	563	9	19	113	0	0	0
484	491	354	203	335	494	7	11	127	6	0	0
564	551	139	218	323	283	18	24	556	0	0	0
434	372	195	340	500	403	56	41	390	0	0	0
439	343	162	346	480	310	84	120	528	0	0	0
400	295	120	300	314	280	200	353	600	0	0	0
400	381	0	400	429	333	200	190	667	0	0	0
475	518	400	115	209	600	14	55	0	22	0	0

46. Scheduled castes and tribes working at cultivation, etc.

(*i*) *Proportion of workers*—The scheduled castes (14.00 per cent) and the scheduled tribes (9.05 per cent) together account for almost a quarter (23.05 per cent) of the population of the State. It will thus be pertinent to make an evaluation of the contribution made by them to the working population in the three industrial categories comprising, broadly, the primary sector, viz., working as cultivators, as agricultural labourers and in mining, livestock, hunting, etc.

As the present discussion relates to primary sector only, it may be useful to preface the comments on individual categories by referring to the extent of participation of different groups in the primary sector as a whole, as in the statement below :

STATEMENT X·49

Proportion per *mille* of workers among the general population, Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes population and residuary population in the primary sector (Categories I, II and III), Bihar, 1961

Population	Number per *mille* of workers in the primary sector in—			
	General population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population	Residuary population
Persons	802	830	918	775
Males	775	805	897	753
Females	859	864	941	830

It is evident that the participation of scheduled castes or scheduled tribes in the primary sector is much higher than that of the residuary population or even the general population. This is particularly true of the scheduled tribes among whom nearly 92 per cent of workers are engaged in the primary sector. In all the four sections of population, the relative participation of females in the primary sector is considerably higher than that of males. The differences are, however, more pronounced both in regard to the participation rate and engagement in the primary sector among the scheduled tribes. In fact it may well be averred that higher participation rates are directly related to the extent of engagement in the primary sector. The difference in proportions of female workers in the primary sector among the scheduled castes and the residuary population is comparatively smaller because many scheduled caste females are employed in personal and sanitary services.

The ratios between the general population on the one hand and the scheduled castes and tribes on the other, separately for males and females, are given in Statement X.51 at page 156, for the total population, total workers and each of the three aforesaid industrial categories, for the State and the districts. Figures for the scheduled tribes have not been shown in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Saharsa because they constitute less than 1 per cent of the population of these districts. The ratios of total workers for both males and females among the scheduled castes and tribes are much higher than those warranted by their ratios to the total population. The differences are not as marked among males as among females and in the latter, not so much among scheduled castes as among scheduled tribes. Thus, the proportion of working females among scheduled castes is nearly one and half times that of all females; the corresponding proportion among scheduled tribes is more than twice as much as in the total population. Though females of the scheduled communities comprise only 23.4 per cent of the total female population, workers among them comprise as much as 40.1 per cent of the working females. While the sex ratio among workers in the non-scheduled communities is 384, the corresponding ratio among scheduled castes is 718 and among scheduled tribes 917.

Though there is some similarity between the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the matter of comparatively higher participation in work, the pattern of employment in regard to industrial categories is quite different.

In regard to the proportions of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes among cultivators, it is evident that they are pretty low among scheduled caste males or females, significantly high among the scheduled tribe males, and rather low among the scheduled tribe females. Quite the contrary picture emerges in regard to agricultural labourers. The very high concentration of the scheduled castes in this category is too striking.

Taking the aforesaid ratios of the scheduled castes/tribes to the general population to be 100, the following figures give the indices of corresponding ratios among total workers,

cultivators, agricultural labourers and workers in mining, quarrying, etc. :

STATEMENT X·50

Indices of participation rates among Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, Bihar, 1961

	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total workers	**104**	**149**	**111**	**208**
I Cultivators	47	64	157	305
II Agricultural labourers	268	309	47	76
III Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc.	128	148	154	288

The pitiable economic condition of the scheduled castes is adequately reflected in the above indices. While they are grossly under-represented in the category of cultivators, they are over-represented among agricultural labourers. In mining, quarrying, etc., also they have far more than their fair share. By comparison, the scheduled tribes are definitely much better off. The ratio of agricultural labourers among the scheduled tribe males is less than half of their legitimate share. Females among the scheduled tribes, however, have conspicuously high indices in Category III which includes forestry.

It is significant to observe that more than 70 per cent of agricultural labourers in the district of Gaya belong to the scheduled castes. In Palamau, Patna and Shahabad districts also, they comprise 50 per cent or more of agricultural labourers.

(ii) Interest in land and size-class of land— Statement X·52 gives the distribution of 1,000 cultivating households and under each kind of interest by size-class of land, separately for the general population and the scheduled community population. The percentage of households of the scheduled communities to the total is also given for each size-class.

In the sample, there are 264,268 cultivating households of the scheduled communities (i.e., scheduled castes and scheduled tribes jointly). Of them 192,107 or 72.7 per cent have land owned or held from Government, 26,775 or 10.1 per cent have land held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share and the remaining 17.2 per cent have land under both interests. Thus, while 67·8 per cent of the total cultivating households have land owned or held from Government, similar percentage among the scheduled communities is somewhat higher at 72.7 per cent. This is apparently due to special revenue laws in force debarring alienation of tribal land except under special circumstances.

The heavy preponderance of small sized holding among the cultivating households has been alluded to earlier. Statement X.52 reveals that the position is rather worse in regard to cultivating households of the scheduled communities. Thus, for the State as a whole, and for all interests in land, the proportion of cultivating households of the scheduled communities under the smallest size-classes (i.e., less than 1 acre, 1.0—2.4 acres and 2.5—4.9 acres) is much higher than the proportion in total cultivating households. In other words, the scheduled community households have a much lower proportion of holdings of 5 acres or more than their numbers would warrant.

The district figures indicate an even more bleak picture. In as many as 11 out of the 17 districts of the State, the scheduled communities begin to be under-represented in the size-class 2.5—4.9 acres. In these districts (which include those of the Patna and Tirhut divisions, along with Monghyr, Saharsa, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad), therefore, holdings of less than 2.5 acres predominate among the scheduled community cultivating households. Heavier concentration of the scheduled community households ceases after the size-class 2.5—4.9 acres in Bhagalpur, Purnea, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad districts and at 7.4 acres in Santal Parganas. The picture is substantially different only in the two remaining districts of Ranchi and Singhbhum in which the scheduled community cultivating households comprise 69 per cent and 64 per cent of the total respectively. In both these districts the scheduled community households are under-represented in the size-classes up to 2.4 acres and over-represented in the remaining higher size-classes. It is noteworthy, however, that land in these districts has relatively lower productivity than in the plains regions of the State.

The same broad picture emerges also if only cultivating households with land owned or held from Government are considered.

In regard to share-cropping households, however, the scheduled community households are over-represented in only one size-class

(below 1 acre) in as many as 8 districts comprising Patna and Gaya in the Patna division, the four districts of Tirhut division, Palamau and Dhanbad. It is noteworthy, however, that such households are, over-represented in size-class 15.0—29.9 acres in Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi and in the size-class 30.0—49.9 acres in Bhagalpur, Saharsa and Purnea districts. The same conclusions emerge from Statement X·53 which gives the distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size-class of land held, separately and the general population and scheduled community population.

STATEMENT X.51

Ratio of persons working as cultivators, agricultural labourers and in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, etc., between the general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961

Category	Total population		Total workers		I Working as Cultivator		II Working as Agricultural labourer		III Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR STATE										
(a)	**23,301,449**	**23,154,161**	**12,955,409**	**6,279,156**	**6,926,057**	**3,435,914**	**2,574,239**	**1,844,236**	**541,511**	**110,672**
(b)	**3,199,089**	**3,305,877**	**1,855,642**	**1,332,358**	**450,822**	**314,128**	**947,276**	**813,706**	**95,430**	**23,393**
(c)	**2,087,995**	**2,116,789**	**1,292,960**	**1,185,057**	**977,491**	**958,058**	**107,924**	**128,534**	**74,731**	**29,085**
(d)	**13.73**	**14.28**	**14.32**	**21.22**	**6.51**	**9.14**	**36.80**	**44.12**	**17.62**	**21.14**
(e)	**8.96**	**9.14**	**9.98**	**18.87**	**14.11**	**27.88**	**4.19**	**6.97**	**13.80**	**26.28**
PATNA DISTRICT										
(a)	1,522,687	1,427,059	789,599	310,306	346,122	104,848	156,729	139,634	11,433	2,960
(b)	240,335	234,166	137,782	103,360	19,898	11,621	80,629	76,548	2,122	692
(d)	15.78	16.41	17.25	33.31	5.75	11.08	51.44	54.82	18.56	23.38
GAYA DISTRICT										
(a)	1,814,674	1,833,218	976,216	518,782	528,049	245,290	220,128	214,236	18,622	3,385
(b)	444,377	450,645	260,704	219,665	59,047	44,658	161,801	155,739	7,104	1,773
(d)	24.49	24.58	26.71	42.34	11.18	18.21	73.50	72.70	38.15	52.38
SHAHABAD DISTRICT										
(a)	1,616,732	1,601,285	862,103	332,214	449,676	129,010	154,669	126,330	24,504	5,057
(b)	254,785	260,262	144,045	112,972	26,879	16,705	74,649	71,368	5,162	1,367
(d)	15.76	16.25	16.71	34.01	5.98	12.95	48.26	56.49	21.07	27.03
SARAN DISTRICT										
(a)	1,677,779	1,907,139	836,257	411,016	561,179	219,732	113,991	124,832	4,996	1,726
(b)	164,377	205,909	82,081	87,526	29,857	23,474	35,163	54,853	474	262
(d)	9.80	10.80	9.80	21.30	5.32	10.68	30.85	43.94	9.49	15.18
CHAMPARAN DISTRICT										
(a)	1,519,803	1,486,408	888,115	353,269	462,806	142,298	282,159	174,604	15,738	3,621
(b)	217,394	220,319	132,385	88,294	32,789	17,779	82,585	63,837	2,634	608
(d)	14.30	14.82	14.91	24.99	7.08	12.49	29.27	36.56	16.74	16.79
MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT										
(a)	2,011,539	2,106,859	1,092,125	288,373	576,394	116,384	313,390	104,931	9,163	1,491
(b)	291,528	321,543	163,847	77,933	38,573	17,178	96,920	47,501	808	309
(d)	14.49	15.26	15.00	27.03	6.69	14.76	30.93	45.27	8.82	20.72
DARBHANGA DISTRICT										
(a)	2,142,880	2,270,147	1,147,905	423,611	522,811	132,042	381,788	161,101	24,277	10,480
(b)	308,059	339,302	172,968	90,802	24,554	13,010	117,733	61,086	3,819	1,779
(d)	14.38	14.95	15.07	21.44	4.70	9.85	30.84	37.92	15.73	16.98

STATEMENT X.51—*contd.*

Category	Total population		Total workers		I Working as Cultivator		II Working as Agricultural labourer		III Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MONGHYR DISTRICT										
(a)	1,702,709	1,684,373	927,060	387,324	445,097	146,908	211,325	153,293	18,878	2,801
(b)	262,531	272,794	152,033	106,271	29,939	17,764	83,397	69,948	3,373	686
(c)	23,368	23,242	13,894	11,103	9,496	6,827	1,488	1,294	996	939
(d)	15.42	16.20	16.40	27.44	6.73	12.09	39.46	45.63	17.87	24.49
(e)	1.37	1.38	1.50	2.87	2.13	4.65	0.70	0.84	5.28	33.52
BHAGALPUR DISTRICT										
(a)	877,029	834,107	483,077	230,791	214,946	91,337	107,898	93,329	19,989	2,683
(b)	99,506	98,579	60,069	41,230	11,215	7,314	28,722	26,440	1,930	420
(c)	32,918	31,556	20,452	14,352	12,091	7,301	4,741	5,097	1,335	475
(d)	11.35	11.82	12.43	17.86	5.22	8.01	26.62	28.33	9.66	15.65
(e)	3.75	3.78	4.23	6.22	5.63	7.99	4.39	5.46	6.68	17.70
SAHARSA DISTRICT										
(a)	886,440	837,126	506,299	279,464	279,487	134,440	117,038	112,072	27,998	5,859
(b)	148,182	147,948	90,298	70,712	24,058	15,443	49,795	48,612	5,592	1,031
(d)	16.72	17.67	17.83	25.30	8.61	11.49	42.55	43.38	19.97	17.60
PURNEA DISTRICT										
(a)	1,607,276	1,481,852	944,450	276,018	473,966	90,793	227,102	132,570	41,975	2,268
(b)	191,614	186,411	116,409	74,076	26,657	10,151	55,863	52,142	6,131	723
(c)	60,731	59,982	36,131	25,470	20,985	11,262	7,689	12,350	2,502	282
(d)	11.92	12.58	12.33	26.84	5.62	11.18	24.60	39.33	14.61	31.88
(e)	3.78	4.05	3.83	9.23	4.43	12.40	3.39	9.32	5.96	12.43
SANTAL PARGANAS DISTRICT										
(a)	1,351,149	1,324,054	806,075	597,191	551,652	481,787	66,427	57,969	39,659	12,159
(b)	100,815	101,404	60,977	47,655	24,361	23,920	16,394	15,962	4,106	1,107
(c)	511,188	511,900	325,988	301,533	26 ,433	263,266	17,257	18,037	19,622	8,501
(d)	7.46	7.66	7.56	7.98	4.42	4.96	24.68	27.54	10.35	9.10
(e)	37.83	38.66	40.44	50.49	48.84	54.64	25.98	31.11	49.48	69.92
PALAMAU DISTRICT										
(a)	598,600	589,189	342,047	225,298	202,588	133,965	66,859	71,323	17,283	2,864
(b)	153,933	154,118	90,494	75,297	35,866	26,739	38,435	40,977	4,808	1,197
(c)	113,901	114,688	68,900	58,896	51,483	45,615	9,373	10,569	3,875	842
(d)	25.72	26.16	26.46	33.42	17.70	19.96	57.49	57.45	27.82	41.79
(e)	19.03	19.47	20.14	26.14	25.41	34.05	14.02	14.82	22.42	29.40
HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT										
(a)	1,203,503	1,192,908	687,225	473,023	418,995	366,347	52,302	57,768	76,457	14,378
(b)	144,151	152,236	81,845	68,287	37,707	39,092	14,000	16,409	12,037	2,822
(c)	137,295	133,398	85,993	64,661	61,286	50,046	6,297	6,264	10,323	3,514
(d)	11.98	12.76	11.91	14.44	9.00	10.67	26.77	28.40	15.74	19.63
(e)	11.41	11.18	12.51	13.67	14.63	13.66	12.04	10.84	13.50	24.44
RANCHI DISTRICT										
(a)	1,076,251	1,062,314	639,871	565,048	464,396	482,735	32,408	35,098	18,971	7,347
(b)	49,284	48,115	30,434	25,781	14,686	14,695	3,775	4,311	2,070	564
(c)	650,668	666,845	394,899	388,342	326,102	343,551	20,893	21,730	10,242	5,217
(d)	4.58	4.53	4.76	4.56	3.16	3.04	11.65	12.28	10.91	7.68
(e)	60.46	62.77	61.72	68.73	70.22	71.17	64.47	61.91	53.99	71.01

STATEMENT X.51—*concld.*

Category	Total population		Total workers		I Working as Cultivator		II Working as Agricultural labourer		III Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				DHANBAD DISTRICT						
(*a*)	646,597	512,013	401,338	164,030	118,325	109,309	12,114	12,683	143,585	23,781
(*b*)	97,313	83,142	61,695	30,717	11,358	11,758	4,887	4,940	32,406	7,803
(*c*)	66,890	61,495	44,106	33,472	24,370	23,491	2,699	2,933	11,891	3,755
(*d*)	15.05	16.24	15.37	18.73	9.60	10.76	40.34	38.95	22.57	32.81
(*e*)	10.34	12.01	10.99	20.41	20.60	21.49	22.28	23.13	8.28	15.79
				SINGHBHUM DISTRICT						
(*a*)	1,045,801	1,004,110	616,647	443,398	309,568	308,689	57,912	72,463	27,983	7,812
(*b*)	30,905	28,984	17,546	11,780	3,378	2,827	2,528	3,033	854	250
(*c*)	473,078	496,732	291,766	279,216	196,207	202,100	35,528	48,366	13,433	5,183
(*d*)	2.96	2.89	2.85	2.66	1.09	0.92	4.37	4.19	3.05	3.20
(*e*)	45.24	49.47	47.31	62.97	63.38	65.47	61.35	66.75	48.00	66.35

NOTE : (*a*) General Population, (*b*)—Scheduled Castes, (*c*)—Scheduled Tribes, (*d*)—(*b*)/(*a*)×100 and (*e*)—(*c*)/(*a*)×100.
N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

STATEMENT X.52

Ratio of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land between all interests in general population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes and Tribes on the other, 1961

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Number of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BIHAR ..	**I. All Interests—**												
	A. General Population ..	**1,138,364**	**244,817**	**303,380**	**265,669**	**138,900**	**58,067**	**42,164**	**20,462**	**47,881**	**11,495**	**4,786**	**743**
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	**264,268**	**68,635**	**76,482**	**61,646**	**29,697**	**10,147**	**7,268**	**3,033**	**5,656**	**805**	**273**	**626**
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$ ..	**23**	**28**	**25**	**23**	**21**	**17**	**17**	**15**	**12**	**7**	**6**	**84**
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	**772,109**	**178,051**	**211,184**	**168,540**	**87,647**	**36,444**	**29,182**	**13,522**	**34,378**	**8,828**	**3,729**	**604**
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	**192,107**	**46,580**	**56,812**	**45,208**	**22,016**	**7,453**	**5,754**	**2,384**	**4,540**	**656**	**221**	**533**
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$ ..	**25**	**26**	**27**	**27**	**25**	**20**	**20**	**17**	**13**	**7**	**6**	**88**
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	**83,518**	**34,443**	**24,927**	**15,608**	**5,564**	**1,530**	**721**	**230**	**329**	**79**	**61**	**26**
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	**26,775**	**13,987**	**7,473**	**3,469**	**1,220**	**304**	**157**	**43**	**72**	**18**	**17**	**15**
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$ ..	**32**	**41**	**30**	**22**	**22**	**20**	**22**	**19**	**22**	**23**	**28**	**58**
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	**282,737**	**32,323**	**67,269**	**81,521**	**45,689**	**20,093**	**12,261**	**6,710**	**13,174**	**2,588**	**996**	**113**
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	**45,386**	**8,068**	**12,197**	**12,969**	**6,461**	**2,390**	**1,357**	**656**	**1,044**	**131**	**35**	**78**
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$ ..	**16**	**25**	**18**	**16**	**14**	**12**	**11**	**10**	**8**	**5**	**4**	**69**
Patna ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	48,276	10,686	11,399	10,464	6,503	2,765	2,070	1,170	2,481	552	178	8
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	5,823	3,395	1,475	653	185	36	32	10	17	6	12	2
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$ ..	12	32	13	6	3	1	2	1	1	1	7	25
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	32,972	7,439	7,900	6,515	4,327	1,969	1,538	828	1,875	432	145	4
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	3,119	1,913	819	268	71	10	15	5	12	2	4	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A}\times 100$ ..	9	26	10	4	2	1	1	1	1	N	3	0

STATEMENT X.52—*concld.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Number of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna—*concld.*	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	3,725	2,062	953	504	133	29	11	9	10	6	6	2
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,449	1,106	234	78	19	1	1	1	1	2	6	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	39	54	25	15	14	3	9	11	10	33	100	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	11,579	1,185	2,546	3,445	2,043	767	521	333	596	114	27	2
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,255	376	422	307	95	25	16	4	4	2	2	2
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	11	32	17	9	5	3	3	1	1	2	7	100
Gaya ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	75,106	14,076	17,990	17,010	10,173	4,540	3,742	1,775	4,380	1,015	381	24
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	13,561	6,115	4,098	2,080	782	201	123	45	72	13	15	17
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	18	43	23	12	8	4	3	3	2	1	4	71
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	54,985	11,020	13,324	11,565	7,151	3,183	2,865	1,319	3,398	830	316	14
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	8,579	4,310	2,559	1,062	387	92	69	25	39	9	13	14
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	16	39	19	9	5	3	2	2	1	1	4	100
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	4,386	1,801	1,297	768	296	79	63	15	53	9	5	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,172	1,220	593	238	85	15	11	0	8	0	2	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	50	68	46	31	29	19	17	0	15	0	40	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	15,735	1,255	3,369	4,677	2,726	1,278	814	441	929	176	60	10
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,810	585	946	780	310	94	43	20	25	4	0	3
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	18	47	28	17	11	7	5	5	3	2	0	30

Shahabad ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	60,752	7,936	11,807	13,984	9,604	4,643	3,726	2,076	5,138	1,345	443	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	7,422	2,790	2,231	1,395	577	190	113	36	72	13	5	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	12	35	19	10	6	4	3	2	1	1	1	0
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	37,509	5,610	7,344	7,331	5,357	2,685	2,502	1,424	3,838	1,074	344	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	3,965	1,733	1,199	582	232	84	61	17	47	9	1	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	11	31	16	8	4	3	2	1	1	1	N	0
	III. Interest no. 2												
	A. General Population ..	6,451	1,732	2,096	1,635	645	168	100	27	29	9	10	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,825	850	588	264	80	24	8	3	5	1	2	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	28	49	28	16	12	14	8	11	17	11	20	0
	IV. Interest no. 3												
	A. General Population ..	16,792	644	2,367	5,018	3,602	1,790	1,124	625	1,271	262	89	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,632	207	444	549	265	82	44	16	20	3	2	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	10	32	19	11	7	5	4	3	2	1	2	0
Saran ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	99,981	30,039	31,526	20,688	8,877	3,276	2,150	1,081	1,844	326	133	41
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	10,123	5,861	3,140	860	136	32	27	6	11	6	3	41
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	10	20	10	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	100
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	61,094	20,576	19,460	11,364	4,966	1,717	1,238	546	947	174	76	30
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	5,406	3,557	1,436	304	49	13	11	2	7	5	2	30
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	9	17	7	3	1	1	1	N	1	3	3	100
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	4,962	3,076	1,368	378	82	25	8	11	9	2	3	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,523	1,038	415	63	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	31	34	30	17	5	4	25	0	0	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	33,925	6,387	10,698	8,946	3,829	1,534	904	524	888	150	54	11
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	3,194	1,276	1,289	493	83	18	14	4	4	1	1	11
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	9	20	12	6	2	1	2	1	N	1	2	100

STATEMENT X.52—*contd.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Number of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—7.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15·0—29.9	30.0 - 49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Champaran ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	77,122	19,807	22,717	16,107	7,508	3,256	2,204	1,266	3,001	857	375	24
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	9,419	4,440	2,991	1,241	378	144	68	43	68	18	7	21
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	12	22	13	8	5	4	3	3	2	2	2	88
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	42,425	12,139	12,268	8,228	3,811	1,650	1,218	658	1,689	524	225	15
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	4,476	2,361	1,353	493	129	53	23	10	28	8	3	15
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	11	19	11	6	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	100
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	8,101	4,386	2,479	841	232	60	38	17	26	13	6	3
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,174	1,358	566	179	42	11	6	4	3	2	0	3
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	27	31	23	21	18	18	16	24	12	15	0	100
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	26,596	3,282	7,970	7,038	3,465	1,546	948	591	1,286	320	144	6
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,769	721	1,072	569	207	80	39	29	37	8	4	3
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	10	22	13	8	6	5	4	5	3	3	3	50
Muzaffarpur ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	108,745	43,027	27,504	18,454	7,678	3,842	2,414	1,411	3,094	848	433	40
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	13,170	9,616	2,490	764	153	43	25	23	25	15	9	7
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	12	22	9	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	18
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	74,991	30,956	17,878	12,214	5,172	2,758	1,732	1,007	2,264	647	333	30
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	7,401	5,885	1,059	312	65	17	13	16	14	10	5	5
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	10	19	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	17
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	7,564	5,660	1,427	355	64	22	12	4	13	4	2	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,662	2,215	354	72	7	3	3	1	4	1	2	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	35	39	25	20	11	14	25	25	31	25	100	0

	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population	..	26,190	6,411	8,199	5,885	2,442	1,062	670	400	817	197	98	9
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	3,107	1,516	1,077	380	81	23	9	6	7	4	2	2
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	12	24	13	6	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	22
Darbhanga	.. I. All Interests—													
	A. General Population	..	116,848	45,563	29,665	20,819	8,178	4,054	2,375	1,366	3,426	943	414	45
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	13,023	9,306	2,513	872	203	47	25	7	20	15	9	6
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	11	20	8	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	13
	II. Interest no. 1—													
	A. General Population	..	71,279	29,545	16,315	11,792	4,732	2,702	1,600	942	2,583	730	309	29
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	5,265	4,350	630	187	49	15	8	3	10	6	3	4
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	7	15	4	2	1	1	1	N	N	1	1	14
	III. Interest no. 2—													
	A. General Population	..	11,241	7,786	2,450	772	133	40	20	5	10	14	8	3
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	4,012	3,096	687	184	24	6	1	2	3	5	2	2
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	36	40	28	24	18	15	5	40	30	36	25	67
	IV. Interest no. 3—													
	A. General Population	..	34,328	8,232	10,900	8,255	3,313	1,312	755	419	833	199	97	13
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	3,746	1,860	1,196	501	130	26	16	2	7	4	4	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	11	23	11	6	4	2	2	N	1	2	4	0
Monghyr	.. I. All Interests--													
	A. General Population	..	73,327	15,985	18,627	16,890	8,761	3,926	2,838	1,373	3,438	998	477	14
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	10,316	4,372	2,927	1,775	677	237	145	55	105	15	4	4
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	14	27	16	11	8	6	5	4	3	2	1	29
	II. Interest no. 1													
	A. General Population	..	42,357	10,904	10,531	8,368	4,526	2,031	1,758	812	2,286	764	364	13
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	5,527	2,721	1,337	806	327	120	92	31	71	14	4	4
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	13	25	13	10	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	31
	III. Interest no. 2—													
	A. General Population	..	9,192	3,124	3,162	1,965	611	193	66	32	31	4	3	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	2,507	1,185	842	342	95	23	8	7	4	1	0	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	27	38	27	17	16	12	12	22	13	25	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—													
	A. General Population	..	21,778	1,957	4,934	6,557	3,624	1,702	1,014	529	1,121	230	110	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	2,282	466	748	627	255	94	45	17	30	0	0	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	10	24	15	10	7	6	4	3	3	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.52—*contd.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Number of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bhagalpur ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	35,921	6,132	9,213	8,972	4,707	2,062	1,432	732	1,890	526	231	24
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	4,527	1,214	1,311	1,124	475	137	106	49	68	16	7	20
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	13	20	14	13	10	7	7	7	4	3	3	83
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	22,363	5,020	5,915	4,552	2,444	1,113	870	451	1,368	415	202	13
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,777	949	781	576	231	70	61	31	47	11	7	13
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	12	19	13	13	9	6	7	7	3	3	3	100
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	4,170	707	1,448	1,331	448	144	50	15	19	3	1	4
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	656	158	236	183	60	12	6	0	0	1	0	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	16	22	16	14	13	8	12	0	0	33	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	9,388	405	1,850	3,089	1,815	805	512	266	503	108	28	7
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,094	107	294	365	184	55	39	18	21	4	0	7
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	12	28	16	12	10	7	8	7	4	4	0	100
Saharsa ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	43,500	4,853	9,886	12,712	6,804	3,046	1,759	1,048	2,446	650	290	6
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	4,963	1,195	1,730	1,308	463	136	40	29	45	11	2	4
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	11	25	18	10	7	4	2	3	2	2	1	67
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	18,770	3,423	3,814	3,899	2,366	1,305	948	605	1,681	496	231	2
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,318	702	351	143	58	19	9	8	21	5	0	2
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	7	21	9	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	100

	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	7,322	964	2,902	2,471	683	197	46	22	20	5	11	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,044	397	910	527	145	40	8	6	5	3	2	1
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	28	41	31	21	21	20	17	27	25	60	18	100
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	17,408	466	3,170	6,342	3,755	1,544	765	421	745	149	48	3
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,601	96	469	638	260	77	23	15	19	3	0	1
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	9	21	15	10	7	5	3	4	3	2	0	33
Purnea ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	72,148	6,958	12,233	17,793	13,662	6,243	4,806	2,178	5,906	1,601	701	67
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	8,244	13,791	1,984	2,211	1,368	551	331	130	186	33	4	67
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	11	20	16	12	10	9	7	6	3	2	1	100
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	32,379	5,042	6,259	6,022	4,541	2,155	2,192	934	3,445	1,179	548	62
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,323	874	610	392	172	68	58	25	45	14	3	62
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	7	17	10	7	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	100
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	10,777	1,401	3,089	3,483	1,901	505	261	54	71	5	5	2
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,881	406	919	811	488	138	79	17	18	2	1	2
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	27	29	30	23	26	27	30	31	25	40	20	100
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	28,992	515	2,885	8,288	7,220	3,583	2,353	1,190	2,390	417	148	3
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	3,040	99	455	1,008	708	345	194	88	123	17	0	3
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	10	19	16	12	10	10	8	7	5	4	0	100
Santal Parganas ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	84,853	10,080	26,344	25,564	11,785	4,427	2,716	1,238	2,251	324	106	18
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	44,730	4,628	13,943	14,457	6,565	2,286	1,224	598	912	84	17	16
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	53	46	53	57	56	52	45	48	41	26	16	89
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	71,842	9,489	23,484	20,806	9,285	3,471	2,190	978	1,779	260	84	16
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	39,407	4,342	12,839	12,394	5,433	1,942	1,047	511	795	74	15	15
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	55	46	55	60	59	56	48	52	45	28	18	94

STATEMENT X.52—*contd.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Number of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Santal Parganas —*concld.*	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,710	256	701	525	161	32	16	8	10	0	0	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	713	115	285	210	81	10	8	1	3	0	0	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	42	45	41	40	50	31	50	13	30	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	11,301	335	2,159	4,233	2,339	924	510	252	462	64	22	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	4,610	171	819	1,853	1.051	334	169	86	114	10	2	1
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	41	51	38	44	45	36	33	34	25	16	9	100
Palamau ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	35,344	5,421	8,629	8,926	5,098	2,214	1,742	650	1,894	507	245	18
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	16,381	3,184	4,260	4,266	2.244	885	651	257	522	77	24	11
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	46	59	49	48	44	40	37	40	28	15	10	61
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	28,822	4,648	7,200	7,014	3,997	1,725	1,473	503	1,589	440	219	14
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	13,272	2,624	3,519	3,373	1,795	694	537	209	420	69	23	9
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	46	56	49	48	45	40	36	42	26	16	11	64
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,328	556	438	220	70	17	11	3	10	1	1	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	895	424	273	136	38	9	7	1	7	0	0	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	67	76	62	62	54	53	64	33	70	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	5,194	217	991	1,692	1,031	472	258	144	295	66	25	3
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,214	136	468	757	411	182	107	47	95	8	1	2
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	43	63	47	45	40	39	41	33	32	12	4	67

Hazaribagh	.. I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population	..	67,531	10,157	23,227	17,947	8,571	2,713	2,208	653	1.651	239	112	53
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	16,191	3,392	6,169	3,839	1,587	483	322	102	211	22	13	51
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	24	33	27	21	19	18	15	16	13	9	12	96
	II. Interest no. 1—													
	A. General Population	..	60,548	9,310	21.305	15,815	7,550	2,321	1,940	529	1,426	210	99	43
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	14,526	3,103	5,616	3,358	1,401	411	290	82	188	22	12	43
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	24	33	26	21	19	18	15	16	13	10	12	100
	III. Interest no. 2—													
	A. General Population	..	898	433	326	100	24	5	2	0	4	1	0	3
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	325	147	130	34	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	36	34	40	34	38	0	0	0	50	0	0	100
	IV. Interest no. 3—													
	A. General Population	..	6,085	414	1,596	2,032	997	387	266	124	221	28	13	7
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	1,340	142	423	447	177	72	32	20	21	0	1	5
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	22	34	27	22	18	19	12	16	10	0	8	71
Ranchi	.. I. All Interests—													
	A. General Population	..	65,717	4,545	17,473	19,098	11,526	4,264	3,504	1,510	3,124	490	175	8
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	45,595	2,776	11,646	13,441	8,338	3,121	2,574	1,096	2,195	304	98	6
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	69	61	67	70	72	73	73	73	70	62	56	75
	II. Interest no. 1—													
	A. General Population	..	53,834	4,062	15,150	15,179	9,040	3,243	2,892	1,188	2,521	403	151	5
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	37,716	2,504	10,211	10.808	6,626	2,408	2,139	883	1,797	254	83	3
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	70	62	67	71	73	74	74	74	71	63	55	60
	III. Interest no. 2—													
	A. General Population	..	842	197	407	151	53	10	10	1	10	3	0	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population		483	104	238	88	31	9	5	0	8	0	0	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	57	53	58	58	58	90	50	0	80	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—													
	A. General Population	..	11,041	286	1,916	3,768	2,433	1,011	602	321	593	84	24	3
	B. S.C./S.T. Population	..	7,396	168	1,197	2,545	1,681	704	430	213	390	50	15	3
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$	..	67	59	62	68	69	70	71	66	66	60	63	100

STATEMENT X.52—*concld.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating house-holds	Number of households engaged in cultivation by the size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dhanbad ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	18,976	3,156	7,833	4,815	1,751	495	413	132	290	53	17	21
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	6,038	1,411	2,762	1,287	364	80	58	20	32	2	1	21
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	32	45	35	27	21	16	14	15	11	4	6	100
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	16,723	2,915	7,064	4,101	1,446	414	366	100	247	48	11	11
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	5,274	1,300	2,436	1,066	295	68	50	17	28	2	1	11
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	32	45	34	26	20	16	14	17	11	4	9	100
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	215	80	101	26	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	107	47	47	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	50	59	47	46	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	2,038	161	668	688	300	81	46	31	42	5	6	10
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	657	64	279	209	68	12	8	3	4	0	0	10
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	32	40	42	30	23	15	17	10	10	0	0	100
Singhbhum ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	54,217	6,346	17,307	15 426	7,714	2,301	2,065	803	1,627	221	75	332
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	34,742	3,561	10,812	10,073	5,202	1,538	1,404	527	1.095	155	43	332
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	64	56	62	65	67	67	68	66	67	70	57	100
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	49,216	5,953	15,973	13,775	6,936	2,002	1,860	698	1,442	202	72	303
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	31,756	3,362	10,057	9,084	4,696	1,369	1,271	459	971	142	42	303
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	65	56	63	66	68	68	68	66	67	70	58	100
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	634	222	283	83	23	4	6	6	3	0	0	4
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	347	121	156	48	11	2	4	0	1	0	0	4
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	55	55	55	58	48	50	67	0	33	0	0	100
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	4,367	171	1,051	1.568	755	295	199	99	182	19	3	25
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	2,639	78	599	941	495	167	129	68	123	13	1	25
	C. $\frac{B}{A} \times 100$ ..	60	46	57	60	66	57	65	69	68	68	33	100

NOTE : 0—denotes nil figures.

STATEMENT X.53

Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size-class of land held

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating house-holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BIHAR ..	**I. All Interests—**												
	A. General Population ..	**1,000**	**215**	**267**	**223**	**122**	**51**	**37**	**18**	**42**	**10**	**4**	**1**
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	**1,000**	**260**	**290**	**233**	**112**	**38**	**28**	**12**	**21**	**3**	**1**	**2**
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	**1,000**	**231**	**273**	**218**	**114**	**47**	**38**	**17**	**45**	**11**	**5**	**1**
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	**1,000**	**242**	**296**	**235**	**115**	**39**	**20**	**12**	**24**	**3**	**1**	**3**
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population	**1,000**	**412**	**298**	**187**	**67**	**18**	**9**	**3**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**N**
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	**1,000**	**522**	**279**	**129**	**46**	**11**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**N**
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	**1,000**	**114**	**238**	**288**	**162**	**71**	**43**	**24**	**47**	**9**	**4**	**N**
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	**1,000**	**178**	**269**	**286**	**142**	**52**	**30**	**14**	**23**	**3**	**1**	**2**
Patna ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	221	236	217	135	57	43	24	51	12	4	N
	B. S.C /S T. Population ..	1,000	583	253	112	32	6	6	2	3	1	2	N
	II, Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	226	240	197	131	60	47	25	57	13	4	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	613	262	86	23	3	5	2	4	1	1	0
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	553	256	135	36	8	3	2	3	2	2	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	763	161	54	13	1	1	1	1	1	4	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	102	220	298	176	66	45	29	52	10	2	N
	B. S C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	300	336	245	76	20	13	3	3	2	1	1

STATEMENT X.58—*contd.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Gaya ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	187	240	227	135	60	50	24	58	14	5	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	451	302	154	58	15	9	3	5	1	1	1
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	201	242	210	130	58	52	24	62	15	6	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	502	298	124	45	11	8	3	5	1	1	2
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	411	296	175	68	18	14	3	12	2	1	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	562	273	109	39	7	5	0	4	0	1	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	80	214	297	173	81	52	28	59	11	4	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	208	337	278	110	34	15	7	9	1	0	1
Shahabad ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	132	194	230	158	77	61	34	85	22	7	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	376	300	188	78	26	15	5	10	2	N	0
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	149	196	195	143	72	67	38	102	29	9	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	437	303	147	59	21	15	4	12	2	N	0
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	268	325	253	100	26	16	4	5	1	2	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	466	322	145	44	13	4	2	3	N	1	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	38	141	299	214	107	67	37	76	16	5	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	127	272	337	162	50	27	10	12	2	1	0
Saran ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population	1,000	301	315	207	89	33	22	11	18	3	1	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	579	310	85	13	3	3	1	1	1	N	4
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	337	319	186	81	28	20	9	16	3	1	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	658	266	56	9	2	2	N	1	1	N	5
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	620	276	76	16	5	2	2	2	N	1	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	682	272	41	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	188	315	264	113	45	27	16	26	4	2	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	400	404	154	26	6	4	1	1	N	N	4

Champaran ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	257	295	209	97	42	29	16	39	11	5	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	471	318	132	40	15	7	5	7	2	1	2
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	286	289	194	90	39	29	16	40	12	5	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	528	302	110	29	12	5	2	6	2	1	3
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	541	306	104	29	7	5	2	3	2	1	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	625	260	82	19	5	3	2	2	1	0	1
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	123	300	265	130	58	36	22	48	12	6	N
	B. S.C./S T. Population ..	1,000	260	387	206	75	29	14	11	13	3	1	1
Muzaffarpur ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	396	253	170	71	35	22	13	28	8	4	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	730	189	58	12	3	2	2	2	1	1	N
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	413	238	163	69	37	23	13	30	9	5	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	795	143	42	9	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	748	189	47	8	3	2	1	2	N	N	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	832	133	27	3	1	1	N	2	N	1	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	245	313	225	93	41	26	15	31	7	4	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	488	347	122	26	7	3	2	2	1	1	1
Darbhanga ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	390	254	178	70	35	20	12	29	8	4	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	715	193	67	16	4	2	N	1	1	1	N
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	415	229	166	66	38	23	13	36	10	4	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	826	120	35	9	3	1	1	2	1	1	1
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	693	218	69	12	3	2	N	1	1	1	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	772	171	46	6	1	N	1	1	1	1	N
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	240	318	240	97	38	22	12	24	6	3	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	496	319	134	35	7	4	1	2	1	1	0

STATEMENT X.53—*contd.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Monghyr ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	218	254	230	119	54	39	19	47	14	6	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	424	284	172	66	23	14	5	10	2	N	N
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	257	249	198	107	48	41	19	54	18	9	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	492	242	146	59	22	17	6	13	2	1	N
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	340	344	214	67	21	7	4	3	N	N	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	473	336	136	38	9	3	3	2	N	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	90	227	301	166	78	47	24	51	11	5	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	204	328	275	112	41	20	7	13	0	0	0
Bhagalpur ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	171	256	250	131	57	40	20	53	15	6	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	268	290	248	105	30	23	11	15	4	2	4
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	224	264	204	109	50	39	20	61	19	9	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	342	281	207	83	25	22	11	17	4	3	5
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	170	347	319	107	34	12	4	5	1	N	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	241	360	279	91	18	9	0	0	2	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	43	197	329	193	86	55	28	54	11	3	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	98	269	334	168	50	36	16	19	4	0	6

Saharsa ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	112	227	292	156	70	41	24	56	15	7	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	241	349	264	93	27	8	6	9	2	N	1
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	182	203	208	126	70	51	32	90	26	12	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	533	266	108	44	14	7	6	16	4	0	2
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	132	396	337	93	27	6	3	3	1	2	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	194	445	258	71	20	4	3	2	1	1	1
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	27	182	364	216	89	44	24	43	8	3	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	60	293	399	162	48	14	9	12	2	0	1
Purnea ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	96	170	247	189	86	67	30	82	22	10	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	167	241	268	166	67	40	16	23	4	N	8
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	156	193	186	140	67	68	29	106	36	17	2
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	376	263	169	74	29	25	11	19	6	1	27
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	130	287	323	176	47	24	5	7	1	N	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	141	319	282	169	48	28	6	6	1	N	N
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	18	100	286	249	124	81	41	82	14	5	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	32	150	332	233	113	64	29	40	6	0	1
Santal Parganas	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	119	310	301	139	52	32	15	27	4	1	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	104	312	323	147	51	27	13	21	2	N	N
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	132	327	290	129	48	30	14	25	4	1	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	110	326	315	138	49	27	13	20	2	N	N
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	150	410	307	94	19	9	5	6	0	0	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	161	400	295	114	14	11	1	4	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	30	191	374	207	82	45	22	41	6	2	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	37	178	402	228	72	37	19	25	2	N	N

STATEMENT X.53—*concld.*

State/District	Interest in land	No. of cultivating house-holds	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land										
			Less than 1	1.0—2.4	2.5—4.9	5.0—7.4	7.5—9.9	10.0—12.4	12.5—14.9	15.0—29.9	30.0—49.9	50+	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Palamau ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	153	244	253	144	63	49	18	54	14	7	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	194	260	260	137	54	40	16	32	5	1	1
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	161	250	243	139	60	51	17	55	15	8	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	198	265	254	135	52	40	16	32	5	2	1
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	419	330	165	53	13	8	2	7	1	1	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	474	305	152	42	10	8	1	8	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	42	191	326	198	91	49	28	57	13	5	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	61	211	342	186	82	48	21	43	4	1	1
Hazaribagh ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	150	344	266	127	40	33	10	24	3	2	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	210	381	237	98	30	20	6	13	1	1	3
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	154	352	261	125	38	32	9	23	3	2	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	214	387	231	96	28	20	6	13	1	1	3
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	482	363	111	27	6	2	0	5	1	0	3
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	452	400	105	28	0	0	0	6	0	0	9
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	68	262	334	164	64	44	20	36	5	2	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	106	315	333	132	54	24	15	16	0	1	4

Ranchi ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	69	266	291	175	65	53	23	48	7	3	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	61	255	295	183	68	57	24	48	7	2	N
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	75	281	282	168	60	54	22	47	8	3	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	66	271	286	176	64	57	23	48	7	2	N
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	234	483	179	63	12	12	1	12	4	0	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	215	493	182	64	19	10	0	17	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	26	174	341	220	92	54	29	54	8	2	N
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	23	162	344	227	95	58	29	53	7	2	N
Dhanbad ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	166	413	254	92	26	22	7	15	3	1	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	234	458	213	60	13	10	3	5	N	N	4
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	174	422	245	86	25	22	6	15	3	1	1
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	248	462	202	56	13	10	3	5	N	N	1
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	372	470	121	23	0	5	5	4	0	0	0
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	439	439	112	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	79	328	338	147	40	22	15	21	2	3	5
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	97	425	318	104	18	12	5	6	0	0	15
Singhbhum ..	I. All Interests—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	117	319	285	142	43	38	15	30	4	1	6
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	103	311	290	150	44	40	15	32	1	1	10
	II. Interest no. 1—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	121	325	280	141	41	38	14	29	4	1	6
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	106	317	286	148	43	40	14	31	4	1	10
	III. Interest no. 2—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	350	446	131	36	6	10	10	5	0	0	6
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	349	450	138	32	6	11	0	3	0	0	11
	IV. Interest no. 3—												
	A. General Population ..	1,000	39	241	359	173	67	45	23	42	4	1	6
	B. S.C./S.T. Population ..	1,000	29	227	357	188	63	49	26	47	5	N	9

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes nil figures.

PART C—HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

SECTION 5

EMPLOYMENT IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

47. Definition and Instructions

The concept of household industry is really an innovation of the 1961 Census. It was intended to collect information in some greater detail about a widely prevalent but hitherto little known, less spectacular and rather neglected side of economic activity in this country. There can be no difference of opinion, however, that its importance to the national economy as well as to its way of life is very great and deep-rooted.

The object of every industry is related to "production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods". A household industry, being an industry, must necessarily fulfil these pre-requisites of an industry. The distinction between a household industry and other kinds of industry was, however, sought to be drawn by means of a three-point test related to (*i*) scale of operations, (*ii*) participation of members of household, and (*iii*) location of industry. Thus, a household industry was defined as an "industry (not on the scale of registered factory) conducted by the head of household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas".

Information about the nature and extent of household industry as well as the period of its operation was collected on the basis of households in Sub-part B of the Household Schedule (*see* Annexure I at page 25). Sub-part C *ibid* related to workers at cultivation or household industry. Thus, the data collected in this section threw light on the extent of employment provided by the household industry to members of a family (separately for the head of the household, other males and other females) as well as hired workers. The following is a reproduction of the instructions to enumerators for this part of their work:

> Sub-part 'B' relates to Household Industry. This part will be filled up only where there is a Household Industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly by members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be on the scale of a registered factory. The participation of the Head of the household and/or members of the household is an essential feature of the Household Industry. In a rural area the Household Industry can be located either at home or within the village. But in an urban area the Household Industry or at least the major part of its work must be located only at home. A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing or repairing and includes makers and sellers of goods.

The test for a Household Industry is mainly threefold—

(*a*) Household Industry should embrace manufacture, processing or servicing and may include sale but should not be confined simply to buying and selling. At least part of the goods offered for sale from the household should be manufactured or processed by members of the household.

(*b*) Household Industry should be on the household scale where the workers mainly will be the Head of the household himself and members of the household, the role of hired workers from outside being of secondary importance. Thus, in any Household Industry, members of the household should be in a position to lend a hand in the industry whenever they find the time in the course of their daily chores. Household Industry cannot, therefore, be on the scale of a registered factory but can use machinery and employ power like steam engine or oil engine or electricity to drive the machinery.

(*c*) Location also is important, for proximity decides participation by members of the household. In a village

this participation is possible if the Household Industry is located at home or within the village, because village organisation is such as makes it possible for members of the household to move about freely in the village to look after their work. In urban areas such a free movement is not possible and, therefore, for Household Industry in urban areas we should consider only those industries which are located at home. Where, however, part of the work is done outside the house, e.g., preparing and dyeing the yarn for weaving or winding into warp and wool or cleaning metal surfaces before electroplating in baths, it should still be considered a Household Industry, even in urban areas, as the main operation of weaving or electroplating is conducted within the house and only one or two operations are conducted outside.

The following activities should also be regarded as illustrative of Household Industry. *Bidi*-makers who either alone or with the help of members of the family roll *bidis* at home, for wages at piece rates, while the contractor supplies the materials. Certain processes like buttoning and handsewing of tailored clothes, dyeing and printing of cloth, are carried out at home by members of the household both at residence and at 'place of work' or where women-folk of the household fill in at home with lac gold ornaments prepared at the shop by male members of the household.

Ascertain from the Head of the household whether there are any Household Industries and write the nature of the industry(s) in the column provided, if there are any. Then ascertain for how many months in a year roughly they are conducted and put down the number of months in the appropriate column. If the industry is conducted throughout the year write '12'. If there is no Household Industry of any sort put an 'X' in each of the places in the right hand corner where the answers will be written and put a bold cross on this sub-part.

Sub-part 'C' relates to workers in Cultivation or Household Industry.

In the case of households which are engaged only in Cultivation, if the Head of the household is working write 1 under the column 'Head' and ascertain how many other male and female members of the family are working. Write the numbers in the respective columns, write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total'. Then ascertain whether any hired workers are employed and, if so, write the number of such workers in the column allotted for it. The hired workers should have been in wholetime employment during last working season or should be in wholetime employment during current working season.

Similarly in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, if the Head of the household is working write 1 in the cloumn relating to the 'Head', and also ascertain how many male members and female members of the family are working and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers including the Head, if he is working, in the column relating to 'Total' and then ascertain the number of hired workers, if any, and then write the number of hired workers in the appropriate column.

If a household is engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry ascertain whether the Head is working and write 1 under the column relating to the 'Head' and also ascertain how many male and female members of the family are working both at Cultivation and the Household Industry and write the numbers in the respective columns. Write the total number of family workers in the column relating to 'Total'. Ascertain the number of hired

workers engaged by the family both for Cultivation and Household Industry and write the number in the appropriate column. In a household engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry, you need not ascertain how many are engaged in Household Cultivation and Household Industry separately.

Even if any of the members of the family working or hired labourers are absent during the period of the census count they should be counted for the purposes of the Household Schedule.

In the case of households engaged in Cultivation only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Industry only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. Similarly, in the case of households engaged in Household Industry only, put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry'. If a household is engaged both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry put 'X' in the columns relating to 'Household Cultivation only' and 'Household Industry only'. If a household is not engaged in either Household Cultivation or Household Industry or both put 'X' in all the columns and a bold 'X' on this sub-part.

The test for a worker is whether a person is actually working in Cultivation or Household Industry or supervising or directing work thereon.

In addition to collecting information about Household Industry in the Household Schedule on the basis of household as the unit, there was a separate question 10 in the Individual Slip aimed at classifying workers engaged in household industry. This question had three sub-parts relating to (*a*) nature of work, (*b*) nature of household industry, and (*c*) if employee, for the purpose of determining the occupational and industrial classification, as well as the employment status. The relevant instructions in regard to these questions were as follows :

Questions 10(*a*) *and* 10(*b*)—*Household Industry*

If a person is working in a Household Industry write (1) the nature of work done by him in the Household Industry against question 10(*a*) and (2) the nature of the Household Industry against question 10 (*b*). Otherwise put X in both questions 10 (*a*) and 10 (*b*). A Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the Head of the household himself and/or mainly members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only at home in urban areas. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory Thus the main criterion for a Household Industry is the participation of one or more members of a household in rural areas. In the urban areas the industry should be confined to the house. You should carefully keep in mind the definition of Household Industry in the rural area if you are enumerating a rural area and the definition in the urban area if you are enumerating an urban area.

A Household Industry should relate to production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods. It does not include professions such as pleader or doctor or barber or waterman or astrologer.

A person though he may not be working in his own Household Industry may be working as a paid employee in another Household Industry. You should, therefore, enquire whether the person who is not working in his own Household Industry is working in any other Household Industry and if so, write the nature of the work done by him against question 10(*a*) and the nature of the Household Industry against 10(*b*).

Question 10(*c*)—*If Employee in Household Industry*

The question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write E. E. For all others put X.

The following examples will illustrate how questions 10(*a*) to 10(*c*) should be filled up for persons working at Household Industry :

Question 10—*Working at Household Industry*

(*a*) Nature of work	(*b*) Nature of Household Industry	(*c*) If employee
1. Spinning yarn	Spinning yarn in Ambar Charkha	X
2. Dyeing and pirning yarn	Handloom weaving	X
3. Threshing and cleaning grain	Flour making *chakki*	X
4. Labourer employed for crushing oil	Oil-*ghani*	E.E.
5. Tempering and polishing implements	Blacksmithy making agricultural implements	X
6. Labourer employed for making and firing kiln	Earthenware pottery	E.E.
7. Throwing and turning pottery	Earthenware pottery	X
8. Making wooden doors and windows	Carpentry	X
9. Filling gold ornaments with lac	*Goldsmithy*	X
10. Labourer working hosiery machine	Hosiery	E.E.
11. Keeping accounts	Hosiery	X
12. Polishing and scraping metal	Electroplating	X
13. Labourer employed for putting iron hoop or cartwheels	Cartwheel wright	E.E.
14. Repairing of guns	Gunsmithy	X
15. Bee-keeping	Production of honey	X
16. Tending cattle	Livestock raising	X

As stated earlier, the data from the Household Schedule were tabulated on the basis of 20 per cent sample of households [For details, please *see* Note to Part III(*i*)*]. These are incorporated in the Household Economic Tables B-X to B-XVII. It will be evident from the foregoing paragraphs that two sets of figures are available regarding workers in household industry. A word of caution appears to be necessary here. It is possible that these two sets may not agree because of the difference in some cases of classification of household industry in question 11 instead of question 10. Besides, figures in the Household Economic Tables have to be multiplied by 5 in order to get the total figures. In this process also, there may be some differences on account of sampling error.

48. Reference to statistics

Figures for workers in household industry will be found in the following tables :

Tables based on the Individual Slip—

1. Union Table B-I†
2. Union Table B-II†
3. Union Table B-III Part A†
4. Union Table B-IV†
5. Union Table B-V‡
6. Union Table B-VII Part A†
7. Union Table B-VII Part B†

Scheduled Castes and Tribes—

8. Union Table C-VIII Part A**
9. Union Table C-VIII Part B**
10. Union Table SCT-I $

Tables based on the Household Schedule—

1. Union Table B-X£
2. Union Table B-XIII£
3. Union Table B-XIV Part A£
4. Union Table B-XIV Part B£
5. Union Table B-XV*†
6. Union Table B-XVI*†

*Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part III(*i*), Household Economic Tables.

†Included in Part II-B(*i*) of 1961 Census publications relating to Bihar.

‡Included in Part II-B(*ii*) of 1961 Census publications relating to Bihar.

**Included in Part II-C of 1961 Census publications relating to Bihar.

$Included in Part V-A of 1961 Census publications relating to Bihar.

£Included in Part III(*i*) of 1961 Census publications relating to Bihar.

*†Included in Part III(*ii*) of 1961 Census publications relating to Bihar.

49. Workers at household industry

To start with, we may compare the two sets of workers at household industry derived from Union Tables B-I and B-XVI.

STATEMENT X.54

Workers at household industry recorded in the Individual Slip and those recorded in the Household Schedule, 1961

State/District	Total population			Family workers and employees at Household Industry (Table B-I)			Workers at all Household Industry (with or without cultivation) Table B-XVI multiplied by 5		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR ..	**46,455,610**	**23,301,449**	**23,154,161**	**1,057,900**	**602,958**	**454,942**	**2,154,620**	**1,849,910**	**304,710**
Patna ..	2,949,746	1,522,687	1,427,059	60,655	36,996	23,659	107,225	93,490	13,735
Gaya ..	3,647,892	1,814,674	1,833,218	71,129	46,648	24,481	145,485	127,030	18,455
Shahabad ..	3,218,017	1,616,732	1,601,285	70,765	43,708	27,057	121,345	114,410	6,935
Saran ..	3,584,918	1,677,779	1,907,139	87,069	43,692	43,377	149,375	127,610	21,765
Champaran ..	3,006,211	1,519,803	1,486,408	50,629	31,600	19,029	96,030	85,790	10,240
Muzaffarpur ..	4,118,398	2,011,539	2,106,859	98,498	56,926	41,572	141,485	108,665	32,820
Darbhanga ..	4,413,027	2,142,880	2,270,147	151,616	65,151	86,465	292,060	220,235	71,825
Monghyr ..	3,387,082	1,702,709	1,684,373	94,097	51,403	42,694	177,400	156,435	20,965
Bhagalpur ..	1,711,136	877,029	834,107	49,346	29,946	19,400	121,055	99,340	21,715
Saharsa ..	1,723,566	886,440	837,126	30,722	17,862	12,860	82,625	64,040	18,585
Purnea ..	3,089,128	1,607,276	1,481,852	58,811	33,352	25,459	107,755	86,450	21,305
Santal Parganas ..	2,675,203	1,351,149	1,324,054	68,159	41,373	26,786	158,820	146,870	11,950
Palamau ..	1,187,789	598,600	589,189	18,120	11,780	6,340	70,160	63,690	6,470
Hazaribagh ..	2,396,411	1,203,503	1,192,908	44,938	28,074	16,864	146,550	131,400	15,150
Ranchi ..	2,138,565	1,076,251	1,062,314	47,619	27,918	19,701	109,055	105,780	3,275
Dhanbad ..	1,158,610	646,597	512,013	14,069	9,598	4,471	28,355	26,100	2,255
Singhbhum ..	2,049,911	1,045,801	1,004,110	41,658	26,931	14,727	99,840	92,575	7,265

SOURCE : (*i*) Columns 2—4 and 5—7 of Table B-I.
(*ii*) Columns 8—10 of Table B-XVI.

The figures in column 8 are widely different from those in column 5, the order being more than 100 per cent for the State. The former set is, however, consistently higher than the latter, which implies that the same factor or factors must have been at work to a greater or smaller degree in all the districts. These will become evident if we analyse the State figures. For one thing, the information in Union Table B-I relates to principal work only. A reference to Union Table B-VII Parts A and B will reveal that in Bihar, there are 382,569 persons having principal work in cultivation, 60,905 persons having principal work in agricultural labour, and 15,129 persons having principal work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession, etc., whose secondary work is household industry. While these numbers (total 458,733) must have figured in the Household Schedules, they are obviously not included in Table B-I. Secondly, it is possible that in some Individual Slips household industry was returned as tertiary work. It is not uncommon, for instance, to come across cases in which the principal work is cultivation, secondary work agricultural labour, and tertiary work household industry. The instructions to enumerators provided for four different kinds of work being returned in the case of any individual. There is no doubt that in all such cases, the Household Schedule must have shown such persons as engaged in household industry. No tabulation of data has been made from Individual Slip beyond secondary work, and it is not possible to make any estimate of the frequency of such cases. Thirdly, even absentee members of a household or hired workers were included in Sub-part C of the Household Schedule, though no Individual Slips could have been prepared for them. Fourthly, the possibility of workers in household industry being wrongly returned under question 11 of the Individual Slip is also there. These factors put

together would seem to account adequately for the differences between the figures of Tables B-I and B-XVI. Whatever remain must be attributed to the differences of definition or the uneven distribution of household industries reflected in the sample itself.

It follows from the above that the data contained in Table B-XVI should serve as a better guide to the determination of the extent of participation in household industry than those in Table B-I. For the State as a whole, 4.64 per cent of the population is engaged in household industry. The proportion is highest in Bhagalpur (7.07 per cent) and lowest in Dhanbad (2.45 per cent); Darbhanga and Hazaribagh also have high percentages (above 6 per cent); in Santal Parganas, Palamau, Monghyr and Ranchi, these vary between 5 and 6 per cent. Singhbhum and Saharsa are also a little above the State average. Except Saran (4.17 per cent), the proportions in other districts are between 3 and 4 per cent.

On the basis of Table B-I, the proportion of workers at household industry to total workers is 5.5 per cent. For obvious reasons, similar proportions cannot be worked from the Household Schedule figures. At this stage, it may be worth while to note that out of 1,662,005 sample households in Bihar, 101,386 households are engaged both in cultivation and household industry, and 42,081 households in household industry only. The proportions of households in the two categories are, therefore, 6.1 and 2.5 respectively. In other words, the frequency of households combining cultivation with household industry is nearly 2½ times that of households engaged only in household industry. This shows the great inter-dependence between cultivation and household industry in the State of Bihar.

50. Comparison of workers both in cultivation and household industry

The statement below compares the figures relating to workers both in cultivation and household industry in Union Table B-VII Part A and B-XV. It may be noted that the figures in colmuns 8—10 have to be multiplied by 5 before they can be treated as comparable with the remaining figures of the statement. The reasons for large differences have been discussed earlier :

STATEMENT X.55

Comparison of workers both in cultivation and household industry in Union Tables B-VII Part A and B-XV, State and districts

Total Rural Urban	Persons whose principal work is Cultivation but who are also engaged in Household Industry (under Table B-VII Part A)			Persons whose principal work is Household Industry but who are also engaged in Cultivation (under Table B-VII Part A)			Workers in Cultivating Households who are also engaged in Household Industry (under Table B-XV)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR STATE									
T ..	**382,569**	**275,424**	**107,145**	**212,338**	**154,776**	**57,562**	**349,493**	**292,915**	**56,578**
R ..	**381,472**	**274,563**	**106,909**	**205,628**	**149,208**	**56,420**	**343,807**	**288,865**	**54,942**
U ..	**1,097**	**861**	**236**	**6,710**	**5,568**	**1,142**	**5,686**	**4,050**	**1,636**
PATNA DISTRICT									
T ..	12,315	8,716	3,599	6,823	5,454	1,369	13,700	11,672	2,028
R ..	12,074	8,494	3,580	6,121	4,842	1,279	13,375	11,402	1,973
U ..	241	222	19	702	612	90	325	270	55
GAYA DISTRICT									
T ..	27,163	20,887	6,276	12,924	10,231	2,693	21,742	18,427	3,315
R ..	27,044	20,796	6,248	12,693	10,028	2,665	21,472	18,203	3,269
U ..	119	91	28	231	203	28	270	224	46

STATEMENT X 55– *contd*

Total Rural Urban		Persons whose principal work is Cultivation but who are also engaged in Household Industry (under Table B-VII Part A)			Persons whose principal work is Household Industry but who are also engaged in Cultivation (under Table B VII Part A)			Workers in Cultivating Households who are also engaged in Household Industry (under Table B XV)		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					SHAHABAD DISTRICT					
T	..	14,030	11,083	2,947	9,603	7,516	2,087	15,030	13,852	1,178
R	..	14,000	11,054	2,946	9,216	7,193	2,023	14,720	13,615	1,105
U	..	30	29	1	387	323	64	310	237	73
					SARAN DISTRICT					
T	..	*29,149*	*20,180*	*8,969*	*24,172*	*17,010*	*7,162*	*26,662*	*22,549*	4,113
R	..	29,080	20,136	8,944	23,447	16,441	7,006	26,140	22,186	3,954
U	..	69	44	25	725	569	156	522	363	159
					CHAMPARAN DISTRICT					
T	..	21,442	16,911	4,531	9,888	7,958	1,930	15,851	13,945	1,906
R	..	21,357	16,860	4,497	9,466	7,564	1,902	15,423	13,655	1,768
U	..	85	51	34	422	394	28	428	290	138
					MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT					
T	..	30,895	26,397	4,498	13,387	11,473	1,914	24,865	18,449	6,416
R	..	30,895	26,397	4,498	13,056	11,205	1,851	24,616	18,241	6,375
U	..	0	0	0	331	268	63	249	208	41
					DARBHANGA DISTRICT					
T	..	28,970	23,376	5,594	21,179	16,462	4,717	50,700	36,645	14,055
R	..	28,938	23,350	5,588	20,848	16,156	4,692	50,290	36,347	13,943
U	..	32	26	6	331	306	25	410	298	112
					MONGHYR DISTRICT					
T	..	22,560	18,278	4,282	11,663	9,418	2,245	27,625	23,781	3,844
R	..	22,393	18,119	4,274	10,689	8,563	2,126	26,755	23,150	3,605
U	..	167	159	8	974	855	119	870	631	239
					BHAGALPUR DISTRICT					
T	..	16,907	13,433	3,474	6,736	4,781	1,955	17,312	13,685	3,627
R	..	16,879	13,417	3,462	6,376	4,496	1,880	16,864	13,438	3,426
U	..	28	16	12	360	285	75	448	247	201
					SAHARSA DISTRICT					
T	..	13,959	10,893	3,066	4,573	3,275	1,298	14,084	10,461	3,623
R	..	13,910	10,849	3,061	4,422	3,149	1,273	13,818	10,336	3,482
U	..	49	44	5	151	126	25	266	125	141

STATEMENT X.55—*concld.*

Total Rural Urban	Persons whose principal work is Cultivation but who are also engaged in Household Industry (under Table B-VII Part A)			Persons whose principal work is Household Industry but who are also engaged in Cultivation (under Table B-VII Part A)			Workers in Cultivating Households who are also engaged in Household Industry (under Table B-XV)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PURNEA DISTRICT									
T ..	10,301	9,046	1,255	5,587	4,341	1,246	15,075	11,092	3,983
R ..	10,244	8,994	1,250	5,452	4,222	1,230	14,830	10,903	3,927
U ..	57	52	5	135	119	16	245	189	56
SANTAL PARGANAS DISTRICT									
T ..	37,778	24,258	13,520	30,618	20,322	10,296	27,783	25,555	2,228
R ..	37,756	24,238	13,518	30,132	19,909	10,223	27,418	25,365	2,053
U ..	22	20	2	486	413	73	365	190	175
PALAMAU DISTRICT									
T ..	20,181	15,484	4,697	5,684	4,052	1,632	12,419	11,178	1,241
R ..	20,146	15,464	4,682	5,513	3,917	1,596	12,298	11,091	1,207
U ..	35	20	15	171	135	36	121	87	34
HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT									
T ..	35,151	18,842	16,309	14,486	9,715	4,771	27,231	24,339	2,892
R ..	35,092	18,801	16,291	14,138	9,367	4,771	26,922	24,079	2,843
U ..	59	41	18	348	348	0	309	260	49
RANCHI DISTRICT									
T ..	32,709	17,530	15,179	19,724	12,234	7,490	18,305	17,807	498
R ..	32,641	17,515	15,126	19,125	11,845	7,280	18,011	17,547	464
U ..	68	15	53	599	389	210	294	260	34
DHANBAD DISTRICT									
T ..	5,727	3,726	2,001	4,757	3,204	1,553	4,236	3,905	331
R ..	5,726	3,725	2,001	4,489	3,038	1,451	4,060	3,797	263
U ..	1	1	0	268	166	102	176	108	68
SINGHBHUM DISTRICT									
T ..	23,332	16,384	6,948	10,534	7,330	3,204	16,873	15,573	1,300
R ..	23,297	16,354	6,943	10,445	7,273	3,172	16,795	15,510	1,285
U ..	35	30	5	89	57	32	78	63	15

NOTE : 0—denotes nil figures.

According to Table B-VII Part A, 595 lakh persons in Bihar are engaged in household industry as principal or secondary work in combination with cultivation. Those working principally in cultivation but additionally in household industry comprise nearly two-thirds (64.3 per cent) of such workers, who are mostly found in rural areas. It is, however, significant

that while only 3.69 per cent of cultivators are engaged additionally in household industry, the corresponding proportion of those working in household industry engaged additionally in cultivation is as high as 20.07 per cent. This implies that a large proportion of workers at household industry find it necessary to supplement their earnings by additional work in cultivation.

Among the districts, Palamau has the highest proportion (6 per cent) of cultivators who are also engaged in household industry. Bhagalpur comes next (5.52 per cent); Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Hazaribagh have proportions around 4.46 per cent. Purnea (1.82), Shahabad (2.42), Dhanbad (2.52) and Patna (2.73) are among the districts with very low proportions. On the other hand, the proportion of workers in household industry who are also engaged in cultivation is highest in the Santal Parganas (44.92), followed by Ranchi (41.42). The percentages are quite high (above 31 per cent) also in other districts of Chotanagpur except Singhbhum where it is 25.29 per cent. All the districts (except Saran) in the North Bihar and South Bihar Plains have lower percentages than the State average (20.07 per cent). In Purnea the figure is as low as 9.50 per cent. It is evident that a combination of cultivation and household industry is more common in the tribal regions than in other parts of the State. Another noteworthy feature is that female proportions in such combination of occupations are also higher in the Chotanagpur region than in the rest of Bihar except Saran.

In the cultivating households also engaged in household industry, the ratio between family workers and hired workers is roughly 5:1. In Ranchi, it is as high as 36:1. Dhanbad, Singhbhum and Santal Parganas also have ratios of 12:1 approximately. On the other hand, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saharsa and Purnea have below 3:1. It follows, therefore, that the proportion of hired workers in household industry is very small in Chotanagpur but quite high in North Bihar.

51. Age-composition of workers at household industry

According to Table B-I of 1961, the total number of workers at household industry in Bihar is 10.58 lakhs. Nearly 4.55 lakhs of them are females. The fact that females are better represented among workers at household industry is established by their sex ratio of 755 as against 485 among total workers. An idea of their age-composition *vis-a-vis* the total workers and workers in other industrial categories can be had from the following distribution per 1,000 :

STATEMENT X.56

Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category by broad age gruop, 1961

Industrial categories	Age group				
	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total Workers ..	**1,000**	**80**	**477**	**375**	**68**
Working—					
As Cultivators ..	1,000	64	458	394	84
As Agricultural labourers.	1,000	92	505	352	51
In Mining, Quarrying, etc.	1,000	316	429	233	22
At Household Industry	1,000	135	458	345	62
In Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	1,000	36	538	391	35
In Construction ..	1,000	23	529	395	53
In Trade and Commerce.	1,000	26	472	425	77
In Transport, Storage and Communications	1,000	8	549	422	21
In Other Services ..	1,000	58	523	371	48

It is at once evident that next only to Category III (which includes livestock, dairying, etc.), though with a much wider difference, workers at household industry have the largest proportion (13.5 per cent) of child workers. At least one out of every 8 workers at household industry is a child worker. As a result of this, the proportions in other age groups are comparatively smaller. It is, however, interesting to find that workers both in cultivation and household industry have exactly the same proportion (45.8 per cent) in the age group 15—34. But the similarity ends there. As we proceed to more advanced age groups the proportions of workers at household industry drop much below those of cultivators. This is natural because in some household industries, advanced age can be a handicap. However, it is significant to find that among old workers (60+), those in household industry have a higher proportion than all others except cultivators and traders.

There is another way of looking at this matter. The following statement compares the proportions of workers of each sex at house-

hold industry in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at non-household industry and those in other services :

STATEMENT X.57

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex, in each age group among total workers, cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers at household industry, at non-household industry and in other services, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers		I Cultivators		II Agricultural labourers		IV Household Industry		V Non-household Industry		IX Other Services	
			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
BIHAR	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	556	271	297	148	111	80	26	20	17	2	49	13
		0—14	1,000	1,000	96	59	39	29	24	17	9	6	1	N	6	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	876	414	441	227	186	126	40	28	30	3	88	20
		35—59	1,000	1,000	974	483	554	269	177	138	39	35	30	3	84	25
		60+	1,000	1,000	823	231	571	132	118	59	33	18	11	2	44	12
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	560	285	324	159	120	80	28	20	8	1	39	12
		0—14	1,000	1,000	101	63	42	31	26	19	9	6	1	N	5	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	893	437	491	244	207	136	39	29	15	2	71	17
		35—59	1,000	1,000	977	502	605	287	194	146	38	35	14	2	63	21
		60+	1,000	1,000	834	238	605	140	126	63	31	18	5	1	34	10
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	517	104	37	17	13	11	33	17	99	7	156	35
		0—14	1,000	1,000	39	12	4	2	2	2	5	3	6	1	15	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	740	144	42	24	18	16	46	23	145	10	231	48
		35—59	1,000	1,000	947	232	70	38	23	23	54	34	186	17	274	79
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	127	131	23	21	11	62	20	83	9	175	43

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.

In all the age groups, cultivators and agricultural labourers take the major share. But comparatively, household industry makes substantial contribution among child workers. In other age groups, it takes place even after 'other services' so far as male workers are concerned. Among females, however, the proportions of workers in household industry are always higher than those of other categories except, of course, cultivators and agricultural labourers. That there should be greater participation of women and children in household industry is inherent in its very concept and should cause little surprise. In fact, it is significant to find that in urban areas there is noticeably lower participation of women and children in household industry.

Before passing on to the next topic, it may be useful to assess the position of household industry in relation to other industrial categories. The statement below gives the distribution of 1,000 workers by the nine categories separately for persons, males and females :

STATEMENT X.58

Distribution of 1,000 workers in Bihar by industrial categories, 1961

Industrial category	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
**Total Workers .. **	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
I	539	534	547
II	230	199	294
III	34	42	18
IV	55	46	72
V	22	30	7
VI	5	8	1
VII	27	34	12
VIII	12	18	N
IX	76	89	49

NOTE : N – denotes negligible figures.

The figures are so eloquent that any comment will be really superfluous.

52. Educational standards among workers in household industry

The differences in educational standards among workers in cultivation, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry are brought out by the proportional figures given below based on the Union Table B-III Part A and Part B :

STATEMENT X.59

Distribution of 1,000 workers of either sex in cultivation, household industry and manufacturing other than household industry by educational levels separately for rural and urban areas of the State, 1961

Educational level	Workers in					
	Cultivation		Household Industry		Manufacturing other than Household Industry	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
RURAL						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	675	98	736	940	563	946
Literate (without educational level)	259	17	232	53	320	46
Primary or Junior Basic	57	3	30	7	81	8
Matriculation and above	9	N	2	N	36	N
URBAN						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	526	939	474	871	333	903
Literate (without educational level)	336	49	443	115	393	62
Primary or Junior Basic	98	11	70	13	131	19
Matriculation and above	40	1	13	1	143	16

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.

Considering first the male workers in rural areas it is at once evident that those in household industry are comparatively much backward, particularly in relation to non-household industry. Nearly three out of every four workers in household industry are illiterate. Only one out of every 500 is matriculate or above. Among females the illiteracy proportions, though much higher (94 per cent), are more favourable to workers in household industry, particularly when compared to cultivators. As expected, the urban proportions of illiterates are much less in all the three categories of workers. Among males, while those in household industry show better than cultivators, this is not so in relation to workers in non-household industry. Female workers in household industry, however, retain their superior position, though the proportions of those who have attained educational levels above mere literacy are higher for workers in manufacturing other than household industry.

A better idea of the comparative position of workers in different industrial categories with regard to their educational levels can be had from the following statement :

STATEMENT X.60

Distribution of 1,000 workers of either sex in total and each educational level by different industrial categories, separately for rural and urban areas of the State, 1961

Industrial Category	Number per 1,000 workers in									
	Total workers		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					RURAL					
All Categories	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
I	578	559	543	558	695	619	664	550	318	149
II	215	299	275	304	73	68	24	17	3	0
III	40	16	47	16	20	8	19	2	38	15
IV	45	70	46	67	48	237	27	147	6	29
V	14	5	11	5	22	13	23	12	34	7
VI	5	1	5	1	7	1	6	N	11	0
VII	24	10	12	10	56	14	52	52	26	4
VIII	10	N	6	N	16	N	26	N	48	2
IX	69	40	55	39	63	40	159	266	516	794
					URBAN					
All Categories	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
I	72	168	97	176	70	149	62	87	20	10
II	26	103	57	114	9	18	3	4	N	0
III	66	68	109	74	41	15	37	9	30	5
IV	63	159	77	154	81	335	39	94	6	7
V	191	70	164	70	217	78	218	62	184	43
VI	33	19	37	21	32	6	26	2	28	1
VII	148	70	86	73	213	57	212	20	108	10
VIII	99	8	95	7	89	10	107	12	127	35
IX	302	335	278	311	248	332	296	710	497	889

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

In rural areas, 4.5 per cent of the working males and 7.0 per cent of the working females are engaged in household industry. Of total illiterates among workers, those in household industry comprise a slightly higher proportion (4.6 per cent) among males and a slightly lower proportion (6.7 per cent) among females. It is, however, significant to observe that literates among female workers in household industry are more than three times their legitimate proportion. Even among those who have attained the Primary or Junior Basic standard, females among household industry workers have a lead of more than 100 per cent. In the next higher level, Matriculation and above, however, the show is much poor.

In urban areas, the absolute figures are comparatively much smaller and, to that extent, the proportions per 1,000 give a somewhat unreal picture. It is, however, obvious that illiteracy among male workers in household industry is a little above their due share. The same is true of proportions under literacy. This may seem contradictory, but the explanation is provided by the very low proportions under the remaining two educational levels. Female workers in household industry fare better in the matter of literacy pure and simple.

53. Occupational distribution of workers in household industry, manufacturing other than household industry, and other services

An examination of the subsidiary table to Union Table B-V throws interesting light on salient differences in the proportions of males and females employed in different occupations in (*i*) household industry, (*ii*) manufacturing, and (*iii*) other services. The statement below lists the proportions per 1,000 in each occupational division and selected groups having at least 5 per cent of workers—males or females—in total or urban areas :

STATEMENT X.61

Distribution per 1,000 male or female workers in (*i*) Household Industry, (*ii*) Manufacturing and (*iii*) Other Services by occupational divisions and selected groups (having at least 5 per cent of workers), separately in total and urban areas of the State, 1961

Division/Selected group	Total						Urban					
	IV Household Industry		V Manufacturing		IX Other Services		IV Household Industry		V Manufacturing		IX Other Services	
	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
All Divisions ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Division 0 ..	1	N	15	4	178	72	2	2	21	9	168	147
Group 05 ..	0	0	1	1	92	33	0	0	1	2	58	81
Division 1 ..	N	1	12	1	38	8	2	N	16	2	42	5
Division 2 ..	3	2	58	8	102	6	2	1	74	20	180	8
Group 28 ..	2	2	42	2	59	1	1	N	55	5	110	4
Group 29 ..	N	N	8	4	34	1	N	1	10	11	50	3
Division 3 ..	4	3	28	18	6	1	12	10	47	47	16	2
Division 4 ..	200	91	23	16	11	4	109	74	18	16	6	2
Group 40 ..	120	52	1	1	5	1	54	39	1	N	2	N
Group 41	77	37	20	11	6	3	49	31	16	15	4	2
Division 5 ..	2	12	46	76	0	0	1	2	15	85	0	0
Group 52	2	12	31	65	0	0	N	2	9	54	0	0
Division 6 ..	N	N	11	1	2	N	1	0	11	1	3	1
Division 7-8 ..	788	889	772	862	364	596	867	909	763	803	242	336
Group 70 ..	112	349	32	113	1	5	156	326	25	42	1	1
Group 71 ..	45	12	75	33	1	1	73	27	80	44	1	2
Group 73 ..	59	9	42	4	1	N	28	2	51	6	1	N
Group 74 ..	46	2	33	2	N	N	68	3	41	5	N	N
Group 75 ..	9	1	106	4	3	N	34	2	141	6	7	N
Group 77 ..	89	2	52	3	1	N	68	2	43	3	1	N
Group 81 ..	114	86	57	114	N	N	71	92	24	74	N	N
Group 82 ..	115	261	77	242	2	4	156	242	84	174	4	3
Group 84 ..	72	28	69	39	0	0	109	68	49	34	0	0

STATEMENT X.61—*concld.*

Division/Selected group	Total						Urban					
	IV Household Industry		V Manufacturing		IX Other Services		IV Household Industry		V Manufacturing		IX Other Services	
	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
Group 85 ..	87	129	12	55	1	2	45	124	9	42	N	1
Group 89 ..	2	5	110	226	338	582	4	8	101	329	206	328
Division 9 ..	1	2	18	11	272	303	2	2	21	13	321	493
Group 90 ..	N	N	12	1	64	1	N	N	15	1	87	2
Group 91 ..	1	2	3	3	97	123	2	2	3	6	135	270
Group 93 ..	N	N	2	7	16	43	N	N	2	6	38	129
Group 95 ..	0	0	0	0	38	118	0	0	0	0	28	81
Division X ..	1	N	17	3	27	10	2	N	14	4	22	6

NOTE: N—denotes negligible figures.

0—denotes nil figures.

It can be seen from the above statistics that in household industry the maximum point is observed in division 7-8, i. e., craftsmen, production process workers, etc., for both sexes. Among all occupational divisions, except 4 and 7-8, the proportion of both sexes is almost negligible. This sector of industry employs mostly persons who do not have higher educational qualifications; the result is that higher occupations like professional, administrative and even clerical workers have negligible proportions. The occupational group-wise break-up of division 7-8 will bring out this idea more clearly. Occupational groups which comprise more than 11 per cent of male workers are 70 (spinners, weavers, etc.), 81 (potters, kilnmen, etc.) and 82 (millers, bakers, etc.).

In case of 'manufacturing' and 'other services' the proportion of professional, administrative and clerical workers are distinct and this proportion is more significant in the latter case.

The category of 'other services' embraces 39 per cent of male workers among professional, administrative and clerical workers. Females have, however, less than half of the male proportion in the aforesaid type of occupation. The pattern of occupational variation in household industry is more or less the same in urban areas as in total areas.

54. Household industry as additional work among agricultural labourers

We have discussed the incidence of household industry as secondary work among cultivators. It will be useful now to make a similar study in respect of agricultural labourers who comprise 23.0 per cent of the working population and over 42.6 per cent of the population engaged in agriculture. At the outset, it may be remarked that the incidence of secondary work among agricultural labourers is rather low. Only 8.55 lakh out of 44.18 lakh agricultural labourers, or less than 20 per cent, are engaged in secondary work in cultivation or household industry. Of them, household industry has only 60,995 adherents. Thus, cultivation takes the lion's share (over 92 per cent). In other words, barely 8 per cent of the agricultural labourers having secondary work do so in household industry. Their proportion to the total population of agricultural labourers is 1.38 per cent only. This shows that among agricultural labourers, household industry plays a very insignificant role by way of providing additional employment.

55. Household industry as additional work among persons having principal work other than cultivation or agricultural labour

According to Union Table B-IV Part B, the total number of persons at work in non-

household industry, trade, business, profession or service is 3,396,219 (Males—2,852,155, Females—544,064). It will appear from Union Table B-VII Part B that of such persons only 15,129 (Males—11,947, Females—3,182) or a mere 0.45 per cent have additional work at household industry. In the statement below, those industrial divisions and major groups have been spelled out in which workers engaged principally contain considerable numbers (above 100 for males or females) of workers also in household industry :

STATEMENT X.62

Industrial divisions and major groups containing considerable number of workers also in household industry for the State and selected districts, 1961

Principal work, Additional work at Household Industry, Division and Major Group	Males	Females
BIHAR STATE		
P. W. Division 8 (Services) ..	**1,082,758**	**291,461**
A. W. Division 2 and 3 (Manufacturing)	3,090	1,084
P. W. Major Group 80 (Public Services)	193,385	3,234
A. W. Major Group 28 (Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products) ..	276	73
P. W. Major Group 81 (Educational and scientific services)	119,706	11,352
A. W. Major Group 23 (Textiles—Cotton)	126	26
P. W. Major Group 88 (Personal Services)	251,176	82,700
A. W. Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting)	134	20
P. W. Major Group 89 (Services not elsewhere classified)	398,340	180,655
A. W. Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting)	456	115
A. W. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)	391	213
A. W. Major Group 23 (Textile—Cotton)	126	61
A. W. Major Group 24 (Textile—Jute)	130	51
A. W. Major Group 28 (Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products) ..	386	131
A. W. Major Group 31 (Leather and Leather Products)	100	13
A.W. Major Group 34-35 (Non metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal)	187	78
P. W. Division 6 (Trade and Commerce)	**448,487**	**74,462**
A. W. Division 2 and 3 (Manufacturing)	2,652	551
P.W. Major Group 60—63 (Wholesale Trade)	**22,034**	**873**
A.W. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)	118	1
P.W. Major Group 64—68 (Retail Trade)	415,797	73,182
A.W. Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting)	224	53
A.W. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)	1,092	243
A.W. Major Group 22 (Tobacco Products)	360	20
A.W. Major Group 23 (Textile - Cotton)	232	44
A.W. Major Group 27 (Textile - Miscellaneous)	100	22
A.W. Major Group 28 (Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products) ..	158	58
A.W. Major Group 39 (Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries)	189	68
P.W. Division 0 (Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting)	**314,420**	**66,627**
A.W. Division 2 and 3 (Manufacturing)	988	310

STATEMENT X.62—*concld.*

Principal work. Additional work at Household Industry, Division and Major Group	Males	Females
P.W. Major Group 03 (Fishing)	35,636	2,502
A.W. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)	136	2
A.W. Major Group 23 (Textile—Cotton)	114	0
P.W. Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting)	251,705	54,379
A.W. Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting)	338	239
A.W. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)	134	67
P.W. Division 2 and 3 (Manufacturing)	385,396	40,500
A.W. Division 2 and 3 (Manufacturing)	1,446	383
P.W. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)	60,809	11,203
A.W. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)	109	81
A.W. Major Group 21 (Beverages)	100	13
A.W. Major Group 34-35 (Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal) ..	111	1
P.W. Major Group 28 (Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products)	20,950	1,330
A.W. Major Group 28 (Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products) ..	113	0
P.W. Division 4 (Construction)	**99,333**	**9,009**
A.W. DIVISION 2 AND 3 (MANUFACTURING)	526	20
P.W. Major Group 40 (Construction)	99,333	9,009
A.W. Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting)	108	7
A.W. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)	116	11
A.W. Major Group 34 35 (Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal) ..	134	2
P.W. Division 5 (Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services)	**36,196**	**9,494**
A.W. DIVISION 2 AND 3 (MANUFACTURING)	386	164
P.W. Major Group 51 (Water-supply and Sanitary Services)	15,631	8,988
A.W. Major Group 28 (Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products) ..	280	161
P.W. Division 7 (Transport, Storage and Communications)	**227,763**	**2,780**
A.W. DIVISION 2 AND 3 (MANUFACTURING)	325	17
P.W. Major Group 70-71 (Transport)	208,872	2,553
A.W. Major Group 04 (Livestock and Hunting)	110	4
A.W. Major Group 20 (Foodstuffs)	121	2
P.W. Division 1 (Mining and Quarrying)	**227,091**	**44,045**
A.W. DIVISION 2 AND 3 (MANUFACTURING)	197	19
P.W. Division 9 (Activities not adequately described)	**30,711**	**5,686**
A.W. DIVISION 2 AND 3 (MANUFACTURING)	40	14

0—denotes nil figures.

The above figures further confirm, if any confirmation were needed, the earlier conclusion about the small incidence of household industry as additional work among persons engaged principally in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service. Major Groups

20 (manufacturing—foodstuffs), and 04 (livestock and hunting) seem to be relatively more common among those whose principal work is in Industrial Division 6 (trade and commerce). The former generally refers to activities connected with production of dairy products (Minor Group 206) or of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, *muri*, *murki*, *chira*, etc. (Minor Group 209), in so far as these relate to additional work in household industry.

56. Households engaged in household industry (with or without cultivation)

A reference may now be made to statement X·36 at page 106 showing the distribution of 1,000 households among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither. It will be seen that only 8.6 per cent of sample households in Bihar are engaged in household industry (with or without cultivation). This proportion is significantly higher than the one arrived at on the basis of individual slips, for which the reasons have been discussed earlier. It may be noted also that the proportion of households engaged in household industry only is 2.5 per cent while that of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry is 6.1 per cent. While in rural areas the proportion of the latter category of households naturally increases to 6.6 per cent, in urban areas households engaging in household industry only comprise as much as 5.1 per cent. As between rural and urban areas, however, the former has a higher percentage (8.9) of households engaged in household industry than the latter (6.2).

Among the districts, Bhagalpur has the highest incidence (12.3 per cent) of households engaged in household industry. In its urban area the proportion is as high as 13.8 per cent, the common industries being handloom weaving, dairying, *bidi*-making, wood work, pottery and hand-pounding of rice. Next comes Darbhanga (11.8 per cent) where by far the most important household industry is cotton spinning by *charkha* and *takli*, followed by handloom weaving. Traditional garment making and basket making are among its other specialities. Monghyr and Santal Parganas also have high percentages (10.0 in each). The former abounds, among others, in units engaged in *bidi*-making, pottery, jewellery, cane and bamboo work, wood work, sweetmeat and charcoal making. The most common household industry in the Santal Parganas is handloom weaving. Among others, mention may be made of pottery, hand-pounding of rice, making of *chura*, etc., cane and bamboo work and *bidi*-making. Hazaribagh, Shahabad and Ranchi districts also have higher percentages than the State average (8.6 per cent). On the other hand, only 4.2 per cent of households are engaged in household industry in Dhanbad, and 4.3 per cent in Palamau. In the urban areas of Singhbhum and Dhanbad, only 2 and 3 households per 1,000 respectively care for household industry. The details of principal household industries in each district will be found in Union Table B-XIV Part B*.

57. Size of employment in households engaged in household industry only

Union Table B-XIV Part A* classifies sample household by major groups of principal household industry and number of persons employed. Statement X.68 at page 199 gives the distribution of 1,000 households in each industrial division and major groups of I.S.I.C. in total, rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged. For the State as a whole, taking all divisions together, 40.8 per cent of households are single-worker establishments and they comprise by far the largest category. Households engaging 2 persons account for another 31.7 per cent. Thus, a little over 72 per cent of the households engage 1-2 persons. Those engaging 3—5 persons also comprise a sizeable proportion (20.0 per cent), though they are much less in comparison to the other two categories. The most significant conclusion that emerges from these proportions, therefore, is that over 92 per cent of the households engaged in household industry do not employ more than 5 workers. In rural areas the pattern of employment is more favourable towards small size units. Comparatively, urban areas have larger proportions of households in employment ranges 3—5 persons and above.

The employment pattern naturally shows a great deal of variation among different kinds of

*Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part III(*i*), Household Economic Tables.

household industries. The figures below relating to the State as a whole give a general view of the range of variations :

STATEMENT X.63

Distribution of 1,000 sample households in Bihar in each major group of household industry by size of persons engaged, 1961

Major Group	Brief description	Number per 1,000 households engaging				
		1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
02	Forestry and logging	516	257	164	23	5
03	Fishing ..	466	289	134	11	13
04	Livestock and hunting.	476	264	169	15	7
20	Foodstuffs ..	381	355	197	14	4
23	Textiles—Cotton ..	362	319	247	38	5
28	Wood and Wooden Products.	344	352	235	23	6
34-35	Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal.	259	388	272	27	7

NOTE : The difference between 1,000 and sum of columns 3—7 represents the proportion under 'unspecified' employment-size.

The variations are mainly confined to the first three employment sizes. The number of sample households engaged in Major Group 02 is small (608), and relates mostly to production of charcoal (451) and of resins, barks, herbs, wild fruits, etc., n.e.c. (109). Similarly, Major Group 03 also has only 882 households, the bulk of which (870) are engaged in fishing in inland waters and ponds. It is not surprising, therefore, that more than three-fourths of such households do not provide employment to more than 2 persons. Out of 3,257 households in Major Group 04, 2,399 households are engaged in dairying in which also the proportion of single-member establishments is quite high, though the frequencies of two-member and 3—5 member establishments are also appreciable.

The pattern of employment shows a noticeable change with the Major Group 20 which accounts for the largest number of households (8,002). Some of the important activities covered by this group are hand-pounding of rice (1,504), oil-*ghani* (1,215), making of sweetmeat, *laddu, peda* etc., (1,851), *sattu, bhunja, papad* (1,060), and *chura, muri, murki*, etc. (787). A reference to Union Table E-III* would indicate that in oil-*ghani* industry generally, single-member units account for nearly 75 per cent of the total. In the units making sweetmeat, *laddu, sattu, chura*, etc., also, the ratio between single-member establishments and 2—5 members is roughly 3:2. It is obvious that when these industries are carried on household basis, there is naturally participation of one or two other members of the household which results in depressing the proportion of single-member establishments.

Major Group 23 has 4,637 households. Only two industries really matter in this group. They are cotton cloth weaving on handloom (2,665) and cotton spinning by *charkha* and *takli* (1,602). The higher proportions under 2 and 3—5 persons are evidently due to handloom weaving, while hand spinning accounts mainly for those under 1 person.

Major Group 28 ranks second in importance and has 7,167 households. Some of the notable industries included in it are making of baskets and broomsticks (1,792), cane and bambooware (1,322), and wood and allied products not elsewhere classified (1,962). In the very nature of things, these activities are confined mainly to particular castes and tribes and are conducted on family basis. It is not surprising, therefore, that the proportions under 2 and 3—5 persons are noticeably high.

The most important industry under Major Group 34-35 (3,738) is pottery which accounts for 3,044 households. This industry is also difficult to be carried on in single-worker units, which explains the proportions of employment sizes as they are.

The variations in district figures can be traced to the prevalence of one or other kind of industries discussed above, which have their own patterns of employment.

58. Comparison of households of different kinds by their pattern of employment

It may be useful now to make a comparative study of the pattern of employment in households engaged (*i*) only in household industry, (*ii*) only in cultivation, and (*iii*) both in

*Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part IV-B, Housing and Establishment Tables.

cultivation and household industry. The relevant information is contained in Union Tables B-XII, B-XIV Part A and B-XV. Statement X 69 at page 222 may be referred to in this connection. The statement below summarises the position for the State :

STATEMENT X.64

Distribution of 1,000 households each engaged in (*i*) household industry only, (*ii*) cultivation only, and (*iii*) both household industry and cultivation, by size of employment

Households engaged	Number per 1,000 households				
	1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
TOTAL					
(*a*) In household industry only.	408	317	200	19	6
(*b*) In household industry also.	132	309	447	91	14
(*c*) In cultivation only ..	257	300	330	62	15
RURAL					
(*a*) In household industry only.	415	320	193	16	5
(*b*) In household industry also.	132	310	447	91	14
(*c*) In cultivation only ..	257	301	331	62	14
URBAN					
(*a*) In household industry only.	374	306	231	35	9
(*b*) In household industry also.	162	279	416	92	29
(*c*) In cultivation only ..	251	250	297	79	32

NOTE : The difference between 1,000 and total of columns 2—6 represents the proportion of households under 'unspecified' employment size.

As between households engaged in household industry only and those engaged in cultivation only, the differences in the pattern of employment are quite striking. While the former has the largest proportion (40.8 per cent) in single-worker establishments, the latter has it in households having 3—5 workers which account for almost one-third of such households. Higher employment sizes (more than 5 persons) are comparatively more common in households engaged in cultivation only, though they comprise less than 8 per cent of the total. It is significant, however, to observe that cultivating households engaged also in household industry actually have the highest proportions in higher employment ranges. Thus, only a little less than half of such households contain 3—5 workers. Those with more workers account for over 10 per cent. Single-worker establishments in this category comprise no more than 13.2 per cent. It is interesting to find that the proportions in double-worker households are about the same (nearly 31 per cent) in all the three types of households.

In rural areas, the pattern of employment is almost the same as discussed above. In urban areas, all types of households tend to improve their proportions in higher employment-size (6 persons or more).

Statement X.69 at page 222 will be better under-stood if the figures in column 3 are taken to represent 1,000 households and the ratios in other columns are worked out accordingly. The comparative picture emerging thereby is shown in Statement X.70 at page 226. The figures speak for themselves.

59. Extent of employment in households engaged in household industry

Union Table B-XVI* gives a classification of sample households engaged in household industry (with or without cultivation) by period of working and total number of workers engaged in household industry. The information is given separately for all household industries taken together as well as for each household industry classified by division and major group of the I.S.I.C. This table provides an estimate of the extent of employment afforded by household industries conducted with or without cultivation.

The total number of households (in a 20 per cent sample) engaged in household industry (with or without cultivation) in Bihar is 143,467. A great majority of them (70.7 per cent) are engaged also in cultivation. An idea of the extent of employment can be had from the fact that there are, in all, 3.70 lakh family workers and 0.61 lakh hired workers. These give an average of 258 family workers and 42 hired workers for every 100 such households. The distribution of family workers by sex is roughly 164 males and 94 females. In households engaged in household industry only, it is rather strange to find that the proportions of workers are considerably less. To be more precise, there are 183 family workers (125 males, 58 females)

*Census of India, 1961, Bihar, Vol. IV, Part III (*ii*), Household Economic Tables.

and 10 hired workers for every 100 households. The corresponding figures for cultivating households engaged in household industry are 289 family workers (180 males, 109 females) and 56 hired workers per 100 households. In rural areas, the proportions are somewhat higher except for households engaged in household industry only.

The duration of an industry within a period of one year classified by number of persons engaged affords some insight into the adequacy of employment, full or part. The following statement prepared for the State for all industries taken together gives a general idea of the extent of employment :

STATEMENT X.65

Distribution of 1,000 households engaged in household industry, with or without cultivation, in State, classified by months operated and by class of workers, 1961

State	Household Industry	Total Rural Urban	Total			1 to 3 months			4 to 6 months			7 to 9 months			10 months to 1 year			Months not stated		
			Households	Family workers	Hired workers	H H.	F. W.	H. W.	H H.	F. W.	H W.	H H.	F. W.	H W.	H H.	F. W.	H W.	H H.	F. W.	H W.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BIHAR	All industries with or without cultivation.	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	86	106	163	172	172	113	119	94	612	593	577	32	30	51
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	84	89	112	169	176	176	115	122	93	602	584	567	30	29	52
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	27	26	28	74	77	110	67	70	99	768	771	734	64	56	29
	(*a*) All industries with cultivation.	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	101	101	113	192	194	181	127	130	91	550	545	563	30	30	52
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	102	102	115	192	195	180	127	130	92	549	544	560	30	29	53
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	69	59	30	145	148	192	100	103	74	622	634	675	64	56	29
	(*b*) All industries without cultivation.	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	27	22	95	86	58	79	80	127	761	775	758	35	32	35
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	29	17	102	93	65	82	84	138	754	767	738	30	27	42
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	18	16	26	58	56	51	60	60	117	799	812	777	65	56	29

NOTE : HH.—denotes Households, F.W.—denotes Family workers and H.W.—denotes Hired workers.

As is natural to expect, a very high proportion (76.1 per cent) of households, engaged in household industry only, conducts its activity for almost throughout the year (10 months to 1 year). The corresponding proportion among cultivating households engaged in household industry also is comparatively small (55.0 per cent). While 84 per cent of the former type of households are engaged for the greater part of the year, less than 68 per cent do so in the latter type. Household industries providing short-term employment during the season naturally find greater favour with cultivating households. Thus, 10.1 per cent of them are engaged for 1—3 months and 19.2 per cent for 4—6 months. The corresponding proportions among non-cultivating households are only 3 per cent and 9.5 per cent respectively.

Similar proportions for family workers more or less coincide with those of households. Differences arise only in case of hired workers. It is seen that a great majority of them, particularly in household industries without cultivation, are employed where the work is not purely seasonal. In cultivating households, even seasonal industries necessitate the employment of hired labour to a large extent. It is revealing, however, to find that 2.7 per cent of family workers and 2.2 per cent of hired workers in household industries (without cultivation) are employed only for 1—3 months in a year. The next two durations of working also account for 16.6 per cent of family workers and 18.5 per cent of hired workers. These proportions give some idea of the extent of part employment (in the sense of seasonal employment) provided by household industries. It may be assumed, however, that those households which employ attached labour in household industry without simultaneous employment in cultivation, conduct such industries in an intensive manner, however short or long the duration of working may be.

A household industry like pottery will necessarily be seasonal being limited to five

months in a year. But an industry like weaving or smithy can run for the whole year, and where such an industry does not run for the whole year and yet the number of family workers or hired workers per household is high, it may be assumed that there is under-employment.

60. Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes working at household industry

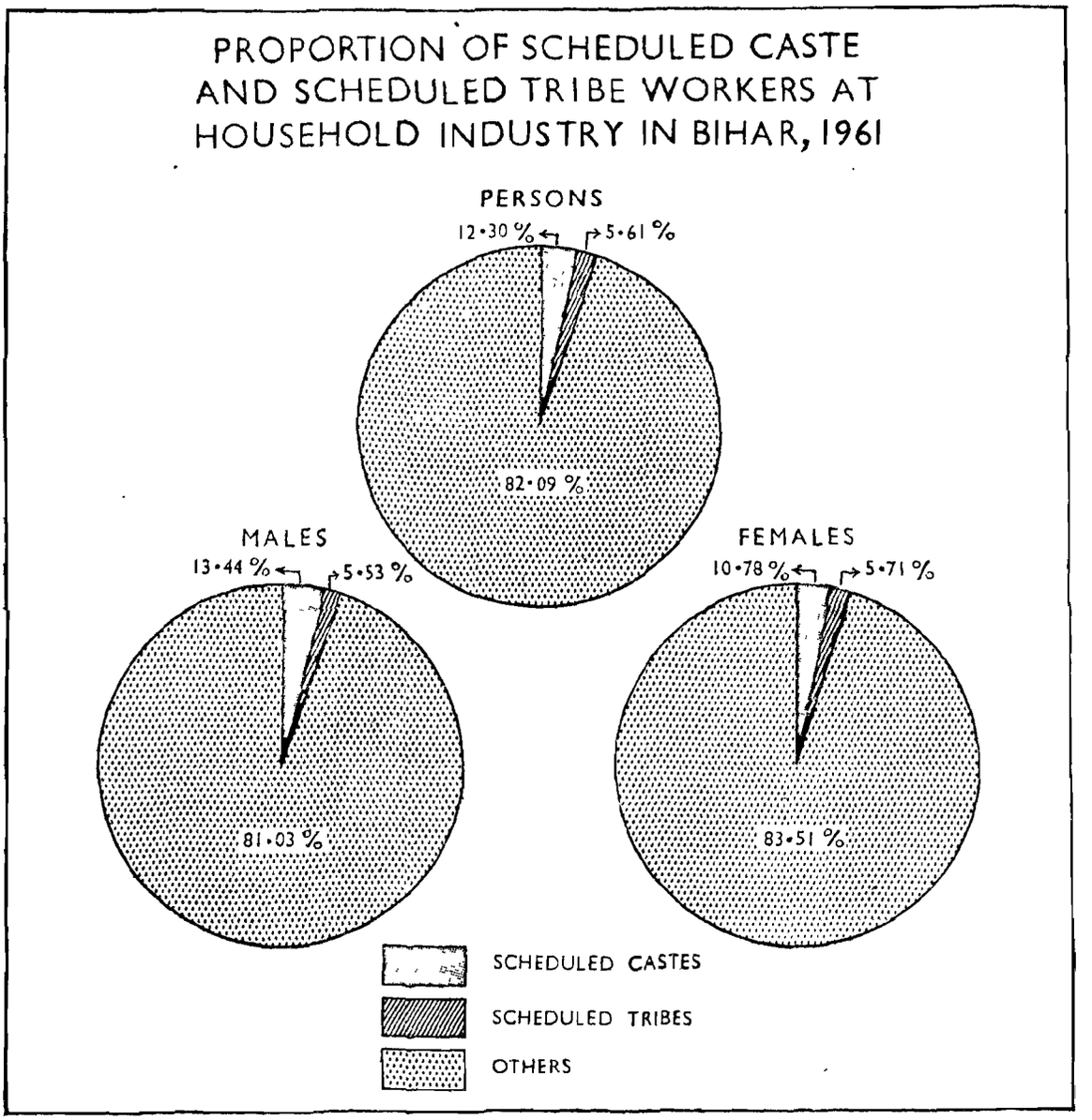
The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes generally include the backward and poorer sections of the population. The extent of their dependence on the primary sector such as cultivation, agricultural labour, livestock raising, forestry, etc., is naturally greater than the rest of the population. In the very nature of things, household industry also represents in most cases that sector of production which is not so sophisticated and is run mainly on family basis, the role of outside labour being insignificant or secondary. It is true that some of the well known handicrafts require great skill and specialised workmanship, but their number is few. On the whole, it may not be wrong to assume that household industry does not ordinarily require as much capital or skill as in the case of other industries. It will be useful, therefore, to assess the importance of this industry among the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Bihar. Relevant information is contained in the statement below :

STATEMENT X.66

Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes working at household industry compared to general population in the same category, 1961

State	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Total workers		Workers at Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR								
General Population ..	T	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	12,955,409	6,279,156	602,958	454,942
All Scheduled Castes		6,504,966	3,199,089	3,305,877	1,855,642	1,332,358	81,038	49,031
All Scheduled Tribes		4,204,784	2,087,995	2,116,789	1,292,960	1,185,057	33,371	25,997
Scheduled Castes as percentage of General Population.		14.00	13.73	14.28	14.32	21.22	13.44	10.78
Scheduled Tribes as percentage of General Population.		9.05	8.96	9.14	9.98	18.87	5.53	5.71
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as percentage of General Population.		23.05	22.69	23.42	24.30	40.09	18.97	16.49
General Population ..	R	42,541,690	21,140,292	21,401,398	11,837,376	6,096,945	531,861	426,015
All Scheduled Castes		6,155,359	3,015,821	3,139,538	1,755,757	1,292,301	74,825	46,204
All Scheduled Tribes		4,094,835	2,029,650	2,065,185	1,263,518	1,170,018	32,798	25,629
Scheduled Castes as percentage of General Population.		14.47	14.27	14.67	14.83	21.20	14.07	10.85
Scheduled Tribes as percentage of General Population.		9.63	9.60	9.65	10.67	19.19	6.17	6.02
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as percentage of General Population.		24.09	23.87	24.32	25.51	40.39	20.24	16.86
General Population ..	U	3,913,920	2,161,157	1,752,763	1,118,033	182,211	71,097	28,927
All Scheduled Castes		349,607	183,268	166,339	99,885	40,057	6,213	2,827
All Scheduled Tribes		109,949	58,345	51,604	29,442	15,039	573	368
Scheduled Castes as percentage of General Population.		8.93	8.48	9.49	8.93	21.98	8.74	9.77
Scheduled Tribes as percentage of General Population.		2.81	2.70	2.94	2.63	8.25	0.81	1.27
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as percentage of General Population.		11.74	11.18	12.43	11.57	30.24	9.54	11.05

The following diagram shows the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe workers at household industry.



As stated earlier, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes have a higher proportion of workers, particularly among females, than the general population. It is, however, distressing to observe that, contrary to normal expectation, they have a relatively smaller proportion of workers of either sex engaged in household industry. This is more true of rural than urban, and of the scheduled tribes than the scheduled castes. Thus, the scheduled castes comprise 13.44 per cent, and the scheduled tribes 5.53 per cent of male workers at household industry in Bihar State. Their proportions to total male workers are 14.32 and 9.98 per cent respectively, and to total male population 13.73 and 8.96 per cent respectively. Among females, the corresponding proportions for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes are 10.78 and 5.71 per cent for workers at household industry, 21.22 and 18.87 per cent for total workers and 14.28 and 9.14 per cent for total population respectively. In comparison to their proportions to total population, the scheduled castes have only a slightly smaller share among males working at household industry, but the discrepancy grows considerably among females. What is, however, more surprising is the fact that the scheduled tribes

have much less participation at household industry on *pro rata* basis.

61. Common household industries in the State and districts

The following statement arranges the common household industries of Bihar in descending order, according to number of households (20 per cent sample) engaged in household industry only. Industries engaging less than 1 per cent of sample households have not been included in the list. Alongside in column 4 of the statement are the names of five districts contributing the largest numbers :

STATEMENT X. 67

Common household industries in Bihar, 1961

Code no. of I. S. I. C.	Description of Household Industry	Number of households in the State	Name of five districts contributing the largest numbers
1	2	3	4
3500	Making of earthenware such as pottery, etc. ..	3,044	Shahabad (401), Monghyr (363), Patna (362), Gaya (350), Bhagalpur (200).
2200	Manufacture of *bidi*	2,729	Monghyr (677), Patna (410), Shahabad (314), Gaya (231), Darbhanga (190).
2350	Cotton cloth weaving in handlooms ..	2,665	Bhagalpur (729), Darbhanga (441), Gaya (284), Santal Parganas (270), Patna (218).
0405	Production and rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power, n.e.c.	2,399	Monghyr (344), Darbhanga (277), Muzaffarpur (273), Bhagalpur (237), Purnea (213).
2894	Manufacture of other wood and allied products, n.e.c.	1,962	Purnea (315), Monghyr (283), Shahabad (217), Bhagalpur (209), Patna (205).
2092	Making of sweetmeats, *laddu, peda, barphi, batasa*, etc.	1,851	Gaya (241), Shahabad (241), Patna (193), Purnea (193), Monghyr (168).
2885	Making of baskets and broomsticks ..	1,792	Purnea (311), Darbhanga (203), Monghyr (182), Champaran (179), Shahabad (161).
2310	Cotton spinning (by *charkha* and *takli*) ..	1,602	Darbhanga (1,162), Muzaffarpur (151), Bhagalpur (95), Saharsa (66), Saran (40).
2002	Hand-pounding of rice by *Dhęki* and *Ukhal* ..	1,504	Purnea (525), Bhagalpur (153), Santal Parganas (153), Monghyr (131), Shahabad (116).
2732	Traditional garments	1,497	Shahabad (188), Patna (150), Purnea (142), Monghyr (139), Darbhanga (100).
2889	Manufacture of other articles from leaf, cane, bamboo, cork and other allied products, n.e.c.	1,322	Purnea (190), Singhbhum (148), Santal Parganas (137), Monghyr (128), Darbhanga (123).
2070	Oil-pressing *ghani, kolhu* or by small machine..	1,215	Purnea (195), Shahabad (163), Saran (124), Monghyr (119), Champaran (119).
3939	Manufacture of jewellery, silverwares, etc., n.e.c.	1,310	Shahabad (248), Patna (178), Purnea (170), Monghyr (165), Bhagalpur (99).
2093	*Sattu, bhunja, papad, barri, dan uri, tilauri, sewai*, apalam, etc.	1,060	Shahabad (318), Saran (123), Monghyr (112), Patna (86), Singhbhum (56).
0310	Production of fish by fishing in inland waters and ponds including fish farms and fish hatcheries.	870	Purnea (120), Gaya (115), Darbhanga (109), Muzaffarpur (82), Champaran (67).
3111	Making of leather boots, shoes or *chappals* (slippers, sandals).	850	Shahabad (278), Patna (149), Monghyr (85), Bhagalpur (64), Gaya (63).
2094	Making of *chura* or *chira, muri, murki, khoi* ..	787	Santal Parganas (134), Purnea (119), Darbhanga (73), Muzaffarpur (71), Singhbhum (58).
2121	Production of indigenous liquor such as liquor, toddy, neera from *mahua* and palm trees.	740	Patna (180), Gaya (141), Monghyr (91), Darbhanga (87), Shahabad (70).
2060	Production of butter, cream, *ghee*, cheese, *chhena, khowa* and other dairy products.	679	Shahabad (131), Purnea (91), Monghyr (71), Patna (66), Champaran (52).
3699	Manufacture of other sundry hardwares such as G.I. pipe, wire net, n.e.c.	577	Ranchi (230), Gaya (154), Singhbhum (142), Hazaribagh (39), Muzaffarpur (4).
3932	Goldsmithy	505	Darbhanga (89), Gaya (86), Champaran (68), Santal Parganas (49), Saran (47).
0231	Production of charcoal	451	Monghyr (208), Gaya (70), Purnea (40), Bhagalpur (40), Saran (30).

STATEMENT X.68

Distribution of 1,000 households in each Division and Major Group of I. S. I. C. in rural and urban areas classified by size of persons engaged in State and districts

(Based on 20 per cent sample)

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				BIHAR STATE					
All industries ..	**T**	*(a)*	**42,081**	**17,164**	**13,348**	**8,404**	**812**	**236**	**2,117**
		(b)	**1,000**	**408**	**317**	**200**	**19**	**6**	**50**
	R	*(a)*	**35,051**	**14,535**	**11,199**	**6,778**	**563**	**174**	**1,802**
		(b)	**1,000**	**415**	**320**	**193**	**16**	**5**	**51**
	U	*(a)*	**7,030**	**2,629**	**2,149**	**1,626**	**249**	**62**	**315**
		(b)	**1,000**	**374**	**306**	**231**	**35**	**9**	**45**
DIVISION 0	T	*(a)*	4,923	2,336	1,312	800	76	37	362
		(b)	1,000	475	266	162	15	8	74
	R	*(a)*	4,412	2,132	1,152	702	63	30	333
		(b)	1,000	483	261	159	14	7	76
	U	*(a)*	511	204	160	98	13	7	29
		(b)	1,000	399	313	192	25	14	57
Major Group 02	T	*(a)*	608	314	156	100	14	3	21
		(b)	1,000	516	257	164	23	5	35
	R	*(a)*	557	292	141	95	11	0	18
		(b)	1,000	524	253	171	20	0	32
	U	*(a)*	51	22	15	5	3	3	3
		(b)	1,000	431	294	98	59	59	59
Major Group 03	T	*(a)*	882	411	255	118	10	11	77
		(b)	1,000	466	289	134	11	13	87
	R	*(a)*	838	397	240	107	9	11	74
		(b)	1,000	474	286	128	11	13	88
	U	*(a)*	44	14	15	11	1	0	3
		(b)	1,000	318	341	250	23	0	68
Major Group 04	T	*(a)*	3,257	1,550	860	552	48	23	224
		(b)	1,000	476	264	169	15	7	69
	R	*(a)*	2,846	1,383	733	471	39	19	201
		(b)	1,000	486	257	165	14	7	71
	U	*(a)*	411	167	127	81	9	4	23
		(b)	1,000	406	309	197	22	10	56
DIVISION 1	T	*(a)*	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	667	333	0	0	0
	R	*(a)*	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	667	333	0	0	0
	U	*(a)*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 10	T	*(a)*	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	667	333	0	0	0
	R	*(a)*	3	0	2	1	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	667	333	0	0	0
	U	*(a)*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.68 - *contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR STATE—*concld.*									
DIVISION 2 & 3	T	(a)	37,155	14,828	12,034	7,603	736	199	1,755
		(b)	1,000	399	324	205	20	5	47
	R	(a)	30,636	12,403	10,045	6,075	500	144	1,469
		(b)	1,000	405	328	198	16	5	48
	U	(a)	6,519	2,425	1,989	1,528	236	55	286
		(b)	1,000	372	305	234	36	9	44
Major Group 20	T	(a)	8,002	3,049	2,838	1,574	111	35	395
		(b)	1,000	381	355	197	14	4	49
	R	(a)	6,421	2,514	2,289	1,192	72	26	328
		(b)	1,000	392	356	186	11	4	51
	U	(a)	1,581	535	549	382	39	9	67
		(b)	1,000	338	347	242	25	6	42
Major Group 23	T	(a)	4,637	1,681	1,479	1,144	174	25	134
		(b)	1,000	362	319	247	38	5	29
	R	(a)	3,749	1,522	1,225	811	73	11	107
		(b)	1,000	406	327	216	19	3	29
	U	(a)	888	159	254	333	101	14	27
		(b)	1,000	179	286	375	114	16	30
Major Group 28	T	(a)	7,167	2,461	2,525	1,686	167	39	289
		(b)	1,000	344	352	235	23	6	40
	R	(a)	6,471	2,214	2,299	1,516	140	35	267
		(b)	1,000	342	355	234	22	6	41
	U	(a)	696	247	226	170	27	4	22
		(b)	1,000	355	325	244	39	6	31
Major Group 34-35	T	(a)	3,738	968	1,448	1,017	102	26	177
		(b)	1,000	259	388	272	27	7	47
	R	(a)	3,265	862	1,277	872	86	15	153
		(b)	1,000	264	391	267	26	5	47
	U	(a)	473	106	171	145	16	11	24
		(b)	1,000	224	361	307	34	23	51
PATNA DISTRICT									
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	3,658	1,362	1,116	867	89	10	214
		(b)	1,000	372	305	237	24	3	59
	R	(a)	2,483	925	772	583	53	1	149
		(b)	1,000	373	311	235	21	N	60
	U	(a)	1,175	437	344	284	36	9	65
		(b)	1,000	372	293	242	30	8	55
DIVISION 0	T	(a)	386	147	126	80	8	0	25
		(b)	1,000	381	326	207	21	0	65
	R	(a)	294	124	86	61	6	0	17
		(b)	1,000	422	293	207	20	0	58
	U	(a)	92	23	40	19	2	0	8
		(b)	1,000	250	435	206	22	0	87

STATEMENT X. 67—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				PATNA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
Major Group 04	T	(a)	310	116	111	61	6	0	16
		(b)	1,000	374	358	197	19	0	52
	R	(a)	227	95	73	45	4	0	10
		(b)	1,000	418	322	198	18	0	44
	U	(a)	83	21	38	16	2	0	6
		(b)	1,000	253	458	193	24	0	72
Division 2 & 3	T	(a)	3,272	1,215	990	787	81	10	189
		(b)	1,000	371	303	240	25	3	58
	R	(a)	2,189	801	686	522	47	1	132
		(b)	1,000	366	313	239	22	N	60
	U	(a)	1,083	414	304	265	34	9	57
		(b)	1,000	382	281	245	31	8	53
Major Group 20	T	(a)	557	158	192	159	14	3	31
		(b)	1,000	284	345	285	25	5	56
	R	(a)	377	107	140	104	8	0	18
		(b)	1,000	284	371	276	21	0	48
	U	(a)	180	51	52	55	6	3	13
		(b)	1,000	283	289	305	34	17	72
Major Group 22	T	(a)	414	201	108	68	9	2	26
		(b)	1,000	485	261	164	22	5	63
	R	(a)	219	113	48	38	3	1	16
		(b)	1,000	516	219	173	14	5	73
	U	(a)	195	88	60	30	6	1	10
		(b)	1,000	451	308	154	31	5	51
Major Group 28	T	(a)	396	169	96	99	10	0	22
		(b)	1,000	427	242	250	25	0	56
	R	(a)	283	122	70	69	4	0	18
		(b)	1,000	431	247	244	14	0	64
	U	(a)	113	47	26	30	6	0	4
		(b)	1,000	416	230	266	53	0	35
Major Group 34-35	T	(a)	421	70	166	140	20	3	22
		(b)	1,000	166	394	333	48	7	52
	R	(a)	349	56	141	118	18	0	16
		(b)	1,000	160	404	338	52	0	46
	U	(a)	72	14	25	22	2	3	6
		(b)	1,000	194	347	306	28	42	83
				GAYA DISTRICT					
ALL INDUSTRIES	**T**	**(a)**	**3,567**	**1,237**	**1,113**	**825**	**114**	**15**	**263**
		(b)	**1,000**	**347**	**312**	**231**	**32**	**4**	**74**
	R	**(a)**	**2,954**	**1,045**	**923**	**653**	**75**	**9**	**244**
		(b)	**1,000**	**354**	**312**	**223**	**25**	**3**	**83**
	U	**(a)**	**613**	**192**	**190**	**167**	**39**	**6**	**19**
		(b)	**1,000**	**313**	**310**	**272**	**64**	**10**	**31**

STATEMENT X.63—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 Person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			GAYA DISTRICT—*contd.*						
DIVISION 0	T	(a)	462	197	118	78	14	2	53
		(b)	1,000	426	256	169	30	4	115
	R	(a)	430	186	105	74	12	0	53
		(b)	1,000	433	244	172	28	0	123
	U	(a)	32	11	13	4	2	2	0
		(b)	1,000	344	406	125	63	62	0
Major Group 02	T	(a)	92	37	28	15	2	2	8
		(b)	1,000	402	304	163	22	22	87
	R	(a)	81	35	22	15	1	0	8
		(b)	1,000	432	272	185	12	0	99
	U	(a)	11	2	6	0	1	2	0
		(b)	1,000	182	545	0	91	182	0
Major Group 03	T	(a)	117	61	30	15	2	0	9
		(b)	1,000	521	257	128	17	0	77
	R	(a)	117	61	30	15	2	0	9
		(b)	1,000	521	257	128	17	0	77
	U	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04	T	(a)	228	97	51	44	9	0	27
		(b)	1,000	425	224	193	40	0	118
	R	(a)	207	88	44	40	8	0	27
		(b)	1,000	425	213	193	39	0	130
	U	(a)	21	9	7	4	1	0	0
		(b)	1,000	429	333	190	48	0	0
DIVISION 2 & 3	T	(a)	3,105	1,040	995	747	100	13	210
		(b)	1,000	335	320	241	32	4	68
	R	(a)	2,524	859	818	584	63	9	191
		(b)	1,000	340	324	231	25	4	76
	U	(a)	581	181	177	163	37	4	19
		(b)	1,000	311	305	280	64	7	33
Major Group 20	T	(a)	522	149	207	121	10	1	34
		(b)	1,000	285	397	232	19	2	65
	R	(a)	415	122	170	87	6	1	29
		(b)	1,000	294	410	210	14	2	70
	U	(a)	107	27	37	34	4	0	5
		(b)	1,000	252	346	318	37	0	47
Major Group 23	T	(a)	396	71	106	159	43	3	14
		(b)	1,000	179	268	401	109	8	35
	R	(a)	248	42	75	104	16	0	11
		(b)	1,000	169	303	419	65	0	44
	U	(a)	148	29	31	55	27	3	3
		(b)	1,000	196	210	372	182	20	20

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			GAYA DISTRICT—*concld.*						
Major Group 28	T	(a)	539	179	185	126	13	0	36
		(b)	1,000	332	343	234	24	0	67
	R	(a)	482	165	162	109	11	0	35
		(b)	1,000	342	336	226	23	0	73
	U	(a)	57	14	23	17	2	0	1
		(b)	1,000	246	403	298	35	0	18
Major Group 34-35	T	(a)	397	86	138	123	17	3	30
		(b)	1,000	217	348	310	43	7	75
	R	(a)	337	76	114	102	14	3	28
		(b)	1,000	225	338	303	42	9	83
	U	(a)	60	10	24	21	3	0	2
		(b)	1,000	167	400	350	50	0	33
			SHAHABAD DISTRICT						
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	4,717	1,805	1,555	1,019	87	6	245
		(b)	1,000	383	330	216	18	1	52
	R	(a)	4,104	1,529	1,368	907	71	4	225
		(b)	1,000	373	333	221	17	1	55
	U	(a)	613	276	187	112	16	2	20
		(b)	1,000	450	305	183	26	3	33
DIVISION	T	(a)	483	159	143	117	12	1	51
		(b)	1,000	329	296	242	25	2	106
	R	(a)	450	144	132	114	11	1	48
		(b)	1,000	320	293	253	25	2	107
	U	(a)	33	15	11	3	1	0	3
		(b)	1,000	455	333	91	30	0	91
Major Group 02	T	(a)	60	12	23	19	4	0	2
		(b)	1,000	200	383	317	67	0	33
	R	(a)	52	8	22	17	4	0	1
		(b)	1,000	154	423	327	77	0	19
	U	(a)	8	4	1	2	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	500	125	250	0	0	125
Major Group 04	T	(a)	387	136	106	92	8	1	44
		(b)	1,000	351	274	238	21	2	114
	R	(a)	364	125	98	91	7	1	42
		(b)	1,000	344	269	250	19	3	115
	U	(a)	23	11	8	1	1	0	2
		(b)	1,000	478	348	44	43	0	87
DIVISION 2 & 3	T	(a)	4,234	1,646	1,412	902	75	5	194
		(b)	1,000	389	333	213	18	1	46
	R	(a)	3,654	1,385	1,236	793	60	3	177
		(b)	1,000	379	338	217	16	1	49
	U	(a)	580	261	176	109	15	2	17
		(b)	1,000	450	303	188	26	4	29

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				SHAHABAD DISTRICT—*concld.*					
Major Group 20	T	(a)	1,091	303	456	265	18	1	48
		(b)	1,000	278	418	243	16	1	44
	R	(a)	926	240	389	237	14	0	46
		(b)	1,000	259	420	256	15	0	50
	U	(a)	165	63	67	28	4	1	2
		(b)	1,000	382	406	170	24	6	12
Major Group 28	T	(a)	685	228	256	154	13	0	34
		(b)	1,000	333	374	225	19	0	49
	R	(a)	623	213	228	140	9	0	33
		(b)	1,000	342	366	225	14	0	53
	U	(a)	62	15	28	14	4	0	1
		(b)	1,000	242	452	226	64	0	16
Major Group 31	T	(a)	457	298	97	46	1	0	15
		(b)	1,000	652	212	101	2	0	33
	R	(a)	428	280	90	42	1	0	15
		(b)	1,000	654	210	98	3	0	35
	U	(a)	29	18	7	4	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	621	241	138	0	0	0
Major Group 34-35	T	(a)	485	127	176	134	16	1	31
		(b)	1,000	262	363	276	33	2	64
	R	(a)	437	112	163	118	14	0	30
		(b)	1,000	256	373	270	32	0	69
	U	(a)	43	15	13	16	2	1	1
		(b)	1,000	312	271	333	42	21	21
				SARAN DISTRICT					
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	1,600	601	510	382	31	4	92
		(b)	1,000	376	319	226	19	2	58
	R	(a)	1,323	496	420	305	23	2	77
		(b)	1,000	375	317	231	17	2	58
	U	(a)	277	105	90	57	8	2	15
		(b)	1,000	379	325	206	29	7	54
DIVISION 0	T	(a)	151	65	36	35	5	1	9
		(b)	1,000	430	238	232	33	7	60
	R	(a)	140	61	34	31	5	1	8
		(b)	1,000	436	243	221	36	7	57
	U	(a)	11	4	2	4	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	363	182	364	0	0	91
Major Group 00	T	(a)	25	10	4	5	2	0	4
		(b)	1,000	400	160	200	80	0	160
	R	(a)	25	10	4	5	2	0	4
		(b)	1,000	400	160	200	80	0	160
	U	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (*a*) Absolute number (*b*) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				SARAN DISTRICT *—concld.*					
Major Group 02	T	(*a*)	39	18	9	11	1	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	461	231	282	26	0	0
	R	(*a*)	39	18	9	11	1	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	461	231	282	26	0	0
	U	(*a*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 03	T	(*a*)	25	13	7	3	0	1	1
		(*b*)	1,000	520	280	120	0	40	40
	R	(*a*)	25	13	7	3	0	1	1
		(*b*)	1,000	520	280	120	0	40	40
	U	(*a*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04	T	(*a*)	62	24	16	16	2	0	4
		(*b*)	1,000	387	258	258	32	0	65
	R	(*a*)	51	20	14	12	2	0	3
		(*b*)	1,000	392	275	235	39	0	59
	U	(*a*)	11	4	2	4	0	0	1
		(*b*)	1,000	363	182	364	0	0	91
DIVISION 2 & 3	T	(*a*)	1,449	536	474	327	26	3	83
		(*b*)	1,000	370	327	226	18	2	57
	R	(*a*)	1,183	435	386	274	18	1	69
		(*b*)	1,000	368	326	232	15	1	58
	U	(*a*)	266	101	88	53	8	2	14
		(*b*)	1,000	380	331	199	30	7	53
Major Group 20	T	(*a*)	450	148	167	102	6	0	27
		(*b*)	1,000	329	371	227	13	0	60
	R	(*a*)	364	123	134	80	3	0	24
		(*b*)	1,000	338	368	220	8	0	66
	U	(*a*)	86	25	33	22	3	0	3
		(*b*)	1,000	290	384	256	35	0	35
Major Group 28	T	(*a*)	277	77	88	89	8	1	14
		(*b*)	1,000	278	318	321	29	4	50
	R	(*a*)	242	66	72	83	7	0	14
		(*b*)	1,000	273	297	343	29	0	58
	U	(*a*)	35	11	16	6	1	1	0
		(*b*)	1,000	314	457	171	29	29	0
Major Group 39	T	(*a*)	145	74	89	26	0	0	6
		(*b*)	1,000	510	269	179	0	0	42
	R	(*a*)	118	59	30	24	0	0	5
		(*b*)	1,000	500	254	204	0	0	42
	U	(*a*)	27	15	9	2	0	0	1
		(*b*)	1,000	556	333	74	0	0	37

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CHAMPARAN DISTRICT									
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	1,825	771	538	356	30	124	6
		(b)	1,000	423	295	195	16	68	3
	R	(a)	1,565	665	461	298	23	118	0
		(b)	1,000	425	295	190	15	75	0
	U	(a)	260	106	77	58	7	6	6
		(b)	1,000	408	296	223	27	23	23
DIVISION 0	T	(a)	226	114	51	34	2	25	0
		(b)	1,000	504	226	150	9	111	0
	R	(a)	217	112	48	30	2	25	0
		(b)	1,000	516	221	139	9	115	0
	U	(a)	9	2	3	4	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	222	333	445	0	0	0
Major Group 03	T	(a)	68	37	15	5	1	10	0
		(b)	1,000	544	221	73	15	147	0
	R	(a)	68	37	15	5	1	10	0
		(b)	1,000	544	221	73	15	147	0
	U	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04	T	(a)	155	76	35	28	1	15	0
		(b)	1,000	490	226	181	6	97	0
	R	(a)	146	74	32	24	1	15	0
		(b)	1,000	507	219	164	7	103	0
	U	(a)	9	2	3	4	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	222	333	445	0	0	0
DIVISION 2 & 3	T	(a)	1,599	657	487	322	28	99	6
		(b)	1,000	411	305	201	17	62	4
	R	(a)	1,348	553	413	268	21	93	0
		(b)	1,000	410	306	199	16	69	0
	U	(a)	251	104	74	54	7	6	6
		(b)	1,000	414	295	215	28	24	24
Major Group 20	T	(a)	462	180	164	92	7	20	0
		(b)	1,000	389	354	199	15	43	0
	R	(a)	370	141	135	71	5	18	0
		(b)	1,000	381	365	192	13	49	0
	U	(a)	93	39	29	21	2	2	0
		(b)	1,000	419	312	226	22	21	0
Major Group 28	T	(a)	365	105	111	108	14	23	4
		(b)	1,000	288	304	296	38	63	11
	R	(a)	322	96	97	95	12	22	0
		(b)	1,000	298	301	295	37	69	0
	U	(a)	43	9	14	13	2	1	4
		(b)	1,000	209	326	302	47	23	93

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			CHAMPARAN DISTRICT—*concld.*						
Major Group 39	T	(a)	176	93	45	25	1	11	1
		(b)	1,000	528	256	142	6	62	6
	R	(a)	137	72	34	19	1	11	0
		(b)	1,000	525	248	139	7	81	0
	U	(a)	39	21	11	6	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	538	282	154	0	0	26
			MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT						
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	2,028	974	554	329	24	2	145
		(b)	1,000	480	273	162	12	1	72
	R	(a)	1,844	907	496	293	20	2	126
		(b)	1,000	492	269	159	11	1	68
	U	(a)	184	67	58	36	4	0	19
		(b)	1,000	364	315	196	22	0	103
DIVISION 0	T	(a)	383	189	97	62	6	0	29
		(b)	1,000	493	253	162	16	0	76
	R	(a)	373	184	94	60	6	0	29
		(b)	1,000	493	252	161	16	0	78
	U	(a)	10	5	3	2	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	500	300	200	0	0	0
Major Group 03	T	(a)	82	42	16	11	1	0	12
		(b)	1,000	512	195	134	12	0	147
	R	(a)	82	42	16	11	1	0	12
		(b)	1,000	512	195	134	12	0	147
	U	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04	T	(a)	287	140	78	47	5	0	17
		(b)	1,000	488	272	164	17	0	59
	R	(a)	278	135	75	46	5	0	17
		(b)	1,000	486	270	165	18	0	61
	U	(a)	9	5	3	1	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	556	333	111	0	0	0
DIVISION 2& 3	T	(a)	1,645	785	457	267	18	2	116
		(b)	1,000	477	278	162	11	1	71
	R	(a)	1,471	723	402	233	14	2	97
		(b)	1,000	492	273	158	10	1	66
	U	(a)	174	62	55	34	4	0	19
		(b)	1,000	356	316	196	23	0	109
Major Group 20	T	(a)	311	119	105	59	4	0	24
		(b)	1,000	383	337	190	13	0	77
	R	(a)	273	107	94	49	4	0	19
		(b)	1,000	392	344	179	15	0	70
	U	(a)	38	12	11	10	0	0	5
		(b)	1,000	316	289	263	0	0	132

STATEMENT X-68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
			1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
Major Group 23	T	(a) 190	120	42	17	1	0	10
		(b) 1,000	632	221	89	5	0	53
	R	(a) 184	117	40	16	1	0	10
		(b) 1,000	636	217	87	6	0	54
	U	(a) 6	3	2	1	0	0	0
		(b) 1,000	500	333	167	0	0	0
Major Group 28	T	(a) 376	161	105	83	3	0	24
		(b) 1,000	428	279	221	8	0	64
	R	(a) 347	144	97	80	3	0	23
		(b) 1,000	415	279	231	9	0	66
	U	(a) 29	17	8	3	0	0	1
		(b) 1,000	586	276	103	0	0	35
Major Group 34-35	T	(a) 166	73	54	28	2	1	8
		(b) 1,000	440	325	169	12	6	48
	R	(a) 153	71	49	23	2	1	7
		(b) 1,000	464	320	150	13	7	46
	U	(a) 13	2	5	5	0	0	1
		(b) 1,000	154	385	384	0	0	77
			DARBHANGA DISTRICT					
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a) 4,455	2,192	1,328	662	59	18	196
		(b) 1,000	492	298	149	13	4	44
	R	(a) 3,933	2,046	1,127	517	41	15	187
		(b) 1,000	520	287	131	10	4	48
	U	(a) 522	146	201	145	18	3	9
		(b) 1,000	280	385	278	34	6	17
Division 0	T	(a) 454	244	112	54	4	3	37
		(b) 1,000	537	247	119	9	7	81
	R	(a) 433	235	106	50	4	1	37
		(b) 1,000	543	245	116	9	2	85
	U	(a) 21	9	6	4	0	2	0
		(b) 1,000	429	286	190	0	95	0
Major Group 03	T	(a) 111	56	29	14	0	0	12
		(b) 1,000	505	261	126	0	0	108
	R	(a) 105	54	28	11	0	0	12
		(b) 1,000	514	267	105	0	0	114
	U	(a) 6	2	1	3	0	0	0
		(b) 1,000	333	167	500	0	0	0
Major Group 04	T	(a) 304	167	76	36	4	3	18
		(b) 1,000	549	250	119	13	10	59
	R	(a) 289	160	71	35	4	1	18
		(b) 1,000	554	246	121	14	3	62
	U	(a) 15	7	5	1	0	2	0
		(b) 1,000	467	333	67	0	133	0

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			DARBHANGA DISTRICT—*concld.*						
DIVISION 2 & 3	T	(a)	4,001	1,948	1,216	608	55	15	159
		(b)	1,000	487	304	152	14	3	40
	R	(a)	3,500	1,811	1,021	467	37	14	150
		(b)	1,000	517	292	133	11	4	43
	U	(a)	501	137	195	141	18	1	9
		(b)	1,000	274	389	281	36	2	18
Major Group 20 ..	T	(a)	519	211	211	75	6	0	16
		(b)	1,000	407	406	144	12	0	31
	R	(a)	383	178	153	37	2	0	13
		(b)	1,000	465	399	97	5	0	34
	U	(a)	136	33	58	38	4	0	3
		(b)	1,000	243	427	279	29	0	22
Major Group 23 ..	T	(a)	1,632	888	458	216	22	1	47
		(b)	1,000	544	281	132	13	1	29
	R	(a)	1,491	871	395	168	10	1	46
		(b)	1,000	584	265	112	7	1	31
	U	(a)	141	17	63	48	12	0	1
		(b)	1,000	121	447	340	85	0	7
Major Group 28 ..	T	(a)	635	239	212	127	15	11	31
		(b)	1,000	376	335	200	23	17	49
	R	(a)	600	224	201	120	15	11	29
		(b)	1,000	374	335	200	25	18	48
	U	(a)	35	15	11	7	0	0	2
		(b)	1,000	429	314	200	0	0	57
			MONGHYR DISTRICT						
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	4,330	2,099	1,245	786	54	5	141
		(b)	1,000	485	288	181	12	1	33
	R	(a)	3,364	1,652	979	593	41	4	95
		(b)	1,000	491	291	177	12	1	28
	U	(a)	966	447	266	193	13	1	46
		(b)	1,000	463	275	200	13	1	48
DIVISION 0 ..	T	(a)	705	410	174	91	7	0	23
		(b)	1,000	581	247	129	10	0	33
	R	(a)	608	351	153	79	6	0	19
		(b)	1,000	577	252	130	10	0	31
	U	(a)	97	59	21	12	1	0	4
		(b)	1,000	608	217	124	10	0	41
Major Group 02 ..	T	(a)	209	139	41	23	3	0	3
		(b)	1,000	665	196	110	15	0	14
	R	(a)	198	132	38	23	2	0	3
		(b)	1,000	667	192	116	10	0	15
	U	(a)	11	7	3	0	1	0	0
		(b)	1,000	636	273	0	91	0	0

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
			1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			MONGHYR DISTRICT—*concld.*					
Major Group 03 ..	T	(a) 82	42	22	12	0	0	6
		(b) 1,000	512	268	147	0	0	73
	R	(a) 73	39	19	10	0	0	5
		(b) 1,000	534	260	137	0	0	69
	U	(a) 9	3	3	2	0	0	1
		(b) 1,000	333	334	222	0	0	111
Major Group 04 ..	T	(a) 399	222	109	54	4	0	10
		(b) 1,000	557	273	135	10	0	25
	R	(a) 323	174	94	44	4	0	7
		(b) 1,000	539	291	136	12	0	22
	U	(a) 76	48	15	10	0	0	3
		(b) 1,000	632	197	132	0	0	39
Division 2 & 3	T	(a) 3,625	1,689	1,071	695	47	5	118
		(b) 1,000	466	295	192	13	1	33
	R	(a) 2,756	1,301	826	514	35	4	76
		(b) 1,000	472	300	186	13	1	28
	U	(a) 869	388	245	181	12	1	42
		(b) 1,000	447	282	208	14	1	48
Major Group 20 ..	T	(a) 697	264	239	168	2	0	24
		(b) 1,000	379	343	241	3	0	34
	R	(a) 490	181	171	122	2	0	14
		(b) 1,000	369	349	249	4	0	29
	U	(a) 207	83	68	46	0	0	10
		(b) 1,000	401	329	222	0	0	48
Major Group 22 ..	T	(a) 689	402	153	99	10	3	22
		(b) 1,000	583	222	144	15	4	32
	R	(a) 517	312	111	72	7	3	12
		(b) 1,000	603	215	139	14	6	23
	U	(a) 172	90	42	27	3	0	10
		(b) 1,000	523	244	157	18	0	58
Major Group 28 ..	T	(a) 725	308	232	153	15	1	16
		(b) 1,000	425	320	211	21	1	22
	R	(a) 644	276	212	130	12	1	13
		(b) 1,000	429	329	202	19	1	20
	U	(a) 81	32	20	23	3	0	3
		(b) 1,000	395	247	284	37	0	37
Major Group 34-35	T	(a) 405	126	155	104	8	0	12
		(b) 1,000	311	383	257	20	0	29
	R	(a) 352	109	139	87	6	0	11
		(b) 1,000	310	395	247	17	0	31
	U	(a) 53	17	16	17	2	0	1
		(b) 1,000	321	302	321	37	0	19

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
			1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			BHAGALPUR DISTRICT					
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a) 3,076	1,045	989	747	113	22	160
		(b) 1,000	340	321	243	37	7	52
	R	(a) 2,283	842	766	495	43	6	131
		(b) 1,000	369	335	217	19	3	57
	U	(a) 793	203	223	252	70	16	29
		(b) 1,000	256	281	318	89	20	36
DIVISION 0 ..	T	(a) 353	179	88	58	6	2	20
		(b) 1,000	507	249	164	17	6	57
	R	(a) 294	161	70	44	1	0	18
		(b) 1,000	548	238	150	3	0	61
	U	(a) 59	18	18	14	5	2	2
		(b) 1,000	305	305	237	85	34	34
Major Group 02 ..	T	(a) 44	26	8	8	1	0	1
		(b) 1,000	591	182	182	23	0	22
	R	(a) 36	22	6	7	0	0	1
		(b) 1,000	611	167	194	0	0	28
	U	(a) 8	4	2	1	1	0	0
		(b) 1,000	500	250	125	125	0	0
Major Group 04 ..	T	(a) 270	140	67	41	4	2	16
		(b) 1,000	519	248	152	15	7	59
	R	(a) 227	127	56	29	1	0	14
		(b) 1,000	559	247	128	4	0	62
	U	(a) 43	13	11	12	3	2	2
		(b) 1,000	302	256	279	70	47	46
DIVISION 2 & 3	T	(a) 2,723	866	901	689	107	20	140
		(b) 1,000	318	331	253	39	7	52
	R	(a) 1,989	681	696	451	42	6	113
		(b) 1,000	342	350	227	21	3	57
	U	(a) 734	185	205	238	65	14	27
		(b) 1,000	252	279	324	89	19	37
Major Group 20 ..	T	(a) 489	138	195	121	6	3	26
		(b) 1,000	282	399	248	12	6	53
	R	(a) 393	113	163	88	3	2	24
		(b) 1,000	287	415	224	8	5	61
	U	(a) 96	25	32	33	3	1	2
		(b) 1,000	260	333	344	31	11	21
Major Group 23 ..	T	(a) 850	161	274	308	67	12	28
		(b) 1,000	190	322	362	79	14	33
	R	(a) 489	116	182	161	16	1	13
		(b) 1,000	237	372	329	33	2	27
	U	(a) 361	45	92	147	51	11	15
		(b) 1,000	125	255	407	141	30	42

STATEMENT X-68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			BHAGALPUR DISTRICT—*concld.*						
Major Group 28 ..	T	(a)	421	157	140	91	12	1	20
		(b)	1,000	373	333	216	28	2	48
	R	(a)	359	136	121	74	8	1	19
		(b)	1,000	379	337	206	22	3	53
	U	(a)	62	21	19	17	4	0	1
		(b)	1,000	339	306	274	65	0	16
			SAHARSA DISTRICT						
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	1,314	578	436	235	14	2	49
		(b)	1,000	440	332	179	11	1	37
	R	(a)	1,180	531	383	205	14	1	46
		(b)	1,000	450	324	174	12	1	39
	U	(a)	134	47	53	30	0	1	3
		(b)	1,000	351	396	224	0	7	22
Division 0 ..	T	(a)	236	128	66	25	1	0	16
		(b)	1,000	542	280	106	4	0	68
	R	(a)	229	127	62	23	1	0	16
		(b)	1,000	555	271	100	4	0	70
	U	(a)	7	1	4	2	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	143	571	286	0	0	0
Major Group 03 ..	T	(a)	34	13	17	1	0	0	3
		(b)	1,000	382	500	30	0	0	88
	R	(a)	32	13	15	1	0	0	3
		(b)	1,000	406	469	31	0	0	94
	U	(a)	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04 ..	T	(a)	179	99	46	21	1	0	12
		(b)	1,000	553	257	117	6	0	67
	R	(a)	175	98	44	20	1	0	12
		(b)	1,000	560	251	114	6	0	69
	U	(a)	4	1	2	1	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	250	500	250	0	0	0
Division 2 & 3 ..	T	(a)	1,078	450	370	210	13	2	33
		(b)	1,000	417	343	195	12	2	31
	R	(a)	951	404	321	182	13	1	30
		(b)	1,000	425	337	191	14	1	32
	U	(a)	127	46	49	28	0	1	3
		(b)	1,000	362	386	220	0	8	24
Major Group 20 ..	T	(a)	272	107	112	43	1	0	9
		(b)	1,000	393	412	158	4	0	33
	R	(a)	224	94	87	34	1	0	8
		(b)	1,000	420	388	152	4	0	36
	U	(a)	48	13	25	9	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	271	521	187	0	0	21

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				SAHARSA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
Major Group 28 ..	T	(a)	273	81	92	87	6	0	7
		(b)	1,000	297	337	319	22	0	25
	R	(a)	248	73	87	77	6	0	5
		(b)	1,000	294	351	311	24	0	20
	U	(a)	25	8	5	10	0	0	2
		(b)	1,000	320	200	400	0	0	80
				PURNEA DISTRICT					
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	3,908	2,023	1,098	550	35	6	196
		(b)	1,000	518	281	141	9	1	50
	R	(a)	3,535	1,848	991	483	27	2	184
		(b)	1,000	523	280	137	8	N	52
	U	(a)	373	175	107	67	8	4	12
		(b)	1,000	469	287	180	21	11	32
Division 0 ..	T	(a)	426	250	100	36	2	1	37
		(b)	1,000	587	235	84	5	2	87
	R	(a)	396	234	96	32	1	0	33
		(b)	1,000	591	242	81	3	0	83
	U	(a)	30	16	4	4	1	1	4
		(b)	1,000	533	133	134	33	33	134
Major Group 02 ..	T	(a)	44	30	12	1	0	1	0
		(b)	1,000	682	273	23	0	22	0
	R	(a)	42	29	12	1	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	690	286	24	0	0	0
	U	(a)	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
		(b)	1,000	500	0	0	0	500	0
Major Group 03 ..	T	(a)	121	64	37	8	1	0	11
		(b)	1,000	529	306	66	8	0	91
	R	(a)	115	59	36	8	1	0	11
		(b)	1,000	513	313	69	9	0	96
	U	(a)	6	5	1	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	833	167	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04 ..	T	(a)	246	153	49	26	1	0	17
		(b)	1,000	622	199	106	4	0	69
	R	(a)	224	143	46	22	0	0	13
		(b)	1,000	639	205	98	0	0	58
	U	(a)	22	10	3	4	1	0	4
		(b)	1,000	455	136	182	45	0	182
Division 2 & 3 ..	T	(a)	3,482	1,773	998	514	33	5	159
		(b)	1,000	509	287	148	9	1	46
	R	(a)	3,139	1,614	895	451	26	2	151
		(b)	1,000	514	285	144	8	1	48
	U	(a)	343	159	103	63	7	3	8
		(b)	1,000	464	300	184	20	9	23

STATEMENT X-68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				PURNEA DISTRICT—*concld.*					
Major Group 20 ..	T	(a)	1,263	775	286	125	7	3	67
		(b)	1,000	614	226	99	6	2	53
	R	(a)	1,128	703	251	104	4	2	64
		(b)	1,000	623	222	92	4	2	57
	U	(a)	135	72	35	21	3	1	3
		(b)	1,000	533	259	156	22	8	22
Major Group 28 ..	T	(a)	913	387	329	153	11	1	32
		(b)	1,000	424	360	168	12	1	35
	R	(a)	860	370	305	142	11	0	32
		(b)	1,000	430	355	165	13	0	37
	U	(a)	53	17	24	11	0	1	0
		(b)	1,000	321	453	207	0	19	0
				SANTAL PARGANAS DISTRICT					
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	2,048	738	785	410	29	2	84
		(b)	1,000	361	383	200	14	1	41
	R	(a)	1,848	661	720	367	27	1	72
		(b)	1,000	358	390	198	15	N	39
	U	(a)	200	77	65	43	2	1	12
		(b)	1,000	385	325	215	10	5	60
DIVISION 0 ..	T	(a)	147	78	38	24	2	0	5
		(b)	1,000	531	258	163	14	0	34
	R	(a)	124	71	29	19	2	0	3
		(b)	1,000	573	234	153	16	0	24
	U	(a)	23	7	9	5	0	0	2
		(b)	1,000	304	391	218	0	0	87
Major Group 03 ..	T	(a)	24	12	6	4	1	0	1
		(b)	1,000	500	250	167	42	0	41
	R	(a)	24	12	6	4	1	0	1
		(b)	1,000	500	250	167	42	0	41
	U	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04 ..	T	(a)	109	59	27	18	1	0	4
		(b)	1,000	541	248	165	9	0	37
	R	(a)	89	53	19	14	1	0	2
		(b)	1,000	596	214	157	11	0	22
	U	(a)	20	6	8	4	0	0	2
		(b)	1,000	300	400	200	0	0	100
DIVISION 2 & 3 ..	T	(a)	1,901	660	747	386	27	2	79
		(b)	1,000	347	393	203	14	1	42
	R	(a)	1,724	590	691	348	25	1	69
		(b)	1,000	342	401	202	14	1	40
	U	(a)	177	70	56	38	2	1	10
		(b)	1,000	395	316	215	11	6	57

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban	Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
			1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		SANTAL PARGANAS DISTRICT—*concld.*						
Major Group 20 ..	T	(a) 526	208	196	89	4	1	28
		(b) 1,000	395	373	169	8	2	53
	R	(a) 467	192	169	77	3	0	26
		(b) 1,000	411	362	165	6	0	56
	U	(a) 59	16	27	12	1	1	2
		(b) 1,000	271	458	203	17	17	34
Major Group 23 ..	T	(a) 274	72	131	66	1	0	4
		(b) 1,000	263	478	241	4	0	14
	R	(a) 273	72	130	66	1	0	4
		(b) 1,000	264	476	242	4	0	14
	U	(a) 1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		(b) 1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
Major Group 28 ..	T	(a) 341	88	152	82	8	0	11
		(b) 1,000	258	446	241	23	0	32
	R	(a) 323	77	149	79	8	0	10
		(b) 1,000	238	461	245	25	0	31
	U	(a) 18	11	3	3	0	0	1
		(b) 1,000	611	167	167	0	0	55
Major Group 34-35	T	(a) 214	37	100	68	6	0	3
		(b) 1,000	173	467	318	28	0	14
	R	(a) 188	32	89	58	6	0	3
		(b) 1,000	170	473	309	32	0	16
	U	(a) 26	5	11	10	0	0	0
		(b) 1,000	192	423	385	0	0	0
		PALAMAU DISTRICT						
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a) 849	341	296	157	15	1	39
		(b) 1,000	402	348	185	18	1	46
	R	(a) 765	304	265	147	15	1	33
		(b) 1,000	397	347	192	20	1	43
	U	(a) 84	37	31	10	0	0	6
		(b) 1,000	441	369	119	0	0	71
DIVISION 0 ..	T	(a) 70	30	21	13	0	1	5
		(b) 1,000	429	300	186	0	14	71
	R	(a) 69	29	21	13	0	1	5
		(b) 1,000	420	304	188	0	15	73
	U	(a) 1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		(b) 1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 02 ..	T	(a) 19	4	9	6	0	0	0
		(b) 1,000	210	474	316	0	0	0
	R	(a) 19	4	9	6	0	0	0
		(b) 1,000	210	474	316	0	0	0
	U	(a) 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b) 0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			PALAMAU DISTRICT—*concld.*						
Major Group 03 ..	T	(a)	8	3	1	3	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	375	125	375	0	0	125
	R	(a)	8	3	1	3	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	375	125	375	0	0	125
	U	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04 ..	T	(a)	40	23	10	3	0	1	3
		(b)	1,000	575	250	75	0	25	75
	R	(a)	39	22	10	3	0	1	3
		(b)	1,000	564	256	77	0	26	77
	U	(a)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Division 2 & 3 ..	T	(a)	779	311	275	144	15	0	34
		(b)	1,000	399	353	185	19	0	44
	R	(a)	696	275	244	134	15	0	28
		(b)	1,000	395	351	192	22	0	40
	U	(a)	83	36	31	10	0	0	6
		(b)	1,000	434	374	120	0	0	72
Major Group 20 ..	T	(a)	138	42	66	21	3	0	6
		(b)	1,000	304	478	152	22	0	44
	R	(a)	117	35	57	19	3	0	3
		(b)	1,000	299	487	162	26	0	26
	U	(a)	21	7	9	2	0	0	3
		(b)	1,000	333	429	95	0	0	143
Major Group 27 ..	T	(a)	80	38	15	21	1	0	5
		(b)	1,000	475	188	263	12	0	62
	R	(a)	66	27	13	21	1	0	4
		(b)	1,000	409	197	318	15	0	61
	U	(a)	14	11	2	0	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	786	143	0	0	0	71
Major Group 28 ..	T	(a)	132	42	50	33	4	0	3
		(b)	1,000	318	379	250	30	0	23
	R	(a)	127	40	48	32	4	0	3
		(b)	1,000	315	378	251	32	0	24
	U	(a)	5	2	2	1	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	400	400	200	0	0	0
Major Group 31 ..	T	(a)	81	54	13	8	0	0	6
		(b)	1,000	666	161	99	0	0	74
	R	(a)	70	50	8	6	0	0	6
		(b)	1,000	714	114	86	0	0	86
	U	(a)	11	4	5	2	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	364	454	182	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT					
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	1,051	412	337	209	28	3	62
		(b)	1,000	392	321	199	26	3	59
	R	(a)	875	345	293	176	21	0	40
		(b)	1,000	394	335	201	24	0	46
	U	(a)	176	67	44	33	7	3	22
		(b)	1,000	381	250	187	40	17	125
DIVISION 0	T	(a)	97	40	31	15	0	0	11
		(b)	1,000	412	320	155	0	0	113
	R	(a)	77	33	22	12	0	0	10
		(b)	1,000	428	286	156	0	0	130
	U	(a)	20	7	9	3	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	350	450	150	0	0	50
Major Group 02	T	(a)	11	3	5	2	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	273	454	182	0	0	91
	R	(a)	8	2	3	2	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	250	375	250	0	0	125
	U	(a)	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	333	667	0	0	0	0
Major Group 03	T	(a)	19	10	5	3	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	526	263	158	0	0	53
	R	(a)	19	10	5	3	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	526	263	158	0	0	53
	U	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04	T	(a)	64	27	20	9	0	0	8
		(b)	1,000	422	312	141	0	0	125
	R	(a)	47	21	13	6	0	0	7
		(b)	1,000	447	276	128	0	0	149
	U	(a)	17	6	7	3	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	353	412	176	0	0	59
DIVISION 1	T	(a)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
	R	(a)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
	U	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 10	T	(a)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
	R	(a)	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0
	U	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			HAZARIBAGH DISTRICT—*concld.*						
DIVISION 2 & 3	T	(a)	953	372	305	194	28	3	51
		(b)	1,000	390	320	204	29	3	54
	R	(a)	797	312	270	164	21	0	30
		(b)	1,000	391	339	206	26	0	38
	U	(a)	156	60	35	30	7	3	21
		(b)	1,000	385	224	192	45	19	135
Major Group 20	T	(a)	161	59	52	37	2	0	11
		(b)	1,000	367	323	230	12	0	68
	R	(a)	127	50	43	27	2	0	5
		(b)	1,000	394	338	213	16	0	39
	U	(a)	34	9	9	10	0	0	6
		(b)	1,000	265	265	294	0	0	176
Major Group 28	T	(a)	239	68	88	56	14	0	13
		(b)	1,000	285	368	234	59	0	54
	R	(a)	227	61	86	54	13	0	13
		(b)	1,000	269	379	238	57	0	57
	U	(a)	12	7	2	2	1	0	0
		(b)	1,000	583	167	167	83	0	0
Major Group 34-35	T	(a)	250	103	78	47	9	2	11
		(b)	1,000	412	312	188	36	8	44
	R	(a)	198	86	68	38	4	0	2
		(b)	1,000	434	344	192	20	0	10
	U	(a)	52	17	10	9	5	2	9
		(b)	1,000	327	192	173	96	39	173
			RANCHI DISTRICT						
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	1,520	377	621	419	46	5	52
		(b)	1,000	248	409	276	30	3	34
	R	(a)	1,248	281	534	354	40	0	39
		(b)	1,000	225	428	284	32	0	31
	U	(a)	272	96	87	65	6	5	13
		(b)	1,000	353	320	239	22	18	48
DIVISION 0	T	(a)	110	36	42	20	2	0	10
		(b)	1,000	327	382	182	18	0	91
	R	(a)	91	29	37	15	2	0	8
		(b)	1,000	319	406	165	22	0	88
	U	(a)	19	7	5	5	0	0	2
		(b)	1,000	369	263	263	0	0	105
Major Group 03	T	(a)	52	12	29	6	1	0	4
		(b)	1,000	231	558	115	19	0	77
	R	(a)	49	12	28	4	1	0	4
		(b)	1,000	245	571	82	20	0	82
	U	(a)	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	0	333	667	0	0	0

STATEMENT X.68—*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (a) Absolute number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				RANCHI DISTRICT—*concld.*					
Major Group 04	T	(a)	50	24	10	11	1	0	4
		(b)	1,000	480	200	220	20	0	80
	R	(a)	35	17	6	8	1	0	3
		(b)	1,000	486	171	229	28	0	86
	U	(a)	15	7	4	3	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	467	267	200	0	0	66
DIVISION 2&3	T	(a)	1,410	341	579	399	44	5	42
		(b)	1,000	242	411	283	31	3	30
	R	(a)	1,157	252	497	339	38	0	31
		(b)	1,000	218	429	293	33	0	27
	U	(a)	253	89	82	60	6	5	11
		(b)	1,000	352	324	237	24	20	43
Major Group 20	T	(a)	230	81	84	50	6	0	9
		(b)	1,000	352	365	218	26	0	39
	R	(a)	153	54	61	28	5	0	5
		(b)	1,000	353	399	183	33	0	32
	U	(a)	77	27	23	22	1	0	4
		(b)	1,000	350	299	286	13	0	52
Major Group 28	T	(a)	290	54	119	97	12	1	7
		(b)	1,000	186	410	335	41	4	24
	R	(a)	273	48	115	93	10	0	7
		(b)	1,000	176	421	341	36	0	26
	U	(a)	17	6	4	4	2	1	0
		(b)	1,000	353	235	235	118	59	0
Major Group 36	T	(a)	398	69	183	123	12	0	11
		(b)	1,000	173	460	309	30	0	28
	R	(a)	389	65	180	121	12	0	11
		(b)	1,000	167	463	311	31	0	28
	U	(a)	9	4	3	2	0	0	0
		(b)	1,000	445	333	222	0	0	0
				DHANBAD DISTRICT					
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(a)	671	218	225	141	13	2	72
		(b)	1,000	325	335	210	20	3	107
	R	(a)	433	121	147	96	6	1	62
		(b)	1,000	279	340	222	14	2	143
	U	(a)	238	97	78	45	7	1	10
		(b)	1,000	408	328	189	29	4	42
DIVISION 0	T	(a)	90	24	25	23	0	0	18
		(b)	1,000	267	278	255	0	0	200
	R	(a)	53	10	13	14	0	0	16
		(b)	1,000	189	245	264	0	0	302
	U	(a)	37	14	12	9	0	0	2
		(b)	1,000	379	324	243	0	0	54
Major Group 03	T	(a)	12	3	1	3	0	0	5
		(b)	1,000	250	83	250	0	0	417
	R	(a)	11	3	1	3	0	0	4
		(b)	1,000	273	91	273	0	0	363
	U	(a)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
		(b)	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000

STATEMENT X.68 —*contd.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (*a*) Absolute number (*b*) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			DHANBAD DISTRICT—*concld.*						
Major Group 04	T	(*a*)	76	20	23	20	0	0	13
		(*b*)	1,000	263	303	263	0	0	171
	R	(*a*)	42	7	12	11	0	0	12
		(*b*)	1,000	166	286	262	0	0	286
	U	(*a*)	34	13	11	9	0	0	1
		(*b*)	1,000	382	324	265	0	0	29
DIVISION 2&3	T	(*a*)	581	194	200	118	13	2	54
		(*b*)	1,000	334	344	203	22	4	93
	R	(*a*)	380	111	134	82	6	1	46
		(*b*)	1,000	292	352	216	16	3	121
	U	(*a*)	201	83	66	36	7	1	8
		(*b*)	1,000	413	328	179	35	5	40
Major Group 20	T	(*a*)	155	59	56	24	6	0	10
		(*b*)	1,000	381	361	155	39	0	64
	R	(*a*)	81	32	29	11	2	0	7
		(*b*)	1,000	395	358	136	25	0	86
	U	(*a*)	74	27	27	13	4	0	3
		(*b*)	1,000	365	365	176	54	0	40
Major Group 27	T	(*a*)	61	32	20	5	0	0	4
		(*b*)	1,000	525	328	82	0	0	65
	R	(*a*)	27	10	11	3	0	0	3
		(*b*)	1,000	370	408	111	0	0	111
	U	(*a*)	34	22	9	2	0	0	1
		(*b*)	1,000	647	265	59	0	0	29
Major Group 28	T	(*a*)	110	12	48	42	3	0	5
		(*b*)	1,000	109	436	382	27	0	46
	R	(*a*)	97	11	43	37	2	0	4
		(*b*)	1,000	113	443	381	22	0	41
	U	(*a*)	13	1	5	5	1	0	1
		(*b*)	1,000	77	385	384	77	0	77
Major Group 34-35	T	(*a*)	82	11	34	21	1	2	13
		(*b*)	1,000	134	415	256	12	24	159
	R	(*a*)	72	8	30	19	1	1	13
		(*b*)	1,000	111	417	264	14	14	180
	U	(*a*)	10	3	4	2	0	1	0
		(*b*)	1,000	300	400	200	0	100	0
			SINGHBHUM DISTRICT						
ALL INDUSTRIES	T	(*a*)	1,464	391	602	330	31	9	101
		(*b*)	1,000	267	411	226	21	6	69
	R	(*a*)	1,314	337	554	301	23	7	92
		(*b*)	1,000	256	422	229	18	5	70
	U	(*a*)	150	54	48	29	8	2	9
		(*b*)	1,000	360	320	193	54	13	60
DIVISION 0	T	(*a*)	144	46	44	35	5	1	13
		(*b*)	1,000	319	306	243	35	7	90
	R	(*a*)	134	41	44	31	4	1	13
		(*b*)	1,000	306	329	231	30	7	97
	U	(*a*)	10	5	0	4	1	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	500	0	400	100	0	0

STATEMENT X. 68—*concld.*

Household Industry by Division and Major Group	Total Rural Urban		Total no. of households (*a*) Absolute number (*b*) 1,000	Households engaged in Household Industry according to number of persons engaged					
				1 person	2 persons	3—5 persons	6—10 persons	More than 10 persons	Unspecified
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				SINGHBHUM DISTRICT—*concld.*					
Major Group 03	T	(*a*)	39	14	13	9	2	0	1
		(*b*)	1,000	359	333	231	51	0	26
	R	(*a*)	38	13	13	9	2	0	1
		(*b*)	1,000	342	342	237	53	0	26
	U	(*a*)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 04	T	(*a*)	91	27	26	25	1	1	11
		(*b*)	1,000	296	286	275	11	11	121
	R	(*a*)	83	24	26	21	0	1	11
		(*b*)	1,000	289	313	253	0	12	133
	U	(*a*)	8	3	0	4	1	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	375	0	500	125	0	0
DIVISION 1	T	(*a*)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	0	500	500	0	0	0
	R	(*a*)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	0	500	500	0	0	0
	U	(*a*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major Group 10	T	(*a*)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	0	500	500	0	0	0
	R	(*a*)	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	0	500	500	0	0	0
	U	(*a*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVISION 2 &3	T	(*a*)	1,318	345	557	294	26	8	88
		(*b*)	1,000	262	422	223	20	6	67
	R	(*a*)	1,178	296	509	269	19	6	79
		(*b*)	1,000	251	432	229	16	5	67
	U	(*a*)	140	49	48	25	7	2	9
		(*b*)	1,000	350	343	179	50	14	64
Major Group 20	T	(*a*)	158	48	50	23	9	3	25
		(*b*)	1,000	304	316	146	57	19	158
	R	(*a*)	133	42	43	17	5	3	23
		(*b*)	1,000	316	323	128	38	22	173
	U	(*a*)	25	6	7	6	4	0	2
		(*b*)	1,000	240	280	240	160	0	80
Major Group 28	T	(*a*)	450	106	222	106	6	0	10
		(*b*)	1,000	236	493	236	13	0	22
	R	(*a*)	414	92	206	102	5	0	9
		(*b*)	1,000	222	498	246	12	0	22
	U	(*a*)	36	14	16	4	1	0	1
		(*b*)	1,000	389	444	111	28	0	28
Major Group 34-35	T	(*a*)	178	30	73	67	2	1	5
		(*b*)	1,000	169	410	376	11	6	28
	R	(*a*)	166	29	67	62	2	1	5
		(*b*)	1,000	175	404	373	12	6	30
	U	(*a*)	12	1	6	5	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	83	500	417	0	0	0
Major Group 36	T	(*a*)	189	39	93	39	4	1	13
		(*b*)	1,000	206	492	207	21	5	69
	R	(*a*)	178	33	89	38	4	1	13
		(*b*)	1,000	185	500	214	22	6	73
	U	(*a*)	11	6	4	1	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1,000	545	364	91	0	0	0

NOTE : 1. 0—denotes nil figures. 2. N—denotes negligible figures.

3. This statement is based on Union Tables B-XIV Part A and B-XIV Part A.1.

STATEMENT

Comparison of households engaged only in household industry with households engaged

State/District	Total Rural Urban	House-holds engaged only in House-hold Industry (Co. 4 of B-XIV Part A)	Cultivati ho ise holds which are also engaged in House-hold Industry (Col. 2 of B-XV)	Cultivating house-holds (Col. 2 of B-XII)	1 person			2 persons		
					B-XIV Part A Col. 5	B-XV Col. 6	B-XII Col. 6	B-XIV Part A Col. 6	B-XV Col . 9	B-XII Col. 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR ..	**T**	**42,081**	**101,386**	**1,055,959**	**17,164**	**13,411**	**271.762**	**13,848**	**31,328**	**316,818**
	R	**35,051**	**99,902**	**1,038,462**	**14,535**	**13,171**	**267,365**	**11,199**	**30,914**	**312,439**
	U	**7,030**	**1,484**	**17,497**	**2,629**	**240**	**4.397**	**2,149**	**414**	**4,379**
Patna ..	T	3,658	3,845	46,436	1,362	434	9,344	1,116	1,055	13,183
	R	2,483	3,735	44,541	925	411	8,949	772	1,022	12,687
	U	1,175	110	1,895	437	23	395	344	33	496
Gaya ..	T	3,567	5,685	70,387	1,237	541	10,032	1,113	1,473	18,984
	R	2,954	5,609.	69,497	1,045	535	10,473	923	1,454	18,759
	U	613	76	890	192	6	159	190	19	225
Shahabad ..	T	4,717	4,428	57,432	1,805	578	12,847	1,555	1,322	18,044
	R	4.104	4,342	56,410	1,529	566	12,635	1,368	1,299	17,762
	U	613	86	1,022	276	12	212	187	23	282
Saran ..	T	1,600	7,901	93,307	601	1,266	32,737	510	2,414	28,103
	R	1,323	7,778	92,203	496	1,252	32,299	420	2,382	27,858
	U	277	123	1,104	105	14	438	90	32	245
Champaran ..	T	1,825	5,072	73,375	771	868	23,973	538	1,589	21,552
	R	1.565	4,963	72,159	665	859	23 602	461	1,548	21,253
	U	260	109	1,216	106	9	371	77	41	299
Muzaffarpur ..	T	2,028	7,561	102,282	974	1,631	39,783	554	2,310	26,626
	R	1,844	7.488	101,257	907	1,611	39,407	496	2,293	26,426
	U	184	73	1,025	67	20	376	58	17	200
Darbhanga ..	T	4,455	15,070	102,591	2,192	3,016	43,111	1,328	5,030	27,949
	R	3,933	14,972	101,876	2,046	3,005	42,895	1,127	5,004	27,780
	U	522	98	715	146	11	216	201	26	169
Monghyr ..	T	4,330	8,232	67,830	2,099	1,029	23,339	1,245	2,377	19,834
	R	3,364	7,977	65,350	1,652	969	22,557	979	2,287	19,237
	U	966	255	2,480	447	60	782	266	90	597
Bhagalpur ..	T	3,076	4,540	32,083	1,045	536	7,542	989	1,300	9,773
	R	2,283	4,469	31,452	842	532	7,439	766	1,286	9,634
	U	793	71	631	203	4	103	223	14	139

X.69

only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

3 – 5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
B-XIV Part A Col. 7	B-XV Col. 13	B-XII Col. 13	B-XIV Part A Col. 8	B-XV Col. 17	B-XII Col. 17	B-XIV Part A Col. 9	B-XV Col. 21	B-XII Col. 21	B-XIV Part A Col. 10	B-XV Col. 25	B-XII Col. 25
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8,404	**45,288**	**348,756**	**812**	**9,215**	**65,232**	**236**	**1,472**	**15,255**	**2,117**	**672**	**38,136**
6,778	**44,670**	**343,568**	**563**	**9,078**	**63,858**	**174**	**1,429**	**14,694**	**1,802**	**640**	**36,538**
1,626	**618**	**5,188**	**249**	**137**	**1,374**	**62**	**43**	**561**	**315**	**32**	**1,598**
867	1,809	17,420	89	436	3,832	10	77	551	214	34	2,106
583	1,768	16,788	53	430	3,677	1	76	510	149	28	1,930
284	41	632	36	6	155	9	1	41	65	6	176
825	2,710	28,186	114	792	7,443	15	106	1,175	263	63	3,967
658	2,671	27,834	75	782	7,364	9	105	1,161	244	62	3,906
167	39	352	39	10	79	6	1	14	19	1	61
1,019	2,008	20,663	87	433	3,830	6	45	419	245	42	1,629
907	1,969	20,322	71	428	3,751	4	44	391	225	36	1,549
112	39	341	16	5	79	2	1	28	20	6	80
362	3,387	24,699	31	631	3,426	4	133	2,366	92	70	1,976
305	3,333	24,426	23	615	3,378	2	127	2,345	77	69	1,897
57	54	273	8	16	48	2	6	21	15	1	79
356	2,170	21,746	30	361	3,818	124	63	738	6	21	1,548
298	2,122	21,424	23	357	3,713	118	57	662	0	20	1,505
58	48	322	7	4	105	6	6	76	6	1	43
329	2,885	23,486	24	513	3,967	2	138	1,731	145	84	6,689
293	2,859	23,283	20	505	3,896	2	137	1,701	126	83	6,544
36	26	203	4	8	71	0	1	30	19	1	145
662	5,780	21,815	59	962	3,192	18	199	1,168	196	83	5,356
517	5,738	21,668	41	947	3,155	15	196	1,120	187	82	5,258
145	42	147	18	15	37	3	3	48	9	1	98
786	3,906	19,051	54	769	2,948	5	116	518	141	35	2,140
593	3,829	18,403	41	751	2,841	4	110	488	95	31	1,824
193	77	648	13	18	107	1	6	30	46	4	316
747	2,085	10,429	113	483	2,137	22	100	711	160	36	1,491
495	2,051	10,232	43	469	2,053	6	96	657	131	35	1,437
252	34	197	70	14	84	16	4	54	29	1	54

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Household engaged only in Household Industry (Col. 4 of B-XIV Part A)	Cultivating households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Col. 2 of B-XV)	Cultivating households (Col. 2 of B XII)	1 person			2 persons		
					B-XIV Part A Col. 5	B-XV Col. 6	B-XII Col. 6	B-XIV Part A Col. 6	B-XV Col. 9	B-XII Col. 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Saharsa ..	T	1,314	3,662	40,546	578	421	8,500	436	962	12,647
	R	1,180	3,619	39,881	531	416	8,330	383	950	12,472
	U	134	43	665	47	5	170	53	12	175
Purnea ..	T	3,908	4,232	69,075	2,023	707	22,501	1,098	1,205	18,791
	R	3,535	4,159	67,989	1,848	695	22,144	991	1,188	18,555
	U	373	73	1,086	175	12	357	107	17	236
Santal Parganas ..	T	2,048	8,152	77,504	738	551	8,501	785	2,892	27,497
	R	1,848	8,074	76,779	661	542	8,406	720	2,874	27,317
	U	200	78	725	77	9	95	65	18	180
Palamau ..	T	849	3,910	31,892	341	530	6,406	296	1,317	11,713
	R	765	3,870	31,474	304	520	6,303	265	1,307	11,573
	U	84	40	418	37	10	103	31	10	140
Hazaribagh ..	T	1,051	7,361	61,551	412	590	9,767	337	2,143	20,100
	R	875	7,279	60,252	345	565	9,563	293	2,135	19,752
	U	176	82	1,299	67	25	204	44	8	348
Ranchi ..	T	1,520	5,417	61,307	377	268	5,338	621	1,795	18,915
	R	1,248	5,318	60,399	281	256	5,191	534	1,763	18,635
	U	272	99	908	96	12	147	87	32	280
Dhanbad ..	T	671	1,223	18,540	218	84	1,786	225	419	6,294
	R	433	1,188	17,788	121	83	1,691	147	409	6,081
	U	238	35	752	97	1	95	78	10	213
Singhbhum ..	T	1,464	5,095	49,821	391	361	5,655	602	1,725	16,813
	R	1,314	5,062	49,155	337	354	5,481	554	1,713	16,658
	U	150	33	666	54	7	174	48	12	155

NOTE : 0—denotes nil figures.

X.69—*concld.*

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
B-XIV Part A Col.7	B-XV Col. 13	B-XII Col. 13	B-XIV Part A Col. 8	B-XV Col. 17	B-XII Col. 17	B-XIV Part A Col. 9	B-XV Col. 21	B-XII Col. 21	B-XIV Part A Col. 10	B-XV Col. 25	B-XII Col. 25
12	*13*	*14*	*15*	*16*	*17*	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*
235	1,794	14,997	14	375	2,797	2	92	692	49	18	913
205	1,772	14,793	14	373	2,739	1	90	670	46	18	877
30	22	204	0	2	58	1	2	22	3	0	36
550	1,817	19,109	3	361	3,374	6	102	1,696	196	40	3,604
483	1,782	18,809	27	354	3,297	2	101	1,672	184	39	3,512
67	35	300	8	7	77	4	1	24	12	1	92
410	3,906	33,715	29	715	5,987	2	70	881	84	18	923
367	3,871	33,460	27	706	5,905	1	65	827	72	16	864
43	35	255	2	9	82	1	5	54	12	2	59
157	1,709	10,643	15	300	1,589	1	35	282	39	19	1,259
147	1,693	10,531	15	298	1,556	1	34	269	33	18	1,242
10	16	112	0	2	33	0	1	13	6	1	17
209	3,586	23,310	28	896	5,160	3	114	1,140	62	32	2,074
176	3,552	22,916	21	885	5,022	0	111	1,112	40	31	1,887
33	34	394	7	11	138	3	3	28	22	1	187
419	2,729	30,046	46	568	5,659	5	26	440	52	31	909
354	2,679	29,711	40	564	5,586	0	26	418	39	30	858
65	50	335	6	4	73	5	0	22	13	1	51
141	565	8,226	13	128	1,688	2	13	193	72	14	353
96	552	7,933	6	122	1,601	1	11	178	62	11	304
45	13	293	7	6	87	1	2	15	10	3	49
330	2,442	21,215	31	492	4,385	9	43	554	101	32	1,199
301	2,429	21,035	23	492	4,324	7	43	513	92	31	1,144
29	13	180	8	0	61	2	0	41	9	1	55

STATEMENT

Comparison of households engaged in household industry with households engaged

(Households engaged only in household industry,

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in Household Industry (Col. 4 of B-XIV Part A)	Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Col. 2 of B-XV)	Cultivating Households (Col. 2 of B-XII)	1 person			2 persons		
					B-XIV Part A Col. 5	B-XV Col. 6	B-XII Col. 6	B-XIV Part A Col. 6	B-XV Col. 9	B-XII Col. 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR ..	**T**	**1,000**	**2,409**	**25,093**	**408**	**319**	**6,458**	**317**	**744**	**7,529**
	R	**1,000**	**2,850**	**29,627**	**415**	**376**	**7,628**	**320**	**882**	**8,914**
	U	**1,000**	**211**	**2,489**	**374**	**34**	**625**	**306**	**59**	**623**
Patna ..	T	1,000	1,051	12,694	372	119	2,554	305	288	3,604
	R	1,000	1,504	17,938	373	166	3,604	311	412	5,110
	U	1,000	94	1,613	372	20	336	293	28	422
Gaya ..	T	1,000	1,594	19,733	347	152	2,981	312	413	5,322
	R	1,000	1,899	23,526	354	181	3,545	312	492	6,350
	U	1,000	124	1,452	313	10	259	310	31	367
Shahabad ..	T	1,000	939	12,176	383	123	2,724	330	280	3,825
	R	1,000	1,058	13,745	373	138	3,079	333	317	4,328
	U	1,000	140	1,667	450	20	346	305	38	460
Saran ..	T	1,000	4,938	58,317	376	791	20,461	319	1,509	17,564
	R	1,000	5,879	69,692	375	946	24,413	317	1,800	21,057
	U	1,000	444	3,986	379	51	1,581	325	116	884
Champaran ..	T	1,000	2,779	40,205	422	476	13,136	295	871	11,809
	R	1,000	3,171	46,108	425	549	15,081	295	989	13,580
	U	1,000	419	4,677	408	35	1,427	296	158	1,150
Muzaffarpur ..	T	1,000	3,728	50,435	480	804	19,617	273	1,139	13,129
	R	1,000	4,061	54,912	492	874	21,370	269	1,243	14,331
	U	1,000	397	5,571	364	109	2,043	315	92	1,087
Darbhanga ..	T	1,000	3,383	23,028	492	677	9,677	298	1,129	6,274
	R	1,000	3,807	25,903	520	764	10,906	287	1,272	7,063
	U	1,000	188	1,370	280	21	414	385	50	324
Monghyr ..	T	1,000	1,901	15,665	485	238	5,390	288	549	4,582
	R	1,000	2,371	19,426	491	288	6,705	291	680	5,718
	U	1,000	264	2,567	463	62	810	275	93	618
Bhagalpur ..	T	1,000	1,476	10,430	340	174	2,452	322	423	3,177
	R	1,000	1,958	13,777	369	233	3,258	336	563	4,220
	U	1,000	90	796	256	5	130	281	18	175

X.70

only in cultivation and engaged in both cultivation and household industry, 1961

Col. 4 of B-XIV Part A used as base=1,000)

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
B-XIV Part A Col. 7	B-XV Col. 13	B-XII Col. 13	B-XIV Part A Col. 8	B-XV Col. 17	B-XII Col. 17	B-XIV Part A Col. 9	B-XV Col. 21	B-XII Col. 21	B-XIV Part A Col 10	B-XV Col. 25	B-XII Col. 25
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
200	1,076	8,288	19	219	1,550	6	35	363	50	16	906
193	1,274	9,802	16	259	1,822	5	41	419	51	18	1,402
281	88	738	35	19	195	9	6	80	45	5	227
237	495	4,762	24	119	1,048	3	21	151	59	9	576
235	712	6,761	21	173	1,481	N	31	205	60	11	777
242	35	538	31	5	132	8	1	35	55	5	150
231	760	7,902	32	222	2,087	4	30	329	74	18	1,112
223	904	9,422	25	265	2,493	3	36	393	83	21	1,322
272	64	574	64	16	129	10	2	23	31	2	100
216	426	4,331	18	92	812	1	10	89	52	9	345
221	480	4,952	17	104	914	1	11	95	55	9	377
183	64	556	26	8	129	3	2	46	33	10	131
226	2,117	15,437	19	394	2,141	3	83	1,479	58	44	1,235
231	2,519	18,463	17	465	2,553	2	96	1,772	58	52	1,434
206	195	986	29	58	173	7	22	76	54	4	285
195	1,189	11,916	16	198	2,092	68	35	404	3	12	848
190	1,356	13,689	15	228	2,373	75	36	423	0	13	962
223	185	1,238	27	15	404	23	23	292	23	4	165
162	1,423	11,581	12	253	1,956	1	68	854	71	41	3,298
159	1,550	12,626	11	274	2,113	1	74	922	68	45	3,549
196	141	1,103	22	43	386	0	5	163	103	5	788
149	1,297	4,897	13	216	716	4	45	262	44	19	1,202
131	1,459	5,509	10	241	802	4	50	285	48	21	1,337
278	80	282	34	29	71	6	6	92	17	2	188
181	902	4,400	12	178	681	1	27	120	33	8	494
176	1,138	5,471	12	223	845	1	33	145	28	9	542
200	80	671	13	19	111	1	6	31	48	4	327
243	678	3,390	37	157	695	7	33	231	52	12	485
217	898	4,482	19	205	899	3	42	288	57	15	629
318	43	248	88	18	106	20	5	68	37	1	6

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Households engaged only in Household Industry (Col. 4 of B-XIV Part A	Cultivating Households which are also engaged in Household Industry (Col. 2 of B-XV)	Cultivating Households (Col. 2 of B-XII)	1 person			2 persons		
					B-XIV Part A Col. 5	B-XV Col. 6	B-XII Col. 6	B-XIV Part A Col. 6	B-XV Col. 9	B-XII Col. 9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Saharsa ..	T	1,000	2,787	30,857	440	320	6,469	332	732	9,625
	R	1,000	3,067	33,797	450	353	7,059	325	805	10,569
	U	1,000	321	4,963	351	37	1,269	396	90	1,306
Purnea ..	T	1,000	1,083	17,675	518	181	5,758	281	308	4,808
	R	1,000	1,177	19,233	523	197	6,264	280	336	5,249
	U	1,000	196	2,912	469	32	957	287	46	633
Santal Parganas ..	T	1,000	3,980	37,844	360	269	4,151	383	1,412	13,426
	R	1,000	4,369	41,547	358	293	4,549	390	1,555	14,782
	U	1,000	390	3,625	385	45	475	325	90	900
Palamau ..	T	1,000	4,605	37,564	402	624	7,545	349	1,551	13,796
	R	1,000	5,059	41,142	397	680	8,239	346	1,708	15,128
	U	1,000	476	4,976	440	119	1,226	369	119	1,667
Hazaribagh ..	T	1,000	7,004	58,564	392	561	9,293	321	2,039	19,125
	R	1,000	8,319	68,859	394	646	10,929	335	2,440	22,574
	U	1,000	466	7,381	381	142	1,159	250	45	1,977
Ranchi ..	T	1,000	3,564	40,334	248	176	3,512	409	1,181	12,444
	R	1,000	4,261	48,397	225	205	4,159	428	1,413	14,932
	U	1,000	364	3,338	353	44	540	320	118	1,029
Dhanbad ..	T	1,000	1,823	27,630	325	125	2,662	335	624	9,380
	R	1,000	2,744	41,081	279	192	3,905	339	945	14,044
	U	1,000	147	3,160	408	4	399	328	42	895
Singhbhum ..	T	1,000	3,480	34,031	267	247	3,863	411	1,178	11,484
	R	1,000	3,852	37,409	256	269	4,171	422	1,304	12,677
	U	1,000	220	4,440	360	47	1,160	320	80	1,033

Note : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

X.70—*concld.*

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified		
B-XIV Part A Col. 7	B-XV Col. 13	B-XII Col. 13	B-XIV Part A Col. 8	B-XV Col. 17	B-XII Col. 17	B-XIV Part A Col. 9	B-XV Col. 21	B-XII Col. 21	B-XIV Part A Col. 10	B-XV Col. 25	B-XII Col. 25
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
179	1,365	11,413	11	285	2,129	1	70	527	37	14	695
174	1,502	12,536	12	316	2,321	1	76	568	39	15	743
224	164	1.522	0	15	433	7	15	164	22	0	269
141	465	4,890	9	92	863	2	26	434	50	10	922
137	504	5,321	8	100	933	1	29	473	52	11	995
180	94	804	21	19	206	11	3	64	32	3	247
200	1,907	16,462	14	349	2,923	1	34	430	41	9	451
199	2,095	18,106	15	382	3,195	1	35	448	39	9	468
215	175	1,275	10	45	410	5	25	270	60	10	295
185	2,013	12,536	18	353	1,872	1	41	332	46	22	1,483
192	2,213	13,766	20	390	2,034	1	44	352	43	24	1,624
119	190	1,333	0	24	393	0	12	155	71	12	202
199	3,412	22,179	27	853	4,910	3	108	1,085	59	30	1,973
201	4,059	26,190	24	1,011	5,739	0	127	1,271	46	35	2,157
187	193	2,239	40	62	784	17	17	159	125	6	1,062
276	1,795	19,767	30	374	3,723	3	17	289	34	20	598
284	2,147	23,807	32	452	4,476	0	21	335	31	24	687
239	184	1,232	22	15	268	18	0	81	48	4	187
210	842	12,259	19	191	2,516	3	19	288	107	21	526
222	1,275	18,321	14	282	3,697	2	25	411	143	25	702
189	55	1,231	29	25	366	4	8	63	42	13	206
226	1,668	14,491	21	336	2,995	6	29	378	69	22	819
229	1,849	16,008	18	374	3,291	5	33	390	70	24	871
193	87	1,200	53	0	407	13	0	273	60	7	367

PART D—WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, TRADE AND COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER SERVICES

SECTION 6

NON-AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

62. Census questions and instructions

It has been observed earlier, that questions 8 to 11 of the Individual Slip related to the working population. These questions along with the instructions to enumerators for filling them up have been reproduced in full at page 3—13. However, question 11 is reproduced below :

11. Doing work other than 8, 9 or 10—

(*a*) Nature of work.....

(*b*) Nature of industry, profession, trade or service.....

(*c*) Class of worker.....

(*d*) Name of establishment.....

The above question enabled collection of data for classifying the working population (not principally engaged either in agriculture or in household industry) into the following industrial categories :

III—Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, etc.,

V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry,

VI—Construction,

VII—Trade and Commerce,

VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications, and

IX—Other Services.

63. Reference to statistics

The statistics dealt with in this part are given in the following main tables :

Primary Census Abstract.

Table B-I—Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age groups.

Table B-II—Workers and non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age groups.

Table B-III Part A—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only.

Table B-III Part B—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only.

Table B-IV Part B—Industrial classification by sex and class of worker of persons at work in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service.

Table B-IV Part C—Industrial classification by sex and divisions, major groups and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation.

Table B-V—Occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation.

Table B-VI—Occupational division of persons at work other than cultivation classified by sex, broad age groups and educational levels in urban areas only.

Table B-VII Part B—Industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service who are also engaged in household industry.

Table C-VIII Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.

Table C-VIII Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.

Table D-IV—Migrants to cities classified by sex, broad age groups, educational levels and in case of

workers also by occupational division and groups.

Table D-VI—Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.

Table SCT-I Part A—Industrial classification of persons at work and of non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes.

Table SCT-I Part B—Industrial classification of persons at work and of non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes.

In addition to the above main tables, 55 subsidiary tables (presented in Part I-C of the 1961 Census Publications relating to Bihar) giving proportional figures have also been prepared. These have been listed earlier at pages 22 to 24.

64. Extent of overall employment in categories V—IX

Before discussing the districtwise statistics in regard to employment in the various industrial categories comprising broadly the secondary and tertiary sectors, it will be useful to assess the relative employment in these categories, particularly in relation to the overall employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The distribution of workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors by rural and urban also shows their relatively higher concentration in the urban areas. The relevent statistics are given in the following statement :

STATEMENT X.71

Workers in secondary and tertiary sectors, Bihar, 1961

Industrial category	Workers (in lakhs)			Percentage in		Percentage to total workers of secondary and tertiary sectors
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
III—Mining only	2.71	2.06	0.65	75.85	24.15	6.66
IV—Household Industry	10.58	9.58	1.00	90.55	9.45	25.97
V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry.	4.26	1.99	2.27	46.81	53.19	10.46
VI—Construction..	1.08	0.68	0.40	63.00	37.00	2.66
VII—Trade and Commerce	5.23	3.45	1.78	65.92	34.08	12.84
VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications.	2.31	1.19	1.12	51.50	48.50	5.66
IX—Other Services	14.56	10.57	3.99	72.61	27.39	35.75
Total in Secondary and Tertiary Sectors	**40.73**	**29.52**	**11.21**	**72.48**	**27.52**	**100.00**

The above statement brings into focus the position regrading overall employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors, and the quantum of employment in the various industrial categories separately in rural and urban areas. It is seen that out of the total employment of 40.73 lakhs in the secondary and tertiary sectors, as much as 13.29 lakhs or 32.63 per cent are engaged in mining and household industry. Thus the overall employment in Industrial Categories V to IX, which forms the main topic of discussion in this section, is only two-thirds of the total employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Employment in the five industrial categories may be considered in terms of the number of workers in each. It is seen that Category IX (other services) accounts for 35.75 per cent of the total workers in the non-primary sector, a proportion which is higher than in mining and household industry combined, and also higher than the combined employment in Categories V to VIII. Next in order comes Category VII (trade and commerce) which, with 5.23 lakh persons, accounts for 12.84 per cent, followed by Category V (Manufacturing other than household industry) which accounts for 4.26 lakhs or 10.46 per cent of the total. Category VIII

(Transport, storage and communications) engages only 2.31 lakh persons while in Category VI (Construction) the number is only 1.08 lakhs.

The rural-urban break-up may now be considered. It is seen that in regard to household industry, the distribution between rural and urban areas is roughly similar to the distribution of rural and urban population as a whole. But in regard to each of the Categories V to IX, there is a much heavier concentration in urban areas than the proportion of urban population would warrant. With the location of large manufacturing concerns in the cities and towns, it is in Category V that more than half the workers are from urban areas. That the proportion of such workers in rural areas is also considerably high is to some extent accounted for by the location in rural areas of some large manufacturing concerns like sugar factories and mills processing foodgrains and edible oils. Transport, storage and communications workers in urban areas are only slightly below half the total. Here again, the major railway and road transport agencies in both the public and private sectors are largely located in urban areas. But, as in the case of the large Jamalpur railway workshop, workers in many of the large establishments are often drawn from the adjoining villages resulting in more than half the workers of this category being enumerated in rural areas. In Category VI (Construction), the percentage in urban areas is 37. While the construction of buildings for both residential and administrative or business purposes has been going on at a much faster rate in urban areas, the expansion of road communication in all parts of the State and construction of numerous administrative buildings in the rural areas (e.g., under the Community Development Programme) has apparently resulted in a larger proportion of such workers being found in rural areas. Urban workers in Category VII (Trade and commerce) comprise only a little over one third of the total. Trading even now consists mainly of dealing in agricultural produce for which the rural areas are the clearing ground. Finally, in Category IX only about 27 per cent of the total workers are from urban areas. While there is undoubtedly concentration of some services in urban areas, obviously they are no less important in the rural areas. The diagram at page 247 gives the relative employment in different industrial categories in rural and urban areas.

65. Districtwise employment

Employment in the Industrial Categories III—IX may now be considered for the districts of the State. The following statement gives, districtwise, the overall employment in these categories and the percentage distribution among the various industrial cateories. Figures under Category III are for mining and quarrying only.

STATEMENT X. 72

Employment in secondary and tertiary sectors and proportionate distribution in various industrial categories, 1961

State/District	Total persons in Categories III—IX	Percentage in category						
		III*	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**4,073,072**	**6**	**26**	**10**	**3**	**13**	**6**	**36**
Patna	347,397	N	17	12	4	16	8	43
Gaya	268,766	1	26	9	3	16	6	39
Shahabad	308,427	1	23	10	2	15	5	44
Saran	220,893	N	39	7	2	15	5	32
Champaran	160,195	N	32	10	3	16	4	35
Muzaffarpur	258,790	N	38	5	2	14	4	37
Darbhanga	339,037	N	45	5	1	14	4	31
Monghyr	337,690	1	28	10	2	13	8	38
Bhagalpur	184,091	N	27	11	2	13	5	42
Saharsa	108,889	N	28	6	3	17	3	43
Purnea	251,800	N	23	9	3	17	6	42
Santal Parganas	200,398	3	34	6	1	13	6	37
Palamau	74,568	3	24	7	2	12	6	46
Hazaribagh	249,106	30	18	12	3	7	4	26
Ranchi	168,604	3	28	11	5	9	5	39
Dhanbad	303,593	52	5	11	2	6	6	18
Singhbhum	290,828	5	15	30	5	8	7	30

*In mining and quarrying only.

N—denotes negligible figures.

Reference has been made earlier to the dominant role of workers in mining and at household industry among those in the non-primary sector. Mining assumes great significance in Dhanbad and Hazaribagh districts.

Category V (Manufacturing other than household industry) accounts for 30 per cent of the non-primary sector workers in Singhbhum; Dhanbad, Ranchi and Bhagalpur trail far behind with only 11 per cent each.

Category VII (Trade and commerce) is relatively more important in Saharsa and Purnea. The districts of Chotanagpur Plateau generally have low percentages in this category.

Category IX (other services) accounts for over 40 per cent of non-primary workers in Palamau, Shahabad, Patna, Saharsa, Purnea and Bhagalpur districts. It is only in the mining districts of Dhanbad and Hazaribagh that the proportions in this category are significantly low.

66. Workers in different industrial categories by sex and age

Statement X.75 at page 246 gives the proportions per *mille* of total workers and workers in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX separately for males and females for total, rural and urban areas. The statistics are given for the total population as also for each of the age groups 0—14, 15—34, 35—59 and 60+. The following extract gives the State figures only.

STATEMENT X.73

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex among workers and workers in industrial categories IV to IX, 1961

Age group	Population		Total workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	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
TOTAL																
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**556**	**271**	**26**	**20**	**17**	**2**	**4**	**N**	**19**	**3**	**10**	**N**	**49**	**13**
0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	96	59	9	6	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	3
15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	876	414	40	28	30	3	7	1	32	3	18	N	88	20
35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	974	483	39	35	30	3	8	N	37	8	19	N	84	25
60+ ..	1,000	1,000	823	231	33	18	11	2	5	N	27	6	4	N	44	12
RURAL																
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**560**	**285**	**25**	**20**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**N**	**13**	**3**	**6**	**N**	**39**	**12**
0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	101	63	9	6	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	5	2
15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	893	437	39	29	15	2	5	1	23	3	10	N	71	17
35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	977	502	38	35	14	2	5	N	25	7	11	N	63	21
60+ ..	1,000	1,000	834	238	31	18	5	1	3	N	19	5	2	N	34	10
URBAN																
Total ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**517**	**104**	**33**	**17**	**99**	**7**	**17**	**2**	**77**	**7**	**51**	**1**	**156**	**35**
0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	39	12	5	3	6	1	N	N	3	N	1	N	15	3
15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	740	144	46	23	145	10	24	3	104	7	79	2	231	48
35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	232	54	34	186	17	32	4	148	21	98	2	274	79
60+ ..	1,000	1,000	677	127	62	20	83	9	26	1	133	17	24	N	175	43

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes nil figures.

The employment of males is obviously a better index of the general pattern. It is particularly so in the secondary and tertiary sectors in which female employment is comparatively much lower than in the primary sector. The overall employment of males of all ages in the different industrial categories may be considered first. Before doing so, however, it will be worthwhile to recapitulate that though the participation rates vary among the different districts, the extent of variation is smaller in the case of males than in the case of females. It has also been observed earlier that the participation rates in rural areas are invariably higher than those in urban areas. This is so because the scope for employment of unskilled labour in the primary sector is greater in rural areas. In considering the extent of employment in the secondary and tertiary sectors separately for rural and urban areas, therefore, the significance of variations in the participation rates becomes rather less noteworthy except in industrial categories which tend to draw workers largely in urban areas only.

Participation in Category IV (Household industry) varies from 30 to 34 per *mille* in a continuous band of four districts comprising Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Santal Parganas. The values range between 20 and 28 in each of the remaining districts except in Dhanbad which has the lowest value (15). Ordinarily, one would expect that the proportion of workers at household industry would be higher in rural areas than in the urban. However, the statistics indicate that the extent of employment in household industry is significantly larger in urban areas (33 per *mille*) than in the rural (25). Thus, as many as 81 urban males per *mille* in Bhagalpur district are engaged in household industry, the proportions being over 40 in Darbhanga (44) and Monghyr (41). Some broad conclusions are apparent. Bhagalpur owes its unique position to handloom weaving, particularly of silk, which is usually carried on as a household industry largely within the municipal limits of Bhagalpur city, particularly in the areas knwon as Nathnagar and Champanagar. One usually associates the household industries in Darbhanga and Monghyr with weaving and industries ancillary to agriculture. That their proportions should be higher in urban areas appear to be rather unexpected in the face of the limited statistics being discussed for the present. In regard to other districts there does not appear to be any particularly significant feature in the extent of employment in household industry. But it may be noted in passing that the most industrialised district of Dhanbad has actually the lowest proportion of participants in household industry. Another aspect is that the extent of participation in household industry in urban areas is lower than that in rural areas in the case of Muzaffarpur, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum districts. For Chotanagpur districts, the factors obviously seem to be the practice of household industry being largely carried on by the tribal population which is even more rural in character than the general population.

Industries other than household industry (Category V) also present marked contrasts in regard to the extent of male employment in the districts. Employment in Category V is higher in urban areas. Singhbhum stands apart and much above other districts in the State, though such employment is largely confined to urban areas, chiefly Jamshedpur. Almost a quarter of the urban males, and only a little less than half of the total working males in this district, are engaged in this category of industry. Dhanbad, which comes next in order, has a proportion of only 106 or about 44 per cent that of Singhbhum. Among other districts with relatively high extent of participation in industry are Shahabad (100—mainly on account of the Dalmia industries), Monghyr (92—chiefly on account of the cigarette factory and Jamalpur railway workshop) and Ranchi (81—largely on account of the preparatory phase of the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other industrial developments). The proportions vary from 71 to 77 in Patna, Gaya, Hazaribagh and Darbhanga. It would thus appear that the districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau excepting the Santal Parganas and Palamau, as also the South Bihar districts are comparatively more industrialised. The proportions are particularly low in Saharsa and Bhagalpur. It is noteworthy that the proportions should be 83 in Saran, 90 in Purnea and 94 in Champaran as compared to 106 in Dhanbad. The employment provided by the sugar mills in the districts of Saran and Champaran and the jute mills in Purnea seems to be reflected in these figures. The above discussions are based on urban figures. In rural areas, the proportions are highest in Dhanbad and Singhbhum (26 and 28 respectively), 16 in Hazaribagh, and 12 or less in other districts.

In regard to employment in construction (Category VI), the figures in the rural areas are

again negligible, varying from 1 to 3 per *mille* in all districts excepting Purnea, Ranchi and Hazaribagh (4 each), Patna and Singhbhum (5 each), and Dhanbad (6). In urban areas, however, construction engages 29 males per *mille* in Singhbhum and between 12 and 21 per *mille* in each of the remaining districts.

Employment in trade and commerce (Category VII) is proportionately higher in the South Bihar districts. The proportion is highest in Patna (31), and varies between 21 and 25 in Shahabad, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The values are below 20 in each of the North Bihar districts excepting Purnea and also in the districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau except Dhanbad (28). In Dhanbad the growth of industry seems to have made its impact on trade and commerce as well. In contrast to the situation as obtaining above for total areas, it is found that in the urban areas, the North Bihar districts have much higher ratios of employment in trade and commerce than the South Bihar or Chotanagpur districts. Thus, the values are from 90 to 108 in Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea as against less than 80 in each of the other districts excepting Santal Parganas, Gaya and Shahabad. These statistics would seem to indicate that the bulk of trade and commerce activities in the North Bihar districts are confined to the small towns which have developed as trading centres. According to the functional classification of towns*, the bulk of the trading towns lie in the North Bihar districts. Obviously, trade and commerce is more decentralised in South Bihar and Chotanagpur Plateau, particularly the latter in which a large part of commercial transactions is carried out in the rural areas by lay agriculturists who visit periodical markets in the remotest hilly and forested areas, both for purchase and sale of goods of daily use. Indeed, these markets are as much places of social concourse as of commercial interest.

While trade and commerce (although in the tertiary sector) is not necessarily confined or even largely concentrated in urban areas, the case is just the opposite in regard to employment in transport, storage and communications (Category VIII). In the ubrban areas, Purnea heads the list with employment of 79 per 1,000. Santal Parganas has 74, Dhanbad 57 and Patna 56. Gaya, Darbhanga and Monghyr also have over 50 per 1,000. The position is quite different when total figures are considered. Dhanbad (28 per 1,000) comes first, followed by Singhbhum and Patna (19 each), and each of the remaining districts having values of less than 10 except Monghyr (16) and Bhagalpur (11). It is not strange that the concentration of workers in transport, storage and communications should be heavy in urban areas of all districts.

Finally, the extent of employment in Category IX (other services) remains to be considered. This is easily the category employing the largest proportions in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The differences in participation rates in rural and urban areas are much more marked in regard to this category than any other in the secondary and tertiary sectors. The overall pattern of employment in the urban areas indicates that the differences in ratios are not very marked.

The proportionate employment in the different Industrial Categories from IV to IX may now be considered in terms of broad age groups for the State as a whole. Category IX (other services) accounts for the highest proportion of male workers in both rural and urban areas, though the proportions are significantly different, being 39 per *mille* population in rural areas and 156 in the urban. This category also accounts for the largest bulk of workers in each age group except 0—14 in rural areas. Household industry (Category IV) engages the next highest proportion of males of each age group except 0—14 in rural areas. In urban areas, however, manufacturing other than household industry (Category V) occupies the second position for males of all age groups. By contrast, the proportion in Category VI (Construction) is the lowest among males of each age group except 60+ in both rural and urban areas.

Among females, household industry engages the highest proportion in each age group in the rural areas, followed by other services. In the urban areas, however, the position is reversed, other services taking a lead over household industry in all age groups except 0—14. Employment of females in Categories VI and VIII is negligible in each age group.

The extent of participation of children (below 15 years) is of little consequence in the secondary and tertiary sectors. It is only in household industry and other services that small proportions are engaged.

*Census of India, 1961, Vol IV, Bihar, Part I-A(*i*), Chapter III.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 total population of each sex

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	556	271
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	96	59
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	876	414
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	974	483
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	823	231
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	560	285
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	101	63
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	893	437
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	977	502
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	834	238
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	517	104
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	39	12
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	740	144
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	232
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	677	127
Patna ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	524	217
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	52	36
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	805	324
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	969	417
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	791	210
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	531	245
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	56	42
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	835	371
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	975	457
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	814	223
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	501	97
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	35	11
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	713	126
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	225
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	674	138
Gaya ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	538	283
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	73	50
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	859	447
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	509
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	790	224
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	543	295
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	76	52
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	876	468
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	975	529
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	798	229
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	484	109
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	32	12
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	688	146
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	927	237
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	675	141
Shahabad ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	533	207
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	63	33
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	844	317
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	970	394
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	781	152
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	535	216
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	65	35
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	854	332
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	972	406
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	787	153
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	511	91
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	37	9
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	743	115
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	943	211
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	690	128

X.74

among workers and workers in Industrial[Categories IV to IX, 1961

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
26	**20**	**17**	**2**	**4**	**N**	**19**	**3**	**10**	**N**	**49**	**13**
9	6	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	3
40	28	30	3	7	1	32	3	18	N	88	20
39	35	30	3	8	N	37	8	19	N	84	25
33	18	11	2	5	N	27	6	4	N	44	12
25	**20**	**8**	**1**	**2**	**N**	**13**	**3**	**6**	**N**	**39**	**12**
9	6	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	5	2
39	29	15	2	5	1	23	3	10	N	71	17
38	35	14	2	5	N	25	7	11	N	63	21
31	18	5	1	3	N	19	5	2	N	34	10
33	**17**	**99**	**7**	**17**	**2**	**77**	**7**	**51**	**1**	**158**	**35**
5	3	6	1	N	N	3	N	1	N	15	3
46	23	145	10	24	3	104	7	79	2	231	48
54	34	186	17	32	4	148	21	98	2	274	79
62	20	83	9	26	1	133	17	24	N	175	43
24	17	25	2	8	1	31	5	19	N	79	19
2	3	2	1	N	N	2	N	N	N	6	3
40	26	45	3	12	2	47	5	33	N	136	27
43	30	43	4	16	2	64	13	38	N	143	39
34	14	19	2	10	1	43	8	7	N	72	21
21	17	12	2	5	1	19	4	9	N	49	15
2	4	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	3
35	27	24	3	9	2	30	5	16	N	88	21
37	30	21	2	11	2	37	10	17	N	85	28
28	14	9	1	6	1	27	6	3	N	46	15
37	15	71	4	16	1	77	8	56	1	191	40
4	2	6	1	N	N	3	N	1	N	14	4
53	21	111	5	19	2	99	8	83	1	284	53
61	30	122	10	34	3	162	23	117	2	350	95
66	17	76	7	33	1	130	17	28	1	204	54
26	13	11	1	4	N	21	3	9	N	45	13
5	3	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	2
41	20	21	2	7	1	33	3	16	N	76	17
44	24	20	2	10	1	41	7	18	N	84	26
36	13	9	1	5	N	29	5	4	N	47	14
25	13	6	1	3	N	15	2	5	N	35	11
5	3	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	2
39	18	11	1	5	1	24	3	10	N	63	15
42	23	10	2	6	1	30	6	10	N	64	21
34	12	5	1	3	N	21	4	3	N	37	11
38	25	75	5	19	1	85	8	55	N	151	39
5	5	5	1	N	N	3	N	1	N	11	3
56	38	119	7	23	1	116	8	87	N	207	47
63	46	133	13	42	2	171	20	107	1	302	92
69	27	70	8	30	N	141	16	22	N	202	61
27	17	18	1	4	N	25	4	9	N	61	23
2	2	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	8	4
42	24	33	1	8	N	40	4	16	N	111	34
52	35	33	2	9	N	47	10	17	N	103	44
42	17	10	1	4	N	34	6	5	N	54	18
26	17	11	1	3	N	19	4	6	N	53	22
2	2	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	7	4
41	24	21	1	6	N	33	4	11	N	97	34
50	34	19	1	7	N	37	9	11	N	87	43
40	16	5	1	3	N	27	5	3	0	46	16
40	20	100	5	17	1	84	9	44	N	166	30
4	3	5	N	1	N	4	1	1	N	15	3
54	27	149	5	25	1	118	8	70	1	253	38
72	43	195	13	33	2	158	23	82	1	293	71
71	24	82	11	22	1	142	18	27	N	180	42

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saran ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	498	216
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	72	37
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	833	261
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	455
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	855	276
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	497	219
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	73	38
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	839	266
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	972	461
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	859	279
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	518	115
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	51	14
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	737	135
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	959	267
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	771	172
Champaran ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	584	238
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	106	45
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	910	340
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	973	453
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	846	222
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	586	243
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	107	46
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	919	349
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	974	460
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	850	224
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	547	130
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	71	22
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	775	163
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	286
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	768	180
Muzaffarpur ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	543	137
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	92	28
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	867	175
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	968	271
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	859	155
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	545	140
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	94	29
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	882	179
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	274
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	865	156
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	501	71
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	48	8
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	663	83
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	919	170
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	721	120
Darbhanga ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	536	187
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	87	36
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	873	265
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	970	354
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	848	178
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	538	190
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	89	37
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	883	270
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	358
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	855	179
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	494	107
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	47	14
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	700	138
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	946	236
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	703	157

X.74—*contd.*

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
26	23	8	N	3	N	16	3	7	N	33	8
6	5	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	2
45	30	15	N	5	N	29	3	14	N	65	11
47	44	20	1	6	N	33	6	16	N	62	16
35	25	7	N	3	N	20	5	3	N	28	8
25	23	5	N	2	N	12	3	5	N	27	7
6	5	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	2
44	30	9	N	4	N	22	3	11	N	54	10
45	44	13	N	5	N	24	6	12	N	49	14
34	25	3	N	2	N	15	4	2	N	21	7
39	19	83	6	13	N	98	8	39	N	158	30
5	4	7	N	N	N	6	N	1	0	20	3
59	23	122	7	17	1	139	6	61	N	231	42
65	41	156	13	28	1	184	22	81	N	288	67
65	20	98	14	26	1	163	21	14	0	180	25
21	13	11	N	3	N	14	2	4	N	31	7
9	5	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	4	1
31	16	17	N	5	N	24	3	7	N	54	9
29	23	21	1	5	N	24	6	9	N	51	13
24	14	8	N	3	0	18	4	2	N	25	6
20	13	6	N	2	N	10	2	3	N	25	5
9	5	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	3	1
29	16	10	N	5	N	17	2	5	N	44	7
27	23	12	N	4	N	16	5	5	N	40	10
23	14	3	N	2	0	12	3	1	N	19	5
37	17	94	5	12	N	90	10	37	N	145	32
7	3	10	N	N	0	6	1	1	0	21	3
55	24	130	5	16	N	135	9	54	0	211	39
57	36	175	12	25	N	153	28	71	N	249	76
51	20	106	7	16	0	137	18	22	0	159	43
28	20	6	N	3	N	15	2	6	N	38	9
16	8	N	N	N	0	1	N	N	0	5	1
42	26	11	N	5	N	27	3	10	N	69	12
37	33	11	N	6	N	29	6	11	N	66	17
29	19	6	N	4	N	19	4	3	N	32	9
29	20	3	N	2	N	11	2	3	N	29	8
16	9	N	0	N	0	1	N	N	N	4	1
43	26	4	N	3	N	19	2	6	N	56	10
37	33	6	N	4	N	20	6	7	N	50	15
29	19	2	N	2	0	14	4	2	N	25	7
22	8	70	3	20	N	98	8	46	N	185	36
4	2	6	N	1	0	4	N	1	0	24	4
29	10	101	3	25	N	126	7	64	N	252	45
38	16	115	9	40	1	191	22	92	1	334	85
36	12	98	8	35	N	159	21	30	N	192	48
31	38	8	1	2	N	16	5	6	N	39	9
13	9	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	5	2
48	54	14	1	4	N	28	6	11	N	68	13
44	69	16	1	5	N	32	11	14	N	72	19
37	34	8	1	3	N	23	7	3	N	38	11
30	38	5	N	2	N	12	5	4	N	32	8
13	10	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	4	1
47	54	8	N	2	N	22	5	7	N	58	11
42	69	10	N	3	N	24	10	9	N	59	17
35	34	4	N	2	0	16	6	2	N	31	10
44	40	77	7	14	1	94	16	53	N	169	35
8	8	8	1	N	0	4	1	1	0	21	3
61	58	119	7	19	N	128	17	82	1	241	46
75	75	136	17	29	2	191	40	110	1	320	80
85	43	93	13	26	1	157	30	20	N	191	51

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monghyr	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	544	230
		0—14	1,000	1,000	81	47
		15—34	1,000	1,000	866	348
		35—59	1,000	1,000	979	415
		60+	1,000	1,000	814	186
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	552	247
		0—14	1,000	1,000	87	51
		15—34	1,000	1,000	885	376
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	440
		60+	1,000	1,000	828	196
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	487	95
		0—14	1,000	1,000	35	11
		15—34	1,000	1,000	735	114
		35—59	1,000	1,000	957	187
		60+	1,000	1,000	687	95
Bhagalpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	551	277
		0—14	1,000	1,000	92	51
		15—34	1,000	1,000	855	434
		35—59	1,000	1,000	972	492
		60+	1,000	1,000	811	232
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	560	296
		0—14	1,000	1,000	98	55
		15—34	1,000	1,000	884	466
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	521
		60+	1,000	1,000	827	244
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	477	107
		0—14	1,000	1,000	39	14
		15—34	1,000	1,000	670	152
		35—59	1,000	1,000	900	226
		60+	1,000	1,000	666	124
Saharsa	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	571	334
		0—14	1,000	1,000	131	82
		15—34	1,000	1,000	915	536
		35—59	1,000	1,000	980	603
		60+	1,000	1,000	829	261
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	572	340
		0—14	1,000	1,000	133	84
		15—34	1,000	1,000	919	548
		35—59	1,000	1,000	980	611
		60+	1,000	1,000	831	264
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	554	158
		0—14	1,000	1,000	73	26
		15—34	1,000	1,000	835	234
		35—59	1,000	1,000	977	346
		60+	1,000	1,000	774	174
Purnea	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	588	186
		0—14	1,000	1,000	133	39
		15—34	1,000	1,000	913	295
		35—59	1,000	1,000	975	362
		60+	1,000	1,000	871	204
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	588	192
		0—14	1,000	1,000	137	40
		15—34	1,000	1,000	922	306
		35—59	1,000	1,000	976	371
		60+	1,000	1,000	879	209
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	579	84
		0—14	1,000	1,000	61	8
		15—34	1,000	1,000	811	115
		35—59	1,000	1,000	957	203
		60+	1,000	1,000	744	114

X.74—*contd.*

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30	25	18	3	4	N	21	5	16	N	59	17
11	10	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	8	3
51	41	30	4	7	N	35	5	28	N	104	24
40	35	35	5	8	N	41	12	33	N	103	33
32	15	10	3	5	0	32	8	5	N	58	15
29	26	8	2	3	N	15	5	11	N	50	15
12	10	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	0	7	3
50	42	15	4	5	N	26	5	18	N	91	22
36	35	13	4	6	N	29	11	24	N	86	29
28	15	5	2	3	0	23	7	3	0	48	14
41	21	92	5	13	1	67	9	54	1	124	27
5	5	4	1	N	N	3	N	1	N	12	3
65	32	136	7	19	N	99	9	94	1	195	36
68	39	207	11	27	1	132	24	105	2	235	63
73	19	57	7	22	0	117	17	20	N	150	31
34	23	17	6	4	N	23	4	11	N	71	19
10	6	3	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	9	3
56	36	30	9	6	N	37	4	18	N	120	29
50	38	27	9	8	N	48	9	22	N	127	37
40	18	15	6	6	N	31	7	5	N	70	19
28	21	11	6	3	N	16	3	7	N	59	17
9	6	2	1	N	N	1	N	N	0	9	3
46	32	22	10	5	N	26	4	12	N	103	26
40	34	18	9	5	N	31	8	13	N	102	32
30	16	10	5	4	N	22	6	3	N	56	17
81	46	57	4	13	N	79	7	42	1	162	36
14	10	5	N	N	0	2	N	1	N	12	3
121	73	88	5	15	N	103	6	61	2	232	49
128	80	100	10	31	1	167	22	86	2	307	81
130	41	63	6	31	1	113	15	27	N	195	41
20	15	6	1	3	N	17	3	4	N	42	13
14	8	1	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	8	4
28	21	13	2	7	N	30	4	7	N	79	19
23	23	9	2	5	N	33	8	6	N	64	22
19	12	5	1	3	N	24	6	2	N	31	12
20	15	5	1	2	N	15	3	2	N	35	12
15	8	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	7	4
27	21	9	2	5	N	26	4	5	N	66	19
21	23	6	2	4	N	28	7	4	N	53	20
18	12	4	1	2	N	21	6	1	N	27	11
34	17	44	3	21	N	76	4	35	N	196	28
7	3	5	N	N	0	4	N	1	0	26	3
48	23	71	4	38	N	116	5	55	N	325	41
59	38	75	8	32	N	146	10	70	N	312	63
66	32	40	11	20	0	107	10	15	0	167	36
21	17	12	2	5	1	24	3	9	N	55	11
12	3	1	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	9	2
28	26	21	2	9	1	41	4	18	N	96	17
28	37	20	4	7	1	42	10	16	N	91	23
26	20	11	3	5	N	30	8	4	N	53	13
20	17	6	2	4	1	18	3	4	N	47	10
12	3	1	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	8	2
26	26	11	2	8	1	31	4	8	N	84	15
26	37	10	4	6	1	30	9	7	N	78	21
25	20	6	3	4	N	23	7	2	N	45	12
34	17	90	5	15	1	108	7	79	1	162	25
6	1	6	1	1	0	5	N	1	N	20	2
50	25	130	6	22	1	149	7	125	1	230	37
49	42	151	14	25	2	188	21	132	1	264	59
46	20	90	6	15	2	157	21	29	N	177	30

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Santal Parganas ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	597	451
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	137	115
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	926	720
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	984	727
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	831	338
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	602	470
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	143	121
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	939	751
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	987	751
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	841	351
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	506	91
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	38	9
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	735	129
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	945	206
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	686	111
Palamau ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	571	382
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	113	83
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	922	633
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	986	661
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	819	274
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	575	394
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	116	86
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	935	655
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	987	678
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	825	279
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	497	126
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	35	17
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	718	171
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	962	273
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	706	163
Hazaribagh ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	571	397
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	118	91
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	914	648
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	976	672
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	791	271
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	575	417
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	125	98
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	930	685
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	979	698
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	801	281
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	533	146
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	39	16
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	786	228
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	952	310
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	667	127
Ranchi ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	595	532
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	154	174
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	889	817
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	983	843
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	842	475
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	608	570
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	166	189
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	921	883
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	986	885
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	861	500
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	478	130
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	36	22
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	673	187
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	950	291
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	647	143

X.74—*contd.*

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
31	20	8	1	2	N	16	2	9	N	45	11
10	6	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	5	2
48	31	15	1	3	N	26	4	15	N	79	16
45	33	12	2	4	N	31	5	17	N	73	18
36	17	7	1	2	N	24	3	4	N	40	10
31	21	4	1	1	N	12	2	5	N	36	9
10	6	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	5	3
49	32	8	1	2	N	20	3	8	0	66	15
45	33	6	2	2	N	23	4	9	N	57	15
36	17	4	1	1	0	17	2	2	0	28	8
27	11	68	4	13	N	84	6	74	1	182	34
5	2	5	1	N	N	4	N	11	0	15	2
39	14	110	4	17	1	117	5	112	2	266	47
45	26	111	12	27	N	166	17	150	1	342	79
50	18	63	6	20	N	129	13	38	1	216	46
20	11	7	1	3	N	13	2	7	N	42	15
2	2	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	6	3
31	16	13	1	5	N	21	2	15	N	82	25
38	21	15	2	4	N	25	5	13	N	66	28
35	11	6	1	2	0	22	5	3	N	34	13
18	11	5	N	2	N	9	2	6	N	35	14
2	2	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	0	5	3
29	16	8	1	4	N	16	2	12	N	69	22
36	21	10	1	3	N	18	4	9	N	51	24
34	11	3	1	1	0	14	4	2	N	25	10
40	11	54	4	18	2	79	7	39	N	182	55
3	1	2	N	N	1	2	N	1	0	14	8
58	13	80	5	29	4	105	5	62	N	272	78
76	25	106	11	32	3	167	21	80	1	347	113
64	16	60	11	20	0	158	18	21	0	188	66
23	14	22	4	5	N	14	1	8	N	44	10
12	6	3	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	2
32	21	44	6	9	1	22	1	15	1	84	15
33	22	31	5	9	1	27	3	16	N	70	17
29	10	12	2	4	N	22	3	4	N	36	8
24	15	16	3	4	N	9	1	5	N	33	8
12	7	2	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	2
33	22	34	4	8	N	15	1	10	1	63	13
33	23	21	3	7	N	17	3	10	N	51	14
29	10	7	1	3	N	13	2	2	N	26	7
21	5	76	14	12	1	64	4	36	1	159	29
2	1	9	2	N	N	3	N	N	N	14	4
31	7	121	22	16	1	88	4	53	1	256	44
37	13	119	29	24	2	120	11	72	1	248	60
42	8	75	14	16	N	119	9	26	1	150	31
26	19	14	3	6	1	13	2	7	N	49	13
6	6	1	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	4
37	29	28	6	12	2	21	2	14	N	94	22
46	30	22	3	9	1	24	4	12	N	74	19
40	17	9	1	4	N	17	4	3	N	30	9
26	19	7	2	4	1	6	2	3	N	34	10
6	6	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	5	4
37	30	14	5	10	2	11	2	6	N	69	17
46	30	9	2	6	1	11	4	4	N	47	13
38	17	4	N	2	N	7	3	1	0	15	6
27	14	81	7	18	4	70	6	44	1	179	46
3	2	6	1	N	1	2	N	1	N	13	8
35	18	123	11	25	5	91	6	66	2	265	69
54	31	153	18	39	7	155	17	93	4	339	99
55	23	74	6	26	N	126	15	24	N	185	49

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhanbad ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	621	320
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	72	58
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	883	503
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	968	556
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	725	221
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	624	378
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	85	72
		15—34 .	1,000	1,000	905	597
		35—59 .	1,000	1,000	972	628
		60+ .	1,000	1,000	756	250
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	613	120
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	31	12
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	830	184
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	958	258
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	605	90
Singhbhum ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	590	442
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	118	118
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	885	672
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	977	711
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	789	389
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	609	526
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	143	146
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	926	809
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	985	812
		60+	1,000	1,000	852	436
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	525	93
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	23	9
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	765	140
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	954	210
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	508	78

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes nil figures.

X.74—*concld.*

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15	9	48	5	8	1	28	2	28	N	70	18
2	1	2	1	N	N	2	N	1	N	7	3
21	13	75	10	12	1	39	2	40	1	110	28
23	17	72	8	14	1	47	6	48	1	97	34
21	8	25	3	10	N	47	4	8	N	51	12
15	10	26	4	6	1	17	2	16	N	48	15
1	2	2	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	5	2
21	15	42	7	8	1	24	2	24	1	79	23
23	19	40	6	9	1	29	5	30	1	66	26
20	8	13	2	6	N	27	3	5	0	34	9
15	4	106	10	16	2	58	3	57	1	130	29
2	N	4	N	N	N	3	N	1	N	14	3
20	5	152	17	20	2	72	3	79	1	184	46
21	9	158	17	26	3	95	9	94	1	179	63
28	4	71	6	25	1	127	10	19	N	117	26
26	15	78	7	11	3	19	3	19	1	59	26
11	6	4	1	N	1	1	N	N	N	8	7
36	20	118	9	20	6	31	3	35	2	103	42
36	23	158	14	17	4	35	6	32	1	86	42
32	13	42	3	7	1	30	5	6	N	42	15
30	18	28	4	5	1	9	2	11	1	44	23
14	7	4	1	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	7
42	25	47	6	10	2	15	3	20	1	82	37
42	26	45	6	8	1	17	6	19	1	63	33
33	14	12	2	3	N	14	5	4	N	29	13
12	3	241	19	29	10	53	4	47	3	104	40
1	1	5	2	1	1	2	N	N	N	12	4
18	4	324	24	48	18	78	4	78	5	166	62
19	7	500	53	43	19	90	12	75	4	155	86
23	6	175	12	24	4	101	9	18	2	102	32

Statement X.76 at page 248 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among broad age groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX. The following extract gives the State figures only :

STATEMENT X.75

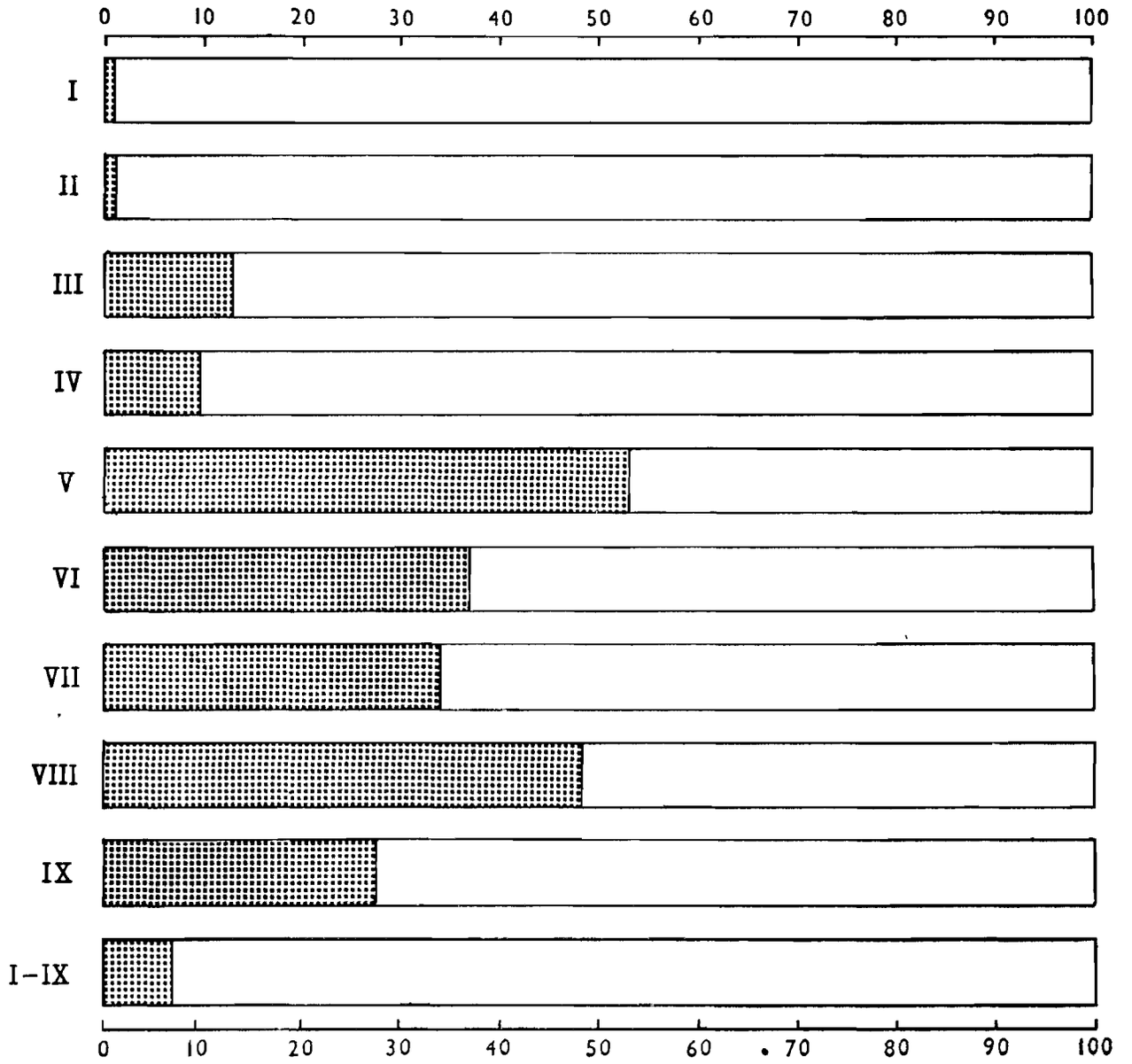
Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

Age group	Population		Total workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	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
TOTAL																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	434	412	75	90	148	118	31	82	16	98	26	32	7	52	53	76
15—34 ..	299	318	472	485	459	457	541	503	524	586	491	356	549	572	537	473
35—59 ..	215	209	377	373	327	369	394	364	404	295	411	507	423	344	364	394
60+ ..	52	61	76	52	66	56	34	50	56	21	72	105	21	32	46	57
Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
RURAL																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	440	411	80	91	160	121	42	101	20	126	31	34	9	76	59	85
15—34 ..	293	316	468	486	453	456	560	528	537	599	494	363	546	591	540	474
35—59 ..	214	211	374	371	322	367	366	324	392	256	402	501	423	298	355	386
60+ ..	53	62	78	52	65	56	32	46	51	19	73	102	22	35	46	55
Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N
URBAN																
Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14 ..	379	422	29	51	55	74	22	39	10	55	16	21	6	30	37	42
15—34 ..	358	337	512	465	505	472	526	447	503	565	486	324	552	556	529	466
35—59 ..	222	189	405	421	363	390	417	453	425	357	427	536	423	385	388	429
60+ ..	41	52	54	63	77	64	35	61	62	23	71	119	19	28	46	63
Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	1	N	N

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes nil figures.

The above statement throws further light on the age composition of workers in the various industrial categories. Young persons in the age group 15—34 comprise the largest bulk of workers in almost each industrial category and for both sexes in rural as well as urban areas. It is only among females that elderly women in the age group 35—59 are proportionately higher in Category V in urban areas and Category VII in rural as well as urban areas. Participation of children aged less than 15 years is hardly of any moment. Their employment is relatively high in household industry, being 160 per *mille* for males in rural areas and 55 in the urban. This category also engages the highest proportion of females aged below 15 years, the proportions being 121 in rural areas and 74 in urban. In Category VI (Construction) there is considerable employment of female child labour. Young girls assist the masons in carrying articles for construction. Old women aged above 60 years constitute as much as 119 per *mille* of female workers in trade and commerce in urban areas and 102 per *mille* in rural areas.

PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS IN URBAN AREAS TO TOTAL WORKERS IN EACH CENSUS INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY, BIHAR, 1961



(*Reference page 232*)

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**Total**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0—14	434	412	75	90
		15—34	299	318	472	485
		35—59	215	209	377	373
		60+	52	61	76	52
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
	Rural	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0—14	440	411	80	91
		15—34	293	316	468	486
		35—59	214	211	374	371
		60+	53	62	78	52
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
	Urban	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0—14	379	422	29	51
		15—34	358	337	512	465
		35—59	222	189	405	421
		60+	41	52	54	63
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
Patna	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	417	407	41	67
		15—34	309	324	475	483
		35—59	211	201	390	385
		60+	62	68	94	65
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	426	404	45	69
		5—34	297	322	467	487
		35—59	210	204	386	380
		60+	66	70	102	64
		Age not stated	1	N	0	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	383	420	27	48
		15—34	356	336	507	437
		35—59	214	188	404	435
		60+	47	56	62	80
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
Gaya	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	433	406	59	71
		15—34	297	322	474	509
		35—59	207	204	374	366
		60+	63	68	93	54
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	436	406	61	72
		15—34	293	322	473	511
		35—59	207	204	371	364
		60+	64	68	95	53
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	389	410	26	45
		15—34	344	324	488	433
		35—59	218	204	417	443
		60+	49	62	69	79
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
Shahabad	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	427	402	51	64
		15—34	295	325	466	498
		35—59	215	204	390	388
		60+	63	69	93	50
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N

X.76

among age groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
148	118	31	82	16	98	26	32	7	52	53	76
459	457	541	503	524	586	491	356	549	572	537	473
327	369	394	364	404	295	411	507	423	344	364	394
66	56	34	50	56	21	72	105	21	32	46	57
N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
160	121	42	101	20	126	31	34	9	76	59	85
453	456	560	528	537	599	494	363	546	591	540	474
322	367	366	324	392	256	402	501	423	298	355	386
65	56	32	46	51	19	73	102	22	35	46	55
N	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N
1,000	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
55	74	22	39	10	55	16	21	6	30	37	42
505	472	526	447	503	565	486	324	552	556	529	466
363	390	417	453	425	357	427	536	423	385	388	429
77	64	35	61	62	23	71	119	19	28	46	63
N	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	1	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
39	79	31	75	19	88	20	20	6	15	33	57
504	498	560	508	465	541	463	350	538	470	531	458
370	364	361	352	433	326	431	517	432	477	380	411
87	59	48	64	83	45	86	113	24	38	56	74
N	N	N	1	N	0	N	N	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
36	82	31	94	25	106	27	20	9	77	38	70
499	501	569	567	494	540	469	364	558	385	532	466
376	359	354	293	408	311	409	506	406	461	366	390
89	58	45	45	73	43	94	110	26	77	63	74
0	N	1	1	0	N	1	N	1	0	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
45	65	31	43	12	34	14	18	4	8	28	36
513	479	554	406	429	546	457	316	527	479	530	444
358	391	366	454	464	369	450	544	446	479	392	444
84	65	49	97	95	51	78	122	23	34	50	76
N	0	N	0	N	0	1	0	N	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
87	89	29	107	14	68	18	24	7	43	36	57
471	479	551	451	463	540	475	350	545	371	508	449
354	367	370	376	452	365	418	517	420	514	389	420
88	65	50	66	71	27	89	109	28	72	67	74
N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
91	91	33	135	19	76	20	24	9	44	39	65
467	478	559	472	483	557	479	357	543	435	521	464
354	367	353	335	432	339	409	514	413	391	373	403
88	64	55	58	66	28	92	105	35	130	67	68
N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
54	74	27	37	6	11	13	21	5	43	29	26
502	489	542	395	425	413	466	325	547	340	471	393
354	370	385	482	490	554	439	529	428	574	434	485
89	67	46	86	79	22	82	125	20	43	66	96
1	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
37	53	17	38	14	102	24	23	10	113	52	68
456	460	542	484	504	462	479	353	539	523	531	484
409	420	404	405	421	385	409	518	418	341	360	395
98	67	36	73	61	51	88	106	32	23	56	53
N	N	1	0	N	0	N	N	1	0	1	N

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shahabad—*concld.*	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	431	401	53	65
		15—34	291	325	464	500
		35—59	214	205	388	386
		60+	64	69	95	49
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	388	410	28	40
		15—34	337	329	490	415
		35—59	223	196	411	454
		60+	51	65	70	91
		Age not stated	1	N	1	N
Saran	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	478	399	69	68
		15—34	261	307	435	372
		35—59	199	222	389	468
		60+	62	72	107	92
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	482	399	71	69
		15—34	257	306	433	372
		35—59	198	222	387	467
		60+	63	73	109	92
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	396	408	39	49
		15—34	325	321	463	374
		35—59	226	209	419	484
		60+	53	62	79	93
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
Champaran	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		6—14	419	407	76	77
		15—34	309	316	481	452
		35—59	225	219	375	417
		60+	47	58	68	54
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	421	407	77	77
		15—34	307	315	481	453
		35—59	225	220	374	416
		60+	47	58	68	54
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	380	412	50	69
		15—34	346	341	490	427
		35—59	232	200	402	439
		60+	42	47	58	65
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N
Muzaffarpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	446	399	75	83
		15—34	277	302	442	386
		35—59	220	227	393	449
		60+	57	72	90	81
		Age not stated	N	N	N	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	451	399	77	83
		15—34	272	300	440	386
		35—59	220	228	392	449
		60+	57	73	91	81
		Age not stated	N	N	N	1

X.76—*contd.*

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
36	52	16	49	15	150	26	24	10	0	57	71
456	462	573	561	507	485	481	359	541	333	536	491
410	420	380	353	419	335	405	517	418	667	351	389
98	66	31	37	59	30	88	100	31	0	56	49
N	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
42	62	18	19	11	28	19	20	11	122	36	37
463	438	504	342	496	426	474	316	538	537	514	414
403	423	435	501	426	463	420	526	418	317	393	460
92	76	42	138	67	83	87	138	32	24	56	89
N	1	1	0	N	0	N	0	1	0	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
106	91	19	42	22	64	34	34	7	107	58	70
452	402	458	395	461	476	477	328	513	357	512	420
357	427	474	433	444	381	409	518	458	429	378	444
85	80	49	128	73	79	80	120	22	107	52	66
N	N	N	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
111	92	8	113	25	111	38	37	7	158	60	75
449	402	441	484	478	370	483	339	515	316	523	415
356	425	514	371	434	445	403	510	454	368	367	442
84	81	37	32	63	74	76	114	24	158	50	68
N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
48	79	33	31	11	28	23	14	7	0	50	39
487	392	478	382	408	556	463	240	506	444	476	448
377	461	426	442	477	333	426	578	468	556	413	461
88	68	62	143	103	83	88	168	19	0	60	52
0	0	1	2	1	0	N	0	0	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
173	144	31	69	30	63	36	37	14	0	57	71
459	396	489	455	529	562	523	352	533	600	535	422
314	398	444	427	397	375	382	520	433	333	370	449
54	62	36	49	44	0	59	91	20	67	38	58
N	N	N	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
183	150	22	128	33	69	43	40	14	0	58	78
454	391	498	599	549	552	524	360	551	750	545	425
309	397	454	251	377	379	376	507	418	167	362	441
54	62	26	22	41	0	57	92	17	83	35	56
N	N	N	0	0	0	N	1	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
75	68	41	33	18	0	24	20	15	0	55	45
511	468	479	366	451	667	519	317	508	0	503	414
357	409	432	535	476	333	394	577	452	1,000	397	477
57	55	47	66	55	0	63	86	25	0	45	64
N	0	1	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
243	168	24	24	14	0	28	24	9	34	59	64
411	392	506	315	452	560	481	313	517	483	510	410
288	372	415	528	457	400	418	542	445	414	383	454
58	67	54	133	77	40	72	121	29	69	48	72
N	1	1	0	N	0	1	N	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
251	170	15	0	15	0	34	25	8	63	63	68
408	391	462	417	444	778	482	316	517	687	512	409
284	372	483	500	465	222	411	543	446	187	376	452
57	67	39	83	76	0	72	116	29	63	49	71
N	N	1	0	0	0	1	0	N	0	N	N

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur—*concld.*	Urban ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	361	409	35	46
		15—34 ..	370	336	491	389
		35—59 ..	223	197	409	469
		60+ ..	45	57	65	96
		Age not stated ..	1	1	N	N
Darbhanga ..	Total ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	454	404	74	79
		15—34 ..	281	311	458	442
		35—59 ..	216	220	390	418
		60+ ..	49	65	78	61
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Rural ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	457	403	76	79
		15—34 ..	279	311	457	442
		35—59 ..	215	221	388	418
		60+ ..	49	65	79	61
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Urban ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	400	418	38	54
		15—34 ..	330	320	468	412
		35—59 ..	225	205	430	451
		60+ ..	45	57	64	83
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
Monghyr ..	Total ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	437	403	65	82
		15—34 ..	286	310	455	468
		35—59 ..	218	218	392	394
		60+ ..	59	69	88	56
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Rural ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	439	402	70	83
		15—34 ..	283	309	453	470
		35—59 ..	218	220	387	392
		60+ ..	60	69	90	55
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Urban ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	421	418	31	55
		15—34 ..	312	316	470	426
		35—59 ..	218	203	429	448
		60+ ..	49	63	70	71
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
Bhagalpur ..	Total ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	428	409	72	76
		15—34 ..	300	321	465	502
		35—59 ..	213	207	377	369
		60+ ..	58	63	85	53
		Age not stated ..	1	N	1	N
	Rural ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	434	408	76	77
		15—34 ..	294	320	464	504
		35—59 ..	212	208	372	366
		60+ ..	59	64	87	53
		Age not stated ..	1	N	1	N
	Urban ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	387	419	32	53
		15—34 ..	341	320	479	455
		35—59 ..	223	199	420	420
		60+ ..	49	61	69	71
		Age not stated ..	N	1	N	1

X.76—*contd.*

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
62	78	30	27	11	0	16	13	8	0	48	45
484	434	535	305	466	437	477	292	517	231	503	413
381	403	370	531	444	500	434	541	445	692	402	465
73	85	64	137	78	63	73	151	30	77	47	77
0	0	1	0	1	0	N	3	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
189	100	40	54	13	78	28	32	12	0	58	62
439	444	481	386	458	403	480	372	504	519	493	414
312	398	430	465	461	454	423	505	464	444	400	449
60	58	49	95	68	65	69	91	20	37	49	75
N	N	0	0	N	0	N	N	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
198	100	39	69	14	214	32	34	18	0	60	67
438	443	458	471	467	607	492	375	498	467	499	414
306	399	459	388	459	179	410	502	462	466	393	446
58	58	44	72	60	0	66	89	22	67	48	73
N	N	0	0	0	0	N	N	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
72	84	42	43	8	0	17	16	3	0	49	39
459	470	508	324	439	286	450	346	513	538	473	413
382	385	396	522	467	612	457	529	467	436	427	465
87	61	54	111	85	102	76	109	17	26	51	83
0	N	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
163	153	35	90	10	44	24	31	5	62	57	70
488	501	491	448	475	430	470	340	512	494	505	442
286	305	440	388	446	526	419	516	465	420	380	424
63	41	34	74	69	0	87	113	18	24	58	64
N	N	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
183	159	57	98	11	68	27	34	4	0	62	75
487	503	543	456	488	546	474	346	489	100	511	447
272	298	361	375	441	386	411	508	489	900	370	416
58	40	39	71	60	0	88	112	17	0	57	62
N	N	N	N	N	0	N	0	1	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
57	89	21	57	9	29	18	22	5	66	39	44
493	479	458	417	453	357	463	316	549	520	488	415
362	376	490	440	455	614	432	546	427	388	413	468
88	56	31	84	83	0	87	116	19	26	60	73
N	0	0	2	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
121	112	60	77	12	224	21	28	12	35	54	63
494	500	539	521	462	379	467	333	513	517	506	477
316	339	349	340	435	335	435	518	445	414	382	396
68	49	51	62	91	56	77	117	29	34	57	63
1	N	1	0	N	6	N	4	1	0	1	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
142	117	76	81	18	267	29	35	14	0	64	70
490	498	551	530	522	400	480	348	523	543	512	485
303	337	322	330	384	282	411	498	435	400	367	383
64	48	50	59	76	44	80	114	27	57	56	62
1	N	1	0	0	7	N	5	1	0	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
67	87	35	32	1	0	10	2	9	49	28	32
505	508	521	409	371	269	447	272	502	506	489	443
349	350	390	464	513	615	472	597	456	420	422	453
79	54	54	95	114	116	71	129	32	25	60	70
0	1	0	0	1	0	N	0	1	0	1	2

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saharsa ..	Total ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	451	441	103	109
		15—34 ..	291	306	466	491
		35—59 ..	213	197	366	356
		60+ ..	45	56	65	44
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Rural ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	453	440	105	109
		15—34 ..	288	305	462	491
		35—59 ..	214	198	367	356
		60+ ..	45	57	66	44
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Urban ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	404	446	53	73
		15—34 ..	355	323	534	477
		35—59 ..	206	180	364	394
		60+ ..	35	51	49	56
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	0
Purnea ..	Total ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	432	456	98	94
		15—34 ..	302	313	470	496
		35—59 ..	220	184	365	359
		60+ ..	45	47	66	51
		Age not stated ..	1	N	1	N
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	438	457	102	96
		15—34 ..	297	311	466	496
		35—59 ..	219	185	363	357
		60+ ..	45	47	68	51
		Age not stated ..	1	N	1	N
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	352	438	37	44
		15—34 ..	373	343	522	473
		35—59 ..	236	174	391	422
		60+ ..	39	45	50	61
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	0
Santal Parganas ..	Total ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	428	417	99	106
		15—34 ..	318	336	493	536
		35—59 ..	213	200	352	323
		60+ ..	41	47	56	35
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Rural ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	431	417	102	107
		15—34 ..	315	335	491	536
		35—59 ..	214	201	350	322
		60+ ..	40	47	57	35
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Urban ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	390	428	29	41
		15—34 ..	355	337	517	480
		35—59 ..	213	183	397	415
		60+ ..	42	52	57	64
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
Palamau ..	Total ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	444	432	88	94
		15—34 ..	299	311	482	515
		35—59 ..	214	204	368	353
		60+ ..	43	53	62	38
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N

X.76—*contd.*

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
316	237	49	110	14	233	37	59	16	250	84	133
402	420	594	489	605	267	504	357	585	389	556	473
240	297	323	342	344	467	398	478	376	194	327	342
42	46	34	59	37	33	61	106	23	167	33	52
N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
334	243	50	120	18	259	41	61	21	273	91	140
394	420	604	500	588	259	496	354	599	363	548	473
232	293	310	332	355	445	400	480	351	182	326	336
40	44	36	48	39	37	63	105	29	182	34	51
N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
82	79	48	10	4	0	18	24	8	0	54	51
499	429	568	382	648	333	538	405	564	667	587	472
352	396	352	441	315	667	395	444	413	333	329	410
67	96	32	167	33	0	49	127	15	0	30	67
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
237	85	39	79	27	110	39	20	10	59	72	82
413	465	536	407	578	634	517	351	586	441	523	476
293	395	382	436	344	236	387	520	386	402	362	385
57	55	43	73	50	20	57	109	18	98	43	57
N	0	N	5	1	0	N	N	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
258	88	56	84	29	117	49	20	20	83	78	89
398	464	531	409	587	642	519	352	584	350	522	472
287	393	365	425	330	226	375	522	373	417	357	382
57	55	48	76	53	15	57	106	23	150	43	57
N	0	N	6	1	0	N	N	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
64	34	23	51	22	0	17	24	3	24	44	34
545	491	540	398	550	500	514	344	588	571	528	505
338	424	398	499	389	400	412	503	395	381	385	407
53	51	39	52	39	100	57	129	14	24	43	54
0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
137	123	44	89	7	58	23	59	6	16	53	95
501	516	595	437	488	623	513	490	548	694	562	515
314	322	323	421	450	290	405	391	426	242	349	345
48	39	38	53	55	29	59	59	20	48	36	45
N	N	N	0	0	0	N	1	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
140	124	57	98	6	64	26	64	6	500	59	108
501	518	610	467	494	574	519	515	556	0	575	523
312	320	297	387	451	362	398	372	420	500	334	329
47	38	36	48	49	0	56	49	18	0	32	40
N	N	N	0	0	0	1	N	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
71	71	30	52	7	46	16	27	5	0	32	29
502	427	580	312	480	727	498	310	541	717	519	471
350	420	350	561	448	136	421	534	433	233	399	429
77	82	40	75	65	91	65	124	21	50	50	71
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
49	72	23	77	12	165	18	31	9	0	59	95
464	469	509	418	608	576	491	358	600	350	575	494
410	405	435	423	339	259	417	490	374	600	331	366
77	54	33	82	40	0	74	121	17	50	34	45
N	0	0	0	1	0	N	0	N	0	1	N

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Palamau—*concld.*	Rural	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	447	432	90	95
		15—34 ..	296	311	481	516
		35—59 ..	214	205	367	352
		60+ ..	43	52	62	37
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Urban	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	396	421	28	56
		15—34 ..	353	326	511	444
		35—59 ..	206	196	398	425
		60+ ..	45	57	63	74
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	1
Hazaribagh ..	Total	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	441	429	91	99
		15—34 ..	315	328	505	536
		35—59 ..	205	197	350	334
		60+ ..	39	46	54	31
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Rural	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	447	429	97	100
		15—34 ..	310	326	502	536
		35—59 ..	203	199	346	333
		60+ ..	40	46	55	31
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Urban	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	382	435	28	47
		15—34 ..	368	346	543	540
		35—59 ..	218	178	389	378
		60+ ..	32	41	40	35
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	0
Ranchi ..	Total	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	426	424	111	139
		15—34 ..	310	312	469	479
		35—59 ..	220	212	368	336
		60+ ..	43	41	51	46
		Age not stated ..	1	1	1	N
	Rural	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	430	423	118	140
		15—34 ..	302	309	457	479
		35—59 ..	223	215	362	335
		60+ ..	44	52	62	46
		Age not stated ..	1	1	1	N
	Urban	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	389	443	30	75
		15—34 ..	383	343	538	494
		35—59 ..	193	172	384	385
		60+ ..	35	42	48	46
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
Dhanbad ..	Total	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	342	406	40	74
		15—34 ..	390	366	555	575
		35—59 ..	236	186	368	322
		60+ ..	32	42	37	29
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Rural	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	356	400	48	76
		15—34 ..	375	364	545	575
		35—59 ..	234	192	365	320
		60+ ..	35	44	42	29
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N

X.76—*contd.*

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
51	73	27	91	14	216	22	33	9	0	67	101
459	472	500	450	628	541	502	379	617	364	588	499
412	402	451	397	323	243	409	473	359	545	314	359
78	53	22	62	34	0	67	115	14	91	31	41
N	0	0	0	1	0	N	0	1	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
34	59	18	35	9	125	8	17	8	0	30	61
509	403	524	325	572	604	469	253	553	333	530	463
386	454	408	500	368	271	434	578	415	667	393	405
71	84	50	140	51	0	89	152	24	0	46	70
0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	1	1
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
219	184	53	112	22	107	21	51	8	97	46	78
440	479	636	565	572	593	513	375	570	644	597	520
291	305	289	296	373	292	405	475	404	227	326	361
49	32	22	27	32	8	61	99	18	32	31	41
1	N	N	N	1	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
236	188	58	136	24	121	23	54	10	113	51	84
432	480	661	577	594	611	515	371	591	662	598	518
284	301	264	266	354	261	401	475	385	203	319	358
48	31	17	21	28	7	61	100	14	22	32	40
N	N	N	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
40	69	43	61	16	52	18	41	6	17	35	58
525	450	585	537	497	519	511	390	540	550	594	527
372	422	340	362	440	416	411	475	431	350	340	371
62	59	31	40	46	13	60	94	23	83	31	44
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	N	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
98	130	38	143	14	198	19	62	10	48	48	129
445	484	593	624	615	598	510	367	595	448	595	523
391	338	340	217	343	200	413	477	378	488	330	312
66	48	29	16	27	4	58	94	17	8	26	36
N	N	N	N	1	0	N	0	N	8	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
104	134	54	171	16	215	27	71	10	200	60	154
439	486	616	657	657	639	528	373	642	467	611	527
392	334	306	161	310	142	395	467	333	333	308	286
65	46	24	11	16	4	50	89	14	0	20	33
N	N	0	N	1	0	N	0	1	0	1	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
48	69	27	46	8	156	13	34	10	27	29	73
495	469	578	508	524	494	497	349	569	446	567	513
384	391	363	412	415	344	427	508	402	509	367	370
73	70	32	34	51	6	63	109	19	9	37	44
0	1	N	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
39	63	15	53	13	67	20	22	5	11	34	55
551	541	611	640	554	614	533	403	574	547	616	572
364	360	357	287	395	306	394	496	412	436	327	345
46	36	16	19	38	13	53	79	9	6	23	28
0	0	1	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
36	64	21	74	19	54	26	26	4	9	35	60
542	545	603	621	553	640	529	413	552	500	618	568
375	355	358	286	390	301	392	494	434	491	322	345
47	36	17	18	38	5	53	67	10	0	24	27
0	0	1	1	0	0	N	0	0	0	1	0

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Population		Total workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhanbad—*concld.*	Urban ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	304	427	16	44
		15—34 ..	432	376	585	578
		35—59 ..	240	163	376	352
		60+ ..	24	34	23	26
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
Singhbhum ..	Total ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	*407*	*405*	*81*	*108*
		15—34 ..	342	341	514	519
		35—59 ..	217	204	360	329
		60+ ..	34	50	45	44
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Rural ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	417	398	98	111
		15—34 ..	333	337	506	519
		35—59 ..	214	211	346	326
		60+ ..	36	54	50	44
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N
	Urban ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	372	434	17	42
		15—34 ..	*372*	*358*	*542*	*536*
		35—59 ..	230	175	416	394
		60+ ..	26	33	25	28
		Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

X.76—*concld.*

IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
46	50	12	20	8	82	14	14	5	15	33	45
574	499	616	670	555	585	537	381	591	627	614	579
336	410	356	288	399	311	397	500	396	343	332	346
44	41	16	22	38	22	52	105	8	15	21	30
0	0	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
173	161	23	53	10	67	19	42	3	49	53	101
482	476	518	495	631	633	539	374	617	647	603	547
304	319	441	429	338	290	390	484	369	284	320	323
41	44	18	23	21	10	51	100	11	20	24	29
N	N	N	N	N	0	1	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
190	165	65	76	13	108	25	42	5	63	60	126
471	475	569	550	644	675	527	370	614	649	613	543
298	317	351	347	324	211	394	478	369	271	304	302
40	43	15	26	19	6	54	110	12	17	23	29
1	N	N	1	0	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
34	70	7	34	8	47	15	40	2	32	42	43
566	492	499	451	623	613	547	385	620	645	590	556
350	373	475	494	347	328	388	500	368	299	342	375
50	65	19	21	22	12	50	75	10	24	26	260
0	0	N	N	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0

Sex and age structure of workers in cities and towns

It will now be useful to extend the study of workers in Categories IV—IX to cities and towns of different size-classes. Statement X.77 at page 262 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among broad age groups in each of the Industrial Categories IV to IX separately for each of the 7 cities of the State (with a population of more than 100,000) and for each of the different size-classes of towns.

The participation rate for males is highest in Jamshedpur (522), followed by Patna (507). Among the seven cities the participation rate is lowest in Bhagalpur (465). In regard to females, however, Darbhanga (104) and Gaya (102) occupy the top positions, while Muzaffarpur (60) finds a place at the bottom.

Among the different classes of towns, small towns of Class V (population range 5,000—9,999) have 570 male workers per 1,000 population. The participation rate varies from 524 to 554 in other size-classes except Class II. Thus, towns of Classes III to VI have higher male participation than Jamshedpur city which, as noted above, has the highest rate of male, participation in gainful employment among the 7 cities. Even in Class II towns, the male participation rate (495) is lower than those in the cities of Jamshedpur and Patna only.

Unlike cities, in which the relative participation of males and females is not of the same order, the relative ranking of different classes of towns is the same in regard to both male and female participation rates.

The employment in each industrial category may now be considered. To some extent, these have earlier been considered in Section 4 of Chapter II of this report in which the functional characteristics of towns have been discussed*.

Household Industry

Among the 7 cities of the State, only Bhagalpur has been classified as artisan city. It has the largest proportions of both males (89 per *mille*) and females (51) working at household industry. In regard to male participation in household industry, Class II towns have a proportion of 43 followed by Class III towns. The role of household industry in Class II towns is largely determined by the town of Bihar which is artisan in its predominant function. As many as 9 towns of Class III also have the same predominant function. However, so far as female participation rate in Category IV is concerned, the city of Darbhanga (33 per *mille*) follows Bhagalpur. In Darbhanga, women find considerable employment in spinning yarn.

Manufacturing other than Household Industry

Jamshedpur stands out apart from others in regard to employment of both males (302 per *mille*) and females (22) in Category V. It is the only city with manufacturing as its predominant function. After Jamshedpur, male participation in Category V is highest in Class II towns among which manufacturing is important in Monghyr and Jamalpur. In others, the participation in Category V varies from the lowest of 52 per *mille* in Class VI towns to 97 in Class III towns. Except in Jamshedpur, female participation in manufacturing other than household industry is of little significance.

Construction

The male participation rate in construction is highest in Jamshedpur (32 per *mille*), and varies from 13 to 21 in other cities and classes of towns. Similarly, the female participation rate in this category is also highest in Jamshedpur (11 per *mille*) and varies from being negligible to 5 in other cities and classes of towns.

Trade and Commerce

Like construction, trade and commerce is also more significant in regard to male employment. Thus, against the minimum of 44 per *mille* males in Category VI in Class VI towns, the maximum proportion for females is 17 in Darbhanga. It is noteworthy that among the Industrial Categories IV-V, trade and commerce, engage the second highest proportions in the cities of Patna and Muzaffarpur and in the towns of Classes IV and V. Fatwah, Shikarpur Bazar, Khagaria and Sitamarhi towns in

*Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part I-A(i), page 134.

Class IV and Raxaul Bazar, Jainagar and Banmankhi in Class III have trade and commerce as their predominant function.

Transport, Storage and Communications

Towns of Classes II (64 per *mille*) and III (63) have the highest male participation rates in this category. The towns of Katihar, Mokameh, Samastipur, Sahebganj, Chakradharpur, Khagaul and Barauni have transport as their predominant function on account of the large railway establishments located in them. Female employment in this category is negligible.

Other Services

Other services account for the largest proportions of workers among Categories IV to IX in all cities except Jamshedpur and in all classes of towns. In fact, 'other services' are the predominant function of as many as 72 out of 153 towns in the State. Male participation in this category is highest in Class II towns (255 per *mille*), followed by Patna (225). The rate varies from 140 to 203 in other cities and classes of towns with Jamshedpur coming at the bottom (98).

Female participation in other services shows less variation and ranges between 31 in Classes II and III towns to 52 in Class VI towns.

Age distribution

The distribution of working population in Categories IV to IX by broad age groups as given in Statement X.77 may be considered with further reference to Statement X.78 at page 266 which gives statistics similar to those given in Statement X.76 for each city and class of towns.

Obviously, the bulk of the working population in cities and different classes of towns also belong to the working age groups consisting of 15—34 years and 35—59 years. This applies to each of the industrial categories from IV—IX. However, the contribution of children below 15 years of age and elderly persons aged over 60 in economic activities is not entirely insignificant. Thus, 63 out of 1,000 working males in household industry are young boys aged below 15. Bhagalpur (63), Darbhanga (61), Jamshedpur (33), Ranchi (32) and Muzaffarpur (28) follow in the same order. Among the various size-classes of towns, the participation rate of children increases progressively from higher size-class towns to the lower ones excepting the Class VI towns which contain less than 1 per cent of the urban population of the State.

Employment of female child labour is significant in household industry in all cities (except Muzaffarpur) and all classes of towns. Apart from household industry, the proportion of children is significant only in manufacturing industries and other services.

In regard to employment of elderly males aged above 60, the proportion varies from 55 in Jamshedpur to 98 in Darbhanga, in household industry. Again in Category V, Jamshedpur has the lowest value (18) and Darbhanga the highest (60). In Category VII the values range from 47 in Jamshedpur to 77 in Darbhanga. While Jamshedpur has also the lowest value of proportionate employment of elderly males in Category IX (23), the highest position is occupied by Gaya (69). It is obvious that Jamshedpur city has the lowest proportions of elderly males engaged in economic activities. Among towns of different size-classes, the employment of elderly persons in economic activities in Categories IV to IX is generally lower in the smaller size-classes of towns than in the larger ones.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total

City/Class of town	Age group	Population		Total workers		IV	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna (M.C.) including Patali-putra Housing Colony.	Total ..	1,000	1,000	507	83	27	8
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	35	9	3	1
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	702	105	36	10
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	945	196	46	17
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	650	132	51	12
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	536	0	14	0
Jamshedpur (N) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	522	82	6	3
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	22	7	1	1
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	750	122	9	4
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	954	190	9	6
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	454	65	13	6
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	429	74	0	0
Gaya (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	492	102	37	30
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	29	10	6	6
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	682	129	54	44
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	927	227	57	54
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	650	156	72	34
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	500	0
Bhagalpur (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	465	97	89	51
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	36	12	15	10
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	648	142	130	82
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	880	202	140	90
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	629	109	146	46
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	739	258	0	97
Ranchi (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	471	90	19	6
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	29	13	2	1
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	641	129	22	8
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	944	204	39	14
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	601	99	38	11
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	667	111	0	111
Muzaffarpur (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	488	60	10	3
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	40	5	1	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	611	72	13	5
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	896	137	17	6
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	638	104	17	5
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	167	0	0	0
Darbhanga (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	474	104	34	33
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	42	11	5	6
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	649	129	43	44
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	938	235	62	67
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	663	146	72	39
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	500	0	0	0
Class II ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	495	81	32	15
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	32	8	4	2
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	704	106	47	20
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	943	190	53	32
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	651	108	60	16
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	516	85	48	0
Class III ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	524	93	30	15
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	42	11	4	3
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	758	126	42	21
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	952	211	51	31
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	701	117	56	18
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	497	56	19	16
Class IV ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	534	132	43	22
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	47	18	7	4
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	790	184	64	31
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	959	289	71	44
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	741	152	72	24
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	342	140	9	20

X.77

workers and workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
73	2	17	2	78	7	53	1	225	44
6	N	1	N	3	N	N	N	18	4
109	2	20	3	98	6	77	1	321	59
123	7	37	4	161	21	104	2	410	104
81	5	35	2	129	17	31	N	235	65
43	0	29	0	174	0	14	0	246	0
302	22	32	11	45	4	30	2	98	38
5	2	1	1	2	N	N	N	13	3
398	27	55	18	69	5	49	3	158	61
627	63	46	21	72	11	48	3	137	78
208	10	27	5	85	9	10	1	87	30
299	37	13	0	65	0	0	0	52	0
80	7	19	1	85	7	72	N	168	45
6	1	N	0	3	N	N	0	12	2
123	9	23	1	112	6	112	N	219	51
138	17	42	2	167	19	136	1	330	107
76	11	30	1	135	17	26	1	241	79
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0
60	4	13	N	77	7	44	1	159	31
6	N	0	0	2	0	1	N	10	2
90	5	13	N	98	5	64	2	227	43
104	9	32	1	168	21	92	3	302	70
66	6	32	1	110	13	29	1	192	38
0	0	0	0	43	0	174	0	521	161
82	5	21	5	77	5	52	2	186	48
6	N	N	2	2	N	1	N	14	7
122	8	28	6	96	5	71	2	264	73
143	12	47	10	172	13	114	5	355	105
82	5	35	1	124	13	31	N	191	47
111	0	333	0	0	0	0	0	222	0
77	3	21	N	100	7	54	N	203	43
6	N	N	0	3	N	1	0	27	4
102	3	25	N	120	6	71	N	258	55
130	10	43	1	195	17	107	1	361	98
112	6	37	N	164	25	34	0	220	62
0	0	56	0	111	0	0	0	0	0
81	5	15	1	78	17	45	N	183	40
9	N	N	0	3	1	N	0	20	4
121	4	18	1	99	18	66	N	258	54
141	15	33	3	169	46	95	1	357	89
105	13	37	2	132	34	22	N	200	47
0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	5	17	1	74	8	64	1	151	31
5	N	1	N	3	N	1	N	14	3
139	6	22	1	100	7	104	1	221	43
211	12	34	2	146	22	121	2	276	73
80	8	29	1	127	19	22	N	178	32
81	42	32	0	0	0	32	0	258	14
97	7	14	1	82	7	63	1	151	31
7	1	N	N	4	N	1	N	16	3
153	10	20	1	113	7	98	2	224	42
166	16	28	2	158	21	123	2	266	72
80	10	20	N	139	15	25	1	175	38
119	0	6	0	31	16	50	0	126	0
70	7	13	1	84	8	40	N	140	31
5	1	N	N	4	N	1	N	14	3
109	10	19	1	119	8	64	1	217	42
124	14	26	1	157	23	76	1	243	69
70	8	19	N	151	18	21	N	146	38
126	0	18	0	18	40	9	20	72	0

STATEMENT IV

City/Class of towns	Age group	Population		Total workers			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class V	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	570	165	39	15
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	48	20	6	2
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	838	248	55	20
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	958	338	58	32
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	760	166	73	23
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	431	71	31	0
Class VI	.. Total ..	1,000	1,000	554	136	26	14
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	52	24	2	2
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	794	203	40	23
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	301	38	29
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	755	105	66	5
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

X.77—*concld.*

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
60	9	16	4	67	6	32	N	141	36
4	N	N	1	3	N	1	0	15	4
87	12	24	7	94	6	49	1	220	51
109	20	27	6	117	16	57	1	219	79
62	13	22	1	120	14	22	N	139	43
15	0	15	0	46	0	31	0	138	48
52	2	19	4	44	3	52	1	255	52
3	1	1	1	2	N	N	0	27	13
78	2	34	6	61	2	79	1	382	77
93	6	25	6	80	10	93	3	419	105
26	5	17	0	88	9	34	0	200	39
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among

City/Class of towns	Age group	Population		Total workers		IV	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna (M. C.) including Pataliputra Housing Colony.	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	368	420	25	45	35	44
	15—34 ..	373	344	516	438	507	463
	35—59 ..	215	184	402	434	374	410
	60+ ..	44	52	57	83	84	83
	Age not stated ..	N	N	N	0	N	0
Jamshedpur (N) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	368	434	16	37	33	89
	15—34 ..	373	359	536	532	559	483
	35—59 ..	233	176	426	406	353	362
	60+ ..	25	31	22	25	55	66
	Age not stated ..	1	N	N	N	0	0
Gaya (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	373	406	22	41	57	78
	15—34 ..	353	330	489	415	506	487
	35—59 ..	226	206	426	456	346	370
	60+ ..	48	58	63	88	91	65
	Age not stated ..	N	0	N	0	N	0
Bhagalpur (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	381	419	30	53	63	80
	15—34 ..	348	322	484	468	508	514
	35—59 ..	222	197	420	409	349	349
	60+ ..	49	62	66	69	80	56
	Age not stated ..	N	N	N	1	0	1
Ranchi (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	370	438	23	65	32	53
	15—34 ..	401	349	545	500	486	470
	35—59 ..	192	171	385	388	407	393
	60+ ..	37	42	47	46	75	81
	Age not stated ..	N	N	N	1	0	3
Muzaffarpur (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	330	400	27	36	28	7
	15—34 ..	404	351	506	424	518	555
	35—59 ..	226	195	414	447	388	353
	60+ ..	40	54	53	93	66	85
	Age not stated ..	N	N	N	0	0	0
Darbhanga (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	394	413	35	44	61	70
	15—34 ..	339	317	463	395	432	430
	35—59 ..	221	211	438	479	409	431
	60+ ..	46	59	64	82	98	69
	Age not stated ..	N	0	N	0	0	0
Class II ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	386	420	25	41	47	67
	15—34 ..	347	328	493	428	504	453
	35—59 ..	220	192	420	451	362	416
	60+ ..	47	60	62	80	87	64
	Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N	N	0
Class III ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	384	425	31	52	56	78
	15—34 ..	356	335	515	455	499	463
	35—59 ..	219	188	399	427	369	394
	60+ ..	41	52	55	66	76	65
	Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N	N	N
Class IV ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	392	424	34	58	62	80
	15—34 ..	343	331	507	461	505	476
	35—59 ..	223	192	400	420	362	386
	60+ ..	42	53	59	61	71	58
	Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N	N	N

X.78

age groups in each of the Industrial Categories, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29	38	11	35	13	16	3	8	29	36
559	331	438	553	469	319	546	521	532	457
363	523	460	362	444	541	425	455	392	430
49	108	90	50	73	124	26	16	46	77
N	0	1	0	1	0	N	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
6	31	6	43	17	35	2	21	49	37
492	443	636	602	567	420	614	623	602	576
484	511	337	342	368	480	376	331	326	362
18	15	21	13	47	65	8	25	23	25
N	N	N	0	1	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29	28	4	0	11	21	2	0	25	22
538	414	426	388	467	283	551	316	460	380
388	475	496	571	446	557	430	579	445	495
45	83	74	41	76	139	17	105	69	103
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
37	38	0	0	9	0	6	50	25	23
522	426	346	227	441	260	504	500	495	449
387	442	535	636	481	618	457	425	420	450
54	94	119	137	69	122	32	25	59	76
0	0	0	0	N	0	1	0	1	2
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
26	36	7	161	11	40	10	25	27	66
601	529	515	463	500	353	549	439	569	523
336	396	417	368	430	486	419	524	366	370
37	39	59	8	59	121	22	12	38	41
N	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
25	14	6	0	11	16	6	0	43	41
534	289	470	222	485	300	526	333	512	444
382	591	453	667	438	489	443	667	401	439
59	106	70	111	66	195	25	0	44	76
0	0	1	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
46	12	7	0	17	17	3	0	42	38
508	247	399	282	429	321	502	200	476	426
386	598	479	609	477	550	472	700	431	468
60	143	114	109	77	112	23	100	51	68
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
20	31	13	60	16	13	5	46	35	39
480	391	457	465	468	300	562	471	507	453
463	483	449	420	435	544	417	460	403	446
37	92	81	55	81	143	16	23	55	62
N	3	N	0	0	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
27	56	12	18	17	23	5	31	41	41
561	466	495	518	490	329	552	573	527	454
378	409	435	430	424	538	427	357	385	440
34	69	58	34	69	109	16	39	47	65
N	0	N	0	N	1	N	0	N	0
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
29	50	9	59	19	23	8	58	39	47
535	484	492	574	487	322	547	617	531	456
393	403	437	333	418	537	423	299	386	432
42	63	62	34	76	117	22	19	44	65
1	0	N	0	N	1	N	7	N	0

STATEMENT IV

City/Class of towns	Age groups	Population		Total workers			
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class V ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	370	422	31	52	62	69
	15—34 ..	363	345	534	519	523	456
	35—59 ..	231	186	387	382	346	403
	60+ ..	36	47	48	47	69	72
	Age not stated ..	N	N	N	N	N	0
Class VI ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14 ..	365	443	34	77	31	51
	15—34 ..	390	341	559	509	584	568
	35—59 ..	214	172	365	380	309	364
	60+ ..	31	44	42	34	76	17
	Age not stated ..	N	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

X.78—*concld.*

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
24	15	11	70	19	28	12	0	39	52
522	484	554	635	512	361	554	714	567	486
417	433	385	287	404	498	409	272	358	406
37	68	50	8	65	113	25	14	36	56
N	0	N	0	N	0	N	0	N	N
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
18	172	18	130	20	28	2	0	39	111
583	276	685	587	534	250	596	300	585	507
383	448	270	283	385	583	382	700	352	349
16	104	27	0	61	139	20	0	24	33
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

67. Educational levels of workers in categories IV to IX in urban areas

The concentration of educated persons in the Census Industrial Categories IV to IX may now be considered. Since educational statistics for rural areas have been tabulated only up to level of "Matriculation and above" the study has to be restricted to urban areas for which more detailed educational levels have been tabulated in Union Table B-III Part A.* The proportional figures based on this table have been published in Subsidiary Table B-III Part A. 2†. The absolute numbers and proportional figures of workers in each of the Categories IV to IX for the State, classified by educational level are given in the statement below :

STATEMENT X.79

Educational levels of urban workers in Categories IV—IX, Bihar, 1961

Industrial Category	Literate (without educational standard)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	University degree or post-graduate other than technical degree	Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			MALES				
IV	31,494 (443)	4,987 (70)	829 (12)	23 (N)	1 (N)	80 (1)	12 (N)
V	84,099 (393)	27,949 (131)	23,410 (109)	1,386 (7)	17 (N)	4,211 (20)	1,462 (7)
VI	12,287 (336)	3,389 (93)	3,450 (94)	253 (7)	14 (N)	549 (15)	367 (10)
VII	82,827 (501)	27,182 (164)	14,921 (90)	69 (N)	40 (N)	2,738 (17)	71 (N)
VIII	34,343 (311)	13,760 (125)	18,366 (166)	136 (1)	13 (N)	1,340 (21)	172 (2)
IX	96,265 (285)	37,989 (112)	50,838 (151)	1,458 (4)	421 (1)	24,883 (74)	4,754 (14)
			FEMALES				
IV	3,341 (115)	369 (13)	33 (1)	1 (N)	0 (0)	1 (N)	0 (0)
V	783 (62)	244 (19)	156 (12)	0 (0)	5 (1)	26 (2)	16 (1)
VI	60 (17)	10 (3)	3 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (N)	0 (0)
VII	572 (45)	78 (6)	36 (3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	12 (1)	1 (N)
VIII	95 (64)	49 (33)	143 (97)	3 (2)	0 (0)	17 (12)	5 (3)
IX	3,318 (54)	2,791 (45)	2,486 (41)	109 (2)	60 (1)	1,080 (18)	499 (8)

Among the various industrial categories, the proportion of literate and educated males is highest in trade and commerce (77.2 per cent) followed by manufacturing (67.7 per cent) and other services (64. 1 per cent). In the remaining three categories also, the proportion of literate and educated males is above 50 per cent.

A better picture of the extent of education among workers in the different industrial cate-

*Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part II-B(i)—General Economic Tables.
†Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part I-C—Subsidiary Tables.

gories is, however, obtained by considering the proportions under Matriculation and higher levels.

From this point of view the proportion of Matriculates and above among male workers in other services is 24.4 per cent, followed in transport, storage and communications (19 per cent) and manufacturing (14.3 per cent). The proportion of simple Matriculates is highest among male workers in transport, storage and communications (16.6 per cent) followed by those in other services (15.1 per cent).

Technical diploma holders figure significantly only in manufacturing and construction (7 per *mille*) in each. Non-technical diploma holder constitute a bare 1 per *mille* of the male workers in Category IX only. Holders of university degree comprise as much as 74 per *mille* of males working in other services, followed by 21 per *mille* in transport, storage and communications.

That household industry in urban areas is carried on mostly by uneducated persons is evident from the fact that only 1.3 per cent of the male workers in this category are Matriculates and above.

The employment of females in urban areas in Categories IV to IX is of limited significance. Technical diploma holders figure in Categories VIII and IX (2 per *mille* each). Non-technical diploma holders are found in Categories V and IX (1 per *mille* each). Holders of University degree (mainly teachers) figure significantly in Categories IX (18 per *mille*) and VIII (12 per *mille*). Technical degree holders comprising mainly medical graduates are significant in Category IX (8 per *mille*).

68. Variations in the number of non-agricultural workers, 1901—61

We may now consider the variation in the non-agricultural working population in the State during the period 1901—61. Workers or as supporting persons or earners as recorded in the previous censuses (with adjustments having been made due to changes in the jurisdictions of the State) classified by sex in industrial divisions and major groups, and important minor groups are given in Statement X.80 on the next page.

STATEMENT

Non-agricultural workers or self-supporting persons or Earners

Industry	1961			1951		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total workers (Except as cultivators and agricultural labourers).	**4,454**	**3,455**	**999**	**2,179**	**1,652**	**527**
DIVISION 0—LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING	537	429	108	90	68	22
Major Groups 00 and 01—Field produce and plantation crops.	18	15	3	1	1	N
Major Groups 02, 03 and 04—Forestry, logging, fishing, livestock and hunting.	519	414	105	89	67	22
DIVISION 1—MINING AND QUARRYING	271	277	44	164	134	30
DIVISION 2 & 3—MANUFACTURING	1,328	874	454	459	331	128
Major Groups 20—28 and 31—Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles, wood and leather products.	886	513	373	296	195	101
Major Groups 32—35—Rubber, petroleum and coal, chemicals and non-metallic mineral products.	209	148	61	57	40	17
Major Groups 36—Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	110	102	8	76	70	6
Major Groups 29, 30, 37—39—Paper, printing and publishing, machinery, electrical and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.	123	111	12	30	26	4
DIVISION 4—CONSTRUCTION	108	99	9	62	50	12
DIVISION 5—ELECTRICITY, GAS, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICES.	46	36	10	16	9	7
DIVISION 6—TRADE AND COMMERCE . ..	523	449	74	510	374	136
DIVISION 7—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	231	228	3	133	114	19
Minor Group 700—Transporting by Railways ..	113	112	1	35	34	1
Minor Groups 706 and 707—Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, ship, cargo boat by river, sea or ocean.	7	7	N	7	6	1
Minor Groups 701—705, 708—710—All other transport	92	90	2	80	63	17
Major Group 72—Storage and warehousing ..	1	1	N	N	N	N
Major Group 73—Communications . ..	18	18	N	11	11	N
DIVISIONS 8 AND 9—SERVICES, ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED.	1,410	1,113	297	745	572	173
Major Group 80—Public Services	196	193	3	53	51	2
Major Group 81—Educational and Scientific Services	131	120	11	29	25	4
Major Group 82—Medical and Health Services ..	53	43	10	28	20	8
Major Groups 83, 84 and 86—Religious, welfare, legal, community services, trade and labour associations.	54	52	2	48	44	4
Major Group 85—Business Services ..	14	14	N	1	1	N
Major Group 87—Recreation Services	13	11	2	9	6	3
Minor Groups 880-881—Household services ..	168	127	41	108	76	32
Minor Groups 882—885—Personal services other than household services.	166	124	42	157	104	53
Major Groups 89 and 90—Services (not elsewhere classified) and General Labour.	615	429	186	312	245	67

NOTE : N—denotes figures less than 500. 0—denotes nil figures.

X.80

classified by sex in Industrial Divisions, groups and Sub-groups, 1901—61

(Figures in thousands)

1931			1921			1911			1901		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
2,147	**1,510**	**637**	**2,293**	**1,478**	**815**	**2,958**	**1,761**	**1,197**	**2,898**	**1,834**	**1,064**
171	148	23	277	227	50	508	333	175	389	278	111
33	26	7	27	22	5	18	17	1	20	78	2
138	122	16	250	205	45	490	316	174	369	260	109
87	59	28	88	60	28	40	36	4	24	14	10
682	473	209	694	415	279	773	430	343	903	520	383
387	259	128	473	277	196	447	226	221	720	381	339
133	76	57	135	75	60	162	89	73	50	25	25
101	85	16	83	61	22	121	75	46	63	57	6
61	53	8	3	2	1	43	40	3	70	57	13
61	46	15	55	38	17	80	53	27	64	44	20
20	10	10	11	5	6	22	10	12	18	8	10
524	350	174	550	310	240	681	364	317	664	381	283
80	77	3	68	66	2	124	118	6	105	98	7
35	34	1	27	26	1	33	32	1	25	23	2
9	8	1	8	8	N	12	12	N	14	14	0
20	20	N	30	29	1	66	64	2	43	43	N
1	1	N	0	0	0	9	6	3	20	15	5
15	14	1	3	3	N	4	4	N	3	3	0
522	347	175	550	357	193	730	417	313	731	491	240
60	58	2	67	52	15	62	62	N	95	95	N
26	24	2	15	14	1	16	15	1	16	15	1
30	8	22	29	7	22	36	11	25	23	8	15
98	86	12	61	52	9	66	54	12	159	126	53
2	2	N	1	1	N	23	19	4	17	17	N
18	15	3	16	12	4	22	18	4	25	21	4
201	88	113	304	177	127	404	183	221	363	190	173
87	66	21	57	42	15	101	55	46	31	19	12
No classification			No classification			No classification			2	N	2

The first point worthy of note is that the total workers (excluding cultivators and agricultural labourers) has increased from 2.90 million to 4.45 million or by 53.6 per cent against an overall increase of population by 70.1 per cent during the same period. Thus the participation rate in non-agricultural activities has lagged behind the rate of increase of population. This underlines the fact, however, that in spite of massive financial inputs after independence, the shift from agriculture to non-agriculture has not taken place. In fact, as seen earlier while discussing the variation in population engaged in agriculture, their relative extent has actually grown during the last 60 years.

Among the non-agricultural workers the largest number (1.41 million) is to be found in services followed by Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing (1.32 million). The number of workers in each division and that proportion per 10 thousand of total population in each industrial division is abstracted below :

Division	Total workers (in thousands)	Proportion per 10,000 to total population
8 & 9 Services	1,410	304
2 & 3 ..	1,328	286
0 ..	537	116
6 ..	523	112
7 ..	231	50
4 ..	108	23
5 ..	46	10
Total workers ..	4,454	959

From the point of view an increase during the last 60 years, however, Division 1—mining and quarrying, has evidenced highest increase, being by over 10 times from 1901 to 1961. This underlines relatively the recent growth of mining industries in the State. Division 5 (Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services) has also shown an increase of 155 per cent during the last 60 years. Division 7 (Transport, Storage and Communications) has shown an increase of 120 per cent. In the course of the century it is therefore clear that very increases have occurred mainly in the kind of work which has followed industrialisation and urbanisation in the State.

Although Division 8 & 9 (Services) account for the largest proportion of non-agricultural workers in the State, it has to be noted that a good proportion of them (61,500/1,410) per cent are in the category of general labourers (Major Groups 89-90) under this category, there were only 2 thousand workers in 1901, 3 thousand one hundred twelve in 1951 and as against 6 thousand fifteen in 1961. Against this heavy increase in general labourers there has been a decline in the proportions of workers engaged in services relating to religious, welfare and community activities, business, recreation and household services. On the other hand, there has been considerable expansion in educational, scientific and medical and health services.

The number of workers in manufacturing has increased by 47 per cent during the last 60 years. The increase has been particularly high among workers in rubber, petroleum, coal, chemical and non-metallic workers (from 50 thousand to 209 thousand) chiefly because of expansion in the coal mining industry.

Workers in Division 6 (Trade and Commerce) have shown a decline from 664 thousand to 523 thousand or by 21.2 per cent.

This phenomenon has persisted almost consistently from decade to decade. This phenomenon was evidenced first in 1921 and continued in 1931 thereafter.

Statement X.81 on the next page, based on the absolute figures given in the preceding statement gives the distribution of thousand non-agricultural workers per 10 thousand total population and industrial division, groups and minor groups, 1901—61.

STATEMENT X.81

Non-agricultural workers per 10,000 of total population in Industrial Divisions, Groups and Sub-groups, 1901—61

Industry	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total workers (Except as Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers).	**959**	**562**	**685**	**815**	**1,044**	**1,061**
DIVISION 0—LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING AND HUNTING	116	23	54	98	179	142
Major Groups 00 and 01—Field produce and plantation crops.	4	N	10	9	6	7
Major Groups 02, 03 and 04—Forestry, logging, fishing, livestock and hunting.	112	23	44	89	173	135
DIVISION 1—MINING AND QUARRYING	58	42	27	32	14	9
DIVISION 2 & 3—MANUFACTURING	286	119	218	246	273	330
Major Groups 20—28 and 31—Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles, wood and leather products.	191	76	123	168	158	263
Major Groups 32—35—Rubber, petroleum and coal, chemicals and non-metallic mineral products.	45	15	43	48	57	18
Major Groups 36—Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment.	24	20	32	29	43	23
Major Groups 29, 30, 37—39—Paper printing and publishing machinery, electrical and transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries,	26	8	20	1	15	26
DIVISION 4—CONSTRUCTION	23	16	20	20	28	24
DIVISION 5—ELECTRICITY, WATER AND SANITARY SERVICE	10	4	7	4	7	7
DIVISION 6—TRADE AND COMMERCE	112	132	167	195	241	243
DIVISION 7—TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	50	34	25	24	44	38
Minor Group 700—Transporting by Railways ..	24	9	11	9	12	9
Minor Groups 706 and 707—Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, ship, cargo, boat by river, sea or ocean.	2	2	3	3	4	5
Minor Groups 701—705, 708—710—All other transport	20	20	6	11	23	16
Major Group 72—Storage and warehousing ..	N	N	N	0	4	7
Major Group 73—Communications	4	3	5	1	1	1
DIVISIONS 8 AND 9—SERVICES, ACTIVITIES NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED.	304	192	167	196	258	268
Major Group 80—Public Services	42	14	19	24	22	35
Major Group 81—Educational and Scientific services ..	28	7	8	6	6	6
Major Group 82—Medical and Health services ..	11	7	10	10	13	9
Major Groups 83, 84 and 86—Religious, welfare, legal Community services, trade and labour associations.	12	12	31	22	23	58
Major Group 85—Business Services	3	N	1	N	8	6
Major Group 87—Recreation Services	3	2	6	6	8	9
Minor Groups 880-881—Household Services ..	36	28	64	108	143	133
Minor Groups 882—885—Personal services other than household services.	36	41	28	20	35	11
Major Groups 89 and 90—Services (not elsowhere classified) and General Labour.	133	81	0	0	0	1

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures. 0—denotes nil figures.

69. Detailed industrial classification

The industrial classification by sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification of persons at work other than cultivation (i e., Categories III to IX of Census Industrial Classification) may now be considered. The statement below gives the proportion of workers of each sex per 10,000 of all workers in various Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups. All the Minor Groups which have a minimum of 1,000 workers of both sexes in the State have been shown in the table.

STATEMENT X.82

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, Bihar, 1961

Branch of Industry	Total workers	
	Males	Females
TOTAL	**10,000**	**10,000**
Division 0	**1,242**	**1,085**
MAJOR GROUP 00	41	25
Minor Group 005	4	8
Minor Group 006	6	6
Minor Group 008	5	2
Minor Group 009	25	6
MAJOR GROUP 01	3	5
Minor Group 015	2	4
MAJOR GROUP 02	40	88
Minor Group 020	15	5
Minor Group 021	16	34
Minor Group 023	3	20
Minor Group 025	4	15
Minor Group 026	2	14
MAJOR GROUP 03	106	26
Minor Group 031	104	25
MAJOR GROUP 04	1,052	941
Minor Group 040	994	869
Minor Group 041	19	12
Minor Group 042	14	25
Minor Group 043	5	17
Minor Group 044	11	7
Minor Group 045	7	4
Minor Group 048	1	6
Division 1	**657**	**441**
MAJOR GROUP 10	657	441
Minor Gorup 100	566	354
Minor Group 101	9	11
Minor Group 104	31	6
Minor Group 105	8	1
Minor Group 107	32	51
Minor Group 109	41	18
Division 2 & 3	**2,529**	**4,541**
MAJOR GROUP 20	381	1,315
Minor Group 200	50	406
Minor Group 201	63	1
Minor Group 202	10	9
Minor Group 204	15	3
Minor Group 205	8	2
Minor Group 206	27	207
Minor Group 207	57	251
Minor Group 209	148	435
MAJOR GROUP 21	48	18
Minor Group 212	43	16
MAJOR GROUP 22	213	143
Minor Group 220	201	138
Minor Group 222	7	N
Minor Group 223	2	3
MAJOR GROUP 23	190	1,489
Minor Group 230	5	18
Minor Group 231	18	1,137
Minor Group 232	4	N
Minor Group 233	6	15
Minor Group 235	112	224
Minor Group 236	38	80
Minor Group 237	3	4
Minor Group 239	2	8
MAJOR GROUP 24	33	68
Minor Group 240	9	1
Minor Group 241	14	34
Minor Group 244	10	32
MAJOR GROUP 25	7	26
Minor Group 254	3	6
Minor Group 255	4	10
MAJOR GROUP 26	4	17
Minor Group 262	1	13
MAJOR GROUP 27	174	96
Minor Group 271	9	21
Minor Group 272	3	7
Minor Group 273	152	50
Minor Group 274	2	3
Minor Group 279	3	7
MAJOR GROUP 28	345	545
Minor Group 280	21	9
Minor Group 281	29	1
Minor Group 282	32	3
Minor Group 283	8	2
Minor Group 284	9	N
Minor Group 288	133	517
Minor Group 289	109	10

STATEMENT X.82—*contd.*

Branch of Industry	Total workers	
	Males	Females
MAJOR GROUP 29	14	9
Minor Group 290	9	N
Minor Group 292	5	9
MAJOR GROUP 30	21	1
Minor Group 300	3	N
Minor Group 301	5	1
Minor Group 302	8	N
Minor Group 303	5	N
MAJOR GROUP 31	91	16
Minor Group 310	18	11
Minor Group 311	53	4
Minor Group 314	17	1
MAJOR GROUP 32	7	2
Minor Group 320	5	N
MAJOR GROUP 33	40	13
Minor Group 332	22	3
Minor Group 333	4	2
Minor Group 335	4	5
Minor Group 336	4	N
MAJOR GROUP 34-35	380	593
Minor Group 340	101	108
Minor Group 341	36	12
Minor Group 342	2	7
Minor Group 343	7	12
Minor Group 348	43	83
Minor Group 350	175	364
Minor Group 357	7	1
MAJOR GROUP 36	295	83
Minor Group 360	122	27
Minor Group 365	17	6
Minor Group 366	3	N
Minor Group 367	15	2
Minor Group 368	3	N
Minor Group 369	129	47
MAJOR GROUP 37	21	2
Minor Group 376	10	2
MAJOR GROUP 38	102	9
Minor Group 380	51	6
Minor Group 383	7	N
Minor Group 384	16	N
Minor Group 388	18	0
Minor Group 389	3	2
MAJOR GROUP 39	163	96
Minor Group 392	5	N
Minor Group 393	112	8
Minor Group 394	4	2
Minor Group 399	37	85
Division 4	**287**	**90**
MAJOR GROUP 40	287	90
Minor Group 400	201	46
Minor Group 401	46	22
Minor Group 402	3	N
Minor Group 403	37	22
Division 5	**105**	**95**
MAJOR GROUP 50	60	5
Minor Group 500	25	4
Minor Group 501	32	1
MAJOR GROUP 51	45	90
Minor Group 510	5	2
Minor Group 511	40	88
Division 6	**1,298**	**745**
MAJOR GROUP 60—63	64	9
Minor Group 600	29	2
Minor Group 601	10	4
Minor Group 602	5	1
Minor Group 639	8	1
MAJOR GROUP 64—68	1,203	732
Minor Group 640	572	448
Minor Group 641	8	1
Minor Group 642	39	53
Minor Group 643	3	N
Minor Group 644	30	9
Minor Group 645	18	48
Minor Group 646	31	15
Minor Group 647	20	2
Minor Group 648	5	10
Minor Group 650	126	5
Minor Group 651	32	16
Minor Group 652	13	2
Minor Group 653	8	N
Minor Group 655	4	N
Minor Group 660	4	1
Minor Group 661	16	6
Minor Group 662	23	3
Minor Group 663	2	8
Minor Group 671	3	N
Minor Group 672	8	5
Minor Group 680	5	1
Minor Group 681	5	1
Minor Group 683	9	1
Minor Group 686	6	N
Minor Group 688	7	1
Minor Group 689	194	94
MAJOR GROUP 69	31	4
Minor Group 690	4	N
Minor Group 693	5	1
Minor Group 694	5	N
Minor Group 695	9	N
Minor Group 699	6	3
Division 7	**659**	**28**
MAJOR GROUP 70-71	605	26
Minor Group 700	326	9
Minor Group 701	19	1
Minor Group 702	61	2
Minor Group 703	77	1

STATEMENT X.32—*concld.*

Branch of Industry	Total workers	
	Males	Females
Minor Group 704	8	N
Minor Group 705	89	13
Minor Group 706	18	N
Minor Group 710	3	N
MAJOR GROUP 72	3	1
MAJOR GROUP 73	51	1
Minor Group 730	45	N
Minor Group 731	5	1
Division 8	**3,134**	**2,918**
MAJOR GROUP 80	560	32
Minor Group 803	159	1
Minor Group 804	67	2
Minor Group 805	35	15
Minor Group 809	299	14
MAJOR GROUP 81	346	114
Minor Group 810	22	8
Minor Group 811	316	105
Minor Group 812	8	1
MAJOR GROUP 82	124	95
Minor Group 820	115	95
Minor Group 821	9	N
MAJOR GROUP 83	82	13
Minor Group 830	9	2
Minor Group 831	71	8
MAJOR GROUP 84	40	5
Minor Group 840	39	N
MAJOR GROUP 85	40	1
Minor Group 851	33	1
Minor Group 852	4	N
MAJOR GROUP 86	28	3
Minor Group 860	4	N
Minor Group 861	13	2
Minor Group 862	11	1
MAJOR GROUP 87	34	10
Minor Group 871	6	1
Minor Group 872	27	15
MAJOR GROUP 88	727	828
Minor Group 880	310	400
Minor Group 881	57	11
Minor Group 882	71	11
Minor Group 883	120	351
Minor Group 884	164	45
Minor Group 885	5	10
MAJOR GROUP 89	1,153	1,808
Minor Group 890	1,153	1,808
Division 9	**89**	**57**
MAJOR GROUP 90	89	57
Minor Group 900	89	57

Considering the extent of engagement in various divisions, it is seen that Division 8 (Services) accounts for the largest bulk of working males (3,134 per 10,000 total workers). The next division in order of extent of employment of males is Division 2 & 3 (Manufacturing) with a proportion of 2,529. This division is the most important in respect of females, accounting for 4,541 working females per 10,000 or almost half the non-agricultural working females. Division 8 (Services) which has the largest proportion of male workers, also has the second largest proportion of female workers (2,918). Services and manufacturing together account for almost three-fourths (74.59 per cent) of the non-agricultural female workers and over a half (56.63 per cent) of such male workers.

Among males Division 6 (Trade and Commerce) and Division 0 (Livestock and Hunting) account for more than a tenth of the workers. Division 0 also accounts for more than a tenth of the working females. The remaining divisions are relatively less important. The extent of engagement of males is lowest in Division 5 (Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary services) while that of females is smallest in Division 7 (Transport, Storage and Communication).

The relative extent of employment in various major groups and minor groups may now be considered separately for males and females.

Among the different major groups, the largest proportion of working males is under Major Group 89 (Services not elsewhere classified) which has only one Minor Group (890). That the highest proportion of male workers engaged in services should find place under this rubric is indicative of the somewhat inadequate information recorded in regard to industrial classification at the time of enumeration. Major Group 88 (Personal Services) comes next in order with a proportion of 727 workers per 10,000. Among them, workers in services rendered to households such as by the domestic

servants and cooks (Minor Group 880) accounts for a proportion of 310: services rendered by persons such as barbers (Minor Group 884) has a proportion of 104, followed by services by persons such as washermen (Minor Group 883) with a proportion of 120. Major Group 80 (Public Services) accounts for a proportion of 560 males among whom those engaged in administrative departments and offices of the State Government account for as much as 299 per 10,000 total workers. Major Group 81 (Educational and Scientific Services) comes next in order among males with a proportion of 346. Teachers of colleges and schools (Minor Group 811) account for as high a proportion as 316.

Division 2 & 3 (Manufacturing) has more male workers in Major Group 34-35 (Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal) than in any other Major Group in this division. It has a proportion of 380. However, the proportion of 175 is accounted for by Minor Group 350 (Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery) followed by a proportion of 101 in Minor Group 340 (Manufacture of structural clay products, e.g., bricks and tiles). Major Group 28 (Manufacture of wood and wooden products) with a proportion of 345 comes next in order. Here again, Minor Group 288 (which includes manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products) accounts for 133. It is followed by Minor Group 289 which is a residuary minor group covering manufacture of wood and allied products not covered in any other minor group. Major Group 36 (Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment) comes only third in order in regard to proportions of working males in Division 2 & 3, with a proportion of 295. Minor Group 369 (Manufacture of sundry hardware) has the highest proportion (129) among minor groups in this major group, followed by Minor Group 360 (Manufacture of iron and steel) with a proportion of 122.

In the other major groups under manufacturing, the extent of employment is below 200 per 10,000 total workers among males.

However, if the major groups are considered *per se* the proportion of employment of males is highest in Major Group 64—68 (Retail trade) which has a proportion of 1,203.

Among females participation in manufacturing is largely comprised of working in Major Group 23 (Textile—Cotton) in which cotton spinning other than in mills accounts for as many as 1,137 working females per 10,000. Major Group 20 (Manufacture of foodstuffs) comes next in order with a proportion of 1,315. Even Major Group 20 (including production of *muri*, *murki*, *chira*, etc., comprising Minor Group 209) has a proportion of 435 and production of rice, *atta*, flour, etc. (Minor Group 200) a proportion of 406. Major Group 34-35 (Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal) accounts for 593 per 10,000 female workers. Among them, those engaged in manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery are most numerous with a proportion of 364.

The employment of females in Division 8 (Services) indicates a heavy concentration in Major Group 89 (Services not elsewhere classified) with a proportion of 1,808. As in the case of males, this is followed by Major Group 88 (Personal Services) with a proportion of 828, among whom again services such as those domestic servants and cooks (proportion 400) and laundry services (proportion 351) are more important.

The above analysis indicates that even in the non-agricultural sector, there is greater employment in agriculture based industries run on a small scale. There is still dearth of employment in organised industrial sector.

The following statement which gives the break-up of workers in each sex under the different divisions, major groups and minor groups by the extent of participation in household and non-household industry, further emphasises the predominant role of household industry in manufacturing, and more particularly among the females.

STATEMENT X.83

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in the Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
TOTAL	(a)	**3,455,113**	**999,006**	**602,958**	**454,942**	**2,852,155**	**544,064**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,745**	**4,554**	**8,255**	**5,446**
Division 0	(a)	**429,041**	**108,344**	**114,621**	**41,717**	**314,420**	**66,627**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**2,672**	**3,850**	**7,328**	**6,150**
MAJOR GROUP 00	(a)	14,123	2,521	1,417	667	12,706	1,854
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,003	2,646	8,997	7,354
Minor Group 005	(a)	1,490	847	291	154	1,199	693
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,953	1,818	8,047	8,182
Minor Group 006	(a)	2,079	593	201	138	1,878	455
	(b)	10,000	10,000	967	2,327	9,033	7,673
Minor Group 008	(a)	1,568	188	428	116	1,140	72
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,730	6,170	7,270	3,830
Minor Group 009	(a)	8,670	638	314	83	8,356	555
	(b)	10,000	10,000	362	1,301	9,638	8,699
MAJOR GROUP 01	(a)	1,131	433	101	12	1,030	421
	(b)	10,000	10,000	893	277	9,107	9,723
Minor Group 015	(a)	807	404	86	12	721	392
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,066	297	8,934	9,703
MAJOR GROUP 02	(a)	13,873	8,816	530	1,345	13,343	7,471
	(b)	10,000	10,000	382	1,526	9,618	8,474
Minor Group 020	(a)	5,263	481	13	20	5,250	461
	(b)	10,000	10,000	25	416	9,975	9,584
Minor Group 021	(a)	5,478	3,446	77	74	5,401	3,372
	(b)	10,000	10,000	141	215	9,859	9,785
Minor Group 023	(a)	961	1,966	170	592	791	1,374
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,769	3,011	8,231	6,989
Minor Group 025	(a)	1,464	1,482	166	565	1,298	917
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,134	3,812	8,866	6,188
Minor Group 026	(a)	609	1,411	103	91	506	1,320
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,691	645	8,309	9,355
MAJOR GROUP 03	(a)	36,468	2,581	832	79	35,636	2,502
	(b)	10,000	10,000	228	306	9,772	9,694
Minor Group 031	(a)	35,993	2,467	809	71	35,184	2,396
	(b)	10,000	10,000	225	288	9,775	9,712

STATEMENT X.83—*contd.*

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR GROUP 04	(a)	363,446	93,993	111,741	39,614	251,705	54,379
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,074	4,215	6,926	5,785
Minor Group 040	(a)	343,532	86,836	104,263	35,628	239,269	51,208
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,035	4,103	6,965	5,897
Minor Group 041	(a)	6,387	1,203	1,687	597	4,700	606
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,641	4,963	7,359	5,037
Minor Group 042	(a)	4,672	2,538	2,161	1,204	2,511	1,334
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,625	4,744	5,375	5,256
Minor Group 043	(a)	1,641	1,714	592	1,104	1,049	610
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,608	6,441	6,392	3,559
Minor Group 044	(a)	3,806	664	1,216	630	2,590	34
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,195	9,488	6,805	512
Minor Group 045	(a)	2,529	356	1,455	123	1,074	233
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,753	3,455	4,247	6,545
Minor Group 048	(a)	449	594	323	315	126	279
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,194	5,303	2,806	4,697
Division 1	**(a)**	**227,148**	**44,077**	**57**	**32**	**227,091**	**44,045**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**3**	**7**	**9,997**	**9,993**
MAJOR GROUP 10	(a)	227,148	44,077	57	32	227,091	44,045
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3	7	9,997	9,993
Minor Group 100	(a)	195,457	35,312	57	32	195,400	35,280
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3	9	9,997	9,991
Minor Group 101	(a)	3,301	1,057	0	0	3,301	1,057
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 104	(a)	10,656	630	0	0	10,656	630
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 105	(a)	2,805	131	0	0	2,805	131
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 107	(a)	11,026	5,137	0	0	11,026	5,137
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 109	(a)	3,834	1,782	0	0	3,834	1,782
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Division 2 & 3	**(a)**	**873,676**	**453,693**	**488,280**	**413,193**	**385,396**	**40,500**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**5,589**	**9,107**	**4,411**	**893**
MAJOR GROUP 20	(a)	131,726	131,405	70,917	120,202	60,809	11,203
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,384	9,147	4,616	853
Minor Group 200	(a)	17,287	40,497	7,449	35,003	9,838	5,494
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,309	8,643	5,691	1,357

STATEMENT X.83—*contd.*

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 201	(a)	21,638	95	0	0	21,638	95
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 202	(a)	3,496	870	2,269	811	1,227	59
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,490	9,322	3,510	678
Minor Group 204	(a)	5,215	320	904	81	4,311	239
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,733	2,531	8,267	7,469
Minor Group 205	(a)	2,943	229	1,371	212	1,572	17
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,659	9,258	5,341	742
Minor Group 206	(a)	9,429	20,686	8,751	20,433	678	253
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,281	9,878	719	122
Minor Group 207	(a)	19,691	25,092	17,850	24,750	1,841	342
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,065	9,864	935	136
Minor Group 209	(a)	50,998	43,481	32,213	38,850	18,785	4,631
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,317	8,935	3,683	1,065
MAJOR GROUP 21	(a)	16,486	1,801	8,677	1,354	7,809	447
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,263	7,518	4,737	2,482
Minor Group 212	(a)	14,950	1,539	8,213	1,135	6,737	404
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,494	7,375	4,506	2,625
MAJOR GROUP 22	(a)	73,582	14,268	45,012	12,772	28,570	1,496
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,117	8,991	3,883	1,049
Minor Group 220	(a)	69,563	13,803	44,054	12,379	25,509	1,424
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,333	8,968	3,667	1,032
Minor Group 222	(a)	2,557	33	0	0	2,557	33
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 223	(a)	752	312	562	285	190	27
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,473	9,135	2,527	865
MAJOR GROUP 23	(a)	65,731	148,726	58,153	144,610	7,578	4,116
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,847	9,723	1,153	277
Minor Group 230	(a)	1,576	1,809	905	871	671	938
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,742	4,815	4,258	5,185
Minor Group 231	(a)	6,175	113,535	5,471	111,204	704	2,331
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,860	9,795	1,140	205
Minor Group 23	(a)	1,358	36	0	0	1,358	36
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group 233	(a)	2,097	1,503	1,538	1,461	559	42
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,334	9,721	2,666	279

STATEMENT X.83—*contd.*

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 235	(*a*)	38,620	22,425	36,249	21,859	2,371	566
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,386	9,748	614	252
Minor Group 236	(*a*)	13,300	7,971	12,151	7,858	1,149	113
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,136	9,858	864	142
Minor Group 237	(*a*)	973	422	579	410	394	12
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	5,951	9,716	4,049	284
Minor Group 239	(*a*)	776	755	625	731	151	24
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	8,054	9,682	1,946	318
MAJOR GROUP 24	(*a*)	11,346	6,785	2,974	6,578	8,372	207
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	2,621	9,695	7,379	305
Minor Group 240	(*a*)	2,917	59	132	43	2,785	16
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	453	7,288	9,547	2,712
Minor Group 241	(*a*)	4,899	3,431	812	3,334	4,087	97
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	1,657	9,717	8,343	283
Minor Group 244	(*a*)	3,408	3,238	1,985	3,160	1,423	78
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	5,825	9,759	4,175	241
MAJOR GROUP 25	(*a*)	2,555	2,565	2,342	2,503	213	62
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,166	9,758	834	242
Minor Group 254	(*a*)	1,081	629	985	588	96	41
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,112	9,348	888	652
Minor Group 255	(*a*)	1,182	1,017	1,139	1,009	43	8
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,636	9,921	364	79
MAJOR GROUP 26	(*a*)	1,288	1,686	885	1,569	403	117
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	6,871	9,306	3,129	694
Minor Group 262	(*a*)	330	1,295	304	1,213	26	82
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	9,212	9,367	788	633
MAJOR GROUP 27	(*a*)	60,218	9,576	29,649	8,122	30,569	1,454
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	4,925	8,482	5,076	1,518
Minor Group 271	(*a*)	3,185	2,060	2,507	1,906	678	154
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	7,871	9,252	2,129	748
Minor Group 272	(*a*)	925	666	515	551	410	115
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	5,568	8,273	4,432	1,727
Minor Group 273	(*a*)	52,612	5,047	24,471	3,973	28,141	1,074
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	4,651	7,872	5,349	2,128
Minor Group 274	(*a*)	801	317	251	258	550	59
	(*b*)	10,000	10,000	3,134	8,139	6,866	1,861

STATEMENT X.83—*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	279	(a)	1,076	675	945	660	131	15
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,783	9,778	1,217	222
MAJOR GROUP	28	(a)	119,068	54,443	98,118	53,113	20,950	1,330
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,241	9,756	1,759	244
Minor Group	280	(a)	7,278	857	3,707	756	3,571	101
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,093	8,821	4,907	1,179
Minor Group	281	(a)	10,037	110	7,711	102	2,326	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,683	9,273	2,317	727
Minor Group	282	(a)	11,108	313	9,923	309	1,185	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,933	9,872	1,067	128
Minor Group	283	(a)	2,803	180	2,349	180	454	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,380	10,000	1,620	0
Minor Group	284	(a)	3,060	52	2,142	49	918	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,000	9,423	3,000	577
Minor Group	288	(a)	46,026	51,670	44,823	50,521	1,203	1,149
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,739	9,778	261	222
Minor Group	289	(a)	37,727	963	26,597	903	11,130	60
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,050	9,377	2,950	623
MAJOR GROUP	29	(a)	4,814	919	1,347	760	3,467	159
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,798	8,270	7,202	1,730
Minor Group	290	(a)	3,051	9	0	0	3,051	9
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	292	(a)	1,614	887	1,283	738	331	149
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,949	8,320	2,051	1,680
MAJOR GROUP	30	(a)	7,231	89	572	49	6,659	40
		(b)	10,000	10,000	791	5,506	9,209	4,494
Minor Group	300	(a)	1,060	15	41	5	1,019	10
		(b)	10,000	10,000	387	3,333	9,613	6,667
Minor Group	301	(a)	1,758	35	280	20	1,478	15
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,593	5,714	8,407	4,286
Minor Group	302	(a)	2,870	9	87	1	2,783	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	303	1,111	697	8,889

STATEMENT X.83 —*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	303	(a)	1,543	30	164	23	1,379	7
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,063	7,667	8,937	2,333
MAJOR GROUP	31	(a)	31,378	1,601	21,127	1,477	10,251	124
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,733	9,225	3,267	775
Minor Group	310	(a)	6,086	1,077	4,846	1,015	1,240	62
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,963	9,424	2,037	576
Minor Group	311	(a)	18,463	416	13,948	392	4,515	24
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,555	9,423	2,445	577
Minor Group	314	(a)	5,958	59	2,039	26	3,919	33
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,422	4,407	6,578	5,593
MAJOR GROUP	32	(a)	2,433	266	207	33	2,226	193
		(b)	10,000	10,000	851	1,460	9,149	8,540
Minor Group	320	(a)	1,781	45	94	1	1,687	44
		(b)	10,000	10,000	528	222	9,472	9,778
MAJOR GROUP	33	(a)	13,964	1,321	2,107	865	11,857	456
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,509	6,548	8,491	3,452
Minor Group	332	(a)	7,523	338	128	50	7,395	288
		(b)	10,000	10,000	170	1,479	9,830	8,521
Minor Group	333	(a)	1,308	153	356	76	952	77
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,722	4,967	7,278	5,033
Minor Group	335	(a)	1,534	451	579	418	955	33
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,774	9,268	6,226	732
Minor Group	336	(a)	1,411	47	333	32	1,078	15
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,360	6,809	7,640	3,191
MAJOR GROUP	34-35	(a)	131,173	59,255	68,700	45,594	62,473	13,661
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,237	7,695	4,763	2,305
Minor Group	340	(a)	34,922	10,775	6,746	2,826	28,176	7,949
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,932	2,623	8,068	7,377
Minor Group	341	(a)	12,510	1,206	140	182	12,370	1,024
		(b)	10,000	10,000	112	1,509	9,888	8,491
Minor Group	342	(a)	747	660	542	575	205	85
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,256	8,712	2,744	1,288
Minor Group	343	(a)	2,217	1,160	328	117	1,889	1,043
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,479	1,009	8,521	8,991
Minor Group	348	(a)	14,904	8,278	1,074	5,483	13,830	2,795
		(b)	10,000	10,000	721	6,624	9,279	3,376

STATEMENT X.83—*contd.*

Branch of Industry			Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group	350	(a)	60,496	36,423	58,913	35,870	1,583	553
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9,738	9,848	262	152
Minor Group	357	(a)	2,381	96	30	9	2,351	87
		(b)	10,000	10,000	126	938	9,874	9,062
MAJOR GROUP	36	(a)	102,041	8,281	40,225	5,015	61,816	3,266
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,942	6,056	6,058	3,944
Minor Group	360	(a)	42,063	2,648	1,548	212	40,515	2,436
		(b)	10,000	10,000	368	801	9,632	9,199
Minor Group	365	(a)	5,666	541	3,235	361	2,431	180
		(b)	10,000	10,000	5,709	6,673	4,291	3,327
Minor Group	366	(a)	1,116	21	398	4	718	17
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,566	1,905	6,434	8,095
Minor Group	367	(a)	5,133	230	258	11	4,875	219
		(b)	10,000	10,000	503	478	9,497	9,522
Minor Group	368	(a)	1,113	19	228	7	885	12
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2,049	3,684	7,951	6,316
Minor Group	369	(a)	44,497	4,698	34,075	4,404	10,422	294
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,658	9,374	2,342	626
MAJOR GROUP	37	(a)	7,387	255	189	15	7,198	240
		(b)	10,000	10,000	256	588	9,744	9,412
Minor Group	376	(a)	3,441	193	2	0	3,439	193
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6	0	9,994	10,000
MAJOR GROUP	38	(a)	35,134	902	3,069	281	32,065	621
		(b)	10,000	10,000	874	3,115	9,126	6,885
Minor Group	380	(a)	17,736	562	0	0	17,736	562
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	383	(a)	2,349	19	0	0	2,349	19
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	10,000
Minor Group	384	(a)	5,617	6	430	1	5,187	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	766	1,667	9,234	8,333
Minor Group	388	(a)	6,165	0	1,553	0	4,612	0
		(b)	10,000	0	2,519	0	7,481	0
Minor Group	389	(a)	1,183	228	724	202	459	26
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,120	8,860	3,880	1,140
MAJOR GROUP	39	(a)	56,121	9,589	34,010	8,281	22,111	1,308
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,060	8,636	3,940	1,364

STATEMENT X.83—*concld.*

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Minor Group 392 ..	(a)	1,618	2	349	1	1,269	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,157	5,000	7,843	5,000
Minor Group 393 ..	(a)	38,922	757	27,229	671	11,693	86
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,996	8,864	3,004	1,136
Minor Group 394 ..	(a)	1,464	199	1,098	182	366	17
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,500	9,146	2,500	854
Minor Group 399 ..	(a)	12,681	8,496	4,662	7,334	8,019	1,162
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,676	8,632	6,324	1,368

NOTE: 0—denotes nil figures.

70. Occupational classification

The occupational classification of the working population under census Industrial Categories III to IX may now be considered. It may be reiterated that the occupational classification in terms of the National Classification of Occupation has been done for the working population other than that engaged in agriculture, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers.

Out of a total population of over 46 million, a little less than 4.5 million persons are non-agricultural workers whose occupational classification has been tabulated. The following statement gives the absolute numbers of workers in each division of National Classification of Occupations and also the percentage in each division to total workers in all divisions :

STATEMENT X.84

Percentage of workers in each Division of National Classification of Occupations to total workers in all divisions

Occupational Divisions	Total workers			Percentage of workers in each division to total workers in all divisions		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All Divisions	**4,454,119**	**33,312,797**	**1,141,322**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
0 Professional, technical and related workers ..	246,501	171,244	75,257	5.53	5.17	6.59
1 Administrative, executive and managerial workers	71,025	42,199	28,826	1.60	1.27	2.53
2 Clerical and related workers	195,578	91,001	104,577	4.39	2.75	9.16
3 Sales workers	508,196	332,685	175,511	11.41	10.04	15.38
4 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	551,452	517,568	33,884	12.38	15.62	2.97
5 Miners, quarrymen and related workers ..	203,909	153,727	50,182	4.58	4.64	4.40
6 Workers in transport and communication occupations	138,943	75,353	63,590	3.12	2.28	5.57
7-8 Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified.	2,058,257	1,613,217	445,040	46.21	48.70	38.99
9 Service, sports and recreation workers ..	432,139	281,545	150,594	9.70	8.50	13.20
X Workers not classifiable by occupation ..	48,119	34,258	13,861	1.08	1.03	1.21

The Occupational Division 7-8 (Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified) preponderates both in rural and urban areas. This group accounts for 48.70 per cent of non-agricultural workers in rural areas and 38.99 per cent in urban areas. For all areas also, this Occupational Division has the highest percentage (46.21). Casual labourers in rural areas and daily wage labourers in urban areas seem to explain the high percentages in this division. This division is followed by the Occupational Division 4 (Farmers fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers) which accounts for 12.38 per cent of workers. It may be noted that workers in cultivation are excluded from this division. The number of workers in this division in rural areas is actually about 15 times larger than in urban areas. In rural areas, 1 out of every 6 non-agricultural workers belongs to this Occupational Division. The Occupational Division 3 (Sales workers) comprises 11.41 per cent of the non-agricultural workers and ranks third. Their percentage in urban areas is naturally higher than in rural areas. Division 9 (Service, sports and recreation workers) follows with 9.70 per cent of non-agricultural workers.

The distribution of non-agricultural workers amongst Occupational Divisions in rural and total areas is more or less similar. As 91.57 per cent of the population is rural, the distribution in rural areas influences the percentages in all areas. In urban areas, the Occupational Division 7-8 is followed by Division 3 (Sales workers), Division 9 (Service, sports and recreation workers) and Division 2 (Clerical and related workers) in the same order.

The alongside statement gives the distribution of workers (Industrial Categories III—IX) in each division of the National Classification of Occupations in rural and urban areas.

STATEMENT X.85

Distribution of workers in each division of National Classification of Occupations in rural and urban areas

(Figures within brackets indicate percentage distribution

Occupational Divisions	Workers in Rural areas	Workers in Urban areas
All Divisions	**3,312,797 (74.38)**	**1,141,322 (25.62)**
0 Professional, technical and related workers	171,244 (69.47)	75,257 (30.53)
1 Administrative, executive and managerial workers	42,199 (59.41)	28,826 (40.59)
2 Clerical and related workers ..	91,001 (46.53)	104,577 (53.47)
3 Sales workers	332,685 (65.46)	175,511 (34.54)
4 Farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers	517,568 (93.86)	33,884 (6.14)
5 Miners, quarrymen and related workers	153,727 (75.39)	50,182 (24.61)
6 Workers in transport and communication occupations	75,353 (54.23)	63,590 (45.77)
7-8 Craftsmen, production process workers, and labourers not elsewhere classified.	1,613,217 (78.38)	445,040 (21.62)
9 Service, sports and recreation workers	281,545 (65.15)	150,594 (34.85)
X Workers not classifiable by occupation	34,258 (71.19)	13,861 (28.81)

Only 8.43 per cent of the population in the State is urban. Bearing this in mind, the large concentration in urban areas of sales, clerical and administrative workers as also those in transport and communication occupations becomes evident.

The correlation between the extent of workers in each Occupational Division and the census industrial category to which they belong may now be considered in some detail. Statement X.86 on the next page gives the proportion of workers of each sex to total of workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in each Occupational Division and in Census Industrial Categories IV to IX. It not only shows the distribution of workers in each census industrial category but also indicates the relative importance of each Occupational Division. Statement X.87 at pages 292 to 323 gives the proportion of workers of each sex to total of each Occupational Division, Group and Family in the Census Industrial Categories IV to IX.

STATEMENT X.86

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per 10,000 of all workers) in each Occupational Division and in Census Industrial Categories IV—IX

Occupational Division		Total workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All Divisions	(*a*)	**3,455,113**	**999,006**	**602,958**	**454,942**	**385,396**	**40,500**	**99,333**	**9,009**	**448,487**	**74,462**	**227,763**	**2,780**	**1,149,665**	**306,641**
	(*b*)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**1,745**	**4,554**	**1,115**	**405**	**287**	**90**	**1,298**	**745**	**659**	**28**	**3,327**	**3,070**
0	(*a*)	222,015	24,486	432	101	5,740	176	1,959	7	957	19	1,675	110	204,414	22,030
	(*b*)	642	245	1	1	17	2	6	N	3	N	5	1	592	221
1	(*a*)	67,151	3,874	162	324	4,759	48	7,471	49	4,050	796	2,342	18	43,895	2,522
	(*b*)	194	39	1	3	14	1	22	1	12	8	7	N	127	25
2	(*a*)	192,211	3,367	1,801	900	22,398	346	4,595	39	16,964	45	16,318	55	117,132	1,765
	(*b*)	556	34	5	9	65	4	13	N	49	N	47	1	339	18
3	(*a*)	434,575	73,621	2,764	1,115	10,757	715	0	0	410,854	71,126	2,497	55	7,298	265
	(*b*)	1,258	737	8	11	31	7	0	0	1,189	712	7	1	21	3
4	(*a*)	445,366	106,086	120,540	41,435	8,938	660	85	73	702	216	158	0	12,058	1,176
	(*b*)	1,289	1,062	349	415	26	6	N	1	2	2	N	0	35	12
5	(*a*)	177,801	26,108	1,075	5,420	17,703	3,095	238	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(*b*)	515	261	3	54	51	31	1	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	(*a*)	138,349	594	63	3	4,171	27	1,872	12	931	125	126,568	277	2,537	71
	(*b*)	400	6	N	N	12	1	5	N	3	1	366	3	7	N
7-8	(*a*)	1,396,080	662,177	475,275	404,449	297,405	34,899	81,391	8,718	11,481	2,066	67,222	2,041	418,083	182,852
	(*b*)	4,041	6,628	1,376	4,049	861	349	236	87	33	21	195	20	1,210	1,830
9	(*a*)	337,127	95,012	427	1,076	6,770	428	1,033	20	1,374	27	7,666	190	313,140	92,751
	(*b*)	976	951	1	11	20	4	3	N	4	N	22	2	906	929
X	(*a*)	44,438	3,681	419	119	6,755	106	689	52	1,174	42	3,317	34	31,108	3,209
	(*b*)	129	37	1	1	20	1	2	1	3	1	10	N	90	32

NOTE : (*a*)—Absolute figures. N—denotes negligible figures.
(*b*)—Proportions per 10,000.

The distribution of workers in various occupations in Industrial Categories IV to IX may be examined separately for each Occupational Division and in the order of the numerical predominance of workers in various divisions.

Division 7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified

As noted earlier, Division 7-8 accounts for the highest number of workers among all Occupational Divisions with 1,396,080 males, 662,177 females. The largest proportion of workers in this Division is engaged in Industrial Category IV (Household Industry) which accounts for 34.04 per cent males and 61.08 per cent females. Category IX (Other Services) comes next in order with 29.95 per cent males and 27.61 per cent females. In Category V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry) there are 21.30 per cent males but only 5.27 per cent females.

Among males in Division 7-8, more than 80 per cent are engaged in household industry in Group 70 (Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers) and Group 85 (Craftsmen and Production Process Workers not elsewhere classified). Workers in household industry comprise almost three-fourths (74.14 per cent) in Group 81 (Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers). The proportion of workers in household industry varies from 61 to 68 per cent in Group 82 (Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers), Group 74 (Precision, Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers), Group 72 [Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers], Group 73 (Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers), and Group 84 (Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers).

It is significant that the proportion of females employed in household industry in all the above groups is also over 80 per cent.

Employment of males is relatively high in Category IX (Other Services) in Group 76 (Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers) in which it is 43.12 per cent.

Category V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry) engages 40.17 per cent males in Group 78 (Painters and Paper Hangers), 46.82 per cent in Group 86 (Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers) and 31.91 per cent in Group 87 (Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers).

Category VI (Construction) engages 81.21 per cent of males in Group 79 (Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, not elsewhere classified).

It is noteworthy that employment of both males and females in each of the five groups listed above (in which categories other than IV are significant) the overall employment is not very high.

Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

Most of the workers in this Division figure in Census Category III (Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Hunting, etc.). In Group 40 (Farmers and Farm Managers) there are 33.71 per cent males in Category IV (Household Industry) while in Group 41 (Farm Workers) there are 26.07 per cent males in the same Category IV.

Division 3—Sales Workers

94.54 per cent males and 96.61 per cent females in this Division are engaged in Category VII (Trade and Commerce). The bulk of workers in this Division are in Group 30 (Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade) all of whom figure exclusively in Category VII. It is only in Group 32 (Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents) with 15.35 per cent males (out of a total of 1,955) figure in Category V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry).

Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

92.88 per cent of males and 97.62 per cent females in this Division are engaged in Category IX (Other Services). Among males 2.27 per cent are engaged in Category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications) and among females 1.13 per cent in Category IV (Household Industry).

Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Both male and female workers in this Division are almost wholly confined to Industrial Category IX (Other Services), with 92.07 per cent males and 89.97 per cent females. Employment of males is also noticeable in Category V which contains 2.59 per cent. This is largely on account of 2,241 males figuring in Group 02 (Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and related scientists).

Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

The bulk of employment in this Division is in Category III (Mining, Quarrying, etc.). Group 50 (Miners and Quarrymen) accounts for the largest number of workers in this Division. Of them 3.74 per cent males and 2.60 per cent females are engaged in Category V. Among workers in Group 52 (Mineral Treaters) 7.07 per cent males find employment in Category IV and 86.37 per cent in Category V (Manufacturing). There are only 76 males and 29 females in Group 51 (Well Drillers and Related Workers).

Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers

Category IX engages 60.94 per cent males and 52.42 per cent females in this Division. The bulk of workers in this Division are in Group 28 (Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous) and 29 (Unskilled Office Workers).

Book-keepers and Cashiers, besides being found in 'other services' also figure significantly in Category VII (Trade and Commerce) which accounts for 35.73 per cent males. Among males in Group 21 (Stenographers and Typists) 44.21 per cent are engaged in Category VII (Trade and Commerce) and 10.67 per cent Category V. Workers in Group 22 (Office Machine Operators) are small in number.

Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

91.48 per cent of males and 46.63 per cent females in this Division find employment in Category VIII (Transport, Storage and Communications). The Group with significant employment in other industrial categories is 62 (Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers) workers in which number 82 males. 31.7 per cent of them are in Category IX (Other Services). In Group 63 (Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine) there are 10,789 males of whom 10.23 per cent figure in Category V (Manufacturing). The employment of females in this Division is rather small.

Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

65.37 per cent males and 65.10 per cent females in this Division are employed in Category IX (Other Services). In Group 10 (Administrators and Executive Officials, Government) there are 91.99 per cent males and 75.63 per cent females in Category IX. Workers in Group 11 (Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade) figure most significantly in Category VII (Trade and Commerce) with proportion 86.02 per cent males and 88.46 per cent females. Workers in this Group also figure in Category V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry) with 13.98 per cent males and 11·54 per cent females. In Group 13 (Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, other) the highest proportion of males (29.64 per cent) is in Category VI (Construction) followed by 25.91 per cent in Category IX (Other Services) and 15.79 per cent in Category V (Manufacturing other than Household Industry). The employment of females in Group 13 is small, there being only 658 females.

STATEMENT

Proportion of workers of each sex to total of all workers (per

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL DIVISIONS	..	(a)	3,455,113	999,006	602,958	454,942	385,396	40,500
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,745	4,554	1,115	405
Division 0	..	(a)	222,015	24,486	432	101	5,740	176
		(b)	10,000	10,000	19	41	259	72
GROUP 00	..	(a)	15,254	196	41	7	2,241	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	27	357	1,469	153
Family 001	..	(a)	4,413	0	0	0	590	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	1,337	0
Family 002	..	(a)	12,000	0	4	0	740	0
		(b)	10,000	0	33	0	6,167	0
Family 007	..	(a)	5,966	9	0	0	145	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	243	0
Family 009	..	(a)	1,717	187	21	7	271	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	122	374	1,578	160
GROUP 01	..	(a)	1,223	124	86	6	720	6
		(b)	10,000	10,000	703	484	5,887	484
GROUP 02	..	(a)	1,837	32	5	1	94	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	27	313	512	938
Family 021	..	(a)	1,190	6	1	0	59	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8	0	496	1,667
GROUP 03	..	(a)	21,645	529	169	14	151	16
		(b)	10,000	10,000	78	265	70	302
Family 030	..	(a)	4,318	225	0	0	26	6
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	60	267
Family 031	..	(a)	5,955	141	115	4	61	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	193	284	102	284
Family 032	..	(a)	5,504	28	1	1	10	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	357	18	0
Family 033	..	(a)	3,237	65	36	8	26	6
		(b)	10,000	10,000	111	1,231	80	923
Family 039	..	(a)	2,458	67	17	1	21	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	69	149	85	0
GROUP 04	..	(a)	20,297	11,225	73	43	495	105
		(b)	10,000	10,000	36	38	244	94

X.87

10,000 of all workers) in the Occupational Divisions, Groups and Family

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
99,333	9,009	448,487	74,462	227,763	2,780	1,149,665	306,641
287	90	1,298	745	659	28	3,327	3,069
1,959	7	957	19	1,675	110	204,414	22,080
88	3	43	8	75	45	9,207	8,997
1,610	2	29	0	507	0	9,368	179
1,055	102	19	0	332	0	6,141	9,133
1,259	0	0	0	192	0	2,202	0
2,853	0	0	0	435	0	4,990	0
73	0	4	0	86	0	248	0
608	0	33	0	717	0	2,067	0
159	0	10	0	99	0	4,743	5
266	0	17	0	166	0	7,950	5,556
70	2	11	0	41	0	1,220	174
408	107	64	0	239	0	7,105	9,305
3	0	37	0	26	0	300	111
25	0	303	0	213	0	2,453	8,952
2	0	2	0	0	0	1,581	10
11	0	11	0	0	0	8,606	3,125
0	0	1	0	0	0	1,057	5
0	0	8	0	0	0	8,882	8,333
7	0	287	11	113	10	20,589	418
3	0	133	208	52	189	9,512	7,902
6	0	24	0	76	7	4,149	211
14	0	56	0	176	311	9,609	9,378
0	0	17	10	19	2	5,416	63
0	0	118	709	32	142	9,095	4,468
1	0	74	0	2	0	5,413	27
2	0	134	0	4	0	9,835	9,643
0	0	51	1	3	0	3,115	49
0	0	158	154	9	0	9,623	7,538
0	0	58	0	13	1	2,341	65
0	0	236	0	53	149	9,524	9,702
9	1	213	5	334	91	14,831	9,029
4	1	105	4	165	81	7,307	8,044

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV		V	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family 040 ..	(a)	4,562	4,683	0	0	150	67
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	329	143
Family 041 ..	(a)	392	4,793	0	0	13	17
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	332	35
Family 042 ..	(a)	2,485	1,462	0	0	51	13
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	205	89
Family 043 ..	(a)	5,134	117	65	43	194	5
	(b)	10,000	10,000	127	3,675	378	427
Family 044 ..	(a)	1,774	28	0	0	6	0
	(b)	10,000	10,090	0	0	34	0
Family 046 ..	(a)	3,635	57	0	0	41	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	113	351
Family 049 ..	(a)	2,167	58	0	0	21	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	97	172
GROUP 05 ..	(a)	106,252	10,106	0	0	185	27
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	17	27
Family 050 ..	(a)	4,484	269	0	0	0	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family 051 ..	(a)	17,557	1,671	0	0	21	6
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	12	36
Family 052 ..	(a)	69,869	6,621	0	0	66	13
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	9	20
Family 053 ..	(a)	3,049	268	0	0	2	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	7	0
Family 059 ..	(a)	11,293	1,277	0	0	96	8
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	85	63
GROUP 06 ..	(a)	8,401	18	0	0	23	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	27	556
Family 061 ..	(a)	6,196	15	0	0	15	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	24	667
Family 069 ..	(a)	1,246	0	0	0	6	0
	(b)	10,000	0	0	0	48	0
GROUP 07 ..	(a)	6,272	222	0	0	472	7
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	753	315
Family 071 ..	(a)	3,040	12	0	0	384	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,263	1,667

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
4	1	6	1	4	59	384	2,644
9	2	13	2	9	126	842	5,646
0	0	7	1	13	25	356	4,735
0	0	179	2	332	52	9,082	9,879
3	0	5	0	122	3	2,175	1,422
12	0	20	0	491	21	8,753	9,726
0	0	165	2	77	0	4,554	67
0	0	321	173	150	0	8,870	5,727
1	0	0	0	0	0	1,679	28
6	0	0	0	0	0	9,464	10,000
0	0	5	0	89	1	3,479	53
0	0	14	0	245	175	9,571	9,298
1	0	13	1	28	3	2,096	53
5	0	60	173	129	517	9,672	9,138
1	0	19	1	100	7	105,866	10,066
N	0	2	1	9	7	9,964	9,960
0	0	0	0	0	0	4,484	269
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0	0	0	0	30	2	17,495	1,663
0	0	0	0	17	12	9,965	9,952
1	0	10	1	40	4	69,696	6,599
N	0	1	2	6	6	9,975	9,967
0	0	0	0	4	0	3,041	268
0	0	0	0	13	0	9,974	10,000
0	0	9	0	26	1	11,150	1,267
0	0	8	0	23	8	9,873	9,922
2	0	45	0	12	0	8,314	17
2	0	54	0	14	0	9,896	9,444
0	0	41	0	4	0	6,133	14
0	0	66	0	6	0	9,898	9,333
2	0	4	0	2	0	1,230	0
16	0	32	0	16	0	9,872	0
47	0	270	0	150	1	5,094	211
75	0	430	0	239	45	8,122	9,505
43	0	252	0	124	1	2,098	8
141	0	829	0	408	833	6,901	6,667

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	076	(a)	2,311	200	0	0	68	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	294	250
GROUP	08	(a)	17,760	1,109	49	25	373	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	46	225	347	27
Family	086	(a)	5,209	401	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	087	(a)	2,124	442	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	089	(a)	939	175	23	7	54	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	245	400	575	0
GROUP	09	(a)	3,274	20	3	0	938	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9	0	2,865	2,000
Family	090	(a)	1,541	7	1	0	492	2
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6	0	3,193	2,857
GROUP	0X	(a)	26,800	905	6	5	48	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	2	55	18	11
Family	0X0	(a)	20,223	636	0	0	1	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	N	0
Division	**1**	**(a)**	**67,151**	**3,874**	**162**	**324**	**4,759**	**48**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**24**	**836**	**709**	**124**
GROUP	10	(a)	40,763	3,188	0	0	730	6
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	179	19
Family	100	(a)	10,614	778	0	0	40	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	38	0
Family	101	(a)	10,180	163	0	0	451	6
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	443	368
Family	104	(a)	18,044	1,260	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	109	(a)	1,054	982	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
GROUP	11	(a)	944	26	0	0	132	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,398	1,154
GROUP	12	(a)	760	2	6	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
GROUP	13	(a)	24,684	658	162	324	3,897	39
		(b)	10,000	10,000	66	4,924	1,579	593

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
3	0	13	0	15	0	2,172	193
13	0	56	0	65	0	9,399	9,650
17	4	21	1	178	1	10,063	1,075
16	36	19	9	165	9	9,352	9,693
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,209	401
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,124	442
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
3	0	16	0	41	0	800	168
32	0	170	0	437	0	8,520	9,600
250	0	6	1	223	0	1,751	15
764	0	18	500	681	0	5,348	7,500
199	0	4	0	153	0	633	5
1,291	0	26	0	993	0	4,108	7,143
11	0	28	0	32	0	26,657	899
4	0	10	0	12	0	9,947	9,934
0	0	3	0	1	0	20,218	636
0	0	1	0	1	0	9,998	10,000
7,471	49	4,050	796	2,342	18	43,895	2,522
1,112	126	603	2,055	349	46	6,537	6,510
154	1	1,550	766	254	2	37,499	2,411
38	3	380	2,403	62	6	9,199	7,563
7	0	1,422	766	114	1	8,973	10
7	0	1,340	9,846	107	13	8,454	129
139	1	98	0	131	1	9,148	154
137	61	96	0	129	61	8,986	9,448
0	0	0	0	0	0	18,044	1,260
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,054	982
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0	0	812	23	0	0	0	0
0	0	8,602	8,846	0	0	0	0
0	0	760	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
7,317	48	928	5	2,088	16	6,396	111
2,964	729	376	76	846	243	2,591	1,687

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	130	(a)	3,104	101	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	131	(a)	6,246	35	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	133	(a)	2,763	33	31	0	2,702	33
		(b)	10,000	10,000	112	0	9,779	10,000
Family	134	(a)	1,604	14	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	135	(a)	5,090	102	0	0	183	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	360	392
Family	136	(a)	2,382	26	0	0	239	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,003	385
Family	139	(a)	3,309	347	131	324	773	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	396	9,337	2,336	29
Division	**2**	**(a)**	**192,211**	**3,367**	**1,801**	**900**	**22,398**	**346**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**94**	**2,678**	**1,165**	**1,028**
Group	20	(a)	15,281	315	237	68	1,506	16
		(b)	10,000	10,000	155	2,159	986	508
Family	200	(a)	8,534	130	64	68	1,143	16
		(b)	10,000	10,000	75	5,231	1,339	1,231
Family	201	(a)	5,353	0	173	0	363	0
		(b)	10,000	0	323	0	678	0
Family	202	(a)	1,394	185	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Group	21	(a)	9,537	180	289	25	1,018	65
		(b)	10,000	10,000	303	1,389	1,067	3,611
Family	210	(a)	4,836	77	66	25	403	30
		(b)	10,000	10,000	136	3,247	833	3,896
Family	211	(a)	4,701	103	223	0	615	35
		(b)	10,000	10,000	474	0	1,308	3,398
Group	22	(a)	2,140	1,116	0	0	324	9
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,514	81
Family	220	(a)	1,241	38	0	0	154	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,241	1,316
Family	221	(a)	191	871	0	0	36	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,885	0

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5,898	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
9,443	8,857	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1,604	14	0	0
0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
41	0	0	0	131	0	4,593	97
81	0	0	0	257	0	9,024	9,510
500	9	320	2	59	2	1,028	6
2,099	3,462	1,343	769	248	769	4,316	2,308
567	8	608	3	264	0	589	8
1,714	231	1,837	86	798	0	1,780	231
4,595	**39**	**16,964**	**45**	**16,318**	**55**	**117,132**	**1,765**
239	**116**	**883**	**134**	**849**	**163**	**6,094**	**5,242**
212	0	5,460	1	918	3	6,516	226
139	0	3,573	32	601	95	4,264	7,175
131	0	2,133	1	254	1	4,616	43
154	0	2,499	77	298	77	5,409	3,308
81	0	3,327	0	108	0	1,062	0
151	0	6,215	0	202	0	1,984	0
0	0	0	0	556	2	838	183
0	0	0	0	3,989	108	6,011	9,892
140	2	4,216	7	299	0	3,339	77
147	111	4,421	389	314	0	3,501	4,278
28	0	2,788	1	140	0	1,304	20
58	0	5,765	130	289	0	2,696	2,597
112	2	1,428	6	159	0	2,035	57
238	194	3,038	583	338	0	4,329	5,534
270	28	791	15	38	2	706	895
1,262	251	3,696	134	178	18	3,299	8,020
8	7	780	0	14	2	278	23
64	1,842	6,285	0	113	526	2,240	6,053
14	0	7	0	14	0	118	871
733	0	366	0	733	0	6,178	10,000

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
GROUP	28	.. (a)	113,249	1,291	1,117	790	16,314	105
		(b)	10,000	10,000	99	6,119	1,441	813
Family	280	.. (a)	85,125	621	155	211	11,754	90
		(b)	10,000	10,000	18	3,398	1,381	1,449
Family	289	.. (a)	28,124	670	962	579	4,560	15
		(b)	10,000	10,000	342	8,642	1,621	224
GROUP	29	.. (a)	52,004	465	158	17	3,236	151
		(b)	10,000	10,000	30	366	622	3,247
Family	290	.. (a)	52,004	465	158	17	3,236	151
		(b)	10,000	10,000	30	366	622	3,247
Division	**3**	.. **(a)**	**434,575**	**73,621**	**2,764**	**1,115**	**10,757**	**715**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**64**	**151**	**248**	**97**
GROUP	30	.. (a)	313,013	49,799	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	300	.. (a)	8,268	250	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	301	.. (a)	304,745	49,549	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
GROUP	31	.. (a)	3,483	558	34	1	234	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	98	18	672	90
Family	310	.. (a)	1,764	329	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
GROUP	32	.. (a)	1,955	68	0	0	300	31
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,535	4,559
GROUP	33	.. (a)	114,514	23,173	2,730	1,114	10,223	679
		(b)	10,000	10,000	238	481	893	293
Family	330	.. (a)	46,393	3,371	1,374	414	6,427	407
		(b)	10,000	10,000	296	1,228	1,385	1,207
Family	331	.. (a)	63,964	18,686	556	178	3,700	205
		(b)	10,000	10,000	87	95	578	110
Family	339	.. (a)	4,157	1,116	800	522	96	67
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,924	4,677	231	600
GROUP	34	.. (a)	1,610	23	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	340	.. (a)	1,302	22	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,607	8	5,288	20	11,625	35	67,658	298
230	62	467	155	1,026	271	5,974	2,308
1,891	1	4,340	17	10,107	35	49,385	245
222	16	510	274	1,187	564	5,801	3,945
716	7	948	3	1,518	0	18,273	53
255	104	337	45	540	0	6,497	791
1,366	1	1,209	2	3,438	15	38,913	269
263	22	232	43	661	323	7,483	5,785
1,366	1	1,209	2	3,438	15	38,913	269
263	22	232	43	661	323	7,483	5,785
0	**0**	**410,854**	**71,126**	**2,497**	**55**	**7,298**	**265**
0	**0**	**9,454**	**9,661**	**57**	**7**	**168**	**36**
0	0	313,013	49,799	0	0	0	0
0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	8,268	250	0	0	0	0
0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	304,745	49,549	0	0	0	0
0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	2,972	547	139	0	79	2
0	0	8,533	9,803	399	0	227	36
0	0	1,764	329	0	0	0	0
0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	1,370	35	56	1	213	1
0	0	7,008	5,147	286	147	1,090	147
0	0	91,889	20,722	2,302	54	7,006	262
0	0	8,024	8,942	201	23	612	113
0	0	30,863	2,171	762	36	6,894	251
0	0	6,653	6,440	164	107	1,486	745
0	0	57,905	18,036	1,514	18	0	0
0	0	9,053	9,652	237	10	0	0
0	0	3,121	515	26	0	112	11
0	0	7,508	4,615	63	0	269	98
0	0	1,610	23	0	0	0	0
0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
0	0	1,302	22	0	0	0	0
0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV		V	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Division 4 ..	**(a)**	**445,366**	**106,086**	**120,540**	**41,435**	**8,938**	**660**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**2,707**	**3,906**	**201**	**62**
GROUP 40 ..	(a)	214,089	62,362	72,176	23,536	443	47
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,371	3,774	21	8
Family 402 ..	(a)	3,113	365	149	305	96	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	479	8,356	308	0
Family 403 ..	(a)	978	85	166	6	190	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,697	706	1,943	118
Family 404 ..	(a)	204,268	61,467	71,487	23,179	127	45
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,500	3,771	6	7
Family 409 ..	(a)	5,730	445	374	46	30	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	653	1,034	52	22
GROUP 41 ..	(a)	178,879	33,510	46,640	16,793	7,678	464
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,607	5,011	429	138
Family 411 ..	(a)	140,682	20,321	33,348	11,094	226	20
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,370	5,459	16	10
Family 412 ..	(a)	8,860	882	579	292	376	58
	(b)	10,000	10,000	653	3,311	424	658
Family 413 ..	(a)	16,528	1,581	8,776	1,050	5,842	295
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,310	6,641	3,535	1,866
Family 419 ..	(a)	11,939	10,421	3,893	4,344	1,095	90
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,261	4,169	917	86
GROUP 42 ..	(a)	831	97	0	21	2	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	2,165	24	206
GROUP 43 ..	(a)	36,136	2,397	856	151	214	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	237	630	59	8
Family 431 ..	(a)	35,317	2,184	779	90	214	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	221	412	61	9
GROUP 44 ..	(a)	15,431	7,720	868	934	601	145
	(b)	10,000	10,000	563	1,210	389	188
Family 440 ..	(a)	4,775	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Family 441 ..	(a)	2,136	2,874	122	147	164	59
	(b)	10,000	10,000	571	511	768	205
Family 442 ..	(a)	6,657	3,276	396	43	241	11
	(b)	10,000	10,000	595	131	362	34

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
85	**73**	**702**	**216**	**158**	**0**	**12,058**	**1,176**
2	7	16	20	4	0	271	111
0	0	523	168	0	0	5,141	353
0	0	24	27	0	0	240	57
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,747	24
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,612	658
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	513	164	0	0	904	292
0	0	25	27	0	0	44	48
0	0	10	4	0	0	2,490	37
0	0	17	90	0	0	4,346	831
51	0	116	3	158	0	6,598	802
3	0	6	1	9	0	369	239
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,380	67
0	0	0	0	0	0	169	33
51	0	116	3	158	0	899	37
58	0	131	34	178	0	1,015	420
0	0	0	0	0	0	376	48
0	0	0	0	0	0	227	304
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,676	618
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,241	593
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	63	21
0	0	0	0	0	0	17	88
0	0	0	0	0	0	54	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	15	41
34	73	63	45	0	0	256	0
22	95	41	58	0	0	166	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	256	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	536	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	60	39	0	0	0	0
5	0	90	119	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	443	.. (a)	1,247	404	156	144	160	60
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,251	3,564	1,283	1,485
Family	449	.. (a)	616	1,166	194	600	36	15
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,149	5,146	584	129
Division	**5**	.. **(a)**	**177,801**	**26,108**	**1,075**	**5,420**	**17,703**	**3,095**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**60**	**2,076**	**996**	**1,185**
Group	50	.. (a)	156,794	17,480	65	0	5,857	454
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4	0	374	260
Family	500	.. (a)	107,678	10,260	0	0	4,063	335
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	377	327
Family	501	.. (a)	1,188	334	36	0	106	34
		(b)	10,000	10,000	303	0	892	1,018
Family	502	.. (a)	1,321	12	0	0	362	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	2,740	0
Family	503	.. (a)	1,061	1	2	0	59	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	19	0	556	0
Family	509	.. (a)	45,546	6,873	27	0	1,267	85
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6	0	278	124
Group	51	.. (a)	76	29	0	0	21	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	2,763	2,759
Group	52	.. (a)	13,667	8,110	966	5,419	11,804	2,630
		(b)	10,000	10,000	707	6,682	8,637	3,243
Family	520	.. (a)	13,667	8,110	966	5,419	11,804	2,360
		(b)	10,000	10,000	707	6,682	8,637	3,243
Group	59	.. (a)	7,264	489	44	1	21	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	61	20	29	61
Family	590	.. (a)	7,264	489	44	1	21	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	61	20	29	61
Division	**6**	.. **(a)**	**136,349**	**594**	**63**	**3**	**4,171**	**27**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**5**	**51**	**301**	**455**
Group	60	.. (a)	143	0	0	0	10	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	699	0
Group	61	.. (a)	6,623	16	0	0	289	2
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	436	1,250
Family	610	.. (a)	6,192	14	0	0	239	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	386	714

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	73	3	6	0	0	0	0
503	626	49	51	0	0	0	0
238	39	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	22	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	30	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	52	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,684	345	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,872	12	931	125	126,568	277	2,587	71
135	202	67	2,104	9,148	4,663	183	1,195
0	0	0	0	133	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	9,301	0	0	0
37	0	7	0	5,938	14	316	0
56	0	11	0	8,966	8,750	477	0
37	0	7	0	5,557	13	316	0
60	0	11	0	8,974	9,286	510	0

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
GROUP	62	(a)	82	0	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
GROUP	63	(a)	10,789	0	0	0	1,104	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	1,023	0
Family	630	(a)	4,606	0	0	0	447	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	970	0
Family	631	(a)	6,183	0	0	0	657	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	1,063	0
GROUP	64	(a)	73,933	62	63	3	1,354	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	9	484	183	0
Family	640	(a)	1,556	0	0	0	44	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	283	0
Family	641	(a)	19,211	0	6	0	839	0
		(b)	10,000	0	3	0	437	0
Family	642	(a)	23,460	0	19	0	136	0
		(b)	10,000	0	8	0	58	0
Family	643	(a)	27,560	5	32	0	140	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	12	0	51	0
Family	649	(a)	2,146	57	6	3	195	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	28	526	909	0
GROUP	65	(a)	2,226	1	0	0	83	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	373	0
Family	651	(a)	1,793	0	0	0	83	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	463	0
GROUP	66	(a)	10,790	0	0	0	515	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	477	0
Family	660	(a)	3,402	0	0	0	144	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	423	0
Family	662	(a)	7,058	0	0	0	371	0
		(b)	10,000	0	0	0	526	0
GROUP	67	(a)	2,615	377	0	0	206	21
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	788	557
Family	670	(a)	976	342	0	0	194	19
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	1,988	556
GROUP	68	(a)	8,349	57	0	0	62	4
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	74	702

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	1	0	55	0	26	0
0	0	122	0	6,707	0	3,171	0
0	0	0	0	8,873	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	8,224	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	3,885	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	8,435	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	4,988	0	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
517	0	720	49	68,734	7	1,757	3
70	0	97	7,903	9,297	1,129	238	484
51	0	0	0	1,389	0	0	0
328	0	0	0	8,927	0	0	0
184	0	62	0	16,734	0	834	0
96	0	32	0	8,711	0	434	0
43	0	90	0	23,150	0	0	0
18	0	38	0	9,868	0	0	0
225	0	516	0	25,743	4	784	1
82	0	187	0	9,341	8,000	284	2,000
14	0	52	49	1,718	3	139	2
65	0	242	8,597	8,006	526	648	351
0	0	0	0	2,142	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	9,623	10,000	0	0
0	0	0	0	1,709	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	9,532	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	9,927	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	9,200	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	3,251	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	9,556	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	6,346	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	8,991	0	0	0
17	12	1	31	2,119	173	208	61
65	318	4	822	8,103	4,589	795	1,613
12	9	0	31	664	151	54	54
123	263	0	906	6,803	4,415	553	1,579
13	0	188	39	7,870	10	196	4
16	0	225	6,842	9,426	1,754	235	702

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV		V	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family 680 ..	(a)	4,229	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Family 681 ..	(a)	4,120	57	0	0	62	4
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	150	702
Group 69 ..	(a)	22,799	81	0	0	548	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	240	0
Family 690 ..	(a)	1,759	5	0	0	0	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family 691 ..	(a)	2,000	2	0	0	0	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family 692 ..	(a)	12,418	43	0	0	511	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	411	0
Family 693 ..	(a)	3,229	6	0	0	0	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family 694 ..	(a)	3,393	25	0	0	37	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	109	0
Division 7-8 ..	(a)	**1,396,080**	**662,177**	**475,275**	**404,449**	**297,405**	**84,899**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**3,404**	**6,108**	**2,130**	**527**
Group 70 ..	(a)	81,478	164,694	67,754	158,697	12,405	4,566
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,316	9,636	1,522	277
Family 700 ..	(a)	3,206	2,095	993	1,904	2,070	186
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,097	9,088	6,457	888
Family 701 ..	(a)	861	408	352	390	210	13
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,088	9,559	2,439	319
Family 702 ..	(a)	8,733	120,626	6,903	116,551	1,666	2,972
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,904	9,662	1,908	246
Family 704 ..	(a)	55,978	22,463	50,091	21,596	5,548	821
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,948	9,614	991	366
Family 706 ..	(a)	2,626	2,505	1,671	2,434	898	44
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,363	9,716	3,420	176
Family 707 ..	(a)	1,948	1,954	1,674	1,860	233	73
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,593	9,519	1,196	374
Family 708 ..	(a)	1,616	1,405	1,008	1,392	573	13
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,238	9,907	3,546	93
Family 709 ..	(a)	6,159	12,916	4,955	12,300	1,122	395
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,045	9,523	1,822	306

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	0	4,220	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0	0
13	0	188	39	3,641	10	196	4
32	0	456	8,842	8,837	1,754	476	702
1,288	0	14	6	20,777	72	34	3
565	0	6	741	9,113	8,889	15	370
0	0	0	0	1,759	5	0	0
0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
0	0	0	0	2,000	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0
1,270	0	7	0	10,511	43	0	0
1,023	0	6	0	8,464	10,000	0	0
0	0	3,299	6	0	0	0	0
0	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
18	0	7	6	3,278	16	34	3
53	0	21	2,400	9,661	6,400	100	1,200
81,391	8,718	11,481	2,066	67,222	2,041	418,083	182,852
583	132	82	31	482	31	2,995	2,761
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,319	1,431
0	0	0	0	0	0	162	87
0	0	0	0	0	0	143	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	446	24
0	0	0	0	0	0	299	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	3,473	122
0	0	0	0	0	0	184	1,103
0	0	0	0	0	0	188	92
0	0	0	0	0	0	339	46
0	0	0	0	0	0	61	29
0	0	0	0	0	0	57	27
0	0	0	0	0	0	217	108
0	0	0	0	0	0	41	21
0	0	0	0	0	0	211	107
0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	216	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	82	221
0	0	0	0	0	0	133	171

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	71	(a)	57,220	6,876	27,018	5,265	28,916	1,318
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,722	7,657	5,053	1,917
Family	710	(a)	54,115	4,705	25,936	3,555	27,081	964
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,793	7,556	5,004	2,049
Family	715	(a)	506	1,433	161	1,179	323	201
		(b)	10,000	10,000	3,182	8,227	6,383	1,403
Family	719	(a)	1,598	466	725	407	827	49
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4,537	8,734	5,175	1,052
Group	72	(a)	29,509	1,365	19,859	1,138	8,965	137
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,730	8,337	3,038	1,004
Family	720	(a)	25,390	733	16,820	588	8,060	118
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,625	8,022	3,174	1,610
Family	721	(a)	2,306	262	1,869	253	369	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8,105	9,656	1,600	115
Family	729	(a)	1,774	369	1,153	296	515	16
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,499	8,022	2,903	434
Group	73	(a)	55,452	4,430	35,254	4,225	15,973	170
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,358	9,537	2,881	384
Family	730	(a)	3,386	15	377	0	2,302	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,113	0	6,799	5,333
Family	731	(a)	516	7	26	1	428	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	504	1,429	8,295	1,429
Family	732	(a)	1,711	8	142	1	1,512	7
		(b)	10,000	10,000	830	1,250	8,837	8,750
Family	733	(a)	43,986	4,344	34,234	4,208	7,147	121
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,783	9,687	1,625	279
Family	734	(a)	2,160	6	110	3	1,640	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	509	5,000	7,593	5,000
Family	739	(a)	3,531	48	302	11	2,880	30
		(b)	10,000	10,000	855	2,292	8,156	6,250
Group	74	(a)	41,248	1,159	27,871	1,065	12,656	82
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,757	9,189	3,068	708
Family	740	(a)	2,278	27	419	8	1,664	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	1,839	2,963	7,305	2,963
Family	741	(a)	38,640	915	27,212	840	10,906	74
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,042	9,180	2,823	809

X.37—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	173	11	136	0	935	281
0	0	30	16	24	0	163	409
0	0	132	6	119	0	805	179
0	0	24	13	22	0	149	380
0	0	5	2	0	0	17	51
0	0	99	14	0	0	336	356
0	0	13	3	4	0	29	7
0	0	81	64	25	0	182	150
0	0	364	6	1	0	320	84
0	0	123	44	N	0	109	615
0	0	270	4	0	0	240	23
0	0	106	54	0	0	95	314
0	0	32	0	0	0	36	6
0	0	139	0	0	0	156	229
0	0	62	2	0	0	44	55
0	0	350	54	0	0	248	1,490
230	5	0	0	1,512	2	799	17
41	11	0	0	273	5	144	38
35	2	0	0	335	0	193	4
103	1,333	0	0	989	0	570	2,667
4	0	0	0	31	1	19	2
78	9	0	0	601	1,429	368	2,857
0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	333	0	0	0
133	1	0	0	751	0	470	8
30	2	0	0	171	0	107	18
8	0	0	0	218	0	32	0
37	0	0	0	1,009	0	148	0
50	2	0	0	102	0	74	3
142	417	0	0	289	0	210	625
16	0	584	1	18	0	97	11
4	0	142	9	4	0	24	95
16	0	58	0	18	0	97	11
70	0	255	0	79	0	426	4,074
0	0	522	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	135	11	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV		V	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
GROUP 75 ..	(a)	67,361	642	5,585	421	40,979	142
	(b)	10,000	10,000	829	6,558	6,083	2,212
Family 750 ..	(a)	10,479	40	189	3	4,923	14
	(b)	10,000	10,000	180	750	4,698	3,500
Family 751 ..	(a)	6,680	28	189	4	5,121	12
	(b)	10,000	10,000	283	1,429	7,667	4,286
Family 752 ..	(a)	8,705	24	80	3	5,463	13
	(b)	10,000	10,000	92	1,250	6,276	5,417
Family 753 ..	(a)	28,916	53	1,989	14	18,186	26
	(b)	10,000	10,000	688	2,642	6,289	4,906
Family 754 ..	(a)	6,350	447	2,765	374	3,288	61
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,354	8,367	5,178	1,365
Family 755 ..	(a)	1,480	0	74	0	499	0
	(b)	10,000	0	500	0	3,372	0
Family 756 ..	(a)	2,265	13	72	6	1,783	3
	(b)	10,000	10,000	318	4,615	7,872	2,308
Family 759 ..	(a)	1,691	27	184	8	1,242	12
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,088	2,963	7,345	4,445
GROUP 76 ..	(a)	21,248	58	116	1	6,779	37
	(b)	10,000	10,000	55	172	3,190	6,379
Family 760 ..	(a)	9,707	15	11	0	2,215	8
	(b)	10,000	10,000	11	0	2,282	5,333
Family 761 ..	(a)	4,635	10	4	1	2,337	7
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9	1,000	5,042	7,000
Family 764 ..	(a)	1,734	7	4	0	321	3
	(b)	10,000	10,000	23	0	1,851	4,286
Family 769 ..	(a)	4,323	25	21	0	1,381	18
	(b)	10,000	10,000	49	0	3,195	7,200
GROUP 77 ..	(a)	76,867	968	53,447	803	20,111	132
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,953	8,295	2,616	1,364
Family 770 ..	(a)	66,894	774	48,550	654	15,893	100
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,258	8,450	2,376	1,292
Family 771 ..	(a)	1,517	0	58	0	1,150	0
	(b)	10,000	0	382	0	7,581	0
Family 772 ..	(a)	3,633	66	1,428	26	1,959	32
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,931	3,939	5,392	4,848

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1,835	14	418	3	11,589	5	3,333	38
272	218	62	47	1,720	78	495	592
267	0	25	0	3,793	1	596	19
255	0	24	0	3,620	250	569	4,750
264	0	29	0	419	0	418	3
395	0	43	0	627	0	626	1,071
278	2	34	0	1,724	0	399	2
319	833	39	0	1,980	0	458	833
561	2	285	2	5,059	4	1,213	5
194	377	99	377	1,750	755	419	943
53	6	0	0	119	0	62	4
83	134	0	0	187	0	98	89
285	0	15	0	65	0	414	0
1,926	0	101	0	439	0	2,797	0
65	3	18	0	83	0	122	0
287	2,308	79	0	366	0	539	0
38	1	10	1	125	0	70	5
225	370	59	370	739	0	414	1,852
999	1	102	0	2,005	1	9,162	10
470	172	48	0	944	172	4,312	1,724
507	0	34	0	585	0	4,873	6
522	0	35	0	603	0	5,020	4,000
235	0	8	0	433	1	1,412	1
507	0	17	0	934	1,000	3,046	1,000
103	0	14	0	451	0	638	0
594	0	81	0	2,601	0	3,679	0
146	1	15	0	830	0	2,239	3
338	400	35	0	763	0	5,179	1,200
442	3	0	0	1,012	1	743	19
58	31	0	0	132	10	97	196
350	3	0	0	668	1	514	12
52	39	0	0	100	13	77	155
0	0	0	0	309	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	2,037	0	0	0
49	0	0	0	5	0	94	3
135	0	0	0	14	0	259	455

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV		V	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family 775 ..	(a)	1,835	19	1,398	19	429	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,618	10,000	2,338	0
Family 779 ..	(a)	1,759	85	1,110	81	437	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,310	9,529	2,484	0
GROUP 78 ..	(a)	2,945	167	250	111	1,183	5
	(b)	10,000	10,000	849	6,647	4,017	299
Family 780 ..	(a)	2,945	167	250	111	1,183	5
	(b)	10,000	10,000	849	6,647	4,017	299
GROUP 79 ..	(a)	67,945	3,956	517	178	5,360	738
	(b)	10,000	10,000	76	450	789	1,866
Family 790 ..	(a)	7,600	2,439	494	168	1,346	369
	(b)	10,000	10,000	650	689	1,771	1,513
Family 791 ..	(a)	47,243	393	0	0	0	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family 794 ..	(a)	6,173	65	0	0	0	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family 799 ..	(a)	6,356	1,007	0	0	3,851	369
	(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	6,059	3,664
GROUP 80 ..	(a)	7,064	217	379	144	4,311	22
	(b)	10,000	10,000	537	6,636	6,103	1,014
Family 801 ..	(a)	1,467	3	17	0	1,244	1
	(b)	10,000	10,000	116	0	8,480	3,333
Family 803 ..	(a)	1,364	13	43	8	833	2
	(b)	10,000	10,000	315	6,154	6,107	1,538
Family 808 ..	(a)	1,350	11	111	5	1,005	6
	(b)	10,000	10,000	822	4,545	7,444	5,455
Family 809 ..	(a)	1,364	68	18	65	435	0
	(b)	10,000	10,000	132	9,559	3,189	0
GROUP 81 ..	(a)	92,805	44,220	68,801	39,232	22,012	4,599
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,414	8,872	2,372	1,040
Family 810 ..	(a)	3,417	1,055	1,011	685	2,005	199
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,959	6,493	5,868	1,886
Family 811 ..	(a)	84,962	40,880	66,483	37,043	17,056	3,757
	(b)	10,000	10,000	7,825	9,061	2,007	919
Family 819 ..	(a)	3,003	1,816	1,033	1,116	1,930	576
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,440	6,145	6,427	3,172

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	44	0
43	0	0	0	16	0	58	3
244	0	0	0	91	0	330	353
152	49	64	0	348	0	923	2
516	2,934	217	0	1,182	0	3,134	120
152	49	64	0	348	0	923	2
516	2,934	217	0	1,182	0	3,134	120
55,181	859	25	0	13	0	114	13
8,121	2,171	4	0	2	0	17	33
263	32	4	0	0	0	70	12
346	131	5	0	0	0	92	49
45,956	308	0	0	0	0	0	0
9,728	7,837	0	0	0	0	0	0
6,173	65	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,498	415	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,930	4,121	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	33	0	68	3	2,257	47
6	0	47	0	96	138	3,195	2,166
0	0	0	0	26	0	180	2
0	0	0	0	177	0	1,227	6,667
0	0	0	0	9	0	479	3
0	0	0	0	66	0	3,512	2,308
3	0	32	0	18	0	180	0
22	0	237	0	133	0	1,333	0
1	0	1	0	5	0	893	2
7	0	7	0	37	0	6,547	294
1,309	201	5	0	358	4	115	25
141	45	1	0	39	1	12	6
148	6	0	0	21	0	48	6
433	57	0	0	61	0	140	57
1,093	76	0	0	330	4	0	0
129	19	0	0	39	1	0	0
16	113	0	0	0	0	24	11
53	622	0	0	0	0	80	61

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation		Total workers		IV		V	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
GROUP 82 ..	(a)	102,885	130,546	69,538	118,908	29,639	9,789
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,759	9,109	2,881	750
Family 820 ..	(a)	26,573	74,776	18,348	65,621	7,488	7,978
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,905	8,776	2,818	1,067
Family 821 ..	(a)	18,544	25,048	17,227	24,591	1,158	295
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,290	9,818	625	118
Family 822 ..	(a)	9,324	20,836	8,611	20,450	574	139
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,235	9,815	616	67
Family 823 ..	(a)	4,499	369	1,947	327	2,515	41
	(b)	10,000	10,000	4,328	8,862	5,590	1,111
Family 824 ..	(a)	35,591	7,661	21,581	6,481	12,034	1,009
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,064	8,460	3,381	1,317
Family 827 ..	(a)	5,004	219	777	43	3,856	158
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,553	1,963	7,706	7,215
Family 829 ..	(a)	2,650	1,210	797	1,047	1,711	104
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,008	8,653	6,457	860
GROUP 83 ..	(a)	5,312	996	1,246	891	3,685	100
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,346	8,946	6,937	1,004
Family 831 ..	(a)	1,653	687	574	649	829	33
	(b)	10,000	10,000	3,473	9,447	5,015	480
Family 839 ..	(a)	2,603	228	470	185	2,011	43
	(b)	10,000	10,000	1,805	8,114	7,726	1,886
GROUP 84 ..	(a)	70,951	14,188	43,579	12,544	26,583	1,587
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,142	8,841	3,747	1,119
Family 840 ..	(a)	1,813	209	116	31	1,635	157
	(b)	10,000	10,000	640	1,483	9,018	7,512
Family 842 ..	(a)	67,288	13,194	42,901	11,833	23,810	1,347
	(b)	10,000	10,000	6,376	8,968	3,538	1,021
Family 849 ..	(a)	979	511	496	438	361	51
	(b)	10,000	10,000	5,066	8,571	3,688	998
GROUP 85 ..	(a)	59,959	62,895	52,534	58,535	4,675	2,232
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,762	9,307	780	355
Family 850 ..	(a)	42,723	44,466	41,167	43,404	848	756
	(b)	10,000	10,000	9,636	9,761	198	170
Family 853 ..	(a)	1,907	417	1,696	401	191	16
	(b)	10,000	10,000	8,894	9,616	1,002	384

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	1,675	351	35	0	1,851	1,315
0	0	163	27	3	0	180	101
0	0	255	124	12	0	430	968
0	0	96	17	5	0	162	129
0	0	84	61	0	0	75	101
0	0	45	24	0	0	40	40
0	0	0	0	0	0	70	150
0	0	0	0	0	0	75	72
0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	82	27
0	0	874	95	15	0	1,072	75
0	0	246	124	4	0	301	98
0	0	371	18	0	0	0	0
0	0	741	822	0	0	0	0
0	0	58	42	0	0	61	17
0	0	219	347	0	0	230	140
0	0	0	0	9	0	372	5
0	0	0	0	17	0	700	50
0	0	0	0	0	0	250	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	1,512	73
0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	469	0
0	0	787	49	0	0	0	0
0	0	111	35	0	0	0	0
0	0	60	13	0	0	0	0
0	0	331	622	0	0	0	0
0	0	577	14	0	0	0	0
0	0	86	11	0	0	0	0
0	0	122	22	0	0	0	0
0	0	1,246	431	0	0	0	0
0	0	253	42	63	0	1,087	691
0	0	42	7	11	0	181	110
0	0	24	31	0	0	637	239
0	0	6	7	0	0	149	54
0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	855	(a)	1,510	297	1,174	284	321	13
		(b)	10,000	10,000	7,775	9,562	2,126	438
Family	856	(a)	1,480	582	991	517	275	54
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,696	8,883	1,858	928
Family	859	(a)	11,261	17,028	7,145	13,895	2,376	1,327
		(b)	10,000	10,000	6,345	8,160	2,110	779
Group	86	(a)	6,145	312	174	181	2,877	69
		(b)	10,000	10,000	283	5,801	4,682	2,212
Family	860	(a)	4,015	126	60	86	1,532	19
		(b)	10,000	10,000	149	6,825	3,816	1,508
Family	861	(a)	2,130	186	114	95	1,345	50
		(b)	10,000	10,000	535	5,108	6,315	2,688
Group	87	(a)	24,422	562	165	79	7,792	19
		(b)	10,000	10,000	68	1,406	3,191	338
Family	870	(a)	7,170	54	96	12	2,651	3
		(b)	10,000	10,000	134	2,222	3,697	556
Family	871	(a)	3,290	86	4	39	1,648	8
		(b)	10,000	10,000	12	4,535	5,009	930
Family	872	(a)	1,972	5	0	0	1,462	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	7,414	0
Family	876	(a)	5,843	52	51	27	850	7
		(b)	10,000	10,000	87	5,192	1,455	1,346
Family	879	(a)	4,023	285	0	0	287	1
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	713	35
Group	89	(a)	525,264	223,926	1,188	2,031	42,504	9,155
		(b)	10,000	10,000	23	91	809	409
Family	890	(a)	30,681	20,459	159	86	2,787	953
		(b)	10,000	10,000	52	42	908	466
Family	899	(a)	494,583	203,467	1,029	1,945	39,717	8,202
		(b)	10,000	10,000	21	96	803	403
Division	**9**	(a)	**337,127**	**95,012**	**427**	**1,076**	**6,770**	**428**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**13**	**113**	**201**	**45**
Group	90	(a)	88,476	282	37	1	4,666	21
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4	35	527	745
Family	901	(a)	38,204	86	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0

X.87—*contd*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	214	11	0	0	0	0
0	0	1,446	189	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	19	0	431	447
0	0	0	0	17	0	383	263
52	2	1,704	32	426	1	697	2
85	64	2,773	1,026	693	32	1,134	64
40	1	1,392	12	301	1	519	0
100	79	3,467	952	750	79	1,293	0
12	1	312	20	125	0	178	2
56	54	1,465	1,075	587	0	836	108
961	3	67	1	6,272	12	5,027	420
393	53	27	18	2,568	214	2,058	7,473
495	0	33	0	1,026	0	806	37
690	0	46	0	1,431	0	1,124	6,852
117	0	0	0	349	1	387	30
356	0	0	0	1,061	116	1,176	3,488
17	0	0	0	147	0	109	3
86	0	0	0	745	0	553	6,000
181	0	25	0	3,644	5	477	1
310	0	43	0	6,237	962	816	192
49	0	9	1	963	6	2,663	276
122	0	22	35	2,394	211	6,619	9,684
20,210	7,581	5,227	1,570	43,357	2,012	388,932	178,441
385	339	100	70	825	90	7,405	7,969
694	466	906	44	4,421	464	9,361	3,704
226	228	295	22	1,441	227	3,051	1,810
19,516	7,115	4,321	1,526	38,936	1,548	379,571	174,737
395	350	87	75	787	76	7,675	8,588
1,033	20	1,374	27	7,666	190	313,140	92,751
31	2	41	3	227	20	9,288	9,762
783	2	1,054	0	4,441	8	74,169	240
88	71	119	0	502	284	8,383	8,511
0	0	0	0	1,737	6	36,467	80
0	0	0	0	455	698	9,545	9,302

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Family	902	(a)	2,227	13	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	903	(a)	43,834	170	37	1	4,517	21
		(b)	10,000	10,000	8	59	1,030	1,235
Family	909	(a)	3,461	6	0	0	78	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	225	0
GROUP	91	(a)	116,243	39,168	380	1,019	1,109	121
		(b)	10,000	10,000	33	260	95	31
Family	910	(a)	970	195	0	0	70	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	722	256
Family	911	(a)	27,330	6,033	124	689	375	12
		(b)	10,000	10,000	45	1,142	137	20
Family	912	(a)	86,923	30,577	256	330	625	50
		(b)	10,000	10,000	29	108	72	16
Family	913	(a)	409	1,932	0	0	34	54
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	831	280
Family	919	(a)	611	431	0	0	5	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	82	0
GROUP	92	(a)	2,776	190	0	0	162	14
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	584	737
Family	920	(a)	2,776	190	0	0	162	14
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	584	737
GROUP	93	(a)	23,669	14,021	10	56	779	272
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4	40	329	194
Family	931	(a)	23,490	13,940	10	56	758	270
		(b)	10,000	10,000	4	40	323	194
GROUP	94	(a)	56,204	4,967	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	940	(a)	56,204	4,967	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
GROUP	95	(a)	43,372	36,082	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	950	(a)	43,175	36,012	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
GROUP	96	(a)	221	33	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0

X.87—*contd.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	2,227	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
478	2	984	0	2,535	2	31,798	134
109	118	224	0	578	118	7,254	7,882
23	0	2	0	28	0	3,232	6
66	0	6	0	81	0	9,338	10,000
159	5	234	23	537	12	112,203	37,837
14	1	20	6	46	3	9,652	9,660
0	0	7	0	59	3	828	187
0	0	72	0	608	154	8,536	9,590
33	1	227	23	474	9	25,866	5,288
12	2	83	38	173	15	9,464	8,765
126	4	0	0	0	0	84,535	30,067
14	1	0	0	0	0	9,725	9,833
0	0	0	0	0	0	372	1,864
0	0	0	0	0	0	9,095	9,648
0	0	0	0	4	0	602	431
0	0	0	0	65	0	9,853	10,000
5	1	26	0	157	1	2,417	174
18	52	94	0	566	53	8,707	9,158
5	1	26	0	157	1	2,417	174
18	52	94	0	566	53	8,707	9,158
36	12	60	4	2,531	169	18,443	13,149
36	9	25	3	1,069	121	7,792	9,378
75	12	56	4	2,528	169	18,308	13,070
32	9	24	3	1,076	121	7,794	9,376
0	0	0	0	0	0	56,204	4,967
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	56,204	4,967
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	43,372	36,082
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	43,175	36,012
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	221	33
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000

STATEMENT

Branch of Occupation			Total workers		IV		V	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Group	97	(a)	799	7	0	0	54	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	676	0
Group	99	(a)	5,367	262	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Family	999	(a)	5,302	227	0	0	0	0
		(b)	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0
Division	**X**	**(a)**	**44,438**	**3,681**	**419**	**119**	**6,755**	**106**
		(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**94**	**323**	**1,520**	**288**
Group	X8	(a)	36,813	1,539	369	117	6,033	101
		(b)	10,000	10,000	100	760	1,639	656
Family	X80	(a)	36,813	1,539	369	117	6,033	101
		(b)	10,000	10,000	100	760	1,639	656
Group	X9	(a)	7,625	2,142	50	2	722	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	66	9	947	23
Family	X90	(a)	7,625	2,142	50	2	722	5
		(b)	10,000	10,000	66	9	947	23

NOTE : (a) Absolute figures.
(b) Proportion per 10,000
N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

X.87—*concld.*

VI		VII		VIII		IX	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	745	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	9,324	10,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,366	262
0	0	0	0	0	0	9,998	10,000
0	0	0	0	0	0	5,302	227
0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	10,000
689	52	1,174	42	3,317	34	31,108	3,209
155	141	264	114	746	92	7,000	8,718
640	52	1,155	40	2,989	30	24,680	1,080
174	338	314	260	812	195	6,704	7,018
640	52	1,155	40	2,989	30	24,680	1,080
174	338	314	260	812	195	6,704	7,018
49	0	19	2	328	4	6,428	2,129
64	0	25	9	430	19	8,430	9,939
49	0	19	2	328	4	6,428	2,129
64	0	25	9	430	19	8,430	9,939

71. Occupational distribution of literate workers in urban areas

Since there is greater diversification of occupations in urban areas, it may be useful to consider the occupational distribution of literate workers in each of the seven cities of State and in the towns of different size-classes, along with variations among the four broad age groups. Statement X·88 at pages 326 to 329 gives the distribution of 1,000 males and females among total literate workers in Categories III to IX, and among the ten Divisions of the National Classification of Occupations.

The extent of literacy among male workers in Categories III to IX is highest in Jamshedpur city (37 per cent) and lowest in Darbhanga (26.7 per cent). It is significant that the proportion of literate workers is higher than in the city of Darbhanga in all classes of towns except Class V towns in which it is only 25.7 per cent.

In regard to female literate workers in Categories III to IX, however, it is seen that Ranchi (2.4 per cent) leads among the cities while Gaya (0.9 per cent) is lowest. Excepting Class II, the other classes of towns have even a lower percentage of female literate workers than Gaya city.

The occupational distribution of male literate workers indicates a heavy concentration of over a fifth (20.3 per cent) of the total male population of Jamshedpur city in Division 7-8 (Craftsmen, production process workers and the labourers not elsewhere classified). This emphasises the role of organised industry in the city. In no other Division does the proportion of literate males comprise as much as even 10 per cent of the total male population of any city or class of town.

In Division 0 (Professional, technical and related workers) the highest proportion of male population is engaged in Class VI towns which includes the town of Netarhat which is primarily an educational centre. Except in Bhagalpur and Ranchi, the proportion varies from 3.7 to 3.9 per cent in the other cities.

Division 1 (Administrative, executive and managerial workers) comprise largest section of male population in the city of Ranchi (2 per cent) followed by Patna (1.7 per cent). Class III towns also have similar proportions as the city of Patna.

Division 2 (Clerical and related workers) comprise 62 to 69 per cent in Gaya, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi cities and in Class III and Class IV towns.

Division 4 (Farmers, fishermen, hunters and related workers) comprise negligible proportions in all urban areas.

Division 5 (Miners, quarrymen and related workers) are found in largest proportions (2 to 4 per cent in Class IV towns) which include the Mining towns of Gua and Noamundi. Such workers are negligible in each of the cities but figure to some extent in other classes of towns.

Division 6 (Workers in transport and communications occupations) does not show any appreciable variation in the extent of participation of male population.

Excepting in Jamshedpur city about which reference has been made earlier, the male participation of literate population in Division 7-8 varies from 67 to 99 per *mille* in the urban areas of the State.

Division 9 (Service, sports and recreation workers) figures more prominently in Class VI towns (5.1 per cent) followed by the city of Muzaffarpur (3.7 per cent) and Ranchi (4.1 per cent).

The employment of literate female population is negligible in Divisions 1 to 5 in most cases. It is only in Division 7-8 that there is significant female employment. Bhagalpur with 12 per *mille* has the highest employment in this Division accounted for by the engagement of females in the silk spinning and weaving industry in the city. The employment of females in this Division in Jamshedpur is very small (2 per *mille* only). In Division 9, 4 per *mille* of the females are found employed in the city of Ranchi only, the proportions being 1 per *mille* in others excepting Patna and Muzaffarpur cities in which they are 2 per *mille*.

72. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe workers in Categories V to IX

The proportions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to the general population in the rural and urban areas of the State and in total workers and workers at household industry have been discussed earlier. Similar consideration may now be taken up in respect of Categories V to IX. Statement X.89 at pages 330 to 351 gives the necessary statistics.

Among scheduled castes, the only category in which the proportion of males is higher than warranted by their population is Category IX. Thus against 13.81 per cent scheduled castes in the total male population, 16.79 per cent of workers in Category IX are members of scheduled castes.

It has earlier been seen that participation in work is relatively greater among females belonging to the scheduled castes. Thus, although scheduled caste females comprise only 14.33 per cent of the total female population, female workers among them comprise 21.9 per cent of all female workers. As in the case of males, the proportion of scheduled caste females in Category IX (38.02 per cent) is much higher than warranted by their total population. The employment of scheduled caste females is also relatively higher in Category VIII (22·99 per cent).

The extent of employment in the tertiary sector (in which census Industrial Category IX is included) is ordinarily supposed to indicate the extent to which the population has progressed industrially. However, this hypothesis does not appear to be strictly applicable to the statistics relating to the participation of members of scheduled castes in 'other services'. Thus there are altogether 309,650 members of the scheduled castes in Category IX. Of them only 2,681 have been shown as working as 'scavengers'. The latter figure, however, appears to be a gross underestimation since 22,829 persons in the general population have been returned as being engaged in "Garbage and sewerage disposal, operation of drainage system and of other types of work connected with public health and sanitation" (Minor Group 511 of the Indian Standard Industrial Classification). It may reasonably be presumed that a vast bulk of the workers in Minor Group 511 are members of scheduled castes since the nature of work involved is traditionally performed largely, if not solely by members of the scheduled castes.

Even so, about 28,700 persons in Category IX have still to be considered. They must belong to Division 8 (Services) or Division 9 (Activities not adequately described) of the I.S.I.C. The analysis may be done with reference to predominant individual scheduled castes.

Almost 75 per cent of scheduled caste workers in Category IX are accounted for by four castes, viz., Chamar (65 thousand), Dusadh (65 thousand), Dhobi (61 thousand) and Musahar (41 thousand).

Considering the above statistics castewise, out of 65 thousand Chamars, 6 thousand are in urban areas who may be employed in services. Of the 59 thousand from rural areas, 26 thousand are females who may be working as midwives (the females among Chamars, known as *Chamains*, are the traditional midwives in most rural areas). That there are 37 thousand Chamar males in rural area in Category IX may be attributed to the fact that they are also musicians in many areas.

With regard to Dhobis, the bulk of the 61 thousand persons returned in Category IX are probably engaged in laundry services. Minor Group 883 (Laundry services) contains 7,670 persons while the number of Dhobis in Category IX is 61 thousand. This seems to suggest that laundry services are still rendered chiefly by the Dhobis.

The 12 thousand urban dwellers among the Dhobis and Musahars in Category IX may again be service holders. In rural areas the Dusadhs (42 thousand) are usually engaged as village messengers and known as *Gorait*s. Musahars (38 thousand) are the traditional *Palki* bearers. The *Palki* is still a mode of transport in remote and inaccessible area in the country-side.

The above clearly indicates that participation of scheduled castes in Category IX is not at all indicative of any significant change in their traditional work.

In regard to the scheduled tribe males, it is seen that in none of the Industrial Category V to IX is their proportion higher than that warranted by their population. Proportionately higher participation of scheduled tribe females in Categories V, VI, VIII and IX is chiefly on account of their greater participation in all kinds of work.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 urban population of each sex among total literate

City/Class of Town	Age group	Population		Total literate workers		Occupational 0		1		2	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Patna (M. C.) including Pataliputra Housing Colony	Total ..	1,000	1,000	334	13	38	6	17	1	77	1
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	9	1	N	N	0	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	481	23	48	12	16	1	124	1
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	635	22	78	11	47	1	135	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	338	6	63	1	20	N	44	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	159	0	15	0	43	0	0	0
Gaya (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	309	9	37	5	10	N	46	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	9	1	0	0	N	N	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	443	16	40	9	11	N	65	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	485	17	68	8	22	1	77	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	345	4	83	1	11	N	38	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	313	11	38	7	14	N	57	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	7	1	N	N	N	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	404	21	41	16	13	N	81	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	589	17	84	8	35	1	101	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	376	5	75	2	20	N	36	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	267	12	39	6	11	N	39	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	10	2	N	0	N	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	381	26	48	16	13	N	57	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	542	13	86	5	26	N	82	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	314	4	69	2	10	0	33	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	280	18	28	4	8	N	42	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	10	4	N	N	0	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	407	36	32	8	8	N	64	1
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	538	22	64	7	18	N	82	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	304	7	58	1	9	0	29	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	304	161	44	0	0	0	87	0
Ranchi (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	339	24	37	12	20	N	68	2
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	10	1	N	N	N	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	482	43	48	23	22	N	110	4
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	677	45	78	23	54	1	115	1
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	340	16	64	7	28	1	40	1
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	556	0	111	0	0	0	0	0
Jamshedpur (N) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	370	11	28	7	10	N	52	1
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	6	N	0	N	N	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	551	21	37	13	11	N	76	2
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	674	21	58	10	21	1	100	2
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	276	4	41	2	15	0	34	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	351	37	26	0	0	0	13	0
Class II ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	299	10	27	3	9	N	47	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	8	1	N	N	N	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	449	18	34	7	12	N	71	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	577	16	59	5	22	N	94	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	283	5	56	1	9	N	31	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	194	14	0	0	16	0	49	0
Class III ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	294	7	29	4	17	N	41	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	8	1	N	N	N	0	N	N
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	453	14	37	7	27	N	64	1
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	536	12	62	6	31	N	77	1
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	289	4	58	2	13	N	30	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	189	0	44	0	6	0	32	0
Class IV ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	259	7	23	3	8	N	33	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	8	1	N	N	N	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	414	13	35	7	11	N	55	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	461	10	44	5	18	N	58	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	256	3	34	1	8	N	22	N
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	180	20	18	0	9	0	27	0

X.88

workers (Categories III to IX) and workers in Occupational Divisions of N. C. O., 1961

Divisions

3		4		5		6		7.8		9		X	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
57	1	6	N	N	0	18	N	78	2	35	2	9	N
2	N	N	0	0	0	N	0	4	1	3	N	N	N
72	1	7	N	N	0	25	N	121	4	53	4	15	N
118	1	10	N	N	0	37	N	131	4	63	4	16	1
87	1	6	0	0	0	10	0	79	N	21	4	8	0
43	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0
64	1	3	N	N	0	25	N	89	2	31	1	4	N
2	0	N	0	0	0	N	0	5	1	2	N	N	0
88	1	5	N	N	0	36	N	145	4	45	2	8	0
101	1	4	N	N	0	42	0	117	4	47	2	7	1
93	N	3	N	0	0	10	0	77	N	28	2	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	1	2	N	N	0	17	N	66	N	37	2	13	1
1	1	N	0	0	0	N	0	2	N	3	N	1	0
84	1	3	N	N	0	21	0	92	1	51	2	18	1
135	2	4	N	N	0	36	N	107	1	65	4	22	1
111	2	5	0	0	0	9	0	87	N	20	1	13	0
56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	1	4	N	N	0	14	0	68	4	35	1	1	N
2	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	5	1	3	1	N	0
75	1	6	N	N	0	19	0	107	7	56	2	1	N
119	1	8	0	0	0	32	0	118	6	67	1	4	N
88	N	6	0	0	0	4	0	86	1	14	1	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	1	3	N	0	N	12	0	88	12	32	1	10	N
1	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	2	N	N	0
76	1	5	N	0	N	16	0	137	25	53	1	16	N
122	2	5	0	0	0	28	0	146	12	54	1	19	N
78	1	4	0	0	0	6	0	103	4	12	1	5	N
43	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	87	0	0	161	0	0
64	1	4	N	N	0	20	N	81	5	41	4	4	N
2	0	N	N	0	0	N	0	5	N	3	1	N	0
82	1	6	N	1	0	26	1	122	8	59	6	6	N
139	2	9	N	N	0	50	N	145	10	80	8	7	N
98	1	5	N	0	0	12	0	70	5	19	1	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	111	0	223	0	111	0	0	0
33	N	2	N	N	0	12	N	203	2	26	1	4	N
1	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	2	N	3	N	N	0
53	N	3	N	N	0	17	1	308	3	39	2	7	N
53	N	3	N	1	0	25	1	366	4	40	3	7	N
47	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	112	1	15	N	6	0
39	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	260	37	0	0	0	0
56	1	4	N	1	0	23	N	39	5	28	1	5	N
2	0	N	N	N	0	N	N	4	1	2	N	N	0
79	1	6	N	2	0	35	N	159	9	44	1	7	N
109	1	6	N	1	0	47	1	178	7	50	2	11	N
84	N	5	0	N	0	5	0	74	3	15	1	4	N
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	32	14	0	0
62	N	4	N	5	N	19	N	86	2	27	1	4	N
2	N	1	N	N	N	N	0	3	1	2	N	N	0
88	1	6	N	8	N	28	N	147	4	41	1	7	N
119	1	6	N	7	N	39	N	137	3	50	1	8	N
95	1	5	0	2	0	6	N	64	1	13	N	3	N
25	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	13	0	31	0	13	0
63	1	4	N	9	N	14	N	77	2	25	1	3	N
2	N	1	N	N	0	N	N	4	1	1	N	N	0
95	1	6	N	16	N	21	N	130	4	41	1	4	N
115	1	7	N	16	N	28	N	126	3	44	1	5	N
103	1	4	N	1	0	6	N	66	1	10	N	2	0
36	0	45	0	0	0	0	20	36	0	0	0	9	0

STATEMENT

City/Class of Town	Age group	Population		Total literate workers		Occupational 0		1		2	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Class V ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	257	6	22	3	9	N	34	N
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	8	N	N	N	N	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	404	12	33	5	12	1	54	N
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	425	11	39	5	18	1	59	N
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	237	2	31	1	9	N	21	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	215	0	15	0	62	0	46	0
Class VI ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	316	8	46	5	12	N	63	1
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	8	1	N	0	1	0	N	0
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	483	17	66	11	16	1	97	2
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	542	7	84	3	24	1	112	1
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	266	9	67	2	13	0	49	0
	Age not stated	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

K.88—*concld.*

Divisions

3		4		5		6		7-8		9		X	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
51	N	4	N	24	N	11	N	75	2	22	1	5	N
2	N	1	0	N	N	N	0	3	N	2	N	N	0
75	N	7	N	42	1	18	0	125	4	31	1	7	N
85	1	5	0	38	0	20	0	113	3	41	1	7	N
84	N	5	0	5	0	5	0	63	1	11	N	3	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	31	0	15	0	0	0
37	N	6	N	1	0	18	N	80	1	51	1	2	N
1	0	1	0	0	0	N	0	2	N	3	1	0	0
50	1	10	N	1	0	29	0	137	1	74	1	3	0
70	1	7	0	1	0	29	N	115	0	98	1	2	N
66	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	52	0	9	4	4	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes working

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	.. Total					
	(a)	46,455,610	23,301,449	23,154,161	12,955,409	6,279,156
	(b)	6,504,966	3,199,089	3,305,877	1,855,642	1,332,358
	(c)	4,204,784	2,087,995	2,116,789	1,292,960	1,185,057
	(d)	14.00	13.73	14.28	14.32	21.22
	(e)	9.05	8.96	9.14	9.98	18.87
	(f)	23.05	22.69	23.42	24.30	40.09
	Rural					
	(a)	42,541,690	21,140,292	21,401,398	11,837,376	6,096,945
	(b)	6,155,359	3,015,821	3,139,538	1,755,757	1,292,301
	(c)	4,094,835	2,029,650	2,065,185	1,263,518	1,170,018
	(d)	14.47	14.27	14.67	14.83	21.20
	(e)	9.63	9.60	9.65	10.67	19.19
	(f)	24.10	23.87	24.32	25.50	40.39
	Urban					
	(a)	3,913,920	2,161,157	1,752,763	1,118,033	182,211
	(b)	349,607	183,268	166,339	99,885	40,057
	(c)	109,949	58,345	51,604	29,442	15,039
	(d)	8.93	8.48	9.49	8.93	21.98
	(e)	2.81	2.70	2.94	2.63	8.25
	(f)	11.74	11.18	12.48	11.56	30.23
Patna	.. Total					
	(a)	2,949,746	1,522,687	1,427,059	798,599	310,306
	(b)	474,501	240,335	234,166	137,782	103,360
	(c)	1,511	872	639	562	236
	(d)	16.09	15.78	16.41	17.25	33.31
	(e)	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.08
	(f)	16.14	15.84	16.45	17.32	33.39
	Rural					
	(a)	2,355,850	1,195,162	1,160,688	634,390	284,485
	(b)	419,208	210,654	208,554	121,963	97,101
	(c)	422	228	194	203	174
	(d)	17.79	17.63	17.97	19.23	34.13
	(e)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06
	(f)	17.81	17.65	17.99	19.26	34.19

X.89

in Categories V—IX compared to general population in the same category, 1961

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
385,396	40,500	99,333	9,009	448,487	74,462	227,763	2,780	1,149,665	306,641
39,278	6,227	10,332	862	16,038	8,121	22,903	607	192,525	116,283
20,936	6,107	5,680	2,455	3,267	3,547	7,586	560	61,974	30,714
10.19	15.38	10.40	9.57	3.58	10.91	10.06	21.83	16.75	37.92
5.43	15.08	5.72	27.25	0.75	4.76	3.33	20.14	5.39	10.02
15.62	30.46	16.12	36.82	4.33	15.67	13.39	41.97	22.14	47.94
171,556	27,793	62,729	5,530	282,977	61,758	117,418	1,802	811,877	245,509
24,064	4,090	7,195	450	11,447	6,601	12,328	234	156,825	96,837
14,904	4,119	4,161	1,384	2,788	3,179	5,455	396	53,577	26,202
14.03	14.72	11.47	8.14	4.05	10.69	10.50	17.97	19.32	39.44
8.69	14.82	6.63	25.03	0.98	5.15	4.64	30.41	6.60	10.67
22.72	29.54	18.10	33.17	5.03	15.84	15.14	48.38	25.92	50.11
213,840	12,707	36,604	3,479	165,510	12,704	110,345	1,478	337,788	61,132
15,214	2,137	3,137	412	4,591	1,520	10,575	373	35,700	19,446
6,032	1,988	1,519	1,071	479	368	2,131	164	8,397	4,512
7.11	16.82	8.57	11.84	2.77	11.96	9.58	25.24	10.57	31.81
2.82	15.64	4.15	30.78	0.30	2.90	1.93	11.10	2.48	7.38
9.93	32.46	12.72	42.62	3.07	14.86	11.51	36.34	13.05	39.19
38,146	3,048	11,847	1,434	47,648	6,952	28,691	264	120,987	27,507
6,268	540	1,307	101	2,612	1,722	3,488	87	17,573	10,533
135	110	28	36	7	4	64	0	310	84
16.43	17.72	11.03	7.04	5.48	24.77	12.16	32.95	14.52	38.29
0.35	3.61	0.24	2.51	0.01	0.06	0.22	0	0.26	0·31
16.78	21.33	11.27	9.55	5.49	24.83	12.38	32.95	14.78	38.60
14,805	1,921	6,623	1,082	22,439	4,856	10,232	26	58,412	16,782
4,277	391	732	33	1,544	1,354	1,400	4	10,817	6,967
121	89	4	36	0	0	0	0	72	49
28.89	20.35	11.05	3.05	6.88	27.88	13·68	15.38	18.52	41.51
0.82	4.63	0·06	3.33	0	0	0	0	0.12	0.29
29.71	24.98	11.11	6.38	6.88	27.88	13 68	15.38	18.64	41.80

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna—*concld.*	Urban					
	(a)	593,896	327,525	266,371	164,209	25,821
	(b)	55,293	29,681	25,612	15,819	6,259
	(c)	1,089	644	445	359	62
	(d)	9.31	9.06	9.62	9.63	24.24
	(e)	0.18	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.24
	(f)	9.49	9.26	9.79	9.85	24.48
Gaya ..	Total					
	(a)	3,647,892	1,814,674	1,833,218	976,216	518,782
	(b)	895,022	444,377	450,645	260,704	219,665
	(c)	593	301	292	157	165
	(d)	24.54	24.49	24.58	26.71	42.34
	(e)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
	(f)	24.56	24.51	24.60	26.73	42.37
	Rural					
	(a)	3,382,794	1,672,194	1,710,600	907,197	505,385
	(b)	865,313	429,199	436,114	252,867	215,414
	(c)	457	228	229	143	159
	(d)	25.58	25.67	25.49	27.87	42.62
	(e)	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03
	(f)	25.59	25.68	25.50	27.89	42.65
	Urban					
	(a)	265,098	142,480	122,618	69,019	13,397
	(b)	29,709	15,178	14,531	7,837	4,251
	(c)	136	73	63	14	6
	(d)	11.21	10.65	11.85	11.35	31.73
	(e)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.04
	(f)	11.26	10.70	11.90	11.37	31.77
Shahabad ..	Total					
	(a)	3,218,017	1,616,732	1,601,285	862,103	332,214
	(b)	515,047	254,785	260,262	144,075	112,972
	(c)	22,174	11,248	10,926	6,852	5,277
	(d)	16.01	15.76	16.25	16.71	34.01
	(e)	0.69	0.70	0.68	0.79	1.59
	(f)	16.70	16.46	16.93	17.50	35.60

X.89—*contd.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
23,341	1,127	5,224	352	25,209	2,096	18,459	238	62,575	10,725
1,991	149	575	68	1,068	368	2,088	83	6,756	3,566
14	21	24	0	7	4	64	0	238	35
8.53	13.22	11.01	19.32	4.24	17.56	11.31	34 87	10.80	33.25
0.06	1.86	0.46	0	0.03	0.19	0.35	0	0.38	0.33
8.59	15.08	11.47	19.32	4.27	17.75	11.66	34.87	11.18	33.58
20,598	2,460	7,824	765	37,090	5,126	16,442	70	80,815	22,969
3,332	596	1,094	53	1,663	1,201	2,523	43	16,030	11,627
0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	9	8
16.18	24.23	13.98	6.93	4.48	23.43	15.34	61.43	19.84	50.62
0	0.04	0.03	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.01	0.03
16.18	24.27	14.01	6.93	4.48	23.43	15.35	61.43	19.85	50.65
9,880	1,776	5,142	673	24,961	4,172	8,664	23	59,234	18,211
2,214	326	743	9	1,225	1,073	1,329	13	13,444	9,620
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
22.41	18.36	14.45	1.34	4.91	25.72	15.34	56.52	22.70	52.83
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0.03
22.41	18.36	14.45	1.34	4.91	25.72	15.34	56.52	22.70	52.86
10,718	684	2,682	92	12,129	954	7,778	47	21,581	4,758
1,118	270	351	44	438	128	1,194	30	2,586	2,007
0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	7	2
10.43	39.47	13.09	47.83	3.61	13.42	15.35	63.83	11.98	42.18
0	0.15	0.07	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.03	0.04
10.43	39.62	13.16	47.83	3.61	13.42	15.36	63.83	12.01	42.22
38,624	1,520	7,349	275	39,860	6,271	14,295	44	99,418	36,650
4,105	451	721	84	1,632	696	1,580	21	22,809	19,582
469	157	39	5	26	10	7	0	757	360
14.34	29.67	9.81	30.55	4.09	11.10	11.05	47.73	22.94	53.43
1.64	10.33	0.53	1.82	0.07	0.16	0.05	0	0.76	0.98
15.98	40.00	10.34	32.37	4.16	11.26	11.10	47.73	23.70	54.41

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Shahabad—*concld.*	Rural					
	(*a*)	2,986,316	1,491,194	1,495,122	797,999	322,561
	(*b*)	494,089	243,778	250,311	138,168	110,570
	(*c*)	21,792	11,036	10,756	6,751	5,266
	(*d*)	16.54	16.35	16.74	17.31	34.28
	(*e*)	0.73	0.74	0.72	0.85	1.63
	(*f*)	17.27	17.09	17.46	18.16	35.91
	Urban					
	(*a*)	231,701	125,538	106,163	64,104	9,653
	(*b*)	20,958	11,007	9,951	5,907	2,402
	(*c*)	382	212	170	101	11
	(*d*)	9.05	8.77	9.37	9.21	24.88
	(*e*)	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.11
	(*f*)	9.21	8.94	9.53	9.37	24.99
Saran	.. Total					
	(*a*)	3,584,918	1,677,779	1,907,139	836,257	411,016
	(*b*)	370,286	164,377	205,909	82,081	87,526
	(*c*)	89	32	57	8	10
	(*d*)	10.33	9.80	10.80	9.82	21.30
	(*e*)	N	N	N	N	N
	(*f*)	10.33	9.80	10.80	9.82	21.30
	Rural					
	(*a*)	3,435,002	1,597,657	1,837,345	794,779	402,956
	(*b*)	359,503	158,643	200,860	78,960	85,996
	(*c*)	59	19	40	3	7
	(*d*)	10.47	9.93	10.93	9.93	21.34
	(*e*)	N	N	N	N	N
	(*f*)	10.47	9.93	10.93	9.93	21.34
	Urban					
	(*a*)	149,916	80,122	69 794	41,478	8,060
	(*b*)	10,783	5,734	5,049	3,121	1,530
	(*c*)	30	13	17	5	3
	(*d*)	7.19	7.16	7.23	7.52	18.98
	(*e*)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04
	(*f*)	7.21	7.18	7.25	7.53	19.02

X.89—*contd.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16,087	985	5,223	167	29,349	5,366	8,787	3	78,595	33,445
3,148	361	530	50	1,143	550	913	1	20,365	18,373
455	154	27	3	12	10	4	0	703	360
19.57	36.65	10.15	29.94	3.89	10.25	10.39	33.33	25.91	54.93
2.83	15.63	0.52	1.80	0.04	0.19	0.05	0	0.89	1.08
22.40	52.28	10.67	31.74	3.93	10.44	10.44	33.33	26.80	56.01
12,537	535	2,126	108	10,511	905	5,508	41	20,823	3,205
957	90	191	34	489	146	667	20	2,444	1,209
14	3	12	2	14	0	3	0	54	0
7.63	16.82	8.98	31.48	4.65	16.13	12.11	48.78	11.74	37.72
0.11	0.56	0.56	1.85	0.13	0	0.05	0	0.26	0
7.74	17.38	9.54	33.33	4.78	16.13	12.16	48.78	12.00	37.72
14,525	476	4,489	63	26,764	5,146	11,566	28	55,055	15,636
1,082	22	390	2	1,066	275	869	12	8,797	6,177
1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
7.45	4.62	8.69	3.17	3.98	5.34	7.51	42.86	15.98	39.50
0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
7.46	4.62	8.69	3.17	3.98	5.34	7.53	42.86	15.98	39.50
7,874	62	3,419	27	18,939	4,592	8,426	19	42,400	13,523
584	6	315	0	797	230	607	9	7,485	5,456
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.42	9.68	9.21	0	4.21	5.01	7.20	47.37	17.65	40.35
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.42	9.68	9.21	0	4.21	5.01	7.20	47.37	17.65	40.35
6,651	414	1,070	36	7,825	554	3,140	9	12,655	2,113
498	16	75	2	269	45	262	3	1,312	721
1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
7.49	3.86	7.01	5.56	3.44	8.12	8.34	33.33	10.37	34.12
0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0
7.51	3.86	7.01	5.56	3.44	8.12	8.40	33.33	10.37	34.12

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Champaran	.. Total					
	(a)	3,006,211	1,519,803	1,486,408	888,115	353,269
	(b)	437,713	217,394	220,319	132,385	88,294
	(c)	2,879	1,513	1,366	795	528
	(d)	14.56	14.30	14.82	14.91	24.99
	(e)	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.15
	(f)	14.66	14.40	14.91	15.00	25.14
	Rural					
	(a)	2,860,566	1,440,285	1,420,281	844,622	344,659
	(b)	427,430	212,108	215,322	129,311	86,786
	(c)	2,755	1,460	1,295	754	521
	(d)	14.94	14.73	15.16	15.31	25.18
	(e)	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.15
	(f)	15.04	14.83	15.25	15.40	25.33
	Urban					
	(a)	145,645	79,518	66,127	43,493	8,610
	(b)	10,283	5,286	4,997	3,074	1,508
	(c)	124	53	71	41	7
	(d)	7.06	6.65	7.56	7.07	17.51
	(e)	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.09	0.08
	(f)	7.15	6.72	7.67	7.16	17.59
Muzaffarpur	.. Total					
	(a)	4,118,398	2,011,539	2,106,859	1,092,125	288,373
	(b)	613,071	291,528	321,543	163,847	77,933
	(c)	39	32	7	24	0
	(d)	14.89	14.49	15.26	15.00	27.03
	(e)	N	N	N	N	0
	(f)	14.89	14.49	15.26	15.00	27.03
	Rural					
	(a)	3,929,573	1,905,263	2,024,310	1,038,926	282,477
	(b)	593,967	281,891	312,076	158,653	76,521
	(c)	1	1	0	1	0
	(d)	15.12	14.80	15.42	15.27	27.09
	(e)	N	N	0	N	0
	(f)	15.12	14.80	15.42	15.27	27.09

X.89—*contd.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16,252	490	4,574	32	21,199	3,595	6,706	15	47,081	9,585
1,360	84	451	11	549	190	595	3	7,561	3,100
29	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	12	11
8.37	17.14	9.86	34.38	2.59	5.29	8.87	20.00	16.06	32.34
0.18	0	0	0	0.01	0	0.07	0	0.03	0.11
8.55	17.14	9.86	34.38	2.60	5.29	8.94	20.00	16.09	32.45
8,776	187	3,618	29	14,035	2,955	3,783	12	35,528	7,490
950	35	381	8	458	177	401	3	6,547	2,584
2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	4
10.82	18.72	10.53	27.59	3.26	5.99	10.60	25.00	18.43	34.50
0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0.13	0	0.01	0.05
10.84	18.72	10.53	27.59	3.26	5.99	10.73	25.00	18.44	34.55
7,476	303	956	3	7,164	640	2,923	3	11,553	2,095
410	49	70	3	91	13	194	0	1,014	516
27	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	7	7
5.48	16.17	7.32	100.00	1.27	2.03	6.64	0	8.78	24.63
0.36	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.06	0.33
5.84	16.17	7.32	100.00	1.31	2.03	6.64	0	8.84	24.96
12,276	286	5,815	25	31,072	5,445	11,198	29	75,891	18,210
1,190	28	566	4	1,679	548	1,455	8	14,296	7,834
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0
9.69	9.79	9.73	16.00	5.40	10.06	12.99	27.59	18.84	43.02
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0
9.69	9.79	9.73	16.00	5.40	10.06	12.99	27.59	18.87	43.02
4,889	24	3,686	9	20,666	4,781	6,305	16	56,211	15,234
456	3	388	1	1,290	477	883	5	12,300	7,034
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9.33	12.50	10.53	11.11	6.24	9.98	14.00	31.25	21.88	46.17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
9.33	12.50	10.53	11.11	6.24	9.98	14.00	31.25	21.88	46.17

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Muzaffarpur—*concld.*	Urban					
	(*a*)	188,825	106,276	82,549	53,199	5,896
	(*b*)	19,104	9,637	9,467	5,194	1,412
	(*c*)	38	31	7	23	0
	(*d*)	10.12	9.07	11.47	9.76	23.95
	(*e*)	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.04	0
	(*f*)	10.14	9.10	11.48	9.80	23.95
Darbhanga ..	Total					
	(*a*)	4,413,027	2,142,880	2,270,147	1,147,905	423,611
	(*b*)	647,361	308,059	339,302	172,968	90,802
	(*c*)	18	11	7	6	0
	(*d*)	14.67	14.37	14.95	15.07	21.43
	(*e*)	N	N	N	N	0
	(*f*)	14.67	14.37	14.95	15.07	21.43
	Rural					
	(*a*)	4,222,472	2,040,084	2,182,388	1,097,079	414,189
	(*b*)	628,363	298,964	329,399	168,709	89,135
	(*c*)	6	6	0	6	0
	(*d*)	14.88	14.65	15.09	15.38	21.52
	(*e*)	N	N	0	N	0
	(*f*)	14.88	14.65	15.09	15.38	21.52
	Urban					
	(*a*)	190,555	102,796	87,759	50,826	9,422
	(*b*)	18,998	9,095	9,903	4,259	1,667
	(*c*)	12	5	7	0	0
	(*d*)	9.97	8.85	11.28	8.38	17.69
	(*e*)	0.01	N	0.01	0	0
	(*f*)	9.98	8.85	11.29	8.38	17.69
Monghyr ..	Total					
	(*a*)	3,387,082	1,702,709	1,684,373	927,060	387,324
	(*b*)	535,325	262,531	272,794	152,033	106,271
	(*c*)	46,610	23,368	23,242	13,894	11,103
	(*d*)	15.80	15.42	16.20	16.40	27.44
	(*e*)	1.38	1.37	1.38	1.50	2.87
	(*f*)	17.18	16.79	17.58	17.90	30.31

X.89—*contd.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
7,387	262	2,129	16	10,406	664	4,893	13	19,680	2,976
734	25	178	3	389	71	572	3	1,996	800
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0
9.94	9.54	8.36	18.75	3.74	10.69	11.69	23.08	10.14	26.88
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12	0
9.94	9.54	8.36	18.75	3.74	10.69	11.69	23.08	10.26	26.88
17,391	995	4,582	77	34,796	10,996	13,531	54	83,578	21,401
1,921	144	497	16	1,787	9 0	1,461	5	12,903	8,747
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
11.04	14.47	10.85	20.78	5.13	8.91	10.80	9.26	15.44	40.87
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0
11.04	14.47	10.85	20.78	5.13	8.91	10.80	9.26	15.45	40.87
9,448	418	3,143	28	25,163	9,617	8,093	15	66,239	18,299
1,084	41	314	4	1,314	829	748	3	11,783	7,757
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
11.47	9.81	9.99	14.28	5.22	8.62	9.24	20.00	17.79	42.39
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0
11.47	9.81	9.99	14.28	5.22	8.62	9.24	20.00	17.80	42.39
7,943	577	1,439	49	9,633	1,379	5,438	39	17,339	3,102
837	103	183	12	473	151	713	2	1,120	990
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.54	17.85	12.72	24.49	4.91	10.95	13.11	5.13	6.46	31.91
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.54	17.85	12.72	24.49	4.91	10.95	13.11	5.13	6.46	31.91
29,859	4,611	6,691	114	36,573	8,549	26,708	162	100,526	28,192
3,358	511	616	16	1,512	800	3,370	103	19,335	11,987
201	114	8	0	78	226	138	0	832	416
11.25	11.08	9.21	14.03	4.13	9.36	12.62	63.58	19.23	42.52
0.67	2.47	0.12	0	0.21	2.64	0.52	0	0.83	1.47
11.92	13.55	9.33	14.03	4.34	12.00	13.14	63.58	20.06	43.99

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monghyr—*concld.*	Rural					
	(*a*)	3,011,883	1,505,592	1,506,291	831,137	372,232
	(*b*)	498,431	243,674	254,757	141,869	102,146
	(*c*)	46,223	23,108	23,115	13,708	11,084
	(*d*)	16.55	16.18	16.91	17.07	27.44
	(*e*)	1.53	1.53	1.53	1.65	2.98
	(*f*)	18.08	17.71	18.44	18.72	30.42
	Urban					
	(*a*)	375,199	197,117	178,082	95,923	15,092
	(*b*)	36,894	18,857	18,037	10,164	4,125
	(*c*)	387	260	127	186	19
	(*d*)	9.83	9.57	10.13	10.59	27.33
	(*e*)	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.19	0.12
	(*f*)	9.93	9.70	10.20	10.78	27.45
Bhagalpur ..	Total					
	(*a*)	1,711,136	877,029	834,107	483,077	230,791
	(*b*)	198,085	99,506	98,579	60,069	41,230
	(*c*)	64,474	32,918	31,556	20,452	14,352
	(*d*)	11.58	11.35	11.82	12.43	17.86
	(*e*)	3.77	3.75	3.78	4.23	6.22
	(*f*)	15.35	15.10	15.60	16.66	24.08
	Rural					
	(*a*)	1,524,417	775,110	749,307	434,432	221,703
	(*b*)	182,890	91,499	91,391	55,837	39,610
	(*c*)	64,134	32,620	31,514	20,348	14,337
	(*d*)	12.00	11.80	12.20	12.85	17.87
	(*e*)	4.21	4.21	4.20	4.68	6.47
	(*f*)	16.21	16.01	16.40	17.53	24.34
	Urban					
	(*a*)	186,719	101,919	84,800	48,645	9,088
	(*b*)	15,195	8,007	7,188	4,232	1,620
	(*c*)	340	298	42	104	15
	(*d*)	8.14	7.86	8.48	8.70	17.82
	(*e*)	0.18	0.29	0.05	0.21	0.16
	(*f*)	8.32	8.15	8.53	8.91	17.98

X.89– *contd.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
11,679	3,685	4,178	44	23,442	6,938	16,161	10	76,010	23,364
1,528	213	418	6	1,063	627	2,088	6	15,842	10,125
91	106	1	0	78	226	121	0	796	405
13.08	5.78	10.00	13.64	4.53	9.04	12.92	60.00	20.84	43.33
0.78	2.88	0.02	0	0.33	3.26	0.75	0	1.05	1.73
13.86	8.66	10.02	13.64	4.86	12.30	13.67	60.00	21.89	45.06
18,180	926	2,513	70	13,131	1,611	10,547	152	24,516	4,828
1,830	298	198	10	449	173	1,282	97	3,493	1,862
110	8	7	0	0	0	17	0	36	11
10.07	32.18	7.88	14.28	3.42	10.74	12.15	63.81	14.25	38.57
0.60	0.86	0.28	0	0	0	0.16	0	0.15	0.23
10.67	33.04	8.16	14.28	3.42	10.74	12.31	63.81	14.40	38.80
14,749	4,706	3,480	161	20,530	3,025	9,315	116	62,224	16,034
1,417	343	400	29	717	170	1,112	41	11,855	4,989
120	127	54	9	93	125	39	0	1,501	634
9.61	7.29	11.49	18.01	3.49	5.62	11.94	35.34	19.05	31.11
0.81	2.70	1.55	5.59	0.45	4.13	0.42	0	2.41	3.95
10.42	9.99	13.04	23.60	3.94	9.75	12.36	35.34	21.46	35.06
8,898	4,359	2,101	135	12,505	2,405	5,057	35	45,711	13,022
882	306	257	21	522	95	636	2	9,893	3,919
102	127	53	9	92	125	39	0	1,436	619
9.91	7.02	12.23	15.55	4.17	3.95	12.58	5.71	21.64	30.09
1.15	2.91	2.52	6.67	0.73	5.20	0.77	0	3.14	4.75
11.06	9.93	14.75	22.22	4.90	9.15	13.35	5.71	24.78	34.84
5,851	347	1,379	26	8,025	620	4,258	81	16,513	3,012
535	37	143	8	195	75	476	39	1,962	1,070
18	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	65	15
9.14	10.66	10.37	30.77	2.43	12.10	11.18	48.15	11.88	35.52
0.31	0	0.07	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.39	0.50
9.45	10.66	10.44	30.77	2.44	12.10	11.18	48.15	12.27	36.02

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saharsa ..	Total					
	(a)	1,723,566	886,440	837,126	506,299	279,464
	(b)	296,130	148,182	147,948	90,298	70,712
	(c)	7,605	3,949	3,656	2,427	1,796
	(d)	17.18	16.72	17.67	17.83	25.30
	(e)	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.48	0.64
	(f)	17.62	17.16	18.11	18.31	25.94
	Rural					
	(a)	1,656,139	848,831	807,308	485,468	274,747
	(b)	288,419	144,240	144,179	88,048	69,459
	(c)	7,580	3,927	3,653	2,419	1,796
	(d)	17.41	16.99	17.86	18.14	25.28
	(e)	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.50	0.65
	(f)	17.87	17.45	18.31	18.64	25.93
	Urban					
	(a)	67,427	37,609	29,818	20,831	4,717
	(b)	7,711	3,942	3,769	2,250	1,253
	(c)	25	22	3	8	0
	(d)	11.44	10.48	12.64	10.80	26.56
	(e)	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.04	0
	(f)	11.48	10.54	12.65	10.84	26.56
Purnea ..	Total					
	(a)	3,089,128	1,607,276	1,481,852	944,450	276,018
	(b)	378,025	191,614	186,411	116,409	74,076
	(c)	120,713	60,731	59,982	36,131	25,470
	(d)	12.24	11.92	12.58	12.33	26.84
	(e)	3.91	3.78	4.05	3.82	9.23
	(f)	16.15	15.70	16.63	16.15	36.07
	Rural					
	(a)	2,903,531	1,499,629	1,403,902	882,118	269,484
	(b)	359,081	181,444	177,637	110,212	72,215
	(c)	117,608	59,132	58,476	35,207	24,958
	(d)	12.37	12.10	12.65	12.49	26.80
	(e)	4.05	3.94	4.16	3.99	9.26
	(f)	16.42	16.04	16.81	16.48	36.06

X.89—*contd.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
5,486	1,086	2,771	30	15,529	2,634	3,277	36	36,851	10,447
395	140	361	19	275	72	229	8	6,718	3,733
2	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	52	19
7.20	12.89	13.03	63.33	1.77	2.73	6.99	22.22	18.23	35.73
0.04	0	0	0	0.01	0.04	0.06	0	0.14	0.18
7.24	12.89	13.03	63.33	1.78	2.77	7.05	22.22	18.37	35.91
3,823	984	1,988	27	12,666	2,508	1,969	33	29,481	9,621
247	93	333	19	249	50	109	8	5,924	3,421
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	46	19
6.46	9.45	16.75	70.37	1.96	1.99	5.53	24.24	20.09	35.56
0.05	0	0	0	0.01	0.04	0.05	0	0.16	0.20
6.51	9.45	16.75	70.37	1.97	2.03	5·58	24.24	20.25	35.76
1,663	102	783	3	2,863	126	1,308	3	7,370	826
148	47	28	0	26	22	120	0	794	312
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0
8.90	46.08	3.57	0	0.91	17.46	9.17	0	10.77	37.77
0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0.08	0	0.08	0
8.90	46.08	3.57	0	0.94	17.46	9.25	0	10.85	37.77
18,563	2,662	7,308	1,011	38,230	5,068	14,882	102	89,072	16,085
2,090	279	1,092	110	941	327	1,682	11	16,676	6,182
347	48	123	0	103	41	211	0	3,164	762
11.26	10.48	14.94	10.88	2·46	6.45	11.30	10.78	18.72	38.43
1.87	1.80	1.68	0	0.27	0.81	1.42	0	3.55	4.74
13.13	12.28	16.62	10.88	2.73	7.26	12.72	10.78	22.27	43.17
8,915	2,275	5,689	951	26,633	4,492	6,341	60	71,598	14,130
1,108	206	966	85	658	234	729	7	14,393	5,412
287	30	102	0	69	1	182	0	3,000	684
12.43	9.05	16.98	8.94	2.47	5.21	11.50	11.67	20.10	38.30
3.22	1.32	1.79	0	0.26	0.02	2.87	0	4.19	4.84
15.65	10.37	18.77	8.94	2.73	5.23	14.37	11.67	24.29	43.14

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Purnea—*concld.*	Urban					
	(*a*)	185,597	107,647	77,950	62,332	6,534
	(*b*)	18,944	10,170	8,774	6,197	1,861
	(*c*)	3,105	1,599	1,506	924	512
	(*d*)	10.21	9.45	11.26	9.94	28.48
	(*e*)	1.67	1.48	1.93	1.48	7.83
	(*f*)	11.88	10.93	13.19	11.42	36.31
Santal Parganas ..	Total					
	(*a*)	2,675,203	1,351,149	1,324,054	806,075	597,191
	(*b*)	202,219	100,815	101,404	60,977	47,655
	(*c*)	1,023,088	511,188	511,900	325,988	301,533
	(*d*)	7.56	7.46	7.66	7.56	7.98
	(*e*)	38.24	37.83	38.66	40.44	50.49
	(*f*)	45.80	45.29	46.32	48.00	58.47
	Rural					
	(*a*)	2,532,251	1,272,824	1,259,427	766,474	591,328
	(*b*)	188,795	93,905	94,890	57,498	46,297
	(*c*)	1,017,391	508,161	509,230	324,291	300,702
	(*d*)	7.46	7.38	7.53	7.50	7.83
	(*e*)	40.18	39.92	40.43	42.31	50.85
	(*f*)	47.64	47.30	47.96	49.81	58.68
	Urban					
	(*a*)	142,952	78,325	64,627	39,601	5,863
	(*b*)	13,424	6,910	6,514	3,479	1,358
	(*c*)	5,697	3,027	2,670	1,697	831
	(*d*)	9.39	8.82	10.08	8.79	23.16
	(*e*)	3.98	3.86	4.13	4.28	14.17
	(*f*)	13.37	12.68	14.21	13.07	37.33
Palamau ..	Total					
	(*a*)	1,187,789	598,600	589,189	342,047	225,298
	(*b*)	308,051	153,933	154,118	90,494	75,297
	(*c*)	228,589	113,901	114,688	68,900	58,896
	(*d*)	25.93	25.71	26.16	26.46	33.42
	(*e*)	19.24	19.03	19.46	20.14	26.14
	(*f*)	45.17	44.74	45.62	46.60	59.56

X.89—*contd.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
9,648	387	1,619	60	11,597	576	8,541	42	17,474	1,955
982	73	126	25	283	93	953	4	2,283	770
60	18	21	0	34	40	29	0	164	78
10.18	18.86	7.78	41.67	2.44	16.14	11.16	9.52	13.06	39.39
0.62	4.65	1·30	0	0.29	6.94	0.34	0	0.94	3.99
10.80	23.51	9.08	41.67	2.73	23.08	11.50	9.52	14.00	43.38
10,535	1,304	2,400	69	22,171	3,020	11,533	62	60,325	14,035
1,828	154	469	27	364	112	943	18	9,043	4,650
715	228	158	35	1,497	1,608	769	20	10,314	4,375
17.35	11.81	19.54	39.13	1.64	3.71	8.18	29.03	14.99	33.13
6.79	17.48	6.58	50.72	6.75	53.24	6.67	32.26	17.10	31.17
24.14	29.29	26.12	89.85	8.39	57.55	14.85	61.29	32.09	64.30
5,243	1,051	1,400	47	15,625	2,649	5,746	2	46,085	11,871
1,240	108	330	20	266	50	465	0	7,581	3,876
573	204	125	24	1,475	1,601	627	0	9,698	4,112
23.65	10.27	23.57	42.55	1.70	1.89	8.09	0	16.45	32.65
10.93	19.41	8.93	51.06	9.44	78.13	10.91	0	21.04	34.64
34.58	29.68	32.50	93.61	11.14	80.02	19.00	0	37.49	67.29
5,292	253	1,000	22	6,546	371	5,787	60	14,240	2,164
588	46	139	7	98	62	478	18	1,462	774
142	24	33	11	22	7	142	20	616	263
11.11	18.18	13.90	31.82	1.50	16.71	8.26	30.00	10.27	35.77
2.68	9.49	3.30	50.00	0.34	1.89	2.45	33.33	4.32	12.15
13.81	27.67	17.20	81.82	1.84	18.60	10.71	63.33	14.59	47.92
4,504	454	1,545	85	7,722	1,116	4,374	20	25,392	9,131
880	199	361	30	299	319	729	8	6,493	4,704
77	40	218	46	35	34	257	0	2,880	1,316
19.54	43.83	23.36	35.29	3.87	28.58	16.67	40.00	25.57	51.52
1.71	8.81	14.11	54.12	0.45	3.05	5.87	0	11.34	14.41
21.25	52.64	37.47	89.41	4.32	31.63	22.54	40.00	36.91	65.93

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Palamau—*concld.*	Rural					
	(*a*)	1,131,625	567,913	563,712	326,787	222,094
	(*b*)	300,626	150,071	150,555	88,369	74,363
	(*c*)	226,191	112,553	113,638	68,164	58,493
	(*d*)	26.56	26.42	26.71	27.04	33.48
	(*e*)	19.99	19.82	20.16	20.86	26.34
	(*f*)	46.55	46.24	46.87	47.90	59.82
	Urban					
	(*a*)	56,164	30,687	25,477	15,260	3,204
	(*b*)	7,425	3,862	3,563	2,125	934
	(*c*)	2,398	1,348	1,050	736	403
	(*d*)	13.22	12.58	13.98	13.92	29.15
	(*e*)	4.27	4.39	4.12	4.82	12.58
	(*f*)	17.49	16.97	18.10	18.74	41.73
Hazaribagh ..	Total					
	(*a*)	2,396,411	1,203,503	1,192,908	687,225	473,023
	(*b*)	296,387	144,151	152,236	81,845	68,287
	(*c*)	270,693	137,295	133,398	85,993	64,661
	(*d*)	12.37	11.98	12.76	11.91	14.44
	(*e*)	11.29	11.41	11.18	12.51	13.67
	(*f*)	23.66	23.39	23.94	24.42	28.11
	Rural					
	(*a*)	2,195,227	1,092,678	1,102,549	628,180	459,808
	(*b*)	276,358	133,385	142,973	75,731	65,648
	(*c*)	264,637	134,133	130,504	84,197	63,539
	(*d*)	12.59	12.21	12.97	12.06	14.28
	(*e*)	12.05	12.27	11.84	13.40	13.82
	(*f*)	24.64	24.48	24.81	25.46	28.10
	Urban					
	(*a*)	201,184	110,825	90,359	59,045	13,215
	(*b*)	20,029	10,766	9,263	6,114	2,639
	(*c*)	6,056	3,162	2,894	1,796	1,122
	(*d*)	9.96	9.71	10.25	10.35	19.97
	(*e*)	3.01	2.85	3.20	3.04	8.49
	(*f*)	12.97	12.56	13.45	13.39	28.46

X.89—*contd.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
2,855	340	999	37	5,292	938	3,158	11	19,817	7,737
734	182	258	19	241	273	574	3	5,692	4,207
66	40	104	9	28	34	228	0	2,588	1,133
25.71	53.53	25.82	51.35	4.64	29.10	18.18	27.27	29.66	54.37
2.31	11.76	10.41	24.32	0.53	3.62	7.22	0	13.06	14.64
28.02	65.29	36.23	75.67	5.17	32.72	25.40	27.27	42.72	69.01
1,649	114	546	48	2,430	178	1,216	9	5,575	1.394
146	17	103	11	58	46	155	5	801	497
11	0	114	37	7	0	29	0	292	183
8.85	14.91	18.86	22.92	2.39	25.84	12.75	55.55	14.37	35.65
0.68	0	20.88	77.08	0.29	0	2.38	0	5.24	13.13
9.53	14.91	39.74	100.00	2.68	25.84	15.13	55.55	19.61	48.78
26,129	4,049	5,753	383	16,582	1,541	9,751	371	53,182	11,322
3,883	1,507	874	49	168	126	865	102	6,997	3,341
666	367	480	127	32	50	360	121	3,482	1,565
14.86	37.22	15.19	12.79	1.01	8.18	8.87	27.49	13.16	29.51
2.55	9.06	8.34	33.16	0.19	3.24	3.69	32.61	6.55	13.82
17.41	46.28	23.53	45.95	1.20	11.42	12.56	60.10	19.71	43.33
17,667	2,775	4,458	306	9,544	1,177	5,734	311	35,619	8,719
2,922	1,107	684	40	118	84	479	71	5,308	2,505
570	320	454	127	32	45	288	118	2,848	1,287
16.54	39.89	15.34	13.07	1.24	7.14	8.35	22.83	14.90	28.73
3.23	11.53	10.18	41.50	0.33	3.82	5.02	37.94	7.99	14.76
19.77	51.42	25.52	54.57	1.57	10.96	13.37	60.77	22.89	43.49
8,462	1,274	1,295	77	7,038	364	4,017	60	17,563	2,603
961	400	190	9	50	42	386	31	1,689	836
96	47	26	0	0	5	72	3	634	278
11.36	31.40	14.67	11.69	0.71	11.54	9.61	51.67	9.62	32.12
1.13	3.69	2.01	0	0	1.37	1.19	5.00	3.61	10.68
12.49	35.09	16.68	11.69	0.71	12.91	10.80	56.67	13.23	42.80

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ranchi ..	Total					
	(a)	2,138,565	1,076,251	1,062,314	639,871	565,048
	(b)	97,399	49,284	48,115	30,434	25,781
	(c)	1,317,513	650,668	666,845	394,899	388,342
	(d)	4.55	4.58	4.53	4.76	4.56
	(e)	61.61	60.46	62.77	61.71	68.73
	(f)	66.16	65.04	67.30	66.47	73.29
	Rural					
	(a)	1,936,087	964,804	971,283	586,573	553,218
	(b)	88,262	44,278	43,984	27,801	24,754
	(c)	1,273,766	627,091	646,675	384,937	383,614
	(d)	4.56	4.59	4.53	4.74	4.47
	(e)	65.79	65.00	66.58	65.62	69.34
	(f)	70.35	69.59	71.11	70.36	73.81
	Urban					
	(a)	202,478	111,447	91,031	53,298	11,830
	(b)	9,137	5,006	4,131	2,633	1,027
	(c)	43,747	23,577	20,170	9,962	4,728
	(d)	4.51	4.49	4.54	4.94	8.68
	(e)	21.60	21.15	22.16	18.69	39.97
	(f)	26.11	25.64	26.70	23.63	48.65
Dhanbad ..	Total					
	(a)	1,158,610	646,597	512,013	401,338	164,030
	(b)	180,455	97,313	83,142	61,695	30,717
	(c)	128,385	66,890	61,495	44,106	33,472
	(d)	15.58	15.05	16.24	15.37	18.73
	(e)	11.08	10.34	12.01	10.99	20.41
	(f)	26.66	25.39	28.25	26.36	39.14
	Rural					
	(a)	868,697	470,527	398,170	293,438	150,424
	(b)	144,911	77,582	67,329	49,991	26,830
	(c)	119,310	61,905	57,405	40,778	31,440
	(d)	16.68	16.49	16.91	17.04	17.84
	(e)	13.73	13.16	14.42	13.90	20.90
	(f)	30.41	29.65	31.33	30.94	38.74

X.89—*contd.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
15,450	3,022	6,449	1,141	13,920	2,092	7,669	125	52,690	13,787
1,097	253	290	65	369	309	413	11	3,506	1,981
3,170	1,195	1,921	858	662	576	2,437	73	18,508	7,650
7.10	8.37	4.50	5.70	2.65	14.77	5.38	8.80	6.65	14.37
20.52	39.54	29.79	75.20	4.75	27.53	31.78	58.40	35.13	55.49
27.62	47.91	34.29	80.90	7.40	42.30	37.16	67.20	41.78	69.86
6,392	2,352	4,414	815	6,086	1,568	2,718	15	32,777	9,574
584	200	146	37	301	271	145	0	2,439	1,372
1,820	889	1,509	610	445	473	1,321	9	14,859	5,807
9.14	8.50	3.31	4.54	4.94	17.28	5.33	0	7.44	14.33
28.47	37.80	34.19	74.85	7.31	30.16	48.60	60.00	45.33	60.65
37.61	46.30	37.50	79.39	12.25	47.44	53.93	60.00	52.77	74.98
9,058	670	2,035	326	7,834	524	4,951	110	19,913	4,213
513	53	144	28	68	38	268	11	1,067	609
1,350	306	412	248	217	103	1,116	64	3,649	1,843
5.66	7.91	7.08	8.59	0.87	7.25	5·41	10.00	5.36	14.45
14·90	45.67	20.24	76.07	2.77	19.66	22.54	58.18	18.32	43.74
20.56	53.58	27.32	84.66	3.64	26.91	27.95	68.18	23.68	58.19
30,995	2,799	5,305	386	18,319	1,158	17,793	179	45,304	9,264
2,942	706	500	133	180	146	1,206	91	6,591	4,031
1,127	905	123	105	33	42	303	21	2,717	1,412
9.49	25.22	9.43	34.46	0.98	12.61	6.78	50.84	14.55	43.51
3.64	32.33	2.32	27.20	0.18	3·63	1.70	11.73	6.00	15.24
13.13	27.55	11.75	61.66	1.16	16.24	8.48	62.57	20.55	58·75
12,242	1,710	2,525	203	8,164	806	7,691	112	22,494	5,901
1,641	443	276	90	134	116	649	77	4,881	2,698
749	657	85	50	28	35	143	15	2,370	1,111
13.40	25.91	10.93	44.33	1.64	14.39	8.44	68.75	21.70	45.72
6.12	38.42	3.37	24·63	0.34	4.34	1·86	13·39	10·54	18.83
19.52	64.33	14.30	68.96	1·98	18.73	10.30	82.14	32.24	64.55

STATEMENT

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Population			Total workers	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dhanbad—*concld.*	Urban					
	(*a*)	289,913	176,070	113,843	107,900	13,606
	(*b*)	35,544	19,731	15,813	11,704	3,887
	(*c*)	9,075	4,985	4,090	3,328	2,032
	(*d*)	12.26	11.21	13.89	10.85	28.57
	(*e*)	3.13	2.83	3.59	3.08	14.93
	(*f*)	15.39	14.04	17.48	13.93	43.50
Singhbhum ..	Total					
	(*a*)	2,049,911	1,045,801	1,004,110	616,647	443,398
	(*b*)	59,889	30,905	28,984	17,546	11,780
	(*c*)	969,811	473,078	496,733	291,766	279,216
	(*d*)	2.92	2.96	2.89	2.85	2.66
	(*e*)	47.31	45.24	49.47	47.31	62.97
	(*f*)	50.23	48.20	52.36	50.16	65.63
	Rural					
	(*a*)	1,609,260	800,545	808,715	487,777	425,195
	(*b*)	39,713	20,506	19,207	11,770	9,456
	(*c*)	932,503	454,042	478,461	281,608	273,928
	(*d*)	2.47	2.56	2.38	2.41	2.22
	(*e*)	57.95	56.72	59.16	57.73	64.42
	(*f*)	60.42	59.28	61.54	60.14	66.64
	Urban					
	(*a*)	440,651	245,256	195,395	128,870	18,203
	(*b*)	20,176	10,399	9,777	5,776	2,324
	(*c*)	37,308	19,036	18,272	10,158	5,288
	(*d*)	4.58	4.24	5.00	4.48	12.77
	(*e*)	8.47	7.76	9.35	7.88	29.05
	(*f*)	13.05	12.00	14.36	12.36	41.82

NOTE : (1) (*a*) Shows General Population from Table B-I.
(*b*) Shows all Scheduled Castes from Table C-VIII Part A.
(*c*) Shows all Scheduled Tribes from Table C-VIII Part B.
(*d*) Shows Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population $\frac{b}{a} \times 100$
(*e*) Shows Scheduled Tribes as per cent of General Population $\frac{c}{a} \times 100$
(*f*) Shows Scheduled Castes and Tribes as per cent of (*a*) $\frac{b+c}{a} \times 100$

(2) N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

X.89—*concld.*

In Manufacturing other than Household Industry		In Construction		In Trade and Commerce		In Transport, Storage and Communications		In Other Services	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18,753	1,089	2,780	183	10,155	352	10,102	67	22,810	3,363
1,301	263	224	43	46	30	557	14	1,710	1,333
378	248	38	55	5	7	160	6	347	301
6.94	24.15	8.06	23.50	0.45	8.52	5.51	20.90	7.50	39.64
2.01	22.77	1.37	30.05	0.05	1.99	1.58	8.95	1.52	8.95
8.95	46.92	9.43	53.55	0.50	10.51	7.09	29.85	9.02	48.59
81,314	6,532	11,151	2,958	20,482	2,728	20,032	1,103	61,274	26,386
2,130	270	343	113	225	128	383	35	5,342	3,085
13,877	2,815	2,526	1,234	696	830	2,991	325	17,406	12,102
2.62	4.13	3.08	3.82	1.10	4.69	1.91	3.17	8.72	11.69
17.06	43.09	22.65	41.72	3·40	30.42	14.93	29.46	28.41	45.87
19.68	47.22	25.73	45.54	4.50	35.11	16.84	32.63	37.13	57.56
22,083	2,889	4,123	950	7,468	1,938	8,553	599	35,666	18,586
465	69	124	8	124	111	173	22	2,131	1,511
10,066	1,503	1,697	516	528	628	2,496	254	15,147	10,606
2.10	2.39	3.01	0.84	1.66	5.73	2.02	3.67	5.97	8.13
45.58	52.02	41.16	54.31	7.07	32.40	29.18	42.40	42.47	57.06
47.68	54.41	44.17	55.15	8.73	38.13	31.20	46.07	48.44	65.19
59,231	3,643	7,028	2,008	13,014	790	11,479	504	25,608	7,800
1,665	201	219	105	101	17	210	13	3,211	1,574
3,811	1,312	829	718	168	202	495	71	2,259	1,496
2.81	5.52	3.12	5.23	0.78	2.15	1.83	2.58	12.54	20.18
6.43	36.01	11.79	35.76	1.29	25.57	4.31	14.09	8.82	19.18
9.24	41.53	14.91	40.99	2.07	27.72	6.14	16.67	21.36	39.36

73. Occupational classification of migrants into cities

It will be of interest to consider the occupational distribution of the immigrant population into each of the seven cities of the State. Migrants into cities have already been considered in Section 7 of Chapter II*. Among other topics, the Occupational Classification of male migrants to cities has been discussed with reference to various occupational divisions. Statement X.91 at pages 354 to 359 gives further details and shows the proportion of migrant workers of each sex to the total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in the Occupational Division and Groups.

The variation between the pattern of occupational distribution of migrants into cities and that of the general urban population may first be considered. The following statement gives the necessary statistics :

STATEMENT X.90

Occupational distribution of migrants into cities

Occupational Division	Males		Females	
	Workers in general population of urban areas	Workers in the migrant population of cities	Workers in general population of urban areas	Workers in the migrant population of cities
1	2	3	4	5
0	65,990	17,117	9,267	2,603
	(654)	(852)	(698)	(1,009)
1	28,380	7,486	446	123
	(281)	(373)	(34)	(48)
2	103,663	27,709	914	310
	(1,028)	(1,379)	(69)	(120)
3	162,753	24,903	12,758	1,869
	(1,614)	(1,239)	(961)	(725)
4	29,458	3,518	4,426	499
	(292)	(175)	(333)	(194)
5	42,009	67	8,173	0
	(417)	(3)	(615)	(0)
6	63,324	16,196	266	71
	(628)	(806)	(20)	(28)
7-8	379,627	70,677	65,413	11,498
	(3,764)	(3,517)	(4,926)	(4,458)
9	119,953	30,326	30,641	8,705
	(1,189)	(1,509)	(2,307)	(3,375)
X	13,370	2,949	491	112
	(133)	(147)	(37)	(43)
All Divisions	**1,008,527**	**200,948**	**132,795**	**25,790**
	(10,000)	**(10,000)**	**(10,000)**	**(10,000)**

NOTE : Figures in brackets give proportions.
0—denotes nil figures.
*Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part I-A(i).

It is seen that among workers in Categories III—IX, as against 200,948 male migrants into cities, the number of such females is only 25,790.

Among males the proportion of migrant workers into cities is comparatively higher in Division 0 (Professional, Technical and Related Workers), Division 1 (Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers), Division 2 (Clerical and Related Workers) and Division 9 (Service, Sport and Recreation Workers). The same Divisions also contain relatively higher proportion of female migrants into cities than proportions of the general female urban population.

It is seen from Statement X.91 that Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers (Division 7-8) constitute the largest bulk of male migrants in all cities except Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur. The proportion is as high as 57.1 per cent in Jamshedpur. Major Group 75 (Tool-makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related workers) followed by Major Group 73 (Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers) underline the importance of the steel industry in Jamshedpur city.

Division 9 (Service, Sport and Recreation Workers) comprises the predominant element in Bhagalpur (22.55 per cent) and Darbhanga (26.76 per cent). In this Division, Group 91 (Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers) accounts for 7.76 per cent in Bhagalpur and 18.62 per cent in Darbhanga.

Clerical and Related Workers (Division 2) account for over 15 per cent in all cities except Jamshedpur and Darbhanga. In Jamshedpur the predominant role of occupations associated with the steel industry has already been alluded to. In Darbhanga the proportion of Clerical and Related Workers is relatively lower since there is appreciable employment in occupations assoiciated with household industries in that city.

STATEMENT X.91

Proportion of migrant workers of each sex to total of all migrant workers (per 10,000 of all migrant workers) in the Occupational Divisions and Groups in seven cities, 1961

Branch of Occupation, All branches, Division & Groups		TOTAL WORKERS													
		Patna		Jamshedpur		Gaya		Bhagalpur		Ranchi		Muzaffarpur		Darbhanga	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total Workers ..	(a)	**55,396**	**6,012**	**74,404**	**8,794**	**14,762**	**2,874**	**12,293**	**2,401**	**17,362**	**1,948**	**17,691**	**1,593**	**9,040**	**2,168**
	(b)	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**
DIVISION 0	(a)	5,278	779	4,136	738	1,604	134	1,333	198	1,867	444	1,639	300	1,260	10
	(b)	953	1,296	556	839	1,087	466	1,084	825	1,075	2,279	927	1,883	1,394	46
Group 00	(a)	625	1	1,256	1	94	0	90	0	307	0	165	0	76	0
	(b)	113	2	169	1	64	0	73	0	177	0	93	0	84	0
Group 01	(a)	21	0	190	1	0	0	1	0	19	0	4	0	0	0
	(b)	4	0	26	1	0	0	1	0	11	0	2	0	0	0
Group 02	(a)	54	1	6	0	2	0	8	0	18	0	4	0	3	0
	(b)	10	2	1	0	1	0	6	0	10	0	2	0	3	0
Group 03	(a)	590	48	256	23	211	5	104	3	123	10	111	3	152	0
	(b)	106	80	34	26	143	17	85	13	71	51	63	19	168	0
Group 04	(a)	481	189	351	297	166	35	84	40	144	158	117	13	242	4
	(b)	87	314	47	338	112	122	68	167	83	811	66	81	268	18
Group 05	(a)	1,281	454	1,084	393	414	65	526	124	658	257	449	156	325	0
	(b)	231	755	146	447	280	226	428	516	379	1,319	254	979	360	0
Group 06	(a)	527	2	82	0	138	0	147	1	88	0	298	1	260	0
	(b)	95	3	11	0	94	0	120	4	51	0	169	6	288	0
Group 07	(a)	535	8	189	10	65	0	77	4	211	4	101	7	12	0
	(b)	97	13	25	11	44	0	63	17	121	21	57	44	13	0
Group 08	(a)	448	40	92	3	152	12	48	23	59	5	202	114	14	0
	(b)	81	67	12	4	103	42	39	96	34	26	114	716	15	0
Group 09	(a)	273	2	478	3	26	0	30	0	116	1	53	0	1	0
	(b)	49	3	64	3	18	0	24	0	67	5	30	0	1	0
Group 0X	(a)	443	34	152	7	336	17	218	3	124	9	135	6	175	6
	(b)	80	57	21	8	228	59	177	12	71	46	77	38	194	28
DIVISION 1	(a)	2,931	64	1,511	27	624	6	344	7	1,078	10	565	9	433	0
	(b)	529	106	203	31	423	21	280	29	621	51	319	57	479	0
Group 10	(a)	1,178	46	467	8	296	6	158	4	293	4	157	3	170	0
	(b)	213	76	63	9	201	21	129	17	169	21	89	19	188	0

Group	11	(a)	88	2	89	1	2	0	10	0	26	1	21	0	27	0
		(b)	16	3	12	1	1	0	8	0	15	5	12	0	30	0
Group	12	(a)	85	1	21	0	13	0	7	0	17	1	15	0	15	0
		(b)	15	2	3	0	9	0	6	0	10	5	8	0	17	0
Group	13	(a)	1,580	15	934	18	313	0	169	3	742	4	372	6	221	0
		(b)	285	25	125	21	212	0	137	12	427	20	210	38	244	0
Division	2	(a)	8,468	48	7,719	164	2,323	8	2,073	19	3,035	59	3,344	8	747	4
		(b)	1,529	80	1,037	187	1,574	28	1,686	79	1,748	303	1,890	50	826	19
Group	20	(a)	541	2	476	5	454	0	87	0	259	0	230	0	112	0
		(b)	98	3	64	6	307	0	71	0	149	0	130	0	124	0
Group	21	(a)	557	8	505	7	20	0	43	1	136	8	48	0	0	0
		(b)	101	13	68	8	14	0	35	4	78	41	27	0	0	0
Group	22	(a)	40	0	25	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
		(b)	7	0	3	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	N	0	0	0
Group	28	(a)	4,807	28	5,753	28	1,243	6	1,230	4	2,098	39	2,289	2	131	0
		(b)	868	47	773	32	842	21	1,000	17	1,209	200	1,294	12	145	0
Group	29	(a)	2,523	10	960	124	605	2	709	14	540	12	776	6	504	4
		(b)	455	17	129	141	410	7	577	58	311	62	439	38	557	19
Division	3	(a)	7,449	673	6,436	409	2,488	249	1,726	202	2,579	73	3,172	184	1,053	79
		(b)	1,345	1,119	865	465	1,685	866	1,404	841	1,485	375	1,793	1,155	1,165	364
Group	30	(a)	5,355	431	4,058	289	2,267	172	1,071	166	1,780	54	2,247	145	681	48
		(b)	967	717	546	329	1,535	598	871	691	1,025	277	1,270	910	753	221
Group	31	(a)	228	8	83	6	22	0	27	0	46	1	68	1	50	2
		(b)	41	13	11	7	15	0	22	0	27	5	38	6	55	9
Group	32	(a)	200	1	33	4	4	0	17	0	40	0	44	0	29	0
		(b)	36	2	4	4	3	0	14	0	23	0	25	0	32	0
Group	33	(a)	1,611	233	2,174	110	195	77	611	36	707	18	787	38	260	28
		(b)	291	387	292	125	132	268	497	150	407	93	445	239	288	129
Group	34	(a)	55	0	88	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	26	0	33	1
		(b)	10	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	15	0	37	5
Division	4	(a)	1,349	104	744	68	314	129	333	65	338	44	284	26	156	63
		(b)	243	173	100	77	213	449	271	271	195	226	161	163	172	291
Group	40	(a)	500	52	122	7	29	40	62	16	83	14	79	9	40	24
		(b)	90	86	16	8	20	139	51	67	48	72	45	56	44	111
Group	41	(a)	755	51	588	41	145	82	166	42	202	27	192	17	98	30
		(b)	136	85	79	46	98	285	135	175	116	139	109	107	108	138
Group	42	(a)	30	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1	0
		(b)	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0
Group	43	(a)	42	1	1	0	122	7	101	7	15	2	13	0	17	9
		(b)	8	2	N	0	83	25	82	29	9	10	7	0	19	42

STATEMENT X.91—*contd.*

TOTAL WORKERS

Branch of Occupation, All branches, Division & Groups			Patna		Jamshedpur		Gaya		Bhagalpur		Ranchi		Muzaffarpur		Darbhanga	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group	44	(*a*)	22	0	33	20	16	0	4	0	27	1	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	4	0	5	23	11	0	3	0	16	5	0	0	0	0
Division	5	(*a*)	4	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	4	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	0
Group	50	(*a*)	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	4	0	0	0
		(*b*)	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	2	0	0	0
Group	51	(*a*)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group	52	(*a*)	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
Group	59	(*a*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DIVISION	6	(*a*)	7,908	22	2,822	46	1,819	0	864	1	1,065	2	1,210	0	508	0
		(*b*)	1,428	37	379	52	1,232	0	703	4	613	10	684	0	562	0
Group	60	(*a*)	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	N	0	N	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group	61	(*a*)	55	0	35	0	0	0	181	1	2	0	2	0	0	0
		(*b*)	10	0	5	0	0	0	147	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Group	62	(*a*)	23	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(*b*)	4	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group	63	(*a*)	53	0	608	0	95	0	19	0	34	0	27	0	0	0
		(*b*)	10	0	82	0	64	0	16	0	19	0	15	0	0	0
Group	64	(*a*)	6,970	0	1,334	0	1,164	0	416	0	804	0	717	0	409	0
		(*b*)	1,258	0	179	0	789	0	338	0	463	0	405	0	452	0
Group	65	(*a*)	5	0	68	0	96	0	15	0	7	0	27	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1	0	9	0	65	0	12	0	4	0	15	0	0	0
Group	66	(*a*)	39	0	222	0	117	0	44	0	24	0	74	0	0	0
		(*b*)	7	0	30	0	79	0	36	0	14	0	42	0	0	0
Group	67	(*a*)	152	17	112	44	36	0	20	0	48	2	88	0	0	0
		(*b*)	28	28	15	50	24	0	16	0	28	10	50	0	0	0

Group	68	(a)	228	0	13	0	31	0	18	0	35	0	40	0	43	0
		(b)	41	0	2	0	21	0	15	0	20	0	23	0	48	0
Group	69	(a)	382	5	424	2	280	0	149	0	111	0	235	0	56	0
		(b)	69	9	57	2	190	0	121	0	64	0	133	0	62	0
Division	7-8	(a)	12,201	1,753	42,467	4,961	3,722	1,479	2,469	1,384	4,069	624	3,304	216	2,445	1,081
		(b)	2,202	2,916	5,708	5,641	2,521	5,146	2,009	5,764	2,344	3,203	1,868	1,356	2,705	4,986
Group	70	(a)	142	90	1	0	608	333	386	434	37	13	10	15	57	205
		(b)	26	150	N	0	412	1,159	314	1,808	21	67	6	94	63	945
Group	71	(a)	416	54	871	18	145	36	24	8	145	51	211	9	131	20
		(b)	75	90	117	20	98	125	20	33	84	262	119	57	145	92
Group	72	(a)	494	42	293	0	7	0	115	7	25	3	60	5	7	1
		(b)	89	70	40	0	5	0	94	29	14	16	34	32	8	5
Group	73	(a)	243	2	6,691	53	35	0	36	0	110	4	65	0	1	0
		(b)	44	3	899	60	24	0	29	0	63	21	37	0	1	0
Group	74	(a)	530	6	299	1	85	4	68	2	136	1	307	0	11	13
		(b)	96	10	40	1	57	14	55	8	78	5	174	0	12	60
Group	75	(a)	1,308	14	11,326	27	600	1	204	0	587	3	503	0	148	1
		(b)	236	23	1,522	31	406	3	166	0	338	15	284	0	164	5
Group	76	(a)	522	2	2,226	28	159	0	51	1	173	2	104	0	3	0
		(b)	94	3	299	32	108	0	41	4	100	10	59	0	3	0
Group	77	(a)	610	15	918	7	41	0	91	1	528	4	169	0	17	3
		(b)	110	25	124	8	28	0	74	4	304	21	96	0	19	14
Group	78	(a)	52	4	470	2	16	0	10	0	63	0	87	0	1	0
		(b)	9	7	63	2	11	0	8	0	36	0	49	0	1	0
Group	79	(a)	653	43	1,346	33	413	98	75	1	237	2	150	0	0	0
		(b)	118	72	181	37	280	341	61	4	137	10	85	0	0	0
Group	80	(a)	878	0	112	0	13	0	172	7	80	0	49	0	48	0
		(b)	158	0	15	0	9	0	140	29	46	0	28	0	53	0
Group	81	(a)	369	63	721	255	205	110	12	79	145	77	5	12	7	72
		(b)	67	105	97	290	139	383	10	329	84	395	3	75	8	332
Group	82	(a)	1,247	172	855	20	248	177	193	313	480	46	278	53	286	434
		(b)	225	286	115	23	168	616	157	1,304	276	236	157	333	316	2,002
Group	83	(a)	58	7	61	5	22	4	17	3	34	0	4	0	2	5
		(b)	10	12	8	6	15	14	14	13	20	0	2	0	2	23
Group	84	(a)	408	14	157	4	68	2	134	12	36	3	147	5	146	12
		(b)	74	23	21	5	46	7	109	50	21	15	83	31	162	55

STATEMENT X.91—*concld.*

TOTAL WORKERS

Branch of Occupation, All branches Division & Groups			Patna		Jamshedpur		Gaya		Bhagalpur		Ranchi		Muzaffarpur		Darbhanga	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Group	85	(*a*)	197	155	314	30	47	152	28	109	54	37	46	37	50	148
		(*b*)	35	258	42	34	32	529	23	454	31	190	26	232	55	683
Group	86	(*a*)	320	5	629	6	23	17	18	0	27	2	55	0	104	2
		(*b*)	58	8	85	7	15	59	15	0	16	10	31	0	115	9
Group	87	(*a*)	76	0	2,728	6	82	0	53	0	54	0	45	0	0	0
		(*b*)	14	0	367	7	55	0	43	0	31	0	25	0	0	0
Group	89	(*a*)	3,678	1,065	12,449	4,466	905	545	782	407	1,118	376	1,009	80	1,426	165
		(*b*)	664	1,771	1,673	5,078	613	1,896	636	1,695	644	1,930	570	502	1,578	761
DIVISION	9	(*a*)	8,725	2,523	8,051	2,374	1,710	869	2,772	509	3,119	688	3,530	811	2,419	931
		(*b*)	1,575	4,197	1,082	2,700	1,158	3,024	2,255	2,120	1,797	3,532	1,995	5,091	2,676	4,294
Group	90	(*a*)	2,081	20	2,257	7	688	0	1,403	2	1,532	6	963	0	157	0
		(*b*)	376	33	303	8	466	0	1,141	8	882	31	544	0	174	0
Group	91	(*a*)	4,575	1,533	3,440	1,547	777	745	954	193	1,287	542	2,099	620	1,683	649
		(*b*)	826	2,550	462	1,759	526	2,592	776	804	741	2,782	1,186	3,892	1,862	2,993
Group	92	(*a*)	228	3	398	6	35	0	58	5	9	0	85	0	0	0
		(*b*)	41	5	54	7	24	0	47	21	5	0	48	0	0	0
Group	93	(*a*)	1,002	621	931	656	146	124	162	177	112	101	123	124	343	142
		(*b*)	181	1,033	125	746	99	432	132	737	65	519	70	778	379	655
Group	94	(*a*)	343	16	445	0	33	0	99	8	88	5	96	2	182	0
		(*b*)	62	27	60	0	22	0	81	33	51	26	54	13	201	0
Group	95	(*a*)	419	329	546	158	27	0	80	124	75	33	148	65	50	140
		(*b*)	75	547	73	180	18	0	65	517	43	169	84	408	55	646
Group	96	(*a*)	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
		(*b*)	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Group	97	(*a*)	57	0	6	0	1	0	10	0	15	1	14	0	0	0
		(*b*)	10	0	1	0	1	0	8	0	9	5	8	0	0	0

Group 99	(a)	15	1	28	0	2	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
	(b)	3	2	4	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Division X	(a)	1,083	46	484	7	158	0	379	16	187	4	639	39	19	0
	(b)	195	76	65	8	107	0	308	67	108	21	361	245	21	0
Group X8	(a)	1,083	46	484	7	158	0	376	16	187	4	639	39	19	0
	(b)	195	76	65	8	107	0	306	67	108	21	361	245	21	0
Group X9	(a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	(b)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NOTE: (a)—denotes absolute figures.
(b)—denotes proportional figures.
N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

PART E—EMPLOYMENT STATUS

SECTION 7

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

74. Preliminary Remarks

Data on the status of employment were collected for the first time in 1951. The information was, however, restricted to 'self-supporting' persons in the non-agricultural classes. 'Earning dependants' (who also formed a part of the working force) were kept outside the purview of employment status classification. In 1951 the status of employment was categorised into (*i*) employers, (*ii*) employees and (*iii*) independent workers. There was no rubric for family workers.

In 1961 information regarding status of employment was obtained through Questions 10(*c*) and 11(*c*) of the Individual Slip. Thus, status classification was restricted to such persons as were engaged in household industry (Category IV), or in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service (Categories III and V to IX). The classification did not extend to cultivators and agricultural labourers (Categories I and II). Since cultivation is essentially a household activity, most cultivators are family workers. Although there are some cultivators employing hired agricultural labourers to work for them, there is little economic significance attached to the status of employment as employers in regard to cultivators. Moreover, the extent of engagement of hired labour has been ascertained for cultivating households through the Household Schedule. Agricultural labourers are *ipso facto* employees. By definition, an agricultural labourer is one who works on somebody else's land for payment in cash or kind and has no interest in the manner of cultivation or the products of cultivation of the land on which he works.

Questions 10(*c*) and 11(*c*) along with instructions thereto are repeated below:

Question 10(*c*)—*If Employee in Household Industry*—

This question will be filled up only for a person who is working as a paid employee in another person's Household Industry. In his or her case write EE. For all others put X.

Question 11(*c*)—*Class of Worker*—

For a person who is :

(1) an *Employer*, that is, who hires one or more persons in his work described in Q. 11(*a*).....Write M.R.

(2) an *Employee*, that is, who does his work described in Q. 11(*a*) under others for wages or salary in cash or kind.....Write EE.

(3) a *Single Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(*a*) without employing others except casually, and without the help of other members of the family except casually. This will include workers working as members of co-operative .....Write SW.

(4) a *Family Worker*, that is, who is doing his work described in Q. 11(*a*) in own family without wages or salary in cash or kind....Write FW.

For a person for whom an 'X' is put in Questions 11(*a*) and 11(*b*) put an X in this question also.

Explanation—(*i*) An *Employer* is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work entered in Question 11(*a*). That is to say, such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work but also for giving work to others in the business mentioned in question 11(*a*). But a person who employes domestic servants for household duties or has subordinates under him in an office where he is employed by others, is not an employer, even if he has the power to employ another person in his office on behalf of his own employer or employers.

(*ii*) An *Employee* is a person who usually works under some other person for salary or wages in cash or kind. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity employ or control other workers on behalf of their own employers. Such persons are only employees, as explained above, and should not be regarded as employers.

(*iii*) A *Single Worker* for the purpose of Question 11(*c*) is a person who works by himself but not as Head of household in a Household Industry. He is not employed by any one else and in his turn does not employ anybody else not even members of his household except casually. This definition of a Single Worker will include a person who works in joint partnership with one or several persons hiring no employees, and also a member of a producers' co-operative. Each one of the partners or members of such producers' co-operatives should be recorded as 'Single Worker'.

(*iv*) A ***Family Worker*** is a member who works, without receiving wages in cash or kind, in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by members of the family and ordinarily does at least one hour of work every day during the working season. For the purpose of the entire Question 11, such an industry should be on a scale larger than what has been covered in "Household Industry" in Question 10 whether run at home or away from home in town or village and even away from village in rural areas and should ordinarily be in the nature of a recognised partnership, joint stock company or registered factory. For the purpose of this definition members of a family may be drawn from beyond the limits of the household by ties of blood or marriage. The family workers may not be entitled to a share of the profits in the work of the business carried on either by the person or Head of the household or other relative.

Members of the household who help solely in household duties should not be treated as family workers.

Statistics relating to employment status have been given in Table B-IV published in Part II-B(*i*) of the 1961 Census publications for the State. Part A of the table refers to workers at household industry and Part B to workers in non-household industry, trade, etc.

It is seen that there is only a dual classification in regard to status of employment of workers in household industry, viz., *employees* and *others*. It may be reiterated that since a household industry must necessarily be carried on mostly by members of the household, the bulk of the persons engaged in it are naturally *family workers*. The only other class of workers that can be engaged in a household industry is that of employees. It is noteworthy that although the head of a household industry may employ a hired worker, he is treated as a *family worker* since the extent of utility of a hired worker in a household industry is obviously of very limited significance. Thus, only a dual classification was necessary and the answers to Question 10(*c*) of the Individual Slip were recorded only for such persons as were engaged as paid employees in another person's household industry. It may also be noted that the number of workers in cultivation or household industry was recorded in Section (*c*) of the Household Schedule. In regard to hired workers, it was indicated that "the hired workers should have been in wholetime employment during the last working season or should be in wholetime employment during the current working season". This applied to hired workers both in cultivation and in household industry. The instructions further clarified that even if any of the members of the family who were working or any of the hired labourers were actually absent during the period of the census count, they were to be counted for the purpose of filling up the Household Schedule.

In regard to persons working in Categories III and V to IX of the census industrial categories, there is a four-fold status classification. Besides *family workers* and *employees*, as considered above under household industry, the other categories are *employers* and *single workers*.

For recording of employment status, the United Nations has recommended*:

"For international purposes a status classification based on whether the person is (or was, if unemployed) an employer, own-account worker, employee, family worker or a member of a producers' co-operative, is recommended. Each of the status groups is defined as follows:

(*a*) Employer : A person who operates his (or her) own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

(*b*) Own-account worker : A person who operates his (or her) own economic enterprise or engages independently

*Handbook of Population Census Methods, United Nations 1958, Volume II, p. 31.

in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

(*c*) Employee : A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates, pay in kind.

(*d*) Family worker : A person who does a specified minimum (at least 1/3 of normal working hours) amount of work with or without pay in an economic enterprise operated by another member of his (or her) household.

(*e*) Member of producers' co-operatives : A person who is an active member of a producers' co-operative, whether in industry or agriculture.

(*f*) Persons not classifiable by status : Experienced workers with status unknown or inadequately described, and unemployed persons not previously employed."

Employer, *employee* and *family worker* have been separately categorised in the Indian Census. But in place of "own-account worker" suggested by the United Nations, the terminology used by the Indian Census is *single worker*. Further, an "own-account worker" is defined as a person who "operates his (or her) own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade and hires no employees". The essentials of this definition are incorporated in the definition of a *single worker*. Moreover, the definition of a *single worker* has been extended to include a person who works in joint partnership with one or two others and hires no employees, and also to one who is an active member of a producers' co-operative. It would thus appear that the main difference between "own-account workers" and *single worker* is that the latter includes members of producers' co-operatives and those in joint partnerships, while the former does not.

75. General pattern of employment status

The employment status of workers at household industry, classified under employees and others in the State, is given below :

STATEMENT X.92

Employment status of workers at household industry, Bihar, 1961

Class of worker	Males	Females
Employee	54,493	8,315
Others	548,465	446,627
Total	**602,958**	**454,942**

Employees constitute only 9 per cent among males and a bare 1.8 per cent among females. Their proportions under the various Divisions and Major Groups of the I. S. I. C. will be considered later.

The classification of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, by class of worker is given in the following statement :

STATEMENT X.93

Employment status of workers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, Bihar, 1961

Class of worker	Males	Females
Employer	132,009	7,638
Employee	1,432,698	139,395
Single worker ..	994,148	285,668
Family worker ..	293,300	111,363
Total	**2,852,155**	**544,064**

Employees are the largest in number among males, constituting just over half (50.2 per cent) of the total workers. Single workers come next in order with 34.9 per cent. Family workers comprise 10.3 per cent and employers only 4.6 per cent.

Single workers predominate among females (52.5 per cent), followed by employees (25.6 per cent). Family workers among females constitute 20.5 per cent, and employees a bare 1.4 per cent.

76. Employment status in various Industrial Divisions

Statement X.94 on the next page gives the distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in the Industrial Divisions and Major Groups of the I.S.I.C. among employees, employers, single workers, family workers and others in the State. Statistics for Divisions 0, 1 and 2 & 3 have been given separately for persons engaged in household industry and non-household industry, trade, etc.

It is seen that among male workers (other than cultivators and agricultural labourers), 17.5 per cent work at household industry and 82.5 per cent in other industries, trade, profession or service. Proportionate employment of females in household industry at 45.5 per cent is much greater. As much as 67.9 per cent of total workers in Division 2 & 3 (Manufacturing) are engaged in household industry.

EMPLOYEES

Employees may be considered first since they have been recorded both in household industry and in non-household industry, etc.

Among persons engaged in household industry, the overall proportion of employees per *mille* is 90 for males and 18 for females. Thus employees are not at all important for household industry in general. Their proportion is highest among manufacturers of tobacco products, mainly *bidis* (Major Group 22) among males, and second highest among females. Employees figure significantly among the workers in household industry engaged in manufacture of rubber, petroleum and coal products (Major Group 32) the proportion being 25 for males and 182 for females. However, the total figures of employment in the Major Group are only 207 males and 33 females so that the proportions are not very significant. The relative extent of employees among males and females is closest in the two major groups discussed above. In other major groups (except 30) the proportion of male employees is invariably much higher than that of female employees. Among males, the proportion is 151 in livestock and hunting (Major Group 04), 150 in Major Group 38 (Manufacture of transport equipment mainly boats and bullock carts), 128 in manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (Major Group 33), 126 in production of fruits, vegetables and bamboo (Major Group 00), 95 in the manufacture of machinery (Major Group 37) and 98 in printing and publishing (Major Group 30). The proportion of female employees in Major Group 30 is 102, the third highest among female workers at household industry in any major group. The overall employment in printing and publishing is, however, only 572 males and 49 females.

The proportions of employees in mining and quarrying (Major Group 10) are 175 for males and 31 for females. But workers at household industry in this major group number only 57 males and 32 females out of which employees number 10 and 1 respectively.

In non-household industry, trade, etc., employees constitute a little over half (50.2 per cent) of male workers and more than a quarter (25.6 per cent) among female workers.

Among males, employees comprise the largest class of workers in Division 5 (95.4 per cent) followed by Division 1 (92.9 per cent). It is only in Divisions 0, 4 and 6 that the percentages of male employees are lower than for all Divisions.

Divisions 1 and 5 also account for the highest proportions of employees among females (88.7 per cent and 85.9 per cent respectively). The percentages of female employees in Divisions 0, 6, 8 and 9 are below the average for all Divisions.

The three classes of workers comprising employers, single workers and family workers who are engaged only in non-household industry, trade, business and profession, may now be considered.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in Industrial Divisions,

Branch of Industry		Total workers		At Household Industry					
		Males	Females	Total		Employee		Others	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL DIVISIONS	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**175**	**455**	**16**	**8**	**159**	**447**
Division 0	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**267**	**385**	**40**	**10**	**227**	**375**
Major Group 00	..	1,000	1,000	100	265	13	6	87	259
,, 01	..	1,000	1,000	89	28	6	0	83	28
,, 02	..	1,000	1,000	38	153	3	3	35	150
,, 03	..	1,000	1,000	23	31	1	1	22	30
,, 04	..	1,000	1,000	307	421	46	10	261	411
Division 1	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**N**	**1**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**1**
Major Group 10	..	1,000	1,000	N	1	N	N	N	1
Division 2 & 3	..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**559**	**911**	**43**	**16**	**516**	**895**
Major Group 20	..	1,000	1,000	538	915	35	12	503	903
,, 21	..	1,000	1,000	526	752	47	9	479	743
,, 22	..	1,000	1,000	612	895	189	143	423	752
,, 23	..	1,000	1,000	885	972	62	8	823	964
,, 24	..	1,000	1,000	262	969	11	4	251	965
,, 25	..	1,000	1,000	917	976	34	14	883	962
,, 26	..	1,000	1,000	687	931	66	46	621	885
,, 27	..	1,000	1,000	492	848	31	13	461	835
,, 28	..	1,000	1,000	824	976	31	7	793	969
,, 29	..	1,000	1,000	280	827	2	5	278	822
,, 30	..	1,000	1,000	79	551	8	56	71	495
,, 31	..	1,000	1,000	673	923	32	31	641	892
,, 32	..	1,000	1,000	85	146	21	27	64	119
,, 33	..	1,000	1,000	131	655	19	22	132	633
,, 34-35	..	1,000	1,000	524	769	19	26	505	743
,, 36	..	1,000	1,000	394	606	16	11	378	595
,, 37	..	1,000	1,000	26	59	3	0	23	59
,, 38	..	1,000	1,000	87	312	13	9	74	303
,, 39	..	1,000	1,000	606	864	37	13	569	851
Division 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

X.94

Major Groups among employers, employees, single workers, family workers and others, Bihar, 1961

In non-household industry, trade, bussiness, profession or service									
Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
825	**545**	**38**	**8**	**414**	**140**	**288**	**286**	**85**	**111**
733	**615**	**17**	**8**	**242**	**36**	**272**	**302**	**202**	**269**
900	735	33	11	558	90	196	315	113	319
911	972	8	7	418	65	273	801	212	99
962	847	31	5	464	37	302	478	165	327
977	969	37	24	53	61	482	358	405	526
693	579	14	8	240	34	253	281	186	256
1,000	**999**	**6**	**5**	**929**	**887**	**55**	**92**	**10**	**15**
1,000	999	6	5	929	887	55	92	10	15
441	**89**	**20**	**2**	**277**	**34**	**112**	**32**	**32**	**21**
462	85	41	3	255	7	117	45	49	30
474	248	18	8	122	22	215	83	119	135
388	105	11	2	214	56	146	37	17	10
115	58	4	N	67	3	32	11	12	14
738	31	9	2	647	14	73	10	9	5
83	24	5	2	33	5	24	12	21	5
313	69	17	0	148	40	126	7	22	22
508	152	46	8	113	28	280	83	69	33
176	24	8	N	54	1	94	13	20	10
720	173	6	3	653	20	46	74	15	76
921	449	52	34	726	146	113	202	30	67
327	77	17	6	98	14	176	42	36	15
915	854	18	13	827	704	60	106	10	31
849	345	18	3	763	254	55	32	13	56
476	231	11	2	338	139	96	62	31	28
606	394	11	8	528	353	50	26	17	7
974	941	17	8	886	914	55	19	16	0
913	688	37	6	751	614	100	64	25	4
394	136	35	1	173	36	136	67	50	32
1,000	**1,000**	**44**	**4**	**372**	**450**	**533**	**441**	**51**	**105**
1,000	1,000	44	4	372	450	533	441	51	105
1,000	**1,000**	**16**	**8**	**954**	**859**	**30**	**133**	0	0
1,000	1,000	9	119	991	881	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	26	1	904	858	70	141	0	0

STATEMENT

Branch of Industry	Total workers		At Household Industry					
			Total		Employee		Others	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division 6 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 60–63 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 64–68 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 69 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 70–71 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 72 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 73 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 83 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 84 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 85 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 86 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 87 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 88 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 89 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group 90 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE: N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

X.94—*concld.*

In non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service									
Total		Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1,000	**1,000**	**161**	**45**	**137**	**35**	**485**	**571**	**217**	**349**
1,000	1,000	582	521	247	162	0	0	171	317
1,000	1,000	139	39	122	33	516	578	223	350
1,000	1,000	134	71	504	101	273	565	89	263
1,000	**1,000**	**25**	**12**	**717**	**633**	**232**	**325**	**26**	**30**
1,000	1,000	27	13	692	607	252	351	29	29
1,000	1,000	35	10	837	823	102	59	26	108
1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
1,000	**1,000**	**20**	**8**	**516**	**217**	**403**	**623**	**61**	**152**
1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	15	8	913	885	72	107	0	0
1,000	1,000	47	8	631	523	322	469	0	0
1,000	1,000	34	33	232	278	634	481	100	208
1,000	1,000	35	2	251	107	714	891	0	0
1,000	1,000	23	0	790	305	187	695	0	0
1,000	1,000	14	14	986	986	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,000	46	10	374	137	484	607	96	246
1,000	1,000	37	12	524	334	308	369	131	285
1,000	1,000	16	6	155	90	755	793	74	111
1,000	**1,000**	**26**	**10**	**714**	**193**	**214**	**677**	**46**	**120**
1,000	1,000	26	10	714	193	214	677	46	120

EMPLOYERS

Against a total of 33.96 lakh workers, only 1.39 lakhs or 4.1 per cent are employers. It is noteworthy, however, that although the urban population of the State is less than 9 per cent, the number of employers in the urban areas (69,326) is almost equal to that in rural areas (70,321). In both rural and urban areas, the number of employers is highest in Division 6 (Trade and Commerce), being 41,514 in urban areas and 34,033 in rural areas. This Division thus accounts for 59.88 per cent of total employers in urban areas and 48.39 per cent in the rural. These figures, however, appear to be rather overestimated through strict application of the definitions. Apparently, casual entertainment of employees by pedlars and street hawkers who are in essence single workers, has caused their being classified as employers. The number of employers in Division 6 is actually higher than that of employees, there being 0.89 employees per employer in urban areas and 0.79 in the rural. It is to be noted however, that even in 1951 there were only 1.3 employees per employer in the corresponding Industrial Division. Division 2 & 3 (Manufacturing) contains 13,483 employers in urban areas who constitute 6 per cent of the workers in this Division. The numbers and/or proportions of 'employers' in Divisions 9, 4 and 5 are rather small.

SINGLE WORKERS

Single workers account for 34.9 per cent of males and 52.5 per cent of females working in non-household industry, trade, etc.

Among males, Division 4 (Construction) has 53.3 per cent single workers, followed by Division 6 (Trade and Commerce) with 48.5 per cent. In the latter Division, the proportion rises to 51.6 per cent in Major Group 64—68 (Retail Trade). Division 8 (Services) is the only other Division with higher than average proportion of single workers (40.3 per cent). This is mainly caused by large proportions of single workers in Major Groups 84 (Legal Services) and 83 (Religious and Welfare Services) with percentages of 71.4 and 63.4 respectively. These services obviously provide greater scope of engagement as single workers.

FAMILY WORKERS

Family workers are the least important in non-household industry, trade, etc. Only 10.3 per cent males and 20.5 per cent females are found in this class of workers.

Among males, Divisions 0 and 6 account for the largest proportion of family workers (27.5 per cent and 21.7 per cent respectively) In the former, Major Group 03 (Fishing) has 41.43 per cent family workers. In the latter, Major Group 64—68 (Retail Trade) accounts for 22.3 per cent family workers. There are no family workers in Division 5, and only very small proportions in Divisions 1 and 7.

Division 0 has 43.7 per cent family workers among females, with fishing (Major Group 03) accounting for as much as 54.32 per cent. Next comes Division 6 with 35 per cent family workers in retail trade (Major Group 64—68). As in the case of males, there are no female family workers in Division 5, and only very small proportions in Divisions 1, 2 & 3 and 7.

CHAPTER XI

THE NON-WORKING POPULATION

SECTION 1

PRELIMINARY REMARKS

1. Introductory

It has been explained earlier that for the first time in the Census of 1961 the practice of economic classification of population according to means of livelihood or means of occupation was discarded and replaced by one in which the entire population is divided into workers and non-workers. It is no longer possible to know from which means of livelihood or occupation dependants or non-workers derive their sustenance. But it is perhaps of far greater importance to delineate the different types of activities of the non-working population rather than indicate their mode of sustenance. Thus, for the first time again, the non-working population has been classified into eight categories according to their activities. Such classification is more in line with international usage and economic concepts. Some disadvantages of the present system also need to be mentioned. For one thing, the departure from the old system has entailed the loss of comparability and lack of correlation with the previous census data. For another, it is by no means certain that all full-time students or children attending schools, housewives or persons attending to household duties, dependants or any of the remaining five categories of non-working population have been completely accounted for in the table relating to non-workers, because of the rather generous definition of what constitutes 'work' and the marginal cases such a definition creates.

2. Census question and instructions

The data relating to the non-working population have been derived from Question 12 of the Individual Slip. The following is a reproduction of the instructions to enumerators on this question :

> "Q. 12—*Activity, if not Working*—This question will apply to a person NOT working.
>
> Write 'X' in this question for a person who is working, that is, for whom you have recorded the work in any of the Questions 8 to 11 above.
>
> The following activities should be recorded in the case of persons NOT working :
>
> 1. For a full time student or child attending school who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale, nor even help part-time in his own family cultivation, industry, trade or business.....Write ST
>
> 2. For a person engaged in unpaid home duties (like housewife or other adult female) who does no other work, such as make articles at home for sale or wages, nor help regularly even part-time in family cultivation, industry, trade or business....Write HW
>
> 3. For any dependant, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age.... Write D
>
> 4. For a retired person who is not employed again, rentier, person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividends or any other person of independant means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work....Write R
>
> 5. For a beggar, vagrant or independant woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence....Write B
>
> 6. For a convict in jail (an undertrial prisoner will be shown as a worker

if he used to work before he was apprehended) or an inmate of a penal mental or charitable institution.... Write I

7. For a person who has not been employed before but is seeking employment for the first time....Write NE

8. For a person employed before but now out of employment and seeking employment....Write UN

Explanation—If a person, who does not work, cannot be readily classified in any of the above categories, put him in category 5 and write B in this question. A retired person who has taken up regular work again should not be entered in this question as he would have been entered for his new work in Questions 8 to 11.

A person who is not working but has been offered work which he has not joined should be included in item 3 and 'D' should be written. He should not be included in item 7 or 8."

3. Reference to statistics

There are eleven tables dealing with the non-working population. These are—

1. *Primary Census Abstract*—Presents *inter alia* the distribution of population by nine industrial categories of the workers, and non-workers.

2. B-I—Workers and non-workers classified by sex and broad age groups.

3. B-II—Workers and non-workers in cities, town-groups and towns arranged territorially classified by sex and broad age groups.

4. B-III Part A—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part B—Industrial classification of workers and non-workers by educational levels in rural areas only.

5. B-VIII Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex, broad age groups and educational levels in urban areas only.

B-VIII Part B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and educational levels in rural areas only.

6. B-IX—Persons not at work classified by sex, broad age groups and type of activity.

7. C-VIII—Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—

Part A—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Castes.

Part B—Classification by literacy and industrial category of workers and non-workers among Scheduled Tribes.

8. D-VI—Distribution of industrial categories of workers and non-workers by place of birth.

9. SCT-I Part A—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Castes.

SCT-I Part B—Industrial classification of persons at work and non-workers by sex for Scheduled Tribes.

10. SC-I—Persons not at work classified by sex, type of activity and educational levels for Scheduled Castes.

11. ST-II—Persons not at work classified by sex and type of activity for Scheduled Tribes.

The following subsidiary tables, based on the above mentioned tables, have also been prepared and are included in Part I-C of the Bihar Census Publications (Vol. IV), 1961 :

B-I.1—Distribution of 1,000 persons by each industrial category of worker and by non-worker and by sex.

B-I.2—Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers in each industrial category.

B-I.3—Distribution of 1,000 of total workers of each sex into age groups and industrial category.

B-I.4—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex and each industrial category by age group.

B-I.5—Workers per 1,000 population in each age group.

B-I.6—Workers per 1,000 population in each of the censuses 1901 to 1961.

B-II.1—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each class of town by age, sex and industrial categories.

B-II.2—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each city or town-group with a population of one lakh and over by age, sex and industrial categories.

B.II.3—Workers per 1,000 population in each city and comparison of workers in industrial categories from 1901 to 1961.

B-III Part A.1—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part A.2—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part A.3—Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in urban areas only.

B-III Part B.1—Distribution of 1,000 workers in each industrial category and in each sex by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-III Part B.2—Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-VIII Part A.1—Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed in each age group according to educational levels in urban areas only.

B-VIII Part B.1—Distribution of 1,000 males and females who are unemployed by educational levels in rural areas only.

B-IX.1—Number per 1,000 of population aged 15+and of population of each age group 15—34, 35—59, 60+and age not stated who are unemployed, separately for persons males and females.

B-IX.2—Distributior of 1,000 persons not at work by age groups.

B-IX.3—Distribution of 1,000 persons not at work by sex and 1,000 non-workers of each sex by type of activity.

C-VIII Part A.1—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by sex and literacy.

C-VIII Part A.2—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Castes by categories of workers and non-workers.

C-VIII Part B.1—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Tribes by sex and literacy.

C-VIII Part B.2—Distribution of 1,000 persons of all Scheduled Tribes by categories of workers and non-workers.

SECTION 2

DISTRIBUTION OF NON-WORKERS BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

4. General

58.6 per cent, or nearly three-fifths, of the total population of Bihar consists of non-workers. In urban areas the proportion increases to as much as 66.8 per cent. As is expected, the proportion of non-workers is higher (72.9 per cent) among females than males (44.4 per cent). Females comprise 62.0 per cent of the total non-working population of the State. A comparative idea of the position in the three natural divisions of the State can be had from the following :

Number of non-workers per 1,000 population

	North Bihar	South Bihar	Chotanagpur
Total ..	627	607	486
Rural ..	625	596	466
Urban ..	665	687	648
Males ..	450	465	410
Females ..	800	752	566

It is evident that the proportion of non-workers in all the above sections of population is comparatively much lower in Chotanagpur than the two other natural divisions. The difference is particularly marked in the case of rural population as well as females.

5. Non-workers by age groups

Union Table B-I gives the break-up of the non-working population by sex and age groups. The following is the distribution per 1,000 in each age group separately for males and females, as well as for total, rural and urban areas, in Bihar ;

Number of non-workers per 1,000

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	444	729	440	715	483	896
0—14	904	941	899	937	961	988
15—34	124	586	107	563	260	856
35—59	26	517	23	498	53	768
60+	177	769	166	762	323	873
Age not stated	439	778	430	767	538	911

The proportion of non-workers is naturally the highest in the lowest age group 0—14 because of the large dependent population. It is somewhat less in rural areas because child labour is, to some extent, engaged in cultivation, household industry and jobs such as tending cattle, etc. In the next two age groups, the proportions drop precipitously in the male population. It does not happen so in the female population because the bulk of them continue to be non-working, the only transformation in their case being from dependants to housewives. Among males, the lowest proportions are in the age group 35—59 because the other age group 15—34 still has a number of full-time students as well as dependants. For obvious reasons the age group 60+ notices an upward rise in the trend of these proportions.

6. Inter-State comparison

It will be interesting to compare the proportions of non-working population in other

States with those of Bihar. The table below gives the relevant data ;

STATEMENT XI. 1

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age group among workers and non-workers, India and States, 1961

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL INDIA	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	571	280	429	720
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	94	66	906	934
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	881	436	119	564
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	967	476	33	524
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	766	224	234	776
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	297	126	703	874
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	582	314	418	686
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	106	76	894	924
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	911	498	89	502
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	975	523	25	477
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	799	243	201	757
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	309	135	700	865
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	524	111	476	889
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	35	16	965	984
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	769	158	231	842
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	933	229	67	771
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	584	114	416	886
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	274	62	726	938
Andhra Pradesh ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	622	413	378	587
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	157	112	843	888
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	921	635	79	365
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	973	663	27	337
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	778	311	222	689
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	440	310	560	690
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	643	460	357	540
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	177	128	823	872
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	954	717	46	283
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	982	721	18	279
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	804	333	196	667
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	459	325	541	675
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	524	187	476	813
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	63	35	937	965
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	784	266	216	734
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	929	359	71	641
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	613	181	387	819
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	319	207	681	793
Assam	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	541	309	459	691
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	78	64	922	936
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	858	558	142	442
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	960	548	40	452
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	749	215	251	785
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	404	183	596	817
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	540	324	460	676
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	81	68	919	932
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	870	588	130	412
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	962	569	38	431
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	758	224	242	776
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	404	188	596	812

STATEMENT XI.1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam—*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	554	99	446	901
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	36	13	964	987
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	766	161	234	839
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	940	227	60	773
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	615	85	385	915
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	419	109	581	891
Bihar	**Total**	**All ages ..**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**556**	**271**	**444**	**729**
		0—14 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**96**	**59**	**904**	**941**
		15—34 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**876**	**414**	**124**	**586**
		35—59 ..	**1 000**	**1,000**	**974**	**483**	**26**	**517**
		60+ ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**823**	**231**	**177**	**769**
		Age not stated ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**561**	**222**	**439**	**778**
	Rural	**All ages ..**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**560**	**285**	**440**	**715**
		0—14 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**101**	**63**	**899**	**937**
		15—34 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**893**	**437**	**107**	**563**
		35—59 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**977**	**502**	**23**	**498**
		60+ ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**834**	**238**	**166**	**762**
		Age not stated ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**570**	**233**	**430**	**767**
	Urban	**All ages ..**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**517**	**104**	**483**	**896**
		0—14 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**39**	**12**	**961**	**988**
		15—34 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**740**	**144**	**260**	**856**
		35—59 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**947**	**232**	**53**	**768**
		60+ ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**677**	**127**	**323**	**873**
		Age not stated ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**462**	**89**	**538**	**911**
Gujarat	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	535	279	465	721
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	73	66	927	934
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	869	464	131	536
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	963	464	37	536
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	663	171	337	829
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	353	168	647	832
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	553	341	447	659
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	90	84	910	916
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	915	583	85	417
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	976	553	24	447
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	709	200	291	800
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	371	182	629	818

STATEMENT XI.1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gujarat—*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	484	92	516	908
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	21	9	979	991
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	755	136	245	864
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	927	195	73	805
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	509	79	491	921
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	248	93	752	907
Jammu and Kashmir ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	578	256	422	744
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	96	63	904	937
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	883	426	117	574
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	953	397	47	603
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	738	178	262	822
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	128	39	872	961
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	593	295	407	705
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	106	73	894	927
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	906	489	94	511
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	960	452	40	548
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	756	194	244	806
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	113	44	887	956
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	508	58	492	942
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	49	11	951	989
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	776	93	224	907
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	920	107	80	893
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	603	59	397	941
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	233	5	767	995
Kerala	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	472	197	528	803
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	22	19	978	981
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	765	326	235	674
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	944	373	56	627
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	656	148	344	852
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	614	303	386	697
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	474	209	526	791
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	22	20	978	980
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	778	350	222	650
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	950	395	50	605
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	678	155	322	845
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	609	303	391	697

STATEMENT XI. 1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala—*contd.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	460	130	540	870
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	22	18	978	982
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	701	195	299	805
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	914	249	86	751
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	521	104	479	896
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	740	304	260	696
Madhya Pradesh ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	602	440	398	560
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	118	108	882	892
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	931	686	69	314
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	977	725	23	275
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	805	360	195	640
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	218	92	782	908
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	616	486	384	514
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	133	122	867	878
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	957	765	43	235
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	982	784	18	216
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	832	387	168	613
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	193	98	807	902
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	524	145	476	855
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	27	16	973	984
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	800	208	200	792
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	304	53	696
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	637	168	363	832
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	327	70	673	930
Madras	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	597	313	403	687
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	93	67	907	933
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	885	457	115	543
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	966	514	34	486
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	734	258	266	742
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	555	293	445	707
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	622	371	378	629
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	111	82	889	918
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	924	551	76	449
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	978	590	22	410
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	784	296	216	704
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	576	334	424	666

STATEMENT XI. 1—*concld.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Madras—*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	532	149	468	851
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	44	28	956	972
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	788	208	212	792
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	931	275	69	725
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	557	132	443	868
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	447	55	553	945
Maharashtra ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	571	381	429	619
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	86	88	914	912
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	875	609	125	391
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	969	637	31	363
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	728	263	272	737
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	164	101	836	899
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	581	467	419	533
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	106	113	894	887
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	929	774	71	226
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	982	752	18	248
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	775	298	225	702
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	152	112	848	888
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	548	134	452	866
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	29	16	971	984
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	779	189	221	811
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	940	281	60	719
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	577	137	423	863
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	209	61	791	939
Mysore	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	584	320	416	680
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	119	82	881	918
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	901	508	99	492
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	970	559	30	441
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	764	247	236	753
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	449	261	551	739
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	604	368	396	632
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	136	96	864	904
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	944	598	56	402
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	979	624	21	376
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	800	271	200	729
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	473	289	527	711

STATEMENT XI.1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Mysore—*concld*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	516	149	484	851
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	59	28	941	972
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	776	214	224	786
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	937	307	63	693
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	608	150	392	850
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	344	133	656	867
Orissa	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	608	266	392	734
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	123	66	877	934
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	912	403	88	597
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	966	434	34	566
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	788	194	212	806
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	457	211	543	789
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	610	274	390	726
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	127	69	873	931
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	923	417	77	583
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	969	444	31	556
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	798	198	202	802
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	458	217	542	783
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	572	131	428	869
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	50	20	950	980
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	796	190	204	810
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	922	242	78	758
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	619	113	381	887
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	433	63	567	937
Punjab	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	529	142	471	858
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	79	38	921	962
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	850	234	150	766
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	955	246	45	754
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	709	105	291	895
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	204	46	796	954
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	534	165	466	835
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	91	46	909	954
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	873	277	127	723
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	959	280	41	720
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	729	115	271	885
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	206	54	794	946

STATEMENT XI.1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Punjab—*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	509	47	491	953
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	27	5	973	995
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	779	72	221	928
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	941	99	59	901
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	599	53	401	947
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	196	18	804	982
Rajasthan	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	581	359	419	641
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	136	121	864	879
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	910	572	90	428
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	965	560	35	440
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	719	234	281	766
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	126	71	874	929
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	601	408	399	592
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	156	141	844	859
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	940	653	60	347
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	972	629	28	371
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	746	263	254	737
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	121	75	879	925
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	480	101	520	899
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	32	17	968	983
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	769	152	231	848
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	925	198	75	802
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	572	96	428	904
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	191	30	809	970
Uttar Pradesh ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	86	41	914	959
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	894	261	106	739
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	979	323	21	677
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	855	198	145	802
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	151	39	849	961
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	93	46	907	954
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	917	288	83	712
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	983	347	17	653
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	880	209	120	791
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	147	40	853	960

STATEMENT XI.1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	7		8	9
Uttar Pradesh—*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	47
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	765	67	35	933
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	191	18	809	982
West Bengal ..	Total	All ages ..	1 000	1,000	540	94	460	9 6
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	50	12	950	988
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	824	153	176	847
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	940	183	60	817
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	679	79	321	921
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	410	66	590	934
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	535	106	465	894
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	58	15	942	985
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	863	178	137	822
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	953	199	47	801
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	737	88	263	912
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	422	69	578	931
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	554	51	446	949
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	22	2	978	998
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	744	68	256	932
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	909	127	91	873
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	478	47	522	953
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	170	21	830	979
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	678	188	322	812
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	51	30	949	970
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	945	320	55	680
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	969	371	31	629
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	734	160	266	840
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	683	224	317	776
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	61	38	939	962
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	956	387	44	613
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	974	422	226	578
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	761	165	239	835
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT XI.1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman & Nicobar Islands—*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	662	51	338	949
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	15	3	985	997
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	908	86	92	914
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	953	122	47	878
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	607	129	393	871
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Delhi	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	523	65	477	935
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	20	8	980	992
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	795	106	205	894
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	953	129	47	871
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	547	52	453	948
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	220	20	780	980
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	478	220	522	780
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	31	46	969	954
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	793	387	207	613
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	951	394	49	606
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	723	146	277	854
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	480	45	520	955
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	528	45	472	955
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	19	3	981	997
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	795	74	205	926
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	953	91	47	909
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	516	39	484	961
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	205	15	795	985
Himachal Pradesh ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	631	558	369	442
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	121	181	879	819
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	923	855	77	145
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	984	834	16	166
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	825	409	175	591
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	420	303	580	697
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	635	577	365	423
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	125	189	875	811
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	933	887	67	113
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	986	855	14	145
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	831	418	169	582
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	412	300	588	700

STATEMENT XI.1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himachal Pradesh—*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	564	119	436	881
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	37	9	963	991
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	789	179	211	821
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	946	243	54	757
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	663	145	337	855
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	625	500	375	500
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	500	..	500
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	516	517	484	483
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	34	82	966	918
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	880	886	120	114
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	948	776	52	224
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	540	277	460	723
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	500	..	500
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Manipur	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	473	445	527	555
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	32	76	968	924
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	751	742	249	258
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	946	762	54	238
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	739	440	261	560
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	400	305	600	695
	Rural	*All ages.* ..	1,000	1,000	479	449	521	551
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	34	79	966	921
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	770	755	230	245
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	955	764	45	236
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	761	438	239	562
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	397	297	603	703

STATEMENT IX.1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur—*contd.* ..	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	410	404	590	596
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	6	39	994	961
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	585	611	415	389
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	859	737	141	263
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	500	456	500	544
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	442	733	558	267
Tripura	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	545	209	455	791
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	52	33	948	967
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	879	370	121	630
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	975	364	25	636
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	751	126	249	874
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	532	150	468	850
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	552	224	448	776
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	55	36	945	964
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	902	398	98	602
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	979	388	21	612
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	770	133	230	867
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	579	167	421	833
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	468	55	532	945
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	20	4	980	996
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	694	89	306	911
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	923	113	77	887
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	521	48	479	952
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	409	..	591	1,000
Dadra & Nagar Haveli ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	801	531	199	469
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	..	760
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	620	579	380	421
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	172	180	828	820
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	966	929	34	71
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	991	910	9	90
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	801	531	199	469
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	240	..	760

STATEMENT XI.1—*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dadra & Nagar Haveli —*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	513	318	487	682
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	34	32	966	968
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	763	472	237	528
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	939	535	61	465
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	721	321	279	679
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	518	340	482	660
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	35	32	965	968
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	780	510	220	490
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	944	571	56	429
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	734	338	266	662
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	1,000
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	487	200	513	800
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	28	32	972	968
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	684	286	316	714
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	910	328	90	672
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	640	210	360	790
		Age not stated	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
N.E.F.A.	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	604	..	396	1,000
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	810	172	190	828
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	46	29	954	971
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	930	246	70	754
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	907	326	93	674
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	479	163	521	837
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	604	..	396	1,000

STATEMENT XI.1 —*contd.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N. E. F. A.—*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
Nagaland ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	605	582	395	418
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	139	166	861	834
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	840	843	160	157
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	976	923	24	77
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	853	720	147	280
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	585	418	415	582
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	610	603	390	397
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	146	175	854	825
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	855	878	145	122
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	980	941	20	59
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	855	727	145	273
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	583	418	417	582
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	521	97	479	903
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	13	6	987	994
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	674	146	326	854
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	909	257	91	743
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	671	250	329	750
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	667	..	333	..
Pondicherry ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	551	201	449	799
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	55	25	945	975
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	824	288	176	712
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	919	355	81	645
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	657	177	343	823
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	269	75	731	925
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	571	230	429	770
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	59	26	941	974
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	857	338	143	662
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	943	405	57	595
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	713	196	287	804
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	312	97	688	903

STATEMENT XI.1—*concld.*

India/State	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Pondicherry—*concld.*	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	487	112	513	888
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	41	21	959	979
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	720	137	280	863
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	843	206	157	794
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	480	126	520	874
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	200	..	800	1,000
Sikkim ..	Total	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	668	611	332	389
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	231	254	769	746
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	937	887	63	113
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	967	872	33	128
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	812	650	188	350
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	267	319	733	681
	Rural	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	672	630	328	370
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	238	263	762	737
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	943	916	57	84
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	898	29	102
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	815	663	185	337
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	390	373	610	627
	Urban	All ages ..	1,000	1,000	600	131	400	869
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	46	32	954	968
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	823	216	177	784
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	899	178	101	822
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	686	59	314	941
		Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	..	190	1,000	810

NOTE : ..—denotes nil figures.

(*i*) *All ages*—In comparison to India as a whole or some of its States, Bihar has a somewhat larger proportion of non-working population. This is true of both sexes as well as for rural and urban areas. While Andhra Pradesh has the smallest proportions of male non-workers (37.8 per cent), other States with lower-than-India figures are Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Jammu and Kashmir. Kerala has the heaviest burden of male non-workers who comprise as much as 52.8 per cent of the State's male population. Among females the extent of dependency is the lowest in Madhya Pradesh (56.0 per cent) and highest in the Punjab (90.6 per cent). It is worthy of note that more than 95 per cent of the urban female in the Punjab are non-workers. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir also have very high proportions in this category.

(*ii*) *Age group* 0—14—In this age group the non-workers attain the highest peaks. This is natural because the bulk consists of infants and young children who cannot normally be engaged in work. It is, however, a common experience to find even young children being employed in some cases as helpers in cultivation, household industry, cattle-tending and such other activities. Poverty is often at the root of such practices. Thus, in Andhra Pradesh, only 84.3 per cent of the male population in this age group is non-working. Other States with lower-than-India figures (in ascending order of proportions) are Rajasthan, Orissa, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar. On the other hand, Kerala has the highest proportion (97.8 per cent), followed by West Bengal (95 per cent) and Gujarat (92.7 per cent). The percentages of full-time male students in the age group 0—4 in these

States are 83.3, 77.8 and 80.3 respectively as against 78.9 in Bihar and 85.4 in Andhra Pradesh.

The female proportions are higher than the male proportions in India and all the States except Maharashtra (where the difference is only slight). Bihar has a slightly higher proportion of non-workers among females. Both among males as well as females, the urban proportions are noticeably higher than the rural proportions.

(*iii*) *Age group* 15—34—This age group marks a very steep fall in the non-working proportions in all States, particularly in the case of males. The decrease would have been more substantial, were it not for the fact that a considerable section of the population, particularly in the age group 15—20 or so, consists of full-time students engaged in higher studies. This explains the markedly higher proportions in urban areas both for males and females. In female population the non-working section even in this age group constitututes more than half of the total population. This is indicative of the general tendency among females in our country to prefer the peace and quietude of family life rather than go in for the rough and tumble of the struggle for existence by engaging in some kind of work.

It is seen that the non-working proportions in Bihar for males as well as females, whether in rural or urban areas, are higher than the averages for the country as a whole. Among males, Kerala has the highest proportion (23.5 per cent), and Madhya Pradesh the lowest (6.9 per cent). West Bengal is a bad second (17.6 per cent) and Punjab a poor third (15 per cent). States with low proportions are Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Mysore. The urban proportions are 2-3 times higher than the rural ones. Among females, Madhya Pradesh again has the lowest proportion (31.4 per cent) and West Bengal the highest (84.7 per cent).

(*iv*) *Age group* 35—59—In this age group the non-working proportions are the lowest. Among males for the whole country, only 3.8 per cent of the population in this age group is non-working; among females the corresponding proportion is 52.4 per cent. In both sexes the rural proportions are much lower than the urban. In all categories except rural females, Bihar has lower proportions than the all India averages. It is significant to find that among urban males Bihar's figure, as also of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, is the lowest in the country. Among males in general, however, Uttar Pradesh has the smallest proportion (2.1 per cent) and West Bengal the highest (6 per cent), while among females the corresponding places are taken by Madhya Pradesh (27.5 per cent) and West Bengal (81.7 per cent) respectively.

(*v*) *Age group* 60+—The proportions of non-workers shoot up again in this age group, though not to the same heights as in the age group 0—14. It is however, noteworthy that among males, Bihar still has very low proportion even in this age group. In fact Bihar's proportion of 17.7 per cent is next only to Uttar Pradesh's 14.5 per cent. Among urban males the proportion of 32.3 per cent in Bihar is the lowest in the country. Comparatively, Kerala, Gujarat and West Bengal have high proportions. In the female population Bihar's figures are more in line with the all India averages. Andhra Pradesh has the lowest proportion (68.9 per cent) and West Bengal the highest (92.1 per cent).

7. District figures

A similar analysis may now be made of the proportions of non-working population in different districts of Bihar. The statement below contains the necessary information :

STATEMENT XI.2

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age group among workers and non-workers, State and district, 1961

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**TOTAL**	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**556**	**271**	**444**	**729**
		0—14	**1,000**	**1,000**	**96**	**59**	**904**	**941**
		15—34	**1,000**	**1,000**	**876**	**414**	**124**	**586**
		35—59	**1,000**	**1,000**	**974**	**483**	**26**	**517**
		60+	**1,000**	**1,000**	**823**	**231**	**177**	**769**

STATEMENT XI.2—*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR- *concld.*	**RURAL**	**Total** ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**560**	**285**	**440**	**715**
		0- 14 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**101**	**63**	**899**	**937**
		15- 34 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**893**	**437**	**107**	**563**
		35—59 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**977**	**502**	**23**	**498**
		60+ ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**834**	**238**	**166**	**762**
	URBAN	**Total** ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**517**	**104**	**483**	**896**
		0—14 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**39**	**12**	**961**	**988**
		15- 34 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**740**	**144**	**260**	**856**
		35—59 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**947**	**232**	**53**	**768**
		60+ ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**677**	**127**	**323**	**873**
Patna ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	524	217	476	783
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	52	36	948	964
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	805	324	195	676
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	969	417	31	583
		60 + ..	1,000	1,000	791	210	209	790
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	531	245	469	755
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	56	42	944	958
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	835	371	165	629
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	975	457	25	543
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	814	223	186	777
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	501	97	499	903
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	35	11	965	989
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	713	126	287	874
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	225	53	775
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	674	138	326	862
Gaya ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	538	283	462	717
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	73	50	927	950
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	859	447	141	553
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	509	29	491
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	790	224	210	776
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	543	295	457	705
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	76	52	924	948
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	876	468	124	532
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	975	529	25	471
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	798	229	202	771

STATEMENT XI.2—*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Gaya—*concld.*	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	484	109	516	891
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	32	12	968	988
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	688	146	312	854
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	927	237	73	763
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	675	141	325	859
Shahabad ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	533	207	467	793
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	63	33	937	967
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	844	317	156	683
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	970	394	30	606
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	781	152	219	848
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	535	216	465	784
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	65	35	935	965
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	854	332	146	668
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	972	406	28	594
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	787	153	213	847
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	11	91	489	909
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	87	9	963	991
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	743	115	257	885
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	943	211	57	789
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	690	128	310	872
Saran ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	498	216	502	784
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	72	37	928	963
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	833	261	167	739
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	455	29	545
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	855	276	145	724
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	497	219	503	781
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	73	38	927	962
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	839	266	161	734
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	972	461	28	539
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	859	279	141	721
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	518	115	482	885
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	51	14	949	986
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	737	135	263	865
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	959	267	41	733
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	771	172	229	828

STATEMENT XI.2—*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Champaran ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	584	238	416	762
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	106	45	894	955
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	910	340	90	660
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	973	453	27	547
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	846	222	154	778
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	586	243	414	757
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	107	46	893	954
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	919	349	81	651
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	974	460	26	540
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	850	224	150	776
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	547	130	453	870
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	71	22	929	978
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	775	163	225	837
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	286	53	714
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	768	180	232	820
Muzaffarpur ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	543	137	457	863
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	92	28	908	972
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	867	175	133	825
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	968	271	32	729
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	859	155	141	845
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	545	140	455	860
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	94	29	906	971
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	882	179	118	821
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	274	29	726
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	865	156	135	844
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	501	71	499	929
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	48	8	952	992
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	663	83	337	917
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	919	170	81	830
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	721	120	279	880
Darbhanga ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	536	187	464	813
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	87	36	913	964
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	873	265	127	735
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	970	354	30	646
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	848	178	152	822

STATEMENT XI.2—*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Darbhanga—*concld.*	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	538	190	462	810
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	89	37	911	963
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	883	270	117	730
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	971	358	29	642
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	855	179	145	821
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	494	107	506	893
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	47	14	953	986
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	700	138	300	862
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	946	236	54	764
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	703	157	297	843
Monghyr ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	544	230	456	770
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	81	47	919	953
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	866	348	134	652
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	979	415	21	585
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	814	186	186	814
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	552	247	448	753
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	87	51	913	949
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	885	376	115	624
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	982	440	18	560
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	828	196	172	804
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	487	85	513	915
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	35	11	965	989
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	735	114	265	886
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	957	187	43	813
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	687	95	313	905
Bhagalpur ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	551	277	449	723
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	92	51	908	949
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	855	434	145	566
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	972	492	28	508
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	811	232	189	768
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	560	296	440	704
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	98	55	902	945
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	884	466	116	534
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	982	521	18	479
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	827	244	173	756

STATEMENT XI.2—*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bhagalpur—*concld.*	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	477	107	523	893
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	39	14	961	986
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	670	152	330	848
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	900	226	100	774
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	666	124	334	876
Saharsa ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	571	334	429	666
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	131	82	869	918
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	915	536	85	464
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	980	603	20	397
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	829	261	171	739
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	572	340	428	660
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	133	84	867	916
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	919	548	81	452
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	980	611	20	389
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	831	264	169	736
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	554	158	446	842
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	73	26	927	974
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	835	234	165	766
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	977	346	23	654
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	774	174	226	826
Purnea ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	588	186	412	814
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	133	39	867	961
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	913	295	87	705
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	975	362	25	638
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	871	204	129	796
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	588	192	412	808
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	137	40	863	960
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	922	306	78	694
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	976	371	24	629
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	879	209	121	791
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	579	84	421	916
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	61	8	939	992
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	811	115	189	885
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	957	203	43	797
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	744	114	256	886

STATEMENT XI-2—*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Santal Parganas ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	597	451	403	549
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	137	115	863	885
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	926	720	74	280
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	984	727	16	273
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	831	338	169	662
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	602	470	398	530
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	143	121	857	879
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	939	751	61	249
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	987	751	13	249
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	841	351	159	649
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	506	91	494	909
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	38	9	962	991
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	735	129	265	871
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	945	206	55	794
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	686	111	314	889
Palamau ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	571	382	429	618
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	113	83	887	917
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	922	633	78	367
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	986	661	14	339
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	819	274	181	726
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	575	394	425	606
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	116	86	884	914
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	935	655	65	345
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	987	678	13	322
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	825	279	175	721
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	497	126	503	874
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	35	17	965	983
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	718	171	282	829
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	962	273	38	727
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	706	163	294	837
Hazaribagh ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	571	397	429	603
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	118	91	882	909
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	914	648	86	352
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	976	672	24	328
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	791	271	209	729

STATEMENT XI.2—*contd.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hazaribagh– *concld.*	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	575	417	425	583
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	125	98	875	902
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	930	685	70	315
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	979	698	21	302
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	801	281	199	719
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	533	146	467	854
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	39	16	961	984
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	786	228	214	772
		15—59 ..	1,000	1,000	952	310	48	690
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	667	127	333	873
Ranchi ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	595	532	405	468
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	154	174	846	826
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	889	817	111	183
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	983	843	17	157
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	842	475	158	525
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	608	570	392	430
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	166	189	834	811
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	921	883	79	117
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	986	885	14	115
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	861	500	139	500
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	478	130	522	870
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	36	22	964	978
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	673	187	327	813
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	950	291	50	709
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	647	143	353	857
Dhanbad ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	621	320	379	680
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	72	58	928	942
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	883	503	117	497
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	968	556	32	444
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	725	221	275	779
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	624	378	376	622
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	85	72	915	928
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	905	597	95	403
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	972	628	28	372
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	756	250	244	750

STATEMENT XI.2—*concld.*

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dhanbad—*concld.*	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	613	120	387	880
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	31	12	969	988
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	830	184	170	816
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	958	258	42	742
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	605	90	395	910
Singhbhum ..	Total	Total ..	1,000	1,000	590	442	410	558
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	118	118	882	882
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	885	672	115	328
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	977	711	23	289
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	789	389	211	611
	Rural	Total ..	1,000	1,000	609	526	391	474
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	143	146	857	854
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	926	809	74	191
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	985	812	15	188
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	852	436	148	564
	Urban	Total ..	1,000	1,000	525	93	475	907
		0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	23	9	977	991
		15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	765	140	235	860
		35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	954	210	46	790
		60+ ..	1,000	1,000	508	78	492	922

It is interesting to find that for male population of all ages, there is a compact block of districts having a larger proportion of non-workers than the State average (44.4 per cent). It consists of eight districts which, arranged in descending order of proportions, are : Saran (502), Patna (476), Shahabad (467), Darbhanga (464), Gaya (462), Muzaffarpur (457), Monghyr (456) and Bhagalpur (449). All these districts lie in the plains region of Bihar, are heavily populated and cover the most fertile tract in the State. In Saran the proportion of non-workers among males is as high as 50.2 per cent. On the other hand, districts with lower proportions also comprise one block (except Champaran) extending over the whole of the Chotanagpur Plateau, Purnea and Saharsa. The Dhanbad district has the lowest proportion (37.9 per cent) of male non-workers. It is significant that among all districts in the State, Saran has the highest percentage (47.8) and Dhanbad the lowest percentage (34.2) of population in the age group 0—14. It is also remarkable that in the next age group 15—34 (in which generally the proportion of workers increases) Saran has the lowest percentage (26.0) and Dhanbad the highest (39.0).

In regard to female population, some changes occur in the composition of the blocks while the number of districts with proportions higher than the State average remains 8, Gaya and Bhagalpur districts are replaced by Champaran and Purnea. The arrangement of districts in descending order of proportions is Muzaffarpur (863), Purnea (814), Darbhanga (813), Shahabad (793), Saran (784), Patna (783), Monghyr (770) and Champaran (762). The remaining nine districts having lower-than-the State proportions now form a compact block consisting of the six districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau combined with Gaya, Bhagalpur and Saharsa. The lowest proportion (468) is in Ranchi district. Non-working proportions among females seem to be influenced more by economic and sociological considerations than by demographic factors such as age composition.

The urban content of Bihar's population is very small with the result that the general pattern indicated by the total population is substantially the same as that for the rural population. The urban proportions are everywhere higher than the rural ones. The differences are more pronounced in the case of females. There is, however, one exception. In the Saran

district urban males have a lower proportion of non-workers than rural ones. Perhaps it underscores the essentially rural character of Saran's urban population.

The salient feature and differential rates of each age group and sex are discussed below :

Age group 0—14—The district proportions of male non-workers belonging to the age group 0—14 vary from 84.6 per cent in Ranchi district to 94.8 per cent in Patna district. The districts of Champaran, Saharsa and Purnea in North Bihar and those in the Chotanagpur Plateau (except Dhanbad) have comparatively low proportions (below 90 per cent). Among urban males the lowest (92.7 per cent) is in Saharsa district and the highest (97.7 per cent) in Singhbhum district, the State average being as high as 96.1 per cent.

Among females the proportions are higher still. The lowest is 82.6 per cent in Ranchi district and the highest is 97.2 per cent in Muzaffarpur district. Here also the proportions are comparatively low in the districts of Chotanagpur Plateau which have tribal population. Among urban females five districts, viz., Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Santal Parganas, Shahabad and Singhbhum have more than 99 per cent of the non-working population in this age group.

Age group 15—34—Among males the pattern is almost similar to what has been described for 'all ages' : only the proportions are greatly reduced. For the State as a whole, only 12.4 per cent in this age group are non-working. In the Santal Parganas the proportion is as low as 7.4 per cent while in Patna it is as high as 19.5 per cent. The urban proportions are generally higher in most cases by two times or even more. Saharsa has the lowest (16.5) and Muzaffarpur the highest proportion (33.7).

In female population the fall in proportions is not as steep as in the case of males. However, Ranchi with only 18.3 per cent of non-working females in this age group is an exception. The urban proportions continue to be high and vary between 76.6 per cent in Saharsa and 91.7 per cent in Muzaffarpur.

Age group 35—59—This age group has the smallest proportion of non-workers. Among males, Palamau has the lowest proportion (1.4 per cent) and Muzaffarpur and Dhanbad the highest (3.2 per cent). Among females there is only slight decrease in proportions in comparison to the age group 15—34. Ranchi has the lowest proportion (15.7 per cent) and Muzaffarpur the highest (72.9 per cent). The urban proportions are generally higher for both sexes. The general pattern of lower proportion in the Chotanagpur districts, as also Purnea, Bhagalpur, and Saharsa, continues.

Age gorup 60+—There are obvious changes in the pattern in this age group. Among males the low proportion districts are (in descending order): Saharsa (17.1), Santal Parganas (16.9), Ranchi (15.8), Champaran (15.4), Dharbhanga (15.2), Saran (14.5), Muzaffarpur (14.1) and Purnea (12.9). Some of the Chotanagpur districts are conspicuous by their absence. Among females the proportions are much higher and the changes in pattern not so significant. As in other age groups, Ranchi has the lowest proportion (52.5 per cent).

8. Cities, town-groups and town-classes

It has been observed that the proportions of non-workers are significantly higher in urban areas than in rural areas. It may now be examined whether the pattern varies according to the size-class of towns and whether the cities reveal any individual characteristics in this regard. The following statement, giving the distribution of 1,000 of total population of either sex in each group among workers and non-workers in the 7 cities, 11 town-groups and each class of towns, highlights the differences among them :

STATEMENT XI.3

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age group among workers and non-workers in the State, 1961

City/Town-group/Class of Town	Age group		Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Patna (M.C.) including Pataliputra Housing Colony	Total	..	1,000	1,000	507	83	493	917
	0—14	..	1,000	1,000	35	9	965	991
	15—34	..	1,000	1,000	702	105	298	895
	35—59	..	1,000	1,000	945	196	55	804
	60+	..	1,000	1,000	650	132	350	868
	Age not stated	..	1,000	1,000	536	0	464	1,000

STATEMENT XI.3—*contd.*

City/Town-group/Class of Town	Age group	Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Gaya (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	492	102	508	898
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	29	10	971	990
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	682	129	318	871
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	927	227	73	773
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	650	156	350	844
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1 000	1,000	0	0	0
3. Muzaffarpur (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	488	60	512	940
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	40	5	960	995
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	611	72	389	928
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	896	137	104	863
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	638	104	362	896
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	167	0	833	1,000
4. Darbhanga (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	474	104	526	896
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	42	11	958	989
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	649	129	351	871
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	938	235	62	765
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	663	146	337	854
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	500	0	500	0
5. Bhagalpur (M) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	465	97	535	903
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	36	12	964	988
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	648	142	352	858
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	880	202	120	798
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	629	109	371	891
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	739	258	261	742
6. Jamshedpur (T.-G.) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	523	80	477	920
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	22	7	978	993
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	753	117	247	883
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	954	186	46	814
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	465	67	535	933
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	429	74	571	926
7. Ranchi (T.-G.) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	476	85	524	915
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	28	12	972	988
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	659	122	341	878
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	943	197	57	803
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	591	97	409	903
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	545	200	455	800

STATEMENT XI.3—*contd.*

City/Town-group/Class of Town	Age group	Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8. Monghyr-Jamalpur (T.-G.)	Total ..	1,000	1,000	453	69	547	931
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	22	6	978	994
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	669	86	331	914
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	950	170	50	830
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	575	94	425	906
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	750	100	250	900
9. Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri (T.-G.)	Total ..	1,000	1,000	610	117	390	883
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	32	13	968	987
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	815	177	185	823
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	958	254	42	746
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	592	89	408	911
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	360	100	640	900
10. Dinapur (T.-G.)	Total ..	1,000	1,000	506	102	494	898
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	33	13	967	987
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	770	129	230	871
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	950	248	50	752
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	666	152	334	848
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	375	0	625	1,000
11. Chapra-Revelganj (T.-G.)	Total ..	1,000	1,000	504	111	496	889
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	45	13	955	987
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	698	126	302	874
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	256	53	744
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	756	163	244	837
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	867	222	133	778
12. Motihari (T.-G.) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	513	82	487	918
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	67	16	933	984
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	639	97	361	903
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	937	190	63	810
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	750	140	250	860
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	167	0	833	1,000
13. Sitamarhi (T.-G.) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	549	85	451	915
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	71	15	929	985
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	741	89	259	911
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	956	211	44	789
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	788	123	212	877
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	250	0	750	1,000

STATEMENT XI.3—*contd.*

City/Town-group/Class of Town	Age group	Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14. Barauni-Teghra (T. G.)	Total ..	1,000	1,000	520	61	480	939
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	45	7	955	993
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	819	71	181	929
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	965	142	35	858
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	759	83	241	917
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	667	0	333
15. Deoghar (T.-G.) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	493	62	507	938
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	27	6	973	994
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	683	81	317	919
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	936	149	64	851
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	722	78	278	922
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	500	0	500	1,000
16. Bermo (T.-G.) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	569	223	431	777
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	26	9	974	991
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	829	350	171	650
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	956	492	44	508
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	609	159	391	841
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	286	0	714	1,000
17. Kumardhubi (T..G.) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	613	116	387	884
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	24	10	976	990
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	864	180	136	820
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	954	246	46	754
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	621	124	379	876
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000
18. Katras (T..G.) ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	655	129	345	871
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	29	12	971	988
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	876	205	124	795
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	967	265	33	735
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	710	65	290	935
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	0	167	0	833
19. Class I ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	509	88	491	912
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	31	9	969	991
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	708	120	292	880
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	938	200	62	800
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	607	113	393	887
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	469	122	531	878

STATEMENT XI.3—*concld.*

City/Town-group/Class of Town	Age group	Total urban population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20. Class II ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	510	107	490	893
	0—14 ..	1,000	1,000	37	10	963	990
	15—34 ..	1,000	1,000	742	145	258	855
	35—59 ..	1,000	1,000	947	240	53	760
	60+ ..	1,000	1,000	703	128	297	872
	Age not stated ..	1,000	1,000	473	94	527	906
21. Class III ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	530	95	470	905
22. Class IV ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	520	131	480	869
23. Class V ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	541	159	459	841
24. Class VI ..	Total ..	1,000	1,000	545	150	455	850

NOTE : T.-G.—stands for Town-group. 0—denotes nil figures.

For the State as a whole, 483 out of every 1,000 males in urban areas are non-workers. Among different classes of towns the proportions are higher in Class I and Class II towns, but lower in all other classes. Except for Class IV towns there is correlation between the class of towns and the proportion of non-workers; the latter diminishes as one moves from higher to lower town-classes. This simply underlines the essentially rural character of smaller towns.

With regard to females, Class I and Class III towns have higher proportions of non-workers than the urban population as a whole (896). While Class II towns exhibit only slightly lower proportion of non-workers, Classes IV, V and VI towns have significantly lower proportions. There is, however, no correlation of the type found in the case of males. Nevertheless it will be noticed that the female proportions are much higher than the male proportions.

Among the cities and town-groups in Class I, all but Dhanbad (390) and Jamshedpur (477) have higher proportions of male non-workers than the average for Class I (491), the difference in Dhanbad being particularly striking. It is evident that the industrially oriented centres have smaller proportions of non-workers. In the female population no such bias is discernible. While the proportion of non-working females is lower than the class-average (912) in Dhanbad (883), Jamshedpur has a higher proportion (920). The cities of Gaya (898), Darbhanga (896) and Bhagalpur (903) also have smaller proportions, attributable to the existence of household industries in which females find some work.

In Class II town-groups, Dinapur (494) and Chapra (496) have higher proportions of non-working males while Barauni (480) and Bermo (431) have lower proportions than the class average (490). This corroborates the observation made earlier about industrial towns having smaller proportions of male non-workers. In Bermo even the female proportions are strikingly low.

The same phenomenon of industrial towns having smaller proportions is evident in Class III town-groups : Kumardhubi and Katras have lower proportions of non-working males and females than Motihari, Sitamarhi or Deoghar.

SECTION 3

THE NON-WORKING POPULATION BY LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

9. Position in the State

As is expected, the non-workers have a higher percentage of illiterates among them than the workers. The following table gives the comparative proportions separately for each sex and for persons, workers, non-workers and total population :

STATEMENT XI.4

Distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females among workers and non-workers by literacy and educational levels in Bihar, 1961

Educational standard	Total population	Total workers	Total non-workers
PERSONS			
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(*a*) Illiterate ..	816	785	838
(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	136	158	121
(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic	35	39	33
(*d*) Matriculation and above	13	18	8
MALES			
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(*a*) Illiterate ..	702	691	715
(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	214	227	197
(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic	61	55	69
(*d*) Matriculation and above	23	27	19
FEMALES			
Total	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
(*a*) Illiterate ..	931	978	913
(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	58	17	73
(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic	9	4	12
(*d*) Matriculation and above	2	1	2

On the population as a whole, 83.8 per cent of non-workers are illiterate as against 78.5 per cent among workers. Among males the extent of illiteracy is considerably reduced; so also the margin of difference between workers and non-workers, the percentages being 69.1 for the former and 71.5 for the latter. It is obvious that the difference between the two is not very material. Among females, however, it may seem surprising that the non-workers should have less illiteracy (91.3 per cent) than the workers (97.8 per cent). It is explained by the fact that the female working population consists almost entirely of those in the lower strata of society. They are engaged generally in cultivation, agricultural labour or household industry in which illiteracy is generally high and means no impediment. On the other hand, it is common experience that after becoming literate or educated, few women seek work. Most of them continue to swell the ranks of non-working females, generally as housewives.

It is significant to observe that only 41 persons out of every 1,000 non-workers have read up to the Primary or Junior Basic level and above; those crossing the stage of Matriculation number 8 only. This is not to say that the proportions are very much better among workers. In fact, the corresponding figures in their case are 57 up to the Primary or Junior Basic level and above, and 18 up to the stage of Matriculation and above. The proportions are considerably higher for males. It is noteworthy that 8.8 per cent of male non-workers have attained the Primary or Junior Basic level and above, as against 8.2 per cent only among male workers. Similarly the proportions among female non-workers are consistently and considerably higher than those of female workers for each educational level.

10. The rural population

The urban content of Bihar's population is so small that the general pattern of the State in most matters is substantially the same as the rural pattern. This is exemplified by the statement on the next page which gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in rural areas of the State and districts.

STATEMENT XI.5

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational standards in the rural areas of districts in the State, 1961

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	**Total**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
	(a) Illiterate	**728**	**948**	**719**	**981**	**739**	**935**
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	**204**	**46**	**216**	**16**	**188**	**58**
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	**55**	**6**	**50**	**3**	**62**	**7**
	(d) Matriculation and above	**13**	**N**	**15**	**N**	**11**	**N**
Patna	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	610	916	582	976	641	897
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	265	71	314	19	209	87
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	101	13	79	4	126	16
	(d) Matriculation and above	24	N	25	1	24	N
Gaya	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	705	943	687	987	726	924
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	227	54	255	11	194	72
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	54	3	43	2	67	4
	(d) Matriculation and above	14	N	15	N	13	N
Shahabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	655	938	647	986	664	925
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	244	56	264	12	222	68
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	83	6	68	2	99	7
	(d) Matriculation and above	18	N	21	N	15	N
Saran	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	686	949	668	982	703	939
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	234	47	258	16	211	56
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	65	4	56	2	75	5
	(d) Matriculation and above	15	N	18	N	11	N
Champaran	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(a) Illiterate	798	963	794	987	805	955
	(b) Literate (without educational standard)	155	33	158	12	150	40
	(c) Primary or Junior Basic	38	4	37	1	39	5
	(d) Matriculation and above	9	N	11	N	6	N

STATEMENT XI.5—*contd.*

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Muzaffarpur	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	733	944	719	972	749	939
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	205	51	220	24	186	55
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	50	5	46	4	55	6
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	12	N	15	N	10	N
Darbhanga	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	729	949	713	970	748	944
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	208	47	227	27	187	51
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	48	4	43	3	53	5
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	15	N	17	N	12	N
Monghyr	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	723	942	711	978	738	930
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	205	51	222	19	184	62
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	56	7	50	3	64	8
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	16	N	17	N	14	N
Bhagalpur	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	719	931	720	973	718	913
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	201	62	208	24	192	78
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	62	7	54	3	72	9
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	18	N	18	N	18	N
Saharsa	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	777	963	769	980	786	955
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	167	33	171	18	162	41
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	46	4	46	2	45	4
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	10	N	14	N	7	N
Purnea	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	762	951	745	978	786	944
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	196	44	207	20	181	50
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	34	5	38	2	29	6
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	8	N	10	N	4	N

STATEMENT XI.5—*concld.*

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Santal Parganas	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	782	964	778	988	787	942
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	168	32	172	10	163	52
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	42	4	41	2	44	6
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	8	N	9	N	6	N
Palamau	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	789	969	794	991	783	953
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	158	27	150	7	169	41
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	45	4	45	2	44	6
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	8	N	11	N	4	N
Hazaribagh	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	785	972	767	992	809	957
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	162	24	175	7	146	36
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	42	4	43	1	40	6
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	11	N	15	N	5	1
Ranchi	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	748	939	758	963	733	907
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	173	45	159	23	194	74
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	69	15	72	13	64	18
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	10	1	11	1	9	1
Dhanbad	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	683	944	677	988	693	918
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	239	47	242	10	235	69
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	55	7	53	1	57	11
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	23	2	28	1	15	2
Singhbhum	.. Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	(*a*) Illiterate	730	961	727	988	736	931
	(*b*) Literate (without educational standard)	211	34	209	10	213	60
	(*c*) Primary or Junior Basic ..	48	5	50	2	43	8
	(*d*) Matriculation and above ..	11	N	14	N	8	1

NOTE : N—denotes negligib'e figures.

For rural areas of the State, the observations made earlier in regard to the entire State hold equally good. The level of literacy for males is higher among workers than among non-workers, but the reverse is true of females. The differences in the proportions of literate and educated among workers and non-workers in the male population are, however, not very pronounced. This would seem to indicate that literacy or education is really not an important determinant in regard to male employment in rural areas.

The district figures generally follow the State pattern and have higher literacy rates among male workers in rural areas. There are, however, three districts which do not toe the line. These are : Bhagalpur, Palamau and Ranchi. In Bhagalpur the difference is nominal (workers—280, non-workers—282) and does not perhaps signify much. The other two districts have large tribal population in each.

The districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum have higher overall literacy rates among rural male non-workers than the average for the State (26.1 per cent). The Patna district tops the list with the highest literacy rate (35.9 per cent) even among rural male non-workers, while Hazaribagh is at the bottom with a mere 19.1 per cent. Among rural male non-workers of Bihar, not more than 11 in a thousand have attained the educational standard of 'matriculation and above.' While Purnea and Palamau have the lowest proportion (4 per 1,000), other districts with small proportions (below the State average) are Hazaribagh, Santal Parganas, Champaran, Saharsa, Singhbhum, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur. The Patna district is at the top in this respect also with a proportion of 24 per thousand.

Among rural female non-workers the literacy rates are very low everywhere. The average for the State itself is 65 per thousand. The Patna district with a proportion of 103 per thousand or barely 10 per cent is at the top. Hazaribagh with 43 per thousand is at the bottom. It is, however, noteworthy that even these low rates are considerably higher than the rates among female workers in rural areas.

11. The urban population

The Table B-III Part A contains information relating to educational levels among non-workers in urban areas. The educational levels above matriculation are spelled out in more detail here because the urban population is expected generally to have a greater diversification of educational qualifications even among non-workers. The table on the next page gives a gist of the relevant figures as also the distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex by educational standards separately for the urban population of the State and districts, and for the nine cities and town-groups having population of 1 lakh or more individually. A mere look at the table will indicate that except for simple graduates the proportions of those with technical degrees or diplomas are nil or negligible in most cases.

STATEMENT

Distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex among the different educational standards for

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000

State, City, Town-group and District (urban areas only)	Non-workers by sex		Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational standard	Primary or Junior Basic
1	2		3	4	5	6
BIHAR	M	(a) Absolute figures	1,043,124	524,768	288,021	137,934
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	503	276	132
	F	(a) Absolute figures	1,570,552	1,099,165	353,292	92,412
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	700	225	59
Cities						
1. Patna (M. C.) including Pataliputra Housing Colony ..	M	(a) Absolute figures	101,650	44,317	26,025	17,108
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	436	256	168
	F	(a) Absolute figures	145,405	88,327	38,936	12,926
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	607	268	89
2. Gaya (M)	M	(a) Absolute figures	41,864	20,287	10,717	5,976
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	485	256	143
	F	(a) Absolute figures	61,663	43,059	14,693	3,055
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	698	238	50
3. Bhagalpur (M) ..	M	(a) Absolute figures	42,345	20,559	10,348	5,929
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	486	244	140
	F	(a) Absolute figures	58,363	40,322	12,771	4,358
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	691	219	75
4. Muzaffarpur (M) ..	M	(a) Absolute figures	32,961	13,454	10,716	3,030
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	408	325	92
	F	(a) Absolute figures	42,059	26,291	12,376	2,302
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	625	294	55
5. Darbhanga (M) ..	M	(a) Absolute figures	28,963	14,021	7,453	3,648
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	484	257	126
	F	(a) Absolute figures	42,945	32,609	7,970	1,876
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	759	186	44
Town-groups						
1. Jamshedpur ..	M	(a) Absolute figures	87,625	41,059	30,035	11,115
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	468	343	127
	F	(a) Absolute figures	132,691	77,592	40,602	10,270
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	585	306	77

XI.6

each city and town-group of population 100,000 and over and for urban areas of districts

NON-WORKERS OF EACH SEX

Matriculation or higher secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma	University degree	Technical degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
79,078	274	101	12,024	924	694	134	9	18	9	56	4
76	N	N	12	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
21,909	53	28	3,566	127	0	37	0	0	0	90	0
14	N	N	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
10,725	25	4	3,322	124	62	43	2	6	1	10	0
106	N	N	33	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	0
4,170	7	1	1,014	24	0	10	0	0	0	14	0
29	N	N	7	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
4,352	18	2	506	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
104	N	N	12	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0
741	0	7	105	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
12	0	N	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
4,806	7	0	684	12	4	3	1	0	0	4	0
114	N	0	16	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0
792	4	0	112	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
13	N	0	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
4,102	22	0	1,608	29	19	3	0	0	0	7	0
124	1	0	49	1	1	N	0	0	0	N	0
904	0	0	183	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
22	N	N	4	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
3,417	18	2	400	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
118	1	N	14	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
441	2	0	44	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
10	N	0	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
4,800	63	11	453	89	69	12	1	1	2	3	1
55	1	N	5	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
3,651	6	11	544	15	0	4	0	0	0	11	0
28	N	N	4	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000

State, City, Town-group and District (urban areas only)	Non-workers by sex		Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational standard	Primary or Junior Basic
1	2		3	4	5	6
2. Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri	M	(a) Absolute figures	47,819	24,090	14,378	5,114
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	504	301	107
	F	(a) Absolute figures	68,809	46,189	16,599	4,505
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	671	241	66
3. Monghyr-Jamalpur ..	M	(a) Absolute figures	42,795	21,070	13,187	5,019
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	493	308	117
	F	(a) Absolute figures	63,807	45,467	14,688	2,737
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	712	230	43
4. Ranchi	M	(a) Absolute figures	40,983	15,951	9,688	8,452
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	389	236	206
	F	(a) Absolute figures	56,685	30,464	14,686	8,571
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	537	259	151
Districts						
1. Patna	M	(a) Absolute figures	163,316	76,926	43,040	24,627
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	471	263	151
	F	(a) Absolute figures	240,550	156,910	60,936	16,826
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	652	253	70
2. Gaya	M	(a) Absolute figures	73,461	37,596	19,676	8,917
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	512	268	121
	F	(a) Absolute figures	109,221	80,809	23,296	4,084
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	740	213	38
3. Shahabad ..	M	(a) Absolute figures	61,434	32,275	15,744	8,201
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	525	256	134
	F	(a) Absolute figures	96,510	71,690	19,654	4,235
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	743	204	44
4. Saran	M	(a) Absolute figures	38,644	20,397	10,369	4,762
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	528	268	123
	F	(a) Absolute figures	61,734	47,403	11,784	2,042
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	768	191	33
5. Champaran ..	M	(a) Absolute figures	36,025	19,957	10,309	3,300
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	554	286	92
	F	(a) Absolute figures	57,517	43,430	11,568	2,115
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	755	201	37

XI.6—*contd.*

NON-WORKERS OF EACH SEX

Matriculation or higher secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma	University degree	Technical degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3,395	22	1	326	493	483	4	0	1	4	1	0
71	N	N	7	10	10	N	0	N	N	N	0
1,266	3	0	239	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
18	N	0	4	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
3,236	6	7	261	9	2	2	0	1	0	4	0
76	N	N	6	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0
804	1	0	106	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
13	N	0	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
5,644	6	19	1,192	31	8	7	1	3	0	10	2
138	N	1	29	1	N	N	N	N	0	N	N
2,483	7	1	436	37	0	6	0	0	0	31	0
44	N	N	8	1	0	N	0	0	0	1	0
14,796	28	10	3,746	143	69	52	4	7	1	10	0
91	N	N	23	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	0
4,770	8	3	1,072	25	0	11	0	0	0	14	0
20	N	N	5	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
6,605	21	3	636	7	5	1	0	0	0	1	0
90	N	N	9	N	N	N	0	0	0	N	0
907	0	7	115	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	N	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
4,578	21	0	600	15	2	10	0	2	0	1	0
75	N	0	10	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0
807	0	0	121	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
8	0	0	1	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
2,667	1	1	439	8	3	4	1	0	0	0	0
69	N	N	12	N	N	N	N	0	0	0	0
426	11	2	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	N	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,285	4	1	164	5	2	1	0	1	0	1	0
63	N	N	5	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0
360	1	1	36	6	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
6	N	N	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0

STATEMENT

State, City, Town-group and District (urban areas only)	Non-workers by sex		Distribution per 1,000			
			Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational standard	Primary or Junior Basic
1	2		3	4	5	6
6. Muzaffarpur	M	(a) Absolute figures	53,077	24,813	16,098	5,047
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	468	303	95
	F	(a) Absolute figures	76,653	54,052	18,202	3,165
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	705	237	41
7. Darbhanga	M	(a) Absolute figures	51,970	26,812	12,940	6,780
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	516	249	131
	F	(a) Absolute figures	78,337	59,554	14,502	3,471
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	760	185	44
8. Monghyr	M	(a) Absolute figures	101,194	55,764	27,179	11,587
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	551	269	115
	F	(a) Absolute figures	162,990	127,008	28,763	5,970
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	779	176	37
9. Bhagalpur	M	(a) Absolute figures	53,274	26,717	12,647	7,742
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	502	237	145
	F	(a) Absolute figures	75,712	54,076	15,518	5,151
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	714	205	68
10. Saharsa	M	(a) Absolute figures	16,778	10,111	3,911	1,725
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	603	233	103
	F	(a) Absolute figures	25,101	20,296	3,833	817
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	809	153	32
11. Purnea	M	(a) Absolute figures	45,315	24,990	12,336	5,027
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	552	272	111
	F	(a) Absolute figures	71,416	52,774	14,230	3,738
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	739	199	52
12. Santal Parganas	M	(a) Absolute figures	38,724	17,801	10,054	7,382
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	460	260	190
	F	(a) Absolute figures	58,764	39,180	13,979	4,824
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	667	238	82
13. Palamau	M	(a) Absolute figures	15,427	7,387	4,282	2,650
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	479	277	172
	F	(a) Absolute figures	22,273	16,030	4,613	1,404
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	720	207	63

XI.6—*contd.*

NON-WORKERS OF EACH SEX

Matriculation or higher secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma	University degree	Technical degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
5,351	23	0	1,713	32	21	4	0	0	0	7	0
101	N	0	32	1	N	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,033	0	0	198	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
14	0	0	3	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
4,890	23	3	507	15	3	11	0	1	0	0	0
94	N	N	10	N	N	N	0	N	0	0	0
739	4	0	64	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
10	N	0	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	0	0
6,104	10	41	491	18	4	7	1	1	0	5	0
60	N	N	5	N	N	N	N	N	0	N	0
1,113	1	0	131	4	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
7	N	0	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
5,424	7	0	725	12	4	3	1	0	0	4	0
102	N	0	14	N	N	N	N	0	0	N	0
844	4	0	115	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
11	N	0	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
994	1	0	34	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	N	0	2	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2,808	11	3	138	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
62	N	N	3	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0
628	1	2	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	N	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3,162	10	3	301	11	3	6	0	1	0	1	0
82	N	N	8	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0
684	2	0	92	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
12	N	0	1	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
1,058	5	0	44	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	N	0	3	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT

DISTRIBUTION PER 1,000

State, City, Town-group and District (urban areas only)	Non-workers by sex		Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational standard	Primary or Junior Basic
1	2		3	4	5	6
14. Hazaribagh	.. M	(a) Absolute figures	51,780	27,931	13,577	7,384
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	539	262	143
	F	(a) Absolute figures	77,144	55,307	15,114	5,636
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	717	196	73
15. Ranchi	.. M	(a) Absolute figures	58,149	23,971	13,729	12,977
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	412	236	223
	F	(a) Absolute figures	79,201	45,053	19,553	11,431
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	569	247	144
16. Dhanbad	.. M	(a) Absolute figures	68,170	35,537	20,959	6,819
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	521	308	100
	F	(a) Absolute figures	100,237	68,524	24,018	5,827
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	684	239	58
17. Singhbhum	.. M	(a) Absolute figures	116,386	55,783	41,171	13,007
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	479	354	112
	F	(a) Absolute figures	177,192	107,069	53,729	11,676
		(b) Per 1,000	1,000	604	303	66

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

XI.6—*concld.*

NON-WORKERS OF EACH SEX

Matriculation or higher secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Non-technical diploma	University degree	Technical degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2,490	7	2	363	26	10	4	0	0	1	10	1
48	N	N	7	1	1	N	0	0	N	N	N
952	5	0	123	7	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
12	N	0	2	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
6,188	6	21	1,222	35	9	9	1	3	0	11	2
107	N	N	21	1	N	N	N	N	0	1	N
2,663	7	1	455	38	0	6	0	0	0	32	0
34	N	N	6	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0
3,971	26	2	360	496	485	5	0	1	4	1	0
58	1	N	5	7	7	N	0	N	N	N	0
1,572	3	0	284	9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
16	N	0	3	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0
5,707	70	11	541	96	70	16	1	1	3	4	1
49	N	N	5	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
4,072	6	12	609	19	0	5	0	0	0	14	0
23	N	N	4	N	0	N	0	0	0	N	0

A little more than half (50.3 per cent) of the urban non-working males in the State is illiterate, and over a quarter (27.6 per cent) of them just literate. The extent of illiteracy is much lower in the cities and town-groups of population 1 lakh or more, except in the Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri town-group where also the margin is small. Among cities with appreciably low percentages of illiteracy among male non-workers are Ranchi (38.9), Muzaffarpur (40.8) and Patna (43.6). Among the districts, as many as 10 have higher male illiteracy than the State average, the highest being in the Saharsa district (60.3 per cent). On the other hand, the Ranchi district has the lowest proportion (41.2 per cent). Others with proportions lower than the State average are Santal Parganas (46.0), Muzaffarpur (46.8), Patna (47.1), Palamau (47.9), Singhbhum (47.9) and Bhagalpur (50.2).

Proportions of non-working males who are literate without any educational standard, are higher than the State average in the town-groups of Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Monghyr and Dhanbad as also in Muzaffarpur, but lower in the remaining cities of Bhagalpur, Patna, Gaya and Darbhanga. The latter is explained (except in the case of Darbhanga) by the higher proportions of those who have attained the Primary or Junior Basic standard.

Among urban male non-workers of the State, only 9 per cent are matriculates or over; of them, 1.2 per cent are simple graduates. Only one in a thousand is a technical graduate. These proportions are quite understandable as they relate to the non-working section of the population. The Dhanbad town-group has a rather high proportion of technical degree-holders who are not working. Presumably these relate to students engaged in post-graduate studies or research in the Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri and other like institutions. The proportions of matriculates and simple graduates are also generally high in the cities and big towns because of the existence of colleges and other educational institutions in such places. The absence of this factor is, to some extent, also explained the lower proportions in Jamshedpur, Dhanbad and Monghyr town-groups.

The proportions among females are much behind those for males. In the State as a whole, only 1.4 per cent of the urban non-working females are matriculates and a mere 0.2 per cent are simple graduates. The cities have somewhat higher proportions because of female students in educational institutions.

12. Workers and non-workers in each educational level

The foregoing discussions relate to distribution of workers and non-workers in the rural and urban population by levels of literacy and education. It will be interesting to ascertain how literacy and education influence the proportions of workers and non-workers at each level. The following table gives the relevant information for rural areas :

STATEMENT XI.7

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State, 1961

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	Total	1,000	1,000	560	285	440	715
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	553	295	447	705
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	594	97	406	903
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	507	159	493	841
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	643	257	357	743
Patna	Total	1,000	1,000	531	245	469	755
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	507	261	493	739
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	630	68	370	932
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	415	75	585	925
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	540	370	460	630
Gaya	Total	1,000	1,000	543	295	457	705
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	529	309	471	691
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	609	63	391	937
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	432	122	568	878
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	572	254	428	746

STATEMENT XI.7—*contd.*

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Shahabad ..	Total	1,000	1,000	535	216	465	784
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	529	227	471	773
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	578	47	422	953
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	441	76	559	924
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	615	175	385	825
Saran ..	Total	1,000	1,000	497	219	503	781
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	485	227	515	773
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	547	75	453	925
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	427	85	573	915
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	619	143	381	857
Champaran ..	Total	1,000	1,000	586	243	414	757
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	583	249	417	751
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	600	84	400	916
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	572	89	428	911
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	722	243	278	757
Muzaffarpur ..	Total	1,000	1,000	545	140	455	860
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	535	144	465	856
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	586	66	414	934
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	502	92	498	908
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	649	209	351	791
Darbhanga ..	Total	1,000	1,000	538	190	462	810
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	525	194	475	806
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	586	108	414	892
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	488	136	512	864
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	633	210	367	790
Monghyr ..	Total	1,000	1,000	552	247	448	753
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	543	256	457	744
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	599	93	401	907
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	492	118	508	882
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	581	210	419	790
Bhagalpur ..	Total	1,000	1,000	560	296	440	704
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	561	309	439	691
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	579	117	421	883
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	486	120	514	880
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	573	252	427	748

STATEMENT XI.7—*contd.*

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saharsa	.. Total	1,000	1,000	572	340	428	660
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	567	346	433	654
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	585	183	415	817
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	575	218	425	782
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	738	365	262	635
Purnea	.. Total	1,000	1,000	588	192	412	808
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	576	197	424	803
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	620	86	380	914
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	648	77	352	923
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	771	107	229	893
Santal Parganas	Total	1,000	1,000	602	470	398	530
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	600	482	400	518
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	615	141	385	859
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	582	226	418	774
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	681	375	319	625
Palamau	.. Total	1,000	1,000	575	394	425	606
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	579	403	421	597
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	547	98	453	902
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	580	155	420	845
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	792	194	208	806
Hazaribagh	.. Total	1,000	1,000	575	417	425	583
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	562	426	438	574
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	618	120	382	880
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	596	129	404	871
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	789	231	211	769
Ranchi	.. Total	1,000	1,000	608	570	392	430
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	616	584	384	416
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	559	292	441	708
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	633	488	367	512
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	665	434	335	566
Dhanbad	.. Total	1,000	1,000	624	378	376	622
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	618	395	382	605
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	630	82	370	918
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	610	78	390	922
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	756	178	244	822

STATEMENT XI.7—*concld.*

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Singhbhum ..	Total	1,000	1,000	609	526	391	474
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	606	540	394	460
	Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	604	157	396	843
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	647	255	353	745
	Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	745	210	255	790

It is a matter of some satisfaction that, for the male population at least, the proportion of non-workers is the lowest (35.7 per cent) among those who are matriculates or above. A little over 40 per cent of the literates (without any educational level) are non-workers. In both cases the proportions are lower than the average for the total male population (44 per cent). It may, therefore, be inferred that the spread of literacy or education has helped in reducing the proportion of non-workers in these categories. But the fact that the incidence of non-workers is highest (49.3 per cent) among those who have attained the Primary or Junior Basic standard seems to indicate that the inference made earlier has only limited significance. In female population the proportion of non-workers is lowest (70.5 per cent) among illiterates, and highest (90.3 per cent) among literates without educational level. There is, of course, a gradual decline in the proportion of female non-workers as we proceed to higher educational levels but it is always greater than the proportion for illiterate females. This would seem to indicate that though a small percentage of working women (16 to 26 per cent) is educationally qualified, literacy or education is often pursued by them as an end in itself rather than as a means to economic ends. In fact, it is common experience that literacy and education is generally confined to the higher strata of society in which most women prefer to perform the duties of housewife rather than enter the rough and tumble of life in any economic pursuit.

The table below gives similar proportions for the urban population and shows that for the illiterates as well as literates and educated, the non-working proportions among males or females are considerably higher in urban areas. As against nearly 41 per cent non-workers among rural males in the category of literates and 49 per cent among those who are Primary and Junior Basic passed, the corresponding proportions in the urban population are 43 per cent and 52 per cent respectively. Among the male matriculates, the difference between rural and urban population is, however, negligible. In the female population the non-working proportions are much higher in urban areas both among literates and educated as well as illiterates. The low proportions of male non-workers in the urban areas of Singhbhum and Dhanbad, the two industrial districts, as also in Champaran, Saharsa, Purnea and Hazaribagh, however, attract special notice :

STATEMENT XI.8

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each educational standard among workers and non-workers in urban areas of the State, 1961

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	1. Total	1,000	1,000	517	104	483	896
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	454	130	546	870
	3 Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	574	27	426	973
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	482	41	518	959
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	642	156	358	844

STATEMENT XI.8—*contd.*

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	501	97	499	903
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	416	123	584	877
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	587	37	413	963
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	440	35	560	965
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	607	139	393	861
Gaya ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	484	109	516	891
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	416	133	584	867
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	589	26	411	974
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	396	50	604	950
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	530	155	470	845
Shahabad ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	511	91	489	909
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	439	110	561	890
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	606	26	394	974
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	448	35	552	965
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	606	118	394	882
Saran ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	518	115	482	885
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	453	135	547	865
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	608	38	392	962
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	445	46	555	954
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	599	165	401	835
Champaran..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	547	130	453	870
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	527	155	473	845
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	571	36	429	964
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	514	58	486	942
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	622	211	378	789
Muzaffarpur..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	501	71	499	929
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	459	86	541	914
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	552	25	448	975
	4 Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	474	48	526	952
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	521	127	479	873
Darbhanga ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	494	107	506	893
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	436	124	564	876
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	574	38	426	962
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	449	52	551	948
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	568	231	432	769

STATEMENT XI.8—*contd.*

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Monghyr ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	487	85	513	915
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	418	98	582	902
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	564	27	436	973
	4. Primary or Junior Basic ..	1,000	1,000	461	49	539	951
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	618	163	382	837
Bhagalpur ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	477	107	523	893
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	431	125	569	875
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	558	60	442	940
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	447	34	553	966
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	498	145	502	855
Saharsa ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	554	158	446	842
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	503	182	497	818
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	589	23	411	977
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	561	64	439	936
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	730	229	270	771
Purnea ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	579	84	421	916
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	540	104	460	896
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	614	14	386	986
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	556	27	444	973
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	707	163	293	837
Santal Parganas	1. Total	1,000	1,000	506	91	494	909
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	428	118	572	882
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	579	20	421	980
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	466	32	534	968
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	632	189	368	811
Palamau ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	497	126	503	874
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	454	157	546	843
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	519	20	481	980
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	463	39	537	961
	5. Matriculaton and above ..	1,000	1,000	667	223	333	777
Hazaribagh ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	533	146	467	854
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	468	185	532	815
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	573	17	427	983
	4. Primary or Junior Basic ..	1,000	1,000	536	30	464	970
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	727	163	273	837

STATEMENT XI.8—*concld.*

State/District	Educational standard	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ranchi ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	478	130	522	870
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	407	176	593	824
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	509	36	491	964
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	455	70	545	930
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	612	156	388	844
Dhanbad ..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	613	120	387	880
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	580	157	420	843
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	621	15	379	985
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	584	25	416	975
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	755	152	245	848
Singhbhum..	1. Total	1,000	1,000	525	93	475	907
	2. Illiterate	1,000	1,000	412	131	588	869
	3. Literate (without educational standard)	1,000	1,000	527	14	473	986
	4. Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	562	26	438	974
	5. Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	810	161	190	839

SECTION 4

CLASSIFICATION OF NON-WORKERS BY THEIR ACTIVITIES AND AGE GROUPS

13. General

It has been explained earlier that according to the 1961 Census, the non-working population is divided into 8 categories by the type of activity in which the non-workers were engaged. The following statistics give a general idea of the position for the State as a whole :

Type of activity	Number of	
	Males	Females
Total Non-workers ..	**10,346,040**	**16,875,005**
I Full-time students ..	2,823,586	612,029
II Persons engaged in household duties	32,911	7,331,190
III Dependants, infants and disabled	7,339,490	8,875,494
IV Retired, rentier or independent means	31,066	20,965
V Beggars, vagrants, etc. ..	33,938	29,983
VI Inmates of institutions ..	15,042	1,537
VII Persons seeking employment for the first time	44,834	2,319
VIII Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	25,173	1,488

Females greatly outnumber males among non-workers. For every 10 male non-workers there are actually more than 16 female non-workers. In both sexes, Category III consisting of dependants, infants and disabled persons comprises the main bulk of non-workers. More than 70 per cent of the male non-workers and 52 per cent of the female non-workers belong to this category. Among males the next important category is that of full-time students which accounts for a little over 27 per cent. Among females the corresponding place is held by those engaged in household duties; they comprise over 43 per cent of the total. More than 98 per cent of the non-workers, male or female, belong to these three categories. Other categories have very small proportions, none exceeding 0.4 per cent in any case.

The description of Category II was such that even males engaged mainly in household chores could be returned against it; thus, the small number against this category in the above table need cause no surprise. A look at Table B-IX* will reveal that nearly 63 per cent of such males belong to the age group 0—14 which indicates that in their cases the parents, in absence of any better description of what the children were doing, simply stated that they were looking after and assisting in household works.

14. Distribution of non-workers of different age groups by the type of activity

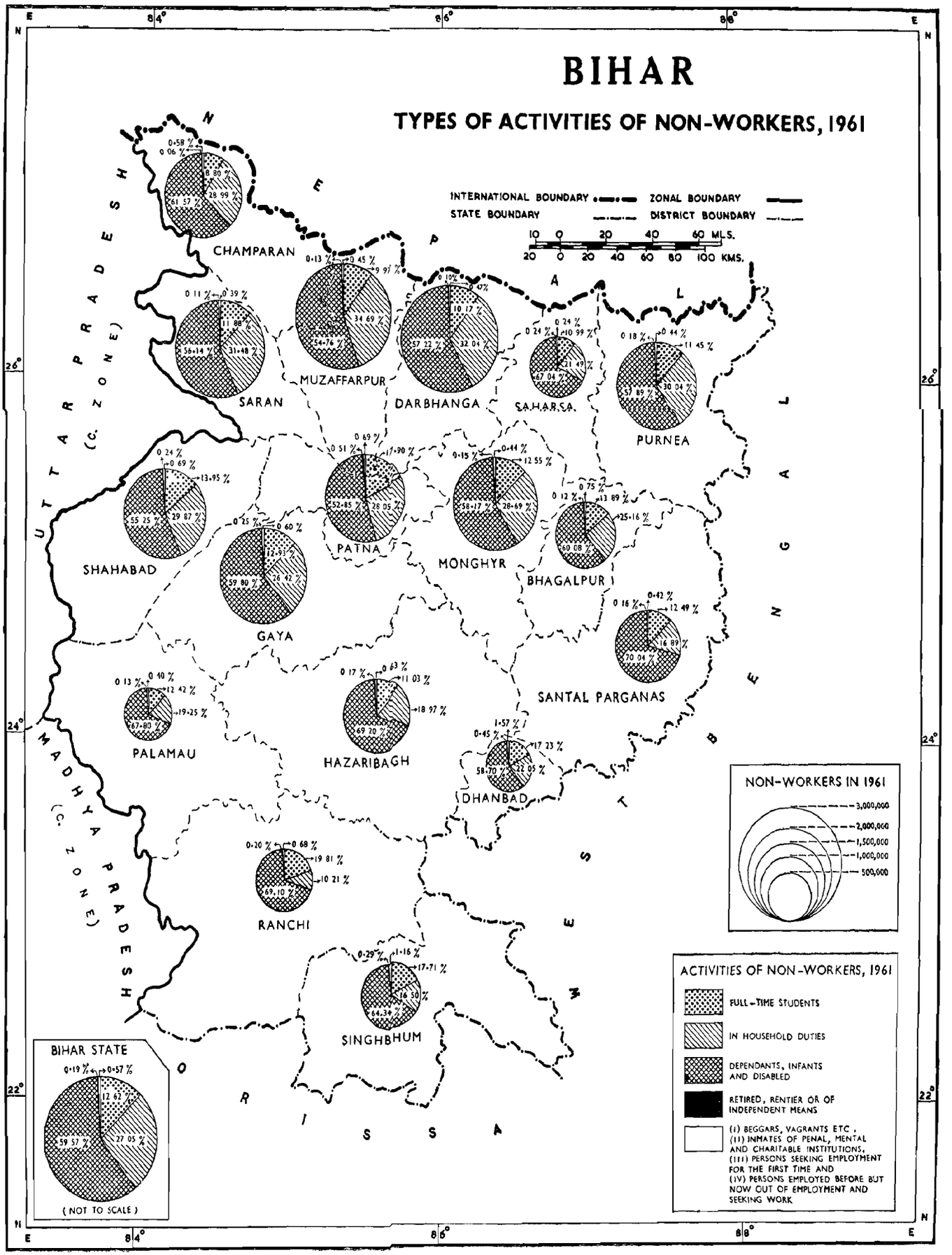
Significant light can be thrown on the composition of the non-working population if an examination is made of its distribution in each age group by the type of activity. This is done in the table on the next page. For the sake of reducing the bulk of the table, districts contributing 5 per cent or less of the State's non-workers have been omitted. This has resulted in all the districts of Chotanagpur as well as Bhagalpur and Saharsa getting excluded. Figures for cities have also been given.

*Census of India, 1961, Vol. IV, Bihar, Part II-B (*ii*)

STATEMENT XI.9

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age group among the eight types of activity of non-workers, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total non-working population		Full-time students (I)		Household duties (II)		Dependants, infants and disabled (III)		Retired, rentier or independent means (IV)		Beggars, vagrants, etc. (V)		Inmates of institutions (VI)		Persons seeking employment for the first time (VII)		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work (VIII)	
			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
BIHAR ..	.. T	Total	1,000	1,000	273	36	3	435	709	526	3	1	3	2	2	N	4	N	3	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	244	62	2	96	753	842	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	688	14	8	908	214	76	3	N	11	1	9	N	46	1	21	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	8	N	25	868	712	126	54	2	102	4	43	N	20	N	36	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	9	353	854	623	91	13	37	11	5	N	1	N	3	N
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	255	27	3	431	732	539	2	1	3	2	1	N	3	N	1	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	230	47	3	98	767	855	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	683	9	8	914	239	75	2	1	11	1	4	N	36	N	17	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	6	N	23	870	786	124	30	2	99	4	23	N	14	N	19	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	9	351	900	627	49	11	37	11	3	N	1	N	1	N
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	433	121	3	471	506	401	15	3	6	3	9	N	17	1	11	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	392	224	1	81	604	694	N	N	1	1	N	N	1	N	1	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	705	50	10	863	127	82	6	N	10	3	26	N	81	1	35	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	19	1	29	846	408	139	154	6	115	6	129	N	43	1	103	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	9	374	554	579	358	32	40	14	19	1	3	N	17	N
Patna ..	T	Total	1,000	1,000	367	57	2	461	607	477	9	3	4	2	1	N	7	N	3	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	325	101	N	94	671	804	3	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	761	23	8	900	140	75	9	N	9	1	5	N	53	1	15	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	16	N	35	898	663	95	119	4	102	3	6	N	17	N	42	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	6	404	797	567	156	21	33	8	4	N	1	N	3	N



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		R	Total	1,000	1,000	339	36	1	460	643	501	6	2	4	1	N	N	5	N	2	N
			0—14	1,000	1,000	303	68	N	105	693	826	3	1	1	N	0	N	N	N	N	N
			15—34	1,000	1,000	758	6	6	913	157	79	13	1	11	1	1	N	40	N	14	N
			35—59	1,000	1,000	15	N	32	899	744	96	47	2	109	3	6	N	19	N	28	N
			60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	5	401	895	579	67	13	31	7	1	N	N	N	1	N
		U	Total	1,000	1,000	462	133	4	467	486	393	19	5	5	2	3	N	16	N	5	N
			0—14	1,000	1,000	411	237	N	46	588	717	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N
			15—34	1,000	1,000	767	73	12	860	110	64	3	N	5	1	12	N	74	1	17	1
			35—59	1,000	1,000	18	1	41	895	524	91	242	9	92	4	4	N	14	N	65	N
			60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	11	415	505	512	421	59	38	13	10	1	4	N	11	N
Gaya	..	..	T	Total	1,000	1,000	286	29	1	432	697	535	3	2	4	2	2	N	5	N	2	N
				0—14	1,000	1,000	254	51	1	104	745	845	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
				15—34	1,000	1,000	728	6	3	923	183	69	1	1	15	1	10	N	45	N	15	N
				35—59	1,000	1,000	25	N	11	874	665	118	68	3	126	5	44	N	28	N	33	N
				60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	336	872	637	88	17	32	10	4	N	1	N	2	N
		R	Total	1,000	1,000	271	24	1	427	717	546	2	1	4	2	N	N	4	N	1	N
			0—14	1,000	1,000	242	42	1	106	757	852	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
			15—34	1,000	1,000	727	3	3	925	201	71	1	N	15	1	N	N	40	N	13	N
			35—59	1,000	1,000	9	N	12	873	756	121	40	2	125	4	4	N	30	N	24	N
			60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	333	908	643	58	15	30	9	1	N	1	N	1	N
		U	Total	1,000	1,000	449	91	1	490	483	409	18	5	9	3	17	1	15	1	8	N
			0—14	1,000	1,000	403	176	N	68	594	756	0	0	1	N	1	N	1	N	N	N
			15—34	1,000	1,000	732	34	2	905	112	54	3	2	16	2	46	1	63	1	26	1
			35—59	1,000	1,000	84	N	8	889	317	91	173	10	129	7	199	1	18	1	72	1
			60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	2	386	527	548	381	45	46	18	31	2	1	1	12	N
Shahabad	..	T	Total	1,000	1,000	322	31	4	474	656	491	4	2	4	2	2	N	6	N	2	N
			0—14	1,000	1,000	289	56	4	109	707	835	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
			15—34	1,000	1,000	744	13	3	921	150	64	1	1	12	1	13	N	59	N	18	N
			35—59	1,000	1,000	13	N	9	883	672	110	76	3	114	4	72	N	18	N	26	N
			60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	2	339	871	635	81	15	37	10	7	1	N	0	2	N

STATEMENT XI.9—*contd.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	
					I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII	
			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
Shahabad—*concld.*	R	Total	1,000	1,000	316	26	4	473	664	437	3	2	4	2	2	N	5	N	2	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	285	46	4	113	710	841	N	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	747	11	3	923	152	64	1	1	12	1	14	N	55	N	16	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	10	N	10	883	704	111	63	2	118	4	71	N	10	N	14	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	2	339	891	638	63	13	36	9	7	1	N	0	1	N
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	388	94	N	485	563	414	13	4	7	3	5	N	16	N	8	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	339	186	N	58	630	755	0	0	1	1	N	N	N	0	N	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	725	33	1	896	139	68	2	1	11	2	14	0	81	N	27	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	28	N	6	880	492	101	150	11	96	7	78	N	61	1	89	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	N	343	662	602	269	35	46	20	11	N	2	0	10	0
Saran	T	Total	1,000	1,000	294	20	4	490	692	488	1	1	2	1	1	N	3	N	3	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	263	40	2	107	735	853	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	712	3	13	949	206	56	N	N	8	1	3	N	35	N	23	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1	0	39	916	788	81	28	1	77	2	21	N	20	N	26	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	33	369	872	613	58	12	30	6	3	N	1	N	3	N
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	288	18	4	487	699	493	1	1	2	1	N	N	3	N	3	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	259	35	2	106	739	859	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	706	2	14	940	214	57	N	N	9	1	1	N	33	N	23	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	0	0	33	915	817	82	26	1	75	2	8	N	18	N	23	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	32	365	884	617	49	12	31	6	1	N	N	N	3	N
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	412	78	5	546	551	374	6	N	3	2	9	N	10	N	4	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	354	159	1	137	645	704	0	0	N	N	N	0	N	0	N	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	768	17	5	930	130	51	1	1	5	1	25	N	49	N	17	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	12	0	118	950	438	45	58	N	98	5	181	0	39	0	56	0
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	47	458	700	530	184	2	27	10	33	0	1	0	8	0
Champaran ..	T	Total	1,000	1,000	202	25	1	451	786	521	1	N	6	3	1	N	2	N	1	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	181	39	1	104	817	856	N	0	1	1	N	0	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	584	16	7	896	339	86	3	N	25	2	5	N	24	N	13	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1	N	14	843	761	147	15	1	182	8	15	N	5	N	7	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	4	342	885	637	27	4	77	17	4	0	1	N	2	N

	R	Total	1,000	1,000	188	20	1	449	803	528	N	N	6	3	N	N	1	N	1	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	169	32	N	105	830	863	N	0	1	N	N	0	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	566	15	5	896	369	87	1	N	25	2	1	N	22	N	11	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1	0	6	843	808	149	10	N	162	7	6	N	4	N	3	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	341	903	638	18	4	73	17	3	0	N	N	2	N
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	441	102	7	494	505	393	7	N	20	10	8	N	7	1	5	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	414	200	2	95	581	698	0	0	3	7	N	0	0	0	0	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	690	29	15	893	166	67	12	N	27	9	27	N	39	2	24	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	3	N	79	858	365	125	55	1	355	14	98	N	11	2	34	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	46	359	645	611	143	5	132	24	24	0	0	1	10	0
Muzaffarpur	.. T	Total	1,000	1,000	248	25	2	521	738	451	2	1	3	2	2	N	3	N	2	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	222	52	1	113	777	835	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	633	5	12	927	278	67	10	N	10	1	7	N	36	N	14	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	2	N	24	902	790	94	17	1	88	3	49	N	12	N	18	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	4	430	891	548	61	10	37	12	4	N	1	N	2	N
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	235	20	1	521	756	456	1	1	3	2	N	N	3	N	1	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	214	44	1	107	785	849	0	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	615	2	7	930	324	67	N	N	9	1	1	N	33	N	11	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	0	0	24	913	863	83	6	1	82	3	3	N	9	N	13	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	3	431	920	548	33	9	40	12	2	N	1	N	1	N
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	455	121	12	538	450	332	27	5	11	3	23	N	13	1	9	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	400	236	4	264	592	499	1	0	3	1	N	0	0	0	0	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	718	53	34	881	64	60	56	N	15	5	40	N	47	1	26	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	17	1	23	613	318	366	87	17	127	3	340	0	34	N	54	0
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	13	410	570	539	365	37	10	14	28	0	5	0	9	0
Darbhanga	.. T	Total	1,000	1,000	236	30	1	492	753	475	1	1	3	2	1	N	3	N	2	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	211	49	1	123	788	828	N	0	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	623	21	4	899	309	79	N	N	9	1	4	N	32	N	19	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	1	N	18	880	824	114	17	1	86	5	13	N	13	N	28	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	10	406	871	565	53	12	59	17	4	N	2	N	1	N

STATEMENT XI.9—*contd.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total non-working population		Full-time students I		Household duties II		Dependants, infants and disabled III		Retired, rentier or independent means IV		Beggars, vagrants, etc. V		Inmates of institutions VI		Persons seeking employment for the first time VII		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work VIII	
			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
Darbhanga—*contd.*	R	Total	1,000	1,000	225	27	2	492	766	478	1	1	3	2	N	N	2	N	1	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	203	44	1	125	795	831	N	0	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	601	20	4	898	340	81	N	N	9	1	N	N	28	N	18	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	N	0	20	879	869	115	8	1	79	5	4	N	8	N	12	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	11	407	895	564	33	11	57	17	2	N	2	1	N	N
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	435	95	0	495	515	405	10	2	8	3	8	N	13	N	11	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	377	181	0	78	621	741	0	0	1	N	N	0	1	0	N	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	768	35	0	911	113	52	N	0	8	2	25	0	58	N	28	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	9	N	0	897	369	92	108	4	159	7	103	N	67	N	185	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	387	612	569	273	22	74	21	23	1	4	0	14	0
Monghyr ..	T	Total	1,000	1,000	275	36	1	458	712	504	3	1	3	1	N	N	4	N	2	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	240	65	N	91	759	844	0	N	1	N	N	0	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	747	14	7	919	169	67	1	N	9	N	N	N	48	N	19	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	9	1	26	879	728	117	66	1	106	2	2	N	25	N	38	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	10	353	863	630	90	7	34	10	N	N	1	N	2	N
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	257	29	1	453	734	516	1	1	3	1	N	N	3	N	1	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	225	52	1	86	774	862	0	0	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	753	11	3	924	180	65	1	N	9	N	N	N	39	N	15	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	7	N	14	897	799	100	36	1	109	2	2	N	17	N	16	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	351	908	632	44	7	35	9	N	N	1	1	1	N
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	396	87	4	493	563	418	13	1	4	1	N	N	13	N	7	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	351	169	N	131	648	699	0	N	1	1	N	0	N	0	0	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	732	30	17	891	136	77	1	N	9	1	N	N	74	1	31	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	14	6	65	768	505	223	163	1	94	2	1	N	50	N	108	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	7	370	633	611	320	9	27	10	0	N	2	0	11	0

Purnea	T	Total	1,000	1,000	250	40	21	454	719	502	2	2	4	2	1	N	2	N	1	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	233	70	19	121	747	809	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	600	9	33	920	301	68	2	1	14	2	9	N	26	N	15	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	4	N	73	844	733	145	28	4	107	7	15	N	11	N	29	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	58	379	805	592	73	12	56	17	4	N	1	N	3	N
	R	Total	1,000	1,000	239	35	22	452	732	509	2	2	3	2	N	N	1	N	1	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	225	62	20	124	754	814	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	582	7	39	919	340	71	2	2	13	1	1	N	14	N	9	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	2	0	80	841	788	149	14	4	101	6	5	N	5	N	5	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	64	378	836	595	39	11	58	16	3	N	N	N	N	N
	U	Total	1,000	1,000	402	111	2	491	537	389	11	2	9	6	10	N	16	N	13	1
		0—14	1,000	1,000	365	212	1	72	631	715	N	0	2	1	N	0	1	0	N	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	684	32	6	926	122	33	N	N	17	7	44	N	81	1	46	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	20	N	22	878	336	100	128	4	150	16	83	1	61	0	200	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	8	403	571	553	330	25	44	19	16	N	5	0	26	0
Patna (M.C.) including Fatalipulra Housing Colony	U	Total	1,000	1,000	500	157	5	473	443	361	23	6	4	2	4	N	16	1	5	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	450	276	N	46	549	678	0	0	N	N	N	0	1	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	784	96	14	843	95	58	3	N	4	1	15	N	70	1	15	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	20	1	49	909	514	74	283	11	69	4	2	N	0	1	63	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	15	446	442	461	490	83	25	10	13	0	3	0	12	0
Gaya (M) ..	U	Total	1,000	1,000	485	105	1	495	425	390	25	7	7	2	28	1	19	N	10	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	461	201	N	61	535	738	0	0	N	N	1	N	2	N	1	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	704	46	2	896	98	53	4	3	12	1	72	1	79	N	29	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	12	N	5	890	258	90	233	13	78	6	307	1	18	N	89	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	1	409	399	490	498	80	38	16	48	4	1	0	15	1
Muzaffarpur (M) ..	U	Total	1,000	1,000	518	151	18	642	371	195	18	7	15	4	34	0	16	1	10	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	446	292	7	411	542	295	N	0	5	2	N	0	0	0	0	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	788	79	40	850	33	62	1	N	18	7	46	0	48	2	26	N
		35—59	1,000	1,000	16	2	22	863	243	115	97	19	140	1	408	0	30	N	44	0
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	17	371	475	554	462	59	1	16	32	0	2	0	11	0

STATEMENT XI.9—*concld.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	
					I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII	
			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
Darbhanga (M)	.. U	Total	1,000	1,000	447	92	0	499	494	403	11	2	10	4	10	N	16	N	12	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	373	172	0	76	625	752	0	0	1	N	0	0	1	0	N	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	789	45	0	909	89	45	0	0	8	1	30	0	61	0	23	0
		35—59	1,000	1,000	11	1	0	899	285	87	96	3	181	10	110	N	83	N	234	N
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	401	585	549	296	26	87	24	15	0	2	0	15	0
Bhagalpur (M)	.. U	Total	1,000	1,000	411	125	3	341	483	527	12	1	3	2	66	2	9	2	13	N
		0—14	1,000	1,000	379	234	1	53	615	711	0	0	N	N	4	2	1	0	N	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	657	56	9	588	118	348	0	0	3	2	145	2	29	3	39	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	13	2	13	671	316	315	66	1	30	2	499	4	18	5	45	0
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	3	332	516	638	258	14	18	9	145	5	17	2	43	N
Ranchi (M) including Doranda (N)	U	Total	1,000	1,000	536	216	1	433	408	345	20	2	2	1	4	1	18	1	11	1
		0—14	1,000	1,000	475	354	0	36	525	610	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	N	0	0
		15—34	1,000	1,000	797	144	2	791	92	59	3	N	2	N	10	2	64	2	30	2
		35—59	1,000	1,000	16	2	22	895	382	95	248	2	33	2	73	2	73	1	153	1
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	437	469	523	513	31	11	6	3	2	1	0	3	1
Jamshedpur (N) including Jugsalai (N)	U	Total	1,000	1,000	425	181	2	451	487	362	20	1	8	3	N	N	40	1	18	1
		0—14	1,000	1,000	431	331	N	82	566	587	N	0	1	N	0	N	2	N	N	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	512	76	9	775	203	143	1	N	14	3	N	N	187	2	74	1
		35—59	1,000	1,000	4	1	5	875	431	108	177	2	161	11	3	N	83	1	136	2
		60+	1,000	1,000	0	0	3	306	394	654	550	26	37	14	1	0	1	N	14	0

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

Age group 0—14—More than 75 per cent of non-working males and 84 per cent of non-working females in the age group 0—14 is comprised of dependants. Among males, almost the whole of the remaining population (24.4 per cent) has been returned as full-time students; other categories hardly count. In the female population, however, not only is the proportion of dependants much higher than among males but another 10 per cent or so are engaged in household duties with the result that only 6.2 per cent have been returned as full-time students. This is another proof, if any proof was needed, of the backwardness of female education in this State. In the urban population, however, the proportions of full-time students are appreciably higher for both males and females. Among cities the position is better still; Ranchi is definitely ahead of others in the proportion of full-time students while Darbhanga is most backward.

Age group 15—34—Of the male population returned as non-working in this age group, the bulk (68.8 per cent) consists of full-time students. A sizeable proportion (21.4 per cent) has, however, been returned as dependants. Not all of them could be disabled or infirm. It is evident, therefore, that quite a substantial number of people who are really not doing anything though capable of doing something have been classed under Category III. This, and the proportion in the age group 35—59, give some idea of the vast idle man-power in the State. Of course, this is nothing to speak of the surplus and under-employed man-power which has figured in the census as 'working' because of the rather generous definition of work.

The urban areas have lower proportions of dependants and higher proportions of full-time students. This is particularly marked in the cities where none except Bhagalpur and Jamshedpur has below 70 per cent as full-time students. In Bhagalpur, the proportions of full-time students are lower because of significant proportions under Categories VI, VII and VIII. The effect of the Bhagalpur Central Jail on the distribution of the non-working population in this and the following age group can easily be seen. In Jamshedpur, only Categories VII and VIII are at play.

In the non-working female population of this age group, nearly 91 per cent are housewives, 8 per cent dependants and a little over 1 per cent students. The district pattern is not much different. Only the urban areas have somewhat increased proportions of students as well as dependants.

Age group 35—59—For either sex the category of full-time students does not really matter in this age group. In the male population, Category III (dependants, etc.) assumes the greatest importance (71.2 per cent), but several others also enter the field. Mention may be made of Category V—beggars, etc. (10.2 per cent), Category IV—retired persons, etc. (5.4 per cent), Category VI—institutional inmates (4.3 per cent), and Category VIII—employed before but unemployed now (3.6 per cent). While the incidence of most of these categories may be understandable, the large proportion of Category V cannot but cause a little surprise. It may be noted that all these categories have considerably higher urban proportions, particularly in cities.

In the female population, not much change is noticed; only the proportion of housewives gets a little depressed, the difference going to add up the proportion of dependants. Other categories continue to be of little importance.

Age group 60+—Naturally, Category III is the most important for this age group. More than 85 per cent of males and 62 per cent of females among non-workers belong to this category. For males, the category of retired persons, etc. accounts for another 9 per cent, and that of beggars, etc. 4 per cent. It is interesting to find that more than 35 per cent of the females in this age group continue to perform household chores.

15. Distribution of non-workers in each type of activity by age groups

We may now take up a study of non-workers in each type of activity by their age groups. The table on the next page gives relevant information for the State, important districts (where the proportion of urban and non-working population is high) and individual cities.

STATEMENT XI.10

Distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among the different age groups, 1961

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total non-working population		Full-time students I		Household duties II		Dependants, infants and disabled III		Retired, rentier or independent means IV		Beggars, vagrants, etc. V		Inmates of institutions VI		Persons seeking employment for the first time VII		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work VIII	
			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
BIHAR ..	**T**	**Total** ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0—14 ..	883	532	790	902	629	118	937	852	66	31	99	69	23	64	49	191	63	94
		15—34 ..	83	256	210	98	214	534	25	37	87	55	275	170	526	370	888	555	723	492
		35—59 ..	13	148	N	N	97	296	13	35	227	243	392	358	376	412	58	190	186	343
		60+ ..	21	64	0	0	59	52	25	76	619	670	232	402	75	154	5	62	28	68
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	1	1	2	1	N	0	N	2	N	3
	R	**Total** ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0—14 ..	898	538	810	918	687	122	940	855	129	38	99	58	25	31	58	270	46	131
		15—34 ..	71	249	190	81	171	528	23	35	101	58	271	149	462	353	881	476	793	408
		35—59 ..	11	147	N	N	83	296	12	34	198	216	381	361	412	447	56	175	144	364
		60+ ..	20	66	0	0	58	54	24	76	570	687	248	431	101	169	5	77	16	94
		Age not stated	N	N	N	1	1	N	1	N	2	1	1	1	N	0	N	2	1	3
	U	**Total** ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
		0—14 .	755	466	685	865	135	80	901	805	1	5	97	127	22	144	35	28	83	27
		15—34 ..	193	322	314	134	579	589	49	66	73	41	292	286	566	409	899	719	633	644
		35—59 ..	25	162	1	1	215	291	20	56	257	354	438	340	353	327	60	221	239	304
		60+ ..	27	50	0	0	71	40	30	73	669	600	170	244	59	120	6	29	45	23
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	3	3	0	0	N	3	N	2
Patna ..	**T**	**Total** .	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	832	502	736	888	107	102	919	845	239	162	122	66	20	52	31	193	23	71
		15—34 ..	127	280	263	111	536	546	29	44	124	46	279	246	767	603	931	614	726	635
		35—59 ..	14	150	1	1	256	292	15	30	179	211	367	328	94	241	33	130	218	247
		60+ ..	27	68	0	0	92	60	36	81	458	580	229	359	119	104	5	59	33	47
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	9	N	1	N	N	1	3	1	0	0	0	4	0	0

	R	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	858	513	767	956	174	118	924	846	441	270	146	70	0	125	32	323	30	182
		15—34 ..	104	268	233	44	457	532	25	42	205	72	298	260	469	563	918	504	789	364
		35—59 ..	11	147	N	N	261	287	13	28	82	149	333	316	360	250	48	90	170	318
		60+ ..	26	72	0	0	93	63	37	84	271	508	221	354	171	62	2	75	11	136
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	15	N	1	N	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	742	460	658	820	23	45	897	840	N	1	56	54	25	24	30	29	16	32
		15—34 ..	205	325	341	179	637	598	47	53	28	8	225	209	836	619	943	752	652	730
		35—59 ..	23	161	1	1	248	309	25	37	294	303	463	362	32	238	19	181	273	222
		60+ ..	30	54	0	0	90	48	31	70	678	688	252	373	107	119	8	38	59	16
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gaya ..	T	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	868	538	769	947	634	129	927	850	1	2	46	44	25	90	51	75	22	76
		15—34 ..	90	249	230	52	213	532	24	32	37	57	328	154	550	474	867	654	715	418
		35—59 ..	13	140	1	1	116	282	13	31	250	241	405	372	362	301	77	188	227	392
		60+ ..	29	73	0	0	37	57	36	87	708	697	220	429	63	135	5	83	35	114
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	R	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	881	546	787	970	668	136	929	851	2	2	48	43	61	26	48	152	15	37
		15—34 ..	79	243	212	30	192	527	22	31	35	40	320	145	378	545	855	610	751	333
		35—59 ..	12	136	1	N	106	279	12	30	210	210	396	363	390	364	92	136	203	445
		60+ ..	28	75	0	0	34	58	36	88	745	744	235	447	171	65	5	102	30	185
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	1	N	8	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	730	455	655	882	174	62	898	840	0	0	40	49	22	179	58	13	34	96
		15—34 ..	208	311	339	118	507	574	48	41	39	114	359	203	561	375	900	689	656	462
		35—59 ..	31	175	6	N	246	317	20	39	299	346	443	416	361	214	39	230	267	365
		60+ ..	31	59	0	0	73	47	34	80	662	540	158	332	56	232	3	68	43	77
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.10—*contd.*

State/District City	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total non-working population		Full-time students I		Household duties II		Dependants, infants and disabled III		Retired, rentier or independent means IV		Beggars, vagrants, etc. V		Inmates of institutions VI		Persons seeking employment for the first time VII		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work VIII	
			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
Shahabad ..	T	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	857	490	771	881	870	112	924	832	N	1	83	71	1	58	31	82	23	0
		15—34 ..	99	280	228	118	81	544	23	37	44	70	277	202	525	57	927	694	795	595
		35—59 ..	14	156	1	1	35	291	14	35	289	275	377	334	388	253	40	224	162	310
		60+ ..	30	74	0	0	14	53	39	96	667	652	261	391	85	632	2	0	20	95
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	2	2	2	1	0	N	0	0	0
	R	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	866	493	783	880	877	118	926	834	N	1	80	71	1	37	39	114	32	0
		15—34 ..	92	277	217	119	78	540	21	36	48	69	274	202	530	62	936	800	852	595
		35—59 ..	13	155	N	1	32	289	13	34	287	235	378	329	382	234	24	86	105	297
		60+ ..	29	75	0	0	13	53	40	96	665	693	267	396	86	667	1	0	11	108
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	2	1	2	1	0	N	0	0	0
	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	763	447	667	887	91	54	894	815	0	0	104	64	3	333	5	0	2	0
		15—34 ..	177	321	331	113	409	593	44	52	34	73	302	206	502	0	893	429	643	600
		35—59 ..	26	170	2	N	455	309	23	42	297	435	369	368	417	500	98	571	311	400
		60+ ..	33	62	0	0	45	44	38	90	669	492	220	362	78	167	4	0	44	0
		Age not stated	1	N	N	N	0	N	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saran ..	T	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	884	491	789	965	414	107	938	857	1	0	94	72	19	37	52	258	62	31
		15—34 ..	87	289	211	35	309	555	26	34	17	48	307	182	448	333	879	613	796	490
		35—59 ..	11	154	N	9	119	288	13	26	232	110	369	336	425	296	66	97	120	292
		60+ ..	18	66	9	0	158	50	23	83	750	842	230	410	108	334	3	32	22	187
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	R	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	888	492	797	971	434	106	940	858	1	0	97	76	16	42	55	296	67	32
		15—34 ..	83	288	203	29	316	556	25	33	15	44	312	183	299	250	878	556	804	473
		35—59 ..	11	153	0	0	97	288	13	26	242	106	358	326	535	333	64	111	109	301
		60+ ..	18	67	0	0	153	50	22	83	742	850	233	415	150	375	3	37	20	194
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	779	454	669	933	110	114	911	854	0	0	58	27	20	0	29	0	12	0
		15—34 ..	177	315	330	67	195	536	42	43	27	381	237	180	503	1,000	890	1,000	691	1,000
		35—59 ..	19	173	1	0	458	301	15	21	189	333	518	451	384	0	78	0	249	0
		60+ ..	25	58	0	0	237	49	32	82	784	286	187	342	93	0	3	0	48	0
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chämparan ..	T	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	901	510	808	823	360	118	937	838	40	0	119	109	15	0	58	379	26	64
		15—34 ..	67	274	192	175	402	543	29	45	199	62	261	205	504	565	901	379	841	43
		35—59 ..	15	157	N	N	176	294	14	45	246	269	413	379	366	435	37	177	97	801
		60+ ..	17	59	0	0	62	45	20	72	513	669	207	307	115	0	4	65	36	71
		Age not stated	N	N	N	2	0	N	N	N	2	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	21
	R	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	909	513	819	799	433	120	939	839	70	0	117	70	28	0	75	542	38	65
		15—34 ..	60	270	181	198	433	540	28	45	110	63	266	183	278	556	885	246	864	29
		35—59 ..	14	157	N	0	111	295	14	44	262	259	397	404	444	444	35	136	65	812
		60+ ..	17	60	0	0	23	45	19	72	555	678	220	343	250	0	5	76	33	72
		Age not stated	N	N	N	3	0	N	N	N	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	780	464	731	908	230	90	897	824	0	0	128	328	10	0	0	0	0	0
		15—34 ..	172	328	269	92	347	593	56	56	320	43	235	324	590	600	956	686	788	667
		35—59 ..	27	164	N	N	291	285	20	52	224	435	493	236	336	400	44	275	171	333
		60+ ..	21	44	0	0	132	32	27	68	456	522	144	110	64	0	0	39	41	0
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.10—*contd.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total non-working population		Full-time students I		Household duties II		Dependants, infants and disabled III		Retired, rentier or independent means IV		Beggars, vagrants, etc. V		Inmates of institutions VI		Persons seeking employment for the first time VII		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work VIII	
			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
Muzaffarpur ..	T	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	886	449	793	944	228	97	932	831	10	0	98	43	8	111	72	400	83	417
		15—34 ..	81	288	207	56	532	513	30	43	377	12	262	124	419	296	863	473	718	515
		35—59 ..	15	192	N	N	202	332	17	40	122	236	430	341	526	334	55	100	180	58
		60+ ..	18	71	0	0	38	58	21	86	491	751	206	492	47	259	7	19	19	10
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
	R	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	898	450	816	968	225	92	933	837	0	0	78	33	21	120	93	464	122	443
		15—34 ..	71	286	184	32	439	511	30	42	5	14	239	97	269	240	858	406	704	485
		35—59 ..	14	193	0	0	290	338	16	35	136	127	430	357	441	360	44	98	159	62
		60+ ..	17	71	0	0	46	59	21	86	859	858	249	513	269	280	5	23	15	10
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	689	437	604	853	232	214	907	658	13	0	181	167	7	0	0	0	0	0
		15—34 ..	250	332	394	146	674	543	36	60	526	3	359	458	431	1,000	895	889	749	1,000
		35—59 ..	36	176	1	1	68	200	25	194	117	598	432	137	532	0	95	111	225	0
		60+ ..	25	54	0	0	26	42	32	88	344	399	25	238	30	0	10	0	26	0
		Age not stated	N	1	1	N	0	1	N	N	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga ..	T	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	893	478	797	800	535	119	934	833	1	0	144	30	20	125	64	222	59	34
		15—34 ..	77	282	203	200	194	514	32	47	14	12	205	86	533	156	862	369	735	500
		35—59 ..	14	175	N	N	168	313	15	42	216	189	365	371	323	500	63	330	194	403
		60+ ..	16	65	0	0	102	54	19	78	769	799	286	513	124	219	11	79	12	63
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0

	R	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	900	479	812	787	535	121	935	833	2	0	152	28	54	143	73	223	70	36
		15—34 ..	70	280	188	213	194	511	31	47	17	13	207	82	241	179	868	368	818	491
		35—59 ..	14	175	N	0	168	313	15	42	178	176	349	368	402	500	45	330	109	407
		60+ ..	16	66	0	0	102	55	18	78	803	811	292	522	303	178	13	79	3	66
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	754	461	654	884	0	72	908	845	0	0	89	49	12	0	33	0	27	0
		15—34 ..	196	309	346	115	0	568	43	40	11	0	194	160	610	0	841	500	517	667
		35—59 ..	24	176	N	1	0	318	17	40	259	338	472	422	302	500	119	500	419	333
		60+ ..	26	54	0	0	0	42	32	75	730	662	245	369	76	500	7	0	37	0
		Age not stated	N	N	0	N	0	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monghyr ..	T	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	882	499	771	899	206	99	941	836	0	22	108	60	102	0	44	40	11	304
		15—34 ..	84	262	229	97	423	527	20	35	18	12	255	93	551	276	897	549	779	522
		35—59 ..	10	166	N	4	187	318	10	38	230	146	360	295	286	414	54	32	185	87
		60+ ..	24	73	0	0	181	56	29	91	752	814	277	546	61	310	5	363	25	44
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	3	N	N	N	0	6	N	6	0	0	0	16	0	43
	R	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	896	506	787	906	314	96	944	845	0	0	108	48	72	0	60	70	21	467
		15—34 ..	72	256	213	94	281	523	18	32	33	9	238	78	571	308	889	254	860	400
		35—59 ..	9	164	N	N	126	324	9	32	226	142	353	302	286	308	45	42	111	67
		60+ ..	23	74	0	0	274	57	29	91	741	842	300	572	71	384	6	634	8	66
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	5	N	N	N	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	791	452	701	882	54	120	911	756	0	130	107	130	286	0	17	0	0	0
		15—34 ..	161	305	298	106	624	552	39	56	6	29	326	174	428	250	909	943	685	750
		35—59 ..	18	180	1	12	272	281	16	96	233	167	386	253	286	500	69	19	270	125
		60+ ..	30	63	0	0	50	47	34	92	761	674	181	403	0	250	5	0	45	0
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	38	0	125

STATEMENT XI.10—*contd.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total non-working population		Full-time students I		Household duties II		Dependants, infants and disabled III		Retired, rentier or independent means IV		Beggars, vagrants, etc. V		Inmates of institutions VI		Persons seeking employment for the first time VII		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work VIII	
			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
Purnea ..	T	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	909	539	846	941	814	144	944	867	287	90	104	63	12	40	49	16	16	233
		15—34 ..	64	271	154	59	100	550	27	37	49	237	254	198	684	400	867	888	682	424
		35—59 ..	13	144	N	N	47	268	13	42	177	356	415	417	229	320	79	64	270	232
		60+ ..	14	46	0	0	39	38	16	54	487	316	227	321	75	240	5	32	32	111
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	R	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	918	543	863	948	819	149	945	867	448	96	92	55	44	59	18	17	22	397
		15—34 ..	56	267	137	52	97	545	26	37	72	249	241	168	409	412	915	878	854	241
		35—59 ..	13	144	N	0	45	268	14	42	120	357	417	420	330	235	65	70	116	172
		60+ ..	13	46	0	0	38	38	15	54	360	297	250	356	217	294	2	35	8	190
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	784	474	713	904	181	70	921	872	2	0	161	102	5	0	71	0	12	0
		15—34 ..	167	331	285	96	468	624	38	28	8	55	315	364	755	375	832	1,000	577	683
		35—59 ..	24	152	1	N	255	271	15	39	279	344	405	402	202	500	90	0	364	317
		60+ ..	24	43	0	0	96	35	26	61	711	601	119	132	38	125	7	0	47	0
		Age not stated	1	N	1	N	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Patna (M.C.) including Pataliputra Housing Colony	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	720	454	647	795	18	44	892	851	0	0	77	9	12	0	24	15	17	42
		15—34 ..	225	336	352	204	644	599	48	53	27	5	269	211	876	690	970	768	625	833
		35—59 ..	24	161	1	1	240	310	28	33	297	302	443	437	10	310	0	217	285	125
		60+ ..	31	49	0	0	96	47	31	63	676	693	206	343	102	0	6	0	73	0
		Age not stated	N	N	N	0	2	N	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Gaya (M) ..	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	714	447	679	858	121	55	899	847	0	0	40	34	21	204	60	100	42	357
		15—34 ..	220	321	320	142	637	581	50	43	38	115	386	129	566	347	908	700	627	215
		35—59 ..	33	177	1	N	212	319	20	41	305	297	383	463	357	204	31	200	282	214
		60+ ..	33	55	0	0	30	45	31	69	657	588	191	374	56	245	1	0	49	214
		Age not stated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Muzaffarpur (M) ..	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	619	423	532	818	246	271	906	641	12	0	202	206	4	0	0	0	0	0
		15—34 ..	306	347	466	180	673	459	28	110	14	4	371	560	417	0	911	893	774	1,000
		35—59 ..	46	179	1	2	55	240	30	105	245	528	425	49	552	0	85	107	197	0
		60+ ..	29	51	0	0	26	29	36	144	729	468	2	185	27	0	4	0	29	0
		Age not stated	N	N	1	0	0	1	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Darbhanga (M) ..	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	718	456	600	851	0	69	909	851	0	0	77	37	0	0	21	0	17	0
		15—34 ..	226	308	399	148	0	561	41	34	0	0	188	124	674	0	842	0	435	0
		35—59 ..	26	180	1	1	0	325	15	39	224	279	477	485	282	1,000	133	1,000	510	1,000
		60+ ..	30	56	0	0	0	45	35	76	776	721	258	354	44	0	4	0	38	0
		Age not stated	N	0	0	0	0	0	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhagalpur (M) ..	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	687	459	632	860	96	71	875	619	0	0	99	85	40	300	96	0	17	0
		15—34 ..	229	306	366	137	667	527	56	202	0	0	227	319	507	279	739	495	694	900
		35—59 ..	50	174	2	3	200	343	33	104	272	200	477	266	378	300	101	430	174	0
		60+ ..	34	61	0	0	37	59	36	74	728	800	197	330	75	121	64	75	115	100
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranchi (M) (including Doranda)	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	691	474	612	775	0	39	889	839	0	0	29	70	6	0	0	103	0	0
		15—34 ..	260	336	387	224	472	614	59	57	37	62	368	186	624	547	916	718	702	852
		35—59 ..	21	148	1	1	528	305	20	41	256	185	412	395	348	377	83	179	291	111
		60+ ..	28	42	0	0	0	42	32	63	707	753	191	349	22	76	1	0	7	37
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT XI.10—*concld.*

State/District/City	Total Rural Urban	Age group	Total non-working population		Full-time students		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disabled		Retired, rentier or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	
					I		II		III		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII	
			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
Ranchi(M) (excluding Doranda)	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	680	475	595	766	0	37	893	830	0	0	30	70	6	0	0	105	0	0
		15—34 ..	272	334	404	233	387	610	57	61	36	43	379	186	624	547	916	737	696	846
		35—59 ..	20	149	1	1	613	313	18	43	259	191	409	395	348	377	84	158	304	115
		60+ ..	28	42	0	0	0	40	32	66	705	766	182	349	22	76	0	0	0	39
		Age not stated	N	N	N	N	0	N	N	N	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamshedpur (N) (including Jugsalai)	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	754	468	765	856	201	84	875	759	N	0	72	50	0	43	31	9	20	74
		15—34 ..	194	345	234	144	713	592	81	137	7	12	332	331	300	783	920	713	790	556
		35—59 ..	22	155	N	N	48	302	20	46	198	294	457	490	500	174	47	259	167	370
		60+ ..	29	32	0	0	38	22	24	58	795	694	137	129	200	0	1	19	22	0
		Age not stated	1	N	1	0	0	N	N	N	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Jamshedpur (N) (excluding Jugsalai)	U	Total ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14 ..	753	469	765	853	201	90	873	748	1	0	78	51	0	43	31	10	20	75
		15—34 ..	195	344	234	146	713	587	81	144	3	14	347	345	300	783	922	711	796	563
		35—59 ..	22	155	N	1	48	302	21	48	189	341	442	494	500	174	45	260	160	362
		60+ ..	29	32	0	0	38	21	24	60	807	645	131	110	200	0	1	19	23	0
		Age not stated	1	N	1	0	0	N	1	N	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

More than 88 per cent of non-working males and 53 per cent of non-working females belong to the age group 0—14. The next two age groups 15—34 and 35—59 represent the labour force age groups. It is evident that nearly 10 per cent of the non-working males and 40 per cent of the non-working females belong to these age groups. The proportions must be deemed to be high, particularly in view of the fact that the census concept of work is rather too liberal. In urban areas the proportions of non-workers in higher groups are considerably more than in rural areas.

Full-time students—The age group 0—14 naturally predominates in this category. 79 per cent of non-working males and 90 per cent of non-working females belong to this age group, and the remaining to the age group 15—34. The urban areas, because of facilities of higher education, have higher proportions in the age group 15—34.

Household duties—Since the absolute number of non-working males in this category is very small, their proportions are not really significant. Nevertheless, it is easy to see that the age group 0—14 dominates in their case as well. Among non-working females, more than half in this category belong to the age group 15—34 and more than one-fourth to the age group 35—59. In urban areas these proportions are higher still.

Dependants, etc.—Here again the age group 0—14 predominates. Nearly 94 per cent of non-working males and 85 per cent of non-working females belong to it. One would have expected higher proportions in the age group 60+ also, but the actual position is not so. The explanation lies in the comparatively small number of persons reaching the age of 60 or more because of poor longevity in the country.

Retired persons, etc.—As is expected, the age group 60+ is the most prominent in this category, for both sexes. The age group 35—59 also accounts for appreciable proportions because the age of retirement from Government service at the time of the last Census was 55 only.

Beggars, vagrants, etc.—Out of every 10 non-working males in this category, 4 belong to the age group 35—59, 3 to the age group 15—34 and 2 to the age group 60. Among females, for obvious reasons the proportions are slightly different. 4 belong to the age group 60+, 3 to the age group 35—59 and 2 to the age group 15—34.

Inmates of institutions, etc.—The main constituents of this category are convicts in jails. The bulk of them come from the age groups 15—34 and 35—59.

Persons seeking employment for the first time and persons employed before, but now out of employment—These two categories will be discussed in greater detail in a subsequent paragraph. Meanwhile, it is easy to see that the bulk of them belong to the age group 15—34. Among persons employed before but now out of employment, the proportion of those in the age group 35—59 is also appreciable.

16. Unemployed persons

The classification of the non-working population into eight categories has been referred to earlier. Two of these categories, viz., (*i*) persons seeking employment for the first time, and (*ii*) persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work, were meant to provide useful index to the extent of unemployment in the State. Unfortunately the figures under these rubrics are suspiciously small. It is evident that, with the rather generous definition of work in the 1961 Census, many of the border-line cases, particularly those belonging to the under-employed category, were missed and classed as workers. Even among those who got returned as non-workers, the system of classification into 8 categories afforded a wide range of choice. Categories VII and VIII coming at the end of the queue may not always have received the enumerator's fair attention. Besides it was possible for a person to belong to two categories at the same time; for instance, a person could be dependant and seeking employment at the same time. From the large numbers returned under dependants, as also from their age composition, it can be surmised that the enumerators had some preference for Category III in comparison to Category VII or VIII. In the result, the number of persons enumerated as unemployed was as under :

Persons aged 15+unemployed

	Total unemployed			Seeking employment for the first time			Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total ..	69,469	66,246	3,223	44,523	42,648	1,875	24,946	23,598	1,348
Rural ..	40,530	38,549	1,981	26,252	25,107	1,145	14,278	13,442	836
Urban ..	28,939	27,697	1,242	18,271	17,541	730	10,668	10,156	512

In spite of the low figures, the bias towards unemployment being more pronounced in urban areas is at once evident.

The following statement gives the distribution of 1,000 unemployed persons by sex between the two categories, in cities and urban populations of districts :

STATEMENT XI.11

Distribution of a total of 1,000 unemployed persons by sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before but now out of employment and seeking work in Cities and Districts, 1961

City/Town-group/District	Total unemployed		Seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
City						
1. Patna (M.C.) including Patliputra Housing Colony.	1,000	1,000	754	596	246	404
2. Gaya (M)	1,000	1,000	645	500	355	500
3. Muzaffarpur (M)	1,000	1,000	607	824	393	176
4. Darbhanga (M)	1,000	1,000	576	333	424	667
5. Bhagalpur (M)	1,000	1,000	391	915	609	85
Town-group						
1. Jamshedpur (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	681	588	319	412
2. Ranchi (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	624	393	376	607
3. Monghyr-Jamalpur (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	699	864	301	136
4. Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	609	409	391	591
5. Dinapur (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	735	667	265	333
6. Chapra-Revelganj (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	722	667	278	333
7. Motihari (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	627	0	373	0
8. Sitamarhi (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	769	1,000	231	0
9. Barauni-Teghra (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	361	0	639	0
10. Deoghar (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	710	143	290	857
11. Bermo (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	768	579	232	421
12. Kumardhubi (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	494	500	506	500
13. Katras (T.-G.)	1,000	1,000	637	167	363	833
District						
1. Patna	1,000	1,000	745	626	255	374
2. Gaya	1,000	1,000	629	608	371	392
3. Shahabad	1,000	1,000	683	737	317	263
4. Saran	1,000	1,000	690	727	310	273
5. Champaran	1,000	1,000	566	944	434	56
6. Muzaffarpur	1,000	1,000	602	857	398	143
7. Darbhanga	1,000	1,000	560	182	440	818
8. Monghyr	1,000	1,000	639	869	361	131
9. Bhagalpur	1,000	1,000	445	907	555	93
10. Saharsa	1,000	1,000	682	0	318	0
11. Purnea	1,000	1,000	536	196	464	804
12. Santal Parganas	1,000	1,000	712	688	288	312
13. Palamau	1,000	1,000	618	1,000	382	0
14. Hazaribagh	1,000	1,000	542	262	458	738
15. Ranchi	1,000	1,000	632	418	368	582
16. Dhanbad	1,000	1,000	591	385	409	615
17. Singhbhum	1,000	1,000	665	494	335	506

NOTE : 0—denotes nil figures.

T.-G.—indicates town-group.

The figures speak for themselves and any comments will perhaps be superfluous.

17. Workers and non-workers among migrants, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

The extent of non-working population in the State and districts may now be studied with reference to certain sociological and demographic factors. The following statement, based on Union Tables B-I, D-VI and C-VIII Parts A and B, gives a vivid picture of the proportions of non-workers among migrants, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as compared to the general population:

STATEMENT XI.12

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex between workers and non-workers in the (*i*) General Population, (*ii*) Migrants, (*iii*) Scheduled Castes and (*iv*) Scheduled Tribes in the State and selected districts where there are appreciable number of migrants or/and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1961

State/District	General Population/Migrants/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR ..	*General Population*	*1,000*	*1,000*	*556*	*271*	*444*	*729*
	Migrants	**1,000**	**1,000**	**701**	**400**	**299**	**600**
	Scheduled Castes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**580**	**403**	**420**	**597**
	Scheduled Tribes	**1,000**	**1,000**	**619**	**560**	**381**	**440**
Patna ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	524	217	476	783
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	675	307	325	693
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	573	441	427	559
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	644	369	356	631
Gaya ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	538	283	462	717
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	633	438	367	562
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	587	487	413	513
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	522	565	478	435
Shahabad ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	533	207	467	793
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	571	303	429	697
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	565	434	435	566
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	609	483	391	517
Saran ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	498	216	502	784
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	602	335	398	665
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	499	425	501	575
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	250	175	750	825
Champaran ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	584	238	416	762
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	749	349	251	651
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	609	401	391	599
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	525	387	475	613
Muzaffarpur ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	543	137	457	863
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	619	197	381	803
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	562	242	438	758
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	750	0	250	1,000
Darbhanga ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	536	187	464	813
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	655	277	345	723
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	561	268	439	732
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	545	0	455	1,000
Monghyr ..	General Population	1 000	1,000	544	230	456	770
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	687	340	313	660
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	579	390	421	610
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	595	478	405	522

STATEMENT XI.12—*concld.*

State /District	General Population/Migrants/Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhagalpur ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	551	277	449	723
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	635	430	365	570
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	604	418	396	582
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	621	455	379	545
Saharsa ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	571	334	429	666
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	716	516	284	484
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	609	478	391	522
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	615	491	385	509
Purnea ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	588	186	412	814
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	790	281	210	719
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	608	397	392	603
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	595	425	405	575
Santal Parganas	General Population	1,000	1,000	597	451	403	549
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	729	664	271	336
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	605	470	395	530
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	638	589	362	411
Palamau ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	571	382	429	618
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	756	585	244	415
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	588	489	412	511
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	605	514	395	486
Hazaribagh ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	571	397	429	603
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	747	612	253	388
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	568	449	432	551
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	626	485	374	515
Ranchi ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	595	532	405	468
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	631	781	369	219
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	618	536	382	464
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	607	582	393	418
Dhanbad ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	621	320	379	680
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	764	451	236	549
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	634	369	366	631
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	659	544	341	456
Singhbhum ..	General Population	1,000	1,000	590	442	410	558
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	742	594	258	406
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	568	406	432	594
	Scheduled Tribes	1,000	1,000	617	562	383	438

NOTE: 0—denotes nil figures.

At the outset, it would be well to bear in mind that (*i*) migrants are proportionately more numerous in the less densely populated districts of the State; (*ii*) the scheduled tribes constitute more than 10 per cent of population only in the six districts lying in the Chotanagpur Plateau; and (*iii*) the scheduled castes are more evenly distributed all over the State, only three districts (Santal Parganas, Ranchi and Singhbhum) having less than 10 per cent of them.

Since male migration is normally associated with, and depends upon, search for employment, it is quite natural that the proportion of non-

workers among them (comprising chiefly dependants) should be much smaller than in any other category of population. Thus, only 29.9 per cent of male migrants are non-workers although the corresponding ratio for the general population is as high as 44.4 per cent. In fact, the proportion of non-working migrants in each of the districts is lower than 37.9 per cent, which (for Dhanbad) represents the lowest proportion of non-working males in the general population of any district. The only exceptions are Shahabad, Saran and Muzaffarpur in which the extent of migrants being relatively small, the figures are not sufficiently indicative.

As noted earlier, the compact group of eight districts comprising the Patna division, Tirhut division (except Champaran), Monghyr and Bhagalpur delineate the area where the proportion of non-working males in general population is higher than that for the State. In the case of migrants also, these very districts show higher-than-average proportions of male non-workers, with Ranchi added to the list. Similarly, the districts of Patna division (except Gaya), Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr also reveal higher-than-average proportions of non-workers among scheduled castes, this time Hazaribagh and Singhbhum being added to the list. So far as scheduled tribes are concerned, they are significant only in the six districts of Chotanagpur Plateau. The proportion of scheduled tribe non-workers in Palamau, highest among the lot at 39.5 per cent is, however, smaller than that for the general population in any district except Dhanbad.

Unlike non-working male migrants, the proportion of non-working female migrants, though less than that for the general population, is of the same order as that for scheduled castes and somewhat higher than that for scheduled tribes. While this holds good for the State as a whole, the differences widen appreciably, particularly in the districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau. In the latter case, the proportion of non-working female migrants is much lower than that for scheduled castes and even lower than that for scheduled tribes (except only in Dhanbad). This is perhaps accounted for by the generally higher participation rates among female migrants belonging to the scheduled communities.

The four districts of Tirhut division along with Patna, Shahabad, Monghyr and Purnea have higher proportions of female non-workers in the general population than the State average. These districts also have higher-than-average proportions of non-workers among migrant females. Among scheduled caste females, the proportion of non-workers is higher than the average in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Purnea and Dhanbad, the districts in which they are quite numerous.

18. Characteristics of non-workers among scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and general population

That the proportion of non-workers is lower among the scheduled tribes or the scheduled castes has been shown earlier. It may now be examined as to how these three groups compare in regard to the composition of their non-working populations. Category III (Dependants, etc.) comprises more than 70 per cent of the male and 52 per cent of the female non-working population. Among females, those engaged in household duties (Category II) account for another 43.5 per cent. Full-time students (Category I) comprise another 27.3 per cent among males and 3.6 per cent among females. Other categories have very small proportions. It is evident that the categories which provide significant indices to a community's social and economic well-being are (*i*) full-time students and children attending school, as it gives a measure of the expected increase in literacy rates, (*ii*) persons seeking employment for the first time, and (*iii*) persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking

work, the latter two categories indicating the extent of unemployment. The table below compares the proportions of non-workers among the scheduled castes, the scheduled tribes and the general population under the aforesaid three categories :

STATEMENT XI.13

Distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex and educational standard among non-workers in (*i*) Scheduled Caste (*ii*) Scheduled Tribes, and (*iii*) General Population in the State, 1961

Type of population	Educational level	Total non-working population		Full-time students and children attending school		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work		Others	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		BIHAR STATE									
(*i*) Scheduled Castes ..	All levels	1,000	1,000	140	9	3	N	2	N	855	991
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	27	4	2	N	1	N	970	996
	Literate without educational level.	1,000	1,000	867	550	7	1	3	1	123	448
	Primary or Junior Basic ..	1,000	1,000	911	541	22	12	8	4	59	443
	Matriculation and above ..	1,000	1,000	867	606	60	10	21	0	52	384
(*ii*) Scheduled Tribes	All levels ..	1,000	1,000	195	45	2	N	1	N	802	955
(*iii*) General Population	All levels	1,000	1,000	273	36	4	N	3	N	720	964

NOTE : N—denotes negligible figures.
0—denotes nil figures.

As is expected the proportion of full-time students among males is much lower in the scheduled castes (14 per cent) or the scheduled tribes (19.5 per cent) as compared to the general population (23.3 per cent). It is, however, revealing to find that in regard to female education, the scheduled tribes have a slightly higher proportion (4.5 per cent) of full-time students than the general population (3.6 per cent). The scheduled castes are very backward in this regard as their small figure of 0.4 per cent would indicate.

It has already been stated that the small number of returns under Categories VII and VIII—persons seeking employments for the first time, and persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work—makes it bereft of much significance. However, the proportions in the above statement would seem to indicate that non-workers belonging to these categories are most commonly met with in the general population (0.7 per cent of non-working males); the corresponding proportions among the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes being 0.5 and 0.3 per cent respectively. Thus, unemployment as such is relatively less rampant among the scheduled tribes and the scheduled castes.

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTORY

1. General

India is one of the few countries in the east to have a long and continuous tradition of population census. Decennial censuses have been taken regularly since 1872. These have provided the largest single opportunity for collecting a mass of useful data on the social and economic life of the people. The earlier censuses in this country were largely exploratory, particularly in regard to the range of data to be collected and tabulated. They were, at that time, more exercised about obtaining the full support of the administrative machinery at all levels than anything else. Concerted efforts were also required to be made for allaying the sense of awe and fear which such vast operations necessarily instilled in a well-nigh illiterate and relatively ignorant mass of people, spread over in the remotest corners of the big country. Even so, the formulation and canvassing of questions relating to the economic life of the people have always been a regular and important feature of all censuses though in regard to the wealth of details, such questions of the earlier period are hardly comparable to those adopted in the post-independence period. Nonetheless, the fact that the basic economic data of 1961 Census relating to the industrial classification of workers into nine categories and into non-workers can still be calculated back from the accumulated statistics of the previous censuses, leaves hardly any doubt that proper appraisal of an assignment of significance to the economic side of the population census has never been eschewed. In fact, notwithstanding a plethora of side-alleys to which the census officials have been attracted for their social and scientific values (such as in the fields of the origin and evaluation of the caste system; the study of numerous religious sects; examination of the aspects of local village administration, and the assessment of the social, cultural and economic life of the tribal population which have yielded valuable records and bench-mark-data for the social scientists) the economic side has never suffered negligence on account of undue emphasis on other aspects not forming a strict part of a population census.

The real beginning towards a more elaborate and detailed collection of economic data was made in 1951 and the present census of 1961 is by far outstanding in this regard. Elaborate discussions with all the chief users of economic data preceded the formulation of basic census schedule—The Individual Slip—which was finalised only in the light of numerous suggestions received. The weightage given to the aspect can easily be gauged from the fact that out of twentyfour questions (including sub-questions) ten questions in the Individual Slip related to the economic aspects, and 20 out of 45 main tables (and parts) are economic ones. Moreover, in addition to the Individual Slip, the introduction of the Household Schedule in 1961 was "a unique experiment in the history of modern census for any country". The part played by a household acting as an integral economic unit of production can now be assessed. And its importance in a country with the bulk of the population living in rural areas and with 70 per cent of the people engaged in agriculture needs hardly to be emphasised. The economic data, like others collected and tabulated in census, besides being presented in the general census tables have been presented in the form of subsidiary tables (in Part I-C) and analysed in the General Report with the further use of numerous inset tables.

This chapter relates to the assessable economic conditions of the people of Bihar in terms of working population and investment and outlay during the decade 1951—61.

This section may conclude with a brief reference to the State and its principal industries. Bihar State has an area of 66,936 sq. miles and has a population of 46.46 millions. Thus with only 5.4 per cent of the total land area of the country, Bihar contains as much as 10.58 per cent of the total population. It is the

second most populous State in the country coming next only to Uttar Pradesh. The bulk of the population, comprising 91.6 per cent, live in villages.

Although having the lowest *per capita* income among the States in the country, the economy of Bihar has adequate potential for development. The natural and human resources of the State, if suitably developed, can yet be made to sustain its large and ever growing population at a reasonable standard of living.

The extensive plains in North and South Bihar contain large areas of good agricultural land. The alluvial soil, adequate normal rainfall and irrigation systems being progressively set up are capable of yielding diverse crops in large yields. The plains regions are well watered. The major rivers are Ghaghra, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Kosi and Mahananda in the northern plains, and Sone, Poonpoon, Morhar and Mohane in the southern plains.

The Chotanagpur Plateau is characterised by occurrence of large quantities of minerals, Bihar being the richest State in India in regard to mineral resources. It produces a little over 48 per cent of the country's coal, and ranks next only to Orissa in the production of iron-ore. There are large deposits of mica, copper, bauxite, manganese and limestone.

The Chotanagpur Plateau also has vast areas of forests which comprise over four-fifths of the entire forest area of the State. Varieties of timber, firewood, bamboos, *kendu* leaves (used in making *bidis*), *sabai* grass (used in making paper) and fodders are available from the forests. The total forest produce in 1961-62 was valued at Rs. 48.17 lakhs.

Foodgrains constitute the chief crops grown in the State. The major crops are rice, wheat, millets, pulses and oilseeds. Sugarcane and jute are the main commercial crops, cotton and tea having been introduced lately. One-fourth of the net sown area is irrigated.

Among the important household industries are cotton weaving in handlooms, processing of foodgrains, carpentry, blacksmithy and manufacture of *bidis*. Factory industries provide employment to over 1.3 million workers. Agro-based industries and textile industries together account for over a half of total workers engaged in factory industries each.

SECTION 2

PEOPLE AT WORK

2. The working force

The decade variation in the proportions of the working population in various sectors of industry will indicate the extent of shift from one sector to another. The following table gives the percentage variation for India and Bihar :

STATEMENT XII.1

Variation in working population by industrial sectors for India and Bihar during 1951—61

Sectors	India			Bihar		
	Working population 1951	Working population 1961	Percentage increase or decrease 1951—61	Working population 1951	Working population 1961	Percentage increase or decrease 1951—61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL SECTORS	**139,521,180**	**188,417,362**	**+35.05**	**13,562,991**	**19,234,565**	**+41.82**
Primary Sector	**98,100,172**	**136,182,567**	**+38.82**	**11,639,082**	**15,452,629**	**+32.59**
Category I	69,792,002	99,509,963	+42.58	8,146,898	10,361,971	+27.19
Category II	27,510,637	31,482,305	+14.44	3,239,438	4,418,475	+36.40
Category III	797,533	5,190,299	+550.79	252,696	652,183	+158.09
Secondary Sector	**17,347,109**	**22,043,150**	**+27·07**	**522,808**	**1,592,138**	**+204.54**
Category IV	..	12,031,087	..	..	1,057,900	..
Category V	..	7,956,614	..	..	425,896	..
Category IV & V ..	15,879,153	19,987,701	+25.87	460,796	1,483,796	+222.01
Category VI	1,467,956	2,055,449	+40.02	62,012	108,342	+74.71
Tertiary Sector	**24,073,899**	**30,191,645**	**+25.41**	**1,401,151**	**2,209,798**	**+57.71**
Category VII	7,309,749	7,640,045	+4.52	510,522	522,949	+2.43
Category VIII	2,136,446	3,003,190	+40.57	133,173	230,543	+7.31
Category IX	14,627,704	19,548,410	+33.64	757,456	1,456,306	+92.26

NOTE : Category I—Cultivator; II—As Agricultural labourer; III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities; IV—At Household Industry; V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry; VI—In Construction; VII—In Trade and Commerce, VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications and IX—In Other Services.

The total working force in the State which was 13.5 million in 1951 rose to 19.2 million in 1961 marking an increase of 41.82 per cent. This rate of increase in working force of the State is over twice the rate of increase in the general population (19.77 per cent) during 1951—61. However, the increase in the working force is only slightly higher than the all-India average of 35.05 per cent.

The sectorwise percentage increase shows an addition of 32.59 per cent in the primary sector, 204.54 per cent in the secondary sector and 57.71 per cent in the tertiary sector. The trends disclosed by the all-India figures are rather similar in regard to the primary sector, but the relative increase in the secondary and tertiary sectors in the State have been considerably higher. Actually, the increase in the working force in the country as a whole is rather evenly distributed over all the three sectors—38.82 per cent in the primary, 27.07 per cent in the secondary and 25.41 per cent in the tertiary. Thus while the State increase in

the primary sector is slightly lower than the country, the State increase in the secondary and tertiary sectors is very much greater. The very high increase of 204.54 per cent in the secondary sector is, however, largely attributable to a more adequate enumeration of persons engaged in unpaid household industry in 1961. Such persons were admittedly under-enumerated in 1951. The development of household industry during the last decade has not been of the dimension to warrant a three-fold increase in the working population in the secondary sector. In regard to the tertiary sector, while increase has been nominal in trade and commerce and transport, storage and communications, workers in service have increased by as much as 92 per cent.

The following table gives the percentage of working force to population in broad age groups for the State and districts :

STATEMENT XII.2

Percentage of working force to population in the broad age groups in the State and districts, 1961

State/District	Total	Age groups					
		0—14	15—34	35—59	15—59	60+	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	**41.40**	**7.84**	**63.90**	**73.29**	**67.72**	**50.26**	**42.84**
Patna	37.59	4.42	56.65	70.83	62.24	49.78	4.40
Gaya	40.98	6.18	64.34	74.10	68.23	49.55	36.06
Shahabad	37.11	4.88	56.89	69.04	61.78	45.43	40.18
Saran	34.79	5.51	50.54	68.28	58.09	52.66	45.09
Champaran	41.29	7.60	62.51	71.94	66.43	50.48	41.79
Muzaffarpur	33.52	6.11	49.83	60.59	54.52	45.64	39.40
Darbhanga	35.61	6.25	54.46	64.94	58.90	45.85	25.49
Monghyr	38.81	6.48	59.82	69.85	64.06	47.68	42.50
Bhagalpur	41.72	7.26	64.25	74.19	68.30	51.58	47.10
Saharsa	45.59	10.75	72.61	80.42	75.80	52.03	44.67
Purnea	39.51	8.63	61.11	70.80	64.96	54.49	72.98
Santal Parganas ..	52.45	12.65	82.11	86.12	83.67	56.85	40.38
Palamau	47.76	9.82	77.57	82.84	79.71	52.20	37.28
Hazaribagh	48.42	10.49	77.94	82.75	79.79	51.00	36.97
Ranchi	56.34	16.41	85.32	91.50	87.85	64.42	42.08
Dhanbad	48.80	6.51	72.08	80.97	75.28	46.75	43.60
Singhbhum	51.71	11.77	78.11	85.11	80.78	55.43	31.23

The percentage of working population in the State is 41.40. That for the country is very similar (42.98 per cent). The participation rate shows considerable variation from one district to another, the highest being 56.34 per cent in Ranchi, and the lowest 33.52 per cent in Muzaffarpur. The State average is exceeded in 7 districts, namely, Saharsa, Santal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Singhbhum. Differences in the

socio-economic conditions and differential industrial and urban growth in various regions are apparently responsible for the variation. The districts which have large sections of economically backward populations, low literacy and small urban population generally have high participation rates. In fact the high rates in the six districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau immediately underlines the influence of the scheduled tribes. Predominantly tribal areas show highest percentage of workers. On the other hand, districts like Patna and Bhagalpur which are economically better off, have returned low percentage of workers. It is worthy of note, however, that even Dhanbad and Singhbhum which are the two most industrialised districts in the State and have relatively higher proportions of urban population also have high participation in work. On the other hand, the North Bihar districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga which are the 4 districts rated as lowest in ranking according to levels of development, the participation rate is much lower than the State average.

The overall participation rate is also influenced by the extent of child employment. Such employment is over 10 per cent in 6 of the 7 districts having higher than average overall participation in work, Dhanbad being the only exception. Districts with relatively lower total participation in work have a smaller degree of child employment. Child employment usually results from the dire necessity of utilising the services of children in household occupations of agriculture and household industry by the economically backward section. Actually it may even be said that the fact that children below 15 years of age have been returned as workers is an index of the under development economy of the State.

Even in regard to the adolescent and adult workers in the age group 15—59, the proportion of workers is higher in districts which are predominantly tribal. An important factor causing higher participation rates in tribal areas is the high participation of women. The male participation rates are more uniform in the various districts, notwithstanding differences in their tribal content, level of literacy and education, degree of urbanisation and industrialisation.

The following statement gives the percentage distribution of the working force in broad age groups in the State and districts in 1961 :

STATEMENT XII.3

Percentage distribution of working force in broad age groups in the State and districts, 1961

State/District	Age groups					
	0—14	15—34	35—59	Total of 15—59	60—	Age not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**8.01**	**47.63**	**37.51**	**85.14**	**6.82**	**0.03**
Patna	4.84	47.70	38.86	86.56	8.56	0.04
Gaya	6.32	48.60	37.15	85.75	7.91	0.02
Shahabad	5.45	47.49	38.94	86.43	8.09	0.03
Saran	6.90	41.41	41.46	82.87	10.21	0.02
Champaran	7.60	47.27	38.73	86.00	6.38	0.02
Muzaffarpur	7.09	43.04	40.44	83.48	8.79	0.04
Darbhanga	7.52	45.36	39.75	85.11	7.36	0.01
Monghyr	7.02	45.91	39.24	85.15	7.81	0.02
Bhagalpur	7.29	47.74	37.43	85.17	7.48	0.06
Saharsa	10.52	47.44	36.29	83.73	5.73	0.02
Purnea	9.68	47.57	36.38	83.95	6.30	0.07
Santal Parganas ..	10.20	51.09	33.96	85.05	4.74	0.01
Palamau	9.01	49.53	36.23	85.76	5.21	0.02
Hazaribagh	9.4	51.75	34.35	86.10	4.47	0.01
Ranchi	12.3	47.10	35.07	82.17	5.40	0.05
Dhanbad	4.9	56.11	35.47	91.58	3.46	0.02
Singhbhum	9.2	51.60	34.71	86.31	4.44	0.02

The distribution of working force into broad age groups shows that 8.01 per cent of the workers are children below 15 years, and 83.14 per cent are persons of working ages 15—59 while 6.85 per cent are comprised of older people aged 60 and over. Except Dhanbad, there is no district in the Chotanagpur Plateau in which the percentage of children in the working population is less than 9 per cent. In the North and South Bihar Plains it exceeds 9 per cent only in Saharsa and Purnea being 8 per cent or less in the remaining districts. In the youthful and adult ages the State average of persons at work is markedly exceeded by districts in the Chotanagpur Plateau.

Variations in the extent of participation in the three broad industrial sectors during 1901—61 are indicated in Statements XII.4 and XII.5 below :

STATEMENT XII.4

Working force of Bihar by industrial sectors, 1901—61

Year	Total	Primary sector I, II and III	Secondary sector IV, V and VI	Goods producing sector (3+4)	Tertiary sector VII, VIII and IX
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	19,234,565	15,432,629	1,592,138	17,024,767	2,209,798
1951	13,562,991	11,639,032	522,808	12,161,840	1,401,151
1931	12,960,706	11,070,784	743,593	11,814,377	1,146,329
1921	13,965,533	12,037,497	748,453	12,785,950	1,179,583
1911	13,894,521	11,484,666	852,438	12,337,104	1,557,417
1901	12,808,634	10,323,617	966,478	11,290,095	1,518,539

STATEMENT XII.5

Percentage distribution of working force in the industrial sectors of Bihar, 1901—61

Year	Total	Primary sector I, II and III	Secondary sector IV, V and VI	Goods producing sector (3+4)	Tertiary sector VII, VIII and IX
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	100.00	80.23	8.28	88.51	11.49
1951	100.00	85.81	3.86	89.67	10.33
1931	100.00	85.42	5.74	91.16	8.84
1921	100.00	86.19	5.36	91.55	8.45
1911	100.00	82.66	6.13	88.79	11.21
1901	100.00	80.60	7.54	88.14	11.86

It is at once apparent that notwithstanding minor fluctuations the situation in regard to employment by different industrial sectors remained virtually the same in 1961 as it was in 1901. Dependence on the primary sector actually showed increases up to 1951, there being a sudden drop in 1951—61. This drop in the primary sector in the last decade was

largely caused by an increase in the proportions in the secondary sector in the same decade. The reasons for these fluctuations have been given earlier in this section. The overall employment in the tertiary sector of economy showed depreciations in 1921 and 1931 but, as in the case of the primary sector, the proportions of working population in the tertiary sector remained virtually the same in 1901 and 1961.

Statements XII.6 and XII.7 give detailed statistics showing the districtwise distribution of working force by sector and industrial category for 1961 and 1951 respectively. Statements XII.8 and XII.9 give percentages.

STATEMENT XII.6

Distribution of working force by district, 1961 (Actual numbers)

State/District	Total	Primary sector			Total for Primary sector	Secondary sector		Total for Secondary sector	Tertiary sector			Total for Tertiary sector
		I	II	III		IV & V	VI		VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR	**19,234,565**	**10,361,971**	**4,418,475**	**652,183**	**15,432,629**	**1,483,796**	**108,342**	**1,592,138**	**522,949**	**230,543**	**1,456,806**	**2,209,798**
Patna	1,108,905	450,970	296,363	14,393	761,726	101,849	13,281	115,130	54,600	28,955	148,494	232,049
Gaya	1,494,998	773,339	434,364	22,007	1,229,710	94,187	8,589	102,776	42,216	16,512	103,784	162,512
Shahabad ..	1,194,317	578,686	280,990	29,561	889,246	100,909	7,624	108,533	46,131	14,339	136,068	196,538
Saran	1,247,273	780,911	238,823	6,722	1,026,456	102,070	4,552	106,622	31,910	11,594	70,691	114,195
Champaran.. ..	1,241,384	605,104	456,763	19,359	1,081,226	67,371	4,606	71,977	24,794	6,721	56,666	88,181
Muzaffarpur ..	1,380,498	692,778	418,321	10,654	1,121,753	111,060	5,840	116,900	36,517	11,227	94,101	141,845
Darbhanga ..	1,571,516	654,853	542,889	34,757	1,232,499	170,002	4,659	174,661	45,792	13,585	104,979	164,356
Monghyr	1,314,384	592,005	364,618	21,679	978,302	128,567	6,805	135,372	45,122	26,870	128,718	200,710
Bhagalpur	713,868	306,283	201,227	22,672	530,182	68,801	3,641	72,442	23,555	9,431	78,258	111,244
Saharsa	785,763	413,927	229,110	33,857	676,894	37,294	2,801	40,095	18,163	3,313	47,298	68,774
Purnea	1,220,468	564,759	359,672	44,243	968,674	80,036	8,319	88,355	43,298	14,984	105,157	163,439
Santal Parganas ..	1,403,206	1,033,439	124,396	51,818	1,209,653	79,998	2,469	82,467	25,191	11,595	74,360	111,146
Palamau	567,345	336,553	138,182	20,147	494,882	23,078	1,630	24,708	8,838	4,394	34,523	47,755
Hazaribagh ..	1,160,248	785,342	110,070	90,835	986,247	75,116	6,136	81,252	18,123	10,122	64,504	92,479
Ranchi	1,204,919	947,131	67,506	26,318	1,040,955	66,091	7,590	73,681	16,012	7,794	66,477	90,283
Dhanbad	565,368	227,634	24,797	167,366	419,797	47,863	5,691	53,554	19,477	17,972	54,568	92,017
Singhbhum ..	1,060,045	618,257	130,375	35,795	784,427	129,504	14,109	143,613	23,210	21,135	87,660	132,005

STATEMENT XII.7

Distribution of working force by district, 1951 (Actual numbers)

State/District	Total	Primary sector			Total for Primary sector	Secondary sector		Total for Secondary sector	Tertiary sector			Total for Tertiary sector
		I	II	III		IV & V	VI		VII	VIII	IX	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR	13,562,991	8,146,898	3,239,438	252,696	11,639,032	460,796	62,012	522,808	510,522	133,173	757,456	1,401,151
Patna	856,340	491,134	206,698	4,077	611,909	45,247	5,001	50,248	63,490	18,159	112,534	194,183
Gaya	989,842	585,132	235,895	4,431	825,458	34,190	3,720	37,910	48,805	11,968	65,701	126,474
Shahabad ..	928,560	554,123	194,262	5,191	753,576	40,133	2,588	42,721	46,217	12,559	73,487	132,263
Saran ..	991,254	733,892	144,044	2,757	880,693	23,527	2,348	25,875	35,747	5,829	43,110	84,686
Champaran ..	894,668	496,107	326,866	3,578	826,551	16,919	1,497	18,416	22,421	3,181	24,099	49,701
Muzaffarpur ..	1,203,038	637,144	423,583	6,750	1,067,477	21,420	3,125	24,545	38,095	5,008	67,913	111,016
Darbhanga ..	1,198,462	591,918	458,404	6,514	1,056,836	28,665	3,134	31,739	38,559	8,386	62,942	109,887
Monghyr	1,026,939	560,968	316,362	9,644	886,974	30,195	8,828	39,023	38,250	10,143	52,549	100,942
Bhagalpur ..	463,360	236,375	128,924	5,126	370,425	26,721	4,818	31,539	20,655	6,845	33,896	61,396
Saharsa	430,246	241,860	145,125	5,597	392,582	7,002	3,705	10,707	12,649	1,904	12,404	26,957
Purnea ..	771,418	409,594	253,972	8,593	672,159	17,030	1,345	18,375	34,003	10,298	36,583	80,884
Santal Parganas ..	1,147,606	904,860	110,173	11,151	1,026,184	30,334	9,636	39,970	36,080	10,070	35,302	81,452
Palamau	334,101	230,215	66,314	3,081	299,610	10,957	882	11,839	8,575	2,331	11,746	22,652
Hazaribagh ..	669,742	479,013	74,080	37,197	590,290	21,957	3,387	25,344	16,128	5,365	32,615	54,108
Ranchi ..	653,377	555,139	28,001	4,770	587,910	21,906	1,109	23,015	13,214	2,631	26,607	42,452
Dhanbad	364,874	149,366	15,567	118,188	283,121	15,920	2,114	18,034	19,323	11,253	33,143	63,719
Singhbhum ..	639,164	380,058	111,168	16,051	507,277	68,733	4,775	73,508	18,311	7,243	32,825	58,379

STATEMENT

Percentage distribution of working force

State/District	Total		Primary sector						Total for Primary sector	
			I		II		III			
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Patna	6.31	5.77	4.92	4.35	6.38	6.71	1.61	2.21	5.26	4.93
Gaya	7.30	7.77	7.18	7.46	7.28	9.83	1.75	3.37	7.09	7.97
Shahabad	6.85	6.21	6.80	5.58	6.00	6.36	2.05	4.53	6.48	5.76
Saran	7.31	6.48	9.01	7.54	4.45	5.40	1.09	1.03	7.57	6.65
Champaran	6.60	6.45	6.09	5.84	10.09	10.34	1.42	2.97	7.10	7.01
Muzaffarpur	8.87	7.18	7.82	6.69	13.07	9.47	2.67	1.63	9.17	7.27
Darbhanga	8.83	8.17	7.27	6.32	14.15	12.29	2.58	5.33	9.08	7.99
Monghyr	7.57	6.83	6.89	5.71	9.77	8.25	3.82	3.32	7.62	6.34
Bhagalpur	3.42	3.71	2.90	2.96	3.98	4.55	2.03	3.48	3.18	3.43
Saharsa	3.17	4.09	2.97	3.99	4.48	5.18	2.22	5.19	3.37	4.39
Purnea	5.69	6.35	5.03	5.45	7.84	8.14	3.40	6.78	5.78	6.28
Santal Parganas	8.46	7.30	11.11	9.97	3.40	2.82	4.41	7.95	8.82	7.84
Palamau	2.46	2.95	2.83	3.25	2.05	3.13	1.22	3.09	2.57	3.21
Hazaribagh	4.94	6.03	5.88	7.58	2.29	2.49	14.72	13.93	5.07	6.39
Ranchi	4.82	6.26	6.81	9.14	0.86	1.53	1.89	4.04	5.05	6.74
Dhanbad	2.69	2.94	1.83	2.20	0.48	0.56	46.77	25.66	2.43	2.72
Singhbhum	4.71	5.51	4.66	5.97	3.43	2.95	6.35	5.49	4.36	5.08

STATEMENT

Percentage distribution of district

State/District	Total		Primary sector						Total for Primary sector	
			I		II		III			
	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**100.00**	**100.00**	**60.07**	**53.87**	**23.88**	**22.97**	**1.86**	**3.39**	**85.81**	**80.23**
Patna	100.00	100.00	46.84	40.67	24.14	26.72	0.48	1.30	71.46	68.69
Gaya	100.00	100.00	59.11	51.73	23.83	29.05	0.45	1.47	83.39	82.25
Shahabad	100.00	100.00	59.68	48.45	20.92	23.53	0.56	2.48	81.16	74.46
Saran	100.00	100.00	74.04	62.61	14.53	19.15	0.28	0.54	88.85	82.30
Champaran	100.00	100.00	55.45	48.74	36.54	36.80	0.40	1.56	92.39	87.10
Muzaffarpur	100.00	100.00	52.96	50.19	35.21	30.30	0.56	0.77	88.73	81.26
Darbhanga	100.00	100.00	49.39	41.67	38.25	34.55	0.54	2.21	88.18	78.43
Monghyr	100.00	100.00	54.62	45.04	30.81	27.74	0.94	1.65	86.37	74.43
Bhagalpur	100.00	100.00	51.01	42.90	27.82	28.19	1.11	3.18	79.94	74.27
Saharsa	100.00	100.00	56.22	52.68	33.73	29.16	1.30	4.31	91.25	86.15
Purnea	100.00	100.00	53.10	46.27	32.92	29.47	1.11	3.63	87.13	79.37
Santal Parganas ..	100.00	100.00	78.85	73.65	9.60	8.86	0.97	3.69	89.42	86.20
Palamau	100.00	100.00	68.91	59.32	19.85	24.36	0.9	3.55	89.68	87.23
Hazaribagh	100.00	100.00	71.52	67.69	11.06	9.48	5.56	7.83	88.14	85.00
Ranchi	100.00	100.00	84.96	78.61	4.29	5.60	0.73	2.18	89.98	86.39
Dhanbad	100.00	100.00	40.94	40.26	4.27	4.39	32.29	29.60	77.60	74.25
Singhbhum	100.00	100.00	59.46	58.32	17.40	12.30	2.51	3.38	79.37	74.00

XII.8

of State by district, 1951—61

Secondary sector						Tertiary sector							
IV & V		VI		Total for Secondary sector		VII		VIII		IX		Total for Tertiary sector	
1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
100.00	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
9.82	6.86	8.06	12.26	9.61	7.23	12.44	10.44	13.63	12.56	14.86	10.20	13.86	10.50
7.42	6.35	6.00	7.93	7.25	6.46	9.56	8.07	8.99	7.16	8.67	7.13	9.03	7.36
8.71	6.80	4.17	7.04	8.17	6.82	9.05	8.82	9.43	6.22	9.70	9.34	9.44	8.89
5.11	6.88	3.79	4.20	4.95	6.70	7.00	6.10	4.38	5.03	5.69	4.85	6.04	5.17
3.67	4.54	2.41	4.25	3.52	4.52	4.39	4.74	2.39	2.91	3.18	3.89	3.55	3.99
4.65	7.49	5.04	5.39	4.70	7.34	7.46	6.98	3.76	4.87	8.97	6.46	7.92	6.42
6.21	11.46	5.05	4.30	6.07	10.97	7.55	8.76	6.30	5.89	8.31	7.21	7.84	7.44
6.55	8.66	14.24	6.28	7.46	8.50	7.49	8.63	7.62	11.65	6.94	8.84	7.21	9.08
5.80	4.64	7.77	3.36	6.03	4.55	4.05	4.50	5.14	4.09	4.47	5.37	4.38	5.03
1.52	2.51	5.98	2.59	2.05	2.52	2.48	3.47	1.43	1.44	1.64	3.25	1.92	3.11
3.70	5.39	2.17	7.68	3.52	5.55	6.66	8.28	7.73	6.50	4.83	7.22	5.77	7.40
6.58	5.39	15.54	2.28	7.64	5.18	7.07	4.82	7.56	5.03	4.66	5.11	5.81	5.03
2.38	1.56	1.42	1.50	2.27	1.55	1.68	1.69	1.75	1.91	1.55	2.37	1.62	2.16
4.76	5.06	5.46	5.66	4.85	5.10	3.16	3.47	4.03	4.39	4.31	4.43	3.86	4.20
4.75	4.45	1.79	7.01	4.40	4.63	2.59	3.06	1.97	3.38	3.51	4.56	3.03	4.09
3.45	3.23	3.41	5.25	3.45	3.36	3.78	3.73	8.45	7.80	4.38	3.75	4.55	4.16
14.92	8.73	7.70	13.02	14.06	9.02	3.59	4.44	5.44	9.17	4.33	6.02	4.17	5.97

XII.9

working force by sector, 1951—61

Secondary sector						Tertiary sector							
IV & V		VI		Total for Secondary sector		VII		VIII		IX		Total for Tertiary sector	
1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3.40	**7.72**	**0.46**	**0.56**	**3.86**	**8.28**	**3.76**	**2.72**	**0.98**	**1.20**	**5.59**	**7.57**	**10.33**	**11.49**
5.29	9.18	0.58	1.20	5.87	10.38	7.41	4.93	2.12	2.61	13.14	13.39	22.67	20.93
3.45	6.30	0.38	0.58	3.83	6.88	4.93	2.83	1.21	1.10	6.64	6.94	12.78	10.87
4.32	8.45	0.28	0.64	4.60	9.09	4.98	3.86	1.35	1.20	7.91	11.39	14.24	16.45
2.37	8.18	0.24	0.37	2.61	8.55	3.60	2.56	0.59	0.93	4.35	5.66	8.54	9.15
1.89	5.43	0.17	0.37	2.06	5.80	2.51	2.00	0.35	0.54	2.69	4.56	5.55	7.10
1.78	8.05	0.26	0.42	2.04	8.47	3.17	2.64	0.42	0.81	5.64	6.82	9.23	10.27
2.39	10.82	0.26	0.29	2.65	11.11	3.22	2.91	0.70	0.87	5.25	6.68	9.17	10.46
2.94	9.78	0.86	0.52	3.80	10.30	3.72	3.43	0.99	2.05	5.12	9.79	9.83	15.27
5.77	9.64	1.04	0.51	6.81	10.15	4.46	3.30	1.48	1.32	7.31	10.96	13.25	15.58
1.63	4.75	0.86	0.35	2.49	5.10	2.94	2.31	0.44	0.42	2.88	6.02	6.26	8.75
2.21	6.56	0.17	0.68	2.38	7.24	4.41	3.55	1.34	1.23	4.74	8.61	10.49	13.39
2.64	5.70	0.84	0.18	3.48	5.88	3.14	1.79	0.88	0.83	3.08	5.30	7.10	7.92
3.28	4.07	0.26	0.28	3.54	4.35	2.57	1.56	0.70	0.77	3.51	6.09	6.78	8.42
3.28	6.47	0.50	0.53	3.78	7.00	2.41	1.56	0.80	0.88	4.87	5.56	8.08	8.00
3.35	5.49	0.17	0.63	3.52	6.12	2.02	1.33	0.41	0.64	4.07	5.52	6.50	7.49
4.36	8.46	0.58	1.01	4.94	9.47	5.30	3.45	3.08	3.18	9.08	9.65	17.46	16.28
10.75	12.22	0.75	1.33	11.50	13.55	2.86	2.19	1.13	1.89	5.14	8.27	9.13	12.45

It is seen that the percentage of workers engaged in Category I (Cultivation) rose from 50.02 to 52.82 per cent in the country as a whole during 1951—61. In Bihar, however, the percentage of such workers fell from 60.61 per cent in 1951 to 53.87 per cent in 1961. Moreover, this phenomenon was uniformly discernible in each district of the State. In regard to agricultural labourers, there was a decrease in their proportions to the total working population both in the country and in Bihar State. However, there were regional variations in districtwise proportions. Thus the percentage of agricultural labourers in the working force increased in the last decade in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Palamau and Ranchi, while they decreased in the case of others. Category III, Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Fishery,etc.,showed considerable increase in the country (0.57 per cent in 1951 to 2.75 in 1961) but the increase was less remarkable in Bihar. However, the proportions increased in each district, those in Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Santal Parganas and Palamau being more marked. In Dhanbad, which is the largest mining centre in the State, the proportion decreased from 32.39 per cent in 1951 to 29.60 per cent in 1961. Manufacturing industries (Categories IV and V) actually showed decline in the proportionate employment in the country, the fall being from 11.38 per cent in 1951 to 10.61 per cent in 1961. In Bihar, however, there were increase from 3.45 to 7.72 per cent. Increase occurred in each of the districts, and was particularly remarkable in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr and Bhagalpur. In the tertiary sector, the proportion of workers engaged in trade and commerce decreased during the decade both in the country and in the State. Again the decrease occurred in each district and was particularly marked in Darbhanga, Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts. In Category IX (Other Services), there was some increase in the State (5.59 per cent to 7.57 per cent) when the figures for the country were nearly the same. Increase was particularly prominent in the districts of Champaran and Saharsa.

SECTION 3

INVESTMENT AND OUTLAY DURING THE DECADE

3. Plan expenditure

The decade 1951—61 coincided the period of implementation of the first two Five-Year Plans, and saw heavy developmental expenditure. Although the bulk of such expenditure was incurred in the plan budgets, considerable developmental expenditure was additionally incurred in the non-plan budget as well.

The State plans were formulated and executed within the broad frame-work prepared for the country. Planned economic development sought to achieve better and more effective utilisation of the human and natural resources, so as to ensure a better standard of living for the people.

The following statement gives the financial outlay, separately during each of the two plan periods, in respect of major heads of development and the percentage outlay under them:

STATEMENT XII.10

Outlay in the two plans

(*Rupees in crores.*)

Head of development	First Five-Year Plan Actual outlay	Percentage	Second Five-Year Plan Anticipated outlay*	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture and Community Development	16.04	21.9	54.87	31.0
Irrigation	12.94	17.7	25.82	14.6
Power	9.46	12.9	31.24	17.7
Industry	1.04	1.4	9.08	5.1
Transport and Communications	10.78	14.7	13.64	7.7
Social Services	21.19	28.9	41.48	23.5
Miscellaneous	1.82	2.5	0.74	0.4
Total	73.27	100.0	176.87	100.0

Since Bihar had one of lowest literacy rates in the country great emphasis was laid upon expanding educational facilities in the First Plan. Due attention had also to be given to amelioration of the conditions of the economically backward communities, particularly, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Thus the largest share of the outlay in the First Plan went to social services. agriculture and community development, irrigation, and power also received high priorities. The pattern of emphasis in the Second Plan remained virtually the same. Agriculture was given first place, followed by social services, power, and irrigation. While extension agencies comprising of Community Development and National Extension Services blocks were commenced in the First plan, some of the schemes were undertaken outside the plan budget. Subsequently they were all included in the plan budget for the Second Plan. The State's share to the Damodar Valley Corporation was outside the plan budget in the two plans.

The order of outlay in Second Plan was almost two and half times that in the first. Out of total investment of Rs. 248.3 crores under the two plans, Rs. 133 crores constituted revenue expenditure and Rs.112.3 crores comprised capital expenditure†. The relatively high proportion of revenue expenditure in the decade resulted from the necessity to expand and broad-base the administrative set-up of departments of Government directly connected with developmental activities. The staff of the Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Industries, Co-operation and Gram Panchayat Departments were extended not only to the district and sub-divisional levels but also to the block and sometimes village level.

Although the total outlay under the two plans was Rs. 248.13 crores, the total expenditure on social services (Rs. 230.07) and capital account (Rs. 364.03) was Rs 594.10 crores. This accounted for as much as 68.2 per cent of the total plan and non-plan expenditure of Rs. 872.01 crores from 1951-52 to 1960-61.

The trend of investment and outlay in the various sectors may be considered separately. The statement on the next page gives the plan expenditure on agriculture and rural development.

*The actual outlay was Rs. 177.13 crores.

†According to the revised classification suggested by the Finance Commission.

STATEMENT

Plan expenditure on agriculture

Sector	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan expenditure	First Plan provision	1956-57
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture and Rural Development	**379.3**	**195.9**	**190.2**	**312.2**	**526.6**	**1,604.2**	**1,606.1**	**642.91**
1. Agriculture	324.1	143.7	127.1	224.0	386.2	1,205.1	1,180.9	286.74
2. Veterinary	13.5	11.9	13.2	24.5	41.9	105.0	127.9	32.51
3. Forest	22.3	15.0	19.8	26.5	40.6	124.2	125.0	42.65
4. Co-operation	5.4	6.7	7.0	8.0	12.4	39.5	39.0	44.10
5. Fisheries	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	7.3	8.6	3.86
6. Rural Development (Community Development Projects and National Extension Services)	12.6	17.3	21.7	27.7	43.8	123.1	124.7	233.05

XII.11

and rural development

[*Figures in lakhs of rupees except in column* 16.]

1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan expenditure	Total expenditure First and Second Plans	Expenditure per capita of workers in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, etc. of 1961 Census	Second Plan provision	Third Plan provision
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
881.80	**1,044.32**	**1,289.30**	**1,430.95**	**5,289 28**	**6,893.48**	**45 47**	**4,771.76**	**8,248 61**
390.20	384.28	458.85	481.55	2,001.62	3,206.72	21.15	1,440.10	3,074.56
51.24	61.89	100.31	162.62	408.57	513.57	3.39	565.41	679.61
44.48	52.02	71.77	76.17	287.09	411.29	2.71	417.78	295.00
42.84	43.88	89.33	47.16	267.31	306.81	2.02	358.87	518.00
5.54	6.19	7.70	6.86	30.15	37.45	0.25	54.24	89.44
347.50	496.06	561.34	656.59	2,294.54	2,417.64	15.95	1,935.36	3,592.00

SOURCE : (1) First Five-Year Plan in Bihar 1951—56, A review.
(2) Bihar Second Five-Year Plan Progress Report for the period ending March, 1961.
(3) Third Five-Year Plan, Bihar, Vol. II, Statistical Appendices.

The Statement XII.11 indicates annual progress of plan expenditure on agriculture and rural development. The *per capita* expenditure in column 16 is in rupees, calculated from the total expenditure during the two plans divided by the number of workers in the primary sector in 1961.

While the total expenditure in the First Plan was more or less in conformity with the provision made, that in the Second Plan far exceeded the provision. The annual expenditure shows that while the outlay decreased in second and third years, it rose again in the last two years of the First Plan. In the Second Plan there was steady growth of expenditure in each year, that in 1960-61, the last year of the Second Plan, being almost equal to the total expenditure in the First Plan. The total *per capita* expenditure was Rs. 45.47.

4. Agriculture

Agriculture is the main industry in the State with as much as 76.9 per cent of the working population being engaged in it. Cultivators owning their own land or working as share-croppers (53.9 per cent) are more numerous than the landless agricultural labourers (23 per cent). In spite of the bulk of the workers being engaged in agriculture, Bihar has been a deficit State in regard to production of foodgrains. In 1951-52 the production of foodgrains was 42.31 lakh tons which rose up to 55.33 lakh tons in 1955-56. However, the actual production in various years showed large variations, bringing into focus the great dependence on adequate and timely rainfall. The average annual production during the period of First Plan has been estimated at 49.03 lakh tons on the existing jurisdiction of the State. In the Second Plan, though the production of foodgrains was expected increase by 15 lakh tons, the average annual production was 59 lakh tons or only 10 lakh tons higher than the average in the First Plan. During a ten-year period, however, it will be seen that against 42.3 lakh tons in 1951-52 the production rose to 59 lakh tons or by almost 40 per cent, an order of increase which was about double that recorded in the growth of population during the same decade. Yet, the estimated requirement of foodgrains was 70.7 lakh tons in 1961.

Schemes under the agricultural development programme in the first two plans were largely directed towards building up the intra-structure. Agricultural research, agricultural education and agricultural extension services were organised and expanded.

The main schemes which resulted in larger production of foodgrains related to the extension of irrigated area by execution of major, medium and minor irrigation schemes, works executed for flood protection and provision of large quantities of improved seeds, manures, and fertilisers. During the decade assured irrigation was made available to 11 per cent of the total cultivated area, which is more than twice the irrigated area existing in decade earlier. Before the plans, 10.37 lakh acres were provided with assured irrigation. This area has increased to 19.28 lakhs in 1961, additional 3.16 lakh acres being brought under irrigation in the First Plan and 5.75 lakh acres in the Second Plan.

Of the gross area sown in 1960-61 (comprising 129.47 lakh acres), the percentage distribution by type of crops is as follows :

Type of crop	Per cent
(1) Cereals and millets ..	68.4
(2) Pulses	21.0
(3) Sugarcane ..	1.7
(4) Chillies and spices ..	0.4
(5) Fruits and vegetables..	3.1
(6) Other food crops ..	0.2
(7) Total food crops ..	94.8
(8) Non-food crops ..	5.2

Of the total land available, 1.3 per cent comprises permanent pastures, 7.7 per cent current fallow and 21.7 per cent forests (total 30.7 per cent).

5. Veterinary

The First Plan provided Rs. 127.9 lakhs for Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services. Schemes were undertaken for veterinary education and research, breeding of improved cattle and expansion of veterinary services for disease control. Development of poultry, sheep and goat and fodder was also initiated. The provision in the Second Plan was considerably higher, being Rs. 565.41 lakhs though the actual outlay was of the order of Rs. 407.0 lakhs only. This was caused mainly for shortage of trained veterinary personnel for execution of the approved schemes as also to certain extent due to administrative delay. The *per capita* expenditure on veterinary was only Rs. 3.39.

Forests cover about 18.01 per cent of the total geographical area of the State. They yield varieties of timber, firewood, *kendu* leaves (used in making *bidi*), *sabai* grass (used in making paper), fodder, lac, myrabolan and medicinal herbs. The total forest produce in 1961-62 was valued at Rs. 48.17 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 125.00 lakhs was provided for forest in the First Plan. The main schemes comprised of management of private forests and education, training and research. During the Second Plan period although a sum of Rs. 417.78 lakhs was provided, the actual expenditure was only 287.09 lakhs. Among the forestry development scheme executed in this plan was the improvement of communication in forest areas and housing accommodation for staff.

6. Co-operation

The expenditure in the First Plan was Rs. 39.5 lakhs, being a trifle higher than the proposed outlay. Over 9,000 multipurpose co-operative societies were organised and about 3,000 credit societies converted into multipurpose ones. 23 godowns were also constructed. In the Second Plan as against proposed outlay of Rs. 358.87 lakhs the expenditure was Rs. 267.31 lakhs. The number of multipurpose co-operative societies increased to 16,000 with membership of 7.50 lakhs persons to whom a total credit of Rs. 1.42 crores was advanced. Against the target of organising 5,000 large-size co-operative societies by the end of the Second Plan period, 255 such societies were actually organised.

7. Fisheries

The expenditure in the First Plan was Rs. 7.3 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 8.6 lakhs. The supply potential of 19 lakhs of fish fry for annual distribution was created and 36 Government tanks were taken for fishery's development work. The expenditure in the Second Plan was Rs. 30.15 lakhs against a provision of Rs. 54.24 lakhs. The supply potential of annual supply of fish fry was increased to 150 lakhs. The production level of 40,000 tons of fish annually has been built up in the Second Plan period.

8. Rural Development

The Community Development Programme has been termed as "the most significant achievement of the two Five-Year Plans". Through them people have been made conscious of the practice of intensive cultivation with better seeds, manures, fertilizers, improved implements and better farming techniques. For integrated rural development the State was divided into 575 Anchal-*cum*-Development areas on the basis of population and number of villages. Only cities of Patna, Gaya, Bhagalpur, Ranchi and Jamshedpur were excluded. During the First Five-Year Plan 102 blocks covering 14,366 villages with population of 7.5 million were started. 4 of these blocks were transferred to West Bengal after the re-organisation of the States. During the Second Plan 258 blocks were started bringing the total to 356. 219 blocks remained to be started in the Third Plan. The expenditure in the First Plan was Rs. 123.1 lakhs, only slightly lower than the proposed outlay. 102 National Extension Service blocks were started covering a population of 7.15 million. In the Second Plan, in which the expenditure was considerably increased to Rs. 2,294.54 lakhs, there were 258 blocks including Community Development blocks serving a population of 17.02 million. The expenditure in the decade was incurred on schemes for improvement of agricultural irrigation, animal husbandry, education, health and rural sanitation, communications and rural arts, crafts and industries.

STATEMENT XII.12

Number of villages and population served by Community Development Project and National Extension Service as in the First Plan and Second Plan

State/District	Type	Number of blocks		Number of villages		Population (in thousand)	
		First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	**C. D. P.**	**22**	**104**	**2,676**	**11,695**	**1,967**	**7,982**
	N. E. S.	**76**	**154**	**10,698**	**18,279**	**6,759**	**11,621**
Patna	C. D. P.	5	3	464	222	550	202
	N. E. S.	3	6	254	592	303	566
Gaya	C. D. P.	1	9	130	1,307	67	649
	N. E. S.	6	13	499	1,664	938	998
Shahabad	C. D. P.	4	6	671	685	327	453
	N. E. S.	3	12	277	1,321	211	915

STATEMENT XII.12 *-concld.*

State/District	Type	Number of blocks		Number of villages		Population (in thousand)	
		First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan	First Plan	Second Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Saran	C. D. P.	..	7	..	761	..	525
	N. E. S.	4	13	547	1,457	390	1,145
Champaran	C. D. P.	1	6	148	438	62	501
	N. E. S.	4	11	446	703	410	818
Muzaffarpur	C. D. P.	1	8	85	712	84	782
	N. E. S.	7	9	829	892	774	893
Darbhanga	C. D. P.	4	10	361	675	436	1,024
	N. E. S.	4	10	304	596	373	777
Monghyr	C. D. P.	..	6	..	494	..	465
	N. E. S.	7	10	870	934	563	777
Bhagalpur	C. D. P.	..	4	..	477	..	350
	N. E. S.	4	5	330	681	340	377
Saharsa	C. D. P.	..	4	..	177	..	533
	N. E. S.	4	5	292	309	388	410
Purnea	C. D. P.	..	8	..	517	..	652
	N. E. S.	7	11	739	1,159	672	972
Santal Parganas	C. D. P.	1	7	190	1,682	59	459
	N. E. S.	8	9	2,938	2,019	628	544
Palamau	C. D. P.	..	4	..	423	..	161
	N. E. S.	3	8	439	1,149	138	348
Hazaribagh	C. D. P.	1	8	177	1,128	72	317
	N. E. S.	6	11	1,045	1,683	310	635
Ranchi	C. D. P.	3	8	316	762	168	378
	N. E. S.	2	11	153	1,212	119	633
Dhanbad	C. D. P.	..	1	..	226	..	167
	N. E. S.	1	4	266	749	60	340
Singhbhum	C. D. P.	1	5	134	1,009	142	364
	N. E. S.	3	6	470	1,129	142	473

C. D. P.—Community Development Project. N. E. S.—National Extension Service.

Statement XII.12 gives for each district the number of villages and population served by Community Development Project and National Extension Service Blocks in the First and Second Plans. The different districts were purposively covered simultaneously.

STATEMENT XII.13

Development expenditure in National Extension Service Blocks and Community Development Projects

(Figures in lakhs)

Item	First Five-Year Plan				Second Five-Year Plan			
	Total expenditure	Total population served	Expenditure per capita of population served	New employment secured as at the end of the year 1955-56	Total expenditure	Total population served	Expenditure per capita of population served	New employment secured as at the end of the year 1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	14.81	..	..	..	93.71	..	..	..
Irrigation	56.64	..	..	..	469.61	..	..	..
Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries	13.20	..	..	..	38.10	..	..	..
Health Services and Rural Sanitation.	27.37	..	..	..	155.19	..	..	..
Education (including social education)	46.83	..	..	..	195.53	..	..	..
Rural Housing	23.26	..	..	..	193.84	..	..	..
State and Project headquarters ..	105.86	..	..	..	739.80	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	36.28	..	..	..	192.16	..	..	..
Communications	49.07	..	..	..	122.82	..	..	..
Total	**373.32**	**81.27**	**4.59**	**N.A.**	**2,200.76**	**277.30**	**7.94**	**N.A.**

N. A.—Not available. SOURCE : Community Development Department, Bihar.

Statement XII.13 gives details of the development expenditure incurred over C.D.P./ N.E.S. during the two plan periods. The total expenditure rose from 373.32 lakhs in the First Plan to Rs. 2,200.76 lakhs in the Second Plan or by almost six times. Expenditure under different heads indicates that about two-fifths of the total expenditure was incurred on establishment (i.e., State and Project Headquarters and Miscellaneous) in each plan. Among other sub-heads, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Irrigation claimed highest share followed by Education. Expenditure on the development of Rural Arts and Crafts, Health and Communication was proportionately higher in the First Plan. Rural Housing Schemes received a proportionately greater share in the Second Plan. The *per capita* expenditure on the population served by this programme increased by Rs. 3.35 over the First Plan average rising to Rs. 7.94.

9. Irrigation and Power

The annual plan expenditure on irrigation (comprising of major and medium irrigation schemes) and power are given separately for 1951-52 to 1960-61 in Statement XII.14.

STATEMENT XII.14

Plan expenditure in Irrigation

(*Figures in lakh of rupees*)

Item	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan expenditure	First Plan provision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Irrigation	182.9	148.1	115.6	290.9	556.8	1,294.3	1,265.4

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan expenditure	Second Plan provision
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Irrigation	303.03	424.36	482.21	572.11	916.82	2,698.53	3,258.50

The area under irrigation was only 10.37 lakh acres before the commencement of the First Plan, the bulk of it being served by canals. Rs. 1,294.3 lakhs were spent in the First Plan somewhat in excess of the provision. The Second Plan expenditure was rather short of the provision of Rs. 3,258.50 lakhs, being Rs. 2,698.53 lakhs. In each plan the expenditure tended to be higher in the concluding years.

In the First Plan period, expansion of the Tribeni Canal in Champaran, revival of the Saran Canal in Saran, and setting up of the Kamla Canal in Darbhanga were the main schemes in North Bihar. Of the schemes executed in South Bihar during this period, mention may be made of the Durgawati Scheme in Shahabad, the Morhar, Lilajan and Jamuna schemes in Gaya, the Kaurihar and Lower Kiul schemes in Monghyr and the Rajsar Embankment-*cum*-Irrigation and Mayurakshi Canal schemes in the Santal Parganas. The Tilaiya and Konar Dams in Hazaribagh and the Panchet Dam in Dhanbad were also executed during this period in Chotanagpur.

The largest irrigation scheme to be taken up in the Second Plan was the Kosi Project which will benefit large areas in Darbhanga, Saharsa, North Bhagalpur and Purnea districts. The Khalkhalia Embankment-*cum*-Irrigation Scheme in Shahabad and Gaya, the Badua Project in Monghyr, the Subarnarekha Project in Hazaribagh, the Kanchi Weir Scheme in Ranchi and the Roro Scheme in Singhbhum were among the other important schemes taken up in this period.

STATEMENT XII.15

Plan expenditure on Power Development Projects, 1951—61

(Figures in lakh of rupees)

Item	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan expenditure	First Plan provision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Power Projects ..	76.1	149.9	144.7	165.1	410.4	946.2	955.6
Item	**1956-57**	**1957-58**	**1958-59**	**1959-60**	**1960-61**	**Total Second Plan expenditure**	**Second Plan provision**
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Power Projects	582.76	597.70	582.57	774.35	576.55	3,113.93	2,685.17

Statement XII.15 gives the annual plan expenditure on power development. The plan expenditure on power development projects was Rs. 946.2 lakhs in the First Plan and Rs. 3,113.93 lakhs in the second, the latter being rather in excess of the provision.

The total installed generating capacity in the State rose from 244 MW in 1950 to 604 MW in 1960. Of the electricity generating stations in 1960 those with high installed capacities, viz., Bokaro, Sijua and Patna, used steam as their source of generation. Tilaiya was the only hydel station. Small generating stations catering to local needs operated mainly in North Bihar. Maithon, Panchet and Masanjore power houses were also started in the Second Plan. All 47 towns with population above 20,000 in 1961 were electrified. Among the 106 other towns in the State, all but Gumla and Rajmahal were electrified in 1961. Rural electrification schemes were extended to cover 6.06 per cent of the rural population by 1961.

10. Industries

Statement XII.16 gives the annual plan expenditure on industries classified into four broad categories.

STATEMENT XII.16

Plan expenditure in Industries

(Figures in lakh of rupees)

Item	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan expenditure	First Plan provision	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan expenditure	Second Plan provision	Total expenditure in First and Second Plans in household industries	Expenditure per capita of all the workers returned under category IV of 1961 Census
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Industries ..	**6.9**	**13.7**	**14.1**	**36.3**	**32.8**	**103.8**	**136.3**	**104.40**	**156.88**	**167.63**	**236.76**	**231.92**	**897.59**	**1,230.86**	..	..
Cottage Industry..	4.9	5.6	8.5	9.0	17.4	45.4	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.50	4.30
Other Industries ..	2.0	8.1	5.6	27.3	15.4	58.4	86.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major and Medium Industries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.44	25.84	100.08	72.02	200.38	130.50	..	..
Industrial Estates and Townships and Village and Small Scale Industries.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104.40	154.44	141.79	136.68	159.90	697.21	1,100.36	697.21	65.91

The total expenditure in the First Plan was Rs. 103.8 lakhs and that in the second Rs. 897.59 lakhs. The expenditure was rather short of the provision in either plan.

Small scale and village industries received high priority in both plans. The Superphosphate Factory at Sindri and High Tension Insulator Factory at Ranchi were set up by the State in the Second Plan. The Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and the Barauni Oil Refinery were set up in the Central Plan. Industrial estates and industrial projects were set up and liberal financial assistance to entrepreneurs was provided in the plans.

11. Transport and Communications

The annual plan expenditure on roads and road transport is given in Statement XII.17.

STATEMENT XII.17

Plan expenditure in transport and communications

(*Figures in lakh of rupees*)

Item	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan expenditure	First Plan provision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Transport and Communication	**202.1**	**202.4**	**104.4**	**185.2**	**384.0**	**1,078.1**	**1,075.0**
Roads	202.1	202.4	104.4	185.2	384.0	1,078.1	1,075.0
Road Transport	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan expenditure	Second Plan provision	No. of workers returned in category VIII in 1961 Census
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Transport and Communication	**352.35**	**266.52**	**283.00**	**352.17**	**395.15**	**1,649.19**	**1,804.64**	**230,543**
Roads	352.35	262.71	279.82	346.87	367.15	1,608.90	1,685.89	..
Road Transport		3.81	3.18	5.30	28.00	40.29	118.75	..

As against an expenditure of Rs. 1,078.1 lakhs in the First Plan, Rs. 1,649.19 were spent in the second. There were 6,339 miles of surfaced roads in the State in 1961 and 26,136 registered motor vehicles. Comprehensive schemes for future road development have been worked out in view of the State lagging behind the national average of road mileage in relation to both population and area.

The Bihar State Rajya Transport Corporation was set up in 1959 and it has progressively introduced State bus services in various parts of the State.

12. Social Services

Statement XII.18 on the next page gives the annual plan expenditure on social services.

STATEMENT XII.18

Plan expenditure on social services in Bihar

(Figures in lakh of rupees)

Item	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan expenditure	First Plan provision	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan expenditure	Second Plan provision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Social Services	**518.0**	**255.9**	**332.2**	**467.2**	**727.7**	**2,301.0**	**1,741.0**	**534.28**	**566.01**	**701.69**	**1,072.14**	**1,274.88**	**4,149.00**	**5,271.06**
Education	130.4	100.6	125.9	184.6	221.9	763.4	604.4	208.36	244.78	303.00	496.55	640.33	1,893.02	2,283.08
Health	150.1	99.4	134.0	191.2	390.6	965.3	871.9	218.58	181.26	224.08	321.67	364.32	1,309.91	1,618.21
(a) Medical	110.1	53.5	53.6	77.6	206.1	500.9	524.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Public Health ..	40.0	45.9	80.4	113.6	184.5	464.4	347.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing	20.0	20.0	28.0	20.1	24.5	112.6	100.0	45.48	53.34	66.70	108.95	108.56	383.03	595.13
Labour and labour welfare	0.6	0.7	3.4	7.1	8.2	20.0	23.3	5.10	5.83	10.31	13.52	14.63	49.39	73.48
Amelioration of Backward classes	34.9	35.2	40.9	64.2	82.5	257.7	141.4	47.39	66.48	80.47	112.84	123.52	430.70	543.36
Social welfare ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.33	0.70	1.65	3.55	5.20	11.43	62.57
Miscellaneous—														
(a) Civil works ..	182.0	..	..	..	..	182.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Publicity and propaganda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.51	5.62	7.18	7.04	9.62	35.97	43.37
(c) Statistics ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.53	8.00	8.30	8.02	8.70	35.55	51.86

SOURCE : (1) First Five-Year Plan in Bihar 1951—56, A Review.
(2) Bihar Second Five-Year Plan Progress Report for the period ending March, 1961.

The overall expenditure on social services was Rs. 2,301.00 lakhs in the First Plan and Rs. 4,149.00 lakhs in the second. The various sectors are briefly discussed below :

(*a*) *Education*

Expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 763.4 lakhs in the First Plan and Rs. 1,893.02 lakhs in the second. During the decade the extent of literacy in the population aged 5 or more rose from 13.45 per cent in 1951 to 21.75 per cent in 1961. Primary school enrolment of children aged 5—14 in 1961 was 37.25 per cent for boys and 12.43 per cent for girls. Post-primary enrolment of persons aged 15—29 in 1961 was 16.69 per cent for males and only 1.52 per cent for females. There were 18.75 teachers per 1,000 students or 1 teacher for every 53 students at the primary level of education in 1961. At the secondary level the ratio was 1 teacher for every 20 students (approximately).

There was appreciable increase of educational institutions during the decade. Primary schools rose in number from 23,699 in 1951 to 38,000 in 1961; and secondary schools from 643 to 1,428. At the University level, Patna University was made a teaching University and four other Universities established. There were 89,000 university students in 1961.

(*b*) *Health*

The plan expenditure on health was Rs. 965.3 lakhs in the First Plan and Rs. 1,309.91 lakhs in the second. The number of registered medical officers rose from 4,813 in 1951 to 6,995 in 1961. As against 4,256 hospital beds in 1951 there were 10,161 in 1961. The State Government controlled 587 hospitals and dispensaries in 1961 as against 137 in 1951. Family Planning schemes were initiated.

(*c*) *Housing*

The total expenditure in the two plans on housing was Rs. 495.63 lakhs. Schemes were executed under subsidised industrial housing, low income group housing and slum clearance. These, however, appear only to have touched upon the fringe of the problem of acute housing shortage.

(*d*) *Amelioration of backward classes*

Rs. 257.70 lakhs were spent in the First Plan and Rs. 430.70 lakhs in the second. In the First Plan Rs. 124.76 lakhs were spent for scheduled tribes mainly in the grant of stipends and book grants. A Tribal Research Institute was established in Ranchi. The expenditure on scheduled castes in the First Plan was Rs. 86.08 lakhs again mainly on award of stipends.

The Second Plan saw reorganisation and expansion of field and supervisory staff for welfare work. Rs. 176.46 lakhs were spent on scheduled tribes, Rs. 154.54 lakhs on scheduled castes and Rs. 74.95 lakhs on other backward classes.

SECTION 4

OUTPUT AND INCOME

13. State income

Estimates of the State income provide a statistical index of the value of the total goods produced and services rendered in the economy of the State. The State income constitutes an important criterion for assessing the economic status of the State and its people.

Estimates of the State income for Bihar have been made for the decade 1951–61 by the Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, Bihar. Statement XII.19 at page 469 gives the State income by industrial origin at constant (1948-49) prices. Statistics are given for each year from 1951-52 to 1960-61 under four broad heads and sixteen sub-heads. Finally, the *per capita* incomes in the State and in the country as a whole for each year are also given.

It is seen that the State income rose from Rs. 629.94 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 905.70 crores in 1960-61. The increase was more marked in the second plan period when it rose by about 32 per cent over that in the end of the first plan.

The primary sector consists of agriculture and allied activities, viz., agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry and fisheries. The index of income with 1951-52 equal to 100, rose in the primary sector to 107 by the end of the first plan and to 144 by the end of the second plan. It is noteworthy, however, that the income did not show a regular and steady increase from year to year. This is due to the fact that by far the largest share in the primary sector is contributed by agriculture and fluctuations in climatic conditions, particularly in the matter of adequate and timely rainfall have serious repercussions on the extent of agricultural production in the State. The average annual rate of increase in the income from the primary sector was only 1.4 per cent in the first plan period. However, the average annual rate of increase was about five times higher in the second plan period.

Income from industries in the secondary sector, viz., mining, factory establishments, small enterprises and construction rose from Rs. 86.15 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 97.23 crores in the last year of the first plan. By the end of the second plan there was a further increase by 25 per cent to Rs. 121.58 crores.

Income from the tertiary sector increased progressively and continuously in each year during the decade when the overall increase was of the order of 45 per cent or 4.5 per cent per annum on an average. Income in tertiary sector rose from Rs. 148 crores to Rs. 214 crores over the decade.

In regard to *per capita* income it is seen that though it rose from Rs. 154.81 to Rs. 196.44 over the decade, even in 1960-61 the *per capita* income in Bihar was lower than the *per capita* income of India in 1951-52 (Rs. 250.30).

Statement XII.20 at page 470 gives the percentage distribution of State income by industrial origin and is derived from the previous Statement XII.19. The primary sector accounted for over 60 per cent of State income in each year in the decade 1951—61 except in the year 1957-58. In the last year of the second plan the primary sector contributed almost 63 per cent of State income, 50 per cent being contributed by agriculture alone.

Income from the secondary sector fluctuated from 12.74 to 16.49 per cent in the different years. However, there does not appear to have been any marked shift in the pattern of origin of State income derived from mining and manufacturing.

Commerce, transport and communications contributed roughly the same percentage to the State income as mining and manufacturing. The percentage of income from "other services" showed a nominal decline from 11.01 per cent in 1951-52 to 10.67 per cent in 1960-61.

14. District income

Computations of income by districts have been made from the year 1955-56 by the National Council of Applied Economic Research. Statement XII.21 gives the percentage share of each district in the State income and the *per capita* income for each district with the index 100 standing for the State income. The relative density of population is also given. Statement XII.22 arranges the districts according to six ranges of the *per capita* index and Statement XII.23 classifies the districts by density and *per capita* income.

Dhanbad and Singhbhum stand out as districts with highest *per capita* incomes. The Santal Parganas also has a nominally higher *per capita* income than the State average. The remaining districts in the Chotanagpur Plateau, viz., Palamau, Hazaribagh and Ranchi are low density regions with low *per capita* incomes.

Of the districts in the North Bihar Plain, the high density region of Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga have the lowest *per capita* incomes, even that of Champaran being lower than the State average. The *per capita* income is higher than the State average in Saharsa and Purnea.

Gaya, Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts in the South Bihar Plain have low *per capita* incomes while in Patna and Shahabad the values are higher.

The *per capita* district income is largely correlated to its sectoral pattern. Statement XII.24 gives the sectoral contribution to district income, 1955-56. Statement XII.25 arranges the districts in order of percentage share of secondary and tertiary activities combined.

STATEMENT XII.19

State income by industrial origin (at 1948-49 prices)

(*Rupees in crores*)

Serial no.	——	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(*i*) *Agriculture and Allied activities*—										
1	Agriculture	309.68	364.40	380.09	289.12	343.60	338.54	264.45	448.52	396.85	453.28
2	Animal Husbandry ..	74.65	79.06	83.74	82.88	68.52	72.70	92.73	96.03	97.59	104.81
3	Forestry	1.72	1.88	2.07	1.87	1.98	2.08	2.08	2.03	2.02	1.17
4	Fisheries	9.87	10.07	10.26	10.46	10.65	10.46	10.65	10.84	11.02	11.18
	Sub-Total ..	**395.92**	**455.41**	**476.16**	**384.33**	**424.75**	**423.78**	**369.91**	**557.42**	**507.48**	**570.44**
	(*ii*) *Mining and Manufacturing*—										
5	Mining	24.82	25.44	24.68	25.03	25.40	25.96	30.31	31.80	31.48	32.13
6	Factory Establishments ..	35.46	36.58	37.75	40.41	43.91	47.01	48.46	50.17	54.20	58.48
7	Small Enterprises ..	12.49	12.74	12.99	13.23	13.48	13.24	13.47	13.71	13.95	24.22
8	Construction	13.38	13.64	13.91	14.17	14.44	14.18	14.43	14.69	14.94	6.75
	Sub-Total ..	**86.15**	**88.40**	**89.33**	**92.94**	**97.23**	**100.39**	**106.67**	**110.37**	**114.57**	**121.58**
	(*iii*) *Commerce, Transport and Communications*—										
9	Organised Banking and Insurace.	4.43	3.94	4.58	4.14	5.07	5.95	6.20	6.35	6.93	7.48
10	Railways	19.07	18.68	18.99	20.01	22.48	24.77	27.37	27.99	28.63	32.75
11	Communication ..	1.20	1.31	1.36	1.41	1.45	1.55	1.51	1.61	1.67	1.59
12	Other Commerce ..	49.85	50.84	51.82	52.81	53.80	52.82	53.77	54.72	55.67	67.28
13	Other Transport ..	3.93	4.01	4.09	4.16	4.24	4.17	4.24	4.32	4.39	7.94
	Sub-Total ..	**78.48**	**78.78**	**80.84**	**82.53**	**87.04**	**89.26**	**93.09**	**94.99**	**97.29**	**117.04**
	(*iv*) *Other Services*—										
14	House property ..	29.33	30.05	30.77	31.49	32.21	30.47	31.12	31.76	32.41	33.06
15	Public Administration ..	11.27	11.83	12.38	12.93	13.64	14.35	15.14	16.08	16.87	18.20
16	Profession, Liberal Arts and other services.	28.79	29.36	29.93	30.50	31.07	30.51	31.06	31.60	32.15	45.38
	Sub-Total ..	**69.39**	**71.24**	**73.08**	**74.92**	**76.92**	**75.33**	**77.32**	**79.44**	**81.43**	**96.64**
	NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST.	**629.94**	**693.83**	**719.41**	**634.72**	**685.94**	**688.76**	**646.99**	**842.22**	**800.77**	**905.70**
	Per capita income—Bihar ..	154.81	167.21	170.07	147.25	156.22	159.76	147.42	188.57	176.22	196.44
	Per capita income—India ..	250.3	255.7	266.2	267.8	267.8	275.6	267.3	280.1	279.2	293.2

SOURCE : (*i*) Estimates of State Income 1948-49 to 1963-64.
(*ii*) Report on the Estimation of State Income of Bihar (1948-49 to 1959-60).

STATEMENT XII.20

State Income by Industrial origin—Percentage distribution (at 1948-49 prices)

Serial no.	——	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	(i) Agriculture and Allied activities—										
1	Agriculture	49.16	52.52	52.83	45.55	50.09	49.15	40.87	53.25	49.56	50.05
2	Animal Husbandry ..	11.85	11.40	11.64	13.06	9.99	10.56	14.33	11.40	12.19	11.57
3	Forestry	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.32	0.24	0.25	0.13
4	Fisheries	1.57	1.45	1.43	1.65	1.55	1.52	1.65	1.29	1.37	1.23
	Sub-Total ..	**62.85**	**65.64**	**66.19**	**60.55**	**61.92**	**61.53**	**57.17**	**66.18**	**63.37**	**62.98**
	(ii) Mining and Manufacturing—										
5	Mining	3.94	3.67	3.43	3.94	3.70	3.77	4.69	3.78	3.93	3.55
6	Factory Establishments ..	5.63	5.27	5.25	6.38	6.40	6.82	7.49	5.96	6.77	6.46
7	Small Enterprises ..	1.98	1.84	1.81	2.09	1.97	1.92	2.08	1.63	1.74	2.67
8	Construction	2.13	1.96	1.93	2.23	2.11	2.06	2.23	1.74	1.87	0.75
	Sub-Total ..	**13.68**	**12.74**	**12.42**	**14.64**	**14.18**	**14.57**	**16.49**	**13.11**	**14.31**	**13.43**
	(iii) Commerce, Transport and Communication—										
9	Organised Banking and Insurance.	0.70	0.56	0.63	0.65	0.74	0.86	0.96	0.76	0.87	0.82
10	Railways	3.03	2.69	2.64	3.15	3.28	3.60	4.23	3.32	3.57	3.62
11	Communication ..	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.19	0.21	0.17
12	Other Commerce ..	7.91	7.33	7.20	8.32	7.84	7.67	8.31	6.50	6.95	7.43
13	Other Transport ..	0.63	0.58	0.57	0.66	0.62	0.61	0.66	0.51	0.55	0.88
	Sub-Total ..	**12.46**	**11.35**	**11.23**	**13.00**	**12.69**	**12.96**	**14.39**	**11.28**	**12.15**	**12.92**
	(iv) Other Services—										
14	House Property ..	4.65	4.33	4.28	4.96	4.69	4.43	4.81	3.77	4.05	3.65
15	Public Administration ..	1.79	1.71	1.72	2.04	1.99	2.08	2.34	1.91	2.11	2.01
16	Profession, Liberal Arts and other services.	4.57	4.23	4.16	4.81	4.53	4.43	4.80	3.75	4.01	5.01
	Sub-Total ..	**11.01**	**10.27**	**10.16**	**11.81**	**11.21**	**10.94**	**11.95**	**9.43**	**10.17**	**10.67**
	NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST.	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

*Figures are provisional.

SOURCE : State Income of Bihar 1959-60, pages 10-11

STATEMENT XII.21

Per capita income by district, 1955-56

District	Percentage of income to total State income	Per capita income (with State per capita income=100)	Density of population (1961 Census with State density=100)
1	2	3	4
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Patna	7.28	112.75	199.71
Gaya	7.44	93.96	110.81
Shahabad	8.29	118.79	105.62
Saran	5.10	64.43	192.65
Champaran	5.81	89.26	122.62
Muzaffarpur	6.14	68.46	196.54
Darbhanga	6.18	64.43	189.34
Monghyr	5.56	75.84	123.92
Bhagalpur	3.59	97.32	115.99
Saharsa	4.24	119.46	118.01
Purnea	8.08	128.86	105.33
Santal Parganas	6.35	108.05	70.17
Palamau	2.14	83.89	34.87
Hazaribagh	4.77	93.96	49.42
Ranchi	4.48	95.97	43.80
Dhanbad	6.36	262.42	150.58
Singhbhum	8.19	185.91	57.35
Actual figures for the State	Rs. 633.76 crores.	Rs. 149	694 persons per square mile.

SOURCE : Inter-district and inter-State differentials, 1955-56.

STATEMENT XII.22

Distribution of districts according to the index of per capita range

Index of per capita income (State=100)	Number of districts	Name of districts
Less than 50		
50 or more but less than 75	3	Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.
75 or more but less than 100	7	Gaya, Champaran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi.
100 or more but less than 125	4	Patna, Shahabad, Saharsa, Santal Parganas.
125 or more but less than 150	1	Purnea.
150 or more	2	Dhanbad, Singhbhum.
Total	**17**	

SOURCE : Inter-district and inter-State differentials, 1955-56.

STATEMENT XII.23

Distribution of district by high and low density and high and low per capita income

Density	Low per capita income	High per capita income
Low density	Palamau, Hazaribagh, Ranchi ..	Santal Parganas, Singhbhum.
High density	Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur.	Patna, Shahabad, Saharsa, Purnea, Dhanbad.

STATEMENT XII.24

Sectoral contribution to district incomes, 1955-56

District	Percentage of sectoral income to total income			
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	All sectors
1	2	3	4	5
Total	**58.78**	**14.78**	**26.44**	**100.00**
1. Patna	46.00	9.50	44.50	100.00
2. Gaya	61.58	6.04	32.38	100.00
3. Shahabad	63.68	8.59	27.73	100.00
4. Saran	59.18	8.46	32.36	100.00
5. Champaran	75.88	6.44	17.68	100.00
6. Muzaffarpur	61.90	5.96	32.14	100.00
7. Darbhanga	59.14	7.38	33.48	100.00
8. Monghyr	55.50	7.09	37.41	100.00
9. Bhagalpur	59.88	10.86	29.26	100.00
10. Saharsa	81.83	4.61	13.56	100.00
11. Purnea	74.24	3.08	22.68	100.00
12. Santal Parganas	66.83	8.49	24.68	100.00
13. Palamau	63.33	13.87	23.80	100.00
14. Hazaribagh	58.22	18.28	23.50	100.00
15. Ranchi	72.24	8.77	18.99	100.00
16. Dhanbad	25.80	56.00	18.20	100.00
17. Singhbhum	33.28	53.85	12.87	100.00

SOURCE: N. C. A. E. R., Inter-district and inter-State income differentials, 1955-56.

STATEMENT XII.25

Ranking of districts according to percentage share of combined secondary and tertiary activities, 1955-56

Serial no.	Districts	Combined share of secondary and tertiary activities
1	Dhanbad	74.20
2	Singhbhum	66.72
3	Patna	54.00
4	Monghyr	44.50
5	Hazaribagh	41.78
6	Darbhanga	40.86
7	Saran	40.82
8	Bhagalpur	40.12
9	Gaya	38.42
10	Muzaffarpur	38.10
11	Palamau	37.67
12	Shahabad	36.32
13	Santal Parganas	33.17
14	Ranchi	27.76
15	Purnea	25.76
16	Champaran	24.12
17	Saharsa	18.17

SOURCE : N. C. A. E. R., Inter-district and inter-State income differentials, 1955-56.

15. Agricultural production

Statement XII.26 at pages 474 to 489 gives the agricultural output in the State and districts for 1951-52 to 1960-61 in absolute terms. Index figures have also been given with 1951-52 as the base year. The crops listed include the cereals (rice, wheat and barley); other food crops (gram and sugarcane), oilseeds (linseed and rape and mustard) and non-food crops (jute and tobacco).

The production of cereals in the State rose from 3.22 million tons in 1951-52 to 5.11 million tons in 1960-61 or 58.82 per cent. The productions of non-cereals increased by as much as 63.19 per cent in the same period.

Statement XII.27 at page 490 gives the production of major food crops per 1,000 rural population and per 1,000 total population in the State and districts in 1951-52 and 1960-61.

The increase in agricultural production has resulted in greater availability of cereals to the people of the State. Against 89 tons of cereals per 1,000 rural population in 1951-52 the availability rose to 120 tons in 1961 or by 31 tons. Similar rise in respect of the total population was 27 tons.

Against the overall increase of 31 tons per 1,000 rural population in the availability of cereals, the increase was lower in the districts of the North Bihar Plain except Champaran. There was a decline in Muzaffarpur(—2): the increase in Purnea (8), Darbhanga (22), Saran (25) was lower than the State average. Bhagalpur (23) in the South Bihar Plain also falls in the same category of districts. In Dhanbad the production fell from 465 tons to 121 tons. In the remaining 9 districts the increase was higher than the State average, varying from 36 tons in Champaran to 88 tons in Singhbhum.

STATEMENT

Agricultural output,

(Index

Serial no.	Name of crops	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1955-56	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									BIHAR
	Total	**3,895,435**	**100.00**	**4,818,217**	**123.69**	**5,995,835**	**153.92**	**7,224,502**	**185.46**
1	Rice	2,857,277	100.00	3,415,258	119.53	4,147,783	145.17	3,376,032	118.16
2	Wheat	230,211	100.00	369,148	160.35	391,855	170.22	357,309	155.21
3	Barley	129,087	100.00	198,921	154.10	215,384	166.85	200,898	155.63
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	3,216,575	100.00	3,983,327	123.84	7,455,022	147.83	3,934,239	122.31
4	Gram	195,446	100.00	321,034	164.26	289,606	148.18	205,548	105.17
5	Sugarcane	242,006	100.00	252,048	104.15	784,275	76.14	2,918,876	1,206.12
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	3,654,027	100.00	4,556,409	124.70	5,828,903	159.52	7,058,663	193.17
6	Linseed	24,987	100.00	40,318	161.36	36,074	144.37	31,186	124.81
7	Rape and mustard ..	38,819	100.00	45,057	116.07	37,618	96.91	19,985	51.48
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	63,806	100.00	85,375	133.80	73,692	115.49	51,171	80.20
8	Jute	161,370	100.00	156,943	97.26	83,537	51.77	104,873	64.99
9	Tobacco	16,232	100.00	19,490	120.07	9,703	59.78	9,795	60.34
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	241,408	100.00	261,808	108.45	166,932	69.15	165,839	68.70
									PATNA
	Total	**187,576**	**100.00**	**278,129**	**148.28**	**282,416**	**150.56**	**393,734**	**209.91**
1	Rice	110,919	100.00	165,364	149.09	199,454	179.82	190,438	171.69
2	Wheat	21,635	100.00	35,942	166.13	30,295	140.03	32,822	151.71
3	Barley	6,382	100.00	5,974	93.61	6,267	98.20	7,683	120.39
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	138,936	10000	207,280	149.19	236,016	169.87	230,943	166.22
4	Gram	32,166	100.00	51,966	161.56	34,096	106.00	40,648	126.37
5	Sugarcane	13,472	100.00	15,536	115.32	8,290	61.54	120,241	892.53
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	184,574	100.00	274,782	148.87	278,402	150.83	391,832	212.29
6	Linseed	1,048	100.00	1,505	143.61	2,333	222.61	547	52.25
7	Rape and mustard ..	1,756	100.00	1,570	89.41	1,415	80.58	1,326	75.51
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	2,804	100.00	3,075	109.66	3,748	133.67	1,873	66.80
8	Jute	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tobacco	198	100.00	272	137.37	266	134.34	29	14.65
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	3,002	100.00	3,347	111.49	4,014	133.71	1,902	63.36
									GAYA
	Total	**228,998**	**100.00**	**365,864**	**159.77**	**474,235**	**207.09**	**576,268**	**251.65**
1	Rice	128,386	100.00	274,527	213.83	325,686	253·68	300,249	233.86

XII.26

1951 to 1960-61

1951-52=100)

(Figures in tons)

1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
STATE									
8,109,115	**208.17**	**7,591,658**	**194.89**	**11,766,943**	**302.07**	**11,470,212**	**294.45**	**12,580,676**	**322.96**
3,735,203	130.73	2,289,034	80.11	4,418,639	154.64	3,826,193	133.91	4,472,501	156.53
181,618	78.89	270,361	117.44	431,199	187.31	348,889	151.55	435,591	189.21
126,289	97.83	158,230	122.58	249,313	193.14	189,351	146.68	200,638	155.43
4,043,110	125.70	2,717,625	84.48	5,099,151	158.53	4,364,433	135.69	5,108,730	158.82
143,304	73.32	215,355	110.19	311,125	159.19	239,591	122.59	318,956	163.19
3,669,167	1,516.15	4,493,586	1,856.81	6,055,051	2,502.03	6,643,530	2,745.19	6,927,168	2,862.40
7,855,581	214.98	7,426,566	203.24	11,465,327	313.77	11,247,554	307.81	1,2354,854	338.12
12,400	49.63	11,206	44.85	30,481	121.99	29,261	117.10	30,937	128.81
11,987	30.88	18,724	48.23	34,787	89.61	26,778	68.98	31,391	80.87
24,387	38.22	29,930	46.91	65,268	102.29	56,039	87.83	62,328	97.68
221,849	137.48	126,244	78.23	221,992	137.57	151,841	94.09	151,854	94.10
7,298	44.96	8,918	54.94	14,356	88.44	14,778	91.04	11,640	71.71
253,534	105.02	165,092	68.39	301,616	124.94	222,658	92.23	225,822	93.54
DISTRICT									
319,428	**170.29**	**407,278**	**217.13**	**621,257**	**331.20**	**546,165**	**291.17**	**710,143**	**378.59**
191,420	172.58	170,719	153.91	265,641	239.49	205,513	185.28	298,423	269.05
12,788	59.11	20,203	93.38	36,977	170.91	33,274	153.80	34,038	157.33
5,560	87.12	4,710	73.80	10,797	169.18	5,819	91.18	6,124	95.96
209,768	150.98	195,632	140.81	313,415	225.58	244,606	176.06	338,585	243.70
19,355	60.17	22,862	71.08	30,856	95.93	35,067	109.02	37,375	116.19
89,596	665.05	187,749	1,393.62	274,504	2,037.59	263,947	1,959.23	331,695	2,462.11
318,719	172.68	406,243	220.10	618,775	335.24	543,620	294.53	707,655	383.40
327	31.20	383	36.55	382	36.45	671	64.03	929	88.65
327	18.62	639	36.39	2,020	115.03	1,775	101.08	1,467	83.54
654	23.32	1,022	36.45	2,402	85.66	2,446	87.23	2,396	85.45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	27.78	13	6.57	80	40.40	99	50.00	92	46.46
709	23.62	1,035	34.48	2,482	82.68	2,545	84.78	2,488	82.88
DISTRICT									
429,213	**187.43**	**717,664**	**313.39**	**904,978**	**395.19**	**985,517**	**430.36**	**1,039,508**	**453.94**
331,592	258.28	242,836	189.15	373,971	291.29	368,551	287.06	391,030	304.57

STATEMENT

Serial no.	Name of crops	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1955-56	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									GAYA
2	Wheat	35,283	100.00	32,284	91.50	51,768	146.72	33,196	94.08
3	Barley	6,838	100.00	5,974	87.36	15,241	222.89	8,081	118.18
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	170,507	100.00	312,785	183.44	392,695	230.31	341,526	200.30
4	Gram	33,578	100.00	32,650	97.24	66,191	197.13	25,101	74.75
5	Sugarcane	19,054	100.00	15,511	81.41	9,751	51.18	206,349	1,082.97
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	223,139	100.00	360,946	161.76	468,637	210.02	572,976	256.78
6	Linseed	4,081	100.00	3,661	89.71	3,840	94·09	2,498	61.21
7	Rape and mustard ..	1,776	100.00	1,241	69.88	1,754	98.76	793	44.65
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	5,857	100.00	4,902	83.69	5,594	95·51	3,291	56.19
8	Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tobacco	2	100.00	16	800.00	4	200.00	1	50.00
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	5,859	100.00	4,918	83.94	5,598	95.55	3,292	56.19
									SHAHABAD
	Total	**407,083**	**100.00**	**546,480**	**134.24**	**557,218**	**136.88**	**687,792**	**156.67**
1	Rice	251,902	100.00	295,459	117.29	394,876	156.76	364,553	144.72
2	Wheat	41,995	100.00	96,871	230.67	60,590	144.28	48,315	115.05
3	Barley	7,211	100.00	13,741	190.56	11,616	161.09	8,496	117.82
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	301,108	100.00	406,071	134.86	467,082	155.12	421,364	139.94
4	Gram	45,205	100.00	97,894	216.56	68,029	150.49	37,710	83.42
5	Sugarcane	18,659	100.00	33,308	181.72	12,898	69.12	171,805	920.76
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	364,972	100.00	537,873	147.37	548,009	150.15	630,879	172.86
6	Linseed	41,515	100.00	7,651	169.46	8,565	189.70	6,355	140.75
7	Rape and mustard ..	573	100.00	917	160.03	625	109.08	554	96.68
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	42,088	100.00	8,568	20.36	9,190	21.83	6,909	16.42
8	Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tobacco	23	100.00	39	169.57	14	60.87	4	17.39
	TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS ..	42,111	100.00	8,607	20.44	9,204	21.86	6,913	16.42
									SARAN
	Total	**167,338**	**100.00**	**220,803**	**131.95**	**153,108**	**91.50**	**785,261**	**469.27**
1	Rice	55,295	100.00	78,949	147.78	34,689	62.73	96,119	173.83
2	Wheat	25,335	100.00	42,056	166.00	42,296	166.95	44,764	176.69
3	Barley	32,951	100.00	50,635	153.67	41,302	125.34	38,934	118.16
	**(*i*) Total cereals .. .. ..

XII.26—*contd.*

(*Figures in tons.*)

1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT—*concld.*									
21,611	61.25	44,130	125.07	47,442	134.46	43,015	121.91	70,508	199.84
4,012	58.67	7,565	110.63	11,429	167.14	7,935	116.04	10,946	160.08
357,215	209.50	294,531	172.74	432,842	253.86	419,501	246.03	472,484	277.11
21,813	64.96	33,419	99.53	42,992	128.04	29,217	87.01	53,048	157.98
49,837	261.56	386,903	2,030.56	423,997	2,225.24	530,062	2,781.89	508,077	2,666.51
428,865	192.20	714,853	320.36	899,831	403.26	978,780	438.64	1,033,609	463.21
3	0.07	2,153	52.76	4,263	104.46	5,151	126.22	4,185	102.55
344	19.37	657	36.99	876	49.32	1,578	88.85	1,706	96.06
347	5.92	2,810	47.98	5,139	87.74	6,729	114.89	5,891	100.58
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	50.00	1	50.00	8	400.00	8	400.00	8	400.00
3,438	5.94	2,811	47.98	5,147	87.85	6,737	114.99	5,899	100.68
DISTRICT									
577,488	**141.86**	**775,334**	**190.46**	**1,282,089**	**314.95**	**1,106,290**	**271.76**	**1,152,750**	**283.17**
332,863	131.94	313,231	124.35	531,430	210.97	414,668	164.61	452,249	179.53
46,239	110.11	53,239	126.77	89,117	212.21	80,488	191.66	89,886	214.04
10,424	144.56	9,218	127.83	12,496	173.29	9,848	136.57	13,196	183.00
389,526	129.36	375,688	124.77	633,043	210.24	505,004	167.72	555,331	184.43
33,135	73.30	66,480	147.06	69,089	152.83	65,272	144.39	69,315	153.33
151,903	814.10	330,259	1,769.97	573,038	3,071.11	528,075	2,830.14	521,586	2,795.36
574,564	157.43	772,427	211.64	1,275,170	349.39	1,098,351	300.94	1,146,232	31.06
2,659	58.89	2,622	58.07	5,582	123.63	6,157	136·37	5,590	123.81
261	45.55	283	49.39	1,328	231.76	1,782	310.99	891	155.50
2,920	6.94	2,905	6.90	6,910	16.42	7,929	18.84	6,481	15.40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	17.39	2	8.70	9	39.13	10	43.48	37	160.87
2,924	6.94	2,907	6.90	6,919	16.43	7,939	18.85	6,518	15.48
DISTRICT									
765,787	**457.63**	**1,260,453**	**753.24**	**1,355,841**	**810.24**	**1,290,217**	**771.02**	**1,595,212**	**953.29**
108,616	196.43	70,639	127.75	127,042	229.75	97,433	176.21	120,107	217.21
31,221	123.23	45,680	180.30	67,691	267.18	45,138	178.16	48,636	191.97
29,455	89.39	48,288	146.54	53,933	163.68	42,232	128.17	42,967	130.40
169,292	149.05	164,607	144.92	248,666	218.93	184,803	162.71	211,710	186.40

STATEMENT

Serial no.	Name of crops	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1955-56	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									SARAN
4	Gram	6,030	100.00	11,055	183.33	7,863	130.40	11,258	186.70
5	Sugarcane	43,362	100.00	33,284	76.76	23,902	55.12	591,331	1,363.71
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	162,973	100.00	215,979	132.52	150,052	92.07	782,406	480.08
6	Linseed	1,012	100.00	805	79.55	1,103	109.00	1,320	130.43
7	Rape and Mustard ..	2,333	100.00	3,003	128.72	1,168	50·06	996	42.69
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	3,345	100.00	3,808	113.84	2,271	67.89	2,316	69.24
8	Jute	612	100.00	716	116.99	526	85.95	132	21.57
9	Tobacco	408	100.00	300	73.53	259	63.48	407	99.75
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	4,365	100.00	4,824	110.52	3,056	70.01	2,855	65.41
									CHAMPARAN
	Total	319,157	100.00	422,496	132.38	405,352	127.01	1,533,655	480.58
1	Rice	205,767	100.00	284,557	138.29	252,826	122.87	205,632	99.93
2	Wheat	13,234	100.00	18,659	140.99	22,380	169.11	32,699	247.08
3	Barley	17,706	100.00	20,038	113.17	39,736	224.42	45,069	254.54
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	236,707	100.00	323,254	136.56	314,942	133.05	283,400	119.73
4	Gram	3,702	100.00	9,569	258.48	5,302	143.22	7,560	204.21
5	*Sugarcane*	*65,935*	*100.00*	76,592	116.16	75,567	114.61	1,229,757	1,865.10
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	306,344	100.00	409,415	133.65	395,811	129.20	1,520,717	496.41
6	Linseed	3,674	100.00	6,092	165.81	5,175	140.85	4,424	120.41
7	Rape and mustard ..	2,244	100.00	2,015	89.79	1,749	77.94	928	41.35
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	5,918	100.00	8,107	136.99	6,924	117.00	5,352	90.44
8	Jute	6,678	100.00	4,834	72.39	2,361	35.35	7,368	110.33
9	Tobacco	217	100.00	140	64.52	256	117.97	218	100.46
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	12,813	100.00	13,081	102.09	9,541	74.46	12,938	100.98
									MUZAFFARPUR
	Total	306,353	100.00	342,563	111.82	276,887	90.38	583,940	190.61
1	Rice	214,306	100.00	255,462	119.20	149,450	69.74	197,100	91.97
2	Wheat	17,257	100.00	11,911	69.02	50,884	294.86	27,183	157.52
3	Barley	16,356	100.00	23,888	146.10	41,004	250.79	25,610	156.64
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	247,913	100.00	291,261	117.49	241,338	97.35	249,893	100.80
4	Gram	6,838	100.00	8,746	127.90	4,822	70.52	9,185	134.03

XII. 26—*contd.*

(*Figures in tons.*)

1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT—*contd.*									
8,021	133.02	7,266	120.50	15,587	258.49	8,367	138.76	14,510	240.63
585,431	1,350.10	1,086,311	2,505.21	1,087,285	2,507.46	1,092,341	2,519.12	1,363,840	3,145.24
762,744	468.02	1,258,184	772.02	1,351,538	829.30	1,285,511	788.79	1,590,060	975.66
979	96.74	490	48.42	1,515	149.70	1,533	141.60	2,322	229.45
417	17.87	797	34.16	1,204	51.61	1,476	63.27	1,573	67.42
1,396	41.73	1,287	38.48	2,719	81.29	3,009	89.96	3,895	116.44
1,388	226.80	814	133.01	731	119.44	1,003	163.89	537	87.75
259	63.48	168	41.18	853	209.07	694	170.10	720	176.47
3,043	69.71	2,269	51.98	4,303	98.58	4,706	107.81	5,152	118.03
DISTRICT									
1,969,671	617.15	1,654,192	518.30	2,316,445	725.80	2,422,511	759.06	2,205,752	691.12
201,034	97.70	164,821	80.10	289,791	140.83	252,287	122.61	327,850	159.33
12,930	97.70	18,131	137.00	21,385	161.59	22,271	168.29	22,619	170.92
19,345	109.26	29,028	163.94	32,854	185.55	27,456	155.07	31,666	178.84
233,309	98.56	211,980	89.55	344,030	145.34	302,014	127.59	382,135	161.44
2,576	69.58	5,421	146.43	4,867	131.47	3,343	90.30	7,002	189.14
1,722,877	2,612.99	1,425,514	2,162.00	1,949,641	2,956.91	2,100,438	3,185.62	1,805,092	2,737.68
1,958,762	639.40	1,642,915	536.30	2,298,538	650.31	2,405,795	785.32	2,194,229	716.26
2,112	57.49	1,804	49.10	3,681	100.19	3,434	93.47	3,184	86.66
614	27.36	1,156	51.52	1,641	73.13	1,532	68.27	1,615	71.97
2,726	46.06	2,960	50.02	5,322	89.93	4,966	83.91	4,799	81.09
8,052	120.57	8,157	122.15	12,478	186.85	11,626	174.09	6,569	98.37
131	60.37	160	73.73	107	49.31	124	57.42	155	71.43
10,909	85.14	11,277	88.01	17,907	139.76	16,716	130.46	11,523	89.93
DISTRICT									
554,702	181.07	574,906	187.66	1,054,698	344.28	800,596	261.33	1,055,672	344.59
236,444	110.33	146,124	68.18	294,618	137.20	140,281	65.46	225,679	105.31
19,445	112.68	17,968	104.12	22,844	132.38	24,583	142.45	21,976	127.35
29,792	182.21	16,813	102.83	27,334	167.18	25,067	153.31	30,611	187.22
285,681	115.23	180,905	72.97	344,196	138.84	189,931	76.61	278,266	112.24
10,439	152.66	5,445	79.63	10,197	149.13	3,720	54.40	6,434	94.09

STATEMENT

Serial no.	Name of crops	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1955-56	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									MUZAFFARPUR
5	Sugarcane	38,734	100.00	26,814	69.23	21,748	56.15	314,804	812.73
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	293,485	100.00	326,821	111.36	267,908	91.29	573,862	195.53
6	Linseed	4,235	100.00	6,228	147.06	4,711	111.24	4,015	96.93
7	Rape and mustard ..	1,264	100.00	2,031	160.68	1,202	95.09	809	64.00
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	5,499	100.00	8,259	150.19	5,913	107.53	4,914	89.36
8	Jute	832	100.00	1,694	203.61	412	49.52	444	53.37
9	Tobacco	6,537	100.00	5,789	88.56	2,654	40.60	4,720	72.20
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	12,868	100.00	15,742	122.33	8,979	69.78	10.078	78.32
									DARBHANGA
	Total	**234,966**	**100.00**	**293,049**	**124.72**	**312,868**	**133.15**	**442,692**	**188.41**
1	Rice	165,272	100.00	200,237	121.16	223,245	135.08	189,949	114.93
2	Wheat	16,603	100.00	27,786	167.36	36,973	222.69	25,964	156.38
3	Barley	15,459	100.00	18,548	119.98	18,611	120.39	10,133	65.55
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	197,334	100.00	246,571	124.95	278,829	141.30	226,046	114.55
4	Gram	8,778	100.00	7,571	86.25	5,724	65.21	6,527	74.36
5	Sugarcane	23,228	100.00	28,623	123.23	22,407	96.47	205,028	882.68
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	229,340	100.00	282,765	123.30	306,960	133.84	437,601	190.81
6	Linseed	1,165	100.00	4,717	404.89	2,518	216.14	2,129	182.75
7	Rape and mustard ..	1,150	100.00	1,634	142.09	1,115	96.96	425	96.96
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	2,315	100.00	6,351	274.34	3,633	156.93	2,554	110.32
8	Jute	814	100.00	1,472	180.84	311	38.21	1,494	183.54
9	Tobacco	2,497	100.00	2,461	98.56	1,964	78.65	1,043	41.77
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	5,626	100.00	10,284	182.79	5,908	105.01	5,091	90.49
									MONGHYR
	Total	**144,694**	**100.00**	**284,572**	**196.67**	**206,646**	**142.82**	**259,652**	**179.45**
1	Rice	61,902	100.00	84,555	136.59	87,468	141.30	124,778	201.57
2	Wheat	25,383	100.00	47,817	188.38	46,717	184.05	58,235	229.43
3	Barley	8,995	100.00	13,873	231.41	9,720	162.14	14,584	243.27
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	93,280	100.00	146,245	156.78	143,905	154.27	197,597	211.83
4	Gram	36,146	100.00	54,323	150.29	56,740	156.97	26,304	72.77
5	Sugarcane	13,054	100.00	8,142	62.37	4,344	33.28	34,359	263.21
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	142,480	100.00	208,710	146.48	204,989	143.87	258,260	181.26

XII. 26—*contd.*

(*Figures in tons.*)

1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT—*concld.*									
253,367	654.12	381,300	984.41	684,546	1,767.30	595,307	1,536.91	759,238	1,960.13
549,487	187.23	567,650	193.42	1,038,939	354.00	788,958	268.82	1,043,938	355.70
2,082	49.16	917	21.65	2,293	54.14	2,217	52.35	2,065	48.76
251	19.86	819	64.79	1,656	131.01	1,947	154.03	1,662	131.49
2,333	42.43	1,736	31.57	3,949	71.81	4,164	75.72	3,727	67.78
796	95.67	2,144	257.69	5,302	637.26	2,773	333.29	3,703	445.07
2,086	31.91	3,376	51.64	6,508	99.56	4,701	71.91	4,304	65.84
5,215	40.53	7,256	56.39	15,759	122.47	11,638	90.44	11,734	91.19
DISTRICT									
954,442	406.20	553,397	235.52	1,001,254	426.13	1,015,941	432.38	1,293,104	550.34
244,403	147.88	109,325	66.15	364,370	220.47	175,958	106.47	283,338	171.44
3,864	23.27	10,932	65.84	22,235	133.92	22,122	133.24	24,589	148.10
3,321	21.48	11,122	71.95	14,565	94.22	11,322	73.24	15,326	99.14
251,588	127.49	131,379	66.58	401,170	203.29	209,402	106.12	323,253	163.81
552	6.29	5,605	63.85	11,999	136.69	4,942	56.30	9,270	105.60
697,382	3,002.33	407,989	1,756.45	576,435	2,481.64	790,344	3,402.55	950,041	4,090.07
949,522	414.02	544,973	237.63	989,604	431.50	1,004,688	438.08	1,282,564	559.24
664	57.00	1,152	98.88	2,641	226.70	1,367	117.34	2,580	221.46
137	11.91	554	48.17	614	53.29	773	67.22	987	85.83
801	34.60	1,706	73.69	3,255	140.60	2,140	92.44	3,567	154.08
3,093	379.98	4,614	566.83	5,176	635.87	3,618	444.47	4,567	561.06
1,026	41.09	2,104	84.26	3,219	128.91	5,495	220.06	2,406	96.36
4,920	87.45	8,424	149.73	11,650	207.07	11,253	200.02	10,540	187.34
DISTRICT									
190,868	131.57	225,951	156.16	383,151	264.80	425,579	294.12	566,220	391.82
136,359	220.28	53,395	86.26	124,835	201.67	151,777	245.19	165,468	267.31
16,327	64.32	30,397	119.75	69,860	275.22	42,159	166.09	70,431	277.47
4,290	71.56	7,758	129.41	17,590	293.41	16,969	283.05	11,084	184.89
156,976	168.28	91,550	98.15	212,285	227.58	210,905	226.10	246,983	264.78
17,600	48.69	40,611	112.35	44,297	122.55	37,761	104.47	54,280	150.17
15,080	115.52	92,024	704.95	124,521	953.89	174,212	1,334.55	261,776	2,005.33
189,656	133.11	224,185	157.34	381,103	267.48	422,878	296.80	553,039	395.17

STATEMENT

Serial no.	Name of crops	1951-52 Actual	1951-52 Index	1952-53 Actual	1952-53 Index	1953-54 Actual	1953-54 Index	1955-56 Actual	1955-56 Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									MONGHYR
6	Linseed	442	100.00	1,285	290.72	660	149.43	398	90.05
7	Rape and mustard ..	1,353	100.00	2,231	164.89	884	65.34	917	67.78
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	1,795	100.00	3,516	195.88	1,544	86.02	1,315	73.26
8	Tobacco	419	100.00	346	82.65	113	26.97	77	18.38
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	2,214	100.00	3,862	174.14	1,657	74.84	1,392	62.87
									BHAGALPUR
	Total	160,810	100.00	123,780	76.94	181,372	112.79	200,313	124.56
1	Rice	135,035	100.00	86,922	64.37	148,154	109.72	145,140	107.48
2	Wheat	14,952	100.00	7,606	50.87	8,066	53.95	12,566	84.04
3	Barley	3,785	100.00	4,778	126.24	4,613	121·88	8,694	229.70
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	153,772	100.00	99,306	64.58	160,833	104.59	166,400	108.21
4	Gram	3,941	100.00	15,742	399.44	16,874	428.17	21,659	549.58
5	Sugarcane	1,830	100.00	6,519	356.23	1,514	82.73	7,664	418.80
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	159,543	100.00	121,567	76.20	179,221	112.33	195,723	122.68
6	Linseed	469	100.00	1,812	386.35	1,632	347.97	4,306	918.12
7	Rape and mustard ..	229	100.00	267	116.59	468	204.37	170	74.24
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	698	100.00	2,079	297.85	2,100	300.86	4,476	641.26
8	Jute	157	100.00	11	7.01	5	3.18	86	54.78
9	Tobacco	412	100.00	73	17.72	46	11.17	28	6.80
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	1,267	100.00	2,163	170.72	2,151	169.77	4,590	362.27
									PURNEA
	Total	398,681	100.00	463,495	116.27	400,247	100.41	336,242	84·35
1	Rice	205,296	100.00	258,642	125.98	275,300	135.10	209,650	102.12
2	Wheat	13,448	100.00	19,611	145.83	19,113	142.13	21,342	158.70
3	Barley	9,701	100.00	11,773	121.36	12,246	126.23	17,354	178.89
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	228,445	100.00	290,026	126.96	306,659	134.24	248,346	108.71
4	Gram	7,551	100.00	16,766	222.04	7,728	102.34	6,573	87.05
5	Sugarcane	1,950	100.00	279	14.31	841	43.13	19,043	976.56
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	237,946	100.00	307,071	129.05	315,228	132.48	273,962	115.14

XII.26—*contd.*

(*Figures in tons*)

1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT—*concld.*									
166	37.73	201	45.48	1,024	231.67	1,012	228.96	967	218.78
443	32.74	1,368	101.11	673	49.74	1,492	110.27	2,029	149.96
609	33.93	1,569	87.41	1,697	94.54	2,504	139.40	2,996	166.91
103	24.70	197	47.02	351	83.77	197	47.02	185	44.15
712	32.16	1,766	79.77	2,048	92.50	2,701	122.00	3,181	143.68
DISTRICT									
190,791	118.64	99,669	61.98	380,758	236.78	476,551	296.34	399,595	248.49
112,133	83.04	42,506	31.48	199,721	147.90	152,460	112.90	195,343	144.66
3,442	23.02	5,078	33.96	16,565	110.79	7,894	52.80	11,716	78.36
3,102	81.96	3,185	84.15	12,912	341.14	7,604	200.90	7,592	200.58
118,677	77.18	50,769	33.02	229,198	149.05	167,958	109.23	214,651	139.59
12,569	318.93	7,360	186.75	21,282	540.02	17,261	437.99	23,652	600.15
59,079	3,228.36	41,114	2,246.67	128,167	7,003.66	287,541	1,5712.62	157,149	8,587.38
190,325	119.29	99,243	62.20	378,647	237.33	472,760	296.32	395,452	247.87
263	56.08	178	37.95	1,518	323.67	2,998	63.92	2,851	607.89
97	42.36	151	65.94	243	106.11	385	168.12	708	309.17
360	51.58	329	47.13	1,761	252.29	3,383	484.67	3,559	509.89
99	63.06	48	30.57	236	150.32	293	186.62	477	303.82
7	1.70	49	11.89	114	27.69	115	27.91	107	25.97
466	36.78	426	33.62	2,111	166.61	3,791	299.21	4,143	326.99
DISTRICT									
430,404	107.97	233,692	58.62	458,166	114.93	407,642	102.26	480,528	120.54
259,525	126.42	126,341	61.54	230,145	112.10	243,911	118.81	298,279	145.29
6,015	44.73	12,511	93.03	16,409	122.02	8,732	64.93	18,753	139.45
6,383	65.80	11,198	115.43	17,930	184.83	13,317	137.27	13,798	142.23
271,923	119.03	150,050	65.68	264,484	115.78	265,960	116.42	330,830	144.82
4,752	62.93	9,869	130.70	21,162	280.25	7,735	102.44	11,892	157.49
10,226	524.41	5,625	288.46	8,746	448.51	23,927	1,227.03	19,185	983.85
286,901	120.57	165,544	69.57	294,392	123.72	297,622	125.08	361,907	152.10

STATEMENT

Serial no.	Name of crops	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1955-56	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									PURNEA
6	Linseed	1,623	100.00	1,038	63.96	409	25.20	1,959	120.70
7	Rape and mustard ..	14,555	100.00	14,807	101.73	11,908	81.81	3,515	24.15
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	16,178	100.00	15,845	97.94	12,317	46.13	5,474	33.84
	Jute	139,745	100.00	131,324	93.97	69,209	49.53	53,941	38.60
9	Tobacco	4,762	100.00	9,255	194.35	3,493	73.35	2,865	60.16
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	160,685	100.00	156,424	97.35	85,019	52.91	62,280	38.76
									SANTAL PARGANAS
	Total	**325,965**	**100.00**	**357,256**	**109.60**	**514,913**	**157.97**	**381,823**	**117.14**
1	Rice	314,753	100.00	341,998	108.66	503,574	159.99	368,358	117.03
2	Wheat	875	100.00	1,066	121.83	1,230	140.57	1,751	200.11
3	Barley	2,025	100.00	3,505	173.09	1,384	63.41	1,504	74.27
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	317,653	100.00	346,569	109.10	506,188	159.35	371,613	116.99
4	Gram	3,517	100.00	5,537	157.44	4,740	134.77	3,283	93.35
5	Sugarcane	198	100.00	263	137.83	137	69.19	3,366	1,700.00
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	321,368	100.00	352,369	109.65	511,065	159.03	378,262	117.70
6	Linseed	276	100.00	699	253.26	287	103.99	304	110.14
7	Rape and mustard ..	2,793	100.00	4,086	146.29	3,395	121.55	3,208	114.86
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	3,069	100.00	4,785	155.91	3,682	119.97	3,512	114.43
8	Jute	1,317	100.00	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
9	Tobacco	211	100.00	102	48.34	166	78.67	49	23.22
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	4,597	100.00	4,887	106.31	3,848	83.70	3,561	77.46
									PALAMAU
	Total	**41,403**	**100.00**	**66,388**	**160.35**	**68,134**	**164.56**	**47,104**	**113.77**
1	Rice	29,952	100.00	46,431	155.02	52,837	176.41	19,980	66.71
2	Wheat	1,536	100.00	2,185	142.25	2,846	185.29	3,382	220.18
3	Barley	3,521	100.00	5,263	149.47	2,681	76.14	6,720	190.85
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	35,009	100.00	53,879	153.90	58,364	166.71	30,082	85.93
4	Gram	3,537	100.00	5,168	146.11	6,251	176.73	6,418	181.45
5	Sugarcane	1,359	100.00	5,005	368.29	1,254	92.27	8,374	616.19
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	39,905	100.00	64,052	160.51	65,869	165.06	44,874	112.45
6	Linseed	379	100.00	666	175.73	1,047	276.25	915	241.42
7	Rape and Mustard ..	1,115	100.00	1,669	149.69	1,217	109.15	1,314	117.85
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	1,494	100.00	2,335	156.29	2,264	151.54	2,229	149.20

XII.26—*contd.*

(*Figures in tons.*)

1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT—*concld.*									
300	18.48	480	29.57	1,404	86.51	1,222	75.29	1,212	74.68
2,316	15.91	6,811	46.79	11,489	78.94	6,810	46.79	9,397	64.56
2,616	16.17	7,291	45.07	12,893	79.69	8,032	49.65	10,609	65.58
137,666	98.51	58,486	41.85	148,369	106.17	99,166	70.96	105,156	75.25
3,221	67.64	2,374	49.85	2,512	52.75	2,822	59.26	2,856	59.97
143,503	89.31	68,151	42.41	163,774	101.92	110,020	68.47	118,621	73.82
DISTRICT									
483,848	**148.43**	**324,945**	**99.69**	**546,944**	**167.79**	**571,696**	**175.39**	**617,965**	**189.58**
468,204	148.75	305,845	97.17	482,268	153.22	470,836	149.57	503,435	159.95
683	78.06	1,529	174.74	3,017	344.80	2,199	251.31	3,307	377.94
1,005	49.63	1,916	94.62	6,630	327.41	3,725	183.95	3,312	163.56
469,892	147.93	309,920	97.37	491,915	154.86	476,760	150.09	510,054	160.57
3,010	85.58	6,381	181.43	10,157	288.80	7,536	214.27	11,161	317.34
9,045	4,568.18	5,675	2,866.16	37,290	1,833.33	82,594	41,714.14	88,883	44,890.40
481,947	149.97	321,346	99.99	539,362	167.83	566,890	176.40	610,098	189.84
361	130.80	174	63.04	2,046	741.30	854	309.42	1,046	378.99
1,472	52.70	2,422	86.72	3,725	133.37	2,570	92.02	4,605	164.88
1,833	59.73	2,596	84.59	5,771	188.04	3,424	111.57	5,651	184.13
N.A.	..	903	68.56	1,675	127.18	1,196	90.81	1,977	150.11
63	29.86	100	47.39	136	64.45	186	88.15	239	113.27
1,896	41.24	3,599	78.29	7,582	164.93	4,806	104.55	7,867	171.13
DISTRICT									
89,800	**216.89**	**79,196**	**191.28**	**212,285**	**512.73**	**172,216**	**415.95**	**190,149**	**459.26**
66,575	222.27	27,940	93.28	93,691	312.80	63,292	211.31	95,066	317.39
1,594	103.78	1,978	128.78	5,492	357.55	4,936	321.35	7,065	459.96
5,585	158.62	1,964	55.78	17,748	504.06	7,836	222.55	6,439	182.87
73,754	210.67	31,882	91.07	116,931	334.00	76,064	217.27	108,570	310.12
6,781	191.72	2,313	65.39	19,259	544.50	13,241	374.36	14,604	412.89
9,265	681.75	44,832	3,298.90	72,669	5,347.24	80,091	5,893.38	63,320	4,659.31
89,800	225.03	79,027	198.04	208,859	523.39	169,396	424.50	186,494	467.34
877	231.40	99	26.12	2,289	603.96	1,477	389.71	2,187	577.04
1,402	125.74	69	6.19	1,136	101.88	1,343	120.45	1,467	131.57
2,279	152.54	168	11.24	3,425	229.25	2,820	188.76	3,654	244.58

STATEMENT

Serial no.	Name of crops	1951-52 Actual	1951-52 Index	1952-53 Actual	1952-53 Index	1953-54 Actual	1953-54 Index	1955-56 Actual	1955-56 Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									PALAMAU
8	Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tobacco	4	100.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	1,498	100.00	2,336	155.94	2,265	151.20	2,230	148.87
									HAZARIBAGH
	Total	**155,262**	**100.00**	**209,372**	**134.85**	**346,917**	**223.44**	**187,962**	**121.06**
1	Rice	145,900	100.00	201,185	137.89	335,887	230.22	178,117	122.08
2	Wheat	1,903	100.00	1,244	65.37	1,583	83.18	1,646	86.49
3	Barley	972	100.00	1,080	111.11	758	77.98	1,088	111.93
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	148,775	100.00	203,509	136.79	338,228	227.34	180,851	121.56
4	Gram	1,651	100.00	1,020	61.78	992	60.08	840	50.88
5	Sugarcane	416	100.00	414	99.52	812	195.19	3,416	821.15
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	150,842	100.00	204,943	135.87	340,032	225.42	185,107	122.72
6	Linseed	225	100.00	169	75.11	272	120.89	170	75.56
7	Rape and mustard ..	4,015	100.00	4,055	101.00	6,551	163.16	2,618	65.21
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	4,240	100.00	4,224	99.62	6,823	160.92	2,788	65.75
8	Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tobacco	180	100.00	205	113.89	62	34.44	67	37.22
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON FOOD CROPS	4,420	100.00	4,429	100.20	6,885	155.77	2,855	62.33
									RANCHI
	Total	**278,881**	**100.00**	**297,420**	**106.65**	**331,249**	**118.78**	**263,400**	**94.45**
1	Rice	274,808	100.00	294,926	107.32	328,781	119.64	259,747	94.52
2	Wheat	405	100.00	365	90.12	414	102.22	856	211.36
3	Barley	175	100.00	199	113.71	138	78.86	418	238.86
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	275,388	100.00	295,490	107.30	329,333	119.59	261,021	94.78
4	Gram	1,418	100.00	912	64.32	1,034	72.92	1,026	72.36
5	Sugarcane	98	100.00	12	12.24	7	7.14	117	119.39
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	276,904	100.00	296,414	107.05	330,374	119.31	262,164	94.68
6	Linseed	7	100.00	7	100.00	4	57.14	53	765.71
7	Rape and mustard ..	1,739	100.00	937	53.88	832	47.84	1,105	63.55
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	1,746	100.00	944	54.07	836	47.88	1,158	66.32
8	Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tobacco	231	100.00	62	26.87	39	16.88	78	33.77
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	1,977	100.00	1,006	50.89	875	44.26	1,236	62.52

XII.26—*contd.*

(*Figures in tons*)

1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT—*concld.*									
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	25.00	1	25.00	1	25.00	N.A.	..	1	25.00
2,280	152.20	169	11.28	3,426	228.70	2,820	188.25	3,655	243.99
DISTRICT									
257,434	**165.81**	**113,238**	**72.93**	**376,918**	**242.76**	**348,167**	**224.24**	**345,601**	**222.59**
248,292	170.18	109,678	95.17	265,554	182.01	271,916	186.37	258,535	177.20
993	52.18	1,424	74.83	2,948	154.91	2,475	130.06	3,136	164.79
935	96.19	438	45.06	3,046	313.37	1,447	148.87	997	102.57
250,220	168.19	111,540	74.97	271,548	182.52	275,838	185.41	262,668	176.55
799	48.39	567	34.34	3,147	190.61	2,128	128.89	1,851	112.11
3,628	872.12	313	75.24	96,938	23,302.40	67,952	16,334.61	79,164	19,029.81
254,647	168.82	112,420	74.53	371,633	246.37	345,918	229.32	343,683	227.84
205	91.11	33	14.67	520	231.11	329	146.22	326	144.89
2,515	62.64	725	18.06	4,664	116.16	1,846	45.98	1,510	37.61
2,720	64.15	758	17.88	5,184	122.26	2,175	51.30	1,836	43.30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	37.22	60	33.67	101	56.11	74	41.39	82	45.56
2,787	63.05	818	18.51	5,285	119.57	2,249	50.88	1,918	43.39
DISTRICT									
348,575	**124.99**	**266,004**	**95.38**	**294,642**	**105.65**	**333,007**	**119.41**	**365,004**	**130.88**
345,214	125.62	178,976	65.13	287,135	104.49	327,793	119.28	359,751	130.91
356	87.90	280	69.14	1,280	316.05	1,113	274.81	1,234	304.69
331	189.14	50	28.57	583	333.14	305	174.29	278	158.86
345,901	125.60	179,306	65.11	288,998	104.94	329,211	119.54	361,263	131.18
1,162	81.95	498	35.12	2,554	180.11	1,922	135.54	1,884	132.86
431	439.80	85,957	87,711.21	1,183	1,207.14	1,275	4,301.02	1,052	1,073.47
347,494	125.49	265,761	95.98	292,735	105.72	332,408	120.04	364,199	131.53
53	765.71	1	14.29	28	400.00	28	400.00	20	285.71
952	54.74	169	9.72	1,802	103.62	495	28.46	689	39.65
1,005	57.56	170	9.74	1,830	104.81	523	29.95	709	40.61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	32.90	73	31.63	77	33.33	76	32.90	96	41.56
1,081	54.68	243	12.29	1,907	96.46	599	30.30	805	40.72

STATEMENT

Serial no.	Name of crops	1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1955-56	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	DHANBAD								
	Total	**385,805**	**100.00**	**324,681**	**84.16**	**500,397**	**129.70**	**109,101**	**28.28**
1	Rice	383,720	100.00	322,605	84.07	498,415	129.89	107,268	27.95
2	Wheat	112	100.00	118	105.36	218	194.64	299	266.96
3	Barley	16	100.00	38	237.50	35	218.75	60	375.00
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	383,848	100.00	322,761	84.09	498,668	129.91	107,627	28.04
4	Gram	221	100.00	244	110.41	338	152.94	86	38.91
5	Sugarcane	386	100.00	244	63.21	542	140.41	985	255.18
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	384,455	100.00	323,249	84.08	499,548	129.94	108,698	28.27
6	Linseed	7	100.00	6	85.71	3	42.86	3	42.86
7	Rape and mustard ..	1,230	100.00	1,338	108.78	662	53.82	362	29.43
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	1,237	100.00	1,344	108.65	665	53.76	365	29.51
8	Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tobacco	113	100.00	88	77.88	184	162.83	38	33.63
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	1,350	100.00	1,432	106.07	849	62.89	403	29.85
	SINGHBHUM								
	Total	**177,460**	**100.00**	**189,808**	**106.96**	**275,284**	**155.12**	**331,330**	**186.71**
1	Rice	174,064	100.00	184,230	105.84	270,749	155.55	328,019	188.45
2	Wheat	259	100.00	426	164.48	267	103.09	370	142.86
	(*i*) Total cereals ..	174,323	100.00	184,656	105.93	271,016	155.47	328,389	188.38
3	Gram	1,167	100.00	1,066	91.35	708	60.67	728	62.38
4	Sugarcane	7	100.00	34	494.29	4	57.14	304	4,342.86
	(*ii*) TOTAL FOOD CROPS ..	175,497	100.00	185,756	105.85	271,728	154.83	329,421	187.71
5	Linseed	1,807	100.00	3,654	202.21	3,400	188.16	1,632	90.32
6	Rape and mustard ..	138	100.00	273	197.83	123	89.13	217	157.25
	(*iii*) Total oilseeds ..	1,945	100.00	3,927	201.90	3,523	181.13	1,849	95.06
7	Jute	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Tobacco	18	100.00	120	666.67	33	183.33	60	333.33
	(*iv*) TOTAL NON-FOOD CROPS	1,963	100.00	4,047	206.16	3,556	181.15	1,909	97.25

XII.26—*concld.*

(*Figures in tons.*)

1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICT									
110,923	**28.75**	**51,817**	**13.43**	**97,352**	**25.23**	**114,329**	**29.63**	**108,474**	**28.12**
109,996	28.67	50,538	13.17	92,089	24.00	110,815	28.88	105,376	27.46
9	8.04	76	67.86	122	108.93	108	96.43	57	50.89
13	81.25	7	43.75	17	106.25	12	75.00	7	43.75
110,018	28.66	50,621	13.19	92,228	24.03	110,935	28.90	105,440	27.47
13	5.88	35	15.84	88	39.82	50	22.62	74	33.48
555	**143.78**	**980**	**253.89**	**4,774**	**1,236.79**	**3,156**	**817.62**	**2,747**	**711.66**
110,586	28.76	61,636	13.43	97,090	25.25	114,141	29.69	108,261	28.16
N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..
256	20.81	161	13.09	255	20.73	173	14.07	109	8.86
256	20.70	161	13.02	255	20.61	173	13.99	109	8.81
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	71.68	20	17.70	7	6.19	15	13.27	104	92.04
337	24.96	181	13.41	262	19.41	188	13.93	213	15.78
DISTRICT									
277,069	**156.13**	**163,194**	**91.96**	**402,555**	**226.84**	**323,505**	**182.30**	**340,130**	**191.67**
274,916	157.94	156,840	90.10	399,086	229.28	320,608	184.19	337,941	194.15
83	32.07	148	57.14	310	119.88	357	137.84	822	317.37
274,999	157.75	156,988	90.06	399,396	229.11	320,965	184.12	338,763	194.33
562	48.16	407	34.88	1,103	94.52	1,009	85.46	1,426	122.19
73	1,042.86	5,234	74,771.41	922	13,171.42	763	10,907.14	1,083	15,471.42
275,634	157.06	162,629	92.67	401,421	228.73	322,737	183.90	341,272	194.46
1,359	75.21	332	18.37	917	50.75	575	31.82	1,186	65.63
37	26.81	75	34.35	108	78.26	121	87.68	87	63.04
1,396	71.77	407	20.93	1,025	52.70	696	35.78	1,273	65.45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	216.67	158	877.78	109	605.56	72	400.00	94	522.22
1,435	73.10	585	28.78	1,134	57.77	768	39.12	1,367	69.64

STATEMENT XII.27

Production of major food crops per 1,000 rural population and per 1,000 total population in the State and districts, 1951—61

(In tons)

State/District	Crop	1951-52		1960-61		Difference between columns 3 and 5	Difference between columns 4 and 6
		Rural	Total	Rural	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	**(a) Cereals**	**89**	**83**	**120**	**110**	**+31**	**+27**
	(b) Non-cereals	**6**	**5**	**7**	**7**	**+1**	**+2**
Patna	(a) Cereals	67	55	144	115	+77	+60
	(b) Non-cereals	16	13	16	13	0	0
Gaya	(a) Cereals	60	56	140	130	+80	+74
	(b) Non-cereals	12	11	16	15	+4	+4
Shahabad	(a) Cereals	120	112	186	173	+66	+61
	(b) Non-cereals	18	17	23	22	+5	+5
Saran	(a) Cereals	37	36	62	59	+25	+23
	(b) Non-cereals	2	2	4	4	+2	+2
Champaran	(a) Cereals	98	94	134	127	+36	+33
	(b) Non-cereals	2	1	2	2	0	+1
Muzaffarpur	(a) Cereals	73	70	71	68	−2	−2
	(b) Non-cereals	2	2	2	2	0	0
Darbhanga	(a) Cereals	55	52	77	73	+22	+21
	(b) Non-cereals	2	2	2	2	0	0
Monghyr	(a) Cereals	36	33	82	73	+46	+40
	(b) Non-cereals	14	13	18	16	+4	+3
Bhagalpur	(a) Cereals	118	108	141	125	+23	+17
	(b) Non-cereals	3	3	16	14	+13	+11
Saharsa	(a) Cereals	N.A.	N.A.	41	39	..	..
	(b) Non-cereals	N.A.	N.A.	1	1	..	..
Purnea	(a) Cereals	106	101	114	107	+8	+6
	(b) Non-cereals	3	3	4	4	+1	+1
Santal Parganas	(a) Cereals	143	137	201	191	+58	+54
	(b) Non-cereals	2	2	4	4	+2	+2
Palamau	(a) Cereals	37	36	96	91	+59	+55
	(b) Non-cereals	4	4	13	12	+9	+8
Hazaribagh	(a) Cereals	82	77	120	110	+38	+33
	(b) Non-cereals	1	1	1	1	0	0
Ranchi	(a) Cereals	160	149	187	169	+27	+20
	(b) Non-cereals	1	1	1	1	0	0
Dhanbad	(a) Cereals	465	424	121	91	−344	−333
	(b) Non-cereals	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	−0.1	−0.1
Singhbhum	(a) Cereals	123	103	211	165	+88	+62
	(b) Non-cereals	1	1	1	1	0	0

NOTE : Cereals include paddy, wheat and barley while non-cereals include only gram.

SOURCE : Annual Season and Crop Reports, 1951-52 and 1960-61.

16. Livestock and Agricultural implements

Statistics derived from the quinquennial livestock censuses of 1951, 1956 and 1961 are given in Statements XII.28 and XII.29.

The total livestock in the State increased from 26.45 million in 1951 to 30.58 million in 1961. It is noteworthy, however, that there was only a nominal increase during 1951—56 by 0.80 per cent against an increase of 16.53 per cent in 1956—61. There was actually a decrease in the number of cattle in the first quinquennium (—5.88 per cent) though in 1956—61 there was an increase by 11.85 per cent. The highest proportional rise was in the number of goats which there was an increase of 45.44 per cent during 1951—61.

Poultry development was also quite significant during the decade as the increase was of the order of 48.20 per cent.

Among agricultural implements, the number of tractors rose from 1,227 in 1956 to 1,520 in 1961 or by 23.88 per cent. The number of electrical pumps increased by 157.68 per cent in the same period from 749 to 1,930.

STATEMENT XII.28

Livestock and Agricultural Implements 1951, 1956 and 1961

Category of Livestock/Agricultural implements	1951	1956	1961
Total Cattle	15,297,476	14,398,399	16,104,086
1. Males over 3 years	6,532,019	6,379,154	7,098,123
(*i*) Breeding	70,934	36,064	12,599
(*ii*) Working	6,168,187	6,198,109	7,024,548
(*iii*) Others	292,898	144,981	60,976
2. Females over 3 years	5,032,291	4,301,393	4,351,597
(*i*) Breeding	4,241,768	3,866,639	3,978,285
(*a*) In milk	1,586,039	1,792,742	1,633,195
(*b*) Dry and not calved	2,655,729	2,073,897	2,345,090
(*ii*) Working	548,246	299,730	249,499
(*iii*) Others	242,277	135,024	123,863
3. Young Stock	3,733,166	3,717,852	4,654,366
Total Buffaloes	3,315,875	3,426,450	3,698,232
1. Males over 3 years	778,316	683,402	681,866
(*i*) Breeding	69,696	47,967	13,239
(*ii*) Working	647,571	603,825	654,624
(*iii*) Others	61,049	31,610	14,003
2. Females over 3 years	1,599,977	1,618,700	1,650,458
(*i*) Breeding	1,374,375	1,483,476	1,553,182
(*a*) In milk	557,573	800,166	783,147
(*b*) Dry and not calved	816,802	683,310	770,035
(*ii*) Working	166,624	102,317	73,926
(*iii*) Others	58,978	32,907	23,350
3. Young Stock	937,582	1,124,348	1,365,908
Total Sheep	1,049,589	1,051,342	1,156,477
(*i*) One year and above	889,980	869,181	908,363
(*ii*) Below one year	159,609	182,161	248,114
Total Goats	5,941,259	6,524,732	8,640,862
(*i*) One year and above	5,017,047	5,285,052	6,192,723
(*ii*) Below one year	924,212	1,239,680	2,448,139
Total Horses and Ponies	152,926	119,064	132,545
(*i*) Three years and above	88,024	70,709	95,008
(*ii*) Below 3 years	64,902	48,355	37,537
Mules	2,389	11,407	891
Donkeys	39,946	34,411	38,801

STATEMENT XII.28—*concld.*

Category of Livestock/Agricultural implements	1951	1956	1961
Camels	1,335	1,567	128
Pigs	652,756	684,638	807,961
Total Livestock	**26,453,551**	**26,242,010**	**30,579,988**
Fowls	7,812,224	7,984,962	10,986,318
Ducks	452,336	210,676	244,376
Others	..	440,856	1,017,140
Total Poultry	**8,264,560**	**8,636,494**	**12,247,834**
Agricultural machinery and implements—			
Ploughs	N.A.	3,849,865	4,010,013
(*i*) Wooden	N.A.	3,744,927	3,861,583
(*ii*) Iron	N.A.	104,938	148,430
Carts	N.A.	625,373	692,236
Sugarcane crushers	N.A.	46,222	41,600
(*i*) Power	N.A.	4,427	3,748
(*ii*) Bullocks	N.A.	41,795	37,852
Electrical pumps	N.A.	749	1,930
Tractors	N.A.	1,227	1,520
Ghanis more than five seers	N.A.	7,876	5,110
Ghanis less than five seers	N.A.	39,515	32,480
Persian wheels or rhents	N.A.	..	..

SOURCE : Livestock Census, Bihar.

STATEMENT XII.29

Percentage variation in Livestock and Agricultural implements 1951, 1956 and 1961

Category of Livestock/Agricultural implements	Per cent increase or decrease between 1951—56	Per cent increase or decrease between 1956—61	Per cent increase or decrease between 1951—61
Total Cattle	—5.88	+11.85	+5.27
1. Males over 3 years	—2.34	+11.27	+8.67
2. Females over 3 years	—14.52	+1.17	—13.53
3. Young Stock	—0.41	+25.19	+24.68
Total Buffaloes	+3.33	+7.93	+11.53
1. Males over 3 years	—12.19	—0.22	—12.39
2. Females over 3 years	+1.17	+1.96	+3.16
3. Young Stock	+19.92	+21.48	+45.68
Total Sheep	+0.17	+10.00	+10.18
Total Goats	+9.82	+32.43	+45.44
Total Horses and Ponies	—22.14	+11.32	—13.33
Mules	—41.11	—36.67	—62.70
Donkeys	—13.85	+12.76	—2.37
Camels	+17.38	—91.83	—90.41
Pigs	+4.88	+18.01	+23.78
Total Livestock	**+0.80**	**+16.53**	**+15.60**
Total Poultry	**+4.50**	**+41.81**	**+48.20**
Agricultural Machinery and implements—			
Ploughs	N.A.	+4.16	N.A.
Carts	N.A.	+10.69	N.A.
Sugarcane crushers	N.A.	—10.00	N.A.
Electrical pumps	N.A.	+157.68	N.A.
Tractors	N.A.	+23.88	N.A.

SOURCE : Livestock Census, Bihar.

17. Industrial production

Statement XII.30 gives an idea of the variation in the extent of production of cotton, wool and various minerals in 1951, 1956 and 1960. The percentage variations have also been given separately for 1951—56, 1956—60 and 1951—60.

The production of cotton which is not important in the State, suffered a decline from 2,931 bales in 1951 to 2,259 bales in 1960. The production of raw wool showed a nominal increase over the entire period from 12,170 maunds in 1951 to 13,168 maunds in 1960 or by 8 per cent.

Among the minerals production of bauxite increased to even five times from 20,202 tons in 1951 to 106,276 tons in 1961. Production of mica received a set back in 1951—56 but it increased to over three times during 1956—60 with an overall rise by 142 per cent during 1951—60. Production of fireclay rose from 30,951 tons in 1951 to 66,771 tons in 1960 or by 116 per cent.

The production of coal (35 per cent) and iron-ore (61 per cent), showed adequate rise during 1951—60.

Among the minerals the production of which fell during 1951—60 are manganese (—60 per cent), china-clay (—41 per cent) and kyanite (—37 per cent).

Statement XII.31 gives annual figures of the production of major minerals along with their indices.

STATEMENT XII.30

Industrial production, 1951, 1956 and 1960

Serial no.	Industries	Unit	Production			Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—)		
			1951	1956	1960	1956 over 1951	1960 over 1956	1960 over 1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Cotton	Bales	2,931	2,029	2,259	—31	+11	—23
2	Wool (raw)	Maunds	12,170	11,973	13,168	—2	+10	+8
3	Coal	Tons	18,588,300	19,590,347	25,051,000	+5	+28	+35
4	Iron-ore	Tons	1,765,697	1,849,217	2,847,000	+5	+54	+61
5	Manganese	Tons	48,423	43,487	19,180	—10	—56	—60
6	Chromite-ore	Tons	3,412	2,682	4,436	—21	+65	+30
7	Mica	Cwt	121,545	93,912	294,320	—23	+213	+142
8	Steatite	Cwt	65,530	161,207	101,320	+146	—37	+55
9	Slate	Tons	497	665	N.A.	+34	..	..
10	Limestone	Tons	1,271,235	1,572,579	2,051,000	+24	+30	+61
11	Stone (Igneous rock) ..	Tons	308,460	508,274	N.A.	+65	..	..
12	Gravel	Tons	Nil	49,284	N.A.	..	..	..
13	Sandstone	Tons	N.A.	3,300	N.A.	..	..	..
14	Fireclay	Tons	30,951	37,375	66,771	+21	+79	+116
15	China-clay*	Tons	32,856	41,884	19,545	+27	—53	—41
16	Asbestos	Cwt	4,781	8,824	5,340	+85	—40	+12
17	Kyanite	Tons	31,776	22,079	20,089	—31	—9	—37
18	Copper-ore	Tons	369,058	388,987	447,882	+5	+15	+21
19	Bauxite	Tons	20,202	50,974	106,276	+152	+108	+426
20	Silica	Tons	14,606	15,995	N.A.	+10	..	..
21	Apatite	Tons	Nil	8,785	13,627	..	+55	..

SOURCE : Figures for the year 1960 have been taken from Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1960.
Figures relating to bauxite, silica and apatite for the years 1951 and 1956 have also been taken from the above publications. Other figures have been obtained from the State Income of Bihar, 1959-60.
*Includes white clay.

STATEMENT

Production of

Name of mineral industry	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coal	18,583,400	100.00	10,286,298	55.35	19,011,864	102.31	19,156,613	103.08	19,423,618	104.52
Iron-ore ..	1,765,697	100.00	1,958,681	110.93	1,888,576	106.96	1,947,698	110.31	1,919,974	108.74
Manganese ..	48,428	100.00	48,020	99.16	43,182	89.17	35,262	72.81	49,465	102.14
Chromite-ore ..	3,412	100.00	6,874	201.47	5,805	170.13	1,644	48.18	1,301	38.13
Mica ..	6,077	100.00	5,624	92.55	4,558	75.00	3,652	60.10	4,072	67.01
Steatite ..	3,277	100.00	1,902	58.04	2,911	88.83	7,110	216.97	7,608	232.16
Slate ..	497	100.00	324	65.19	105	21.13	25	5.03	150	30.18
Limestone ..	1,271,235	100.00	1,249,689	98.31	1,191,565	93.73	1,336,306	105.12	290,428	22.85
Stone (Igneous rock)	308,460	100.00	334,383	108.40	409,686	132.82	471,359	152.81	319,979	103.73
Fireclay ..	30,951	100.00	32,640	105.46	22,164	71.61	30,456	98.40	36,007	116.34
China-clay* ..	32,856	100.00	28,296	86.12	34,996	106.51	21,779	66.29	48,392	147.29
Asbestos ..	239	100.00	226	94.56	125	52.30	228	95.40	155	64.85
Kyanite ..	31,776	100.00	22,178	69.79	11,200	35.25	41,874	131.78	11,486	36.15
Copper-ore ..	369,058	100.00	324,636	87.96	237,960	64.48	342,383	92.77	353,054	95.66
Silica ..	14,606	100.00	4,621	31.64	15,605	106.84	15,155	103.76	11,739	80.37
Bauxite ..	20,202	100.00	22,165	109.72	25,609	126.76	41,408	204.97	41,177	203.83

XII.31

Major Minerals

(In tons)

1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
19,590,347	105.42	21,027,366	113.15	22,164,000	119.27	22,730,000	122.31	25,051,000	134.80	27,126,741	145.97
1,849,217	104.73	1,871,856	106.01	2,261,851	128.10	3,234,200	183.17	2,847,000	161.24	2,944,760	166.78
46,482	95.98	36,656	75.69	22,275	46.00	27,438	56.66	19,180	39.61	8,826	18.22
2,682	78.60	2,960	86.75	3,879	113.69	3,492	102.34	4,436	130.01	4,703	137.84
4,096	67.40	5,718	94.09	19,890	327.30	16,338	268.85	14,716	242.16	13,559	223.12
8,060	245.96	2,918	89.04	1,936	59.08	4,375	133.51	5,066	154.59	5,267	160.73
665	133.80	1,350	271.63	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	1,217	244.87
1,572,579	123.70	1,497,751	117.82	1,804,904	141.98	1,753,815	137.96	2,051,000	161.34	2,036,227	160.18
508,274	164.78	648,769	210.33	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	756,448	245.23
37,375	120.76	72,921	235.60	74,880	241.93	77,310	249.78	66,771	215.73	58,310	188.39
41,884	127.48	88,457	269.23	99,530	302.93	139,300	423.97	19,545	59.49	132,987	404.76
441	184.52	617	258.16	225	94.14	42	17.57	267	111.72	90	37.66
22,079	69.48	22,755	71.61	26,014	81.87	16,241	55.11	20,089	63.22	27,093	85.26
388,987	105.40	393,768	106.70	411,471	111.49	403,711	109.39	447,882	121.36	423,270	114.69
15,995	109.51	17,649	120.83	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	11,458	78.45
50,974	252.32	57,751	285.82	77,448	383.37	76,958	380.94	106,276	526.07	155,660	770.52

*Includes whiteclay.

SOURCE : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bihar Statistical Handbook, 1961.

ANNEXURE II

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

This classification groups the industries into

9 Divisions

45 Major Groups

343 Minor Groups

The divisions and major groups with their Code numbers are listed below:

DIVISIONS

0 Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and hunting

1 Mining and Quarrying

2 & 3 Manufacturing

4 Construction

5 Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

6 Trade and Commerce

7 Transport, Storage and Communication

8 Services

9 Activities not adequately described

MAJOR GROUPS

Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

00 Field Produce and Plantation Crops.

01 Plantation Crops

02 Forestry and Logging

03 Fishing

04 Livestock and Hunting

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

10 Mining and Quarrying

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

20 Foodstuffs

21 Beverages

22 Tobacco Products

23 Textile—Cotton

24 Textile—Jute

25 Textile—Wool

26 Textile—Silk

27 Textile—Miscellaneous

28 Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products

29 Paper and Paper Products

30 Printing and Publishing

31 Leather and Leather Products

32 Rubber, Petroleum and Coal Products

33 Chemicals and Chemical Products

34-35 Non-metallic Mineral Products other than Petroleum and Coal

36 Basic Metals and their Products except Machinery and Transport Equipment

37 Machinery (all kinds other than Transport) and Electrical Equipment

38 Transport Equipment

39 Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries

Division 4—Construction

40 Construction

Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

50 ELECTRICITY AND GAS

51 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY SERVICES

Division 6—Trade and Commerce

60—63 WHOLESALE TRADE

64—68 RETAIL TRADE

69 TRADE AND COMMERCE MISCELLANEOUS

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication

70-71 TRANSPORT

72 STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING

73 COMMUNICATIONS

Division 8—Services

80 PUBLIC SERVICES

81 EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC SERVICES

82 MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

83 RELIGIOUS AND WELFARE SERVICES

84 LEGAL SERVICES

85 BUSINESS SERVICES

86 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND TRADE AND LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS

87 RECREATION SERVICES

88 PERSONAL SERVICES

89 SERVICES (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)

Division 9—Activities not adequately described

90 ACTIVITIES UNSPECIFIED AND NOT ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED (THIS INCLUDES NEW ENTRANTS TO THE LABOUR MARKET)

Classification and Code Numbers at the 3 Digit Level in respect of Minor Groups are shown below:

Division 0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

MAJOR GROUP 00—FIELD PRODUCE AND PLANTATION CROPS

Minor Group

000 Production of cereal crops (including Bengal gram), such as rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize.

001 Production of pulses, such as arhar, moong, masur, urd, khesari, other gram.

002 Production of raw jute and kindred fibre crops.

003 Production of raw cotton and kindred fibre crops.

004 Production of oilseeds, sugarcane and other cash crops.

005 Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered above.

006 Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards.

007 Production of wood, bamboo, cane reeds, thatching grass, etc.

008 Production of juice by tapping palms.

009 Production of other agricultural produce (including fruits and nuts not covered by Code No. 006 and flowers) not covered above.

MAJOR GROUP 01—PLANTATION CROPS

Minor Group

010 Production of tea in plantation.

011 Production of coffee in plantation.

012 Production of rubber in plantation.

013 Production of tobacco in plantation.

014 Prodcution of ganja, cinchona, opium.

015 Production of other plantation crops not covered above.

MAJOR GROUP 02—FORESTRY AND LOGGING

Minor Group

020 Planting, replanting and conservation of forests.

021 Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs.

022 Preparation of timber.

023 Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forests.

024 Production of fodder by exploitation of forests.

025 Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests.

026 Production and gathering of other forest products not covered above.

MAJOR GROUP 03—FISHING

Minor Group

030 Production of fish by fishing in sea.

031 Production of fish by fishing in inland waters including the operation of fish farms and fish hatcheries.

032 Production of pearls, conch, shells, sponges by gathering or lifting from sea, river, pond.

MAJOR GROUP 04—LIVESTOCK AND HUNTING

Minor Group

040 Production and rearing of livestock (large heads only) mainly for milk and animal power such as cow, buffalo, goat.

041 Rearing of sheep and production of wool.

042 Rearing and production of other animals (mainly for slaughter) such as pig.

Minor Group

043 Production of ducks, hens and other small birds, eggs by rearing and poultry farming.

044 Rearing of bees for the production of honey, wax and collection of honey.

045 Rearing of silk worms and production of cocoons and raw silk.

046 Rearing of other small animals and insects.

047 Trapping of animals or games propagation.

048 Production of other animal husbandry products such as skin, bone, ivory and teeth.

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

MAJOR GROUP 10—MINING AND QUARRYING

Minor Group

100 Mining of coal.

101 Mining of iron-ores.

102 Mining of gold and silver-ores.

103 Mining of manganese

104 Mining of mica

105 Mining of other non-ferrous metallic-ores.

106 Mining of crude petroleum and natural gas.

107 Quarrying of stone (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone.

108 Mining of chemical earth such as soda ash.

109 Mining and quarrying of non-metallic products not classified above such as precious and semi-precious stones, asbestos, gypsum, sulphur, asphalt.

Division 2 & 3—Manufacturing

MAJOR GROUP 20—FOODSTUFFS

Minor Group

200 Production of rice, atta, flour, etc., by milling, dehusking and processing of crops and foodgrains.

201 Production of sugar and syrup from sugarcane in mills.

Minor Group

202 Production of indigenous sugar, gur from sugarcane or palm juice and production of candy

203 Production of fruit products such as jam, jelly, sauce and canning and preservation of fruits.

204 Slaughtering, preservation of meat and fish and canning of fish.

205 Production of bread, biscuits, cake and other bakery products.

206 Production of butter, ghee, cheese and other dairy products.

207 Production of edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil).

208 Production of hydrogenated oils (Vanaspati).

209 Production of other food products such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenge.

MAJOR GROUP 21—BEVERAGES

Minor Group

210 Production of distilled spirits, wines, liquor from alcoholic malt, fruits and malts in distillery and brewery.

211 Production of country liquor.

212 Production of indigenous liquor such as toddy, liquor from mahua, palm juice.

213 Production of other liquors not covered above.

214 Production of aerated and mineral water.

215 Production of ice.

216 Production of ice cream.

217 Processing of tea in factories.

218 Processing of coffee in curing works.

219 Production of other beverages.

MAJOR GROUP 22—TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Minor Group

220 Manufacture of bidi.

221 Manufacture of cigars and cheroots.

Minor Group

222 Manufacture of cigarette and cigarette tobacco.

223 Manufacture of hookah tobacco.

224 Manufature of snuff.

225 Manufacture of jerda and other chewing tobacco.

226 Manufacture of other tobacco products.

MAJOR GROUP 23—TEXTILE—COTTON

Minor Group

230 Cotton ginning, cleaning, pressing and baling.

231 Cotton spinning (other than in mills).

232 Cotton spinning and weaving in mills.

233 Cotton dyeing, bleaching.

234 Cotton weaving in powerlooms.

235 Cotton weaving in handlooms.

236 Manufacturing of khadi textile in handlooms.

237 Printing of cotton textile.

238 Manufacturing of cotton nets.

239 Manufacturing of cotton, cordage, rope and twine.

MAJOR GROUP 24—TEXTILE—JUTE

Minor Group

240 Jute pressing and baling.

241 Jute spinning and weaving.

242 Dyeing and bleaching of jute.

243 Printing of jute textile.

244 Manufacture of other products like rope, cordage from jute and similar fibre such as hemp, mesta.

MAJOR GROUP 25—TEXTILE—WOOL

Minor Group

250 Wool baling and pressing.

251 Wool cleaning and processing (scouring).

252 Wool spinning and weaving in mill.

253 Wool spinning other than in mills.

254 Wool weaving in powerloom.

Minor Group

255 Wool weaving in handloom.

256 Embroidery and art work in woollen textile.

MAJOR GROUP 26—TEXTILE—SILK

Minor Group

260 Spinning and weaving of silk textile in mill.

261 Dyeing and bleaching of silk.

262 Spinning of silk other than in mills.

263 Weaving of silk textile by powerloom.

264 Weaving of silk textile by handloom.

265 Printing of silk textile.

266 Manufacture of silk cordage, rope and twine.

MAJOR GROUP 27—TEXTILE—MISCELLANEOUS

Minor Group

270 Manufacture of carpet and all other similar type of textile products.

271 Manufacture of hosiery and other knitted fabrics and garments.

272 Embroidery and making of crepe lace and fringes.

273 Making of textile garments including raincoats and headgear.

274 Manufacture of made up textile goods except wearing apparel such as curtains, pillow cases, bedding materials, mattress, textile bags.

275 Manufacture of waterproof textile products such as oil cloth, tarpaulin.

276 Manufacture and recovery of all types of fibres for purposes of padding, wadding and upholstery filling.

277 Manufacture of coir and coir products.

278 Manufacture of umbrellas.

279 Processing and manufacture of textile products not covered above.

MAJOR GROUP 28—MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND WOODEN PRODUCTS

Minor Group

280 Sawing and planing of wood.

281 Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures.

282 Manufacture of structural wooden goods (including treated timber) such as beams, posts, doors, windows.

283 Manufacture of wooden industrial goods other than transport equipment such as bobbin and similar equipment and fixtures.

284 Manufacture of other wooden products such as utensils, toys artwares.

285 Manufacture of veneer and plywood.

286 Manufacture of plywood products such as tea chest.

287 Manufacture of boxes and packing cases other than plywood.

288 Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.

289 Manufacture of other wood and allied products not covered above.

MAJOR GROUP 29—PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS

Minor Group

290 Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board in mill.

291 Manufacture of pulp from wood, rags, waste paper and other fibres and the conversion of such pulp into any kind of paper and paper board handmade.

292 Manufacture of products, such as paper bags, boxes, cards, envelopes and moulded pulp goods from paper, paper board and pulp.

MAJOR GROUP 30—PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Minor Group

300 Printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals.

301 Printing and publishing of books.

302 All other types of printing including lithography, engraving, etching, block making and other work connected with printing industry.

303 All types of binding, stitching, sizing and other allied work connected with binding industry.

MAJOR GROUP 31—LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

Minor Group

310 Currying, tanning and finishing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather.

311 Manufacture of shoes and other leather footwear.

312 Manufacture of clothing and wearing apparel (except footwear) made of leather and fur.

313 Manufacture of leather products (except those covered by Code Nos. 311, 312), such as leather upholstery, suitcases, pocket books, cigarette and key cases, purses, saddlery, whip and other articles.

314 Repair of shoes and other leather footwear.

315 Repair of all other leather products except footwear.

MAJOR GROUP 32—RUBBER, PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS.

Minor Group

320 Manufacture of tyres and tubes.

321 Manufacture of rubber footwear.

Minor Group

322 Manufacture of rubber goods used for industrial purposes.

323 Manufacture of all kinds of other rubber products from natural or synthetic rubber including rubber raincoat.

324 Production of petroleum, kerosene and other petroleum products in petroleum refineries.

325 Production of coaltar and coke in *coke oven.*

326 Manufacture of other coal and coaltar products not covered elsewhere.

MAJOR GROUP 33—CHEMICALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS

Minor Group

330 Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts not elsewhere specified.

331 Manufacture of dyes, paints, colours and varnishes.

332 Manufacture of fertilizers.

333 Manufacture of ammunition, explosives and fire works.

334 Manufacture of matches.

335 Manufacture of medicines, pharmaceutical preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations except soap.

336 Manufacture of soap and other washing and cleaning compounds.

337 Manufacture of turpentine, synthetic, resin, and plastic products and materials (including synthetic rubber).

338 Manufacture of common salt.

339 Manufacture of other chemicals and chemical products not covered above (including inedible oils and fats).

MAJOR GROUP 34-35—NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS OTHER THAN PETROLEUM AND COAL

Minor Group

340 Manufacture of structural clay products such as bricks, tiles.

341 Manufacture of cement and cement products.

342 Manufacture of lime.

343 Manufacture of structural stone goods, stone dressing and stone crushing.

344 Manufacture of stonewares, other than images.

345 Manufacture of stone images.

346 Manufacture of plaster of paris and its products.

347 Manufacture of asbestos products.

348 Manufacture of mica products.

350 Manufacture of earthenware and earthen pottery.

351 Manufacture of chinaware and crockery.

352 Manufacture of porcelain and its products.

353 Manufacture of glass bangles and beads.

354 Manufacture of glass apparatus.

355 Manufacture of earthen image, busts and statues.

356 Manufacture of earthen toys and artwares except those covered by Code No. 355.

357 Manufacture of glass and glass products except optical and photographic lenses and glass products covered above.

359 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products not elsewhere specified.

MAJOR GROUP 36—BASIC METALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS EXCEPT MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Minor Group

360 Manufacture of iron and steel including smelting, refining, rolling, conversion into basic forms such as billets, blooms, tubes, rods.

Minor Group

361 Manufacture including smelting, refining of non-ferrous metals and alloys in basic forms.

362 Manufacture of armaments.

363 Manufacture of structural steel products such as joist, rail, sheet, plate.

364 Manufacture of iron and steel furniture.

365 Manufacture of brass and bell metal products.

366 Manufacture of aluminium products.

367 Manufacture of metal products (other than of iron, brass, bell metal and aluminium) such as tin can.

368 Enamelling, galvanising, plating (including electroplating) polishing and welding of metal products.

369 Manufacture of sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery (This will also include the manufacture of sundry ferrous engineering products done by jobbing engineering concerns which cannot be classified in Major Groups 36, 37, 38 and 39).

MAJOR GROUP 37—MACHINERY (ALL KINDS OTHER THAN TRANSPORT) AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Minor Group

370 Manufacture and assembling of machinery (other than electrical) except textile machinery.

371 Manufacture and assembling of prime mover and boilers, other than electrical equipment, such as diesel engines, road rollers, tractors.

372 Manufacture of machine tools.

373 Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories.

374 Manufacture of heavy electrical machinery and equipment such as motors, generators, transformers.

Minor Group

375 Manufacture of electric lamps and fans.

376 Manufacture of insulated wires and cables.

377 Manufacture of all kinds of battery.

378 Manufacture of electronic equipment such as radio, microphone.

379 Manufacture of electric machinery and apparatus, appliances not specified above.

MAJOR GROUP 38—TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT

Minor Group

380 Manufacture, assembly and repairing of locomotives.

381 Manufacture of wagons, coaches, tramways and other rail road equipment other than that covered by Code No. 363.

382 Manufacture and assembling of motor vehicles of all types (excepting motor engines).

383 Manufacture of motor vehicles engines parts and accessories.

384 Repairing and servicing of motor vehicles.

385 Manufacture of bicycles and tricycles and accessories such as saddle, seat, frame, gear.

386 Building and repairing of water transport equipment such as ships, boats and manufacture of marine engines.

387 Manufacture and repair of air transport equipment including aeroplanes, aeroengines.

388 Repairing of bicycles and tricycles.

389 Manufacture of other transport equipment not covered above such as animal drawn and hand drawn vehicles.

MAJOR GROUP 39—MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Minor Group

390 Manufacture of optical instruments and lenses, ophthalmic goods and photographic equipment and supplies.

Minor Group

391 Manufacture of scientific, medical and surgical instruments and equipment and supplies.

392 Assembling and repairing of watches and clocks.

393 Manufacture of jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals.

394 Manufacture and tuning of musical instruments.

395 Manufacture of stationery articles not covered elsewhere such as pencil, penholder, fountain pen.

396 Manufacture of sports goods.

399 Manufacture and repair work of goods not assignable to any other group.

Division 4—Construction

MAJOR GROUP 40—CONSTRUCTION

Minor Group

400 Construction and maintenance of buildings including erection, flooring, decorative constructions, electrical and sanitary installations.

401 Construction and maintenance of roads, railways bridges, tunnels.

402 Construction and maintenance of telegraph and telephone lines.

403 Construction and maintenance of waterways and water reservoirs such as bund, embankments, dam, canal, tank, tube-wells, wells.

Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services

MAJOR GROUP 50—ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Minor Group

500 Generation and transmission of electric energy.

501 Distribution of electric energy.

502 Manufacture of gas in gas works and distribution to domestic and industrial consumers.

MAJOR GROUP 51—WATER SUPPLY AND SANITARY SERVICES

Minor Group

510 Collection, purification and distribution of water to domestic and industrial consumers.

511 Garbage and sewage disposal, operation of drainage system and all other types of work connected with public health and sanitation.

Division 6—Trade and Commerce

MAJOR GROUP 60—63—WHOLESALE TRADE

Minor Group

600 Wholesale trading in cereals and pulses

601 Wholesale trading in vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry and other foodstuff (not covered elsewhere).

602 Wholesale trading in all kinds of fabrics, and textiles products such as garments, hessian, gunny bag, silk and woollen yarn, shirtings, suitings, hosiery products.

603 Wholesale trading in beverages, such as tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder), aerated water.

604 Wholesale trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors.

605 Wholesale trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.

606 Wholesale trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products.

607 Wholesale trading in animals.

608 Wholesale trading in straw and fodder.

610 Wholesale trading in medicines and chemicals.

611 Wholesale trading in fuel and lighting products such as coke, coal, kerosene, candle.

612 Wholesale trading in toilets, perfumery and cosmetics.

Minor Group

613 Wholesale trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils, crockery, chinaware.

614 Wholesale trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings.

615 Wholesale trading in footwear.

616 Wholesale trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products.

617 Wholesale trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products.

618 Wholesale trading in other household equipment not covered above.

620 Wholesale trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials.

621 Wholesale trading in wood, bamboo, cane, thatches and similar products.

630 Wholesale trading in paper and other stationery goods.

631 Wholesale trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment and tools and appliances other than electrical.

632 Wholesale trading in electrical machinery and equipment like motor battery, electric fan, bulb.

633 Wholesale trading in all kinds of transport and storage equipment.

634 Wholesale trading in skins, leather and fur.

635 Wholesale trading in clocks, eye glasses, frames.

636 Wholesale trading in hardware and sanitary equipment.

637 Wholesale trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments.

638 Wholesale trading in precious metals and stones, gold and silverwares and jewellery.

639 Wholesale trading in all goods not covered above.

MAJOR GROUP 64—68—RETAIL TRADE

Minor Group

640 Retail trading in cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits, sugar, spices, oil, fish, dairy products, eggs, poultry.

Minor Group

641 Retail trading in beverages such as tea (leaf), coffee (seed and powder), aerated water.

642 Retail trading in intoxicants such as wines, liquors.

643 Retail trading in other intoxicants such as opium, ganja, etc.

644 Retail trading in tobacco, bidi, cigarettes and other tobacco products.

645 Retail trading in fuel such as coke, coal, firewood and kerosene.

646 Retail trading in foodstuffs like sweetmeat condiments, cakes, biscuits, etc.

647 Retail trading in animals.

648 Retail trading in straw and fodder.

650 Retail trading in fibres, yarns, dhoti, saree, readymade garments of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles and hosiery products (this includes retail trading in piece-goods of cotton, wool, silk and other textiles).

651 Retail trading in toilet goods, perfumes and cosmetics.

652 Retail trading in medicines and chemicals.

653 Retail trading in footwear, headgear such as hat, umbrella, shoes and chappals.

654 Retail trading in tyres, tubes and allied rubber products.

655 Retail trading in petrol, mobil oil and allied products.

660 Retail trading in wooden, steel and other metallic furniture and fittings.

661 Retail trading in stationery goods and paper.

662 Retail trading in metal, porcelain and glass utensils.

663 Retail trading in earthenware and earthen toys.

664 Retail trading in other household equipment not covered above.

670 Retail trading in bricks, tiles and other building materials.

671 Retail trading in hardware and sanitary equipment.

Minor Group

672 Retail trading in wood, bamboo cane, bark and thatches.

673 Retail trading in other building materials.

680 Retail trading in agricultural and industrial machinery equipment, tools and appliances.

681 Retail trading in transport and storage equipments.

682 Retail trading in electrical goods like electric fan, bulb, etc.

683 Retail trading in skins, leather and furs and their products excluding footwear and headgear.

684 Retail trading in clock and watch, eye glass, frame.

685 Retail trading in scientific, medical and surgical instruments.

686 Retail trading in precious stones and jewellery.

687 Retail trading in musical instruments gramophone records, pictures and paintings including curio dealing.

688 Book-selling.

689 Retail trading in goods unspecified.

Major Group 69—Trade and Commerce Miscellaneous

Minor Group

690 Importing and exporting of goods and commodities.

691 Real estate and properties.

692 Stocks, shares and futures.

693 Providents and insurances.

694 Money lending (indigenous).

695 Banking and similar type of financial operation.

696 Auctioneering.

697 Distribution of motion pictures.

699 All other activities connected with trade and commerce not covered above, including hiring out of durable goods such as electric fan, microphone, rickshaw, etc.

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communication

Major Group 70-71—Transport

Minor Group

700 Transporting by railways.

701 Transporting by tramway and bus service.

702 Transporting by motor vehicles (other than omnibus).

703 Transporting by road through other means of transport such as hackney carriage, bullock cart, ekka.

704 Animal transporting by animals such as horses, elephant, mule, camel.

705 Transporting by man such as carrying of luggage, hand cart driving, rickshaw pulling, cycle rickshaw driving.

706 Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, etc. by river, canal.

707 Transporting by boat, steamer, ship, cargo boat by sea or ocean.

708 Transporting by air.

709 Transporting by other means not covered above.

710 Services incidental to transport such as packing, carting travel agency.

Major Group 72—Storage and Warehousing

Minor Group

720 Operation of storage such as warehouses.

721 Operation of storage such as cold storage.

722 Operation of storage of other type.

Major Group 73—Communication

Minor Group

730 Postal, telegraphic, wireless and signal communications.

731 Telephone communication.

732 Information and broadcasting.

Division 8—Services

Major Group 80—Public Services

(This does not include Government, Quasi-Government or local body activities, other than administrative, in such fields as transport, communication, information and broadcasting, education and scientific services, health, industries, production, construction, marketing and operation of financial institution each of which is classified in the appropriate industry groups).

Minor Group

800 Public services in Union and State army including territorial corps and volunteer corps.

801 Public service in Navy.

802 Public service in Air Force.

803 Public service in Police.

804 Public service in administrative departments and offices of Central Government.

805 Public service in administrative departments and offices of quasi-government organisation, municipalities, local boards, etc.

809 Public services in administrative departments and offices of State Governments.

Major Group 81—Educational and Scientific Services

Minor Group

810 Educational services such as those rendered by technical colleges, techincal schools and similar technical and vocational institutions.

811 Educational services such as those rendered by colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type.

812 Scientific services and research institutions not capable of classification under any individual group.

MAJOR GROUP 82—MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Minor Group

820 Public health and medical services rendered by organisations and individuals such as by hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinic as also by hakimi, unani, ayurvedic, allopathic and homeopathic practitioners.

821 Veterinary services rendered by organisations and individuals.

MAJOR GROUP 83—RELIGIOUS AND WELFARE SERVICES

Minor Group

830 Religious services rendered by religious organisations and their establishments maintained for worship or promotion of religious activities, this includes missions, ashrams and other allied organisations.

831 Religious and allied services rendered by pandit, priest, preceptor, fakir, monk.

832 Welfare services rendered by organisations operating on a non-profit basis for the promotion of welfare of the community such as relief societies, red-cross organisation for the collection and allocation of contributions for charity.

MAJOR GROUP 84—LEGAL SERVICES

Minor Group

840 Legal services rendered by barrister, advocate, solicitor, mukteer, pleader, mukurie, munshi.

841 Matrimonial services rendered by organisations and individuals.

MAJOR GROUP 85—BUSINESS SERVICES

Minor Group

850 Engineering services rendered by professional organisations or individuals.

Minor Group

851 Business services rendered by organisation of accountants, auditors, book-keepers or like individuals.

852 Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as those of advertising and publicity agencies.

853 Business services rendered by professional organisations or individuals such as of those rendered by news-agency, newspaper correspondent, columnist, journalists, editors, authors.

MAJOR GROUP 86—COMMUNITY SERVICES AND TRADE AND LABOUR ASSOCIATIONS

Minor Group

860 Services rendered by trade associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions and similar other organisations.

861 Services rendered by civic, social, cultural, political and fraternal organisations such as rate payers association, club, library.

862 Community services such as those rendered by public libraries, museums botanical and zoological gardens, etc.

MAJOR GROUP 87—RECREATION SERVICES

Minor Group

870 Production of motion picture and allied services such as processing editing, etc.

871 Recreation services rendered by cinema houses by exhibition of motion pictures.

872 Recreation services rendered by organisations and individuals such as those of theatres, opera companies, ballet and dancing parties, musicians, exhibitions, circus, carnivals.

873 Recreation services rendered by indoor and outdoor sports by organisations and individuals including horse, motor, etc., racing.

MAJOR GROUP 88—PERSONAL SERVICES

Minor Group

880 Services rendered to households such as those by domestic servants, cooks.

881 Services rendered to households such as those by governess, tutor, private secretary.

882 Services rendered by hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and similar other organisations to provide lodging and boarding facilities.

883 Laundry services rendered by organisations and individuals, this includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching, dry cleaning, services.

884 Hair dressing, other services rendered by organisation and individuals such as those by barber, hair dressing saloon and beauty shops.

885 Services rendered by portrait and commercial photographic studios.

MAJOR GROUP 89—SERVICES (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED)

Minor Group

890 Services rendered by organisations or individuals not elsewhere classified.

Division 9—Activities not adequately described

MAJOR GROUP 90—ACTIVITIES UNSPECIFIED AND NOT ADEQUETELY DESCRIBED (THIS INCLUDES NEW ENTRANTS TO THE LABOUR MARKET)

Minor Group

900 Activities unspecified and not adequately described including activities of such individuals who fail to provide sufficient information about their industrial affiliation to enable them to be classified.

999 Fresh entrants to the Labour Market.

ANNEXURE III

NATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

(CODE STRUCTURE)

Which classifies occupations into

331 Occupational Families (three-digit code numbers)

75 Occupational Groups (two-digit code numbers)

11 Occupational Divisions (one-digit code numbers)

NOTE I : The Classification does not provide separate code numbers for *Apprentices, Foremen and Instructors* (in-plant only). These may be classified by giving the prefixes of "A", "B", or "C", respectively before the code number of the occupation which is being learned, supervised or instructed.

NOTE II : n.e.c.—not elsewhere classified.

DIVISIONS

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers
1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers
2 Clerical and Related Workers
3 Sales Workers
4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers
5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers
6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations
7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified
9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers
X Workers not Classifiable by occupation

DIVISIONS AND GROUPS

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers

00 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
01 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and Other Physical Scientists.
02 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists.
03 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists.
04 Nurses, Pharmacists and Other Medical and Health Technicians.
05 Teachers.
06 Jurists.
07 Social Scientists and Related Workers.
08 Artists, Writers and Related Workers.
09 Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.
0X Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers.

1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

10 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government.
11 Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade.
12 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions.
13 Directors, Managers, and Working Proprietors, Other.

2 Clerical and Related Workers

20 Book-keepers and Cashiers.
21 Stenographers and Typists.
22 Office Machine Operators.
28 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous.
29 Unskilled Office Workers.

3 Sales Workers

30 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Trade.
31 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services, and Auctioneers.

32 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers, Agents.

33 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers.

34 Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers.

4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

40 Farmers and Farm Managers.

41 Farm Workers.

42 Hunters and Related Workers.

43 Fishermen and Related Workers.

44 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers.

5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

50 Miners and Quarrymen.

51 Well Drillers and Related Workers.

52 Mineral Treaters.

59 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

60 Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship.

61 Deck and Engine-room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen.

62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers.

63 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine.

64 Drivers, Road Transport.

65 Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway).

66 Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport.

67 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators.

68 Postmen and Messengers.

69 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers *not* elsewhere classified

70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers.

71 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers.

72 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers.

73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers.

74 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers.

75 Tool-makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and Related Workers.

76 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers.

77 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and Related Workers.

78 Painters and Paper Hangers.

79 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

80 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Bookbinders and Related Workers.

81 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers.

82 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers.

83 Chemical and Related Process Workers.

84 Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers.

85 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

86 Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers.

87 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers.

89 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers.

91 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers.

92 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers.

93 Building Caretakers, Cleaners and Related Workers.

94 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers.

95 Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Pressers.

96 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers.

97 Photographers and Related Camera Operators.

99 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

X Workers not classifiable by Occupation

X0 Workers without Occupations.
X8 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable.
X9 Workers not Reporting Occupation.

DIVISIONS, GROUPS AND FAMILIES

0 Professional, Technical and Related Workers

00 ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

000 Architects.
001 Civil Engineers (including Overseers).
002 Mechanical Engineers.
003 Electrical Engineers.
004 Chemical Engineers.
005 Metallurgical Engineers.
006 Mining Engineers.
007 Surveyors.
009 Architects, Engineers and Surveyors, n.e.c.

01 CHEMISTS, PHYSICISTS, GEOLOGISTS AND OTHER PHYSICAL SCIENTISTS

010 Chemists except Pharmaceutical Chemists.
011 Pharmaceutical Chemists.
012 Physicists.
013 Meteorologists.
014 Geologists and Geophysicists.
015 Mathematicians.
019 Chemists, Physicists, Geologists and Other Physical Scientists, n.e.c.

02 BIOLOGISTS, VETERINARIANS, AGRONOMISTS AND RELATED SCIENTISTS

020 Biologists and Animal Scientists.
021 Veterinarians.
022 Silviculturists.
023 Agronomists and Agricultural Scientists.
029 Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists and Related Scientists, n.e.c.

03 PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND DENTISTS

030 Physicians and Surgeons, Allopathic.
031 Physicians, Ayurvedic.
032 Physicians, Homeopathic.
033 Physicians, Other.
034 Physiologists.
035 Dentists.
039 Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists, n.e.c.

04 NURSES, PHARMACISTS AND OTHER MEDICAL AND HEALTH TECHNICIANS

040 Nurses.
041 Midwives and Health Visitors.
042 Nursing Attendants and Related Workres.
043 Pharmacists and Pharmaceutical Technicians.
044 Vaccinators.
045 Physiotherapists, Masseurs and Related Technicians.
046 Sanitation Technicians.
047 Optometrists and Opticians.
049 Medical and Health Technicians, n.e.c. (excluding Laboratory Assistants *see* 091)

05 TEACHERS

050 Teachers, University
051 Teachers, Secondary Schools.
052 Teachers, Middle and Primary Schools.
053 Teachers, Nursery and Kindergarten School
059 Teachers, n.e.c.

06 JURISTS

060 Judges and Magistrates.
061 Legal Practitioners and Advisers.
062 Law Assistants.
069 Jurists and Legal Technicians, n.e.c. (including Petition writers).

07 SOCIAL SCIENTISTS AND RELATED WORKERS

070 Economists.
071 Accountants and Auditors.
072 Statisticians and Actuaries.
073 Geographers.
074 Psychologists.
075 Personnel Specialists.
076 Labour and Social Welfare Workers.
077 Sociologists and Anthropologists.
078 Historians, Archeologists, Political Scientists and Related Workers.

079 Social Scientists and Related Workers, n.e.c.

08 Artists, Writers and Related Workers

080 Authors.
081 Editors, Journalists and Related Workers.
082 Translators, interpreters and Language Specialists.
083 Painters, Decorators and Commercial Artists.
084 Sculptors and Modellers.
085 Actors and Related Workers.
086 Musicians and Related Workers.
087 Dancers and Related Workers.
089 Artists, Writers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

09 Draughtsmen, and Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.

090 Draughtsmen.
091 Laboratory Assistants.
099 Science and Engineering Technicians, n.e.c.

0X Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers

0X0 Ordained Religious Workers.
0X1 Non-ordained Religious Workers.
0X2 Astrologers, Palmists and Related Workers.
0X3 Librarians, Archivists and Related Workers.
0X9 Other Professional, Technical and Related Workers, n.e.c.

1 Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers

10 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government

100 Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government.
101 Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government.
102 Administrators and Executive Officials, Local Bodies.
103 Administrators and Executive Officials, Quasi-Government.
104 Village Officials.
109 Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n.e.c.

11 Directors and Managers, Wholesale and Retail Trade

110 Directors and Managers, Wholesale Trade
111 Directors and Managers, Retail Trade.

12 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions

120 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Banks.
121 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Insurance.
129 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Financial Institutions, n.e.c.

13 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other

130 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Mining, Quarrying and Well Drilling.
131 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Construction.
132 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary.
133 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Manufacturing.
134 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Transport and Communications.
135 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Recreation, Entertainment and Catering Services.
136 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, Other Services.
139 Directors, Managers and Working Proprietors, n.e.c.

2 Clerical and Related Workers

20 Book-Keepers and Cashiers

200 Book-keepers, Book-keeping and Accounts Clerks.
201 Cashiers.
202 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including Ushers and Ticket Collectors (excluding those on moving transport).

21 Stenographers and Typists

210 Stenographers.
211 Typists.

22 Office Machine Operators

220 Computing Clerks and Calculating Machine Operators.
221 Punch Card Machine Operators.
229 Office Machine Operators, n.e.c.

28 Clerical Workers, Miscellaneous

280 General and Other Ministerial Assistants and Clerks.
289 Miscellaneous Office Workers including Record-keepers, Muharrers, Despatchers, Packers and Binders of Office Papers.

29 Unskilled Office Workers

290 Office Attendants, Ushers, Hall Porters, etc., n.e.c.

3 Sales Workers

30 Working Proprietors, Wholesale and Retail Tarade

300 Working Proprietors, Wholesale Trade.
301 Working Proprietors, Retail Trade.

31 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers

310 Agents and Salesmen, Insurance.
311 Agents, Brokers and Salesmen, Real Estate.
312 Brokers and Agents, Securities and Shares.
313 Auctioneers.
314 Valuers and Appraisers.
319 Insurance and Real Estate Salesmen, Salesmen of Securities and Services and Auctioneers, n.e.c.

32 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents

320 Commercial Travellers.
321 Manufacturers' Agents.
329 Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents, n.e.c.

33 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers

330 Salesmen and Shop Assistants, Wholesale and Retail Trade.
331 Hawkers, Pedlars and Street Vendors.
339 Salesmen, Shop Assistants and Related Workers,n.e.c.

34 Money Lenders and Pawn Brokers

340 Money lenders (including Indigenous Bankers).
341 Pawn Brokers.

4 Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers

40 Farmers and Farm Managers

400 Cultivators (Owners).
401 Cultivators (Tenants).
402 Farm Managers, Inspectors and Overseers.
403 Planters and Plantation Managers.
404 Farmers and Farm Managers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing.
409 Farmers and Farm Managers, n.e.c.

41 Farm Workers

410 Farm Machinery Operators
411 Farm Workers, Animals, Birds and Insects Rearing.
412 Gardeners (Malis).
413 Tappers (Palm, Rubber trees, etc.).
414 Agricultural Labourers.
415 Plantation Labourers.
419 Farm Workers, n.e.c.

42 Hunters and Related Workers

420 Hunters.
421 Trappers.
429 Hunters and Related Workers, n.e.c.

43 Fishermen and Related Workers

430 Fishermen, Deep Sea.
431 Fishermen, Inland and Coastal Waters.
432 Conch and Shell Gatherers, Sponge and Pearl Divers.

439 Fishermen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

44 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers

440 Forest Rangers and Related Workers.
441 Harvesters and Gatherers of Forest Products including Lac (except Logs).
442 Log Fellers and Wood Cutters.
443 Charcoal Burners and Forest Product Processers.
449 Loggers and Other Forestry Workers, n.e.c.

5 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers

50 Miners and Quarrymen

500 Miners.
501 Quarrymen.
502 Drillers, Mines and Quarries.
503 Shot Firers.
509 Miners and Quarrymen, n.e.c.

51 Well Drillers and Related Workers

510 Well Drillers, Petroleum and Gas.
511 Well Drillers, other than Petroleum and Gas.

52 Mineral Treaters

520 Mineral Treaters.

59 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers n.e.c.

590 Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, n.e.c.

6 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations

60 Deck Officers, Engineer Officers and Pilots, Ship

600 Deck Officers and Pilots, ship.
601 Ship Engineers.

61 Deck and Engine-Room Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen

610 Deck Ratings (Ship), Barge Crews and Boatmen.
611 Engine-room Ratings, Firemen and Oilers, Ship.

62 Aircraft Pilots, Navigators and Flight Engineers

620 Aircraft Pilots.
621 Flight Engineers.
622 Flight Navigators

63 Drivers and Firemen, Railway Engine

630 Drivers.
631 Firemen.

64 Drivers, Road Transport

640 Tramcar Drivers.
641 Motor Vehicle and Motor Cycle Drivers.
642 Cycle Rickshaw Drivers and Rickshaw Pullers.
643 Animal Drawn Vehicle Drivers.
649 Drivers, Road Transport, n.e.c. (including Palki and Doli Bearers).

65 Conductors, Guards and Brakesmen (Railway)

650 Conductors.
651 Guards.
652 Brakesmen.

66 Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Transport

660 Inspectors, Supervisors and Station Masters.
661 Traffic Controllers.
662 Signalmen and Pointsmen.

67 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators

670 Telephone Operators.
671 Telegraphists and Signallers.
672 Radio Communication and Wireless Operators.
673 Teleprinter Operators.
679 Telephone, Telegraph and Related Telecommunication Operators, n.e.c.

68 Postmen and Messengers

680 Postmen.
681 Messengers (including Dak Peons).

69 Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

690 Ticket Sellers, Ticket Inspectors including Ushers and Ticket Collectors on Moving Transport.

691 Conductors Road Transport.

692 Workers in Transport Occupations, n.e.c.

693 Inspectors, Traffic Controllers and Despatchers, Communication.

694 Workers in Communication Occupations, n.e.c.

7-8 Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers, not elsewhere classified

70 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers

700 Fibre Preparers, Ginners, Cleaners, Scourers, etc.

701 Blow-room Workers and Carders.

702 Spinners, Piecers and Winders.

703 Warpers and Sizers.

704 Drawers and Weavers.

705 Pattern Card Preparers.

706 Bleachers, Dyers and Finishers (excluding Printers).

707 Knitters and Lace Makers.

708 Carpet Makers and Finishers.

709 Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

71 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers

710 Tailors, Dress Makers and Garment Makers.

711 Hat and Head-gear Makers.

712 Furriers.

713 Upholsterers and Related Workers.

714 Pattern Makers, Markers and Cutters, Textile Products, leather Garments and Gloves.

715 Sewers, Embroiderers and Darners, Textile and Fur Products.

719 Tailors, Cutters, Furriers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

72 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers

720 Shoe Makers and Shoe Repairers.

721 Cutters, Lasters, Sewers, Footwear and Related Workers.

722 Harness and Saddle Makers.

729 Leather Cutters, Lasters and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments) and Related Workers, n.e.c.

73 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers

730 Furnacemen, Metal.

731 Annealers, Temperers and Related Heat Treaters.

732 Rolling Mill Operators, Metal.

733 Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen.

734 Moulders and Coremakers.

735 Metal Drawers and Extruders.

739 Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers, n.e.c.

74 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch Makers, Jewellers and Related Workers.

740 Precision Instrument Makers, Watch and Clock Makers and Repairmen.

741 Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths

742 Jewellery Engravers.

75 Tool-Makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Plasters and Related Workers

750 Fitter-machinists, Tool-makers and Machine Tool Setters

751 Machine Tool Operators.

752 Fitter-Assemblers and Machine Erectors (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Fitter Assemblers).

753 Mechanics-Repairmen (except Electrical and Precision Instrument Repairmen).

754 Sheet Metal Workers.

755 Plumbers and Pipe Fitters.

756 Welders and Flame Cutters.

757 Metal Plate and Structural Metal Workers.
758 Electro-Platers, Dip Platers and Related Workers.
759 Tool-makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, platers and Related Workers, n.e.c. (including Metal-engravers other than Printing).

76 ELECTRICIANS AND RELATED ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS WORKERS

760 Electricians, Electrical Repairmen and Related Electrical Workers.
761 Electrical and Electronics Fitters.
762 Mechanics-Repairmen, Radio and Television.
763 Installers and Repairmen, Telephone and Telegraph.
764 Linemen and Cable Jointers.
769 Electricians and Related Electrical and Electronics Workers, n.e.c.

77 CARPENTERS, JOINERS, CABINET MAKERS, COOPERS AND RELATED WORKERS

770 Carpenters, Joiners, Pattern Makers (Wood).
771 Shipwrights and Body Builders (Wood).
772 Sawyers and Wood Working Machinists.
773 Coach and Body Builders.
774 Cart Builders and Wheel Wrights.
775 Cabinet Makers.
779 Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers Cooper and Related Workers, n.e.c.

78 PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

780 Painters and Paper Hangers.

79 BRICKLAYERS, PLASTERERS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS, N.E.C.

790 Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers and Stone Dressers.
791 Bricklayers, Plasterers, Masons.
792 Glaziers.
793 Cement Finishers and Terrazzo and Mosaic Workers.
794 Hut Builders and Thatchers.
795 Well Diggers.
799 Bricklayers, Plasterers and Construction Workers, n.e.c.

80 COMPOSITORS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS, BOOKBINDERS AND RELATED WORKERS

800 Type-setting Machine Operators.
801 Compositors.
802 Proof Readers and Copyholders.
803 Printers (Paper).
804 Printers (Textile).
805 Photo-Litho Operators, Photo-Lithographers.
806 Engravers Etchers and Block Makers (Printing).
807 Stereotypers.
808 Book-binders.
809 Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Bookbinders and Related Workers, n.e.c.

81 POTTERS, KILNMEN, GLASS AND CLAY FORMERS AND RELATED WORKERS

810 Furnacemen, Kilnmen and Ovenmen.
811 Potters and Related Clay Formers.
812 Blowers and Benders, Glass.
813 Moulders and Pressers, Glass.
814 Grinders, Cutters, Decorators and Finishers.
815 Pulverisors and Mixers, Cement, Clay and Other Ceramics.
819 Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers and Related Workers, n.e.c.

82 MILLERS, BAKERS, BREWMASTERS AND RELATED FOOD AND BEVERAGE WORKERS

820 Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and Related Food Workers.
821 Crushers and Pressers, Oil Seeds.
822 Dairy Workers (Non-Farm).
823 Khandsari, Sugar and Gur Makers.
824 Bakers, Confectioners, Candy and Sweetmeat Makers.
825 Makers of Aerated Water and Brewers.
826 Food Canners, Preservers and Related Workers.
827 Butchers.
828 Coffee and Tea Blenders and Related Workers.

829 Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters and Related Food and Beverage Workers, n.e.c.

83 Chemical and Related Process Workers.

830 Batch and Continuous Still Operators.

831 Cookers, Roasters and Other Heat Treaters, Chemical and Related Processes.

832 Crushers, Millers and Calenderers, Chemical and Related Processes.

833 Paper Pulp Preparers.

834 Paper Makers.

839 Chemical and Related Process Workers, n.e.c.

84 Tobacco Preparers and Products Makers.

840 Curers, Graders and Blenders, Tobacco.

841 Cigarette Machine Operators.

842 Cheroot, Cigar and Bidi Makers

843 Snuff and Zarda Makers.

849 Tobacco Preparers and Product Makers, n.e.c.

85 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

850 Basketry Weavers and Related Workers.

851 Type Builders, Vulcanisers and Related Rubber Products Makers.

852 Plastics Products Makers.

853 Tanners, Fellmongers, Pelt Dressers and Related Workers.

854 Photographic Dark Room Workers.

855 Makers of Musical Intruments and Related Workers.

856 Paper Products Makers.

859 Craftsmen and Production Process Workers, n.e.c.

86 Testers, Packers, Sorters and Related Workers

860 Checkers, Testers, Sorters, Weighers and Counters.

861 Packers, Labellers and Related Workers.

87 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers.

870 Operators, Stationary Engines and Related Equipment.

871 Boilermen and Firemen.

872 Crane and Hoist Operators.

873 Riggers and Cable Splicers.

874 Operators of Earth-moving and Other Construction Machinery, n.e.c.

875 Materials-handling Equipment Operators

876 Oilers and Greasers, Stationary Engines, Motor Vehicles and Related Equipment.

879 Stationary Engine and Excavating and Lifting Equipment Operators and Related Workers, n.e.c.

89 Labourers, n.e.c.

890 Loaders and Unloaders.

899 Labourers, n.e.c.

9 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers

90 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers

900 Fire Fighters and Related Workers.

901 Police Constables, Investigators and Related Workers.

902 Customs Examiners, Patrollers and Related Workers.

903 Watchmen and Chowkidars.

909 Fire Fighters, Policemen, Guards and Related Workers, n.e.c.

91 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers

910 House Keepers, Matrons, Stewards (Domestic and Institutional).

911 Cooks, Cook-bearers (Domestic and Institutional).

912 Butlers, Bearers, Waiters, Maids and Other Servants (Domestic).

913 Ayas, Nurse-maids.

919 House Keepers, Cooks, Maids and Related Workers, n.e.c.

92 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers

920 Waiters, Bartenders and Related Workers (Institutional).

93 BUILDING CARE-TAKERS, CLEANERS AND *RELATED WORKERS*

930 Building Care-takers.

931 Cleaners, Sweepers and Watermen.

94 BARBERS, HAIRDRESSERS, BEAUTICIANS AND RELATED WORKERS

940 Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians and Related Workers.

95 LAUNDERERS, DRY CLEANERS AND PRESSERS

950 Laundrymen, Washermen and Dhobies.

951 Dry Cleaners and Pressers.

96 ATHLETES, SPORTSMEN AND RELATED WORKERS

960 Athletes, Sportsmen and Related Workers.

97 PHOTOGRAPHERS AND RELATED CAMERA OPERATORS

970 Movie Camera Operators.

979 Other Photographers.

99 SERVICE, SPORT AND RECREATION WORKERS N.E.C.

990 Embalmers and Undertakers.

999 Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, n.e.c.

X Workers not classifiable by occupation

X0 WORKERS WITHOUT OCCUPATIONS

X00 Workers without Occupations: Matriculates and above.

X08 Workers without Occupations, Literates.

X09 Workers without Occupations, Other.

X8 WORKERS REPORTING OCCUPATIONS UNIDENTIFIABLE OR UNCLASSIFIABLE

X80 Workers Reporting Occupations Unidentifiable or Unclassifiable.

X9 WORKERS NOT REPORTING OCCUPATION

X90 Workers not Reporting Occupation.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(As on February 17, 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales (Rest.)

AGRA—
1 National Book House, Jeoni Mandi .. (Reg.)
2 Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines .. (Reg.)
3 Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra (Rest.)
4 English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path. (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—
1 Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road (Reg.)
2 Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, Gandhi Road (Reg.)
3 New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge .. (Reg.)
4 Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate .. (Rest.)
5 Sasta Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Pathar Kuva, Relief Road. (Reg.)

AJMER—
1 Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate .. .. (Reg.)
2 Rajputana Book House, Station Road .. (Reg.)
3 Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata .. (Reg.)
4 Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road .. .. (Reg.)
5 Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road .. (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friends Book House, Muslim University Market. (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1 Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U.P.
2 Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road .. (Reg.)
3 Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P. Box 4 (Reg.)
4 Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road. (Reg.)
5 Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road .. (Reg.)
6 The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road. (Reg.)
7 Wadhwa & Co., 23, M.G. Marg .. (Rest.)
8 Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg. (Rest.)
9 Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road. (Rest.)

AMBALA—
1 English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. .. (Reg.)
2 Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1 The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh (Reg.)
2 S. Gupta, Agent, Government Publications, Near P.O. Majith Mandi. (Reg.)
3 Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi (Reg.)

ANAND—
1 Vijaya Stores, Station Road .. .. (Rest.)
2 Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Stn. Road.. (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D.N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building. (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1 The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society, Ltd., Bar Association Building. (Reg.)
2 S.S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road (Reg.)
3 The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box 507. (Reg.)
4 The Standard Book Depot., Avenue Road (Reg.)
5 Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet .. (Reg.)
6 Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Gandhinagar. (Reg.)
7 Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road .. (Reg.)
8 International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
9 Navakarnataka Publications Private Ltd., Majestic Circle. (Rest.)

BAREILY—Agrawal Brothers, Bara Bazar .. (Reg.)

BARODA—
1 Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lall Shah, Raopura (Rest.)
2 Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent. (Rest.)
3 New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road. (Rest.)

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College, Co-operative Stores, Ltd. (Rest).

BELGHARIA—Granthlok Antiquarian Booksellers & Publishers (34-Parganas), 5/1, Amlica Mukherjee Road. (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road. (Reg.)

BHOPAL—
1 Superintendent, State Government Press
2 Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Station Road. (Reg.)
3 Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies .. (Rest.)

BHUBANESHWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower, Room no. 3. (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk. (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. .. .. (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar .. (Rest.)

BOMBAY—
1 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, Queens Road.
2 Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
3 Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar. (Reg.)
4 Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. (Reg.)
5 Current Technical Literature Co., P. Ltd., India House, 1st Floor. (Reg.)
6 International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road. (Reg.)
7 Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum .. (Reg.)
8 Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi (Reg.)
9 P.P.H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road. (Reg.)
10 New Book Co., 188—190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. (Reg.)
11 Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road .. (Reg.)
12 Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street. (Reg.)
13 D.B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. (P), Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. (Reg.)
14 Thacker & Co., Rampart Row .. (Reg.)
15 N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street (Reg.)
16 The Kothari Depot, King Edward Road .. (Reg.)
17 P.H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5. (Rest.)
18 C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princes St. (Reg.)
19 Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Borivli, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—*contd.*

20 Minerva Book Shop, Shop No. 1/80, N. Subhas Road. (Reg.)
21 Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road. (Rest.)
22 Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P.M. Road. (Rest.)
23 Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road. (Rest.)
24 Dowmadeo & Co., 16, Naziria Building, Ballard Estate. (Rest.)
25 Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirahall, P.B. 1505. (Rest.)

CALCUTTA—
1 Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane. (Reg.)
2 Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street (Reg.)
3 Hindu Library, 69-A, Bolaram De Street (Reg.)
4 S.K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street. (Reg.)
5 M.C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., 14 Bankim Chatterjee Street. (Reg.)
6 W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street. (Reg.)
7 Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street. (Reg.)
8 R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Row Extension. (Reg.)
9 S. C. Sarkar & Sons Private Ltd., I.C. College Square. (Reg.)
10 Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) Private Ltd., 3, Esplanade East. (Reg.)
11 Firma K.L. Mukhopadhaya, 6/1A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane. (Rest.)
12 K.K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19 (Rest.)
13 Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktaram Baby Street. (Rest.)
14 Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street (Rest.)
15 Modern Book Depot, 9, Chowringhee Centre (Rest.)
16 Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street .. (Rest.)
17 S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street.. (Rest.)
18 Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road (Reg.)
19 Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
20 The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor). (Rest.)
21 Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road. (Rest.)
22 Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, District Howrah. (Rest.)
23 Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall .. .. (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—
1 Supdt., Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab.
2 Jain Law Agency, Flat no. 8, Sector no. 22 (Reg.)
3 Rama News Agency, Bookseller, Sector no. 22. (Reg.)
4 Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D. (Reg.)
5 English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D .. (Rest.)
6 Mehta Bros., 15-Z, Sector 22-B .. (Rest.)
7 Tandan Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16. (Rest.)
8 Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B .. (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot .. (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Palliarakav Road. (Reg.)

CUTTACK—
1 Press Office, Orissa Sectt.
2 Cuttack Law Times .. .. (Reg.)
3 Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Mangalabagh P.B.35 (Reg.)
4 D.P. Sur & Sons, Mangalaba .. (Rest.)
5 Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar .. (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—
1 Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road .. (Reg.)
2 National News Agency, Paltan Bazar .. (Reg.)
3 Bishan Singh and Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala. (Reg.)
4 Utam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar .. (Rest.)

DELHI—
1 J. M. Jaina & Brother, Mori Gate .. (Reg.)
2 Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate .. (Reg.)
3 Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate (Reg.)
4 Bahri Bros., 188, Lajpat Rai Market .. (Reg.)
5 Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agencies), P.B. 2027, Ahata Kedara, Chamallian Road. (Reg.)
6 Book-Well, 4 Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565. (Reg.)
7 Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj. (Reg.)
8 Metropolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar .. (Reg.)
9 Publication Centre, Subzimandi .. (Reg.)
10 Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak .. (Reg.)
11 Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj .. (Reg.)
12 All-India Educational Supply Co., Shri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar. (Rest.)
13 Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market. (Rest.)
14 University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalore Road, Jawahar Nagar. (Rest.)
15 Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran.. (Rest.)
16 Summer Brothers, P.O. Birla Lines .. (Rest.)
17 Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg. (Reg.)
18 B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar). (Rest.)
19 Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar (Reg.)
20 Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak. (Reg.)
21 Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market (Reg.)
22 Tech. & Commercial Book Co., 75, Gokhale Market. (Rest.)
23 Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate. (Rest.)
24 G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers and Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar. (Rest.)
25 Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate. (Rest.)
26 Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar. (Reg.)
27 Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak .. (Rest.)
28 Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak. (Rest.)
29 K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura. (Rest.)
30 Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road. (Rest.)

DHANBAD—
1 Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P.O. Indian School of Mines. (Rest)
2 New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 .. (Rest.)

DHARWAR—
1 The Agricultural College Consumers' Co-op. Society. (Rest.)
2 Rameshraya Book Depot, Subhas Road .. (Rest.)
3 Karnatakaya Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers. (Rest.)

ERNAKULAM—
1 Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road.. .. (Rest.)
2 South India Traders, c/o Constitutional Journal. (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road. (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—*contd.*

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya .. (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg .. (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency .. (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road. (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, The N. D. C. Publishing & Ptg. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda Chowrasta. (Reg.)

GAWALIOR—
1 Supdt., Printing and Stationery, M.B. ..
2 Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar (Reg.)
3 M. C. Daftari, Prop. M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Sarafa, Lashkar. (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—
1 Director, Government Press .. ..
2 The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul .. (Reg.)
3 Book Lovers Private Ltd., ... (Rest.)
4 Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Bookseller .. (Rest.)

INDORE—
1 Wadhwa & Co., 56, M.G. Road .. (Reg.)
2 Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar .. (Rest.)
3 Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Pura. (Rest.)
4 Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace .. (Rest.)
5 Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers and Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar. (Rest.)

JABALPUR—
1 Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj .. (Reg.)
2 National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg. (Rest.)

JAIPUR CITY—
1 Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan.
2 Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema. (Reg.)
3 Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar .. (Reg.)
4 Vani Mandir, Swami Manshingh Highway (Reg.)
5 Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar .. (Rest.)
6 Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Reg.)
7 Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Rest.)
8 Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P.B. No. 23. (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swadeshi Vastu Bhandar .. (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—
1 Amar Kitab Ghar, Diogonal Road, P.B. 78 (Reg.)
2 Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih .. .. (Reg.)
3 Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistupur Market. (Rest.)

JAWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot .. (Rest.)

JHUNJHUNU—
1 Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand .. .. (Rest.)
2 Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90, Namdha Niwas Azad Marg. (R.)

JODHPUR—
1 Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents. (Reg.)
2 Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate .. .. (Reg.)
3 Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar .. (Reg.)

JULLUNDUR CITY—
1 Hazooria Bros., Mai Hiran Gate .. (Rest.)
2 Jain General House, Bazar Basan wala .. (Reg.)
3 University Publishers, Railway Road .. (Rest.)

KANPUR—
1 Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall .. (Reg.)
2 Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park .. (Reg.)
3 The Universal Book Stall, The Mall .. (Reg.)
4 Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk. (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srivivasapuram. (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Dist. Hazaribagh. (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road. (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot .. .. (Rest.)

KUMTA—S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara). (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—
1 Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot).
2 Balkrishna Book Co., Ltd., Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
3 British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
4 Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154 .. (Reg.)
5 Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj (Reg.)
6 Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road .. (Reg.)
7 Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar. (Rest.)
8 Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road (Rest.)
9 Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park .. (Rest.)

LUDHIANA—
1 Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar .. (Reg.)
2 Mohindra Brothers, Katcheri Road .. (Rest.)
3 Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar (Rest.)
4 The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street .. (Rest.)

MADRAS—
1 Supdt., Government Press, Mount Road.
2 Account Test Institute, P.O. 760, Emgore (Reg.)
3 C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane .. (Reg.)
4 K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 .. (Reg.)
5 Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pyerafts Road, Triplicane. (Reg.)
6 P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street. (Reg.)
7 Palani Parchuram, 3, Pyerafts Road, Triplicane. (Reg.)
8 NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road .. (Rest.)
9 V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road. (Rest.)

MADURAI—
1 Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street. (Reg.)
2 Vivekanand Press, 48, West Masi Street .. (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U.R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128. (Rest.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak .. (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat. (Rest.)

MEERUT—
1 Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—*contd.*

2 Hind Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road (Reg.)
3 Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank .. (Reg.)
4 Bharat Education Stores, Chippi Tank .. (Rest.)
5 Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents. (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building. (Rest.)

MUSSOURI—
1 Cambridge Book Depot, The Mal .. (Rest.)
2 Hindi Traders .. .. .. (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
1 Mittal & Co., 85-C., New Mandi .. (Rest.)
2 B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura .. (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
1 Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate (Reg.)
2 Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road. (Rest.)
3 Tirhut Book Depot .. .. (Rest.)

MYSORE—
1 H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle. (Reg.)
2 Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace. (Reg.)
3 Geeta Book House, Booksellers and Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram. (Rest.)
4 New Paper House, Lansdowne Building .. (Rest.)
5 Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toy Palace, Ramvilas. (Rest.)

NADIAD—R.S. Desary, Station Road .. (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
1 Supdt., Govt. Press and Book Depot.
2 Western Book Depot, Residency Road .. (Reg.)
3 The Asstt. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House. (Rest.)

NAINITAL—Coural Book Depot, Bara Bazar .. (Rest.)

NANDED—
1 Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road. (Rest.)
2 Hindustan General Stores, Paper and Stationery Merchants, P.B. No. 51. (Rest.)
3 Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad .. (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
1 Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus .. (Reg.)
2 Bhawani & Sons., 8F, Connaught Place .. (Reg.)
3 Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus. (Reg.)
4 Empire Book Depot, 278, Aliganj .. (Reg.)
5 English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O. B. 328. (Reg.)
6 Faqir Chand and Sons, 15-A, Khan Market (Reg.)
7 Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connought Place. (Reg.)
8 Oxford Book and Stationery Co., Scindia House. (Reg.)
9 Ram Krishna and Sons (of Lahore), 16/B Connaught Place. (Reg.)
10 Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place. (Reg.)
11 Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus. (Reg.)
12 United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus. (Reg.)
13 Jayana Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh. (Reg.)
14 Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, New Nagar. (Reg.)
15 Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road. (Reg.)
16 The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road. (Reg.)
17 New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, Sty. and Novelles, P.B. 96, Connaught Place. (Reg.)
18 Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji .. (Reg.)
19 Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath .. (Rest.)
20 Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath .. (Rest.)
21 People Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road. (Reg.)
22 R.K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh. (Rest.
23 Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar (Reg.)
24 Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar .. (Rest.)
25 Sarvodaya Service, 66A-I, Rohtak Road, P.B. 2521. (Rest.)
26 H. Chandson, P.B. no. 3034 .. .. (Rest.)
27 The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road. (Rest.)
28 Standard Booksellers and Stationers, Palam Enclave. (Rest.)
29 Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura .. (Rest.)
30 Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lody Colony. (Rest.)

PANJIM—
1 Singhals Book House, P.O.B. 70, Near the Church. (Rest.)
2 Sagoon Gaydev Dhoud, Booksellers, 5-7, Rua, 3, Idc Jameria. (Rest.)

PATHANKOT—The Krishna Book Depot, Main Bazar. (Rest.)

PATIALA—
1. Supdt., Bhupendra State Press .. (Reg.)
2 Jain and Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar .. (Reg.)

PATNA—
1 Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar).
2 J.N.P. Agrawal and Co., Padri-ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan. (Reg.)
3 Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli .. (Reg.)
4 Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore .. (Reg.)
5 Bengal Law House, Chowhatta .. (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha and Sons .. (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplix. (Rest.)

POONA—
1 Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana .. (Reg.)
2 Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road .. (Reg.)
3 International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana. (Reg.)
4 Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chow. (Rest.)
5 Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar.. (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Shri P.N. Swaminathan Sivam and Co., East Main Road. (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents. (Reg.)

RANCHI—
1 Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar .. (Reg.)
2 Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar .. .. (Rest.)

REWA—Supdt., Govt. State Emporium V.P.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—*contd.*

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review .. (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road. (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Dairy Publishers, Market Street. (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazipatti .. (Rest.)

SIMLA—
1 Supdt., Himachal Pradesh Govt.
2 Minerva Book Shop, The Mall .. (Reg.)
3 The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall .. (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik). (Rest.)

SHILLONG—
1 The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt., B.D.
2 Chapla Bookstall, P.B. No. 1 .. (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency .. .. (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road. (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road (Reg.)

TRICHINOPOLY—
1 Kalpana Publishers, Wosiur .. (Reg.)
2 S. Krishnaswami and Co., 35, Subhas Chander Bose Road. (Reg.)
3 Palamiappa Bros. .. .. (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—
1 International Book Depot, Main Road .. (Reg.)
2 Reddear Press and Book Depot, P.B. No. 4 (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road. (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—
1 Jagdish and Co., Inside Surajapole .. (Rest.)
2 Book Centre, Maharana Consumers' Co-op. Society, Ltd. (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate.. (Rest.)

VARANASI—
1 Students Friends and Co., Lanka .. (Rest.)
2 Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandi Road, P.B.8. (Reg.)
3 Globe Book Centre .. .. (Rest.)
4 Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka (Reg.)
5 B.H. Un. Book Depot .. .. (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book and Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet. (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—
1 Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building .. (Reg.)
2 Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road .. (Reg.)
3 The Secy., Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

VIZIANAGRAM—Sarda and Co. .. .. (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajeya Bhandar, Bhorji Market (Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
3 High Commissioner of India in London, India House, London, W.C. 2.

RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS

1 S/S. A.H. Wheeler and Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
2 Gahlot Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.
3 Higginbothams and Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
4 M. Gulab Singh and Sons Private, Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi.

FOREIGN

1 S/S. Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal).
2 S S. Aktie Bologat, C.E. Frizes Kungal Hovokokhandel, Fredgation, 2, Box, 1656, Stockholm (Sweden).
3 Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stutigart, Post 730 Gutenbergstra 21, Stuttgart No. 11245, Stuttgart (Germany West).
4 Shri Iswar Subramanyam, 452, Reversite Driv Apt. 6, New York 27, NWY.
5 The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansons, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).

ON S. AND R. BASIS

1 The Head Clerk, Government Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
2 The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapileswar Road, Belgaum.
3 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.
4 The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1., Jodhpur.
5 The O. I/C Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
6 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Mines and Fuel, Nagpur.
7 The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
8 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
9 Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
10 The O. I/C Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
11 The Director, S.I.S.I., Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna, Surat.
12 The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
13 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
14 The Registrar of Companies, H.No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
15 The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
16 The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
17 The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
18 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1.
19 The Registrar of Companies, Raj. and Ajmer, Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
20 The Registrar of Companies. Andhra Book Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.
21 The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg., P.B. 334, Kanpur.
22 The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
23 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
24 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.
25 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.
26 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—*concld.*

27 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
28 Publication Division, Sale Depot, North Block, New Delhi.
29 The Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, New Delhi.
30 The O. I/C University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
31 O. I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
32 O. I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas.
33 O. I/C S.I.S.I. Model Carpentry Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P.O. Burnipur.
34 O. I/C S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
35 O. I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear), Calcutta.
36 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.
37 Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Dist. (A.P.).
38 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhahua.
39 Dy. Director Incharge S.I.S.I., c/o. Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.
40 The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
41 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Moria.
42 The O. I/C State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
43 The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
44 The Asstt. Director of Publicity and Information, Vidhana Saubha (P.B. 271), Bangalore.

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