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UTTAR PRADESH

PART I-A ii

GENERAL REPORT ON THE CENSUS

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of the Indian Administrative Service
Superintendent of Census Operations, Uttar Pradesh

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I—B	Report on Vital Statistics
I—C (i—iii)	Subsidiary Tables (in 3 books)
II—A	General Population Tables
II—B (i—vi)	General Economic Tables (in 6 books)
II—C (i—v)	Cultural and Migration Tables (in 5 books)
III—A	Household Economic Tables
III—B	Household Economic Tables (concluded)
IV—A	Report on Housing and Establishments and Housing and Establishment Tables (E—Series Tables—except E—III)
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PREFACE TO GENERAL REPORT, 1961 CENSUS

(Book One)

The 1961 Census Operations in Uttar Pradesh commenced on the 28th March, 1959, with my appointment as Superintendent of Census Operations. Ever since the Census series started on a regular basis, it was an intermittent affair organized in the beginning of the second year preceding the Census date and wound up about the fourth or fifth year of the following decade. It could be likened to the mythical phoenix which is said to complete its life-cycle by burning itself on the funeral pyre and then to rise from the ashes with renewed youth and vigour to live through another cycle. This state of affairs was put an end to at the Centre by placing on the statute book the Census Act, 1948 dealing with the whole operation of the Census and putting the office of the Census Commissioner on a permanent footing. However, in the States the organization was wound up as usual after the completion of the operations of the 1951 Census. Thus when I joined in the early part of 1959, I stepped into a vacuum and had to build up everything from the very start. Fortunately, the necessity of bridging the gap has now been recognized and Government of India have agreed to the retention of a nucleus cell during the intercensal period. The Census Superintendent of 1971, therefore, will not have to face difficulties which his long line of predecessors had to.

The Census Operations can be broadly divided into three phases : (1) Enumeration, (2) Tabulation and (3) Reporting. The first phase has been described in detail in the *Administration Report on Enumeration* and the second in the *Administration Report on Tabulation* which form Parts VIII-A and VIII-B of the 1961-series. A bird's eye-view of the operations connected with Enumeration and Tabulation will, however, be found in the introductory chapter of this Report, entitled "Census Operations, 1961".

The lines on which this Report has been prepared are laid down in the *Draft Reporting Programme* settled in the Third Conference of Census Superintendents held at New Delhi in February, 1962. The D. R. P. itself was an ambitious project running into 240 pages giving chapter headings, sectional contents and inset tables. It has been my earnest endeavour to stick to it as faithfully as possible and to depart therefrom only when it became an unavoidable necessity.

The drafting of the General Report commenced from the middle of 1962 and continued till the middle of 1965. It is the product of three years of incessant toil, but it has been all a labour of love. My colleagues Sarvashri Ram Chandra Sharma, Arjun Prasad Agrawal, Raj Indra Verma, Swami Saran Nigam and Devi Dutt Joshi, Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations, all of the State Civil Service,

Shri Fateh Bahadur Nigam, Statistician and Shri Lal Krishna, Tabulation Officer, both of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, U. P., gave me of their best and deserve my profoundest thanks. I am particularly grateful to Shri Devi Dutt Joshi on whom the duty of advising and assisting me devolved almost exclusively after February, 1965, when the services of other Deputy Superintendents were replaced with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General-*cum*-Census Commissioner, India, and Shri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General (now retired), for their valuable guidance and constant encouragement which sustained me in my labours.

I must also record my profound obligation to my learned predecessors who have acted as beacon lights and have been a source of inspiration to me and on whom I have freely drawn for the material of the Report.

On account of the enlarged scope of the 1961 Census, bringing within its fold the study of a large number of new varieties of data, it has not been possible to follow the past practice of putting the entire matter in one volume. It has, therefore, been decided to issue the General Report in two books. BOOK ONE has the following contents :

Census Operations, 1961

Chapter I—Uttar Pradesh—A Review.

Chapter II—Growth and Movement of Population.

Chapter III—Urban Population.

Chapter IV—Rural Population.

Chapter V—Migration.

Chapter VI—Age, Sex and Marital Status.

The Report commences with the historical background of the Indian Census with special reference to the Census of 1961, physiographical and climatic regions of the State, natural divisions, and the changing pattern of administrative units. Then follow discussions on various data, such as the growth of population, birth and death rates, growth of urban and rural populations and their distinctive characteristics, movement of the people within the State and from the State to other places and *vice versa,* varying age-and-sex composition of the population and its marital status.

BOOK TWO deals with the remaining demographic topics and the economic structure of the people.

In the 1961-series of Census publications Uttar Pradesh has been allotted Vol. XV. The Census Volume of Uttar Pradesh has been divided into several parts as indicated below :

Part		*Title*
I A	..	General Report.
I B	..	Report on Vital Statistics.
I C	..	Subsidiary Tables.
II A	..	General Population Tables.
II B	..	General Economic Tables.
II C	..	Cultural and Migration Tables.
III A and B	..	Household Economic Tables.
IV A	..	Report on Housing and Establishment and Housing and Establishment Tables (Except Table E-III).
IV B	..	Housing and Establishment Tables (Table E-III).
V A	..	Special Table for Scheduled Castes.
V B	..	Reprints from old Census Reports and Ethnographic Notes.
VI	..	Village Survey Monographs (one for each selected village).
VII A	..	Handicraft Survey Reports (one for each selected craft).
VII B	..	Fairs and Festivals in Uttar Pradesh.
VIII A	..	Administration Report on Enumeration.
VIII B	..	Administration Report on Tabulation.
IX	..	Census Atlas of Uttar Pradesh.
X	..	Special Report on Kanpur City.

On account of length of material the General Report, Subsidiary Tables, General Economic Tables, Cultural and Migration Tables, Household Economic Tables, Report on Housing and Establishments and Special Tables for Scheduled Castes have been subdivided into a number of books. Besides the above, the printing of District Census Handbooks for individual districts has also been undertaken.

The printing of Census publications casts a very heavy strain on the Government Press. The Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, ungrudgingly undertook the onerous task of getting the 1961—series printed at the Government Central Press (Allahabad), the New Government Press (Aishbagh, Lucknow) and a number of private presses. I am extremely thankful to Sri J. W. Halge, Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U. P., Allahabad and Sri Sadan Lal Gupta, Joint Superintendent, New Government Press, Aishbagh, Lucknow for their unstinted co-operation and the unflagging interest they have shown in this work. But then, the Census has been "an old customer" of the Government Presses and can always count on them.

In the end I consider it my duty to state that *the statements made and conclusions drawn in this Report are my own and do not necessarily reflect or represent the views or policies of Government.*

P. P. BHATNAGAR,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Uttar Pradesh.

PREFACE TO GENERAL REPORT, 1961 CENSUS

(Book Two)

I repeat all what I said in the Preface to Book One.

Certain demographic features have been discussed in some detail in the earlier Book. The remaining ones as also the economic structure of the population are dealt with in this Book, which has the following contents :

Chapter	VII—Literacy and Education.
Chapter	VIII—Language.
Chapter	IX—Religion.
Chapter	X—Working Population.
Chapter	XI—Non-Working Population.
Chapter	XII—Economic Trends and Projections.
	Conclusion

The Book commences with a study of the growth of literacy and education through the decades, languages and dialects spoken, main religions professed by the people and goes on to new concepts of workers and non-workers, patterns of work, and classification of workers and non-workers, by categories of work and types of activities. These are followed by a study of the changing face of the State through the implementation of the Five Year Plans. Finally, the Report ends with a brief recapitulation of the important conclusions derived in each chapter.

In the past the population used to be presented by livelihood classes by clubbing together self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants or workers and dependants under each livelihood class. For the first time at this Census, the concept of work has been introduced and the population divided into (1) Workers and (2) Non-workers. The former have been further distributed under nine categories of work and the latter under eight types according to the nature of their "activities".

A critical study of the impact of the Five Year Plans is also a novel feature of this Report. This has been undertaken on the detailed lines laid down by the Registrar General in the *Draft Reporting Programme*. It shows to what extent our achievements in agriculture and industry and our economic growth generally are offset by the spiral rise in population, which if left unchecked is bound to lead to grave consequences.

I must reiterate that *the statements made and conclusions drawn in this Report are my own and do not necessarily reflect or represent the views or policies of Government.*

P. P. BHATNAGAR,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Uttar Pradesh.

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CHAPTER VII

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

1. Introduction

Literacy is the first step towards learning and communication through the written word. It gives us access to education which is necessary to keep abreast of time 'in a world where science and technology are daily revealing new discoveries, perfecting new skills and making possible further progress in the battle against poverty, hunger and disease'. The need for an accelerated pace of literacy is thus self-evident. In order that well-thought-out programmes for combating illiteracy and its total elimination may be chalked out, it is absolutely necessary that data on the prevailing extent of literacy and on the attainment of various educational levels are obtained. 'Information on the educational status of the population is important both at the national and international level in connexion with the planning of educational programmes, dissemination of information, and programmes for economic, social and political advancement. The value of data on educational characteristics in these connexions is too obvious to require discussion. It may be pointed out also that classification of the people by educational status, as an indication of their cultural level and position in the community, when related to other characteristics of the population such as marital status, occupation and income, has an important value for statistical analyses of sociological and economic problems. It is not surprising to find that some kind of enquiry on the educational characteristics of the population has been included in the majority of recent population censuses'.[1] The Indian Census has been collecting information on literacy right from its inception. The definition of literacy, i.e., the ability to read as well as to write has continued ever since 1911. It does not signify merely the ability to read; for, unless literacy is effective, it is not worth much. The measure of the educational level is the highest examination passed by the individual in terms of completed grades of primary, secondary and higher education. Data on educational level show the extent of education, including technical education, at various levels.

2. It will be of interest to study the nature of data collected at each Census. Questions on literacy and education asked from 1872 to 1961 are reproduced below:

1872 : Youths up to age 20 attending School, College or under Private Tuition Able to read and write

1881 : Education

1. Under instruction
2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write
3. Not under instruction and not able to read and write

1891 : Learning, literate or illiterate

Language known by Literate

1901 : Literate or Illiterate

Knows or does not know English

1911 : Literate or Illiterate

Whether literate in English

1921 : Literate or Illiterate

Whether literate in English

1931 : Whether literate (i.e., able to write and read a letter)

Whether able to read and write English

1941 : Can you both read and write? If so, what script do you write? Can you only read?

How far have you read? Give any examination passed

Are you literate in English?

[1] United Nations—*Populations Census Methods*, p. 79.

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961

Central Government Publications

Census Report, Volume XV—Uttar Pradesh is published in the following parts :

I—A (i—ii)	General Report
I—B	Report on Vital Statistics
I—C (i—iii)	Subsidiary Tables (in 3 books)
II—A	General Population Tables
II—B (i—vi)	General Economic Tables (in 6 books)
II—C (i—v)	Cultural and Migration Tables (in 5 books)
III—A	Household Economic Tables
III—B	Household Economic Tables (concluded)
IV—A	Report on Housing and Establishments and Housing and Establishment Tables (E—Series Tables—except E—III)
IV—B	Housing and Establishment Tables (E—III)
V—A (i—ii)	Special Tables for Scheduled Castes
V—B	Reprints from old Census Reports and Ethnographic Notes
VI	Village Survey Monographs (Monographs on selected Villages)
VII—A	Handicraft Survey Reports
VII—B	Fairs and Festivals in Uttar Pradesh
VIII—A	Administration Report on Enumeration (for official use only)
VIII—B	Administration Report on Tabulation (for official use only)
IX	Census Atlas of Uttar Pradesh
X	Special Report on Kanpur

State Government Publications

54 Volumes of District Census Handbooks

PREFACE TO GENERAL REPORT, 1961 CENSUS

(BOOK ONE)

The 1961 Census Operations in Uttar Pradesh commenced on the 28th March, 1959, with my appointment as Superintendent of Census Operations. Ever since the Census series started on a regular basis, it was an intermittent affair organized in the beginning of the second year preceding the Census date and wound up about the fourth or fifth year of the following decade. It could be likened to the mythical phoenix which is said to complete its life-cycle by burning itself on the funeral pyre and then to rise from the ashes with renewed youth and vigour to live through another cycle. This state of affairs was put an end to at the Centre by placing on the statute book the Census Act, 1948 dealing with the whole operation of the Census and putting the office of the Census Commissioner on a permanent footing. However, in the States the organization was wound up as usual after the completion of the operations of the 1951 Census. Thus when I joined in the early part of 1959, I stepped into a vacuum and had to build up everything from the very start. Fortunately, the necessity of bridging the gap has now been recognized and Government of India have agreed to the retention of a nucleus cell during the intercensal period. The Census Superintendent of 1971, therefore, will not have to face difficulties which his long line of predecessors had to.

The Census Operations can be broadly divided into three phases : (1) Enumeration, (2) Tabulation and (3) Reporting. The first phase has been described in detail in the *Administration Report on Enumeration* and the second in the *Administration Report on Tabulation* which form Parts VIII-A and VIII-B of the 1961-series. A bird's eye-view of the operations connected with Enumeration and Tabulation will, however, be found in the introductory chapter of this Report, entitled "Census Operations, 1961".

The lines on which this Report has been prepared are laid down in the *Draft Reporting Programme* settled in the Third Conference of Census Superintendents held at New Delhi in February, 1962. The D. R. P. itself was an ambitious project running into 240 pages giving chapter headings, sectional contents and inset tables. It has been my earnest endeavour to stick to it as faithfully as possible and to depart therefrom only when it became an unavoidable necessity.

The drafting of the General Report commenced from the middle of 1962 and continued till the middle of 1965. It is the product of three years of incessant toil, but it has been all a labour of love. My colleagues Sarvashri Ram Chandra Sharma, Arjun Prasad Agrawal, Raj Indra Verma, Swami Saran Nigam and Devi Dutt Joshi, Deputy Superintendents of Census Operations, all of the State Civil Service,

Shri Fateh Bahadur Nigam, Statistician and Shri Lal Krishna, Tabulation Officer, both of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, U. P., gave me of their best and deserve my profoundest thanks. I am particularly grateful to Shri Devi Dutt Joshi on whom the duty of advising and assisting me devolved almost exclusively after February, 1965, when the services of other Deputy Superintendents were replaced with the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Shri Asok Mitra, Registrar General-*cum*-Census Commissioner, India, and Shri D. Natarajan, Deputy Registrar General (now retired), for their valuable guidance and constant encouragement which sustained me in my labours.

I must also record my profound obligation to my learned predecessors who have acted as beacon lights and have been a source of inspiration to me and on whom I have freely drawn for the material of the Report.

On account of the enlarged scope of the 1961 Census, bringing within its fold the study of a large number of new varieties of data, it has not been possible to follow the past practice of putting the entire matter in one volume. It has, therefore, been decided to issue the General Report in two books. BOOK ONE has the following contents :

Census Operations, 1961

Chapter I—Uttar Pradesh—A Review.

Chapter II—Growth and Movement of Population.

Chapter III—Urban Population.

Chapter IV—Rural Population.

Chapter V—Migration.

Chapter VI—Age, Sex and Marital Status.

The Report commences with the historical background of the Indian Census with special reference to the Census of 1961, physiographical and climatic regions of the State, natural divisions, and the changing pattern of administrative units. Then follow discussions on various data, such as the growth of population, birth and death rates, growth of urban and rural populations and their distinctive characteristics, movement of the people within the State and from the State to other places and *vice versa*, varying age-and-sex composition of the population and its marital status.

BOOK TWO deals with the remaining demographic topics and the economic structure of the people.

In the 1961-series of Census publications Uttar Pradesh has been allotted Vol. XV. The Census Volume of Uttar Pradesh has been divided into several parts as indicated below :

Part		*Title*
I A	..	General Report.
I B	..	Report on Vital Statistics.
I C	..	Subsidiary Tables.
II A	..	General Population Tables.
II B	..	General Economic Tables.
II C	..	Cultural and Migration Tables.
III A and B	..	Household Economic Tables.
IV A	..	Report on Housing and Establishment and Housing and Establishment Tables (Except Table E-III).
IV B	..	Housing and Establishment Tables (Table E-III).
V A	..	Special Table for Scheduled Castes.
V B	..	Reprints from old Census Reports and Ethnographic Notes.
VI	..	Village Survey Monographs (one for each selected village).
VII A	..	Handicraft Survey Reports (one for each selected craft).
VII B	..	Fairs and Festivals in Uttar Pradesh.
VIII A	..	Administration Report on Enumeration.
VIII B	..	Administration Report on Tabulation.
IX	..	Census Atlas of Uttar Pradesh.
X	..	Special Report on Kanpur City.

On account of length of material the General Report, Subsidiary Tables, General Economic Tables, Cultural and Migration Tables, Household Economic Tables, Report on Housing and Establishments and Special Tables for Scheduled Castes have been subdivided into a number of books. Besides the above, the printing of District Census Handbooks for individual districts has also been undertaken.

The printing of Census publications casts a very heavy strain on the Government Press. The Superintendent of Printing and Stationery, ungrudgingly undertook the onerous task of getting the 1961—series printed at the Government Central Press (Allahabad), the New Government Press (Aishbagh, Lucknow) and a number of private presses. I am extremely thankful to Sri J. W. Halge, Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, U. P., Allahabad and Sri Sadan Lal Gupta, Joint Superintendent, New Government Press, Aishbagh, Lucknow for their unstinted co-operation and the unflagging interest they have shown in this work. But then, the Census has been "an old customer" of the Government Presses and can always count on them.

In the end I consider it my duty to state that *the statements made and conclusions drawn in this Report are my own and do not necessarily reflect or represent the views or policies of Government.*

P. P. BHATNAGAR,

Superintendent of Census Operations,
Uttar Pradesh.

PREFACE TO GENERAL REPORT, 1961 CENSUS

(Book Two)

I repeat all what I said in the Preface to Book One.

Certain demographic features have been discussed in some detail in the earlier Book. The remaining ones as also the economic structure of the population are dealt with in this Book, which has the following contents :

Chapter	VII—Literacy and Education.
Chapter	VIII—Language.
Chapter	IX—Religion.
Chapter	X—Working Population.
Chapter	XI—Non-Working Population.
Chapter	XII—Economic Trends and Projections.
	Conclusion

The Book commences with a study of the growth of literacy and education through the decades, languages and dialects spoken, main religions professed by the people and goes on to new concepts of workers and non-workers, patterns of work, and classification of workers and non-workers, by categories of work and types of activities. These are followed by a study of the changing face of the State through the implementation of the Five Year Plans. Finally, the Report ends with a brief recapitulation of the important conclusions derived in each chapter.

In the past the population used to be presented by livelihood classes by clubbing together self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants or workers and dependants under each livelihood class. For the first time at this Census, the concept of work has been introduced and the population divided into (1) Workers and (2) Non-workers. The former have been further distributed under nine categories of work and the latter under eight types according to the nature of their "activities".

A critical study of the impact of the Five Year Plans is also a novel feature of this Report. This has been undertaken on the detailed lines laid down by the Registrar General in the *Draft Reporting Programme*. It shows to what extent our achievements in agriculture and industry and our economic growth generally are offset by the spiral rise in population, which if left unchecked is bound to lead to grave consequences.

I must reiterate that *the statements made and conclusions drawn in this Report are my own and do not necessarily reflect or represent the views or policies of Government.*

P. P. BHATNAGAR,
Superintendent of Census Operations,
Uttar Pradesh.

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CHAPTER VII

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

1. Introduction

Literacy is the first step towards learning and communication through the written word. It gives us access to education which is necessary to keep abreast of time 'in a world where science and technology are daily revealing new discoveries, perfecting new skills and making possible further progress in the battle against poverty, hunger and disease'. The need for an accelerated pace of literacy is thus self-evident. In order that well-thought-out programmes for combating illiteracy and its total elimination may be chalked out, it is absolutely necessary that data on the prevailing extent of literacy and on the attainment of various educational levels are obtained. 'Information on the educational status of the population is important both at the national and international level in connexion with the planning of educational programmes, dissemination of information, and programmes for economic, social and political advancement. The value of data on educational characteristics in these connexions is too obvious to require discussion. It may be pointed out also that classification of the people by educational status, as an indication of their cultural level and position in the community, when related to other characteristics of the population such as marital status, occupation and income, has an important value for statistical analyses of sociological and economic problems. It is not surprising to find that some kind of enquiry on the educational characteristics of the population has been included in the majority of recent population censuses'.[1] The Indian Census has been collecting information on literacy right from its inception. The definition of literacy, i.e., the ability to read as well as to write has continued ever since 1911. It does not signify merely the ability to read; for, unless literacy is effective, it is not worth much. The measure of the educational level is the highest examination passed by the individual in terms of completed grades of primary, secondary and higher education. Data on educational level show the extent of education, including technical education, at various levels.

2. It will be of interest to study the nature of data collected at each Census. Questions on literacy and education asked from 1872 to 1961 are reproduced below:

1872 : Youths up to age 20 attending School, College or under Private Tuition
Able to read and write

1881 : Education

1. Under instruction
2. Not under instruction, but able to read and write
3. Not under instruction and not able to read and write

1891 : Learning, literate or illiterate
Language known by Literate

1901 : Literate or Illiterate
Knows or does not know English

1911 : Literate or Illiterate
Whether literate in English

1921 : Literate or Illiterate
Whether literate in English

1931 : Whether literate (i.e., able to write and read a letter)
Whether able to read and write English

1941 : Can you both read and write? If so, what script do you write? Can you only read?
How far have you read? Give any examination passed
Are you literate in English?

[1] United Nations—*Populations Census Methods*, p. 79.

1951 : Literacy and Education

1961 : Literacy and Education

The special question on literacy in English asked from 1901 to 1941 has since been dropped. The definition of literacy standardized in 1911 ran thus :

> "Those only are literate who can write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it."

The above definition has continued ever since. The definition of literacy standardized in 1911 Census were as follows :

> "The test for reading is ability to read any simple letter either in print or in manuscript, i.e., if the person can read one of the examples in the Enumerator's Handbook with facility, he may be taken to have passed the test for reading. The test for writing is ability to write a simple letter. The test for literacy is satisfied, if the person can with understanding both read and write.
>
> "For a person—
>
> (1) Who can neither read nor write, or can merely read but cannot write, in any language .. .. Write O
>
> (2) Who can both read and write .. .. Write L."

The adoption of the same definition since 1911 has made the data of 1911–61 comparable. In 1941, though a question on the level of education was put, tabulation was not resorted to. In 1951 the highest examination passed, if any, was recorded; the same thing has been done at the present Census. Instructions to Enumerators in this regard ran as follows :

> "If the person can both read and write and has also passed a written examination or examinations as proof of an educational standard attained, write the highest examination passed instead of L."

3. No difficulty was ordinarily encountered by enumerators in recording literacy, except when dealing with females observing purdah. They had to depend entirely on the report of the head of the household in their case. The enumerators did request the respondents to write their names on paper or read out a passage from any book readily available in the house; but, of course, this was not always practicable. Some entries were found to be inconsistent with age and education, but they could be easily corrected. At the tabulation stage all children under the age of 5 were treated as illiterate, and the few entries of "literate" against children less than 5 years old were rejected.

4. Statistics on literacy are most eagerly awaited by all interested in the progress of the country. Provisional literacy data were, therefore, compiled immediately after the enumeration and published in Provisional Population Totals. Information on literacy and education is given in the Primary Census Abstract and the following Census Tables :

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—VI	Occupational Divisions of persons at work other than cultivation Classified by Sex, Broad Age-Groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas only
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
C—III Part B	Age, Sex and Education in Urban Areas only
C—III Part C	Age, Sex and Education in Rural Areas only
C—VIII Part A	Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-Workers among Scheduled Castes
D—IV	Migrants to Cities/Town-Groups classifide by Sex, Broad Age-Groups, Educational Levels and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups
SCT—III Part A	Education in Urban Areas only for Scheduled Castes
SCT—III Part B	Education in Rural Areas only for Scheduled Castes
SC—I	Persons not at work classified by Sex, Type of Activity and Educational Levels for Scheduled Castes

Literates in the 1961 Census Tables have been classified for urban areas as–

(1) Literate (without educational level),

(2) Primary or Junior Basic,

(3) Matriculation or Higher Secondary,

(4) Technical diploma, not equal to degree,

(5) Non-technical diploma, not equal to degree,

(6) University degree or post-graduate degree, other than technical degree, and

(7) Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree–

(1) Engineering,

(2) Medicine,

(3) Agriculture,

(4) Veterinary or Dairying,

(5) Technology,

(6) Teaching, and

(7) Others.

For rural areas where such refinement was not needed the following broad classification has been made:

(1) Literate (without educational level),

(2) Primary or Junior Basic, and

(3) Matriculation and above.

2. Progress of Literacy, 1901—61

5. It will be of interest to review the progress of literacy over the years during the current century. There are 17.6 per cent literate persons in the State in 1961, the percentages for males and females being 27.3 and 7.0 respectively. Comparative literacy data for the seven Census years are given below:

TABLE 7.1–*Total Number of Literates and Percentage of Total Literacy in Uttar Pradesh*, 1901–61

(Population 0–4 years not excluded)

Year	Number of Literates			Percentage of Literates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1901	1,492,257	1,435,844	56,413	3·1	5·7	0·2
1911	1,636,052	1,522,913	113,139	3·4	6·1	0·5
1921	1,717,736	1,583,732	134,004	3·7	6·5	0·6
1931	2,309,358	2,091,059	218,299	4·6	8·0	0·9
1941	4,728,297	4,097,400	630,897	8·4	13·9	2·4
1951	6,825,072	5,753,580	1,071,492	10·8	17·4	3·6
1961	13,013,183	10,546,795	2,466,388	17·6	27·3	7·0

The figures of 1901 were vitiated by the absence of proper definition of literacy and were on the high side. The progress of literacy was very slow up to 1921. The increase between 1911–21 was deflated to some extent by the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which 'discriminated so markedly against persons between 20 and 35 years of age' which age period is expected to include a greater proportion of literates. The Great War of 1914–18 also had an adverse effect on the spread of literacy, the Government of the day being preoccupied with the successful execution thereof. The progress during 1921–31 too was not impressive. Those were years of great political unrest in the country. The greatest spurt in literacy occurred during the decade 1931–41. This is the decade during the latter half of which Provincial Autonomy came into being and anti-illiteracy campaigns were organized on a large scale. The Second World War gave a setback to primary education and this state of affairs continued till the attainment of Independence in 1947. But with the dawn of Independence, the popular Government once again addressed itself to the urgent task of eradicating this curse, and the figures of 1951 showed an improvement over those of 1941. The efforts made for eradication

of illliteracy are reflected by the figures of 1961 which have shown an increase of 91 per cent in the number of literates and of 63 per cent in the literacy rate. The Table brings to light the great disparity between male and female literacy. While male literacy is 27.3 per cent, female literacy is only 7.0 per cent. The yawning gulf between the two can be explained in a variety of ways. Though in ancient India woman enjoyed an equal status with man, the compulsions of history confined her more and more to the protective domestic walls. In course of time, came purdah and a consequential decrease in female education. She was left with the sole task of rearing children and keeping the kitchen fires burning. Growing rigidities of the caste system also worked towards the same end. Yet another reason was that literacy or education came more and more to be regarded as necessary only in so far as it enabled one to earn one's bread, which was chiefly the male's duty. The ideal of enrichment of mind which constitutes true education was relegated to the second place. However, the pace of female literacy is faster as compared to male literacy. If the faster pace continues, females will one day catch up with their male counterparts, but it still means several decades' wait to reach that happy state.

6. It will be of interest to study literacy in Uttar Pradesh as compared to other States and the adjoining Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh in 1951 and 1961. In this connexion the Table below may be studied, data for which have been obtained from *Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962*. The figures of 1951 have been recast for the present jurisdiction.

TABLE 7.2—*Percentage of Total Literacy in States and certain Union Territories, 1951 and 1961*
(Population 0—4 years not excluded)

State/Union Territory	1961			1951		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
INDIA	*24·0	*34·4	*12·9	†16·6	†24·9	†7·9
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	21·2	30·2	12.0	13·1	19·7	6·5
2. Assam	27·4	37·3	16·0	18·3	27·4	7·9
3. Bihar	18·4	29·8	6·9	12·2	20·5	3·8
4. Gujarat	30·5	41·1	19·1	23·1	32·3	31·5
5. Jammu and Kashmir	11·0	17·0	4·3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
6. Kerala	46·8	55 0	38·9	40·7	50·2	31·5
7. Madhya Pradesh	17·1	27·0	6·7	9·8	16·2	3·2
8. Madras	31·4	44·5	18·2	20·8	31·7	10·0
9. Maharashtra	29·8	42·0	16·8	20·9	31·4	9·7
10. Mysore	25·4	36·1	14·2	19·3	29·1	9·2
11. Orissa	21·7	34·7	8·6	15·8	27·3	4·5
12. Punjab	24·2	33·0	14·1	15·2	21·0	8·5
13. Rajasthan	15·2	23·7	5·8	8·9	14·4	3·0
14. Uttar Pradesh	17·6	27·3	7·0	10·8	17·4	3·6
15. West Bengal	29·3	40·1	17·0	24·0	34·2	12·2
Union Territories						
Delhi	52·7	60·8	42·5	38·4	43·0	32·3
Himachal Pradesh	17·1	27·2	6·2	7·7	12·6	2·4

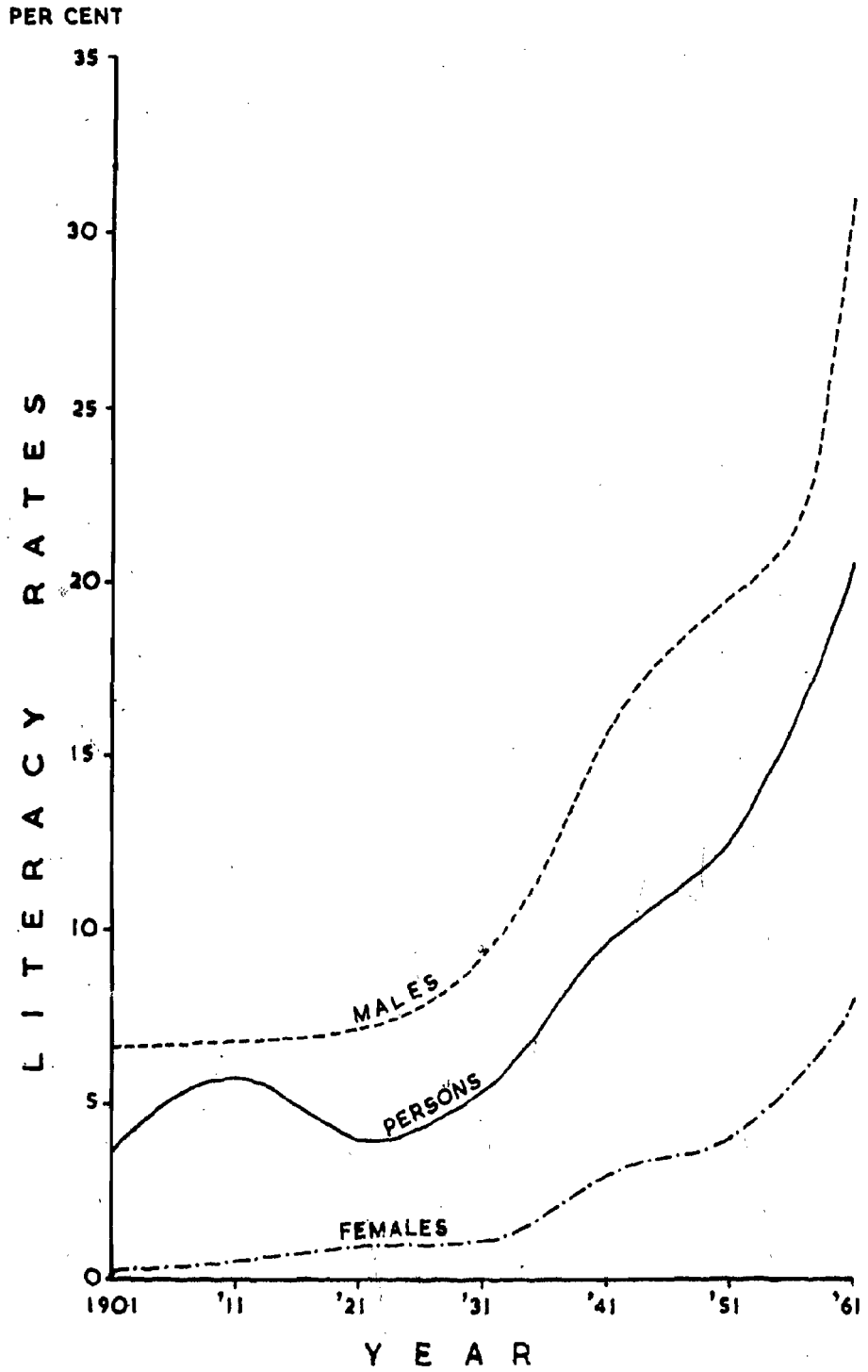
In 1951 when the literacy rate of India was 16.6 per cent, that of Uttar Pradesh was 10.8; in 1961 when the former is 24.0 per cent, the latter is 17.6. Uttar Pradesh occupies the twelfth position among the States, both in 1961 and 1951, the only States to have lower literacy rates being Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Among States, literacy is highest in Kerala (46.8), almost twice as much as of India. Madras (31.4) and Gujarat (30.5) though far below Kerala, come next. Maharashtra (29.8), West Bengal (29.3), Assam (27.4), Mysore (25.4) and Punjab (24.2) also have literacy rates higher than India. Kerala, Madras, Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal are all coastal States. Madras, Maharashtra and West Bengal contain the Presidency Towns of Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta which were the first to come under western influence. Maharashtra, West Bengal and Gujarat are also industrially advanced. On the other hand, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are all industrially backward, landlocked States in the northern part of the country. Delhi (52.7),

*Excludes Goa, Daman and Diu.

†Excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, N.E.F.A. and Pondicherry.

FIG. VII/1

GROWTH OF LITERACY IN UTTAR PRADESH
1901-61



the capital of India has the highest literacy rate in the country. In 1951 it occupied a place next to Kerala, but now it has exceeded the same. Delhi attracts people from all over the country who hie thither to try their fortunes. It is also the centre of attraction for foreigners who are usually educated. Over seven-eighths of its population lives in the urban area, where the rate of literacy is generally higher. The other Union Territory contiguous to Uttar Pradesh is Himachal Pradesh. It has a mountainous terrain and is behind this State in literacy. As can be easily noticed from Table 7.2, female literacy is much lower everywhere than male literacy. Only Kerala (38.9) and Delhi (42.5) have female literacy rates above 20 per cent. Not only in Uttar Pradesh, but in a majority of States many decades will roll by before female literacy comes at par with male literacy.

7. Progress of literacy in the districts may now be considered. Table 7.3 shows the number of literate persons, males and females per 10,000 of total, male and female population respectively excluding ages 0–4 in the State and districts from 1901 to 1961. These data give effective literacy as children below 5 years of age are not expected to be literate. Literacy rates for persons, males, and females from 1901 to 1961 are shown in Figure VII/1 given opposite.

TABLE 7.3—*Number of Total, Male and Female Literates per* 10,000 *of Total, Male and Female Population respectively in the State*, 1901—1961

State/District	1961			1951			1941			1931		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	2,073	3,189	830	1,244	1,974	417	971	1,582	285	549	937	110
1. Uttar Kashi	1,768	3,245	223	1,345	2,586	152	545	1,051	24	659	1,304	41
2. Chamoli	2,538	4,863	470	2,049	4,004	270	1,472	2,865	179	851	1,707	51
3. Pithoragarh	2,746	4,934	688	1,913	3,486	347	1,462	2,510	304	887	1,659	96
4. Tehri Garhwal	1,877	3,921	231	1,345	2,586	152	545	1,051	24	659	1,304	41
5. Garhwal	2,745	5,161	713	2,049	4,004	270	1,472	2,865	179	851	1,707	51
6. Almora	2,507	4,546	649	1,913	3,486	347	1,462	2,610	304	837	1,669	96
7. Naini Tal	3,216	4,217	1,743	2,487	3,433	1,111	1,675	2,411	592	1,054	1,589	259
8. Bijnor	2,108	3,093	966	1,344	2,047	504	942	1,464	347	504	799	162
9. Moradabad	1,629	2,330	803	1,018	1,450	495	950	1,328	507	471	729	166
10. Budaun	1,134	1,656	496	704	1,011	313	528	813	187	328	520	95
11. Rampur	1,438	2,081	658	864	1,219	442	665	1,099	91	201	342	31
12. Bareilly	1,786	2,461	958	978	1,383	476	819	1, 11	345	480	753	151
13. Pilibhit	1,577	2,321	670	923	1,408	333	695	1,078	238	333	541	87
14. Shahjahanpur	1,541	2,225	690	825	1,261	270	708	1,060	283	441	695	127
15. Dehra Dun	4,479	5,439	3,174	3,081	4,067	1,649	2,330	3,085	1,112	1,375	1,900	543
16. Saharanpur	2,363	3,297	1,215	1,109	1,700	361	1,079	1,628	375	539	854	141
17. Muzaffarnagar	1,973	2,915	831	1,089	1,653	381	915	1,396	319	504	789	151
18. Meerut	2,650	3,864	1,190	1,493	2,337	453	1,212	1,893	392	685	1,092	186

State/District	1961			1951			1941			1931		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
19. Bulandshahr	2,050	3,244	679	1,300	2,114	348	901	1,490	244	554	936	114
20. Aligarh	2,327	3,475	969	1,566	2,425	542	812	1,320	196	702	1,155	148
21. Mathura	2,545	3,864	945	1,819	2,856	543	1,179	1,870	323	879	1,448	172
22. Agra	2,848	3,996	1,445	1,774	2,637	700	1,365	2,073	501	910	1,428	262
23. Etah	1,939	2,925	782	1,034	1,951	363	804	1,213	310	472	771	108
24. Mainpuri	2,323	3,455	985	1,322	2,024	479	967	1,457	374	603	963	149
25. Farrukhabad	2,496	3,516	1,239	1,469	2,210	540	1,059	1,607	406	648	1,028	172
26. Etawah	2,707	3,936	1,207	1,465	2,252	490	1,142	1,713	426	662	1,073	133
27. Kanpur	3,678	4,792	2,263	2,474	3,437	1,195	1,783	2,553	760	871	1,387	210
28. Fatehpur	1,964	3,167	625	2,723	3,032	2,361	1,113	1,907	255	668	1,183	89
29. Allahabad	2,302	3,568	927	1,512	2,332	612	1,281	2,964	442	709	1,184	199
30. Jhansi	2,391	3,624	998	1,597	2,570	508	1,163	1,951	331	787	1,368	157
31. Jalaun	2,698	4,192	994	1,532	2,461	465	1,316	2,232	291	823	1,446	123
32. Hamirpur	1,932	3,159	599	1,204	2,069	260	1,046	1,837	217	629	1,156	72
33. Banda	1,761	2,965	408	1,175	2,022	228	1,063	1,893	172	591	1,068	77
34. Kheri	1,396	2,159	480	655	1,012	210	421	718	73	293	493	57
35. Sitapur	1,545	2,418	505	737	1,163	221	731	1,224	162	324	542	68
36. Hardoi	1,806	2,752	675	920	1,457	269	841	1,346	241	390	635	94
37. Unnao	1,773	2,741	676	922	1,503	265	854	1,446	181	492	849	81
38. Lucknow	3,504	4,496	2,295	2,366	3,120	1,445	2,158	2,645	1,553	803	1,229	266
39. Rae Bareli	1,538	2,593	443	937	1,632	188	705	1,287	111	382	703	49
40. Bahraich	1,366	2,293	319	590	1,008	125	543	932	105	300	532	44
41. Gonda	1,367	2,284	379	708	1,235	124	891	1,550	188	319	586	41
42. Bara Banki	1,397	2,260	422	689	1,136	175	609	1,043	130	326	572	55
43. Faizabad	1,672	2,768	562	1,017	1,760	227	733	1,263	192	455	834	64
44. Sultanpur	1,512	2,660	393	874	1,586	138	574	1,097	78	351	673	37
45. Pratapgarh	1,609	2,937	371	837	1,570	123	628	1,149	94	348	675	39
46. Basti	1,350	2,281	362	755	1,344	122	706	1,289	90	378	691	43
47. Gorakhpur	1,831	3,041	590	1,068	1,855	266	707	1,259	137	354	639	48
48. Deoria	1,656	2,857	454	872	1,480	253	707	1,259	137	354	639	48
49. Azamgarh	1,925	3,143	757	1,122	2,013	253	827	1,465	180	526	957	75
50. Jaunpur	2,033	3,553	615	1,174	2,111	252	992	1,815	198	599	1,132	72
51. Ballia	2,272	3,687	915	1,456	2,512	435	1,178	2,006	332	697	1,245	111
52. Ghazipur	2,125	3,433	853	1,332	2,233	424	1,110	1,874	322	730	1,296	126
53. Varanasi	2,785	4,331	1,142	1,576	2,589	523	1,674	2,787	464	997	1,743	205
54. Mirzapur	2,014	3,273	655	1,127	1,909	316	1,094	1,942	229	630	1,159	94

State/District	1921			1911			1901		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	420	734	69	388	687	56	355	659	23
1. Uttar Kashi	357	706	17	425	841	16	258	512	9
2. Chamoli	728	1,477	40	840	1,675	37	740	1,485	17
3. Pithoragarh	709	1,345	70	759	1,418	73	665	1,269	34
4. Tehri Garhwal	357	706	17	425	841	16	258	512	9
5. Garhwal	728	1,477	40	840	1,675	37	740	1,485	17
6. Almora	709	1,345	70	759	1,418	73	665	1,269	34
7. Naini Tal	829	1,259	209	641	1,016	136	469	787	60
8. Bijnor	369	614	94	323	543	73	244	450	18
9. Moradabad	374	602	108	309	511	71	244	429	33
10. Budaun	256	419	60	233	380	51	189	324	26
11. Rampur	214	367	47	141	245	19	160	286	17
12. Bareilly	387	621	111	337	562	66	314	531	59
13. Pilibhit	328	563	56	315	527	63	263	470	24
14. Shahjahanpur	369	601	89	318	528	63	289	502	35
15. Dehra Dun	1,262	1,722	52	1,081	1,560	358	790	1,181	234
16. Saharanpur	426	696	88	381	629	73	285	507	26
17. Muzaffarnagar	367	605	72	348	588	47	300	548	10
18. Meerut	485	825	78	422	716	69	358	642	29
19. Bulandshahr	415	737	51	335	588	52	290	525	25
20. Aligarh	555	929	104	495	841	82	332	599	28
21. Mathura	540	895	96	608	1,020	95	493	883	37
22. Agra	716	1,141	183	637	1,052	131	452	785	62
23. Etah	348	581	66	290	492	45	253	449	20
24. Mainpuri	365	549	136	358	589	70	271	478	21
25. Farrukhabad	478	786	96	381	623	80	356	625	36
26. Etawah	472	768	102	426	710	75	345	605	30
27. Kanpur	640	1,033	141	556	935	92	439	809	40
28. Fatehpur	488	881	50	342	617	43	418	812	8
29. Allahabad	487	812	136	450	800	87	482	899	64
30. Jhansi	644	1,151	89	533	953	84	452	848	35
31. Jalaun	691	1,238	75	526	971	47	500	950	17
32. Hamirpur	505	938	53	433	823	35	375	738	10
33. Banda	447	832	44	380	714	39	351	685	13
34. Kheri	237	422	24	234	406	32	208	373	18
35. Sitapur	307	531	46	282	494	36	28	525	19

State/District	1921			1911			1901		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
36. Hardoi	340	574	56	304	517	45	211	376	17
37. Unnao	402	712	42	373	678	32	346	663	11
38. Lucknow	683	1,137	132	659	1,066	176	536	931	97
39. Rae Bareli	437	830	31	378	721	33	356	699	19
40. Bahraich	232	421	25	309	568	26	362	684	14
41. Gonda	260	482	26	322	608	25	357	691	11
42. Bara Banki	280	507	32	266	480	31	289	547	15
43. Faizabad	308	575	38	313	596	30	370	715	21
44. Sultanpur	241	468	21	289	565	24	236	464	13
45. Pratapgarh	341	678	20	268	526	25	346	694	14
46. Basti	288	540	20	320	599	32	324	624	13
47. Gorakhpur	271	500	32	346	653	34	323	625	21
48. Deoria	271	500	32	346	653	34	323	625	21
49. Azamgarh	370	691	34	336	630	37	391	770	19
50. Jaunpur	452	867	39	384	727	43	306	607	15
51. Ballia	544	999	55	349	664	32	371	764	12
52. Ghazipur	517	964	62	346	642	32	355	705	25
53. Varanasi	729	1,252	180	787	1,373	185	683	1,264	88
54. Mirzapur	430	801	63	362	693	35	407	797	31

The data are comparable from 1911 onwards as the definition of literacy has been more or less uniform ever since. The progress of total literacy in the State has been discussed in paragraph 5, and the same holds good for effective literacy. From 355 literates per 10,000 persons in 1901 the figure has risen to 2,073 in 60 years. The progress up to 1931 was slow, but has speeded up since. There is, however, no room for complacence, as nearly 80 per cent of the State's population of ages 5 and above is still illiterate.

8. Coming to districts, it will be observed that in 1901 out of the present 54 districts of the State, the rate of literacy in 25 was higher than the State average (355), equal in one and in 28 lower. In 7 districts, namely Dehra Dun (790), Chamoli – Garhwal (740), Varanasi (683), Pithoragarh – Almora (665), and Lucknow (536) it was more than 50 per cent above the State average. Owing to non-availability of separate data for Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora, the literacy rate of Chamoli and Garhwal has been deemed to be the same as for undivided Garhwal and of Pithoragarh and Almora as for undivided Almora. In 11 districts, the rate of literacy was much lower than the State average, i.e., more than 25 per cent below it. These were Rampur (160), Budaun (189), Kheri (208), Hardoi (211), Sultanpur (236), Bijnor (244), Moradabad (244), Etah (253), Uttar Kashi – Tehri Garhwal (258), and Pilibhit (263). The literacy rate of Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal has also been taken to be equal to that of undivided Tehri Garhwal for the same reason. It is significant that while the majority of Himalayan districts have always had comparatively high rates of literacy, the areas included in the earstwhile Tehri Garhwal State have generally lagged behind.

In 1911, 20 districts were above the State average (388) and 34 below. Ten of these were more than 50 per cent above the average for the State. These were Dehra Dun (1,081), Chamoli – Garhwal (840), Varanasi (787), Pithoragarh – Almora (759), Lucknow (659),

Naini Tal (641), Agra (637) and Mathura (608). In 8 districts the rate of literacy was more than 25 per cent below the State average. They were Rampur (141), Budaun (233), Kheri (234), Bara Banki (266), Pratapgarh (268), Sitapur (282), Sultanpur (289) and Etah (290).

In 1921 the rate of literacy was above State average (420) in 27 districts and below it in just as many. In 12 districts it was more than 50 per cent above State average. They were Dehra Dun (1,262), Naini Tal (829), Varanasi (729), Chamoli — Garhwal (728), Agra (716), Pithoragarh — Almora (709), Jalaun (691), Lucknow (683), Jhansi (644) and Kanpur (640). Jalaun, Jhansi and Kanpur joined this category in 1921, while Mathura dropped out. On the low side, literacy was found to be more than 25 per cent below the State average again in 12 districts. They were Rampur (214), Bahraich (232), Kheri (237), Sultanpur (241), Budaun (256), Gonda (260), Gorakhpur — Deoria (271), Bara Banki (280), Basti (288), Sitapur (307) and Faizabad (308). Separate figures for Gorakhpur and Deoria are not available prior to 1951. Hence literacy rates for these districts have been taken to be the same as for undivided Gorakhpur. Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria joined this category in 1921, whereas Pratapgarh and Etah went out.

In 1931, 29 districts were above the State average (549) and 25 below it. Ten districts were more than 50 per cent above the State average, i.e., Dehra Dun (1,375), Naini Tal (1,054), Varanasi (997), Agra (910), Pithoragarh — Almora (887), Mathura (879), Kanpur (871), and Chamoli — Garhwal (851). Districts Jalaun, Lucknow and Jhansi of the 1921 list dropped out and Mathura staged a come-back. In this year the rate of literacy in 15 districts was more than 25 per cent below the State average. They were Rampur (201), Kheri (293), Bahraich (300), Gonda (319), Sitapur (324), Bara Banki (326), Budaun (328), Pilibhit (333), Pratapgarh (348), Sultanpur (351), Gorakhpur — Deoria (354), Basti (378), Rae Bareli (382) and Hardoi (390). Districts Pilibhit, Pratapgarh, Rae Bareli and Hardoi were added to the list of 1921 and Faizabad deleted.

In 1941 the rate of literacy was higher than the State average (971) in 25 districts and in 29 below the same. Only 9 districts stood out as being more than 50 per cent above the State average, namely Dehra Dun (2,330), Lucknow (2,158), Kanpur (1,783), Naini Tal (1,675), Varanasi (1,674), Chamoli-Garhwal (1,472) and Pithoragarh-Almora (1,462). These were in this category in 1931 also, excepting Lucknow which had not qualified in that year. Fifteen districts were found to be more than 25 per cent below the State average. These were Kheri (421), Budaun (528), Bahraich (543), Uttar Kashi-Tehri Garhwal (545), Sultanpur (574), Bara Banki (609), Pratapgarh (628), Rampur (665), Pilibhit (695), Rae Bareli (705), Basti (706), Gorakhpur-Deoria (707) and Shahjahanpur (708). All of these expecting Uttar Kashi-Tehri Garhwal and Shahjahanpur were in this category in 1931 also. Gonda, Sitapur and Hardoi of the 1931 list stepped out of this category in this year.

In 1951, 26 districts were above the State average (1,244) and 28 below. Nine of these high literacy districts stood more than 50 per cent above the State average. These were Dehra Dun (3,081), Fatehpur (2,723), Naini Tal (2,487), Kanpur (2,474), Lucknow (2,366), Chamoli — Garhwal (2,049) and Pithoragarh—Almora (1,913). District Fatehpur was an entirely new addition. In 15 districts the rate was more than 25 per cent below the State average. They were Bahraich (590), Kheri (655), Bara Banki (689), Budaun (704), Gonda (708), Sitapur (737), Basti (755), Shahjahanpur (825), Pratapgarh (837), Rampur (864), Deoria (872), Sultanpur (874), Hardoi (920), Unnao (922), and Pilibhit (923). Districts Gonda, Sitapur and Hardoi reappeared, while Unnao joined this category for the first time. Uttar Kashi-Tehri Garhwal, Rae Bareli and Gorakhpur of the 1941 list left this category in 1951.

At the 1961 Census the rate of literacy has been found to be higher than the State average (2,073) in 23 districts and lower in 31. It is more than 50 per cent above the State average in 4 districts only, namely, Dehra Dun (4,479),

Kanpur (3,678), Lucknow (3,504) and Naini Tal (3,216). These districts were in this category in the previous Census year also. Fatehpur, Chamoli – Garhwal, and Pithoragarh – Almora which belonged to this category in 1951 have dropped out. In Fatehpur the literacy rate is found to be even below the State average. Its emergence in 1951 as a high-literacy district was a freak. Chamoli, Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Almora are above the State average in literacy. The reduction in the number of high-literacy districts in 1961 is due to the substantial progress made by the State during the decade which has raised the standard of comparison. Districts which are more than 25 per cent, but less than 50 per cent above the State average are Pithoragarh (2,746), Garhwal (2,745), Meerut (2,650), Agra (2,848), Etawah (2,707) Jalaun (2,698), and Varanasi (2,785). It will be seen that Dehra Dun district has all through been very high in literacy. It has a large urban area as compared to its total population. The city abounds in Government offices and educational institutions and has long been a favourite place for retired government officials. It has always held the top position in literacy. Kanpur joined this class rather late in 1921, but seems to have made up for its initial tardiness by acquiring the second highest literacy rate in the State. It contains the most populous city of Uttar Pradesh, which has been for long the industrial and commercial centre of the State, and there are a large number of educational institutions situated there. Lucknow has been continuously in the class of high-literacy districts, but for a break in 1931. The city of Lucknow was the capital of the Nawabs of Avadh till the middle of the last century and now it is the seat of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Up to 1931 the city occupied the first place in the State in population. It possesses a large number of educational institutions and Government offices. Naini Tal joined this class in 1911 and has ever since continued therein. It remained the summer seat of the State Government for a long time and possesses fine educational institutions. Varanasi, Agra and Meerut districts have large urban populations and a good many educational institutions. Etawah and Jalaun districts have, on the whole, shown progressiveness in literacy. Himalayan districts, except Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal, have all along occupied high positions. A large number of hill people are in the army and other walks of life. Besides, the social system is also favourable to literacy. On the low side, the literacy rate is more than 25 per cent below the State average in 11 districts. They are, Budaun (1,134), Basti (1,350), Bahraich (1,366), Gonda (1,367), Kheri (1,396), Bara Banki (1,397), Rampur (1,438), Sultanpur (1,512), Rae Bareli (1,538), Shahjahanpur (1,541), and Sitapur (1,545). All these districts except Rae Bareli were in this category in 1951 also. Rae Bareli has reappeared, while Pratapgarh, Deoria, Hardoi, Unnao and Pilibhit of the 1951 list have gone up. In Budaun, Kheri, Bara Banki, Rampur and Sultanpur the rate of literacy has remained more than 25 per cent below the State average continuously since 1911 and in Basti and Bahraich since 1921. Sitapur and Gonda have been in this class since 1911 and 1921, respectively, but for a break in 1941, and Rae Bareli, since 1931, except for a similar break in 1951. Shahjahanpur joined this class in 1941 and has continued there since. These 11 districts are all backward districts in literacy. Though the general trend remains towards progress even there, they have not been able to get out of this class. It is interesting to note that all these 11 districts form a huge landmass from Rampur to Basti projecting southwards into Bara Banki, Rae Bareli and Sultanpur.

9. Progress of literacy has so far been considered in the total population of the State and districts. It might now be considered in males and females separately. In 1961 the State average for male literacy is 3,189 per 10,000 males. In 27 districts it is higher than the State average and in as many it is lower. Districts in which the proportion is more than 30 per cent above State average are Dehra Dun (5,439), Garhwal (5,161), Pithoragarh (4,934), Chamoli (4,863), Kanpur (4,792), Almora (4,546), Lucknow (4,496), Varanasi (4,331), Naini Tal (4,217), and Jalaun (4,192). This list contains all the districts of Himalayan Hills except Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal. Even these 2 districts are

found to be above the State average. Kanpur Lucknow and Varanasi have large cities. Jalaun claims for special notice, not being endowed with large towns it has a high proportion of male literates. In 10 districts male literacy is 25 per cent below the State average. These are Budaun (1,656), Rampur (2,081), Kheri (2,159), Shahjahanpur (2,225), Bara Banki (2,260), Basti (2,281), Gonda (2,284), Bahraich (2,293), Pilibhit (2,321) and Moradabad (2,330). All these except Moradabad and Pilibhit are more than 25 per cent below the State average in general literacy too. Five of these districts are in Rohilkhand Division, one in Lucknow, three in Faizabad and one in Gorakhpur Division. They form a huge block stretching from Moradabad in the west to Basti in the east. They are very backward districts in the matter of literacy. Rohilkhand Division comes out worst. All of its districts are below the State average and five are even more than 25 per cent below it.

The State average of female literacy in 1961 is only 830 per 10,000 females. In 21 districts the rate of female literacy is higher and in 33 lower than this figure. Among districts on the high side, the rate of literacy is above 30 per cent in ten. These are Dehra Dun (3,174), Lucknow (2,295), Kanpur (2,263), Naini Tal (1,743), Agra (1,445), Farrukhabad (1,239), Saharanpur (1,215), Etawah (1,207), Meerut (1,190), and Varanasi (1,142). All these districts except Naini Tal, Farrukhabad and Etawah have Class I cities/town-groups. Naini Tal has already been noted to be a progressive district in literacy. Farrukhabad and Etawah, however, call for special notice for coming up comparatively high in female literacy. In as many as 19 districts the rate of female literacy is below 25 per cent of the State average. These are Uttar Kashi (223), Tehri Garhwal (231), Bahraich (319), Basti (362), Pratapgarh (371), Gonda (379), Sultanpur (393), Banda (408), Bara Banki (422), Rae Bareli (443), Deoria (454), Chamoli (470), Kheri (480), Budaun (496), Sitapur (505), Faizabad (562), Gorakhpur (590), Hamirpur (599), and Jaunpur (615). Faizabad Division has come out very low in female literacy as all the 6 districts find mention in this list. Gorakhpur comes next, 3 out of its 4 districts being included here. Female literacy is far behind male literacy in all the districts of the State. The reasons for the low rate of literacy among females have been discussed before.

Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Lucknow and Naini Tal have high literacy rates in the total, male and female populations. In 6 districts, namely Budaun, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda, Kheri and Bara Banki rates of literacy are low in total as well as male and female populations.

10. We may now study literacy based on the distribution of literates in districts. It requires to be mentioned at the very outset that districts having large populations will have weightage, whereas districts with small populations will go down even if they have high literacy rates. The distribution of 10,000 literate persons, males and females in the 54 districts of the State is given in the following Table from 1901 to 1961:

TABLE 7.4—*Distribution of* 10,000 *Total, Male and Female Literates among the Districts of the State,* 1901—1961

State/District	1961			1951			1941			1931		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1. Uttar Kashi	15	17	5	19	22	7	8	9	1	23	22	7
2. Chamoli	42	47	22	57	64	25	37	41	16	57	64	20
3. Pithoragarh	47	51	32	54	59	32	38	40	28	55	58	30
4. Tehri Garhwal	43	49	15	54	59	20	22	26	3	65	72	22

State/District	1961			1951			1941			1931		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
5. Garhwal	86	92	64	112	123	49	73	80	32	112	115	35
6. Almora	104	111	74	135	145	78	95	99	68	135	139	78
7. Naini Tal	121	116	140	103	100	119	90	90	92	110	110	115
8. Bijnor	162	157	181	166	164	180	158	154	191	153	144	242
9. Moradabad	208	198	248	210	195	294	262	230	451	218	202	371
10. Budaun	104	104	109	112	107	139	116	113	132	120	115	166
11. Rampur	65	64	71	59	53	87	59	64	26	34	35	25
12. Bareilly	172	161	219	157	146	216	180	169	245	189	178	285
13. Pilibhit	63	63	64	59	59	61	64	62	71	55	54	72
14. Shahjahanpur	115	114	121	108	109	98	130	126	156	146	141	199
15. Dehra Dun	128	110	202	124	115	172	94	71	234	121	113	196
16. Saharanpur	249	236	303	178	181	162	207	188	324	206	201	253
17. Muzaffarnagar	185	185	186	165	166	162	160	147	241	164	157	232
18. Meerut	468	460	503	422	433	363	384	362	521	403	391	521
19. Bulandshahr	232	242	189	244	254	191	207	205	215	229	229	231
20. Aligarh	269	268	270	305	305	305	208	216	163	300	300	299
21. Mathura	177	182	157	208	214	177	177	181	154	215	217	198
22. Agra	344	327	414	326	319	364	327	317	385	348	335	472
23. Etah	165	166	162	148	148	149	147	141	182	148	146	160
24. Mainpuri	179	178	184	167	165	174	158	152	192	166	163	192
25. Farrukhabad	213	204	250	204	203	212	189	181	237	208	203	259
26. Etawah	208	205	221	181	183	171	187	181	225	181	183	168
27. Kanpur	576	518	824	602	566	791	517	490	673	393	388	439
28. Fatehpur	137	144	109	323	230	816	166	174	127	170	176	113
29. Allahabad	366	365	373	396	379	485	431	419	505	391	374	559
30. Jhansi	167	166	173	177	179	169	183	184	178	201	201	203
31. Jalaun	116	119	105	107	110	96	127	132	93	129	130	96
32. Hamirpur	99	104	78	102	109	67	127	133	86	118	123	69
33. Banda	109	120	63	119	128	69	147	159	79	137	142	91
34. Kheri	116	121	96	90	91	81	91	99	43	102	103	97
35. Sitapur	164	172	129	132	136	113	177	185	126	138	138	141
36. Hardoi	187	191	168	160	165	134	195	197	179	160	158	185
37. Unnao	143	145	135	126	130	108	153	161	106	156	159	126
38. Lucknow	311	270	484	335	288	583	383	303	862	238	225	370
39. Rae Bareli	133	141	99	140	150	85	141	153	75	138	143	92
40. Bahraich	135	149	78	102	109	65	125	132	84	126	129	92
41. Gonda	187	200	132	171	187	90	287	301	206	184	190	122
42. Bara Banki	131	139	98	113	118	84	132	139	93	129	131	109
43. Faizabad	180	185	158	193	204	132	180	183	162	204	210	150
44. Sultanpur	141	151	98	145	158	71	113	131	7	138	144	77
45. Pratapgarh	132	143	83	119	130	56	123	133	60	116	121	70
46. Basti	236	253	162	234	256	116	291	319	124	290	302	169
47. Gorakhpur	310	322	260	309	322	242	246	278	51	232	242	162
48. Deoria	258	274	186	238	242	218	248	277	50	231	239	157
49. Azamgarh	301	297	319	304	320	220	247	248	213	301	310	223
50. Jaunpur	228	238	189	224	237	154	257	271	183	271	281	174
51. Ballia	199	195	216	224	226	216	232	234	225	233	237	190
52. Ghazipur	183	179	196	193	193	194	204	205	202	218	221	192
53. Varanasi	428	423	449	396	394	409	518	523	488	514	511	542
54. Mirzapur	163	169	134	149	152	129	182	192	135	181	185	142

State/District	1921			1911			1901		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1. Uttar Kashi	16	14	5	15	19	5	10	10	5
2. Chamoli	64	55	23	64	52	22	61	63	9
3. Pithoragarh	57	48	34	53	63	39	53	54	34
4. Tehri Garhwal	46	39	14	45	55	13	49	49	14
5. Garhwal	126	106	44	123	112	43	119	123	38
6. Almora	142	118	85	131	156	97	120	122	79
7. Naini Tal	121	118	161	111	109	146	87	85	129
8. Bijnor	139	133	214	137	132	208	110	111	102
9. Moradabad	228	215	390	206	198	317	169	164	283
10. Budaun	129	125	175	132	128	187	113	110	188
11. Rampur	52	50	64	39	40	36	49	49	64
12. Bareilly	202	190	342	197	194	278	200	190	456
13. Pilibhit	73	72	74	81	80	107	72	72	81
14. Shahjahanpur	159	193	224	161	158	208	155	152	227
15. Dehra Dun	142	139	290	121	113	231	84	77	273
16. Saharanpur	205	202	243	202	198	250	173	172	191
17. Muzaffarnagar	148	146	165	151	152	131	152	155	62
18. Meerut	370	372	345	347	345	373	321	321	322
19. Bulandshahr	225	229	167	204	204	216	189	188	198
20. Aligarh	303	301	332	313	310	343	231	231	245
21. Mathura	172	215	173	219	219	220	221	222	203
22. Agra	342	328	498	353	344	476	284	276	473
23. Etah	148	146	163	136	136	137	125	125	119
24. Mainpuri	141	128	301	152	152	197	131	132	121
25. Farrukhabad	210	207	240	186	181	252	189	187	231
26. Etawah	178	175	219	176	175	201	163	162	172
27. Kanpur	382	375	474	348	346	374	341	339	400
28. Fatehpur	166	171	103	126	127	111	170	175	44
29. Allahabad	350	329	603	353	344	486	426	413	749
30. Jhansi	148	201	167	189	187	209	167	167	167
31. Jalaun	143	147	93	114	117	71	117	120	51
32. Hamirpur	114	118	75	106	110	61	102	104	37
33. Banda	141	146	86	132	135	96	132	134	85
34. Kheri	113	115	66	120	121	109	109	108	117
35. Sitapur	172	173	152	174	176	151	197	198	160
36. Hardoi	188	189	180	184	185	177	134	134	136
37. Unnao	170	174	117	185	190	110	198	203	82
38. Lucknow	254	251	284	275	259	484	251	238	565
39. Rae Bareli	212	222	96	210	216	131	219	222	155
40. Bahraich	126	130	83	176	181	103	221	225	112
41. Gonda	195	245	122	245	253	135	293	300	114
42. Bara Banki	148	152	102	158	160	128	200	203	137
43. Faizabad	185	189	145	195	199	137	268	271	195
44. Sultanpur	125	129	69	165	170	100	151	153	107
45. Pratapgarh	150	158	59	130	133	89	187	191	100
46. Basti	281	295	122	313	320	220	349	356	183
47. Gorakhpur	241	198	166	260	309	200	274	280	240
48. Deoria	235	192	163	254	301	195	275	270	231
49. Azamgarh	285	295	165	267	272	212	353	358	225

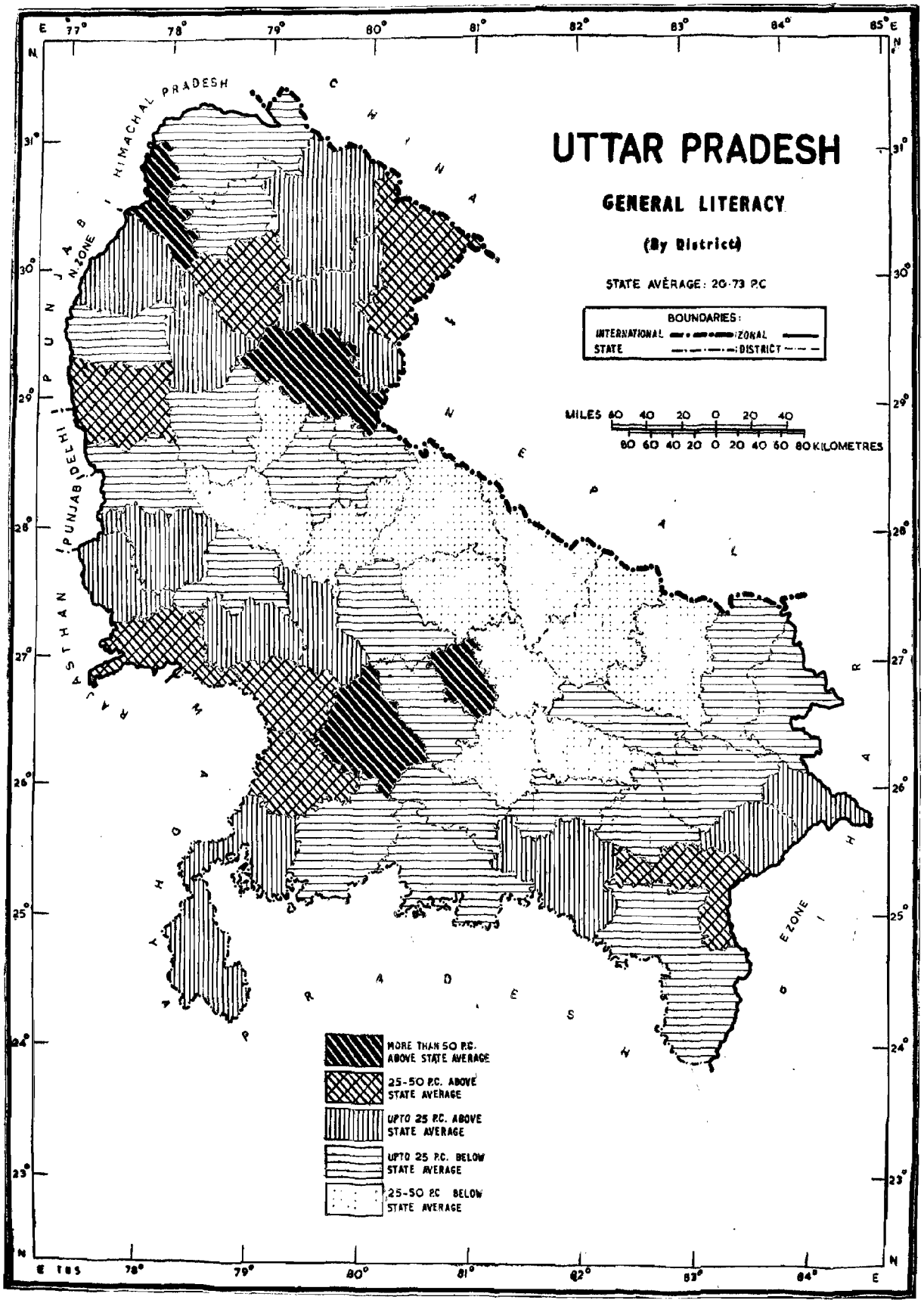
State/District	1921			1911			1901		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
50. Jaunpur	265	275	148	239	243	192	217	220	147
51. Ballia	229	236	144	223	195	103	214	219	94
52. Ghazipur	217	225	161	221	158	104	190	191	181
53. Varanasi	469	448	722	377	358	634	355	347	596
54. Mirzapur	158	158	148	206	210	145	260	259	271

At this Census, 8 districts, namely, Kanpur (576), Meerut (468), Varanasi (428), Allahabad (366), Agra (344), Lucknow (311), Gorakhpur (310), and Azamgarh (301), have more than 3 per cent literates of the State. The list includes all the KAVAL districts. Except Lucknow and Agra the districts of this list have populations exceeding 2.3 million each. These two have come to be included on account of their large urban populations. Azamgarh has qualified on the strength of its huge population alone. It is significant that Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Etawah and Jalaun which are high-literacy districts have not come to be included in this list on account of their comparatively small populations. Eight districts have less than 1 per cent literates of the State. They are Uttar Kashi (15), Chamoli (42), Tehri Garhwal (43), Pithoragarh (47), Pilibhit (63), Rampur (65), Garhwal (86), and Hamirpur (99). Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Garhwal which are high in literacy have so little population that they have come down to the bottom. The population of none of these districts exceeds 8 lakhs. Districts Budaun, Basti, Bahraich, Gonda, Kheri, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Rae Bareli, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur, known for their low literacy, do not find place in this list on account of their comparatively large populations.

In the above discussion the total literate population has been considered. We shall now deal with male and female literates separately. Six districts, namely, Kanpur (518), Meerut (460), Varanasi (423), Allahabad (365), Agra (327) and Gorakhpur (322) have more than 3 per cent of the literate males of the State. Seven districts, namely, Uttar Kashi (17), Chamoli (47), Tehri Garhwal (49), Pithoragarh (51), Pilibhit (63), Rampur (64), and Garhwal (92) have less than one per cent of literate males of the State. The number of female literates is more than 3 per cent of the total female literates of the State in 8 districts, namely, Kanpur (824), Meerut (503), Lucknow (484), Varanasi (449), Agra (414), Allahabad (373), Azamgarh (319) and Saharanpur (303). It is less than one per cent in 16 districts, namely, Uttar Kashi (5), Tehri Garhwal (15), Chamoli (22), Pithoragarh (32), Banda (63), Garhwal (64), Pilibhit (64), Rampur (71), Almora (74), Hamirpur (78), Bahraich (78), Pratapgarh (83), Kheri (96), Bara Banki (98), Sultanpur (98), and Rae Bareli (99). Districts which have more than 3 per cent of the total, male and female literate population of the State are Kanpur, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad and Agra; whereas those which have less than one per cent are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Pilibhit, Rampur and Garhwal.

11. A comparison of the 1951 and 1961 data in regard to literate persons shows that out of the districts which have more than 3 per cent literates of the State in 1961 Meerut, Varanasi and Agra have manifested an appreciable and Gorakhpur a small rise in proportion from 1951 to 1961. On the other hand, Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow have exhibited a substantial and Azamgarh a nominal fall in this period. Aligarh and Fatehpur in 1951 had 305 and 323 literates respectively out of every 10,000 literates of the State. Their proportions have come down to 269 and 137 respectively in 1961. As regards districts which have literates in small numbers, it requires to be mentioned that no comparison for Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora can be made as actual numbers for 1951 are not available, the figures having been worked out for them in the ratio of their populations. How-

MAP VII/A



Based upon Survey of India Map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India

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ever, if the districts are grouped, comparison is possible—

	1951	1961
(1) Uttar Kashi—Tehri Garhwal	73	58
(2) Chamoli—Garhwal	169	128
(3) Pithoragarh—Almora	189	151

Thus in all the above three groups the proportion has fallen. Among other districts Pilibhit and Rampur have registered a small increase and Hamirpur a small decrease during 1951–61. Kheri too had less than one per cent of the State's literates in 1951. It now has 1.16 per cent.

12. The foregoing discussion shows that districts have shown great variations in the degree of literacy from 1901 to 1961. The following districts have throughout been above the State average during this period. Seven of these, namely, Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Naini Tal, Agra, Varanasi, Pithoragarh and Garhwal, have all along been more than 25 per cent above the average of the State and have thus displayed a uniformly high enterprise in literacy—

1. Dehra Dun
2. Kanpur
3. Lucknow
4. Naini Tal
5. Agra
6. Varanasi
7. Pithoragarh
8. Garhwal
9. Jalaun
10. Meerut
11. Mathura
12. Chamoli
13. Almora
14. Jhansi
15. Allahabad

Districts which have throughout been below the State average are named below. Out of these, Budaun, Kheri, Rampur and Sultanpur have all this period been more than 25 per cent below the State average thus betraying a certain laggardness and lack of enterprise—

1. Budaun
2. Basti
3. Kheri
4. Bara Banki
5. Rampur
6. Sultanpur
7. Shahjahanpur
8. Sitapur
9. Pilibhit
10. Pratapgarh
11. Moradabad
12. Deoria
13. Unnao
14. Bareilly
15. Hardoi
16. Gorakhpur
17. Etah
18. Muzaffarnagar

Some districts have shown great fluctuations. The 5 districts named under have sometimes been more than 25 per cent above the State average and sometimes below the State average. The years in which the literacy rate has been 25 per cent above the State average are shown within brackets—

1. Etawah (1961)
2. Aligarh (1951, 1931, 1921 and 1911)
3. Ballia (1931 and 1921)
4. Ghazipur (1931)
5. Fatehpur (1951)

Some districts have shown fluctuations in the other direction. The following 7 districts have sometimes been more than 25 per cent below the State average and sometimes above the State average. The years in which the literacy rate was more than 25 per cent below the State average have been shown within brackets.

1. Bahraich (1961, 1951, 1941, 1931 and 1921)
2. Gonda (1961, 1951, 1931 and 1921)
3. Rae Bareli (1961, 1941 and 1931)
4. Faizabad (1921)
5. Uttar Kashi (1941 and 1901)
6. Tehri Garhwal (1941 and 1901)
7. Bijnor (1901)

Now only 9 districts are left. They have placidly remained within 25 per cent of the State average on either side. Their names are given as under—

1. Farrukhabad
2. Saharanpur
3. Mainpuri
4. Bulandshahr
5. Jaunpur
6. Mirzapur
7. Hamirpur
8. Azamgarh
9. Banda

3. Literacy Rates and Number of Literates Total, Rural and Urban

Literacy in Total Population aged 5 and Above

13. This subject may now be studied in all its ramifications by considering literacy rates in total, rural and urban populations. Table 7.5 gives the proportion of literate persons, males and females to 10,000 of total, rural and urban population of the State. Ages 0–4 have been excluded in the preparation of this Table also. Districts having literacy rates much above or much below the State average are shown in Map VII/A given opposite.

TABLE 7.5—*Proportion of Total, Male and Female Literates in Rural and Urban Areas of the State, 1961*

State / District	Literate per 10,000 of Total Population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of Total Population			Urban Literates per 10,000 of Total Population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of Rural Population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
UTTAR PRADESH	2,073	3,189	830	1,468	2,398	432	605	791	398	1,685	2,778	491
1. Uttar Kashi	1,768	3,245	223	1,627	3,019	171	141	226	52	1,663	3,109	173
2. Chamoli	2,538	4,863	470	2,538	4,863	470	..	..	..	2,538	4,863	470
3. Pithoragarh	2,746	4,934	688	2,746	4,934	688	..	..	..	2,746	4,934	688
4. Tehri Garhwal	1,877	3,921	231	1,711	3,645	154	166	276	77	1,751	3,771	156
5. Garhwal	2,745	5,161	713	2,364	4,501	568	381	660	145	2,513	4,931	588
6. Almora	2,507	4,546	649	2,161	4,035	453	346	511	196	2,262	4,294	467
7. Naini Tal	3,216	4,217	1,743	2,211	3,051	974	1,005	1,166	769	2,750	3,782	1,219
8. Bijnor	2,108	3,093	966	1,522	2,366	544	586	727	422	1,821	2,824	653
9. Moradabad	1,629	2,330	803	831	1,319	256	798	1,011	547	1,067	1,688	331
10. Budaun	1,134	1,656	496	850	1,324	271	284	332	225	928	1,444	296
11. Rampur	1,438	2,081	658	753	1,218	189	685	863	469	956	1,543	240
12. Bareilly	1,786	2,461	958	823	1,314	221	963	1,147	737	1,057	1,686	284
13. Pilibhit	1,577	2,321	670	1,062	1,689	297	515	632	373	1,230	1,955	345
14. Shahjahanpur	1,541	2,225	690	1,052	1,640	321	489	585	369	1,220	1,893	374
15. Dehra Dun	4,479	5,439	3,174	1,419	1,935	717	3,060	3,504	2,457	2,654	3,719	1,294
16. Saharanpur	2,363	3,297	1,215	1,246	1,919	419	1,117	1,378	796	1,617	2,503	540
17. Muzaffarnagar	1,973	2,915	831	1,434	2,234	454	539	681	367	1,653	2,583	533
18. Meerut	2,650	3,864	1,190	1,614	2,582	450	1,036	1,282	740	2,035	3,278	563
19. Bulandshahr	2,050	3,244	679	1,585	2,635	378	465	609	301	1,813	3,020	433
20. Aligarh	2,327	3,475	969	1,607	2,568	470	720	907	499	1,923	3,085	560
21. Mathura	2,545	3,864	945	1,697	2,778	387	848	1,086	558	2,042	3,345	465
22. Agra	2,848	3,996	1,445	1,261	1,997	360	1,587	1,999	1,085	1,973	3,155	559
23. Etah	1,939	2,925	782	1,557	2,439	522	382	486	260	1,722	2,697	577
24. Mainpuri	2,323	3,455	985	1,975	3,009	754	348	446	231	2,132	3,254	812
25. Farrukhabad	2,496	3,516	1,239	2,000	2,920	867	496	596	372	2,247	3,272	977
26. Etawah	2,707	3,936	1,207	2,266	3,394	890	441	542	317	2,492	3,729	979
27. Kanpur	3,678	4,792	2,263	1,443	2,079	635	2,235	2,713	1,628	2,465	3,664	1,043
28. Fatehpur	1,964	3,167	625	1,787	2,937	507	177	230	118	1,862	3,064	527
29. Allahabad	2,302	3,568	927	1,283	2,236	247	1,019	1,332	680	1,573	2,799	296
30. Jhansi	2,391	3,624	998	1,227	2,046	303	1,164	1,578	695	1,613	2,717	394
31. Jalaun	2,698	4,192	994	2,106	3,380	653	592	812	341	2,413	3,889	744
32. Hamirpur	1,932	3,159	599	1,609	2,703	421	323	456	178	1,757	2,959	458
33. Banda	1,761	2,965	408	1,472	2,565	243	289	400	165	1,577	2,754	260
34. Kheri	1,396	2,159	480	1,144	1,839	308	252	320	172	1,211	1,950	326
35. Sitapur	1,545	2,418	505	1,230	1,998	315	315	420	190	1,332	2,173	340
36. Hardoi	1,806	2,752	675	1,516	2,374	489	290	378	186	1,634	2,561	527
37. Unnao	1,773	2,741	676	1,656	2,593	594	117	148	82	1,697	2,662	607
38. Lucknow	3,504	4,496	2,295	791	1,220	265	2,713	3,276	2,030	1,573	2,462	510
39. Rae Bareli	1,538	2,593	443	1,411	2,418	366	127	175	77	1,454	2,498	376
40. Bahraich	1,366	2,293	319	1,163	2,021	195	203	272	124	1,229	2,137	205
41. Gonda	1,367	2,284	379	1,154	1,986	258	213	298	121	1,213	2,095	270
42. Bara Banki	1,397	2,260	422	1,222	2,032	308	175	228	114	1,286	2,139	323
43. Faizabad	1,672	2,768	562	1,337	2,297	364	335	471	198	1,464	2,541	396
44. Sultanpur	1,512	2,660	393	1,416	2,522	339	96	138	54	1,443	2,577	344

State/District	Literate per 10,000 of Total Population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of Total Population			Urban Literates per 10,000 of Total Population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of Rural Population		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
45. Pratapgarh	1,609	2,937	371	1,517	2,801	320	92	136	51	1,544	2,858	324
46. Basti	1,350	2,281	362	1,279	2,178	324	71	103	38	1,297	2,214	328
47. Gorakhpur	1,831	3,041	590	1,419	2,466	345	412	575	245	1,531	2,690	368
48. Deoria	1,656	2,857	454	1,542	2,688	396	114	169	58	1,581	2,763	405
49. Azamgarh	1,925	3,143	757	1,710	2,832	633	215	311	124	1,795	2,988	662
50. Jaunpur	2,033	3,553	615	1,804	3,206	497	229	347	118	1,906	3,408	522
51. Ballia	2,272	3,687	915	2,075	3,394	809	197	293	106	2,157	3,551	836
52. Ghazipur	2,125	3,433	853	1,948	3,184	745	177	249	108	2,018	3,310	769
53. Varanasi	2,785	4,331	1,142	1,662	2,779	475	1,123	1,552	667	2,180	3,748	606
54. Mirzapur	2,014	3,273	655	1,510	2,552	385	504	721	270	1,709	2,912	432

State/District	Urban Literates per 10,000 of Urban Population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of Total Literates			Urban Literates per 10,000 of Total Literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
UTTAR PRADESH	4,689	5,780	3,308	7,082	7,521	5,206	2,918	2,479	4,794
1. Uttar Kashi	6,483	7,817	3,656	9,203	9,304	7,659	797	696	2,341
2. Chamoli	...	..	..	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..
3. Pithoragarh	...	...	...	10,000	10,000	10,000	..	..	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	7,272	8,259	5,417	9,116	9,297	6,650	884	703	3,350
5. Garhwal	6,446	7,574	4,109	8,613	8,721	7,960	1,387	1,279	2,040
6. Almora	7,701	8,447	6,365	8,618	8,875	6,977	1,382	1,125	3,023
7. Naini Tal	5,128	6,037	3,838	6,874	7,235	5,591	3,126	2,765	4,409
8. Bijnor	3,575	4,479	2,547	7,222	7,649	5,636	2,778	2,351	4,364
9. Moradabad	3,606	4,616	2,442	5,102	5,660	3,195	4,898	4,340	6,805
10. Budaun	3,379	3,975	2,661	7,497	7,997	5,454	2,503	2,003	4,546
11. Rampur	3,227	4,098	2,189	5,235	5,852	2,863	4,765	4,148	7,137
12. Bareilly	4,352	5,201	3,318	4,608	5,340	2,303	5,392	4,660	7,697
13. Pilibhit	3,768	4,653	2,706	6,734	7,278	4,434	3,266	2,722	5,566
14. Shahjahanpur	3,550	4,368	2,592	6,829	7,372	4,649	3,171	2,628	5,351
15. Dehra Dun	6,574	7,305	5,506	3,167	3,558	2,258	6,833	6,442	7,742
16. Saharanpur	4,868	5,905	3,543	5,273	5,820	3,449	4,727	4,180	5,551
17. Muzaffarnagar	4,067	5,045	2,832	7,269	7,666	5,580	2,731	2,334	4,420
18. Meerut	5,008	6,041	3,691	6,091	6,683	3,779	3,909	3,317	6,221
19. Bulandshahr	3,688	4,786	2,407	7,731	8,125	5,573	2,269	1,875	4,427
20. Aligarh	4,379	5,413	3,105	6,906	7,391	4,850	3,094	2,609	5,150
21. Mathura	5,020	6,397	3,328	6,669	7,188	4,096	3,331	2,812	5,904
22. Agra	4,393	5,446	3,061	4,425	4,997	2,495	5,575	5,003	7,505
23. Etah	4,002	5,079	2,733	8,030	8,340	6,672	1,970	1,660	3,328
24. Mainpuri	4,712	5,915	3,218	8,503	8,708	7,654	1,497	1,292	2,346
25. Farrukhabad	4,518	5,538	3,310	8,014	8,304	7,000	1,986	1,696	3,000
26. Etawah	4,881	6,037	3,486	8,372	8,622	7,377	1,628	1,378	2,623
27. Kanpur	5,392	6,271	4,157	3,924	4,339	2,805	6,076	5,661	7,194
28. Fatehpur	4,432	5,564	3,076	9,099	9,274	8,109	901	726	1,891
29. Allahabad	5,527	6,620	4,090	5,572	6,267	2,664	4,428	3,733	7,336
30. Jhansi	4,873	6,385	3,031	5,134	5,645	3,039	4,866	4,355	6,961

State/District	Urban Literates per 10,000 of Urban Population			Rural Literates per 10,000 of Total Literates			Urban Literates per 10,000 of Total Literates		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
31. Jalaun	4,663	6,210	2,781	7,806	8,063	6,568	2,194	1,937	3,432
32. Hamirpur	3,834	5,265	2,181	8,329	8,556	2,028	1,671	1,444	2,972
33. Banda	4,337	5,812	2,562	8,359	8,652	2,970	1,641	1,348	4,030
34. Kheri	4,555	5,626	3,196	8,192	8,520	6,418	1,808	1,480	3,582
35. Sitapur	4,105	5,223	2,625	7,960	8,262	6,242	2,040	1,738	3,758
36. Hardoi	3,997	5,184	2,567	8,392	8,626	7,249	1,608	1,374	2,751
37. Unnao	4,792	5,638	3,670	9,338	9,459	8,780	662	541	1,220
38. Lucknow	5,446	6,396	4,222	2,253	2,714	1,153	7,747	7,286	8,847
39. Rae Bareli	4,236	5,505	2,742	9,173	9,323	8,259	827	677	1,741
40. Bahraich	3,808	5,029	2,380	8,517	8,814	6,100	1,483	1,186	3,900
41. Gonda	4,366	5,749	2,669	8,442	8,696	6,802	1,558	1,304	3,198
42. Bara Banki	3,550	4,528	2,390	8,750	8,992	7,287	1,250	1,008	2,713
43. Faizabad	3,836	4,903	2,519	7,994	8,298	6,479	2,006	1,702	3,521
44. Sultanpur	5,185	6,483	3,470	9,368	9,481	8,616	632	519	1,384
45. Pratapgarh	5,345	6,938	3,417	9,428	9,539	8,613	572	461	1,387
46. Basti	4,888	6,285	2,999	9,471	9,550	8,940	529	450	1,060
47. Gorakhpur	5,647	6,928	3,909	7,750	8,110	5,851	2,250	1,890	4,149
48. Deoria	4,642	6,175	2,699	9,313	9,408	8,715	687	592	1,285
49. Azamgarh	4,524	5,949	2,867	8,881	9,010	8,368	1,119	990	1,632
50. Jaunpur	4,297	5,877	2,474	8,875	9,023	8,079	1,125	977	1,921
51. Ballia	5,164	6,668	3,234	9,132	9,207	8,841	868	793	1,159
52. Ghazipur	5,103	6,572	3,397	9,166	9,276	8,737	834	724	1,263
53. Varanasi	4,724	6,004	3,095	5,968	6,417	4,161	4,032	3,583	5,839
54. Mirzapur	4,325	5,831	2,479	7,497	7,796	5,881	2,503	2,204	4,119

As observed already in paragraph 8, out of every 10,000 of total population the number of literates in the State comes to 2,073. The low proportion of literates throws up a great challenge and calls for tremendous efforts in the State to improve the dismal situation. The literacy scene in districts will now be surveyed. The number of districts in various literacy ranges are given below:

Proportion of Literate Persons to 10,000 *Persons*

Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 1,500	7
1,500—1,999	21
2,000—2,499	12
2,500—2,999	10
3,000 and above	4

The largest number of districts is to be found in the range 1,500—1,999. In the highest range are Dehra Dun (4,479), Kanpur (3,678), Lucknow (3,504), and Naini Tal (3,216). Of these, Dehra Dun and Naini Tal are in the Himalayan Hills, and Kanpur and Lucknow in the Central Plain. The reasons for their being in the top range have been explained in paragraph 8. In the next range are Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Agra, Etawah, Jalaun, Varanasi, Meerut, Chamoli, Almora and Mathura. Four of these are situated in the Himalayan Hills, as many in the West Plain, and one each in the East Plain and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Among districts of the Himalayan Hills, Pithoragarh (2,746) and Garhwal (2,745) are marching abreast with each other in the field of literacy. In the West Plain, Agra (2,848) is at the top with Etawah (2,707) trailing close behind. Thirty-six per cent of the population of district Agra is urban, but district Etawah has displayed high literacy, even though its urban population is only 9 per cent. Meerut (2,650) comes next. Its urban population is 21 per cent, and the district is industrially

advanced and prosperous. District Varanasi (2,785) of the East Plain has the ancient city of that name known for its learning. District Jalaun (2,698) of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau has shown remarkable progress without any ostensible adjuncts conducive to a high rate of literacy. In the third highest range 2,000–2,499 are 12 districts; 6 of the West Plain, one of the Central Plain, three of the East Plain and two of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. District Farrukhabad (2,496) stands at the top within this range and Mirzapur (2,014) at the bottom. Strange as it may seem, Allahabad occupies the sixth place in this range, despite the fact that like Varanasi the city of Allahabad too is a very ancient seat of learning. The comparatively low position is due to its large rural area. Of the 21 districts in the next range (1,500–1,999), 8 districts are in the Central Plain, 6 in the West Plain, 3 in the East Plain, and 2 each in the Himalayan Hills and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. In this range Muzaffarnagar (1,973) is at the top and Sultanpur (1,512) at the bottom. All these districts are of low average literacy. In the lowest range (under 1,500) are 7 districts which can be classed as districts of poor literacy. The names of these districts in ascending order are Budaun (1,134), Basti (1,350), Bahraich (1,366), Gonda (1,367), Kheri (1,396), Bara Banki (1,397) and Rampur (1,438). Thus Dehra Dun (4,479) and Budaun (1,134) are respectively the most effulgent and the dimmest stars in the literacy firmament of Uttar Pradesh, the remaining fifty-two forming the rest of the galaxy shedding varying degrees of light.

14. Literacy in male and female populations has been considered briefly in paragraph 9. It has been observed that out of every 10,000 males, 3,189 are literate in ages 5 years and over. The distribution of districts in the various ranges of male literacy is shown as under–

Proportion of Literate Males to 10,000 *Males*

Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 2,000	1
2,000—2,999	21
3,000—3,999	22
4,000—4,999	8
5,000 and above	2

The proportion of male literates has increased from 1,974 in 1951 to 3,189 in 1961. This substantial increase has been possible on account of the great stress laid on primary education in the Five-Year Plans. In half of the districts the proportion of male literates is above the State average and in the remaining half below that. Dehra Dun (5,439) and Garhwal (5,161) are in the highest range, both situated in the Himalayan Hills. While Dehra Dun has 46 per cent urban population, Garhwal has only 6 per cent. In the next range are 8 districts four of which are in the Himalayan Hills, two in the Central Plain, and one each in the East Plain and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. They are Pithoragarh (4,934), Chamoli (4,863), Kanpur (4,792), Almora (4,546), Lucknow (4,496), Varanasi (4,331), Naini Tal (4,217) and Jalaun (4,192). The next two ranges (3,000–3,999 and 2,000–2,999) may be considered as representing districts of average male literacy, encompassing within themselves 43 districts of the State. Among these 43 districts, the first two places go to Agra (3,996) and Etawah (3,936), and the last two to Kheri (2,159) and Rampur (2,081). The one district falling in the lowest range is Budaun (1,656). Thus in male literacy too, Dehra Dun (5,439) is again at the top and Budaun (1,656) at the bottom.

15. Female literacy will now be taken up. The statement below gives the distribution of districts in five ranges of female literacy–

Proportion of Literate Females to 10,000 *Females*

Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 400	7
400—699	22
700—999	15
1,000—1,299	5
1,300 and above	5

The State average of female literacy is 830 per 10,000 as against 3,189 of male literacy. The rate of literacy among males is low enough, but that of females is woefully inadequate. However, the proportion has increased from 417 in 1951 to 830 in 1961. The doubling of the literacy rate during 10 years is doubtless an achievement, yet a lot still remains to be done to bring it to a reasonable level. The State

The ratio of urban literates to rural literates depends primarily on the proportion of urban population in a district. If a district has a relatively large urban area (s), the ratio is high, and if it has a small one the ratio is low. In districts of List A the ratio is more than 1, i.e., the percentage of urban literates to total literates is more than 50; in those of List B it is between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1, i.e. the percentage is between 33.3 and 50; in those of List C it is below 1/9, i.e., the percentage is below 10. This percentage has been obtained by dividing the figure of column 20 of Table 7.5 by 100:

TABLE 7.6—*Percentage of Urban Literates to Total Literates and Percentage of Urban Population in certain Districts,* 1961

District	Percentage of	
	Urban Literates to Total Literates	Urban Population to Total Population
List A		
1. Lucknow	77·5	49·5
2. Dehra Dun	68·3	46·1
3. Kanpur	60·8	41·0
4. Agra	55·7	35·9
5. Bareilly	53·9	22·1
List B		
1. Moradabad	49·0	22·2
2. Jhansi	48·7	23·8
3. Rampur	47·6	20·8
4. Saharanpur	47·3	23·0
5. Allahabad	44·3	18·2
6. Varanasi	40·3	23·4
7. Meerut	39·1	20·6
List C		
1. Fatehpur	9·0	4·0
2. Tehri Garhwal	8·8	2·2
3. Ballia	8·7	3·8
4. Ghazipur	8·3	3·4
5. Rae Bareli	8·3	3·0
6. Uttar Kashi	8·0	2·2
7. Deoria	6·9	2·4
8. Unnao	6·6	2·4
9. Sultanpur	6·3	1·8
10. Pratapgarh	5·7	1·7
11. Basti	5·3	1·5

Districts of list A have relatively a large proportion of urban population, those of list B medium, while those of list C very small.

Having considered columns 5–10 and 17–22 briefly, we shall take up literacy rates in rural and urban areas separately in some detail.

Literacy in Rural Population aged 5 and Above

17. Columns 11–13 of Table 7.5 give literacy rates for persons, males and females in rural areas, i.e., the number of literates for every 10,000 persons, males and females. Rural literacy everywhere is lower than urban, for it is a known fact that educational facilities in urban areas far exceed those in rural. This naturally leads to great disparity between the two. For instance, the rate of urban literacy in India is 54.43 per cent and of rural literacy only 22.44 per cent. In Uttar Pradesh too the rate of urban literacy is 46.89 per cent and of rural 16.85 per cent. It is, therefore, essential to study literacy in these two sectors separately. The distribution of districts in five ranges of rural literacy is given below:

Proportion of Literate Persons to 10,000 *Persons in Rural Areas*

Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 1,200	4
1,200—1,599	17
1,600—1,999	17
2,000—2,399	8
2,400 and above	8

The highest range includes Naini Tal (2,750), Pithoragarh (2,746), Dehra Dun (2,654), Chamoli (2,538), Garhwal (2,513), Etawah (2,492), Kanpur (2,465), and Jalaun (2,413). The first five districts are in the Himalayan Hills where the rate of literacy is found to be generally high, Etawah in the West Plain, Kanpur in the Central, and Jalaun in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun, though lying in different natural divisions, are contiguous districts. In the second highest range also there are 8 districts, namely, Almora (2,262), Farrukhabad (2,247), Varanasi (2,180), Ballia (2,157), Mainpuri (2,132), Mathura (2,042), Meerut (2,035) and Ghazipur (2,018). Here again the top place goes to a district in the Himalayan Hills. Farrukhabad and Mainpuri are contiguous to Etawah and Kanpur. Thus these 5 districts ,i.e., Farrukhabad,

does not compare at all favourably with Delhi, Kerala, Gujarat, Madras and West Bengal which have more than 20 per cent literates in females of ages 5 years and over. The reasons for low female literacy in this State are the preponderantly agricultural occupations, slow pace of urbanization, economic backwardness and lack of interest in education for its own sake. The misgivings against women working and leading independent lives, and consequent lack of avenues for women, also operate adversely on the advancement of female literacy. There are only 5 districts in the range of 1,300 and above, namely, Dehra Dun (3,174), Lucknow (2,295), Kanpur (2,263), Naini Tal (1,743) and Agra (1,445). Dehra Dun and Naini Tal are in the Himalayan Hills, Kanpur and Lucknow in the Central Plain, and Agra in the West Plain. In the next range are Farrukhabad (1,239), Saharanpur (1,215), Etawah (1,207), Meerut (1,190) and Varanasi (1,142). Some of the districts high in male literacy, e.g. Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Almora and Jalaun do not figure in this list; while Agra, Farrukhabad, Saharanpur, Etawah and Meerut are additions. Farrukhabad and Etawah do not have large cities, yet are comparatively high. The next two ranges comprise 37 districts which may be deemed to be average districts as regards female literacy. Districts in the lowest range of under 400 are seven in number. Their names in ascending order are Uttar Kashi (223), Tehri Garhwal (231), Bahraich (319), Basti (362), Pratapgarh (371), Gonda (379) and Sultanpur (393). To sum up, Dehra Dun occupies the first place in the State in respect of both male and female literacy. Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi and Naini Tal also hold high places. Districts Budaun and Rampur are at the bottom in male literacy and Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal in repsect of female.

16. Before discussing rural and urban literacy rates let us take a look at columns 5–10 of the Table. Column 5 gives the number of rural literates per 10,000 of total population and column 8 that of urban literates per 10,000 of the same. Columns 6 and 9 give similar data for males and columns 7 and 10 for females. Hence columns 5 and 8 add up to column 2, columns 6 and 9 to column 3, and columns 7 and 10 to column 4. Columns 17–22 also need to be considered in this context. Columns 17 and 20 give the proportion of rural and urban literates to 10,000 literates. Columns 18 and 21 do the same for male literates and columns 19 and 22 for female literates. Relationship among the various columns can be expressed algebraically as follows:

Let 'M' and 'F' be respectively the male and female populations and 'm' and 'f' respectively the number of male and female literates. Let the suffixes 'r' and 'u' denote rural and urban sectors of the population.

$$\text{Col. 5} = \frac{m_r + f_r}{M + F} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 6} = \frac{m_r}{M} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 7} = \frac{f_r}{F} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 8} = \frac{m_u + f_u}{M + F} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 9} = \frac{m_u}{M} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 10} = \frac{f_u}{F} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 17} = \frac{m_r + f_r}{m_r + f_r + m_u + f_u} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 18} = \frac{r}{m_r + m_u} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 19} = \frac{f_r}{f_r + f_u} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 20} = \frac{m_u + f_u}{m_r + f_r + m_u + f_u} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 21} = \frac{m_u}{m_r + m_u} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Col. 22} = \frac{f_u}{f_r + f_u} \times 10{,}000$$

Thus $\dfrac{\text{Col. 8}}{\text{Col. 5}} = \dfrac{\text{Col. 20}}{\text{Col. 17}} = \dfrac{m_u + f_u}{m_r + f_r}$

$\dfrac{\text{Col. 9}}{\text{Col. 6}} = \dfrac{\text{Col. 21}}{\text{Col. 18}} = \dfrac{m_u}{m_r}$

$\dfrac{\text{Col. 10}}{\text{Col. 7}} = \dfrac{\text{Col. 22}}{\text{Col. 19}} = \dfrac{f_u}{f_r}$

$$\text{Col. 17} + \text{Col. 20} = \text{Col. 18} + \text{Col. 21} = \text{Col. 19} + \text{Col. 22} = 10{,}000$$

The ratio of urban literates to rural literates depends primarily on the proportion of urban population in a district. If a district has a relatively large urban area (s), the ratio is high, and if it has a small one the ratio is low. In districts of List A the ratio is more than 1, i.e., the percentage of urban literates to total literates is more than 50; in those of List B it is between ½ and 1, i.e. the percentage is between 33.3 and 50; in those of List C it is below 1/9, i.e., the percentage is below 10. This percentage has been obtained by dividing the figure of column 20 of Table 7.5 by 100:

TABLE 7.6—*Percentage of Urban Literates to Total Literates and Percentage of Urban Population in certain Districts,* 1961

District	Percentage of	
	Urban Literates to Total Literates	Urban Population to Total Population
List A		
1. Lucknow	77·5	49·5
2. Dehra Dun	68·3	46·1
3. Kanpur	60·8	41·0
4. Agra	55·7	35·9
5. Bareilly	53·9	22·1
List B		
1. Moradabad	49·0	22·2
2. Jhansi	48·7	23·8
3. Rampur	47·6	20·8
4. Saharanpur	47·3	23·0
5. Allahabad	44·3	18·2
6. Varanasi	40·3	23·4
7. Meerut	39·1	20·6
List C		
1. Fatehpur	9·0	4·0
2. Tehri Garhwal	8·8	2·2
3. Ballia	8·7	3·8
4. Ghazipur	8·3	3·4
5. Rae Bareli	8·3	3·0
6. Uttar Kashi	8·0	2·2
7. Deoria	6·9	2·4
8. Unnao	6·6	2·4
9. Sultanpur	6·3	1·8
10. Pratapgarh	5·7	1·7
11. Basti	5·3	1·5

Districts of list A have relatively a large proportion of urban population, those of list B medium, while those of list C very small.

Having considered columns 5–10 and 17–22 briefly, we shall take up literacy rates in rural and urban areas separately in some detail.

Literacy in Rural Population aged 5 and Above

17. Columns 11–13 of Table 7.5 give literacy rates for persons, males and females in rural areas, i.e., the number of literates for every 10,000 persons, males and females. Rural literacy everywhere is lower than urban, for it is a known fact that educational facilities in urban areas far exceed those in rural. This naturally leads to great disparity between the two. For instance, the rate of urban literacy in India is 54.43 per cent and of rural literacy only 22.44 per cent. In Uttar Pradesh too the rate of urban literacy is 46.89 per cent and of rural 16.85 per cent. It is, therefore, essential to study literacy in these two sectors separately. The distribution of districts in five ranges of rural literacy is given below:

Proportion of Literate Persons to 10,000 *Persons in Rural Areas*

Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 1,200	4
1,200—1,599	17
1,600—1,999	17
2,000—2,399	8
2,400 and above	8

The highest range includes Naini Tal (2,750), Pithoragarh (2,746), Dehra Dun (2,654), Chamoli (2,538), Garhwal (2,513), Etawah (2,492), Kanpur (2,465), and Jalaun (2,413). The first five districts are in the Himalayan Hills where the rate of literacy is found to be generally high, Etawah in the West Plain, Kanpur in the Central, and Jalaun in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun, though lying in different natural divisions, are contiguous districts. In the second highest range also there are 8 districts, namely, Almora (2,262), Farrukhabad (2,247), Varanasi (2,180), Ballia (2,157), Mainpuri (2,132), Mathura (2,042), Meerut (2,035) and Ghazipur (2,018). Here again the top place goes to a district in the Himalayan Hills. Farrukhabad and Mainpuri are contiguous to Etawah and Kanpur. Thus these 5 districts ,i.e., Farrukhabad,

Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun form a solid block of comparatively high rural literacy. Another block in the east is formed by Varanasi, Ghazipur and Ballia. Meerut and Mathura are isolated districts in this respect. The third range (1,600–1,999) comprises 17 districts, namely, Agra (1,973), Aligarh (1,923), Jaunpur (1,906), Fatehpur (1,862), Bijnor (1,821), Bulandshahr (1,813), Azamgarh (1,795), Hamirpur (1,757), Tehri Garhwal (1,751), Etah (1,722), Mirzapur (1,709), Unnao (1,697), Uttar Kashi (1,663), Muzaffarnagar (1,653), Hardoi (1,634), Saharanpur (1,617), and Jhansi (1,613). There are as many districts in the fourth range (1,200–1,599). They are Deoria (1,581), Banda (1,577), Allahabad (1,573), Lucknow (1,573), Pratapgarh (1,544), Gorakhpur (1,531), Faizabad (1,464), Rae Bareli (1,454), Sultanpur (1,443), Sitapur (1,332), Basti (1,297), Bara Banki (1,286), Pilibhit (1,230), Bahraich (1,229), Shahjahanpur (1,220), Gonda (1,213), and Kheri (1,211). The 34 districts of these ranges may be deemed to be districts of average rural literacy. In the lowest range there are four districts. Their names in ascending order are Budaun (928), Rampur (956), Bareilly (1,057) and Moradabad (1,067). All these four districts are in the Rohilkhand division which has already been noticed for its poor literacy rate. Like birds of a feather they flock together and form a sizable block of lowest literacy. It is interesting to note that the high-literacy block comprising Etawah, Kanpur, Jalaun, Farrukhabad and Mainpuri adjoins this block of lowest literacy.

18. Rural male literacy will now be discussed. The following statement shows the various ranges into which the districts of the State fall when the proportion of rural male literates to 10,000 of rural male population is considered :

Proportion of Literate Males to 10,000 Males in Rural Areas

Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 1,600	2
1,600—2,399	10
2,400—3,199	24
3,200—3,999	14
4,000 and above	4

The four districts in the highest range are Pithoragarh (4,934), Garhwal (4,931), Chamoli (4,863) and Almora (4,294), all in the Himalayan Hills. In the second range are 14 districts, namely, Jalaun (3,889), Naini Tal (3,782), Tehri Garhwal (3,771), Varanasi (3,748), Etawah (3,729), Dehra Dun (3,719), Kanpur (3,664), Ballia (3,551), Jaunpur (3,408), Mathura (3,345), Ghazipur (3,310), Meerut (3,278), Farrukhabad (3,272), and Mainpuri (3,254). Three of them are in the Himalayan Hills. The western block of high literacy noticed in the context of persons has a comparatively high literacy rate in males also. The eastern block is augmented by the addition of Jaunpur. In the next range are 24 districts with Agra (3,155) at the top and Lucknow (2,462) at the bottom. In the range (1,600–2,399) there are 10 districts, namely, Basti (2,214), Sitapur (2,173), Bara Banki (2,139), Bahraich (2,137), Gonda (2,095), Pilibhit (1,955), Kheri (1,950), Shahjahanpur (1,893), Moradabad (1,688), and Bareilly (1,686). In the lowest range are Budaun (1,444) and Rampur (1,543). The last five districts are all in Rohilkhand Division huddled close together. Districts in the two lowest ranges form a huge landmass from Moradabad in the West to Basti in the east.

19. Literacy among rural females will now be taken up. The rural literacy rate for females in the State is only 491. The following statement shows the number of districts that fall into various literacy ranges–

Proportion of Literate Females to 10,000 Females in Rural Areas

Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 250	4
250—499	25
500—749	17
750—999	5
1,000 and above	3

The districts in the highest range are Dehra Dun (1,294), Naini Tal (1,219), and Kanpur (1,043). In the 2nd range are five districts, namely, Etawah (979), Farrukhabad (977), Ballia (836), Mainpuri (812) and Ghazipur (769). Two of these are in Himalayan Hills. Kanpur, Etawah, Farrukhabad and Mainpuri form one block and Ballia and Ghazipur another. These eight districts

hold comparatively high positions both in male and in female rural literacy. In the next range there are 17 districts with Jalaun (744) at the top and Lucknow (510) at the bottom. In the range 250–499 are 25 districts. Those below 300 are Budaun (296), Allahabad (296), Bareilly (284), Gonda (270) and Banda (260). In the lowest range there are four districts, namely, Rampur (240), Bahraich (205), Uttar Kashi (173), and Tehri Garhwal (156). Districts Budaun, Bareilly, Rampur, Gonda and Bahraich are known for poor literacy. Allahabad of the Central Plain and Uttar Kashi and Tehri-Garhwal of Himalayan Hills call for special notice. In rural male literacy they are above the average of the State, but in rural female literacy they are at the bottom. Female education in the rural areas of these districts is lagging far behind male education and needs particular attention.

Literacy in Urban Population aged 5 and Above

20. Having surveyed the literacy scene in the rural sector, we may now pass on to the urban. Columns 14–16 of Table 7.5 give literacy rates for persons, males and females residing in urban areas. We have seen that urban literacy everywhere exceeds the rural for reasons already noted. The extent of this disparity varies from place to place. In some districts it is overwhelmingly great, while in a few the difference is not so pronounced. List A of the following Table shows districts in which urban literacy is more than 3.5 times of the rural and List B where it is less than 2 times.

TABLE 7.7—*Districts displaying A. Maximum B. Minimum disparity between Urban and Rural Literacy Rates*

District	*Ratio of Urban/ Rural Literacy Rates*
List A	
1. Tehri Garhwal	4·15
2. Bareilly	4·12
3. Uttar Kashi	3·90
4. Basti	3·77
5. Kheri	3·76
6. Gorakhpur	3·69
7. Budaun	3·64
8. Gonda	3·60
9. Sultanpur	3·59
10. Allahabad	3·51
List B	
1. Bijnor	1·96
2. Etawah	1·96
3. Jalaun	1·93
4. Naini Tal	1·87

21. Total urban literacy in each district may now be examined. The State average is 4,689. The statement below shows the distribution of districts in five ranges of urban literacy:

Proportion of Literate Persons to 10,000 *Persons in Urban Areas*

Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 3,600	5
3,600—4,799	27
4,800—5,999	15
6,000—7,199	3
7,200 and above	2

The two districts in the top class are Almora (7,701) and Tehri Garhwal (7,272). They are both in the Himalayan Hills where literacy rate is generally high. The three districts in the second range are Dehra Dun (6,574), Uttar Kashi (6,483) and Garhwal (6,446). All these are also in the Himalayas. In the third range (4,800–5,999) are 15 districts, namely, Gorakhpur (5,647), Allahabad (5,527), Lucknow (5,446), Kanpur (5,392), Pratapgarh (5,345), Sultanpur (5,185), Ballia (5,164), Naini Tal (5,128), Ghazipur (5,103), Mathura (5,020), Meerut (5,008), Basti (4,888). Etawah (4,881), Jhansi (4,873) and Saharanpur (4,868). Out of them eight districts have Class I cities/town-groups. In the next range (3,600–4,799) there are 27 districts which may be considered to be average districts. These are Unnao (4,792), Varanasi (4,724), Mainpuri (4,712), Jalaun (4,663), Deoria (4,642), Kheri (4,555), Azamgarh (4,524), Farrukhabad (4,518), Fatehpur (4,432), Agra (4,393), Aligarh (4,379), Gonda (4,366), Bareilly (4,352), Banda (4,337), Mirzapur (4,325), Jaunpur (4,297), Rae Bareli (4,236), Sitapur (4,105), Muzaffarnagar (4,067), Etah (4,002), Hardoi (3,997), Faizabad (3,836), Hamirpur (3,834), Bahraich (3,808), Pilibhit (3,768), Bulandshahr (3,688) and Moradabad (3,606). In the lowest range of below 3,600 there are five districts. Their names in ascending order are Rampur (3,227), Budaun (3,379), Bara Banki (3,550), Shahjahanpur (3,550), and Bijnor

(3,575). Four out of these are in Rohilkhand Division.

22. Literacy amongst males in urban areas will now be studied. The State average is 5,780. Districts have been distributed in five ranges as below—

Proportion of Literate Males to 10,000 Males in Urban Areas

Range	*No. of Districts*
Below 4,500	4
4,500—5,499	14
5,500—6,499	24
6,500—7,499	6
7,500 and above	4

The 4 districts in the top range are Almora (8,447), Tehri Garhwal (8,259), Uttar Kashi (7,817), and Garhwal (7,574), all in the Himalayas. In the next highest range there are 6 districts, namely, Dehra Dun (7,305), Pratapgarh (6,938), Gorakhpur (6,928), Ballia (6,668), Allahabad (6,620), and Ghazipur (6,572). Three out of these 6 districts possess Class I cities/town-groups. Pratapgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur of the plains hold high positions, though they are neither hill districts nor possess large towns. In the third highest range there are as many as 24 districts, Sultanpur (6,483) and Mathura (6,397) being at the top and Farrukhabad (5,538) and Rae Bareli (5,505) at the bottom. In the range (4,500–5,499) there are 14 districts. Those in which proportions fall below 5,000 are Faizabad (4,903), Bulandshahr (4,786), Pilibhit (4,653), Moradabad (4,616), and Bara Banki (4,528). In the lowest range are 4 districts. Their names in ascending order are Budaun (3,975), Rampur (4,098), Shahjahanpur (4,368) and Bijnor (4,479). In 9 districts the urban literacy rate is less than one-half. All districts of Rohilkhand Division are included in these nine, except Bareilly. Even in Bareilly it is not much higher (5,201). Two of the districts are in Faizabad Division, and one is Bulandshahr. In the towns of Budaun district less than two-fifths are literate.

23. Now in the last we shall consider female literacy in urban areas. The State average is 3,308. The various districts fall into the following five ranges—

Proportion of Literate Females to 10,000 Females in Urban Areas

Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 2,450	6
2,450—3,299	26
3,300—4,149	15
4,150—4,999	2
5,000 and above	3

In the highest range are the 3 districts of Almora (6,365), Dehra Dun (5,506), and Tehri Garhwal (5,417), all in the Himalayas. In the second highest range are Lucknow (4,222) and Kanpur (4,157), the districts having the 2 biggest cities. In the third range there are 15 districts beginning with Garhwal (4,109) and Allahabad (4,090) and ending with Bareilly (3,318) and Farrukhabad (3,310). In the range 2,450–3,299 there are 26 districts and this may be treated as the range of average female literacy. Those in which the proportion is less than 2,500 are Mirzapur (2,479) and Jaunpur (2,474). The 6 districts in the lowest range in ascending order are Hamirpur (2,181), Rampur (2,189), Bahraich (2,380), Bara Banki (2,390), Bulandshahr (2,407), and Moradabad (2,442). Thus in 8 districts the proportion of female literates in urban areas is less than one-quarter. Two of these are in Rohilkhand Division, one in Meerut, one in Jhansi, two in Faizabad, and two in Varanasi Divisions. The district which is at the bottom in this respect is Hamirpur.

24. In paragraphs 13–23 we have considered the gradation of districts by literacy rates among persons, males and females in total, rural and urban population. The position needs to be summed up at this stage. Districts high in rural literacy in respect of persons as well as of males and females separately are—

1. Naini Tal
2. Pithoragarh
3. Dehra Dun
4. Etawah,

those high in urban literacy are—

1. Almora
2. Tehri Garhwal
3. Dehra Dun
4. Garhwal

and districts high in general literacy from all these considerations are—

1. Dehra Dun
2. Kanpur
3. Lucknow
4. Naini Tal
5. Agra.

It will be seen that Dehra Dun figures in all the three lists. This district is high in rural, urban and general literacy in regard to persons, males and females.

From the above three standpoints districts low in rural literacy are—

1. Budaun
2. Rampur
3. Bareilly
4. Moradabad,

those low in urban literacy are—

1. Rampur
2. Budaun
3. Shahjahanpur
4. Bara Banki
5. Bijnor
6. Moradabad

and districts low in general literacy from all these considerations are—

1. Budaun
2. Basti
3. Bahraich
4. Gonda.

It is evident from the above that district Budaun has low literacy in rural, urban and general population in regard to persons, males and females.

No. of Literates aged 5 and Above in Total, Rural and Urban Areas of Districts

(a) Persons

25. The endless variety displayed by a subject when viewed from different angles is bewildering indeed. When we look at this phenomenon through the analytical kaleidoscope we find that at every turn a new pattern is revealed. Table 7.4 shows the distribution of 10,000 literate persons males and females amongst the districts of the State for 1901—61. The results of this study have been summarised in paragraph 10 above. It has been shown therein how an otherwise high literacy district hurtles down from a high position to low when judged from this angle. The high literacy districts of the Himalayan Hills are instances in point. Taking only one of them, Dehra Dun, we find that this district holds the first position in its total, male and female literacy (44.8 per cent, 54.4 per cent, and 31.7 per cent). But when proportions per 10,000 for the State as a whole are worked out, it holds the 39th position in total literacy, 45th in male literacy and 16th in female literacy. This Table highlights the fact that proportion of literates in a district does not depend only on the literacy rate, but also on the size of its population. Table 7.4 does not, however, give the picture by total, rural and urban. It might be useful to study the same for 1961. Table 7.8 seeks to fill up this desideratum. This Table is in fact only a further elaboration of Table 7.4. It will be noticed that columns 2, 5, and 8 of Table 7.8 are the same as the columns 2, 3 and 4 of Table 7.4. Some large population districts have small urban areas, for example, Basti, and some small size districts have large urban areas, for example, Lucknow. Hence Basti has a large number of literates (315) in its rural areas and smaller number in urban (43), whereas Lucknow has only 99 literates in its rural area as against 824 in the urban.

TABLE 7.8 : *Distribution of* 10,000 *Total, Male and Female Literates in Rural/Urban Areas of the Districts of the State*, 1961

State/District	Total Literates			Male Literates			Female Literates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1. Uttar Kashi	15	19	4	17	21	5	5	7	2
2. Chamoli	42	60	..	47	63	..	22	42	..
3. Pithoragarh	47	67	..	51	68	..	32	62	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	43	55	13	49	61	14	15	20	11
5. Garhwal	86	105	41	92	106	47	64	98	27

State/District	Total Literates			Male Literates			Female Literates		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6. Almora	104	127	49	111	131	50	74	100	47
7. Naini Tal	121	117	129	116	112	130	140	150	129
8. Bijnor	162	165	154	157	160	149	181	196	165
9. Moradabad	208	150	349	198	149	347	248	152	352
10. Budaun	104	111	90	104	110	84	109	114	103
11. Rampur	65	48	106	64	50	107	71	39	106
12. Bareilly	172	112	318	161	115	303	219	97	351
13. Pilibhit	63	60	71	63	61	70	64	55	74
14. Shahjahanpur	115	111	125	114	111	120	121	108	135
15. Dehra Dun	128	57	299	110	52	287	202	88	327
16. Saharanpur	249	185	403	236	183	398	303	200	413
17. Muzaffarnagar	185	190	173	185	189	174	186	199	171
18. Meerut	468	402	627	460	408	615	503	365	653
19. Bulandshahr	232	254	181	242	262	183	189	203	175
20. Aligarh	269	262	285	268	264	282	270	252	291
21. Mathura	177	166	202	182	173	206	157	123	193
22. Agra	344	215	657	327	217	660	414	198	649
23. Etah	165	188	112	166	184	111	162	208	113
24. Mainpuri	179	215	92	178	206	93	184	270	90
25. Farrukhabad	213	241	145	204	226	140	250	336	156
26. Etawah	208	246	116	205	236	114	221	313	121
27. Kanpur	576	319	1,200	518	299	1,184	824	444	1,236
28. Fatehpur	137	177	42	144	178	42	109	170	43
29. Allahabad	366	288	556	365	304	549	373	190	571
30. Jhansi	167	121	279	166	124	291	173	101	251
31. Jalaun	116	128	87	119	127	93	105	133	76
32. Hamirpur	99	117	57	104	118	61	78	105	48
33. Banda	109	129	61	120	138	65	63	72	53
34. Kheri	116	134	72	121	137	72	96	118	71
35. Sitapur	164	184	114	172	189	120	129	155	101
36. Hardoi	187	221	103	191	219	106	168	233	96
37. Unnao	143	188	32	145	182	32	135	227	34
38. Lucknow	311	99	824	270	97	794	484	107	893
39. Rae Bareli	133	173	38	141	176	39	99	158	36
40. Bahraich	135	163	69	149	174	71	78	92	64
41. Gonda	187	223	100	200	231	105	132	172	88
42. Bara Banki	131	162	56	139	166	56	98	137	55
43. Faizabad	180	203	123	185	204	127	158	197	116
44. Sultanpur	141	186	30	151	190	32	98	162	28
45. Pratapgarh	132	175	26	143	181	27	83	137	24
46. Basti	236	315	43	253	321	46	162	278	36
47. Gorakhpur	310	339	239	322	347	245	260	293	225
48. Deoria	258	339	61	274	343	66	186	312	50
49. Azamgarh	301	378	116	297	356	119	319	513	109
50. Jaunpur	228	286	88	238	285	94	189	293	76
51. Ballia	199	256	59	195	239	62	216	366	52
52. Ghazipur	183	236	52	179	221	52	196	329	52
53. Varanasi	428	361	592	423	361	611	449	359	547
54. Mirzapur	163	172	140	169	175	150	134	152	115

Column 2 of this Table gives the distribution of 10,000 literate persons in the total areas of districts. The 54 districts of the State have been divided into the following 7 ranges according to the proportion of literates in them to 10,000 literates in the State–

Proportion of Literate Persons to 10,000 Literate Persons in the State Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 50	4
50—99	4
100—149	15
150—199	14
200—249	7
250—299	2
300 and above	8

The majority of districts have between 1 and 2 per cent of the total literate persons in the State. The 8 districts having the largest numbers, in descending order, are Kanpur (576), Meerut (468), Varanasi (428), Allahabad (366), Agra (344), Lucknow (311), Gorakhpur (310) and Azamgarh (301). The 8 districts which have the smallest numbers, in ascending order, are Uttar Kashi (15), Chamoli (42), Tehri Garhwal (43), Pithoragarh (47), Pilibhit (63), Rampur (65), Garhwal (86), and Hamirpur (99). The causes of large and small numbers of literates in these districts have already been discussed in the first part of paragraph 10, and no further discussion is required.

In the above discussion literate persons in the total area of districts have been considered. We shall now take up rural and urban areas separately. Taking the number of literates in the rural area of the State to be 10,000, their distribution in the various districts is given in Column 3. The following statement gives the number of districts in each range according to the proportion of literates in their rural areas to 10,000 literates in the rural areas of the State–

Proportion of Rural Literates to 10,000 Rural Literates in the State Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 50	2
50—99	6
100—149	11
150—199	15
200—249	8
250—299	5
300 and above	7

As in the previous case, the largest number of districts have between 1 and 2 per cent of rural literates in the State. The 7 districts having the largest number, in descending order, are Meerut (402), Azamgarh (378), Varanasi (361), Gorakhpur (339), Deoria (339), Kanpur (319) and Basti (315). The 8 districts having the lowest numbers, in ascending order, are Uttar Kashi (19), Rampur (43), Tehri Garhwal (55), Dehra Dun (57), Pilibhit (60), Chamoli (60), Pithoragarh (67) and Lucknow (99).

Again taking the number of literates in all the urban areas of the State to be 10,000, their distribution in the districts of the State is given in Column 4. The following statement gives the number of districts in each range according to the proportion of literates in their urban areas to 10,000 literates in the urban areas of the State–

Proportion of Urban Literates to 10,000 Urban Literates in the State Range	*No. of Districts*
Under 50	10
50—99	13
100—199	15
200—299	5
300—549	3
550—599	2
600 and above	4

The 4 districts each having more than 6 per cent of all urban literates in the State, in descending order, are Kanpur (1,200), Lucknow (824), Agra (657) and Meerut (627). In the next range are Varanasi (592) and Allahabad (556). All these have large urban areas and all the KAVAL districts are included. The large numbers in Kanpur attract notice. The 10 districts having less than 0.5 per cent of urban literates in the State, in ascending order, are Uttar Kashi (4), Tehri Garhwal (13), Pratapgarh (26), Sultanpur (30), Unnao (32), Rae Bareli (38), Garhwal (41), Fatehpur (42), Basti (43) and Almora (49). All these have very small urban areas.

(*b*) *Males*

26. Now we shall take up male literates in total, rural and urban areas of districts. The distribution of 10,000 male literates in the State among the districts is given in Column 5

of the Table, which is the same as Column 3 of Table 7.4. The number of districts in each size class depicted by proportion is given in the following statement–

Proportion of Male Literates to 10,000 Male Literates in the State — *Range*	*No. of Districts*
Under 50	3
50—99	4
100—149	15
150—199	15
200—249	6
250—299	5
300 and above	6

The maximum number of districts is again found to have between 1 and 2 per cent of the total male literates in the State. Districts having less than one per cent, in ascending order, are Uttar Kashi (17), Chamoli (47), Tehri Garhwal (49), Pithoragarh (51), Pilibhit (63), Rampur (64) and Garhwal (92). All these districts have small populations. Those having more than 3 per cent, in descending order, are Kanpur (518), Meerut (460), Varanasi (423), Allahabad (365), Agra (327) and Gorakhpur (322). These districts have large population and also possess Class I cities/town-groups. The number of literates is consequently high.

The following statement gives the number of districts in each size class depicted by proportions of rural male literates to 10,000 male literates in rural areas of the State–

Proportion of Rural Male Literates to 10,000 Rural Male Literates in the State — *Range*	*No. of Districts*
Under 50	1
50—99	7
100—149	12
150—199	14
200—249	9
250—299	4
300 and above	7

Uttar Kashi (21) is in the lowest size class. In the next are Rampur (50), Dehra Dun (52), Pilibhit (61), Tehri Garhwal (61), Chamoli (63), Pithoragarh (68), and Lucknow (97) districts. These have small rural populations. Districts Meerut (408), Varanasi (361), Azamgarh (356), Gorakhpur (347), Deoria (343) Basti (321) and Allahabad (304) are in the highest range. These districts possess large rural populations. The largest number of districts have between 1 and 2 per cent of the rural male literates of the State.

Male literates in urban areas will now be taken up. The proportion of male literates in the urban areas of each district to 10,000 male literates in the urban areas of the State is given in Column 7. The number of districts in each size class depicted by proportions is given in the following statement–

Proportion of Urban Male Literates to 10,000 Urban Male Literates in the State — *Range*	*No. of Districts*
Under 50	9
50—99	14
100—149	12
150—199	3
200—399	8
400—599	1
600 and above	5

The maximum number of districts in this case is in the range 50—149. There are 5 districts which have more than 6 per cent of the urban male literates in the State. They are Kanpur (1,184), Lucknow (794), Agra (660), Meerut (615) and Varanasi (611). Next comes Allahabad (549). The large numbers in these districts are due to their large urban populations. All five KAVAL districts are included in this list. In the lowest range are Uttar Kashi (5), Tehri Garhwal (14), Pratapgarh (27), Sultanpur (32), Unnao (32), Rae Bareli (39), Fatehpur (42), Basti (46) and Garhwal (47)—all with small towns.

(c) *Females*

27. Now female literates will be considered. Column 8 gives the distribution of 10,000 female literates in the total area of districts. This is the same as Column 4 of Table 7.4. The following statement gives the number of districts in 7 ranges of proportions–

Proportion of Female Literates to 10,000 Female Literates in the State — *Range*	*No. of Districts*
Under 50	4
50—99	12
100—149	9
150—199	13
200—299	8
300—399	3
400 and above	5

The largest number of districts is to be found in the range 150–199. Those having more than 3 per cent, in descending order, are Kanpur (824), Meerut (503), Lucknow (484), Varanasi (449), Agra (414), Allahabad (373), Azamgarh (319), and Saharanpur (303). These districts have large populations and all but one have Class I cities/town-groups. The 16 districts which comprise less than one per cent of the total female literates in the State are Uttar Kashi (5), Tehri Garhwal (15), Chamoli (22), Pithoragarh (32), Banda (63). Garhwal (64), Pilibhit (64), Rampur (71), Almora (74), Hamirpur (78), Bahraich (78), Pratapgarh (83), Kheri (96), Bara Banki (98), Sultanpur (98) and Rae Bareli (99). Some of these districts have very small populations. Those having fairly large populations are very low in female literacy.

The distribution of 10,000 rural female literates of the State among its districts is given in column 9. The number of districts in each size class depicted by proportion is given in the following statement–

Proportion of Rural Female Literates to 10,000 Rural Female Literates in the State — *Range*	*No. of Districts*
Under 50	4
50—99	7
100—149	11
150—199	13
200—299	10
300—399	7
400 and above	2

The largest number of districts in the case of rural also are in the range 150–199. Thirty-five districts have each less than 2 per cent of the State's rural female literates. The 9 districts having more than 3 per cent of the State's rural female literates are Azamgarh (513), Kanpur (444), Ballia (366), Meerut (365), Varanasi (359), Farrukhabad (336), Ghazipur (329), Etawah (313), and Deoria (312). All these have large rural populations. The 11 districts having less than one per cent are Uttar Kashi (7), Tehri Garhwal (20), Rampur (39), Chamoli (42), Pilibhit (55), Pithoragarh (62), Banda (72), Dehra Dun (88), Bahraich (92), Bareilly (97), and Garhwal (98). Most of these have small populations; Bareilly alone has a fair size population, but is backward in literacy.

Now female literates in urban areas remain to be considered. The distribution of 10,000 urban female literates in the various districts is given in Column 10. The number of districts falling in various size classes represented by proportions are given in the following statement–

Proportion of Urban Female Literates to 10,000 Urban Female Literates in the State — *Range*	*No. of Districts*
Under 50	11
50—99	13
100—199	15
200—299	3
300—549	5
550—599	1
600 and above	4

Thirty-nine districts out of 52 possessing urban areas have each less than 2 per cent of the State's urban female literates. Districts having more than 3 per cent each, in descending order, are Kanpur (1,236), Lucknow (893), Meerut (653), Agra (649), Allahabad (571), Varanasi (547), Saharanpur (413), Moradabad (352), Bareilly (351), and Dehra Dun (327). All the 5 KAVAL districts are included in the list. The remaining districts also contain a Class I city/town-group each. The 11 districts in the lowest range are Uttar Kashi (2), Tehri Garhwal (11), Pratapgarh (24), Garhwal (27), Sultanpur (28), Unnao (34), Rae Bareli (36), Basti (36), Fatehpur (43), Almora (47) and Hamirpur (48). All of them have small urban areas, and none possesses any large town.

28. In paragraphs 25–27 we have considered the gradation of districts by the number of literate persons, males and females in total, rural and urban populations. It will be well to take stock of the situation at this stage. Districts having large numbers of literate persons, males and females in their rural areas are–

	Rural population in thousands
1. Meerut	2,154
2. Azamgarh	2,293
3. Varanasi	1,809
4. Deoria	2,317.

those having large numbers of literate persons, males and females in their urban areas are–

	Urban Population in thousands
1. Kanpur	976
2. Lucknow	663
3. Agra	668
4. Meerut	559
5. Varanasi	553
6. Allahabad	444,

and districts having large numbers of the same in their total areas are–

	Total Population in thousands
1. Kanpur	2,381
2. Meerut	2,713
3. Varanasi	2,362
4. Allahabad	2,438
5. Agra	1,862

It will be observed that Meerut and Varanasi are common to all the three lists. In these districts the numbers of literate persons, males and females in their total, rural and urban areas are the largest as compared to other districts of the State.

From the above standpoints districts having small numbers of literates in their rural areas are–

	Rural Population in thousands
1. Uttar Kashi	120
2. Rampur	556
3. Tehri Garhwal	340
4. Dehra Dun	231
5. Pilibhit	532
6. Chamoli	253
7. Pithoragarh	264,

those having small numbers in their urban areas are–

	Urban Population in thousands
1. Uttar Kashi	3
2. Tehri Garhwal	8
3. Pratapgarh	21
4. Sultanpur	26
5. Unnao	30
6. Rae Bareli	40
7. Garhwal	27
8. Fatehpur	43
9. Basti	38
10. Almora	27,

and those having small numbers in their total areas are–

	Total Population in thousands
1. Uttar Kashi	123
2. Chamoli	253
3. Tehri Garhwal	348
4. Pithoragarh	264
5. Pilibhit	616
6. Rampur	702
7. Garhwal	482

Districts Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal have the smallest number of literates in their total, rural and urban areas. The same would have been true of Chamoli and Pithoragarh, if urban areas according to the 1961 definition had existed therein.

Districts in Decreasing Order of Literacy Rates and Number of Literates

29. In paragraphs 13–24 literacy rates of persons, males and females in total, rural and urban populations of districts have been considered, and districts have been distributed in literacy ranges. It is now proposed to give a consolidated Table with districts arranged in the decreasing order of literacy rates for total, rural and urban areas. This Table is 7.9 and it gives literacy rates for males and females combined. Columns 3, 6 and 9 of this Table give the same data as Columns 2, 11 and 14 of Table 7.5.

The distribution of 10,000 literate persons, males and females of the State in total, rural and urban areas has been given in Table 7.8. The same has been shown in another way in Table 7.10 in which districts have been arranged in decreasing order of total, rural and urban literates. Columns 3, 6 and 9 of this Table are the same as Columns 2, 3 and 4 of Table 7.8 which have been analysed in paragraph 25. The utility of this Table is to bring out in a more striking manner what is already contained in Table 7.8. No further discussion of this Table is needed.

Tables 7.9 and 7.10 follow. Gradation of districts by literacy rates has already been done for total, rural and urban populations in paragraphs 13, 17 and 21 respectively and need not be undertaken again. However, Table 7.9

serves another useful purpose by bringing out zones of high and low literacy vividly in the shape of distinct clusters. It is intended to delineate these zones by total literacy first, and then to examine whether, and how much, the pattern varies, if only rural literacy and then urban literacy are considered. At the outset it should be mentioned that large cities and towns tend to inflate the literacy rate. Only in those districts which have small urban population or where the urban literacy rate is not high, the total and rural patterns are similar.

TABLE 7.9—*Total, Rural and Urban Literacy in Districts arranged in Decreasing Order*, 1961

Sl. no.	Total literacy in decreasing order State/District	Per 10,000	Sl. no.	Rural literacy in decreasing order State/District	Per 10,000	Sl. no.	Urban literacy in decreasing order State/District	Per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	UTTAR PRADESH	2,073		UTTAR PRADESH	1,685		UTTAR PRADESH	4,689
1.	Dehra Dun	4,479	1.	Naini Tal	2,750	1.	Almora	7,701
2.	Kanpur	3,678	2.	Pithoragarh	2,746	2.	Tehri Garhwal	7,272
3.	Lucknow	3,504	3.	Dehra Dun	2,654	3.	Dehra Dun	6,574
4.	Naini Tal	3,216	4.	Chamoli	2,538	4.	Uttar Kashi	6,483
5.	Agra	2,848	5.	Garhwal	2,513	5.	Garhwal	6,446
6.	Varanasi	2,785	6.	Etawah	2,492	6.	Gorakhpur	5,647
7.	Pithoragarh	2,746	7.	Kanpur	2,465	7.	Allahabad	5,527
8.	Garhwal	2,745	8.	Jalaun	2,413	8.	Lucknow	5,446
9.	Etawah	2,707	9.	Almora	2,262	9.	Kanpur	5,392
10.	Jalaun	2,698	10.	Farrukhabad	2,247	10.	Pratapgarh	5,345
11.	Meerut	2,650	11.	Varanasi	2,180	11.	Sultanpur	5,185
12.	Mathura	2,545	12.	Ballia	2,157	12.	Ballia	5,164
13.	Chamoli	2,538	13.	Mainpuri	2,132	13.	Naini Tal	5,128
14.	Almora	2,507	14.	Mathura	2,042	14.	Ghazipur	5,103
15.	Farrukhabad	2,496	15.	Meerut	2,035	15.	Mathura	5,020
16.	Jhansi	2,391	16.	Ghazipur	2,018	16.	Meerut	5,008
17.	Saharanpur	2,363	17.	Agra	1,973	17.	Basti	4,888
18.	Aligarh	2,327	18.	Aligarh	1,923	18.	Etawah	4,881
19.	Mainpuri	2,323	19.	Jaunpur	1,906	19.	Jhansi	4,873
20.	Allahabad	2,302	20.	Fatehpur	1,862	20.	Saharanpur	4,868
21.	Ballia	2,272	21.	Bijnor	1,821	21.	Unnao	4,792
22.	Ghazipur	2,125	22.	Bulandshahr	1,813	22.	Varanasi	4,724
23.	Bijnor	2,108	23.	Azamgarh	1,795	23.	Mainpuri	4,712
24.	Bulandshahr	2,050	24.	Hamirpur	1,757	24.	Jalaun	4,663
25.	Jaunpur	2,033	25.	Tehri Garhwal	1,751	25.	Deoria	4,642
26.	Mirzapur	2,014	26.	Etah	1,722	26.	Kheri	4,555
27.	Muzaffarnagar	1,973	27.	Mirzapur	1,709	27.	Azamgarh	4,524
28.	Fatehpur	1,964	28.	Unnao	1,697	28.	Farrukhabad	4,518
29.	Etah	1,939	29.	Uttar Kashi	1,663	29.	Fatehpur	4,432
30.	Hamirpur	1,932	30.	Muzaffarnagar	1,653	30.	Agra	4,393
31.	Azamgarh	1,925	31.	Hardoi	1,634	31.	Aligarh	4,379
32.	Tehri Garhwal	1,877	32.	Saharanpur	1,617	32.	Gonda	4,366
33.	Gorakhpur	1,831	33.	Jhansi	1,613	33.	Bareilly	4,352
34.	Hardoi	1,806	34.	Deoria	1,581	34.	Banda	4,337
35.	Bareilly	1,786	35.	Banda	1,577	35.	Mirzapur	4,325
36.	Unnao	1,773	36.	Allahabad	1,573	36.	Jaunpur	4,297
37.	Uttar Kashi	1,768	37.	Lucknow	1,573	37.	Rae Bareli	4,236
38.	Banda	1,761	38.	Pratapgarh	1,544	38.	Sitapur	4,105
39.	Faizabad	1,672	39.	Gorakhpur	1,531	39.	Muzaffarnagar	4,067
40.	Deoria	1,656	40.	Faizabad	1,464	40.	Etah	4,002

Sl. no.	Total literacy in decreasing order State/District	Per 10,000	Sl. no.	Rural literacy in decreasing order State/District	Per 10,000	Sl. no.	Urban literacy in decreasing order State/District	Per 10,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
41.	Moradabad	1,629	41.	Rae Bareli	1,454	41.	Hardoi	3,997
42.	Pratapgarh	1,609	42.	Sultanpur	1,443	42.	Faizabad	3,836
43.	Pilibhit	1,577	43.	Sitapur	1,332	43.	Hamirpur	3,834
44.	Sitapur	1,545	44.	Basti	1,297	44.	Bahraich	3,808
45.	Shahjahanpur	1,541	45.	Bara Banki	1,286	45.	Pilibhit	3,768
46.	Rae Bareli	1,538	46.	Pilibhit	1,230	46.	Bulandshahr	3,688
47.	Sultanpur	1,512	47.	Bahraich	1,229	47.	Moradabad	3,606
48.	Rampur	1,438	48.	Shahjahanpur	1,220	48.	Bijnor	3,575
49.	Bara Banki	1,397	49.	Gonda	1,213	49.	Bara Banki	3,550
50.	Kheri	1,396	50.	Kheri	1,211	50.	Shahjahanpur	3,550
51.	Gonda	1,367	51.	Moradabad	1,067	51.	Budaun	3,379
52.	Bahraich	1,366	52.	Bareilly	1,057	52.	Rampur	3,227
53.	Basti	1,350	53.	Rampur	956	53.	Chamoli	No Urban Area
54.	Budaun	1,134	54.	Budaun	928	54.	Pithoragarh	Ditto

TABLE 7.10—*Distribution of* 10,000 *Total, Rural and Urban Literates among the Districts of the State in Decreasing Order*, 1961

Sl. no.	Districts in decreasing order of total literacy State/District	Per 10,000 of Total Population	Sl. no.	Districts in decreasing order of rural literacy State/District	Per 10,000 of Rural Population	Sl. no.	Districts in decreasing order of urban literacy State/District	Per 10,000 of Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	UTTAR PRADESH	10,000		UTTAR PRADESH	10,000		UTTAR PRADESH	10,000
1.	Kanpur	576	1.	Meerut	402	1.	Kanpur	1,200
2.	Meerut	468	2.	Azamgarh	378	2.	Lucknow	824
3.	Varanasi	428	3.	Varanasi	361	3.	Agra	657
4.	Allahabad	366	4.	Gorakhpur	339	4.	Meerut	627
5.	Agra	344	5.	Deoria	339	5.	Varanasi	592
6.	Lucknow	311	6.	Kanpur	319	6.	Allahabad	556
7.	Gorakhpur	310	7.	Basti	315	7.	Saharanpur	403
8.	Azamgarh	301	8.	Allahabad	288	8.	Moradabad	349
9.	Aligarh	269	9.	Jaunpur	286	9.	Bareilly	318
10.	Deoria	258	10.	Aligarh	262	10.	Dehra Dun	299
11.	Saharanpur	249	11.	Ballia	256	11.	Aligarh	285
12.	Basti	236	12.	Bulandshahr	254	12.	Jhansi	279
13.	Bulandshahr	232	13.	Etawah	246	13.	Gorakhpur	239
14.	Jaunpur	228	14.	Farrukhabad	241	14.	Mathura	202
15.	Farrukhabad	213	15.	Ghazipur	236	15.	Bulandshahr	181
16.	Moradabad	208	16.	Gonda	223	16.	Muzaffarnagar	173
17.	Etawah	208	17.	Hardoi	221	17.	Bijnor	154
18.	Ballia	199	18.	Agra	215	18.	Farrukhabad	145
19.	Hardoi	187	19.	Mainpuri	215	19.	Mirzapur	140
20.	Gonda	187	20.	Faizabad	203	20.	Naini Tal	129
21.	Muzaffarnagar	185	21.	Muzaffarnagar	190	21.	Shahjahanpur	125
22.	Ghazipur	183	22.	Etah	188	22.	Faizabad	123
23.	Faizabad	180	23.	Unnao	188	23.	Etawah	116
24.	Mainpuri	179	24.	Sultanpur	186	24.	Azamgarh	116
25.	Mathura	177	25.	Saharanpur	185	25.	Sitapur	114
26.	Bareilly	172	26.	Sitapur	184	26.	Etah	112

Sl. no.	Districts in decreasing order of total literacy State/District	Per 10,000 of Total Population	Sl. no.	Districts in decreasing order of rural literacy State/District	Per 10,000 of Total Population	Sl. no.	Districts in decreasing order of urban literacy State/District	Per10,000 of Urban Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Jhansi	167	27.	Fatehpur	177	27.	Rampur	106
28.	Etah	165	28.	Pratapgarh	175	28.	Hardoi	103
29.	Sitapur	164	29.	Rae Bareli	173	29.	Gonda	100
30.	Mirzapur	163	30.	Mirzapur	172	30.	Mainpuri	92
31.	Bijnor	162	31.	Mathura	166	31.	Budaun	90
32.	Unnao	143	32.	Bijnor	165	32.	Jaunpur	88
33.	Sultanpur	141	33.	Bahraich	163	33.	Jalaun	87
34.	Fatehpur	137	34.	Bara Banki	162	34.	Kheri	72
35.	Bahraich	135	35.	Moradabad	150	35.	Pilibhit	71
36.	Rae Bareli	133	36.	Kheri	134	36.	Bahraich	69
37.	Pratapgarh	132	37.	Banda	129	37.	Banda	61
38.	Bara Banki	131	38.	Jalaun	128	38.	Deoria	61
39.	Dehra Dun	128	39.	Almora	127	39.	Ballia	59
40.	Naini Tal	121	40.	Jhansi	121	40.	Hamirpur	57
41.	Jalaun	116	41.	Naini Tal	117	41.	Bara Banki	56
42.	Kheri	116	42.	Hamirpur	117	42.	Ghazipur	52
43.	Shahjahanpur	115	43.	Bareilly	112	43.	Almora	49
44.	Banda	109	44.	Budaun	111	44.	Basti	43
45.	Budaun	104	45.	Shahjahanpur	111	45.	Fatehpur	42
46.	Almora	104	46.	Garhwal	105	46.	Garhwal	41
47.	Hamirpur	99	47.	Lucknow	99	47.	Rae Bareli	38
48.	Garhwal	86	48.	Pithoragarh	67	48.	Unnao	32
49.	Rampur	65	49.	Chamoli	60	49.	Sultanpur	30
50.	Pilibhit	63	50.	Pilibhit	60	50.	Pratapgarh	26
51.	Pithoragarh	47	51.	Dehra Dun	57	51.	Tehri Garhwal	13
52.	Tehri Garhwal	43	52.	Tehri Garhwal	55	52.	Uttar Kashi	4
53.	Chamoli	42	53.	Rampur	48	53.	Chamoli	No Urban Area
54.	Uttar Kashi	15	54.	Uttar Kashi	19	54.	Pithoragarh	Ditto

4. Zones of High and Low Literacy

30. Table 7.9 shows that 23 districts are above the State average and 31 below it, in regard to literacy rates in their total population. In 11 districts the literacy rate is more than 25 per cent above the State average. Taken in order they are Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Lucknow, Naini Tal, Agra, Varanasi, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Etawah, Jalaun and Meerut. Barring Meerut, Lucknow and Varanasi which are isolated, these districts fall in 2 distinct zones. The first zone comprises Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Naini Tal and Pithoragarh, and the second Agra, Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun considered in their geographical order. The first zone lies in the north of the State nad the second in the middle south-west. Districts which are more than 25 per cent below the State average are also eleven. In decreasing order they are Sitapur, Shahjahanpur, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Rampur, Bara Banki, Kheri, Gonda, Bahraich, Basti and Budaun. They all fall in one vast zone extending from Rampur to Basti projecting as far south as Sultanpur. The remaining 32 districts are within 25 per cent of the State average. Out of them, 16 districts, i.e., serial numbers 18–33, are within 12.5 per cent of the same, and they can be called districts of average literacy. Of these Tehri Garhwal is isolated, but the remaining 15 form 4 clusters. The first comprises Bijnor and Muzaffarnagar ; the second Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah and Mainpuri ; the third Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur ; and the fourth Hamirpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad and Mirzapur. The third and the fourth clusters actually touch each other at the boundary of Allahabad and Jaunpur districts.

31. A better continuity is found to exist in the geographical distribution of rural literacy rates. Thirteen districts are more than 25 per cent above the State average. Taken in descending order their names are Naini Tal, Pithoragarh, Dehra Dun, Chamoli, Garhwal, Etawah, Kanpur, Jalaun, Almora, Farrukhabad, Varanasi, Ballia and Mainpuri. These districts fall in 3 distinct zones. The first zone comprises Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Naini Tal; the second Mainpuri, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Jalaun; and the third Ballia and Varanasi. The districts have been arranged in geographical order. The first zone is in the north of the State, the second in the middle south-west, and the third in the east. Districts more than 25 per cent below the State average are 9 in number. Their names in decreasing order are Pilibhit, Bahraich, Shahjahanpur, Gonda, Kheri, Moradabad, Bareilly, Rampur and Budaun. They all form a large single zone extending from Moradabad to Gonda. Most of these districts are Sub-Himalayan. The distribution of districts by rural literacy ranges in relation to the State average is given in the following Table–

TABLE 7.11 : *Distribution of Districts in relation to the Average Rate of Literacy in Rural Areas of the State as a whole*, 1961

(Rate of Rural Literacy for the State per 10,000 of Rural Population = 1,685)

More than 50 per cent above	25—50 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent below	25—50 per cent below	More than 50 per cent below
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Naini Tal	1. Garhwal	1. Mathura	1. Uttar Kashi	1. Pilibhit	NIL
2. Pithoragarh	2. Etawah	2. Meerut	2. Muzaffarnagar	2. Bahraich	
3. Dehra Dun	3. Kanpur	3. Ghazipur	3. Hardoi	3. Shahjahanpur	
4. Chamoli	4. Jalaun	4. Agra	4. Saharanpur	4. Gonda	
	5. Almora	5. Aligarh	5. Jhansi	5. Kheri	
	6. Farrukhabad	6. Jaunpur	6. Deoria	6. Moradabad	
	7. Varanasi	7. Fatehpur	7. Banda	7. Bareilly	
	8. Ballia	8. Bijnor	8. Allahabad	8. Rampur	
	9. Mainpuri	9. Bulandshahr	9. Lucknow	9. Budaun	
		10. Azamgarh	10. Pratapgarh		
		11. Hamirpur	11. Gorakhpur		
		12. Tehri Garhwal	12. Faizabad		
		13. Etah	13. Rae Bareli		
		14. Mirzapur	14. Sultanpur		
		15. Unnao	15. Sitapur		
			16. Basti		
			17. Bara Banki		

Twenty-eight districts are above the State average and 26 below the same. Four districts, namely, Naini Tal, Pithoragarh, Dehra Dun and Chamoli are more than 50 per cent above the State average. No district is more than 50 per cent below it. The 32 districts shown in Columns 3 and 4 of the Table are within 25 per cent of the State average. Fatehpur, Bijnor, Bulandshahr, Azamgarh, Hamirpur, Tehri Garhwal, Etah, Mirzapur, Unnao, Uttar Kashi, Muzaffarnagar, Hardoi, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Deoria, Banda, Allhabad, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, and Gorakhpur districts–20 in number–can be deemed to be average districts inasmuch as their literacy ratios vary within 12.5 per cent of the State average. Bulandshahr and Etah are isolated from others, but the rest form 5 clear zones. The first comprises the hill districts of Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal in the extreme north-west, the second the 3 western districts of Bijnor, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar, the third the central districts of Hardoi, Unnao and Lucknow, the fourth the north-eastern districts of Gorakhpur, Deoria and Azamgarh, and the last the

southern districts of Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Mirzapur all along the southern border of the State.

32. Now we shall consider urban literacy rates. Twenty-three districts are above the State average and 29 below it. Only 5 districts are more than 25 per cent above the State average. They are Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, and Garhwal. They form a compact zone in the Himalayan Hills. The towns of Almora and Tehri Garhwal are even more than 50 per cent above the State average. Those more than 25 per cent below it are only two, i.e., Budaun and Rampur–both contiguous. As many as 45 districts lie within 25 per cent of the State average. Those within 5 per cent of the same are Basti, Etawah, Jhansi, Saharanpur, Unnao, Varanasi, Mainpuri, Jalaun, Deoria, Kheri, Azamgarh and Farrukhabad – as many as 12. Saharanpur, Unnao, Kheri and Varanasi are outside any zone, being isolated. Mainpuri, Etawah, Farrukhabad, Jhansi and Jalaun form a zone in the middle south-west, while Basti, Deoria and Azamgarh form a sort of zone in the extreme north-east. The distribution of districts by urban literacy ranges in relation to the State average is given in the following Table–

TABLE 7. 12 : *Distribution of Districts in relation to the Average Rate of Literacy in Urban Areas of the State as a whole*, 1961

(Rate of Urban Literacy for the State per 10,000 of Urban Pupulation=4,689)

More than 50 per cent above	25—50 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent below	25—50 per cent below	More than 50 per cent below
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Almora	1. Dehra Dun	1. Gorakhpur	1. Jalaun	1. Budaun	NIL
2. Tehri Garhwal	2. Uttar Kashi	2. Allahabad	2. Deoria	2. Rampur	
	3. Garhwal	3. Lucknow	3. Kheri		
		4. Kanpur	4. Azamgarh		
		5. Pratapgarh	5. Farrukhabad		
		6. Sultanpur	6. Fatehpur		
		7. Ballia	7. Agra		
		8. Naini Tal	8. Aligarh		
		9. Ghazipur	9. Gonda		
		10. Mathura	10. Bareilly		
		11. Meerut	11. Banda		
		12. Basti	12. Mirzapur		
		13. Etawah	13. Jaunpur		
		14. Jhansi	14. Rae Bareli		
		15. Saharanpur	15. Sitapur		
		16. Unnao	16. Muzaffarnagar		
		17. Varanasi	17. Etah		
		18. Mainpuri	18. Hardoi		
			19. Faizabad		
			20. Hamirpur		
			21. Bahraich		
			22. Pilibhit		
			23. Bulandshahr		
			24. Moradabad		
			25. Bijnor		
			26. Bara Banki		
			27. Shahjahanpur		

Distribution of Tahsils by Rural and Urban Literacy Rates

33. So far we have considered literacy rates of districts. Now we intend to study literacy rates prevailing in the rural and urban areas with tahsils as one unit ; for, as we shall see shortly, the district is not a homogeneous unit and there are great variations in the rate of literacy within its boundaries. As data for tahsils for ages 5 years and over are not easily available, total literacy rate, i.e., the percentage of literates to the rural and urban population *of all ages* has been taken into consideration. This has been worked out from Columns 5 and 11 of the Union Primary Census Abstract published at the end of *Part II-A General Population Tables.* The State average for rural literacy is 14.34 per cent and for urban 40.06 per cent. Districts in which all the tahsils are above the State average in rural literacy are noted below in order of their code numbers—

1. Chamoli
2. Pithoragarh
3. Garhwal
4. Naini Tal
5. Meerut
6. Mainpuri
7. Farrukhabad
8. Etawah
9. Kanpur
10. Jalaun
11. Jaunpur
12. Ballia
13. Ghazipur
14. Varanasi

These 14 districts have a uniformly high density of literates in their rural areas. Leaving out Meerut which is isolated, the remainder fall in 3 clearly demarcated zones. The first is in the north of the State and comprises Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Garhwal and Naini Tal, the second is in the middle south-west comprising Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun, and the third in the extreme east comprising Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi. On the other extreme are 13 districts in which all the tahsils are below the State average. In them the density of literates is uniformly low. Their names in order of their code numbers are given as under—

1. Moradabad
2. Budaun
3. Rampur
4. Bareilly
5. Pilibhit
6. Shahjahanpur
7. Kheri
8. Sitapur
9. Lucknow
10. Gonda
11. Bara Banki
12. Sultanpur
13. Basti

All these districts form a huge zone comprising six districts of Rohilkhand division, three each of Lucknow and Faizabad divisions and Basti of Gorakhpur division. Districts in which all tahsils are within 25 per cent of the State average on either side are 18 in number. In them no tahsil is very much higher or lower than the State average. These districts in order of their code numbers are noted below—

1. Tehri Garhwal
2. Bijnor
3. Saharanpur
4. Muzaffarnagar
5. Bulandshahr
6. Etah
7. Allahabad
8. Hamirpur
9. Banda
10. Hardoi
11. Unnao
12. Lucknow
13. Bara Banki
14. Faizabad
15. Pratapgarh
16. Deoria
17. Azamgarh
18. Jaunpur

Lucknow and Bara Banki are common to the above list as well. In these districts all the tahsils are up to 35 per cent below the State average and none above it.

34. The distribution of tahsils within districts by ranges of rural literacy has been made in Table 7.13.

TABLE 7.13—*Districts and Tahsils in which Rural Literacy is above or below the Rural Average for the State*

(Ages 0—4 not excluded)

District	Tahsils with Rural Literacy					
	More than 50 per cent above	25—50 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent below	25—50 per cent below	More than 50 per cent below
1. Uttar Kashi	--	1	1	2	--	--
2. Chamoli	2	2	--	--	--	--
3. Pithoragarh	2	2	--	--	--	--
4. Tehri Garhwal	--	--	2	1	--	--
5. Garhwal	1	1	--	--	--	--

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

The distribution of the 231 tahsils of the State by literacy ranges is as under—

1.	More than 50 per cent above	14
2.	Between 25 and 50 per cent above	35
3.	Up to 25 per cent above	68
4.	Up to 25 per cent below	75
5.	Between 25 and 50 per cent below	36
6.	More than 50 per cent below	3
	Total	231

The largest numbers are in the middle ranges. Tahsils which are more than 50 per cent above the State average are noted below—

CHAMOLI		DEHRA DUN	
1. Joshimath	29·3	Dehra Dun	27·0
2. Ukhi Math	23·9	ETAWAH	
PITHORAGARH		1. Bharthana	22·8
1. Munsiari	23·6	2. Auraiya	22·2
2. Pithoragarh	28·0	KANPUR	
GARHWAL		1. Bilhaur	22·7
Lansdowne	21·6	2. Derapur	22·4
NAINI TAL		JALAUN	
1. Haldwani	23.5	1. Jalaun	21·6
2. Naini Tal	32·5	2. Orai	22·3

These tahsils arranged in descending order are Naini Tal, Joshimath, Pithoragarh, Dehra Dun, Ukhi Math, Munsiari, Haldwani, Bharthana, Bilhaur, Derapur, Orai, Auraiya, Jalaun and Lansdowne. Eight of these are in the Himalayas. The remaining six, lying 2 each in 3 districts, are contiguous tahsils. Tahsils between 25 and 50 per cent above the State average are—

UTTAR KASHI
Bhatwari
CHAMOLI
1. Karnaprayag
2. Chamoli
PITHORAGARH
1. Dharchula
2. Didihat
GARHWAL
Pauri
ALMORA
1. Almora
2. Ranikhet
NAINI TAL
Kichha
MEERUT
1. Ghaziabad
2. Meerut
ALIGARH
Hathras
MATHURA
1. Mat
2. Sadabad
AGRA
1. Etmadpur
2. Firozabad
MAINPURI
1. Mainpuri
2. Bhongaon
FARRUKHABAD
1. Farrukhabad
2. Chhibramau
3. Kannauj
ETAWAH
1. Etawah
2. Bidhuna
KANPUR
1. Bhognipur
2. Akbarpur
3. Kanpur
4. Ghatampur
FATEHPUR
Bindki
JHANSI
Moth
JALAUN
Konch
BALLIA
Ballia
GHAZIPUR
Zamania
VARANASI
1. Varanasi
2. Chandauli
MIRZAPUR
Chunar

Tahsils more than 50 per cent below the State average are only three—

BUDAUN	
1. Gunnaur	6·7
2. Sahaswan	5·9
RAMPUR	
Rampur	4·7

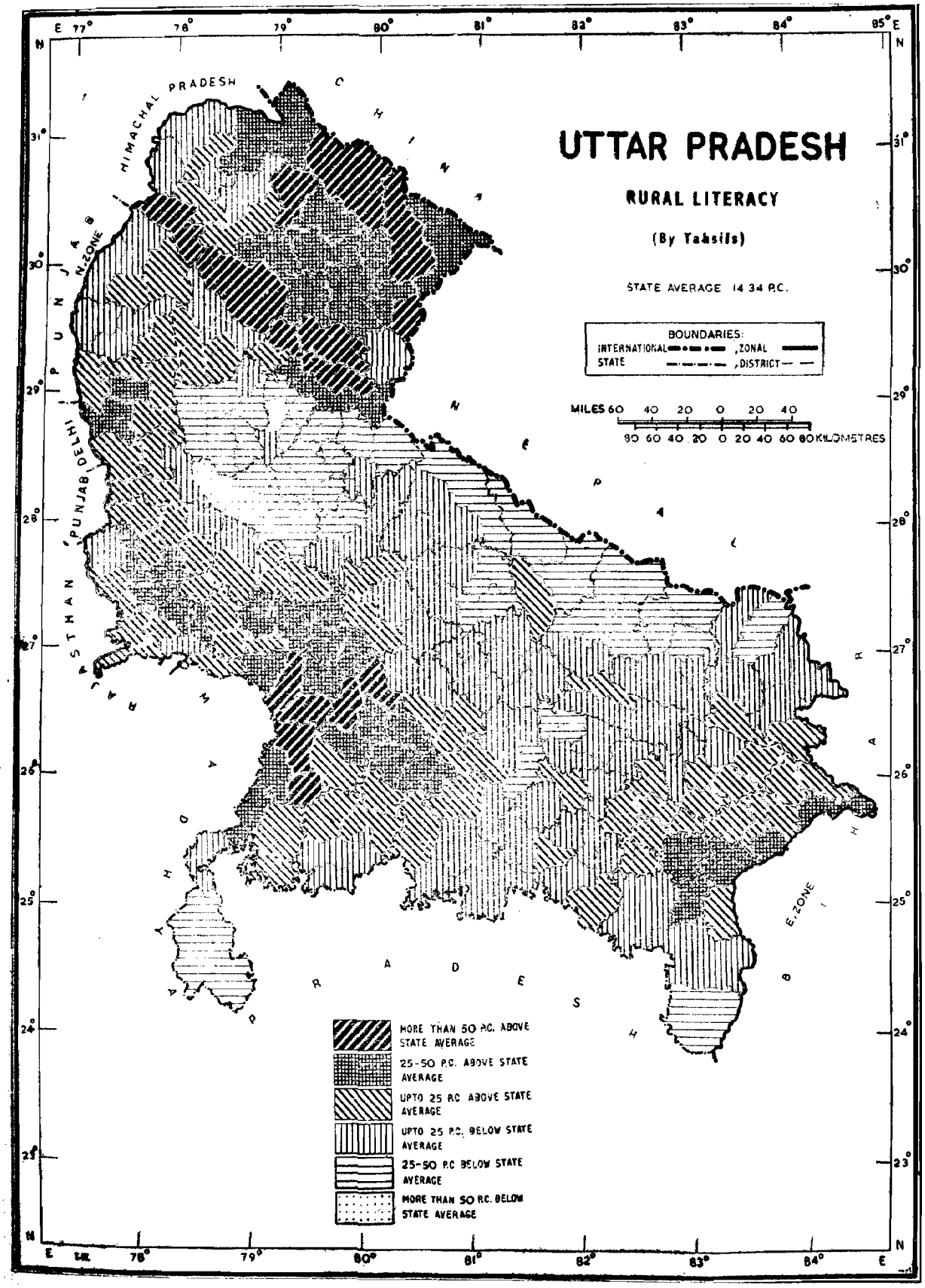
The sadar tahsil of Rampur is the poorest in literacy, not even one person among 20 in the rural population being literate. All these tahsils are situated in Rohilkhand Division. Tahsils between 25 and 50 per cent below the State average are—

MORADABAD
1. Hasanpur
2. Sambhal
3. Amroha
4. Moradabad
5. Bilari
BUDAUN
1. Bisauli
2. Budaun
3. Dataganj
RAMPUR
1. Suar
2. Milak
3. Bilaspur
BAREILLY
1. Baheri
2. Bareilly
3. Aonla
4. Nawabganj
5. Faridpur
PILIBHIT
1. Pilibhit
2. Puranpur
SHAHJAHANPUR
Tilhar
JHANSI
1. Mahroni
2. Lalitpur
KHERI
Nighasan
SITAPUR
1. Biswan
2. Sidhauli
RAE BARELI
Salon
BAHRAICH
1. Nanpara
2. Bahraich
GONDA
1. Balrampur
2. Utraula
3. Gonda
SULTANPUR
Musafirkhana
BASTI
1. Domariaganj
2. Naugarh
3. Bansi
GORAKHPUR
Maharajganj
MIRZAPUR
Dudhi

Rural literacy rates by tahsils are shown in Map VII/B given opposite. With a few exceptions all high-literacy tahsils can be deemed to fall in 3 zones—northern, middle western, and southern. Similarly low-literacy tahsils form 2 zones—one zone comprises Rohilkhand and a broad strip towards the east parallel to the Himalayas, and the other touching only the southernmost extremities of the State.

35. The distribution of 162 tahsils possessing urban areas by ranges of urban literacy has been made in Table 7.14. As many as 69 tahsils are entirely rural.

MAP VII/B



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TABLE 7.14—*Districts and Tahsils in which Urban Literacy is above or below the Urban Average for the State*

(Ages 0–4 not excluded)

District	Tahsils with Urban Literacy					
	More than 50 per cent above	25—50 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent below	25—50 per cent below	More than 50 per cent below
1. Uttar Kashi	..	1	..	...	—	—
2. Tehri Garhwal	1	1	..	...	...	—
3. Garhwal	..	2	..	..	..	—
4. Almora	2	...	..	...	—	—
5. Naini Tal	1	..	..	3	..	...
6. Bijnor	..	..	...	2	2	—
7. Moradabad	..	—	—	2	4	..
8. Budaun	—	..	—	1	..	2
9. Rampur	—	...	..	..	1	1
10. Bareilly	..	..	...	1	4	..
11. Pilibhit	..	..	..	2	1	..
12. Shahjahanpur	—	..	..	2	2	..
13. Dehra Dun	1	1	..	..	..	—
14. Saharanpur	..	..	2	..	2	—
15. Muzaffarnagar	..	..	1	..	3	—
16. Meerut	..	..	2	2	2	...
17. Bulandshahr	..	..	...	2	2	—
18. Aligarh	..	..	1	2	1	..
19. Mathura	..	..	1	1	1	..
20. Agra	..	—	1	4	1	..
21. Etah	..	..	..	2	2	—
22. Mainpuri	..	..	1	3	..	—
23. Farrukhabad	..	..	...	4	..	...
24. Etawah	..	..	3	..	..	..
25. Kanpur	..	..	2	..	..	—
26. Fatehpur	..	..	1	1	..	..
27. Allahabad	—	..	1	1	1	...
28. Jhansi	..	..	2	2	1	..
29. Jalaun	..	—	2	2	..	..
30. Hamirpur	..	..	1	1	2	..
31. Banda	..	..	—	3	..	..
32. Kheri	..	..	1	1	..	...
33. Sitapur	..	..	..	3	1	..
34. Hardoi	—	..	1	1	2	..
35. Unnao	..	..	1	..	..	..
36. Lucknow	..	..	1	1		...
37. Rae Bareli	..	...	1	...	..	1
38. Bahraich	—	—	—	1	1	..
39. Gonda	..	..	1	2	1	—
40. Bara Banki	..	...	—	1	2	..
41. Faizabad	—	..	—	1	2	—
42. Sultanpur	..	—	1	—	..	..
43. Pratapgarh	—	—	1	—	..	—
44. Basti	—	—	1	—	...	—
45. Gorakhpur	—	—	1	1	—	—

District	Tahsils with Urban Literacy					
	More than 50 per cent above	25—50 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent above	Up to 25 per cent below	25—50 per cent below	More than 50 per cent below
46. Deoria	..	...	1	1	1	..
47. Azamgarh	...	1	1	1	..	..
48. Jaunpur	..	...	..	3	1	..
49. Ballia	..	..	1	1	..	...
50. Ghazipur	...	..	1	1	..	..
51. Varanasi	..	1	1	..	1	...
52 Mirzapur	..	..	1	3	..	...

Districts in which all tahsils possessing urban areas happen to be above the State average are—

1. Uttar Kashi
2. Tehri Garhwal
3. Garhwal
4. Almora
5. Dehra Dun
6. Etawah
7. Kanpur
8. Unnao
9. Sultanpur
10. Pratapgarh
11. Basti

Five districts out of the above are in the Himalayas. On the other hand, in 16 districts all urban tahsils are below the State average, these districts being—

1. Bijnor
2. Moradabad
3. Budaun
4. Rampur
5. Bareilly
6. Pilibhit
7. Shahjahanpur
8. Bulandshahr
9. Etah
10. Farrukhabad
11. Banda
12. Sitapur
13. Bahraich
14. Bara Banki
15. Faizabad
16. Jaunpur

With the exception of Banda, the above districts fall in 2 zones, the first comprising from nos. 1 to 10 and the second from nos. 12 to 16. All districts of Rohilkhand Division are included in the first zone. These 16 districts have a consistenly low literacy throughout their urban areas. In 17 districts all urban tahsils are within 25 per cent on either side of the State average. They are—

1. Mainpuri
2. Farrukhabad
3. Etawah
4. Kanpur
5. Fatehpur
6. Jalaun
7. Banda
8. Kheri
9. Unnao
10. Lucknow
11. Sultanpur
12. Pratapgarh
13. Basti
14. Gorakhpur
15. Ballia
16. Ghazipur
17. Mirzapur

36. The distribution of 162 tahsils by literacy ranges with reference to the State average (40.06 per cent) is given below—

1. More than 50 per cent above	5
2. Between 25 and 50 per cent above	7
3. Up to 25 per cent above	37
4. Up to 25 per cent below	65
5. Between 25 and 50 per cent below	44
6. More than 50 per cent below	4

The largest number of tahsils are in the range 0—25 per cent below the State average. Tahsils more than 50 per cent above the State average are—

TEHRI GARHWAL		NAINI TAL	
Tehri	69·7	Naini Tal	61·8
ALMORA		DEHRA DUN	
1. Almora	70·0	Chakrata	66·9
2. Ranikhet	66·5		

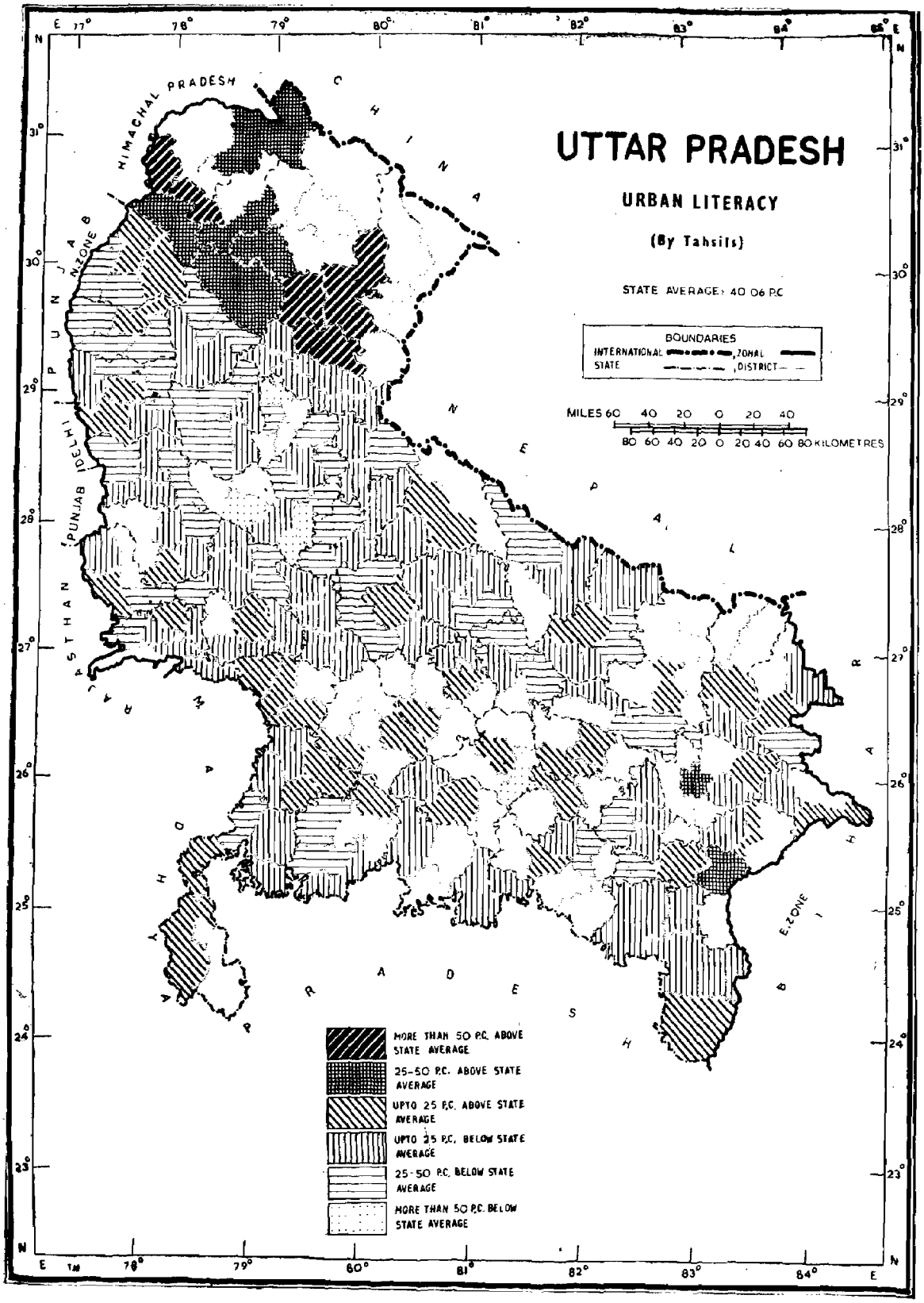
These tahsils in descending order of urban literacy are Almora, Tehri, Chakrata, Ranikhet and Naini Tal. All of them are Himalayan. Tahsils between 25 and 50 per cent above the State average are—

UTTAR KASHI	DEHRA DUN
Bhatwari	Dehra Dun
TEHRI GARHWAL	AZAMGARH
Devaprayag	Azamgarh
GARHWAL	VARANASI
1. Pauri	Chandauli
2. Lansdowne	

Five of the above tahsils are again in the Himalayan Hills. It will be of interest to know the names of towns which have contributed to high urban literacy rates in these tahsils.

	Towns
UTTAR KASHI	
Bhatwari	Uttar Kashi N. A.
TEHRI GARHWAL	
1. Tehri	Tehri N. A.
2. Devaprayag	Narendranagar N. A.
	Devaprayag N. A.
GARHWAL	
1. Pauri	Pauri N. A.
	Srinagar N. A.
2. Lansdowne	Kotdwara M. B.
	Lansdowne Cantt.
	Dogadda N. A.
ALMORA	
1. Almora	Almora Town-Group
2. Ranikhet	Ranikhet Cantt.
NAINI TAL	
Naini Tal	Naini Tal Town Group
	Bhowali N. A.

MAP VII/C



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DEHRA DUN	
1. Chakrata	Chakrata Cantt.
2. Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun M. B.
	Clement Town Cantt.
	Rishikesh M. B.
	Mussoorie M. B.
	Landour Cantt.
	Raipur
AZAMGARH	
Azamgarh	Azamgarh M. B.
VARANASI	
Chandauli	Mughalsarai Town-Group

Tahsils which are more than 50 per cent below the State average are only four. Such tahsils, their percentage literacy, and the names of towns contributing this low average are noted below—

	Per cent Literates	*Towns*
BUDAUN		
1. Dataganj	9·7	Kakrala N.A.
2. Sahaswan	19·2	Sahaswan M.B.
RAMPUR		
Suar	12·8	Tanda T.A.
RAE BARELI		
Salon	18·6	Jais T.A.

Dataganj tahsil containing Kakrala N. A. is the poorest in urban literacy, not even one person out of 10 is literate. Tahsils between 25 and 50 per cent below the State average are—

BIJNOR	MATHURA
1. Najibabad	Sadabad
2. Nagina	AGRA
MORADABAD	Kiraoli
1. Hasanpur	ETAH
2. Sambhal	1. Jalesar
3. Amroha	2. Aliganj
4. Thakurdwara	ALLAHABAD
RAMPUR	Phulpur
Rampur	JHANSI
BAREILLY	Moth
1. Baheri	HAMIRPUR
2. Aonla	1. Rath
3. Nawabganj	2. Charkhari
4. Faridpur	SITAPUR
PILIBHIT	Sidhauli
Puranpur	HARDOI
SHAHJAHANPUR	1. Shahabad
1. Tilhar	2. Bilgram
2. Jalalabad	BAHRAICH
SAHARANPUR	Nanpara
1. Nakur	GONDA
2. Deoband	Utraula
MUZAFFARNAGAR	BARA BANKI
1. Kairana	1. Fatehpur
2. Budhana	2. Ramsanehighat
3. Jansath	FAIZABAD
MEERUT	1. Akbarpur
1. Sardhana	2. Tanda
2. Mawana	DEORIA
BULANDSHAHR	Salempur
1. Sikandrabad	JAUNPUR
2. Anupshahr	Machhlishahr
ALIGARH	VARANASI
Atrauli	Bhadohi

Urban literacy rates by tahsils are shown in Map VII/C given opposite. Whereas high-literacy tahsils are concentrated in the Himalayan Hills (only two being situated in eastern U. P.), the low-literacy tahsils are spread over a large area comprising Rohilkhand Division, Upper Doab, and scattered portions of eastern U. P.

37. A comparison of the two maps shows that some tahsils are high both in rural and urban literacy, while some are low in both. The names of rural and urban high-literacy tahsils are given below—

UTTAR KASHI	NAINI TAL
Bhatwari	Naini Tal
GARHWAL	DEHRA DUN
1. Pauri	Dehra Dun
2. Lansdowne	
ALMORA	VARANASI
1. Almora	Chandauli
2. Ranikhet	

Only one of these, namely, Dehra Dun has a large town; all others have small urban areas. Large towns though generally above the State average in literacy are, however, not so high as to go up more than 25 per cent thereabove. Tahsils low both in rural and in urban literacy are—

MORADABAD	PILIBHIT
1. Hasanpur	Puranpur
2. Sambhal	
3. Amroha	SHAHJAHANPUR
	Tilhar
BUDAUN	
1. Sahaswan	SITAPUR
2. Dataganj	Sidhauli
RAMPUR	RAE BARELI
1. Suar	Salon
2. Rampur	
	BAHRAICH
BAREILLY	Nanpara
1. Baheri	
2. Aonla	GONDA
3. Nawabganj	Utraula
4. Faridpur	

Only tahsil Rampur has a Class I city, and tahsils Sambhal and Amroha have Class II towns. The remainder have small urban areas only. Those tahsils where rural and urban literacy show similar marks of high or low will have one kind of central significance; they will probably indicate homogeneity of population, much constant social intercourse and commuting between rural and

urban areas, almost similar social composition . . .'. The high urban and rural literacy in Himalayan tahsils cannot be ascribed to good means of communications or general prosperity in the agricultural country-side. The explanation is to be found in social concepts and the importance attached by hill people to reading and writing. The low literacy in the tahsils of Rohilkhand Division and some other areas is again not due to poor agricultural conditions, but to a long-standing apathy towards education.

There are two tahsils (1) Sadabad of Mathura district and (2) Moth of Jhansi district which are much above the State average in rural literacy and much below in urban literacy. Sadabad has a town after its own name and Moth has two, viz., Samthar N. A. and Chirgaon T. A. The low urban literacy rate of Moth tahsil has been brought about by Samthar N. A. It is a pity that the towns of Sadabad and Samthar have evinced relatively less enterprise in literacy than even the surrounding rural areas. Had they been large industrial towns, this could have been explained by the influx of 'illiterate mill hands'. But no such thing is there, and the only explanation is laggardness.

38. It is intended to wind up this Section with a comprehensive classified list of tahsils showing their rural and urban literacy rates as percentages. The same has been done in the following Table—

TABLE 7.15—*Rural and Urban Literacy Rates in Tahsils*, 1961

(Ages 0—4 not excluded)

A. Tahsils in which both Rural and Urban Percentage are above the respective State Averages

	Rural Percentage	*Urban Percentage*
UTTAR KASHI		
Bhatwari	20·9	57·0
TEHRI GARHWAL		
1. Tehri	16·1	69·7
2. Devaprayag	15·4	57·4
GARHWAL		
1. Pauri	20·8	54·5
2. Lansdowne	21·6	58·3
ALMORA		
1. Almora	20·3	70·0
2. Ranikhet	20·1	66·5
NAINI TAL		
Naini Tal	32·8	61·8
DEHRA DUN		
Dehra Dun	27·0	57·3
SAHARANPUR		
Roorkee	14·7	48·1
MEERUT		
1. Ghaziabad	18·4	43·3
2. Meerut	18·0	46·7
ALIGARH		
Hathras	19·2	40·8
MATHURA		
Mathura	16·2	44·2
AGRA		
Etamadpur	18·7	42·4
MAINPURI		
Mainpuri	18·1	43·1
ETAWAH		
1. Etawah	19·1	40·1
2. Bharthana	22·8	46·4
3. Auraiya	22·2	42·7
KANPUR		
1. Bhognipur	20·3	40·4
2. Kanpur	21·1	46·7
FATEHPUR		
Fatehpur	15·5	41·1
ALLAHABAD		
Chail	15·2	48·1
JALAUN		
1. Orai	22·3	45·9
2. Kalpi	16·0	40·6
HAMIRPUR		
Hamirpur	16·6	45·8
UNNAO		
Unnao	15·5	41·3
PRATAPGARH		
Pratapgarh	15·4	45·7
AZAMGARH		
1. Ghosi	17·0	42·6
2. Azamgarh	16·1	50·7
BALLIA		
Ballia	20·1	46·7
GHAZIPUR		
Ghazipur	15·2	46·0
VARANASI		
1. Varanasi	18·8	40·8
2. Chandauli	19·4	50·6

B. Tahsils in which both Rural and Urban Percentages are below the respective State Averages

BIJNOR		
1. Najibabad	14·1	25·5
2. Nagina	13·9	25·7
MORADABAD		
1. Hasanpur	8·2	29·0
2. Sambhal	7·5	21·3
3. Amroha	10·7	24·4
4. Thakurdwara	12·5	21·0
5. Moradabad	9·1	35·5
6. Bilari	8·0	34·8

	Rural Percentage	*Urban Percentage*
BUDAUN		
1. Sahaswan	5·9	19·2
2. Budaun	8·2	35·3
3. Dataganj	8·8	9·7
RAMPUR		
1. Suar	7·9	12·8
2. Rampur	4·7	28·8
BAREILLY		
1. Baheri	7·8	21·3
2. Bareilly	9·1	39·6
3. Aonla	8·9	24·8
4. Nawabganj	9·6	26·2
5. Faridpur	9·9	23·7
PILIBHIT		
1. Pilibhit	8·8	32·6
2. Bisalpur	12·2	33·8
3. Puranpur	10·2	26·6
SHAHJAHANPUR		
1. Powayan	11·9	34·1
2. Tilhar	8·4	25·5
3. Shahjahanpur	11·1	31·2
4. Jalalabad	10·9	25·3
SAHARANPUR		
Nakur	11·3	24·6
MUZAFFARNAGAR		
1. Kairana	13·1	27·1
2. Budhana	13·4	20·9
BULANDSHAHR		
Anupshahr	13·0	27·2
ALIGARH		
Atrauli	12·2	26·1
MATHURA		
Chhata	13·1	35·2
AGRA		
Fatehabad	12·2	31·9
ETAH		
Kasganj	12·7	37·0
ALLAHABAD		
1. Soraon	12·7	31·9
2. Phulpur	12·9	25·9
HAMIRPUR		
1. Charkhari	14·1	27·8
2. Mahoba	12·6	30·9
BANDA		
1. Karwi	12·7	33·1
2. Mau	13·6	30·5
KHERI		
Mohamdi	13·3	33·8
SITAPUR		
1. Misrikh	14·3	39·0
2. Sitapur	12·8	36·3
3. Biswan	8·5	34·2
4. Sidhauli	10·0	25·4
HARDOI		
Sandila	12·0	32·7
LUCKNOW		
Malihabad	13·1	33·7
RAE BARELI		
Salon	8·9	18·6
BAHRAICH		
1. Nanpara	7·3	27·5
2. Bahraich	8·6	34·0
GONDA		
1. Balrampur	9·4	39·5
2. Utraula	10·0	25·8
3. Tarabganj	11·7	31·9
BARA BANKI		
1. Fatehpur	10·9	23·4
2. Nawabganj	11·5	33·5
3. Ramsanehighat	11·0	25·5
FAIZABAD		
1. Akbarpur	12·0	28·1
2. Tanda	13·0	28·7
DEORIA		
Padrauna	11·4	38·0
MIRZAPUR		
1. Mirzapur	14·1	36·8
2. Robertsganj	12·1	39·7

C. Tahsils in which Rural Percentage is below and Urban Percentage is above the respective State Averages

DEHRA DUN		
Chakrata	11·5	66·9
SAHARANPUR		
Saharanpur	13·7	41·4
MUZAFFARNAGAR		
Muzaffarnagar	14·3	43·7
JHANSI		
1. Jhansi	13·5	43·2
2. Lalitpur	10·0	40·4
KHERI		
Lakhimpur	10·8	42·7
HARDOI		
Hardoi	13·6	46·9
LUCKNOW		
Lucknow	13·3	47·4
RAE BARELI		
Rae Bareli	12·4	41·7
GONDA		
Gonda	10·7	40·7
SULTANPUR		
Sultanpur	13·6	44·4
BASTI		
Basti	12·0	42·3
GORAKHPUR		
Gorakhpur	13·8	49·2
DEORIA		
Deoria	13·9	46·4
MIRAZAPUR		
Dudhi	9·5	45·1

D. Tahsils in which Rural Percentage is above and Urban Percentage is below the respective State Averages

NAINI TAL		
1. Haldwani	23·5	33·7
2. Kashipur	16·7	36·7
3. Kichha	19·4	37·3
BIJNOR		
1. Bijnor	15·0	33·5
2. Dhampur	16·7	33·9
SAHARANPUR		
Deoband	14·7	29·5

	Rural Percentage	*Urban Percentage*
MUZAFFARNAGAR		
Jansath	15·1	28·6
MEERUT		
1. Baghpat	16·9	37·0
2. Sardhana	16·8	27·1
3. Mawana	17·8	25·8
4. Hapur	15·7	36·0
BULANDSHAHR		
1. Sikandrabad	16·6	27·1
2. Bulandshahr	15·8	33·5
3. Khurja	16·5	34·2
ALIGARH		
1. Koil	16·8	38·3
2. Sikandra Rao	16·5	30·4
MATHURA		
Sadabad	20·2	23·7
AGRA		
1. Kiraoli	15·1	26·1
2. Agra	17·3	38·2
3. Firozabad	18·0	34·6
4. Bah	17·9	35·1
ETAH		
1. Jalesar	17·1	25·6
2. Etah	16·0	37·2
3. Aliganj	14·7	27·0
MAINPURI		
1. Shikohabad	17·7	39·9
2. Karhal	16·6	31·5
3. Bhongaon	20·9	32·6
FARRUKHABAD		
1. Kaimganj	16·1	34·6
2. Farrukhabad	20·3	39·9
3. Chhibramau	20·8	36·9
4. Kannauj	19·1	35·6
FATEHPUR		
Bindki	17·9	31·1
JHANSI		
1. Moth	18·3	29·9
2. Garautha	16·5	39·1
3. Mauranipur	15·5	32·4
JALAUN		
1. Jalaun	21·6	31·9
2. Konch	21·2	34·0
HAMIRPUR		
Rath	14·9	29·7
BANDA		
Banda	14·8	39·4
HARDOI		
1. Shahabad	14·7	26·4
2. Bilgram	15·9	27·2
FAIZABAD		
Faizabad	14·7	35·8
GORAKHPUR		
Bansgaon	16·3	30·4
DEORIA		
Salempur	17·4	29·7
AZAMGARH		
Muhammadabad	15·5	31·7
JAUNPUR		
1. Shahganj	15·5	33·3
2. Machhlishahr	14·3	27·7
3. Jaunpur	16·3	39·5
4. Mariahu	16·7	33·5
BALLIA		
Rasra	17·2	38·4
GHAZIPUR		
Saidpur	15·1	33·9
VARANASI		
Bhadohi	17·1	29·6
MIRZAPUR		
Chunar	19·3	31·3

E. Entirely Rural Tahsils above or below the State Average

Above State Average		*Below State Average*	
UTTAR KASHI		UTTAR KASHI	
Rajgarhi	14.6	1. Puraula	12.2
		2. Dunda	13.6
CHAMOLI			
1. Joshimath	29·3	TEHRI GARHWAL	
2. Karnaprayag	19·9	Pratapnagar	13·0
3. Chamoli	21·3		
4. Ukhi Math	23·9	ALMORA	
		Champawat	12·8
PITHORAGARH			
1. Munsiari	23·6	BUDAUN	
2. Dharchula	18·7	1. Gunnaur	6·7
3. Didihat	19·8	2. Bisauli	9·3
4. Pithoragarh	28.0		
		RAMPUR	
ALIGARH		1. Bilaspur	9·7
1. Khair	16·7	2. Shahabad	11·0
2. Iglas	17·7	3. Milak	7·8
MATHURA		FATEHPUR	
Mat	18·3	Khaga	14·1
AGRA		ALLAHABAD	
Kheragarh	15·7	1. Sirathu	11·9
		2. Manjhanpur	11·2
MAINPURI		3. Handia	13·4
Jasrana	15·1	4. Karchhana	13·8
ETAWAH		JHANSI	
Bidhuna	20·3	Mahroni	10·3
KANPUR		BANDA	
1. Bilhaur	22·7	1. Baberu	12·5
2. Derapur	22·4	2. Naraini	13·3
3. Akbarpur	20·1		
4. Ghatampur	19·0	KHERI	
		Nighasan	7·5
ALLAHABAD		UNNAO	
Meja	14·5	1. Safipur	13·6
		2. Hasanganj	11·8
HAMIRPUR			
Maudaha	15·6	LUCKNOW	
		Mohanlalganj	14·2
UNNAO			
Purwa	16·7	RAE BARELI	
		Maharajganj	11·0
RAE BARELI			
Dalmau	16·8	BARA BANKI	
		Haidargarh	11·1
BAHRAICH			
Kaisarganj	15·9	FAIZABAD	
		Bikapur	11·0
AZAMGARH			
Lalganj	14·7	SULTANPUR	
		1. Musafirkhana	10·4
JAUNPUR		2. Amethi	11·5
Kerakat	17·9	3. Kadipur	13·3
BALLIA		PRATAPGARH	
Bansdih	17·5	1. Kunda	10·9
		2. Patti	13·2

Above State Average		*Below State Average*	
GHAZIPUR		BASTI	
1. Muhammadabad	17·3	1. Domariaganj	9·6
2. Zamania	21·4	2. Naugarh	10·5
		3. Bansi	10·5
VARANASI		4. Harraiya	11·2
Chakia	16·4	5. Khalilabad	12·9
		GORAKHPUR	
		1. Pharenda	11·7
		2. Maharajganj	10·0
		DEORIA	
		Hata	11·2
		AZAMGARH	
		1. Sagri	13·9
		2. Phulpur	13·9

5. Primary Education

39. Yet another way of looking at literacy is to study it against the background of schools which, by and large, impart it. Normally a large number of schools should imply a large number of scholars and a large number of both must add up to high literacy. Conversely, a high literacy area should have a large number of schools and scholars. But exceptions to this rule may also be found here and there and would indicate basic differences in underlying factors. For instance, a small number of schools and a large number of scholars would go to show that the people of the area are keen on education and pursue it despite the scarcity of schools. But a large number of schools and small number of scholars in a densely populated area would show that despite facilities the people of the area do not set much store by literacy. A small number of schools and scholars would bespeak a backward area calling for attention. Uttar Pradesh is a vast State and conditions in one part of it vary greatly from those obtaining in another. Thus it is that while a boy seeking to learn has to traverse a considerable distance to get to the nearest school in the hills, his counterpart in the plains may not have to leave his village to do so. For the same reason, the number of students in a school nestling in some mountain fold and serving an extensive area may be small in comparison to the number of students in a school serving a single big village in the fertile plains. The former may be suffering for want of adequate enrolment, the latter due to overcrowding. Teachers in the schools in hills are not to be easily come by; in plains they are not scarce. So while in the hills only one teacher may be provided in a primary school, say, for 50 students, in the plains there may be two teachers for 80. This would lead to the paradox of a higher proportion of students per teacher in schools in the hills even when the enrolment there is comparatively poor, and a lower proportion in the plains though the schools be overcrowded. Apart from different physical conditions in different parts of the State, class composition may also differ from area to area. A predominantly agricultural area will have literacy rates different from the one which is composite in character, consisting of, say, artisans, city labourers, traders and the like. A farmer needs all the help he can muster to keep his farm going. He tills the earth, his wife looks after the home and the children tend the grazing cattle and not unoften collect cow-dung for fuel. When the crops are in ears, they can be seen scaring away the crows and other winged creatures from *machans* standing in fields. In such a context the farmer has a vested interest in not sending his children to school and they have to learn to help their parents at the earliest. He cannot see any connexion between literacy and his own prosperity. Indeed he may even apprehend that education may wean his children away from the soil and make them city scribes who despise physical labour. But the village *Bania* has no such considerations. The nature of his work demands that he should send his children to school so that they can be initiated into the mystique of his trade in due course of time. Nature of work is, however, not the only criterion of social structure. People belonging to the so called lower castes, tend to be less inclined to send their children to school. This may not necessarily imply economic disparity between the two. In fact, instances can be found when a comparatively well-off person in the lower hierarchies of caste will not send his children to school, while a poor man of high caste will.

40. For a primary school the prescribed number of scholars per teacher is 40. It should be within a radius of a mile and a half from the main village habitation. A school is usually opened in a village of which the population exceeds 500. One-teacher schools are in a majority, as the number of scholars attending

them is small. This is specially true of the hill areas. Villages with small populations have, of course, to go without schools. In districts and tahsils which have good roads and other means of communications, the rate of literacy is generally higher than in those lacking such facilities.

41. The Table below gives for rural areas statistics relating to school enrolment, one-and multi-teacher schools, average area served by each primary school, average population served by each school, average enrolment per school by boys and girls, etc.

TABLE 7.16—*Primary Education and Literacy in Rural Areas of Uttar Pradesh*

State/District (Rural)	Area per School (Sq. mile)				Scholars per thousand Population			Scholars per Teacher		
	1—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5 and over	25—49	50—74	75 and over	20—39	40—49	50 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UTTAR PRADESH	..	3.3	..	..	49	..	..	38	..	..
1. Uttar Kashi	..	..	..	22·2	41	..	..	27	..	..
2. Chamoli	..	..	..	8·2	..	..	81	26	..	..
3. Pithoragarh	..	..	..	9·9	..	..	85	..	43	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	..	4·8	..	..	44	..	..	29	..	..
5. Garhwal	..	2·9	..	..	..	..	88	28	..	..
6. Almora	..	4·2	..	..	..	..	78	36	..	..
7. Naini Tal	..	4·5	..	..	..	58	..	24	..	..
8. Bijnor	..	3·5	..	..	42	..	..	32	..	..
9. Moradabad	..	3·0	..	..	41	..	..	34	..	..
10. Budaun	..	3·2	..	..	32	..	..	30	..	..
11. Rampur	..	4·0	..	..	29	..	..	37	..	..
12. Bareilly	2·2	..	..	..	42	..	..	34	..	..
13. Pilibhit	..	3·8	..	..	..	51	..	34	..	..
14. Shahjahanpur	2·4	..	..	..	..	53	..	29	..	..
15. Dehra Dun	..	3·2	..	..	..	58	..	26	..	..
16. Saharanpur	..	3·4	..	..	40	..	..	35	..	..
17. Muzaffarnagar	..	2·8	..	..	43	..	..	34	..	..
18. Meerut	2·2	..	..	..	49	..	..	..	43	..
19. Bulandshahr	..	4·0	..	..	39	..	..	..	44	..
20. Aligarh	..	2·5	..	..	47	..	..	36	..	..
21. Mathura	..	2·7	..	..	..	55	..	35	..	..
22. Agra	..	2·6	..	..	..	63	..	37	..	..
23. Etah	..	2·9	..	..	48	..	..	36	..	..
24. Mainpuri	2·1	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	43	..
25. Farrukhabad	2·3	..	..	..	..	56	..	32	..	..
26. Etawah	..	3·1	..	..	..	59	..	..	49	..
27. Kanpur	..	2·7	..	..	..	69	..	..	42	..
28. Fatehpur	..	3·7	..	..	48	..	..	..	40	..
29. Allahabad	..	2·5	..	..	47	..	..	38	..	..
30. Jhansi	..	..	6·3	..	48	..	..	34	..	..
31. Jalaun	..	3·8	..	..	..	58	..	37	..	..
32. Hamirpur	..	..	5·3	..	44	..	..	34	..	..
33. Banda	..	4·8	..	..	47	..	..	36	..	..
34. Kheri	..	4·6	..	..	46	..	..	35	..	..
35. Sitapur	..	3·9	..	..	31	..	..	34	..	..
36. Hardoi	..	2·8	..	..	..	52	..	37	..	..
37. Unnao	..	2·6	..	..	..	55	..	36	..	..
38. Lucknow	2·2	..	..	..	..	51	..	35	..	..

State/District (Rural)	Area per School (sq. mile)				Scholars per thousand Population			Scholars per teacher		
	1—2·4	2·5—4·9	5·0—7·4	7·5 and over	25—49	50—74	75 and over	20—39	40—49	50 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39. Rae Bareli	..	2·9	..	..	48	..	..	36	..	..
40. Bahraich	..	4·3	..	..	31	..	..	27	..	..
41. Gonda	..	2·9	..	..	35	..	..	28	..	..
42. Bara Banki	..	2·7	..	..	38	..	..	35	..	..
43. Faizabad	2·4	..	..	..	48	..	..	38	..	..
44. Sultanpur	..	3·3	..	..	46	..	..	..	41	..
45. Pratapgarh	..	2·5	..	..	..	57	..	..	48	..
46. Basti	..	2·9	..	..	38	..	..	35	..	..
47. Gorakhpur	..	3·2	..	..	39	..	..	..	42	..
48. Deoria	2·4	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	47	..
49. Azamgarh	2·1	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	47	..
50. Jaunpur	2·2	..	..	..	..	67	..	..	..	54
51. Ballia	1·9	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	43	..
52. Ghazipur	2·2	..	..	..	..	62	..	..	48	..
53. Varanasi	2·3	..	..	..	..	56	..	38	..	..
54. Mirzapur	..	..	6·4	..	..	53	..	39	..	..

State/District (Rural)	Scholars per School			Population of age 5+	Total Literate and Educated	Percentage of population literate and educated to total population of age 5+	Percentage of population in Primary Schools to population of ages 5—14
	1—49	50—99	100—199				
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
UTTAR PRADESH	..	91	..	54,686,915	9,215,971	16·9	19·1
1. Uttar Kashi	36	..	..	105,907	17,615	16·6	20·5
2. Chamoli	48	..	..	217,412	55,176	25·4	33·4
3. Pithoragarh	..	80	..	224.155	61,548	27·5	31·8
4. Tehri Garhwal	42	..	..	289,530	50,699	17·5	19·4
5. Garhwal	..	56	..	385,754	96,941	25·1	33·3
6. Almora	..	73	..	515,841	116,709	22·6	29·6
7. Naini Tal	..	51	..	392,954	108,059	27·5	25·4
8. Bijnor	..	76	..	834,842	152,000	18·2	16·1
9. Moradabad	..	82	..	1,292,980	138,001	10·7	15·8
10. Budaun	..	67	..	1,098,821	101,969	9·3	13·6
11. Rampur	..	72	..	463,755	44,339	9·6	11·6
12. Bareilly	..	68	..	976,991	103,277	10·6	17·8
13. Pilibhit	..	67	..	452,151	55,620	12·3	21·2
14. Shahjahanpur	..	70	..	837,521	102,219	12·2	22·6
15. Dehra Dun	49	..	..	198,366	52,645	26·5	23·8
16. Saharanpur	..	80	..	1,055,541	170,725	16·2	15·6
17. Muzaffarnagar	..	91	..	1,059,272	175,144	16·5	16·5
18. Meerut	..	..	103	1,821,655	370,791	20·4	18·6
19. Bulandshahr	..	..	124	1,289,539	233,810	18·1	15·0
20. Aligarh	..	89	..	1,255,565	241,488	19·2	18·3
21. Mathura	..	93	..	751,369	153,408	20·4	21·8

State/District (Rural)	Scholars per School 1—49	50—99	100—199	Population of age 5+	Total Literate and Educated	Percentage of population literate and educated to total population of age 5+	Percentage of population in Primary Schools to population of ages 5—14
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22. Agra	..	..	106	1,003,127	197,934	19·7	24·3
23. Etah	..	96	..	1,004,437	172,932	17·2	19·0
24. Mainpuri	..	92	..	929,813	198,252	21·3	26·1
25. Farrukhabad	..	90	..	988,017	222,005	22·5	21·9
26. Etawah	..	..	114	911,055	227,005	24·9	22·9
27. Kanpur	..	..	117	1,193,592	294,181	24·6	26·9
28. Fatehpur	..	..	109	874,267	162,748	18·6	18·5
29. Allahabad	..	82	..	1,689,520	265,723	15·7	17·8
30. Jhansi	..	64	..	692,640	111,704	16·1	20·2
31. Jalaun	..	72	..	489,035	117,981	24·1	22·9
32. Hamirpur	..	61	..	611,303	107,429	17·6	18·5
33. Banda	..	64	..	751,290	118,492	15·8	18·3
34. Kheri	..	82	..	1,021,618	123,731	12·1	19·8
35. Sitapur	..	81	..	1,272,719	169,556	13·3	13·5
36. Hardoi	..	92	..	1,246,816	203,721	16·3	20·8
37. Unnao	..	93	..	1,022,061	173,426	17·0	21·6
38. Lucknow	..	84	..	579,153	91,088	15·7	21·0
39. Rae Bareli	..	..	102	1,093,479	159,039	14·5	19·4
40. Bahraich	..	70	..	1,220,153	149,934	12·3	13·2
41. Gonda	..	70	..	1,694,610	205,544	12·1	14·3
42. Bara Banki	..	78	..	1,158,602	148,994	12·9	16·1
43. Faizabad	..	..	107	1,275,896	186,846	14·6	19·0
44. Sultanpur	..	..	120	1,188,363	171,466	14·4	18·0
45. Pratapgarh	..	..	122	1,045,266	161,394	15·4	21·4
46. Basti	..	..	100	2,239,658	290,508	13·0	14·7
47. Gorakhpur	..	..	122	2,042,520	312,612	15·3	14·7
48. Deoria	..	..	132	1,975,631	312,340	15·8	17·8
49. Azamgarh	..	..	120	1,939,833	348,133	17·9	20·0
50. Jaunpur	..	..	159	1,384,387	263,846	19·1	24·0
51. Ballia	..	..	108	1,095,301	236,284	21·6	19·3
52. Ghazipur	..	..	135	1,078,914	217,745	20·2	22·5
53. Varanasi	..	..	117	1,525,374	332,525	21·8	20·6
54. Mirzapur	..	88	..	928,544	158,670	17·1	20·8

Columns 2–5 of above Table show the average area served by a school in the State and districts. The average for the State is 3.3 sq. miles. In no district does a school serve less than one sq. mile. In 13 districts, viz., Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Meerut, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Lucknow, Faizabad, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi, the area per school is between 1 and 2.4 sq. miles. In all of them except Shahjahanpur, the density of rural population is much above the State average (569). Of these districts, Deoria (1,111), Jaunpur (1,063), Ballia (1,039), and Azamgarh (1,038), have more than 1,000 persons per sq. mile. In 35 districts the area per school is between 2.5 and 4.9 sq. miles. The majority of the districts are thus in this class. In only 3 districts Jhansi, Hamirpur and Mirzapur, the area per school is between 5.0 and 7.4 sq. miles, and in other 3 districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh it is above 7.5 sq. miles. Distances between schools are very large in Uttar Kashi (22.2) district where the average area served by a school exceeds even 20 sq. miles. The three districts of Jhansi, Hamirpur and Mirzapur are in the sparsely populated Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. The

other three districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, and Pithoragarh of Uttarakhand are in the Himalayan Hills. In them villages are few and far between; vast areas are covered with forests and are devoid of human habitation. It is self-evident that the area per school is largely determined by the density of the population. The density of population of Uttar Kashi district (40) is the lowest in the State and that of Chamoli (72) and Pithoragarh (93) also very low. The ideal of one school for every village in sparsely populated areas is difficult of realization.

Columns 6–8 of the Table give the number of scholars per 1,000 of rural population. The average for the State is only 49. As many as 29 districts are in the range 25–49. In five of these, the proportion is 35 or below. They are Budaun (32), Rampur (29), Sitapur (31), Bahraich (31) and Gonda (35), all low literacy districts. In the range 50–74 there are 21 districts. Of these Kanpur (69), Mainpuri (67), Jaunpur (67), Agra (63) and Ghazipur (62) have proportions exceeding 60. All these districts are above average in rural literacy. Four districts are in the highest range of 75 and over, viz., Garhwal (88), Pithoragarh (85), Chamoli (81), and Almora (78). All these districts are in the Himalayan Hills where the rate of literacy is found to be high. A direct connexion is established between the proportion of scholars and the rate of literacy.

42. Columns 9–11 show the number of scholars per teacher. The State average is 38. In no district the scholar-teacher ratio is less than 20. As many as 39 districts are in the medium range 20–39, and 14 districts in the range 40–49. In the highest range of 50 and over there is only district Jaunpur (54). In Etawah, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Azamgarh and Ghazipur one teacher has to look after more than 45 pupils. There is a crying need in these districts to augment the number of teachers, particularly in Pratapgarh and Deoria which are below the State average in literacy. In none of the districts more than 25 per cent below the State average in rural literacy, i.e., in Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Kheri, Gonda, Shahjahanpur, Bahraich and Pilibhit, does the number of scholars per teacher exceed 40. In these districts the cause of low literacy is not the shortage of teachers, but the general attitude of indifference towards learning. This is especially so in Gonda and Bahraich, where the scholar-teacher ratio is only 28 and 27 respectively.

Having discussed the number of scholars per teacher, we might now consider the number of scholars per school. This information is given in columns 12–14. The State average of the number of scholars per school is 91. In the four districts of Uttar Kashi (36), Chamoli (48), Tehri Garhwal (42) and Dehra Dun (49) the average number of scholars per school is in the lowest range of 1–49. These are low-density districts. The largest number of districts, i.e., 32 is to be found in the range 50–99. Eighteen districts are in the next higher range of 100–199. They are all high-density districts. Three of these, namely, Jaunpur (159), Ghazipur (135) and Deoria (132) have averages exceeding even 125.

43. Columns 15–17 of the Table give the rural population of ages 5 years and over, the number of literates and educated, and their proportion to the population of five years and above in the State and districts. The literacy rates of districts have already been discussed in detail and need not be gone into again. Since we are here concerned with primary education, we might as well examine how much of the population in the age-group 5–14 is attending the primary schools. This information is given in the last column. It has a direct connexion with the number of scholars per 1,000 population given in Columns 6–8 and the literacy rate. The average number of scholars in the State attending primary schools is only 19.1 per cent of the total population in the age-group 5–14. In seven districts this percentage exceeds 25. They are Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal, Mainpuri and Kanpur–all high-literacy districts. In another seven districts it is below 15 per cent. They are Budaun, Rampur, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur–all of which have low literacy. The poor percentage of scholars in these districts in the juvenile age-group reveals that not much advantage is being taken of edu-

cational facilities and there is a genuine fear that these districts will remain as low-literacy areas for a long time to come.

The low percentage of 19.1 in the State shows that the population in age-group 5–14, which is usually the one that attends primary schools, is not all being sent to such schools. It is disappointing that less than one-fifth of this population is actually attending such schools. An overwhelming majority is staying away for a variety of reasons, the principal cause being poverty. Primary education is free; but the majority does not derive any benefit, because in most cases children cannot afford to attend even free institutions, since they are required to lend a helping hand to the family. This clearly demonstrates that free education does not by itself solve the problem of mass illiteracy. Simultaneous economic elevation of the masses and a development of taste for learning are necessary for its eradication. Only when the family is reasonably well off, and cultural and other advantages of education understood, can it spare its children for school. In rural educational programmes it stands to reason that the convenience of the farmers should be kept in view if spectacular advancement of literacy is to be expected. Schools are closed for summer in the month of June. It seems advisable to so stagger these vacations as to make them synchronize with the main agricultural operations of sowing and harvesting. It will indeed be a great impetus to primary education, if the farmers are made to feel that they will get their children back to lend a helping hand in sowing and harvesting. It does not seem to be at all essential that all schools must close and re-open simultaneously throughout the State. The vacations can vary from district to district or even from tahsil to tahsil. The sowing and harvesting seasons of principal crops in the plains are noted below:

Name of Crops	*Sowing Months*	*Harvesting Months*
(*a*) *Food-grains*		
1. Paddy	June-August	September-December
2. Juar	June-July	October-November
3. Bajra	August	Ditto.
4. Maize	June	August-September
5. Ragi	June	September
6. Arhar	July	April
7. Other Pulses	July	September-October
8. Wheat	October-November	March-April
9. Barley	Ditto	March
10. Gram	Ditto	February-April
11. Peas	Ditto	Ditto
(*b*) *Oil-seeds*		
12. Castor Seed	June-July	Ditto
13. Ground-nut	Ditto	November-December
14. Linseed	October	March
15. Mustard Seed	October-November	February-April
16. Rape-seed	October	March
(*c*) *Fibre Crops*		
17. Cotton	June	October-January
18. Jute	May-July	September-November
19. Sunn-hemp	July	November
(*d*) *Other Cash Crops*		
20. Potato	October-November	January-March
21. Sugar-cane	October and February-April	November-April
22. Tobacco (Rabi)	November	March-April
23. Tobacco (Zaid)	February-March	July-August

44. Another Table giving percentages of (1) literates, (2) school enrolment, (3) one-teacher schools, (4) scholars in single-teacher schools, (5) villages by types of schools, (6) agricultural workers and (7) Scheduled Caste population is given below:

TABLE 7.17—*Literacy in Rural Areas of Uttar Pradesh*

State/District	Percentage Literate			Percentage of School Enrolment to the Population in Age-group 5—14			Percentage of one Teacher Schools to Schools having more than one Teacher
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
UTTAR PRADESH	16·85	27·78	4·91	19·1	30·5	5·9	22·6
1. Uttar Kashi	16·63	31·09	1·73	20·5	35·7	3·7	491·3
2. Chamoli	25·38	48·63	4·70	33·4	56·1	10·1	86·9
3. Pithoragarh	27·46	49·34	6·88	31·8	53·4	0·2	54·4
4. Tehri Garhwal	17·51	37·71	1·56	19·4	39·0	1·6	350·0

State/District	Percentage Literate			Percentage of School Enrolment to the Population in Age-group 5—14			Percentage of one Teacher Schools to Schools having more than one Teacher
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Garhwal	25·13	49·31	5·88	33·3	56·3	10·6	30·2
6. Almora	22·62	42·94	4·67	29·6	50·8	7·2	41·0
7 Naini Tal	27·50	37·82	12·19	25·4	34·9	14·2	48·6
8. Bijnor	18·21	28·24	6·53	16·1	24·0	6·3	18·6
9. Moradabad	10·67	16·88	3·31	15·8	24·4	5·3	17·9
10. Budaun	9·28	14·44	2·96	13·6	21·0	4·4	21·1
11. Rampur	9·56	15·43	2·40	11·6	18·8	3·0	60·0
12 Bareilly	10·57	16·86	2·84	17·8	27·2	6·3	39·9
13. Pilibhit	12·30	19·55	3.45	21·2	29·9	10·5	34·1
14 Shahjahanpur	12·20	18·93	3·74	22·6	33·4	9·3	23·8
15. Dehra Dun	26·54	37·19	12·94	23·8	36·1	10·2	35·5
16. Saharanpur	16·17	25·03	5·40	15·6	25·5	3·4	19·0
17. Muzaffarnagar	16·53	25·83	5·33	16·5	25·7	5·4	21·0
18. Meerut	20·35	32·78	5·63	18·6	30·1	4·9	31·8
19. Bulandshahr	18·13	30·20	4·33	15·0	24·2	3·9	7·9
20. Aligarh	19·23	30·85	5·60	18·3	28·8	5·8	14·7
21. Mathura	20·42	33·45	4·65	21·8	36·3	4·0	18·3
22. Agra	19·73	31·55	5·59	24·3	37·2	8·8	3·1
23. Etah	17·22	26·97	5·77	19·0	30·4	5·1	9·4
24. Mainpuri	21·32	32·54	8·12	26·1	38·6	11·1	3·6
25. Farrukhabad	22·47	32·72	9·77	21·9	31·2	10·6	3·8
26. Etawah	24·92	37·29	9·79	22·9	33·1	9·8	21·3
27. Kanpur	24·65	36·64	10·43	26·9	38·6	13·5	8·5
28. Fatehpur	18·62	30·64	5·27	18·5	30·3	5·7	15·3
29. Allahabad	15·73	27·99	2·96	17·8	30·4	3·7	42·6
30. Jhansi	16·13	27·17	3·94	20·2	30·1	8·1	70·0
31. Jalaun	24·13	38·89	7·44	22·9	38·7	3·9	38·5
32. Hamirpur	17·57	29·59	4·58	18·5	28·8	6·5	132·9
33. Banda	15·77	27·54	2·60	18·3	29·7	5·5	84·0
34. Kheri	12·11	19·50	3·26	19·8	33·9	2·2	28·3
35. Sitapur	13·32	21·73	3·40	13·5	20·3	5.1	12·6
36. Hardoi	16·34	25·61	5·27	20·8	30·5	9·1	0·2
37. Unnao	16·97	26·62	6·07	21·6	32·7	8·6	10·5
38. Lucknow	15·73	24·62	5·10	21·0	31·3	9·0	43·1
39. Rae Bareli	14·54	24·98	3·76	19·4	31·5	5·7	18·5
40. Bahraich	12·29	21·37	2·05	13·2	22·8	2·0	20·1
41. Gonda	12·13	20·95	2·70	14·3	24·0	2·6	13·7
42. Bara Banki	12·86	21·39	3·23	16·5	25·7	5·3	10·1
43. Faizabad	14·64	25·41	3·96	19·0	31·1	5.2	5·6
44. Sultanpur	14·43	25·77	3·44	18·0	31·6	3·1	5·2
45. Pratapgarh	15·44	28·58	3·24	21·4	35·6	5·6	22·9
46. Basti	12·97	22·14	3·28	14·7	25·3	2·6	6·3
47. Gorakhpur	15·31	26·90	3·68	16·0	27·7	3·2	11·6
48. Deoria	15·81	27·63	4·05	17·8	29·4	5·0	5·5
49. Azamgarh	17·95	29·88	6·62	20·0	31·6	6·3	13·7
50. Jaunpur	19·06	34·08	5·22	24·0	39·9	6·4	3·3
51. Ballia	21·57	35·51	8·36	19·3	30·3	7·7	19·2
52. Ghazipur	20·18	33·10	7·69	22·5	36·5	7·2	12·4
53. Varanasi	21·80	37·48	6·06	20·6	32·9	7·0	22·6
54. Mirzapur	17·09	29·12	4·32	20·8	34·9	6·9	62·5

State/District	Percentage of Male Scholars in single Teacher Schools to total Male Scholars in both single and multi Teacher Schools	Percentage of Girl Scholars in single Teacher Schools to Total Girl Scholars in bo h single and multi Teacher Schools	Percentage of Villages having no Schools	Percentage of Villages having one Teacher Schools	Percentage of Villages having more than one Teacher Schools	Percentage of Agricultural Workers to Total Workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to Total Population
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
UTTAR PRADESH	7·0	14·6	73·0	5·0	22·0	83·0	22·3
1. Uttar Kashi	72·9	73·8	81·0	15·8	3·2	88·6	21·4
2. Chamoli	21·3	32·2	70·9	14·0	15·1	89·1	17·0
3. Pithoragarh	21·1	25·6	84·7	5·7	9·6	88·1	22·2
4. Tehri Garhwal	65·7	69·1	83·3	13·3	3·4	94·3	13·7
5. Garhwal	7·3	12·7	77·8	6·2	16·0	89·8	10·7
6. Almora	16·1	17·8	84·3	4·9	10·8	92·4	19·8
7. Naini Tal	18·4	16·9	72·3	9·5	18·2	70·1	18·6
8. Bijnor	4·5	17·0	78·2	2·9	18·9	62·3	22·9
9. Moradabad	5·9	18·4	73·0	3·7	23·3	83·6	18·8
10. Budaun	8·6	20·0	70·0	4·5	25·5	88·9	17·0
11. Rampur	25·4	21·2	80·7	7·4	11·9	88·3	13·0
12. Bareilly	12·8	28·1	69·4	8·7	21·9	83·1	14·7
13. Pilibhit	12·7	22·8	69·4	7·3	23·3	81·2	14·1
14. Shahjahanpur	8·7	15·5	68·6	6·3	25·1	86·3	17·9
15. Dehra Dun	9·4	10·1	65·5	9·3	25·2	63·1	12·4
16. Saharanpur	6·9	12·1	63·3	5·9	30·8	56·2	28·3
17. Muzaffarnagar	11·4	27·8	52·3	6·2	41·5	60·6	18·1
18. Meerut	7·6	35·7	45·8	9·7	44·5	54·4	19·3
19. Bulandshahr	2·0	12·8	74·0	1·5	24·5	71·4	21·4
20. Aligarh	6·5	6·1	62·6	5·3	32·1	68·8	22·6
21. Mathura	5·8	8·4	42·4	9·3	48·3	72·9	21·3
22. Agra	0·9	3·3	50·7	0·6	48·7	72·5	25·1
23. Etah	2·5	14·9	65·8	2·7	31·5	82·0	17·0
24. Mainpuri	1·9	2·1	51·0	1·9	47·1	80·6	18·3
25. Farrukhabad	0·9	3·2	62·0	1·0	37·0	84·3	17·4
26. Etawah	9·2	13·5	66·6	6·6	26·8	84·3	26·9
27. Kanpur	3·6	4·5	64·6	3·0	32·4	80·5	23·4
28. Fatehpur	3·4	20·9	71·3	2·0	26·7	83·1	22·8
29. Allahabad	14·5	29·1	71·1	8·0	20·9	84·9	25·9
30. Jhansi	23·4	39.7	61·5	16·5	22·0	81·6	28·6
31. Jalaun	14·3	35·6	56·9	11·5	31·6	84·8	28·7
32. Hamirpur	36·2	46·4	51·7	29·9	18·4	78·7	26·3
33. Banda	28·7	46·0	52·8	21·5	25·7	86·9	23·0
34. Kheri	11·1	8·9	62·0	8·9	29·1	89·4	27·7
35. Sitapur	2·5	13·0	77·7	1·8	20·5	89·1	32·6
36. Hardoi	0·04	0·09	63·3	0·1	36·6	89·0	32·6
37. Unnao	4·9	5·9	63·9	3·5	32·6	87·5	28·7
38. Lucknow	9·0	26·3	57·7	13·8	28·5	84·2	38·3
39. Rae Bareli	5·5	19·4	61·8	11·1	27·1	87·1	29·9
40. Bahraich	3·2	56·3	70·2	5·5	24·3	91·7	11·3
41. Gonda	5·2	11·5	67·1	3·9	29·0	91·1	18·9
42. Bara Banki	2·7	14·9	72·1	2·9	25·0	86·7	29·9

State/District	Percentage of Male Scholars in single Teacher Schools to total Male Scholars in both single and multi Teacher schools	Percentage of Girl Scholars in single Teacher Schools to total Girl scholars in both single and multi Teacher Schools	Percentage of Villages having no Schools	Percentage of Villages having one Teacher Schools	Percentage of villages having more than one Teacher schools	Percentage of Agricultural Workers to Total Workers	Percentage of Scheduled Castes to Total Population
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
43. Faizabad	1·6	7.5	78·5	0·7	20·8	88·3	25·7
44. Sultanpur	2·2	2·9	79·2	1·0	19·8	87·0	24·0
45. Pratapgarh	6·1	23·8	76·6	3·8	19·6	88·2	21·1
46. Basti	1·3	11·3	87·8	0·6	11·6	92·2	20·1
47. Gorakhpur	4·7	5·1	82·3	2·0	15·7	89·3	20·9
48. Deoria	1·9	3·8	78·8	1·1	20·1	92·3	15·1
49. Azamgarh	5·0	9·4	81·8	2·2	16·0	84·9	25·3
50. Jaunpur	1·1	1·9	80·6	0·6	18·8	87·0	21·8
51. Ballia	2·5	16·7	67·6	5·1	27·3	76·8	13·2
52. Ghazipur	2·4	13·8	79·9	1·7	18·4	80·6	18·3
53. Varanasi	6·3	12·5	79·5	3·8	16·7	73·6	19·8
54. Mirzapur	12·3	20·4	78·6	8·8	12·6	81·2	36·6

It will be noticed that this Table gives data by sex, for boys and girls, unlike Table 7.16 which has gone before. Columns 2–4 of this Table are the same as columns 11–13 of Table 7.5. As will be seen from column 3 male literacy of the State is 27.78 per cent as against which female literacy is 4.91 per cent only. The gulf between the two is much too wide and will take long to bridge up. Columns 6 and 7 show the percentage of enrolment of boys and girls in the age-group 5–14 which is 30.5 and 5.9 respectively. The enrolment of boys is by no means very flattering, but that of the girls is appallingly inadequate. It is obvious that the rural population is not attaching to female education the importance due to it, which explains the low percentage of female literates in the State. The position in the districts will now be examined, first with regard to boys. In 28 districts percentage of school enrolment for boys is above the State average. The percentage exceeds above 50 in four districts, namely, Garhwal (56.3), Chamoli (56.1), Pithoragarh (53.4) and Almora (50.8). All these districts are in the Himalayan Hills. Literacy rates are high there as already observed. In 11 districts the percentage is between 35 and 40. These are Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, Mathura, Agra, Mainpuri, Kanpur, Jalaun, Pratapgarh, Jaunpur and Ghazipur. In as many as 25 districts the percentage of enrolment is below the State average. In eight districts the percentage is below 25. These, in ascending order, are Rampur (18.8), Sitapur (20.3), Budaun (21.0), Bahraich (22.8), Gonda (24.0), Bijnor (24.0), Bulandshahr (24.2), and Moradabad (24.4)—all low-literacy districts.

Enrolment for girls may now be considered. In 25 districts the percentage is above the State average; in 8 districts it is above 10. These are Naini Tal (14.2), Kanpur (13.5), Mainpuri (11.1), Farrukhabad (10.6), Garhwal (10.6), Pilibhit (10.5), Dehra Dun (10.2) and Chamoli (10.1). In the remaining 17 districts it is between 10 per cent and the State average. In 29 districts, enrolment percentage is below the State average. In six out of these it is even below 3 per cent. These, in ascending order, are Pithoragarh (0.2), Tehri Garhwal (1.6), Bahraich (2.0), Kheri (2.2), Gonda (2.6) and Basti (2.6). The disparity between the enrolment of boys and girls is quite large everywhere, but in Pithoragarh it seems to be at the extreme. The enrolment percentage of boys there is 53.4 as against 0.2 of girls. In Tehri Garhwal also the enrolment of girls (1.6 per cent) is altogether inadequate in comparison to that of boys (39.0 per cent). The hill districts of the State have displayed high literacy rates for the total and male populations. Their low percentage of

enrolment of girls, therefore, causes concern. This becomes all the more keen, when it is remembered that these are also high sex ratio districts—Pithoragarh (1,055) and Tehri Garhwal (1,222). The imbalance between the enrolment percentages of boys and girls calls for urgent remedial measures. It is possible that the village folk do not like to send girls to mixed schools or to schools situated at a distance. Schools exclusively for girls are required in larger numbers, and the people also require to be simultaneously made aware of the great need of female education. For this an army of female teachers will be required. As educated women from cities are not likely to settle down in villages for teaching work, it is suggested that female teachers should be recruited and trained in the villages themselves. As far as possible, they may be given work in their home villages or as near to them as practicable.

45. We shall now consider the proportion of one-teacher schools and the proportion of male and female scholars in such schools. This information is given in columns 8–10 of the Table. Column 8 shows the percentage of one-teacher schools to schools having more than one teacher. The State average is 22.6 per cent. There are as many as 22 districts in which this percentage is more than the State average. Those in which it is above 100 are Uttar Kashi (491), Tehri Garhwal (350) and Hamirpur (133). In six districts it is between 100 and 50. They are Chamoli (86.9), Banda (84.0), Jhansi (70.0), Mirzapur (62.5), Rampur (60.0), and Pithoragarh (54.4). Except Rampur, all these districts are either in the Himalayan Hills or Vindhyan Hills and Plateau where the density of population is low. In 5 districts the percentage of one-teacher schools is below 5. These are Agra (3.1), Mainpuri (3.6), Farrukhabad (3.8), Hardoi (0.2) and Jaunpur (3.3). In these districts the one-teacher school is a rarity.

Column 9 of this Table gives the percentage of male scholars in single-teacher schools to total male scholars. As single-teacher schools are few, the State average is only 7.0 per cent. In 24 districts the percentage is above the average and in 30 below it. Out of the former, in 8 districts, the percentage is above 20. These are Uttar Kashi (72.9), Tehri Garhwal (65.7), Hamirpur (36.2), Banda (28.7), Rampur (25.4), Jhansi (23.4), Chamoli (21.3), and Pithoragarh (21.1). These are the districts of the Himalayan Hills and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau in which the percentage of one-teacher schools is very high. In eight districts the percentage is below 2. These are Agra (0.9), Mainpuri (1.9), Farrukhabad (0.9), Hardoi (0.04), Faizabad (1.6), Basti (1.3), Deoria (1.9), and Jaunpur (1.1). In them one-teacher schools are very few.

The proportion of girl scholars in single-teacher schools to total girl scholars in both single and multi-teacher schools will now be considered. The State average is 14.6 per cent which is more than double of the average for male scholars. Thus in the case of girls, one-teacher schools are far more common. This is due to the smaller number of girls going up for studies. If sufficient number of girl scholars had been forthcoming, there would have been more multi-teacher schools. In 29 districts the percentage is above the State average. Out of these 29, in five districts the average is above 40. These are Uttar Kashi (73.8), Tehri Garhwal (69.1), Bahraich (56.3), Hamirpur (46.4) and Banda (46.0). Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Hamirpur and Banda have large proportions of male and female scholars in single-teacher schools. In 25 districts the percentage is below the State average. Out of these, in seven districts, the percentage is below 4. They are Agra (3.3), Mainpuri (2.1), Farrukhabad (3.2), Hardoi (0.09), Sultanpur (2.9), Deoria (3.8) and Jaunpur (1.9). It would appear that Agra, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Hardoi, Deoria and Jaunpur districts abhor one-teacher schools both in the case of boys and in the case of girls.

46. While considering rural literacy, discussion needs must veer round the village which is the constituent unit in the rural areas. It would be ideal to have a school for each village, but as things are, this is yet a distant dream. Seventy-three per cent of the villages in the entire State are without schools. In nine districts the percentage of villages without schools is even above 80. These are Uttar Kashi (81.0), Pithoragarh (84.7),

Tehri Garhwal (83.3), Almora (84.3), Rampur (80.7), Basti (87.8), Gorakhpur (82.3), Azamgarh (81.8) and Jaunpur (80.6). Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Almora are all hill districts. The population is thin and it is not possible for most of them to qualify for a school. Even then the literacy rate is higher than the State average. Children travel quite long distances in these areas to attend schools. In only 9 districts less than 60 per cent villages are without schools. These are Muzaffarnagar (52.3), Meerut (45.8), Mathura (42.4), Agra (50.7), Mainpuri (51.0), Jalaun (56.9), Hamirpur (51.7), Banda (52.8) and Lucknow (57.7). It will be noticed that there are just 2 fortunate districts in which the percentage of villages without schools is below 50, namely, Meerut (45.8) and Mathura (42.4). Column 11 highlights the extreme paucity of schools in rural areas and also explains the poor literacy rate of the State. In absolute numbers, out of the 112,624 inhabited villages of the State 82,201 do not have any schools at all. The area of darkness is thus very vast indeed. The State has far to go before the lamp of learning can be lighted in every village by giving it a school. So far only 30,423 villages have got schools.

We have seen in Column 11 the percentage of villages that do not have any schools at all. Only 27 per cent villages have schools in this State. We may examine the nature of these schools. Column 12 gives the percentage of villages having only one-teacher schools in the State and districts. The State average of such villages is 5 per cent. The percentage of such villages is above the State average in 28 districts and below it in 26 districts. Out of the districts in which the percentage is above the State average in 7 districts it is above 12. These are Uttar Kashi (15.8), Chamoli (14.0), Tehri Garhwal (13.3), Jhansi, (16.5), Hamirpur (29.9), Banda (21.5) and Lucknow (13.8). Uttar Kashi Chamoli and Tehri Garhwal are in Himalayan Hills and Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau region. Of the districts below the State average, in 12 the percentage of such villages is less than 2. These are Bulandshahr (1.5) Agra (0.6), Mainpuri (1.9), Farrukhabad (1.0), Sitapur (1.8), Hardoi (0.1), Faizabad (0.7), Sultanpur (1.0), Basti (0.6), Deoria (1.1), Jaunpur (0.6) and Ghazipur (1.7).

Column 13 gives the percentage of villages having schools with more teachers than one. The State average is 22. There are 29 districts above the State average. In 13 of these, the percentage is higher than 30. These are Saharanpur (30.8), Muzaffarnagar (41.5), Meerut (44.5), Aligarh (32.1), Mathura (48.3), Agra (48.7), Etah (31.5), Mainpuri (47.1), Farrukhabad (37.0), Kanpur (32.4), Jalaun (31.6), Hardoi (36.6) and Unnao (32.6). It will be noticed that the percentage is above 40 in Agra, Mathura, Mainpuri, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, taken in descending order. In 24 districts the percentage is below the State average. Out of these, it is less than 14 in 7 districts. These, in ascending order, are Uttar kashi (3.2), Tehri Garhwal (3.4), Pithoragarh (9.6), Almora (10.8), Basti (11.6), Rampur (11.9) and Mirzapur (12.6). The generally held belief that literacy is high in districts having a large number of multi-teacher schools as opposed to those having single-teacher schools is not borne out by this Table.

47. Column 14 gives the percentage of agricultural workers to total workers. The State average of agricultural workers to total workers is 83 per cent. In 34 districts the percentage is above the State average and in 20 below the same. Out of the 34 districts above the average in 6 districts it exceeds 90. These are Tehri Garhwal (94.3), Almora (92.4), Deoria (92.3), Basti (92.2), Bahraich (91.7) and Gonda (91.1). Out of the 20 below the average districts, the percentage is less than 70 in 6. These are Meerut (54.4), Saharanpur (56.2), Muzaffarnagar (60.6), Bijnor (62.3), Dehra Dun (63.1) and Aligarh (68.8). A high proportion of workers in agriculture ordinarily means low percentage of literacy, because agriculturists are believed to be apathetic towards learning. Leaving out hill districts which are a class apart, this truism seems to hold good in Deoria, Basti, Bahraich and Gonda districts. Budaun and Rampur which are very low in literacy have as many as 89 and 88 per cent workers respectively in agriculture. Let us examine the converse of

this hypothesis to see how far it is correct. Barring Dehra Dun which would be high up in literacy in any case, none of the remaining 5 districts low in agricultural percentage has a really high literacy rate. Meerut, Aligarh and Bijnor are only a little above the State average; Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar are actually below. Thus mere diversion from primary activities to secondary and tertiary ones will by itself not mean the stepping up of rural literacy. Other means such as making the masses, especially females, education-conscious will have to be simultaneously employed. Agriculture will remain the bulwark of rural society, even though part of manpower is deflected to other channels. Even for agriculture, some learning is essential ; otherwise steeped in ignorance the cultivator lacks the courage to try new methods founded on latest scientific research and is thus deprived of all the advantage thereof. He fanatically clinges to the ways of his forefathers and sees no reason why methods which were effective in their hands should not yield results now. His mental inertia can be overcome only through education.

Let us now examine literacy rates in districts with reference to the proportion of Scheduled Castes. A high proportion of Scheduled Castes, who are generally backward, is likely to lower the literacy rate of the particular area. In the above Table Column 15 gives the percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population in the State and districts. The State average is 22.3. In 22 districts the percentage is above the State average. Out of these, it is above 30 in 4 districts, namely, Lucknow (38.3), Mirzapur (36.6), Sitapur (32.6), and Hardoi (32.6), Lucknow Sitapur and Hardoi have lower literacy rates than the State, while Mirzapur is almost at par. The percentage of Scheduled Castes is below the State average in 32 districts. Out of these, in 6 districts, it is less than 14. These are Garhwal (10.7), Bahraich (11.3), Dehra Dun (12.4), Rampur (13.0), Ballia (13.2) and Tehri Garhwal (13.7). Here Bahraich and Rampur do not support the above hypothesis. In them the literacy rate is very poor in spite of the relatively small Scheduled Caste population. Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal being hill districts have higher-than-average literacy rate. Thus while a large proportion of Scheduled Caste population tends to lower the literacy rate, a small proportion by itself does not tend to enhance it, as other factors begin to come into play.

48. Literacy has been studied in many of its aspects. It should now be possible to arrive at certain conclusions with regard to factors affecting it. It is believed that (1) a large proportion of one-teacher schools, (2) a school serving a large area, (3) predominance of small habitations of less than 300 population, (4) absence of sufficient degree of urban influence, (5) preponderance of agro-based industries, and (6) greater representation of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes are associated with low rural literacy. In analysing the influence of these factors hill districts have to be totally excluded from discussion; for in spite of a large proportion of one-teacher schools, a school serving a large area, predominance of small habitations, almost complete absence of urban influence (except in the case of Dehra Dun), most of the hill districts have a high literacy. Whereas all circumstances justifying low literacy exist there, yet the sheer will of the people to learn has buttressed the literacy rate, though to some extent service in the army and elsewhere has done its bit to help. We shall, therefore, confine our attention to high and low literacy districts outside the Himalayan Hills. Districts more than 25 per cent above the State average in rural literacy are Mainpuri (21.32), Farrukhabad (22.47), Etawah (24.92), Kanpur (24.65), Jalaun (24.13), Ballia (21.57) and Varanasi (21.80). Low rural literacy districts are Moradabad (10.67), Budaun (9.28), Rampur (9.56), Bareilly (10.57), Pilibhit (12.30), Shahjahanpur (12.20), Kheri (12.11), Bahraich (12.29), Gonda (12.13), Bara Banki (12.86), and Basti (12.97). Let us first study the influence of urban areas in these districts. Out of the 7 high-literacy districts only Kanpur and Varanasi and of the low-literacy districts Budaun, Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki and Basti confirm the presumption that a large percentage of urban population means a high-literacy rate and a low percentage a low literacy rate. Mainpuri, Etawah, and Ballia are exceptions as they have high literacy rates with relatively insigni-

ficant urban populations; whereas Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, and Shahjahanpur are exceptions inasmuch as they have low-literacy rates with relatively large urban populations.

Next let us analyse the influence of the average size of rural habitations. Among high-literacy districts only Jalaun has large-size hamlets; Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Varanasi have hamlets of average size below 300 persons and are exceptions; Kanpur and Ballia have hamlets of medium size. Among low-literacy districts Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki and Basti have an average hamlet of below 300 size; all others have medium-sized hamlets.

The area per school is large in Jalaun district, which is an exception. In other high-literacy districts the average area served by one school is below the State average. Among low-literacy districts the area per school is large in Rampur, Pilibhit, Kheri and Bahraich in conformity with the presumption, but in Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Gonda, Bara Banki and Basti it is lower than the State average, and these districts form exception.

Among low-literacy districts the percentage of one-teacher schools is high in Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, and Kheri, but lower than the State average in Moradabad, Budaun, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki and Basti which are exceptions and do not support the presumption. Among high-literacy districts only in Jalaun the percentage of one-teacher schools is high.

The relationship between literacy and the proportion of agricultural workers may now be considered. All low-literacy districts have a higher percentage of agricultural workers than the State average, except Pilibhit, but in its case too the difference is not appreciable. Of the high literacy districts the percentage of agricultural workers is lower than the State average in Mainpuri, Kanpur, Ballia and Varanasi, but higher in Farrukhabad, Etawah and Jalaun.

As regards the correlation between low literacy and high percentage of Scheduled Castes. it must be observed that out of the 11 low-literacy districts only Kheri and Bara Banki support this presumption. Among the 7 high-literacy districts, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Ballia and Varanasi have lower percentages of Scheduled Castes than the State average; whereas Etawah, Kanpur and Jalaun have higher percentages which is not in conformity with the presumption. As regards rural industries, the majority of them are agro-based. It has not been possible to trace any connexion between the existence of these industries and literacy.

The above would show that the literacy rate is not to be determined by any particular factor alone. In a district where all the adverse factors combine together the full impact of these forces may be witnessed. Only Kheri district satisfies this condition but then it is not at the bottom of the ladder of literacy. As such these generalizations cannot be easily put to test.

6. Literacy by Age-Group

49. The problem of illiteracy is so colossal that if we are to attempt its eradication we must take stock of the progress at every stage. It is necessary to ascertain if all children of school-going ages are attending primary schools. It is also necessary to know the number of literates in different age-groups. In order to assess the quantum of progress during the decade, it is required to make a comparison of literates in 1961 with those of 1951. Making an allowance for mortality during the period covered, we can arrive at the difference between the two which will represent the net gain during the decade. It is not enough that we go on spreading literacy at a fixed rate. We have to ensure that the loss in numbers caused by death is more than replenished at a reasonably fast pace. All births taking place swell the numbers of illiterates; for the new-born are unacquainted with letters and they have all to be given a schooling before they can be counted as literate. Literacy is, therefore, to be spread at a speed which will take cognizance of both the factors of births and deaths. We must ensure that we do not only make good the loss inflicted by the hand of death on literates or annul the increase in the number of illiterates brought about by new births, but also turn out literates in such abundant numbers that they will always more than exceed the

losses. Table 7.18 below gives the data on population, number of literates, and extent of enrolment in primary schools in certain age-groups, by sex, for the State and selected districts. It is immediately followed by another Table 7.19 which gives proportions to one thousand.

TABLE 7.18—*Proportion of Literates among Males and Females in Total Population and extent of School Enrolment at Primary Stages in certain Age-groups,* 1951 *and* 1961

(Figures for the State are in thousands and of districts in hundreds except the no. of Primary Schools)

State and Selected Districts	TRU	Age-group 5—9						Age-group 10—14					
		Total Population		Total Enrolment		Literate		Total Population		Total Enrolment		Literate	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	T	5,606	5,043	2,211	577	1,055	367	4,527	3,713	1,069	230	2,094	562
	R	4,887	4,398	1,839	398	794	195	3,927	3,215	871	144	1,687	309
	U	719	645	372	179	261	172	600	498	198	86	407	253
1. Dehra Dun	T	295	270	133	41	115	77	268	218	118	43	190	110
	R	158	151	77	14	40	20	138	115	64	15	76	29
	U	137	119	56	27	75	57	130	103	54	28	114	81
2. Kanpur	T	1,788	1,642	571	347	559	326	1,471	1,205	419	184	968	466
	R	1,072	1,003	350	146	248	95	862	697	257	77	490	145
	U	716	639	221	201	311	231	609	508	162	107	478	321
3. Naini Tal	T	401	365	121	65	119	62	328	256	86	20	193	83
	R	319	291	108	55	87	37	258	198	79	15	140	49
	U	82	74	13	10	32	25	70	58	7	5	53	34
4. Varanasi	T	1,853	1,724	979	208	468	158	1,474	1,269	223	78	842	225
	R	1,451	1,346	841	161	326	69	1,126	994	138	63	602	103
	U	402	378	138	47	142	89	348	275	85	15	240	122
5. Etawah	T	997	803	263	72	185	82	711	549	304	96	397	133
	R	915	732	256	67	156	63	646	494	287	87	348	101
	U	82	71	7	5	29	19	65	55	17	9	49	32
6. Jalaun	T	505	451	167	64	115	39	407	307	85	18	242	60
	R	441	395	143	57	89	25	354	267	72	14	199	41
	U	64	56	24	7	26	14	53	40	13	4	43	19
7. Jhansi	T	788	698	276	82	173	72	645	503	136	37	314	97
	R	589	519	195	46	96	19	486	372	95	21	192	33
	U	199	179	81	36	77	53	159	131	41	16	122	64

State and Selected Districts	TRU	Age-group 15—19						
		Total Population		Literate		Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 5—9 with Mortality Correction		Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age-Group 5—9
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M F
UTTAR PRADESH	T	3,160	2,730	1,430	370	270	84	1,161 285
	R	2,667	2,365	1,081	198	192	44	890 154
	U	493	365	349	172	78	40	271 131
1. Dehra Dun	T	238	170	158	80	28	15	130 66
	R	107	89	55	20	8	3	47 17
	U	131	81	103	60	20	12	83 49
2. Kanpur	T	1,080	844	678	290	149	17	529 219
	R	590	498	313	85	36	13	277 72
	U	490	346	365	205	113	58	252 147
3. Naini Tal	T	305	209	150	52	26	12	124 40
	R	242	168	105	30	15	6	90 24
	U	63	41	45	22	11	6	34 16
4. Varanasi	T	1,081	957	605	161	145	42	460 119
	R	776	745	391	72	118	20	273 52
	U	305	212	214	89	27	22	187 67
5. Etawah	T	524	462	289	84	54	9	235 75
	R	472	420	250	64	39	3	211 60
	U	52	42	39	20	15	6	24 15
6. Jalaun	T	292	255	167	40	27	8	140 32
	R	245	222	131	27	24	5	106 22
	U	47	33	36	13	3	3	34 10
7. Jhansi	T	498	428	219	57	43	13	176 44
	R	379	327	129	20	19	4	110 17
	U	119	101	90	37	24	9	66 27

State and Selected Districts	T/R/U	Age-group 20—24: Total Population M	Total Population F	Literate M	Literate F	Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 10—14 with Mortality Correction M	Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 10—14 with Mortality Correction F	Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age-group 10—14 M	Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age-group 10—14 F
UTTAR PRADESH	T	3,005	3,134	1,241	323	883	192	358	131
	R	2,514	2,745	905	173	685	96	220	77
	U	491	389	336	150	198	96	138	54
1. Dehra Dun	T	237	174	153	62	67	36	86	26
	R	108	93	52	15	31	8	20	7
	U	129	81	101	47	36	28	66	19
2. Kanpur	T	1,200	1,016	704	266	423	170	281	96
	R	644	622	305	80	203	44	102	37
	U	556	394	399	186	220	126	179	59
3. Naini Tal	T	349	221	163	43	84	28	79	15
	R	284	178	118	25	55	15	64	10
	U	65	43	45	18	29	13	15	5
4. Varanasi	T	963	1,062	515	149	148	63	367	86
	R	662	836	303	68	62	29	241	38
	U	301	226	212	81	86	34	126	48
5. Etawah	T	533	547	305	74	186	37	120	37
	R	484	501	271	56	153	24	119	32
	U	49	46	34	18	33	13	1	5
6. Jalaun	T	305	308	162	36	115	19	47	17
	R	264	273	132	24	107	11	25	13
	U	41	35	30	12	8	8	22	4
7. Jhansi	T	483	463	227	58	132	32	95	26
	R	347	355	122	18	77	11	45	7
	U	136	108	105	40	55	21	50	19

State and Selected Districts	T/R/U	School Enrolment in 1951: Total Population of Age-group 5—14 in 1951 M	Total Population of Age-group 5—14 in 1951 F	School Enrolment of Primary Schools in 1951: Age-group 5—9 M	Age-group 5—9 F	Age-group 10—14 M	Age-group 10—14 F	Number of Primary Schools in 1961	Number of Primary Schools in 1951
UTTAR PRADESH	T	8,374	7,354	1,492	238	707	114	40,877	31,969
	R	7,483	6,582	1,289	160	596	67	36,104	27,529
	U	891	772	203	78	111	47	4,773	4,440
1. Dehra Dun	T	356	311	104	29	89	16	378	322
	R	207	198	71	8	61	6	297	250
	U	149	113	33	21	28	10	81	72
2. Kanpur	T	2,484	2,143	413	111	310	162	1,226	977
	R	1,689	1,490	277	22	208	33	841	723
	U	795	653	136	89	102	129	385	254
3. Naini Tal	T	395	327	56	13	17	2	572	415
	R	299	259	52	11	16	1	543	343
	U	96	68	4	2	1	1	29	72
4. Varanasi	T	2,662	2,577	733	88	217	13	1,084	1,029
	R	2,186	2,175	623	55	138	9	949	893
	U	476	402	110	33	79	4	135	136
5. Etawah	T	1,315	1,137	198	71	206	16	675	571
	R	1,188	1,030	190	65	196	14	627	543
	U	127	107	8	6	10	2	48	28
6. Jalaun	T	766	662	255	14	54	5	504	544
	R	659	561	234	12	43	4	461	500
	U	107	101	21	2	11	1	43	44
7. Jhansi	T	1,165	987	211	53	99	20	733	579
	R	901	772	132	29	66	12	632	490
	U	264	215	79	24	33	8	101	89

State and Selected Districts	TRU	Age-group 5—9						Age-group 10—14					
		Total Population		Total Enrolment		Literate		Total Population		Total Enrolment		Literate	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8. Azamgarh	T	1,969	1,873	1,104	240	338	106	1,556	1,421	475	58	711	190
	R	1,880	1,784	1,068	230	311	92	1,478	1,351	451	54	659	160
	U	89	89	36	10	27	14	78	70	24	4	52	30
9. Unnao	T	930	823	474	99	149	44	741	610	384	63	315	81
	R	908	804	463	98	142	39	723	596	374	55	302	73
	U	22	19	11	1	7	5	18	14	10	8	13	8
10. Sultanpur	T	1,069	963	308	75	161	36	842	707	273	31	354	54
	R	1,051	946	302	73	155	31	825	695	269	31	341	47
	U	18	17	6	2	6	5	17	12	4	N	13	7
11. Rampur	T	529	473	175	52	64	24	440	356	41	7	118	41
	R	411	366	122	30	37	8	337	263	39	5	70	12
	U	118	107	53	22	27	16	103	93	2	2	48	29
12. Kheri	T	897	796	387	108	140	41	722	516	75	26	241	53
	R	849	749	354	83	124	29	678	482	61	18	213	36
	U	48	47	33	25	16	12	44	34	14	8	28	17
13. Bahraich	T	1,048	947	459	105	118	28	859	631	196	7	260	41
	R	988	882	418	92	98	16	809	596	192	6	229	25
	U	60	65	41	13	20	12	50	35	4	1	31	16
14. Basti	T	2,008	1,829	542	123	274	62	1,605	1,331	346	45	554	83
	R	1,978	1,804	516	117	263	55	1,579	1,312	329	42	534	73
	U	30	25	26	6	11	7	26	19	17	3	20	10
15. Budaun	T	1,029	889	354	81	96	37	841	634	49	22	208	58
	R	933	807	317	71	73	21	763	572	29	17	173	33
	U	96	82	37	10	23	16	78	62	20	5	35	25

State and Selected Districts	TRU	Age-group 15—19						
		Total Population		Literate		Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 5—9 with Mortality Correction		Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age-group 5—9
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8. Azamgarh	T	898	989	429	123	98	17	331	106
	R	840	944	386	104	88	13	298	92
	U	58	45	43	19	10	4	33	14
9. Unnao	T	534	442	209	50	27	9	182	41
	R	519	430	198	43	24	7	174	36
	U	15	12	11	7	3	2	8	5
10. Sultanpur	T	584	542	228	38	32	5	196	33
	R	568	532	215	33	30	3	185	30
	U	16	10	13	5	2	2	11	3
11. Rampur	T	277	237	77	26	11	4	66	22
	R	206	177	43	7	5	1	38	6
	U	71	60	34	19	6	3	28	16
12. Kheri	T	536	400	157	32	20	6	138	27
	R	500	375	133	20	16	3	118	18
	U	36	25	24	12	4	3	20	9
13. Bahraich	T	630	487	190	29	17	4	173	24
	R	591	459	164	17	14	3	150	14
	U	39	28	26	12	3	1	23	10
14. Basti	T	1,035	868	349	59	56	8	293	51
	R	1,011	855	329	53	52	6	277	47
	U	24	13	20	6	4	2	16	4
15. Budaun	T	606	464	153	38	23	15	130	23
	R	546	420	122	21	14	8	107	13
	U	60	44	31	17	9	7	23	10

State and Selected Districts	TRU	Age-group 20—24							
		Total Population		Literate		Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 10—14 with Mortality Correction		Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age-group 10—14	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8. Azamgarh	T	784	1,039	325	110	242	45	83	65
	R	731	992	286	92	214	36	72	56
	U	53	47	39	18	28	9	11	9
9. Unnao	T	494	516	181	42	109	21	72	21
	R	479	504	171	37	105	20	65	17
	U	15	12	10	5	4	1	7	4
10. Sultanpur	T	474	587	157	33	131	12	26	21
	R	461	576	147	29	124	9	23	19
	U	13	11	10	4	7	3	3	2
11. Rampur	T	287	272	82	22	36	13	46	9
	R	218	218	46	7	13	3	32	4
	U	69	54	36	15	23	10	14	5
12. Kheri	T	529	502	143	29	66	14	76	15
	R	498	473	123	18	52	8	70	11
	U	31	29	20	11	14	6	6	4
13. Bahraich	T	612	613	180	26	71	11	110	15
	R	581	578	160	16	63	6	98	9
	U	31	35	20	10	8	5	12	6
14. Basti	T	1,049	1,119	294	56	204	23	90	34
	R	1,031	1,103	280	51	194	19	86	33
	U	18	16	14	5	10	4	4	1
15. Budaun	T	606	563	133	34	96	27	37	7
	R	554	516	108	19	71	16	36	3
	U	52	47	25	15	25	11	1	4

State and Selected Districts	TRU	School Enrolment in 1951							
		Total Population of Age-group 5—14 in 1951		School Enrolment of Primary Schools in 1951				Number of Primary Schools in	
				Age-group 5—9		Age-group 10—14		1961	1951
		M	F	M	F	M	F		
8. Azamgarh	T	3,172	2,779	576	121	389	40	1,073	878
	R	3,015	2,662	566	117	383	39	1,009	866
	U	157	117	10	4	6	1	64	12
9. Unnao	T	1,452	1,312	140	32	244	31	678	485
	R	1,384	1,237	130	28	226	27	668	474
	U	68	75	10	4	18	4	10	11
10. Sultanpur	T	1,697	1,472	143	20	264	26	692	501
	R	1,676	1,453	140	20	262	26	680	487
	U	21	19	3	N	2	N	12	14
11. Rampur	T	659	582	146	15	20	4	309	202
	R	448	380	127	10	12	3	230	198
	U	211	202	19	5	8	1	79	4
12. Kheri	T	1,318	1,070	239	16	44	5	737	408
	R	1,215	992	225	14	39	3	712	391
	U	103	78	14	2	5	2	25	17
13. Bahraich	T	1,724	1,431	264	33	51	4	728	620
	R	1,642	1,356	234	29	49	4	705	589
	U	82	75	30	4	2	N	23	31
14. Basti	T	3,297	2,915	486	32	216	8	1,070	958
	R	3,240	2,863	467	28	205	6	1,038	933
	U	57	52	19	4	11	2	32	25
15. Budaun	T	1,545	1,192	196	46	32	26	648	517
	R	1,350	1,037	165	40	14	21	553	428
	U	195	155	31	6	18	5	95	89

TABLE 7.19—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Boys and Girls of each Age-group by Characteristics of Literacy and School Enrolment,* 1951 *and* 1961

State and Selected Districts	T R U	Age-group 5—9						Age-group 10—14					
		Total Population		Total Enrolment		Literate		Total Population		Total Enrolment		Literate	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	T	1,000	1,000	395	114	188	73	1,000	1,000	236	62	462	151
	R	1,000	1,000	376	90	163	44	1,000	1,000	222	45	429	96
	U	1,000	1,000	518	277	363	267	1,000	1,000	329	173	679	508
1. Dehra Dun	T	1,000	1,000	450	151	390	286	1,000	1,000	439	198	710	506
	R	1,000	1,000	486	94	293	136	1,000	1,000	461	132	555	253
	U	1,000	1,000	408	222	549	476	1,000	1,000	416	271	876	789
2. Kanpur	T	1,000	1,000	319	211	313	199	1,000	1,000	285	152	658	387
	R	1,000	1,000	326	145	231	95	1,000	1,000	298	111	567	309
	U	1,000	1,000	309	315	434	362	1,000	1,000	267	209	786	631
3. Naini Tal	T	1,000	1,000	303	177	297	170	1,000	1,000	262	79	588	326
	R	1,000	1,000	340	190	272	126	1,000	1,000	305	77	545	248
	U	1,000	1,000	158	126	398	342	1,000	1,000	102	89	744	592
4. Varanasi	T	1,000	1,000	528	121	253	92	1,000	1,000	151	61	571	177
	R	1,000	1,000	579	120	225	51	1,000	1,000	123	63	534	104
	U	1,000	1,000	344	124	353	236	1,000	1,000	244	54	690	443
5. Etawah	T	1,000	1,000	264	90	185	102	1,000	1,000	428	123	559	242
	R	1,000	1,000	280	91	170	86	1,000	1,000	444	177	539	204
	U	1,000	1,000	83	76	357	269	1,000	1,000	263	161	758	580
6. Jalaun	T	1,000	1,000	331	141	227	86	1,000	1,000	208	60	594	194
	R	1,000	1,000	324	143	203	62	1,000	1,000	203	53	562	152
	U	1,000	1,000	379	126	395	254	1,000	1,000	241	102	806	477
7. Jhansi	T	1,000	1,000	351	117	220	104	1,000	1,000	210	74	487	194
	R	1,000	1,000	331	89	163	37	1,000	1,000	195	57	395	90
	U	1,000	1,000	409	198	387	298	1,000	1,000	259	123	768	640

State and Selected Districts	T R U	Age-group 15—19							
		Total Population		Literate		Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 5—9 with Mortality Correction		Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age-group 5—9	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	T	1,000	1,000	453	135	85	31	367	105
	R	1,000	1,000	406	84	72	18	334	65
	U	1,000	1,000	707	472	157	112	549	360
1. Dehra Dun	T	1,000	1,000	663	471	116	86	547	386
	R	1,000	1,000	511	224	70	35	441	189
	U	1,000	1,000	788	744	153	141	635	603
1. Kanpur	T	1,000	1,000	628	343	138	84	490	259
	R	1,000	1,000	530	170	61	26	469	144
	U	1,000	1,000	746	593	230	168	516	424
3. Naini Tal	T	1,000	1,000	491	247	85	57	406	190
	R	1,000	1,000	432	175	61	33	371	143
	U	1,000	1,000	717	538	178	156	539	382
4. Varanasi	T	1,000	1,000	560	168	134	44	425	125
	R	1,000	1,000	504	97	152	27	352	70
	U	1,000	1,000	701	418	89	102	612	316
5. Etawah	T	1,000	1,000	552	181	103	19	449	162
	R	1,000	1,000	530	152	82	8	448	144
	U	1,000	1,000	754	480	293	135	462	345
6. Jalaun	T	1,000	1,000	571	156	93	32	479	124
	R	1,000	1,000	532	122	100	23	432	100
	U	1,000	1,000	780	385	56	94	725	291
7. Jhansi	T	1,000	1,000	439	132	86	30	353	102
	R	1,000	1,000	339	62	50	11	289	51
	U	1,000	1,000	753	358	199	91	554	268

State and Selected District	T R U	Age-group 20—24: Total Population M	Total Population F	Literate M	Literate F	Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 10—14 with Mortality Correction M	Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 10—14 with Mortality Correction F	Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age-group 10—14 M	Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age-group 10—14 F
UTTAR PRADESH	T	1,000	1,000	413	103	294	61	119	42
	R	1,000	1,000	360	63	273	35	87	28
	U	1,000	1,000	685	386	403	248	282	138
1. Dehra Dun	T	1,000	1,000	647	356	282	205	365	151
	R	1,000	1,000	479	159	288	80	191	79
	U	1,000	1,000	789	582	278	348	512	233
2. Kanpur	T	1,000	1,000	587	262	352	167	234	95
	R	1,000	1,000	474	129	315	70	158	59
	U	1,000	1,000	717	471	396	320	321	151
3. Naini Tal	T	1,000	1,000	466	195	240	125	226	70
	R	1,000	1,000	415	140	192	81	224	59
	U	1,000	1,000	690	422	451	308	239	114
4. Varanasi	T	1,000	1,000	534	141	154	59	381	81
	R	1,000	1,000	458	81	94	35	364	46
	U	1,000	1,000	702	359	286	148	416	211
5. Etawah	T	1,000	1,000	572	136	348	68	224	68
	R	1,000	1,000	560	111	315	47	245	64
	U	1,000	1,000	692	402	668	289	23	113
6. Jalaun	T	1,000	1,000	530	117	378	61	153	56
	R	1,000	1,000	500	89	406	39	94	49
	U	1,000	1,000	723	334	199	224	525	110
7. Jhansi	T	1,000	1,000	469	125	273	69	196	57
	R	1,000	1,000	351	50	222	32	129	18
	U	1,000	1,000	771	372	403	193	368	179

State and Selected Districts	T R U	School Enrolment in 1951: Total Population of Age-group 5—14 in 1951 M	Total Population of Age-group 5—14 in 1951 F	School Enrolment of Primary Schools in 1951: Age-group 5—9 M	Age-group 5—9 F	Age-group 10—14 M	Age-group 10—14 F	Number of Primary Schools in 1961	Number of Primary Schools in 1951
UTTAR PRADESH	T	1,000	1,000	178	32	84	16	40,877	31,969
	R	1,000	1,000	172	24	80	10	36,104	27,529
	U	1,000	1,000	228	101	124	61	4,773	4,440
1. Dehra Dun	T	1,000	1,000	293	94	249	52	378	322
	R	1,000	1,000	345	40	295	32	297	250
	U	1,000	1,000	222	188	186	88	81	72
2. Kanpur	T	1,000	1,000	166	52	125	76	1,226	977
	R	1,000	1,000	164	15	123	22	841	723
	U	1,000	1,000	171	120	129	198	385	254
3. Naini Tal	T	1,000	1,000	141	40	44	5	572	415
	R	1,000	1,000	174	42	53	4	543	343
	U	1,000	1,000	39	32	15	10	29	72
4. Varanasi	T	1,000	1,000	275	34	62	5	1,084	1,029
	R	1,000	1,000	285	25	63	4	949	893
	U	1,000	1,000	230	82	166	11	135	136
5. Etawah	T	1,000	1,000	151	63	157	14	675	571
	R	1,000	1,000	160	63	165	14	627	543
	U	1,000	1,000	68	57	82	15	48	28
6. Jalaun	T	1,000	1,000	333	29	70	7	504	544
	R	1,000	1,000	355	30	65	7	461	500
	U	1,000	1,000	198	19	104	8	43	44
7. Jhansi	T	1,000	1,000	181	54	85	20	733	579
	R	1,000	1,000	147	37	74	15	632	490
	U	1,000	1,000	300	113	125	38	101	89

State and Selected Districts	TRU	Age-group 5—9						Age-group 10—14					
		Total Population		Total Enrolment		Literate		Total Population		Total Enrolment		Literate	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8. Azamgarh	T	1,000	1,000	561	128	171	57	1,000	1,000	305	40	457	133
	R	1,000	1,000	568	129	166	52	1,000	1,000	305	40	446	118
	U	1,000	1,000	407	113	296	152	1,000	1,000	303	54	665	422
9. Unnao	T	1,000	1,000	510	120	160	53	1,000	1,000	518	102	425	132
	R	1,000	1,000	510	122	156	49	1,000	1,000	517	91	418	122
	U	1,000	1,000	488	36	328	239	1,000	1,000	573	566	721	574
10. Sultanpur	T	1,000	1,000	288	77	151	38	1,000	1,000	325	43	420	76
	R	1,000	1,000	287	77	147	33	1,000	1,000	326	44	413	67
	U	1,000	1,000	336	83	360	281	1,000	1,000	248	15	780	590
11. Rampur	T	1,000	1,000	332	109	120	52	1,000	1,000	94	19	269	115
	R	1,000	1,000	298	82	90	22	1,000	1,000	117	18	207	46
	U	1,000	1,000	451	203	228	155	1,000	1,000	21	18	469	310
12. Kheri	T	1,000	1,000	432	136	156	52	1,000	1,000	103	50	333	103
	R	1,000	1,000	417	112	146	39	1,000	1,000	90	37	313	74
	U	1,000	1,000	684	523	321	249	1,000	1,000	304	226	638	514
13. Bahraich	T	1,000	1,000	438	111	113	29	1,000	1,000	228	12	303	65
	R	1,000	1,000	423	104	99	18	1,000	1,000	237	10	283	43
	U	1,000	1,000	684	204	337	180	1,000	1,000	87	46	623	438
14. Basti	T	1,000	1,000	270	67	137	34	1,000	1,000	216	34	345	62
	R	1,000	1,000	261	65	133	31	1,000	1,000	209	32	338	55
	U	1,000	1,000	863	232	381	279	1,000	1,000	648	155	753	532
15. Budaun	T	1,000	1,000	344	92	93	42	1,000	1,000	59	35	248	92
	R	1,000	1,000	340	88	78	26	1,000	1,000	38	30	227	58
	U	1,000	1,000	384	118	241	197	1,000	1,000	262	83	449	406

State and Selected Districts	TRU	Age-group 15—19							
		Total Population		Literate		Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 5—9 with Mortality Correction		Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age- group 5—9	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8. Azamgarh	T	1,000	1,000	478	124	109	17	369	107
	R	1,000	1,000	459	110	105	13	354	97
	U	1,000	1,000	753	415	170	94	583	321
9. Unnao	T	1,000	1,000	391	113	50	19	340	94
	R	1,000	1,000	381	101	45	17	335	84
	U	1,000	1,000	727	557	222	109	505	447
10. Sultanpur	T	1,000	1,000	390	69	54	9	336	61
	R	1,000	1,000	379	62	52	5	327	57
	U	1,000	1,000	803	497	132	229	671	269
11. Rampur	T	1,000	1,000	278	109	38	17	240	92
	R	1,000	1,000	209	38	22	6	187	33
	U	1,000	1,000	481	318	87	50	394	268
12. Kheri	T	1,000	1,000	294	81	36	15	257	66
	R	1,000	1,000	267	55	31	7	236	47
	U	1,000	1,000	677	473	118	125	559	348
13. Bahraich	T	1,000	1,000	301	59	26	9	275	50
	R	1,000	1,000	278	38	23	6	255	32
	U	1,000	1,000	647	405	68	57	578	348
14. Basti	T	1,000	1,000	337	68	54	9	283	59
	R	1,000	1,000	325	62	51	7	274	55
	U	1,000	1,000	831	432	162	126	669	306
15. Budaun	T	1,000	1,000	253	81	38	32	215	49
	R	1,000	1,000	223	49	26	19	197	30
	U	1,000	1,000	527	390	146	158	381	231

State and Selected Districts	T R U	Age-group 20—24							
		Total Population		Literate		Estimated Literate Population of this Age-group in 1961 on the basis of 1951 Literate Population in Age-group 10—14 with Mortality Correction		Excess of 1961 actual Literate Population of this Age-group over the Estimated Literate Population based on 1951 Literate Population in the Age-group 10—14	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
8. Azamgarh	T	1,000	1,000	415	105	309	43	106	62
	R	1,000	1,000	392	93	293	36	99	57
	U	1,000	1,000	727	367	528	187	198	180
9. Unnao	T	1,000	1,000	367	82	220	41	147	41
	R	1,000	1,000	357	74	220	39	137	34
	U	1,000	1,000	680	427	230	116	450	311
10. Sultanpur	T	1,000	1,000	331	57	277	21	55	36
	R	1,000	1,000	319	50	268	16	50	34
	U	1,000	1,000	761	428	564	275	197	153
11. Rampur	T	1,000	1,000	287	81	125	49	162	32
	R	1,000	1,000	210	32	61	13	149	18
	U	1,000	1,000	380	280	235	192	146	88
12. Kheri	T	1,000	1,000	270	58	126	28	144	30
	R	1,000	1,000	247	39	105	16	141	23
	U	1,000	1,000	643	379	455	223	188	156
13. Bahraich	T	1,000	1,000	295	42	116	18	179	25
	R	1,000	1,000	276	27	108	11	168	16
	U	1,000	1,000	653	295	263	127	390	168
14. Basti	T	1,000	1,000	280	50	195	21	85	28
	R	1,000	1,000	272	46	189	17	83	30
	U	1,000	1,000	771	323	555	273	216	50
15. Budaun	T	1,000	1,000	220	61	159	48	61	13
	R	1,000	1,000	195	38	129	31	66	7
	U	1,000	1,000	488	318	478	240	10	78

State and Selected Districts	T R U	School Enrolment in 1951						Number of Primary Schools in	
		Total Population of Age-group 5—14 in 1951		School Enrolment of Primary Schools in 1951					
				Age-group 5—9		Age-group 10—14			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	1961	1951
8. Azamgarh	T	1,000	1,000	182	44	123	14	1,073	878
	R	1,000	1,000	188	44	127	15	1,009	866
	U	1,000	1,000	62	39	42	6	64	12
9. Unnao	T	1,000	1,000	97	24	168	23	678	485
	R	1,000	1,000	94	22	163	22	668	474
	U	1,000	1,000	153	55	265	53	10	11
10. Sultanpur	T	1,000	1,000	84	14	156	18	692	501
	R	1,000	1,000	84	14	156	18	680	487
	U	1,000	1,000	123	11	94	4	12	14
11. Rampur	T	1,000	1,000	222	25	31	7	309	202
	R	1,000	1,000	284	25	27	8	230	198
	U	1,000	1,000	91	25	38	5	79	4
12. Kheri	T	1,000	1,000	181	15	33	4	737	408
	R	1,000	1,000	185	14	32	3	712	391
	U	1,000	1,000	135	31	45	17	25	17
13. Bahraich	T	1,000	1,000	153	23	30	3	728	620
	R	1,000	1,000	143	22	30	3	705	589
	U	1,000	1,000	359	49	27	6	23	31
14. Basti	T	1,000	1,000	147	11	66	3	1,070	958
	R	1,000	1,000	144	10	63	2	1,038	933
	U	1,000	1,000	323	70	186	40	32	25
15. Budaun	T	1,000	1,000	127	39	21	22	648	517
	R	1,000	1,000	123	39	10	21	553	428
	U	1,000	1,000	157	40	92	29	95	89

A perusal of the above two Tables shows that the total male population of 1961 in the age-group 5–9 is 5,606,035. These are children of school-going ages who should, normally, all be attending school. Out of them only 395 per thousand are doing so. Of these, 188 alone are literate. This indicates that a time lag exists between enrolment and acquisition of literacy. It may also be mentioned that all literates need not be out of those enrolled. The total poputation of females in the age-group 5–9 is 5,042,821. Out of this enrolment is 114 per thousand and the number of literates 73 per thousand. These figures are considerably lower than of males. In the age-group 10–14 the total male population is 4,527,481. Enrolment in primary schools is 236 per thousand and literacy 462 per thousand. A large number of pupils of this age-group is also enrolled in Junior High Schools and Higher Secondary Schools. Hence lower enrolment rate and higher literacy rate as compared to the previous age-group. Also, some have acquired literacy elsewhere. The total female population in this age-group is 3,713,435. Out of this, 62 per thousand are enrolled and 151 per thousand literate. Female enrolment and female literacy in this age-group also are lower.

In the age-group 15–19 total male population is 3,159,862. This age is past the primary stage of education and the question of enrolment in primary schools does not arise. Male literates in this age-group are 453 per thousand. The female population in this age-group is 2,730,485, and the literacy rate 135 per thousand. The literacy rates of this age-group are smaller than those of 10–14, an indicator of the fact that literacy is being acquired by younger ages. This age-group is the remnant of the age-group 5–9 of 1951. In order to assess the actual progress made since, the literate population of age-group 5–9 of 1951 surviving in 1961 should be deducted from it. This is estimated to be 269,762 after applying mortality correction. Total female population of the age-group 5–9 surviving in 1961 is estimated to be 84,420. There is a difference of 1,160,729 in males and 285,356 in females. These two figures represent the net gain in 1961. This comes to 367 per thousand for males and 105 per thousand for females. The acquisition of literacy by this cohort during the period of ten years is worthy of note. Some of it has been acquired in schools and some otherwise. The total male population of 1961 in the age-group 20–24 is 3,004,567. The male literacy rate is 413 per thousand, again less than that of the preceding age-group. The number of male literate of 1951 surviving in 1961 is 883,329. The difference between these two is 358,091. The total female population in this age-group is 3,133,586, with a literacy rate of 103 per thousand. The estimated female literate population of 1951 surviving in 1961 is 192,196. The difference in this case is of 131,061. There is thus a net increase of 119 per thousand in males and of 42 per thousand in females. This cohort has not done so well as the younger cohort considered earlier.

In order to appreciate the progress during the decade we might make a comparative study of enrolment in primary schools in 1961 and 1951 in the age-groups 5–9 and 10–14. In 1961 the total male enrolment in the age-group 5–9 is 395 per thousand as against 178 in 1951. The total female enrolment in the age-group in 1961 is 114 per thousand as against 32 in 1951. In the age-group 10–14 the total male enrolment in 1961 is 236 per thousand as against 84 in 1951, and total female enrolment 62 per thousand as against 16 previously. The progress in enrolment achieved during the decade has doubtless been quite encouraging, yet more and more effort is still required for complete eradication of illiteracy.

Enrolment is directly related to schools. The number of primary schools in 1961 is 40,877 as against 31,969 in 1951. There has thus been an increase of 8,908 or 27.86 per cent in ten years in the number of primary schools. While the increase is welcome, the number of primary schools is still far too short of the State's actual requirements.

50. Literacy and enrolment in certain age-groups have so far been considered in total population. These may now be studied in rural and urban areas. Uttar Pradesh being a predominantly rural State, the trends in its rural part are similar to those observed in the total,

though in an attenuated form; for rural literacy is about four-fifths of total literacy. It is, therefore, not necessary to go over the rural figures in great detail. Suffice it to say that in the age-group 15–19 there is an excess of 334 literates per thousand rural population of males and of 65 per thousand of females in 1961 as compared to the age-group 5–9 of 1951. The corresponding net increases in the age-group 20–24 of 1961 are 87 and 28 in comparison with the age-group 10–14 of 1951.

51. We may now consider literacy and enrolment in various age-groups in urban areas. Urban male population in age-group 5–9 is 718,762. The enrolment is 518 per thousand and the number of literates 363 per thousand. The urban female population in this age-group is 645,076. The enrolment is 277 per thousand and number of literates 267 per thousand. Enrolment, though definitely higher than in the rural area is still poor, especially among females. In the age-group 10–14, urban male population is 599,846. The total enrolment is 329 per thousand and number of literates 679 per thousand. The urban female population is 497,759. The enrolment is 173 per thousand and number of literates 508 per thousand.

In the age-group 15–19 urban male population is 493,418. There are 707 male literates per thousand in this age-group. The urban female population is 364,757. The number of literates among them is 472 per thousand. These include 77,687 male and 40,704 female literates of 1951, estimated to be surviving in 1961; their proportions per thousand being 157 males and 112 females. This shows an excess of 549 males and 360 females per thousand in 1961 over the literates of 1951. The gains are much higher and satisfying than in rural population. In the age-group 20–24 the urban male population is 490,877 and the number of literates 685 per thousand. The urban female population is 388,628 and the number of female literates 386 per thousand. Out of these, 403 males per thousand and 248 females per thousand are estimated to be the literate survivals of 1951. There is thus an excess of 282 male and 138 female literates in this age-group in 1961, again very much better than in rural areas.

We may now revert to enrolment in primary schools and make a comparative study thereof in 1961 and 1951 in urban areas in the age-groups 5–9 and 10–14. In 1961 the enrolment of males in the age-group 5–9 is 518 per thousand as against 228 in 1951. That of females is 277 per thousand as against 101 in 1951. Enrolment in 1961 is thus far greater for both boys and girls than in 1951. In the age-group 10–14 male enrolment in 1961 is 329 per thousand and female enrolment 173 per thousand as against 124 for males and 61 for females in 1951. There is a marked improvement in 1961 over 1951 in this age-group also.

We may now examine the position regarding the number of primary schools. In 1961 there are 4,773 schools in urban areas as against 4,440 in 1951. There is thus an increase of 333 schools in 1961 which comes to 7.5 per cent. The increase would have been much greater but for the declassification of a very large number of towns in 1961.

52. Literacy and school enrolment in the various age-groups have been studied in detail in total, rural and urban areas of the State as a whole. Literacy rates and enrolment are much better in urban areas than in rural and much higher for males than for females. We have seen earlier how these two differ from district to district we have noticed and classified districts of high, medium and low literacy. Fifteen districts representing these three categories have been included in the above Tables for the sake of comparison. They are (*a*) Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Naini Tal, Varanasi, Etawah and Jalaun, (b) Jhansi, Azamgarh and Unnao, and (*c*) Sultanpur, Rampur, Kheri, Bahraich, Basti and Budaun. The figures given in the Table against each speak for themselves and need not be gone over again.

7. Literacy and Work

53. Education is an end in itself. But in this workaday world, more often than not, it is a means to an end. Different types of work require different levels of education, or to be more precise, certain levels of education suffice for certain types of work. It will be worthwhile to study the distribution of 1,000 workers of each

sex at various educational levels into primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in 1961 and 1951. Comparison between 1961 and 1951 would, however, not be quite exact, the categories of workers in 1961 not being identical with those in 1951. Furthermore, dependants are included in the data of 1951, whereas in 1961 they have been separated from workers.

TABLE 7.20—*Distribution of* 1,000 *workers of each sex of* 1961 *and* 1,000 *Population of each Sex of* 1951 *into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors by Educational levels*

	Primary Sector				Secondary Sector				Tertiary Sector			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Female	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
1. All workers (literate and illiterate)	734	742	844	827	102	90	81	57	164	168	75	116
2. Literate workers—												
(i) All literates	575	557	488	305	136	113	196	124	289	3303	316	571
(ii) Literate without educational level	634	591	600	322	146	118	228	126	220	291	172	552
(iii) Matriculation and above	206	274	20	143	111	92	39	117	683	634	941	740

Let us consider first the distribution of general workers (literate as well as illiterate) into sectors. Out of every 1,000 male workers of 1961 as many as 734 are in the primary, 102 in the secondary, and 164 in the tertiary. The secondary sector, for want of industrialization, is the least developed. Female workers are far fewer than males. Of them the primary sector claims 844 per thousand. Among literate male workers, the order is again the same, i.e., primary, tertiary, and secondary, but there is a definite shift in emphasis. The primary sector attracts a much lesser proportion, while the other two much larger — the greatest gainer being the tertiary sector. The same is true of literate female workers, and to a much greater extent. The tertiary sector seems to exercise the greatest pull on them. Data of 1961 and 1951 both yield the same conclusion.

Literates include persons of various levels of education. There are people who are just literate, that is to say, who can merely read and write but have not attained any standard. There are also those who have attained a definite level of education. We may now discuss the distribution into sectors of literates without educational level and of those who have passed the High School or some higher examination. The largest proportion of male workers who can only read and write is to be found in the primary sector (634) and the next largest in the tertiary sector (220). The lowest proportion is in the secondary sector (146). Among females, the highest proportion is again to be found in the primary sector (600), but the second highest in the secondary sector (228). This is due to their relatively large proportion in household industry. As in the case of literates of all levels, the proportion in the primary sector is much less and in the other two sectors much more as compared to the proportions obtaining in general workers. The shifts observed earlier are seen to be repeated, more or less, here also. We may now take up workers who have attained the High School or higher standard. In their case, the shifts are so pronounced as to alter the whole pattern of distribution. The proportion of males now is the highest in the tertiary sector (683), the secondary sector (111) still being at the tail-end. Among females too, the highest proportion is to be found in the tertiary sector (941), but the next highest is in the secondary sector (39) and the lowest in the primary sector (20). The proportion of male matriculates in the secondary sector is much less than of literate males without any educational level, the reason being that the vast majority of factory labourers and independent workers are just literate. In the case of females, the disparity is still greater. Industrial development of the State will perhaps increase the representation of educated persons in the secondary sector. It will attract more workers possessing the technical know-how. And technical know-how demands some education. At present, there is a great dearth of technical per-

sonnel, even when industry is not at an advanced stage. The greatest proportion of educated males and females is in the tertiary sector. Educated males have a preference for this, and educated females have even more. This is because of a natural liking the educated have for callings that do not involve manual labour, such as learned professions and unproductive white-coller jobs in offices.

Since agriculture needs a lot of brawn, and supposedly less of brain, females who have attained some level of education are not found in high proportion in the primary sector. They have a preponderance in the tertiary sector. It is possible for once, for an educated male to take to agriculture, but an educated female doing so is hard to come by. Educated females prefer the bureau, are better fitted for the teaching profession and make good nurses and doctors.

8. Qualified Personnel by Broad Age-Groups

54. Though it is never too late to learn, it is a matter of common experience that learning is best acquired if we start early. Moreover, "Literacy is not education but merely a means to that end . . . . All that literacy can do is open a door; the use made of the access is another and much more difficult matter. . . ." It is not enough to learn one's letters. Higher and higher levels of education have to be achieved and the mind constantly nurtured to retain what it has learnt. For, if knowledge falls into disuse, it is quite likely to be forgotten altogether. It will be rewarding to study the extent of learning in each broad age-group by educational levels in villages and towns. The following Table gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex in each age-group by educational levels in rural areas:

TABLE 7.21—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of each Sex in each Age-group by Educational Levels in Rural Areas of Uttar Pradesh,* 1961

Serial no.	Educational Levels	Age-groups									
		5+		5—14		15—34		35—59		60+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Total Literates	278	49	282	66	333	59	228	26	180	12
2.	Primary/Junior Basic and above	87	8	57	9	149	12	56	3	33	1
3.	Matriculation and above	16	N	1	N	38	1	9	N	4	N

It will be seen that there are 278 male and 49 female literates per thousand in the age-group 5+ in the rural areas of the State. Those who have attained the primary/junior basic or higher levels are 87 per thousand among males and 8 per thousand among females. Going to higher levels, it will be seen that only 16 per thousand males have passed the High School Examination. The proportion among females is negligible. It will be noticed that the proportion declines precipately for both sexes as the level of education goes up. Literacy may now be considered in various age-groups. In the age-group 5—14 the proportion of male literates is 282 per 1,000 and that of females 66. This age-group has the highest proportion for females. In the age-group 15—34 the proportion of males goes up to 333 but that of females comes down to 59. The proportion for males is highest in 15—34. In higher age-groups the proportion for both males and females declines. The disparity between male and female literacy is as marked in all age-groups as ever.

Considering the matriculation standard, the proportion is 38 for males and one for females in the age-group 15—34; 9 for males and negligible for females in the age-group 35—59; and 4 for males and negligible for females in the age-group 60+. The inequality between males and females also persists.

55. We may now examine the position in urban areas. We considered only three levels for rural areas; for the urban we shall consider two more levels, namely, non-technical and technical degree-holders. The following Table, therefore, shows five levels of education instead of the rural three:

TABLE 7.22—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of each Sex in each age-group by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh,* 1961

Serial no.	Educational Levels	Age-groups									
		5+		5—14		15—34		35—39		60+	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	Total Literates	578	331	507	372	663	381	557	237	467	137
2.	Primary/Junior Basic and above	279	116	163	105	410	173	240	59	158	15
3.	Matriculation and above	132	34	7	3	231	73	132	19	82	4
4.	Graduates and Post-Graduates (Non-technical)	27	5	..	..	45	13	32	3	18	1
5.	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree	3	1	..	N	4	1	5	1	3	N

It will be seen that there are 578 male and 331 female literates per thousand in the age-group 5+ in the urban areas of the State. There are 279 males and 116 females of the level primary/junior basic and above. The proportion of males who have passed the High School or higher examination is 132 and of females 34. Of these, 27 males and 5 females have obtained a non-technical degree, and 3 males and one female a technical degree.

We may now study literacy in various age-groups. In the age-group 5—14, the proportion of literate males is 507 per 1,000 and of females 372. In the age-group 15—34, the proportion of males is 663 and of females 381. This age-group has the highest proportion for both males and females.

Considering the level matriculation and above, it will be observed that out of every one thousand males and one thousand females in 15—34 age-group 231 males and 73 females have passed the High School or some higher examination. The proportions in the age-group 35—59 are 132 males and 19 females, and in the 60+ age-group 82 males and 4 females. Thus, both for males and for females, the highest proportion obtains in the age-group 15—34.

At the level of graduates and post-graduates (non-technical), there are per thousand 45 males and 13 females in the age-group 15—34; 32 males and 3 females in the age-group 35—59; and 18 males and one female in the age-group 60+. The proportions are once more the highest in the age-group 15—34. It is during this period of life that a person obtains high education and enters life equipped with his academic degrees.

At the level of technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree, in the age-group 15—34 there are per thousand 4 males and one female; in the age-group 35—59, 5 males and one female; and in the ages 60 and above 3 males and negligible females. The proportions in this case is highest in the age-group 35—59, a reminder of the fact that technical degrees are acquired at a much later age.

As in the case of rural literacy, the proportions go on decreasing in every age-group with the rise in the level of education in urban areas also. It also calls for notice that whereas the proportion of males with non-technical degrees is 45 per thousand in the age-group 15—34, the proportion of technical graduates in the same age-group is only 4. This inequality between technical and non-technical education demands correction, as there is a great dearth of technically qualified personnel in our country and the State.

From whatever angle we study literacy and education, we cannot escape noticing the great chasm between male and female rates in both urban and rural areas and the gaping difference between the town and the village. It may not be possible to make available facilities for higher education in rural areas for quite some-time, but every effort has to be made to provide all-out opportunities to them for acquiring hundred per cent literacy at all age levels and to impart compulsory education to children up to the primary stage.

56. In all human calculations the accident of death has always to be reckoned with. As observed earlier, if the progress of education is not to

be negatived, we have to make sure that our losses never exceed our gains. We must constantly be replenishing what the hand of death takes away. This is especially true of technical education. It would be interesting to study the progress in various fields of technical education and see if substantial progress is being maintained. Unfortunately, it is not possible to get the figures for rural areas. The discussion on the subject will, therefore, be very limited. But even so as an index of the general trend, it may prove to be of some use. The Table below gives the figures for 1961 and 1951 for various technical qualifications. The figures for 1951 have been recast for 1961 by applying mortality correction. These are to be compared with the actual figures for 1961 to appreciate the progress during the decade. The figures for 1961 would have been actually greater, if a very large number of towns had not been declassified.

TABLE 7.23—*Progress of Technically Qualified Persons in the Urban Areas of Uttar Pradesh 1951—61*

Sl. no.	Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-Graduate Degree	1961	1951	Estimated proportion of 1951 in 1961	Increase in 1961
1.	Engineering	2,281	1,471	1,435	846
2.	Medicine	4,793	3,877	3,780	1,013
3.	Agriculture	479	444	433	46
4.	Veterinary and Dairying	283	209	204	97
5.	Teaching	7,463	10,075	9,825	(—)2,362
6.	Technology	69	N.A.	N.A.	N.A

In 1961 there are 2,281 Engineers. In 1951 there were 1,471. Out of these 1,435 are estimated to have been alive in 1961. The net gain in 1961 is, therefore, 846.

In the field of Medicine there are 4,793 qualified persons. Out of these 3,780 may be supposed to be survivals from 1951. The net gain during the decade is 1,013.

In Agriculture there are 479 holders of degree. According to the mortality correction there should be 433 persons surviving from 1951. The net gain is, therefore, 46.

In Veterinary and Dairying there are 283 qualified persons. According to mortality correction there should be 204 surviving from 1951. There has been a net gain of 79.

In Teaching there are 7,463 holders of degree in 1961. Survivals of 1951 are estimated to be 9,825. It would appear that the number of those holding degree in teaching has declined substantially in 1961. Apart from minor reasons, such as migration to adjacent States, the principal cause for this decline is the declassification of as many as 222 towns of 1951 at the 1961 Census due to change in the definition of urban areas. The trained teacher has a very important role to play in the field of education. The notion that any educated person can take to teaching is totally erroneous. There is a technique involved in the art of imparting knowledge which has got to be well learnt before it can be practised. Since this Table has been prepared only for urban areas, it is not possible to know the total number for all areas; but the fact remains that we do not suffer from an excess of trained teachers.

There are 69 persons holding degree in Technology in 1961. No data are available for 1951. Hence the question of considering survivals in 1961 does not arise.

From the few instances dealt with above, it appears that the losses due to mortality over the years have been more than made up in 1961. This does not, however, mean that the State is self-sufficient in the matter of technical hands. There are any number of projects in which the shortage of engineers is felt; any number of hospitals without doctors; and any number of schools without trained teachers. The gap between requirement and resources, if anything, will be wider and wider as industrialization makes headway in the State.

9. Literacy and Unemployment

57. We shall now consider the distribution of the unemployed by age-groups and educational levels in urban and rural areas of the State. The total number of persons aged 15 years and above returned as unemployed in 1961 is 84,472. This figure, on the face of it looks very small. But it has to be remembered that in the Census only that person is recorded as unemployed who

actually declares himself/herself to be so and is in search of work. If anyone is doing something for a few hours a day, or doing some small job as a stop-gap, he or she is recorded as a worker. Thus Census data on unemployment take no notice of under-employment or misemployment in which the numbers are legion. The Table below gives for various educational levels, the number of males and females in urban areas by age-groups seeking employment for the first time and of those employed before but now out of employment and again seeking work :

TABLE 7.24—*Persons Unemployed aged 15 years and above by Sex, Age-groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State,* 1961

Educational levels	Total un-employed		Seeking employment for the first time											
			Age-groups											
			Total		15—19		20—24		25—29		30—34		35+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	46,077	960	27,087	528	10,687	132	9,644	166	3,345	86	1,377	50	2,034	93
1. Illiterate	12,314	435	6,231	207	2,862	36	1,534	36	658	28	362	36	815	71
2. Literate (without educational level)	12,505	147	6,634	85	2,760	25	1,819	25	928	20	446	4	681	11
3. Primary or Junior Basic	10,044	107	6,485	59	3,000	25	2,341	20	601	8	277	3	266	3
4. Matriculation and above	11,214	271	7,737	177	2,065	46	3,950	85	1,158	30	292	7	272	8
(*a*) University degree or Post-Graduate degree (Non-technical)	2,329	85	1,596	58	126	4	930	37	383	13	95	2	62	1
(*b*) University degree or Post-Graduate degree (Technical)	62	39	33	29	8	2	12	18	9	8	2	..	2	1

Educational levels	Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work													
	Age-groups													
	Total		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—44		45—59		60+	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	18,990	432	3,339	70	4,243	74	4,425	134	3,068	49	2,798	69	1,112	35
1. Illiterate	6,083	228	1,096	15	936	29	1,380	72	1,105	33	1,076	49	489	29
2. Literate (without educational level)	5,871	62	948	14	1,034	8	1,309	16	1,116	8	1,043	10	419	6
3. Primary or Junior Basic	3,559	48	789	17	1,004	5	799	18	439	3	393	5	134	—
4. Matriculation and above	3,477	94	506	24	1,269	32	937	28	408	5	286	5	70	—
(*a*) University degree or Post-Graduate degree (Non-technical)	733	27	91	6	278	12	216	6	88	2	47	1	12	—
(*b*) University degree or Post-Graduate degree (Technical)	29	10	1	1	7	7	11	1	4	..	3	1	3	..

The total number of unemployed males is 46,077 and females 960 only. The number of non-working females in search of work is so small that it will not be worthwhile to discuss them in any detail. But even this number is indicative of the emerging phenomenon of unemployment among women. Out of 960 unemployed females, 271 have attained the matriculation standard, and 124 of these 271 hold some University degree. Those seeking employment for the first time belong chiefly to the age-group 20–24 and those for a subsequent time to age-groups 20–24 and 35–54. The proportion of unemployed males to all males of 15 years and over is 14 per thousand. The total number of males seeking employment for the first time is 27,087. Their number in the age-group 15–19 is 10,687 which decreases progressively in all higher

age-groups except of 35+. The decline is very sharp after the age of 25 years. Obtaining an employment is not the end of the story. Every work does not suit every individual. Every employed is not happy with his employer, nor is every employer happy with every worker. A constant adjustment between the work and the workers the employer and the employed is, therefore, for ever going on. Besides some jobs are temporary and of short duration. The needy youth takes the first job offered. With the passage of time, he finds that the work does not suit him either temperamentally or economically. He may not like the work or if he likes it he may not like the wages. These may compel him to quit the work voluntarily or he may be forced to do so by the employer due to his poor performance. All this results in employed persons going out of work and seeking employment afresh. The total number of such males is 18,990, about two-thirds of those seeking employment for the first time. Out of these 3,339 are in the age-group 15–19; 4,243 in the age-group 20–24; 4,425 in the age-group 25–34; after which the number progressively declines. The fact that there are 3,339 males seeking re-employment in the age-group 15–19 is an indication of the fact that these young men had started working at tender ages, some of them even before 15 years of age. In ages of under 35 years the number of males seeking employment for the first time exceeds the number seeking employment for a subsequent time, but in ages of 35 years and over the opposite holds good. In the age-group 25–34 the number of males seeking re-employment (4,425) is almost as much as of those seeking it for the first time (4,722). This points out that a very large number of young men change their jobs or callings after the age of 25. In many cases the employment in the first instance is taken up without regard for one's aptitude. The initial mistake is subsequently rectified or sought to be rectified by the trial-and-error method. A person takes up job after job until he finds one of abiding interest that suits his ability and requirements. In the same way, employers go on changing hands till they find the right person. The number of males seeking re-employment in the age-group 35–44 is quite large (3,068). These persons have not been able to get the work they are best fitted for till this late age. Males in the age-group 45–59 seeking re-employment (2,798) represent, largely, men who are jacks of all trades and masters of none. In ages of 60 and over are old men who want to work owing to the pressure of circumstances or for the love of work itself.

We may now take up the discussion by literacy and educational levels. Out of 46,077 unemployed males, 12,314 are illiterate. Of them 6,231 are seeking employment for the first time and 6,083 seeking to be re-employed. This class of people mostly comprises unskilled workers, and that is the reason why almost as many persons are seeking re-employment as employment for the first time. The same applies to literates without educational level. At the primary or junior basic level of education, there are 10,044 unemployed males. Out of these 6,485 are seeking employment for the first time and 3,559 looking for re-employment. Here the number of those seeking employment for the first time is in considerable excess of those seeking it for a subsequent time. With education of howsoever low level the frequency of changing jobs is substantially diminished. Now we shall consider more important aspect of the problem, the problem of educated unemployment, and shall go into greater details. At the level of matriculation and above, there are 11,214 unemployed males. These include graduates and post-graduates also. Their proportion works out to 19 to 1,000 which is greater than the proportion of all unemployed males to all males of 15 years and above. Out of these, 7,737 are seeking employment for the first time and 3,477 looking for employment second or third time. The ratio between the two has further increased, now being more than double. In the age-group 15–19 there are 2,065 young men looking for employment for the first time and 506 seeking re-employment. In the age-group 20–24, there are 3,950 looking for employment for the first time and 1,269 seeking to be re-employed. Educated young men seeking subsequent employment before the age of 25 years are those who under pressure of circumstances took up some temporary or small job at early age. Either they lost their jobs or left in

search of some better employment. In the age-group 25–34 there are 1,450 seeking employment for the first time and 937 seeking re-employment. In the age-group 35 years and over there are 272 men looking for employment for the first time and 764 looking for re-employment. Those looking for the first time perhaps consist mostly of men who did not feel any necessity of working for a living before but later circumstances compelled them to seek work or of men who were established in some independent trade or profession in which they could not succeed and started looking for employment. In both categories, the largest numbers looking for work are in the age-group 20–24. This is the age at which one starts to seek work or if he is misemployed or has lost a job to seek another for establishing himself in life.

At the university degree or post-graduate degree (non-technical) level, there are 2,329 unemployed males. Their proportion to all non-technical graduates is 19. Out of these, 1,596 are seeking employment for the first time and 733 seeking to be re-employed. The ratio in this case also is more than double. There are 126 males in the age-group 15–19 seeking employment for the first time and 91 males seeking to be re-employed. For the age-group 20–24 the corresponding figures are 930 and 278; for the 25–34 age-group 478 and 216; and for the age-group 35 years and over 62 and 147. It will be noticed that the largest number of men seeking employment for the first or subsequent time is in the age-group 20–24. At the level of University degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree (technical) there are only 62 unemployed males. The proportion of unemployment in this case is only 5 to one thousand. Obviously there is least unemployment among holders of technical degrees. Thirty-three of them are seeking employment for the first time and 29 looking for re-employment. The maximum number of men seeking employment for the first time is in the age-group 20–24, closely followed by 25–34, that of men seeking subsequent employment is in the age-group 25–34. This is not to be wondered at, as a technical degree takes longer to obtain than non-technical.

From the above study it is seen that whereas the illiterate, literate without educational level, and literates of primary/junior basic level seek the first employment chiefly between 15 and 19 years, those who have attained the matriculation or higher level do so between the ages 20–24, because this is the right age for most of the services, especially under the Government.

58. Different industrial categories and occupational Divisions require different types of personnel. It will be of interest to study which of them tend to absorb which educational level most. We shall first discuss industrial categories and then take up occupational Divisions. The Table below furnishes the industrial classification of workers and non-workers by sex and educational levels in urban areas:

TABLE 7.25—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Male and* 1,000 *Female workers in each of the Categories III to IX by Literacy and Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State,* 1961

Industrial Categories	M F	Total Population	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and above	University Degrees included in Matriculation and above	
							Non-technical	Technical
Total (III—IX)	M	1,000	420	306	125	149	34	4
	F	1,000	805	88	34	73	16	9
III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Fishing, Hunting, etc.	M	1,000	711	175	51	63	13	1
	F	1,000	973	22	3	2	N	..
IV—At Household Industry	M	1,000	574	346	68	12	1	N
	F	1,000	882	109	8	1	N	..
V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry	M	1,000	447	353	126	74	10	1
	F	1,000	839	115	30	16	3	N

Industrial Categories		Total Population	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and above	Universities Degrees encluded in Matriculation and above	
							Non-technical	Technical
VI—In Construction	M	1,000	577	243	70	110	15	5
	F	1,000	940	42	11	7	1	..
VII—Trade and Commerce	M	1,000	333	396	155	116	20	N
	F	1,000	906	76	10	8	1	N
VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications	M	1,000	449	234	108	209	32	1
	F	1,000	671	86	51	192	39	1
IX—Other Services	M	1,000	387	247	132	234	68	11
	F	1,000	729	75	56	140	32	19

Categories I, II, and X have been omitted in this Table as cultivators, agricultural labourers and non-workers do not figure in occupational classification. Of the remaining categories, females exceed 10,000 only in Categories IX, IV, VII and V. So these alone will be considered for females. Female literacy is highest in Category IX (271) and lowest in Category VII (94). The proportion of matriculates is also highest in Category IX (140). Their absolute number is also highest (14,616) in this category. This is in conformity with known facts, as educated females usually take to other services.

In Category III male literacy is only 289 per thousand. In Category IV—Household Industry, 574 per thousand males are illiterate. Three hundred and forty-six are literate without educational level and 68 are of the primary or junior basic level. The proportions of higher educational levels are very small (1.2). In Category V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry, 447 per thousand males are illiterate, 353 literate without educational level; 126 have reached the primary or junior basic level and 74 matriculation and above. In Category VI—Construction, 577 per thousand male workers are illiterate; 243 literate without educational level; 70 are of the primary and junior basic level and 110 have attained matriculation and higher levels. Those possessing non-technical and technical degrees are 15 and 5 respectively. This category includes engineers, overseers, and other technical hands besides labourers working in Construction. In Category VII—Trade and Commerce, only 333 per thousand male workers are illiterate; 396 are literate without educational level; 155 are of the primary or junior basic level, and 116 per thousand of the level matriculation and above. This category has shown a great preference for literate workers, mostly for literates without educational level. This is a category in which some rudimentary knowledge of the three R's is necessary for the majority of the workers. Illiterate workers in this category are probably those confined to manual labour in shops and business establishments. In Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications, 449 per thousand of male workers are illiterate; 234 literate without educational level, 108 are of primary or junior basic level, and 209 of the level Matriculation and above. This is contrary to the main trend inasmuch as the number of literate workers of matriculation level exceeds that of primary or junior basic level. The proportion of non-technical graduates included in the level is 32 and of technical graduates one. This category possesses a higher proportion of graduates than Category VI considered earlier. Lastly, in Category IX—Other Services, the proportion of illiterates is 387 per thousand. Two hundred and forty-seven per thousand are without educational level, 132 are of the level of primary or junior basic, 234 are of the level of matriculation and above, 68 of these possess non-technical and 11 technical degrees. In this category also, the proportion of matriculates and above is more than that of the workers of the primary or junior basic level.

We might wind up this discussion with a brief review. Among the urban male workers of Categories III to IX 58.0 per cent are literate. There are thus more literate workers than illi-

terate. Out of these literate workers, the highest proportion is of literates without educational level and the next of those who have attained matriculation or higher standard. The smallest proportion is to be found in the primary or junior basic level. The number of non-technical graduates and post-graduates is far larger than of technical graduates and post-graduates, being about seven and a half times. Among the various categories, the highest proportion of literates of all levels, literates, without educational level, and literates of the primary/junior basic level are found in Category VII. Literates of matriculation or higher level have the largest proportion in Category IX among all categories and the next largest in Category VIII. The same is true of non-technical graduates and post-graduates. For technical graduates the second most important place is taken by Category VI.

59. Literacy has been studied among workers by industrial categories. We may now study it by occupational Divisions. The Table below gives the distribution of workers in each occupational Division of work, other than cultivation, for each sex, by educational levels in urban areas of the State:

TABLE 7.26—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Males and* 1,000 *Females at work other than Cultivation in each Occupational Division by Literacy and Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State,* 1961

Occupational Divisions	M F	Total workers	Total literate workers	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and above	University Degrees included in Matriculation and above	
							Non-technical	Technical
ALL OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS	M	1,000	579	306	124	149	34	4
	F	1,000	195	88	34	73	16	9
0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers	M	1,000	889	219	129	541	230	60
	F	1,000	710	127	165	418	95	65
1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers	M	1,000	827	260	222	345	94	6
	F	1,000	627	232	90	305	102	26
2—Clerical and Related Workers	M	1,000	897	251	166	480	84	1
	F	1,000	435	192	60	183	38	1
3—Sales Workers	M	1,000	671	410	158	103	67	N
	F	1,000	97	79	12	6	1	N
4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers	M	1,000	229	163	40	26	5	1
	F	1,000	30	24	4	2	1	..
5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	M	1,000	488	285	94	109	18	2
	F	1,000	638	529	50	59	..	..
6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations	M	1,000	563	282	125	156	20	N
	F	1,000	566	163	70	333	63	2
7-8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified	M	1,000	423	305	88	30	2	N
	F	1,000	126	97	13	16	3	N
9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers	M	1,000	451	287	115	49	6	N
	F	1,000	54	45	7	2	N	N
X—Workers not classified by Occupation	M	1,000	596	311	120	165	36	3
	F	1,000	219	145	29	45	13	1

In this Table instead of showing the proportion of illiterates, that of all literates (all literates + illiterates = 1,000) has been shown. Female workers exceed 10,000 in Divisions 7-8, 9, 0, and 3 only. Female literacy is highest in Division 0 and lowest in Division 9. The proportion of

matriculates is also highest in Division 0, as also their absolute number. This is quite consistent with established facts, as educated females are usually found in professional, technical, and related occupations.

Now we shall consider males. In Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers, the literacy rate is 889 per thousand. Matriculates and university graduates claim the highest proportion. The largest number of graduates, both technical and non-technical, is to be found here. In Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers, the literacy rate is 827 per thousand, and in Division 2—Clerical and Related Workers 897. In both these Divisions, as in the case of Division 0, the largest proportion is claimed by workers who have attained the matriculation or higher standard. These three Divisions have the highest literacy, both in extent and in degree, including within them more than two-thirds matriculates and graduates.

In Division 3—Sales Workers, the literacy rate is 671 per thousand. The largest proportion is of literates without educational level followed by primary or junior basic level. This is in conformity with what we found in Category VII. In Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers, the literacy rate is 229 per thousand, i.e., the lowest. The largest proportion is claimed by literates without educational level. These occupations are not important for urban areas. Division 5—Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, is still less important, the total number of workers being only 1,082 and literacy 488 per thousand. In this Division too the largest proportion is of literates without educational level. In Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, 563 per thousand are literate. Half of the literates have not acquired any educational level ; next come matriculates and above ; and the last those of primary/junior basic level. This confirms what we studied in connexion with Category VIII. Occupational Divisions 7–8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified, claim the largest number of workers. Out of these 423 per thousand are literate. An overwhelming majority of literates has not attained any educational level. Next comes the level of primary/junior basic and the last is of matriculation and above. In Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, 451 per thousand are literate. The largest proportion is of those without educational level, next of the level primary or junior basic, and the smallest of the level matriculation and above. The Occupational Division X—Workers not classifiable by Occupation, needs no consideration.

It will be seen that the literacy rate among males exceeds 80 per cent in Divisions 0, 1 and 2. It is between 50 and 70 per cent in Divisions 3 and 6, between 40 and 50 per cent in Divisions 5, 7-8, and 9, and below 25 per cent in Division 4.

60. Unemployment may now be studied by educational levels in rural areas. The number of unemployed males in the State is 34,952 and of females 2,483. It must be reiterated that these figures do not at all reflect the great extent of under-employment in rural occupations particularly agriculture. The Table below gives the number of unemployed males and females by literacy and educational levels in the State and selected districts :

TABLE 7.27—*Persons Unemployed ages 15 years and above by Sex and Educational Levels in Rural Areas of the State and Selected Districts*, 1961

State and Selected Districts	Total Unemployment		Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	34,952	2,483	10,020	2,136	6,366	208	8,502	82	10,064	57
1. Dehra Dun	318	5	79	..	70	1	94	1	75	3
2. Faizabad	1,146	40	142	31	263	..	336	7	405	2
3. Gorakhpur	1,367	14	290	14	250	..	376	..	451	..
4. Ballia	1,541	126	218	112	326	2	376	3	621	9
5. Ghazipur	1,420	22	256	16	333	1	370	3	461	2
6. Varanasi	2,460	187	611	159	726	20	504	3	619	5

We shall deal with the female unemployed first. Out of 2,483 in all as many as 2,136 are illiterate, i.e., 86 per cent. Two hundred and eight are literate without educational level, 82 have acquired the level of primary/junior basic, and only 57 of matriculation and above. No comments are required. As for males, out of the 34,952 unemployed, 10,020 (29 per cent) are illiterate, 6,366 (18 per cent) literate without educational level, 8,502 (24 per cent) of the primary or junior basic level of education and 10,064 (29 per cent) of the level matriculation and above. It will be seen that the largest number of the literate unemployed belongs to the highest educational level (matriculation and above), the next largest to the primary or junior basic level and the smallest to the lowest educational level, i.e., literate without educational level. It appears that acquaintance with letters tends to wean the rural youngmen away from traditional work. The estrangement goes on increasing with the rise in their educational level. The chances of the educated getting suitable work in rural areas so far not being very bright, owing to poor development of the tertiary sector, it would not be surprising if these ten thousand and odd educated unemployed ultimately find employment in urban areas and get absorbed there.

Half a dozen districts have also been picked up for this study. These are Dehra Dun, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi. In all these districts, as in the State, illiterate unemployed are far less than the literate unemployed. In four of these districts, namely, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Ballia, and Ghazipur the pattern is all through the same as in the State, that is to say, the number of unemployed increases with the rise in the level of education. Only in Dehra Dun and Varanasi does this trend deviate a little. Here the highest number of unemployed is not to be found at the level of matriculation and above, but at lower levels. The reason seems to be that there are large urban areas in these districts (Dehra Dun 46.1 per cent and Varanasi 23.4 per cent) which must be taking away most of the matriculates. On the other hand, both the number and proportion of the unemployed at this level of education are the largest in district Ballia which appears to be due to the fact that the rural literacy rate is comparatively high and the urban population very small (3.8 per cent).

10. Literacy, Education and Unemployment in Scheduled Castes

61. So far as the State is concerned, equal opportunities are offered to all citizens for education. It has, however, been noticed that though primary education is free to all, not all the children of the age-group which should go to primary schools are actually doing so. It has also been observed that a lesser number of girls is going to primary schools than of boys though the opportunities are alike for both. Even to be able to avail oneself of the free primary education provided by the State, a minimum economic status which does not compel parents to take help from children in any shape in keeping the household going is necessary. In addition, an awareness that education is desirable even though it may not offer any immediate gain is also necessary. There are instances where parents comparatively well off do not care to send their children to school because they do not appreciate the urgency of education. This is why there are literacy and educational differentials by castes and communities even in the same economic group. We propose to study literacy and education amongst Scheduled Castes of the State in this context. Economically, they belong to the weaker section of the society, and at the same time, lack the awareness of the need of education. For this reason, Govern-

ment have provided several incentives to them in the shape of scholarships, freeships, reservations, etc.

The Table below gives the distribution of Scheduled Castes by educational levels in total, rural and urban areas of the State. Figures for general population have also been given for comparative study.

TABLE 7.28—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of Scheduled Castes and General Population by Educational Levels in Total, Rural and Urban Areas of the State,* 1961

Scheduled Castes/General Population	T R U	All persons	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculation and above
Scheduled Castes	T	1,000	928	53	16	3
	R	1,000	937	47	14	2
	U	1,000	810	133	43	14
General Population	T	1,000	824	117	43	16
	R	1,000	857	101	35	7
	U	1,000	599	224	101	76

Nine hundred and twenty-eight persons per thousand of the Scheduled Caste population are illiterate as against 824 of the general population. Fifty-three per thousand amongst Scheduled Castes are literate without educational level, as against 117 of the general population. Sixteen per thousand among them are educated up to the primary/junior basic level as against 43 of the general population. Lastly, there are only 3 per thousand among them who have attained the level of matriculation or some higher level as against 16 in the general population. The same disparity is visible in rural and urban population. The maximum disparity is to be noticed in the level matriculation and above. It can be stated that it widens more and more as the levels of education rise.

62. We have studied the extent of literacy and education among Scheduled Castes above. We may now consider unemployment among them by educational levels. The Table below gives the proportion of unemployed to 10,000 persons for Scheduled Castes by educational levels in total, rural and urban areas of the State. To facilitate a comparative study, proportions for the general population have also been given.

TABLE 7.29—*Proportion of Unemployed to* 10,000 *Persons of Scheduled Castes and General Population at each Educational Level in Total, Rural and Urban Areas of the State,* 1961

Educational Levels	T R U	Proportion of Unemployed: Scheduled Castes	Proportion of Unemployed: General Population
1. All persons	T	12	11
	R	6	6
	U	98	50
2. Illiterate	T	6	4
	R	3	2
	U	50	22
3. Literate (without educational level)	T	66	22
	R	23	10
	U	266	60
4. Primary or Junior Basic	T	150	59
	R	102	39
	U	355	106
5. Matriculation and above	T	421	181
	R	375	213
	U	514	160

The proportion of unemployed in the total Scheduled Caste population is 12 per ten thousand. It is 11 for the total general population. The difference between the two is not much. As the population of the State is preponderantly rural, the trends in villages are no different from those in the total population. In the urban population, however, the proportion of Scheduled Caste unemployed is 98 per ten thousand as against 50 of the general population. This might be due to the fact that urban occupations afford comparatively less opportunities to Scheduled Castes than to the community in general.

We might now consider unemployment among Scheduled Castes by different educational levels. The proportion of unemployed Scheduled Castes to their total illiterate population is 6 per ten thousand as against 4 for the general population. In the rural population the proportion is 3 for Scheduled Castes and 2 for general population. In urban areas 50 Scheduled Caste persons per ten thousand illiterates are unemployed as against 22 of the general popu-

lation. Among literates without educational level, the proportion of unemployed Scheduled Castes is 66 per ten thousand in the total as against 22 for the general population. For rural areas the corresponding proportions are 23 and 10, and for urban 266 and 60. At the primary/junior basic level, the proportion of unemployed Scheduled Castes is 150 and of general population 59 per ten thousand in the total. For rural proportions are 102 and 39 respectively, and for urban 355 and 106. In the level matriculation and above, the proportion of Scheduled Caste unemployed is 421 and of the general population 181 in the total. The respective proportions for rural areas are 375 and 213 and for urban areas 514 and 160. It will be observed that the disparity between unemployment ratio in Scheduled Castes and in general population is considerable in the higher levels of education in urban areas. It appears that with the aquirement of education, the field of choice in the matter of work becomes increasingly restricted for Scheduled Castes who very naturally and justifiably aspire for better avenues and refuse to accept any or every job that offers itself. Government have made reservation for them in public services and have extended the age limit in their case. The higher age limit enables them to afford to wait a little longer for a job suited to their liking. But the same concessions are not perhaps available in private employment. The strength of a chain is measured by its weakest link, so also the strength of a people is to be judged by its weakest section. It is, therefore, meet and proper that every facility is given to the less advanced section of the community so that they can come up to the general level in the shortest possible time in the matter of both literacy and employment.

CHAPTER VIII

LANGUAGE

1. Questions on Language and its Treatment from Census to Census

At this Census, the information regarding language was collected through two questions in the Individual Slip : *Q.* 7 (*a*) *Mother-tongue* and *Q* 7 (*b*) *Any other language* (*s*). Mother-tongue was defined as the language spoken by the mother to a person in his childhood. In the case of mother's death in infancy, the language mostly spoken at home in childhood was to be recorded. For infants and deaf mutes, the nguage usually spoken by the mother was to given.

2. After recording the mother-tongue, the enumerator enquired whether the person knew any *other* Indian or foreign language (s). If he did, the names of such languages, not exceeding two in number, which he could understand well and use with facility in communication with others were recorded.

3. A question on mother-tongue has been asked since 1881, though its form has varied from Census to Census. At the Censuses of 1881 and from 1931 onwards the question was *Mother-tongue.* In 1891 it was *Parent-tongue* and in 1901 and 1921, *Language ordinarily used.* In 1911 the question was *Language ordinarily spoken in the household.* In 1881 and 1891 mother-tongue or parent-tongue was defined as the language spoken by the person's parents. From 1901 to 1931, the language ordinarily used in one's own home was recorded. In 1941 and 1951, mother-tongue was defined as the language first spoken from the cradle. Definition of the mother-tongue adopted in 1961 has already been given above.

4. From 1931 onwards, record has been kept, in addition to the mother-tongue, of any other language or languages which a person knows or commonly uses. In 1931 the question was *Other languages in common use* and included Indian and foreign languages which a person used. In 1941 the scope of the question was circumscribed and it was framed as *Other Indian languages in common use.* At the 1951 Census the question was *Bilingualism* and the entry was further restricted to only one Indian language. In 1961 the restriction on recording a foreign language as 'any other language' was lifted, and the number of such languages as could be recorded was raised to two.

5. It will be of interest to note here how the question of language has been dealt with from 1901 to 1931. Mr. Burns in his Administrative Report of the 1901 Census writes 'In these provinces it is often difficult to decide what the language in ordinary use is, specially in the case of educated persons . . . . The record of the language or languages in which a person was literate was suggested by the Government . . . solely to ascertain the relative number of persons literate in the Persian or Nagari character . . . . The vagueness of the rule was satisfactory . . . .' Mr. Blunt in his Administrative Report of the 1911 Census observed, 'An attempt was made . . . to draw a distinction between Urdu or Hindustani and Hindi, meaning by the latter that varied assortment of dialects which are spoken chiefly in the villages. The result was that census became a shuttlecock of the politicians. It is unnecessary to discuss the matter here, but I would strongly suggest that no attempt may be made to draw the distinction in future. Firstly, it is not particularly scientific; for Urdu linguistically is merely a dialect of Hindi, and though it is by far the most important and possesses a status (thanks to its literature) far above that of any other Hindi dialect, it seems incorrect to distinguish between one dialect and all its sister dialects merged with one name. Secondly, even if there had been no wirepulling to spoil the results, I doubt if these results would have been worth such. The average villager does not know the difference, nor do many enumerators; it needs an educated man to tell it.

Thirdly, the information is linguistically incomplete; if it was possible to take details about all the dialects, the matter would be different ; but it is not, simple because the villager frequently does not know the name of his dialect, and if he does it is as frequently not a name that anybody else knows. The locality where each dialect prevails is perfectly well known, and the proportion of persons who speak it as mother-tongue can easily be calculated. If it be objected that many speak Urdu as a mother-tongue, it may be replied that this is dubious, except in the districts where it is the local dialect or among well educated Mohammadans and Kayasthas. Many more can speak it no doubt, but not as mother tongue; they speak it as a learnt language as an Englishman speaks French, or even a Scotch boy speaks English; and the number of these can be obtained from column 14. It would be simplest to record merely those who speak "the vernacular of the province".'

6. At the 1921 Census the rules provided that for people using the ordinary speech of the province 'Hindustani' was to be entered and for others, the language as returned. Mr. Edye in his Report for the 1921 Census says that the distinction usually made between Urdu and Hindi has principally two meanings—

> '(1) It is a distinction of script, the vernacular being called Urdu when written in the Persian, and Hindi when written in the Devanagari Character, or
>
> (2) It is a distinction of mannerism, the same vernacular being called Urdu when a Persianised vocabulary is affected and Hindi when Sanscritized words are used. With meaning (1) we are not concerned, for it has to do with the written not with the spoken word: but I would mention, as a District Census Officer of 1911, that it undoubtedly confused the minds of enumerators who had to distinguish Urdu and Hindi in filling up the schedules of that year. The distinction in sense (2) is also more concerned with literature than with speech. The mannerisms described are far more pronounced in writing than in conversation and in the latter are ordinarily only aimed at on formal occasions: while under the influence of excitement they are, in my experience, invariably forgotten.

'At the last census the distinction so far as it was defined at all, was made in a third sense – Urdu being taken to mean the vernacular when it was Persianised, and Hindi the vernacular when it was not. In effect, with small exceptions, Urdu was to be the urban and Hindi the rural speech of the province.

'This was the only sense in which the distinction, in practice, could be attempted. If it had been attained, it would not, in my opinion, have been of much value. It was admittedly not attained: partly because the various other senses of the distinction confused the enumerators, and partly because the matter was taken up on racial lines and made the subject of a bitter controversy, in which the enumerating staff took part.

'These two obstacles to success would have been at least as serious in 1921 as they were in 1911; and success being in my own view not worth attaining in any case, I made, with the approval of Government, no attempt to distinguish between Urdu and Hindi.'

7. In 1931 there were instructions that the ordinary language of the province including Pahari should be recorded as 'Hindustani', and not as 'Urdu' or 'Hindi'. Mr. Turner in his Report for the 1931 Census says 'At this Census with the approval of the Government, as in 1921, no attempt was made in filling up the schedules, to distinguish between Urdu and Hindi, firstly because the information so collected would be of no material use, and secondly in order to avoid a revival of the former bitter controversy referred to by Mr. Blunt in the 1911 Report. Of the population enumerated in the province including the State, no less than 997 per mille returned Hindustani, accepted in the above sense embracing both Urdu and Hindi, as their mother-tongue.'

8. From 1941 onwards the instructions have been to record the mother-tongue as returned

without any attempt to impose a formula for recording the language of the State as a whole or any parts thereof. Data on language were not tabulated in 1941. The Census of 1951 showed Hindi to be the principal language of the State, and the same has been the case in 1961. Hindi in Devanagari script is now the official language of the State. Urdu continues to enjoy its honoured place and is one of the 14 languages recognized by the Constitution of India.

2. Difficulties in Enumeration of Language and Reliability of Returns

9. There were occasions when illiterate people gave no replies at all or indefinite replies not intelligible to enumerators. In Chamoli enumerators felt difficulty in recording mother-tongue, particularly in the case of obscure and spurious dialects of the Pahari language. In Pithoragarh there was some confusion as to whether the dialect or the language of which it was an offshoot should be filled in. In Mirzapur the illiterate folk of Robertsganj and Dudhi tahsils could not give any reply in regard to the language they spoke. In all these cases, and others where the answers were vague, the burden of noting the mother-tongue fell on enumerators. In all other cases they recorded whatever they were told. That the instructions were complied with is borne out by such returns as Agrawali, Alanic, Banbhasha, Bavari, Bengani, Bharati, Madrasi, Mainpuri, Nainitali, Qushtash, Rawati, Swadeshi, Tolcha, etc., which are after the names of particular castes or places or are entirely obscure and unclassifiable. The possibility of the enumerators here and there unwittingly misinterpreting indistinct or indefinite answers according to their own predilections cannot, however, be ruled out completely.

10. In Uttar Kashi and Dehra Dun districts propaganda was made asking the people to return their mother-tongue as Garhwali. In Pilibhit district a handbill was distributed in favour of Hindi. Some people apprehended that Urdu would not be given a fair deal and a request was made to allow their representatives to supervise the work of the enumerators. Obviously, this could not be permitted, but the slips could be seen by the enumerated person or a member of his household to satisfy himself that the entries had been made correctly. At a few places in Muzaffarnagar district some unpleasantness occurred. In parts of Almora, Bijnor, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mainpuri, Etawah, Hamirpur, Banda, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki and Basti districts a sustained propaganda was made exhorting a section of the population to return its mother-tongue as Urdu and booklets and pamphlets were distributed to that effect. An attempt was made to explain to the illiterate the manner in which the word 'Urdu' is written in Devanagari script. Some complaints to the effect that Urdu was not being recorded as mother-tongue were forwarded by the Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu. They were investigated and the fears turned out to be unfounded.

11. A doubt has been expressed in certain quarters about the accuracy of the number of persons returning Urdu as their mother-tongue, based on the disparity between the number of Urdu speakers and the Muslim population of the State. This fallacy arises from confusing language with religion and presupposing that the language of Hindus is Hindi, of Muslims Urdu, and of Christians English. If this were so, there would be no point in enumerating language separately from religion. As a matter of fact, the vast number of unsophisticated, unlettered people of the State speak the common local dialects irrespective of the religion they profess. The truth is that the Census enumerators have done their job in the best possible manner with a high degree of impartiality, as is amply borne out by the returns of numerous dialects and a large number of obscure and spurious languages.

12. As regards dialects, however, Census data are not a true index of the extent of their use. There was no attempt to record mother-tongues by the main language as well as by districts In a country where the vast multitudes do not known the names of the dialects they speak, any attempt to enumerate the same is bound to

meet with failure. A comparatively small number of persons gave out dialects as their mother-tongues, and the rest expressed themselves in favour of standard names. Preference for dialects may have been due to regionalism, fastidiousness or sheer pedantry. The number of speakers of dialects varies from time to time depending on the mood prevailing. For example, some languages and dialects of Hindi have been returned in far greater numbers at this Census than in 1951 and Hindustani in far smaller as the following Table will show :

TABLE 8.1—*Number of Persons returning certain Languages and Dialects as Mother-Tongues in* 1961 *and* 1951

Dialects	Number of Speakers in	
	1961	1951
Awadhi	526,801	189
Bhojpuri	120,119	260
Bihari	821	94
Braj Bhasha	157	Nil
Bundelkhandi	28	Nil
Garhwali	796,880	482,607
Kumauni	1,028,089	571,348
Hindustani	100,530	6,742,937

In order to form a correct picture it is, therefore, necessary to consider dialects along with the languages of which they are the offshoots.

3. Mother-Tongues returned in 1961

13. Mother-tongues returned at this Census are shown in Table C-V arranged in the alphabetical order, without any attempt at grouping or editing. Only where a language had been returned by more names than one, all synonymous, or where more than one spelling had been used to denote the same language, did any merger take place, and that too in consultation with Shri R. C. Nigam of the Anthropological Survey of India who was appointed as the Census Linguist. For instance, Pashto was returned also by its synonyms Afghani, Kabuli, Pathani and its spelling variation Pakhto ; Kannada by the alternative names of Kakedani, Kanadi, Kanara, Kanarese, Kanari, Kanaris, Kaneri, Kannad, Kannar, Kennedy and Kenerish. The variant spellings or forms of the returned mother-tongues are given in the Fly-leaf to Table C-V. After allowing the merger of synonyms and variant spellings, the number of mother-tongues was reduced from 243 to 142. They were then arranged according to the Roman alphabet for presentation in this Table.

14. The preparation of this Table caused a great deal of worry and headache. While every care was required to weed out commonly accepted synonyms and spelling variations, at the same time it had to be ensured that no grouping or editing should be done in the Table itself in view of the assurance given to the people at the time of enumeration that the record of language was sacrosanct and would not be tampered with. Thus it happens that many mother-tongues shown in Table C-V are spurious, and a large number little-known. Though they form part of well-known languages and dialects, yet for reasons aforesaid they have been shown separately.

15. The 142 mother-tongues presented in Table C-V are given below in the same order as they appear in the Table :

TABLE 8.2—*Alphabetical List of Mother-Tongues in* 1961 *with Number of their Speakers*

Serial number	Mother-Tongue	No. of Speakers
1	*Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani*	546
2	*African*	4
3	*Agrawali	2
4	+Ahiri-Hindi	4
5	*Alanic	6
6	*American*	14
7	*Arabic/Arbi*	1,972
8	Assamese	303
9	*Australian*	1
10	Awadhi	526,801
11	Bahawalpuri	11
12	+Baisali	81
13	*Balochi/Baluchi*	200
14	Balti	112
15	Banarasi	3
16	+Banbhasha	7
17	Banjari	69
18	Bashahri	90
19	*Bavari	1
20	Bengali	104,528
21	*Bengani	8
22	+Bharati	2,116

Serial number	Mother-Tongue	No. of Speakers
23	Bhojpuri	120,119
24	Bhotia—unspecified	7,485
25	Bhutani	183
26	Bihari	821
27	Bilaspuri/Kahluri	6
28	+Binhari	14
29	Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	157
30	Bundelkhandi	28
31	*Burmese*	84
32	*Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese*	3
33	+Cherwani	10
34	*Chinese/Chini*	121
35	Coorgi/Kodagu	1
36	+Dakhuria	2
37	*Darchini	2
38	Dhangari	761
39	Dogri	392
40	+Dondiyali	1
41	*Dutch*	21
42	*English*	23,286
43	*French*	50
44	Garhwali	796,880
45	*German*	12
46	+Ghazipuri	1
47	+Goanese	12
48	+Goodi	9
49	Gorkhali	10,237
50	Gujarati	12,831
51	Gujari	1,448
52	Gurmukhi	72,011
53	+Himachali	505
54	Hindi	62,442,721
55	Hindustani	100,530
56	*Hungarian*	2
57	+Indian	22
58	*Indonesian*	11
59	*Italian*	16
60	Jad	297
61	Jaini	1
62	Jaipuri	74
63	Jamuali	337
64	Jangali	12
65	*Japanese*	9
66	Jaunsari	53,957
67	Johari	8
68	+Jubbali	168
69	Kachchhi	1
70	Kamari	93
71	Kanauri	334
72	*Kandi	16
73	Kangri	926
74	*Kanjari	15
75	Kannada	1,527
76	*Karai	2
77	Kashmiri	1,316
78	Kharia	1
79	Khasi	7
80	+Konkani	115
81	Kumauni	1,028,089
82	+Kunkhardong	5
83	+Kurmi-Hindi	1
84	Ladakhi	4
85	Lushai/Mizo	37
86	Madrasi	659
87	+Mainpuri	11
88	Maithili	58
89	+Majhawari	7
90	*Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan*	12
91	Malayalam	7,715
92	Mandeali	301
93	Manipuri/Meithei	105
94	Marathi	14,466
95	+Marchha	470
96	Marwari	3,965
97	Mewari	1
98	Mirzapuri	5
99	*Mangolian/Mongolian*	17
100	+Mughaliya	4
101	Multani	432
102	+Muria-Hindi	167
103	Nagari-Hindi	4
104	+Nainitali	21
105	Nepali	69,118
106	*Nigerian*	1
107	Oriya	1,355
108	Pahari—unspecified	2,286
109	Pali	1
110	+Pashchimi	123
111	*Persian*	514
112	*Portuguese*	1
113	Punjabi	345,181
114	Purbi	2,705
115	*Purnea	6
116	*Qustash	2
117	Rajasthani	737
118	+Rawati	91
119	+Riyasati	1
120	+Roman-Hindi	3
121	*Russian*	39
122	Sanskrit	1,330
123	Santali	5
124	Sikkim Bhotia	1
125	Sindhi	57,457
126	Sirmauri	53

Serial number	Mother-Tongue	No. of Speakers
127	*Spanish*	2
128	Suketi	5
129	+Swadeshi	1
130	*Swedish*	10
131	Tamil	12,399
132	Tangkhul	1
133	Telugu	4,530
134	+Tharu	11,176
135	Tibetan	2,096
136	*Tolcha	6
137	Tripuri	3
138	Urdu	7,891,710
139	Utkali	3
140	+Vedic	1
141	+Vedpali	1
142	Wai Ala	1

4. Comparison of the 1961 List of Mother-Tongues with Lists of Previous Censuses

16. The following languages have been returned at each successive Census since 1901 :

1. Arabic
2. Balochi
3. Bengali
4. Bhotia
5. Bihari
6. Burmese
7. Chinese
8. English
9. Gujarati
10. Kashmiri
11. Marathi
12. Nepali
13. Oriya
14. Pashto (Afghani)
15. Persian
16. Punjabi
17. Rajasthani
18. Sindhi
19. Tamil
20. Telugu

Hindi and Urdu are conspicuous by their absence, as in 1921 and 1931 the instructions were to record Hindustani in their place. Among European languages English has been returned throughout and among languages of Asian countries outside India and Pakistan—Nepali, Arabic and Chinese.

17. The following mother-tongues of the Indian sub-continent returned at the previous Censuses have not been reported this time :

1901

1. Ajmeri
2. Andro
3. Bagri
4. Bhopali
5. Bikaneri
6. Chambiali
7. Garo
8. Ghisadi
9. Haburi
10. Kakeri
11. Kathiawadi
12. Kiranti
13. Kol
14. Komtau
15. Korwa
16. Lahnda
17. Malvi
18. Mewati
19. Nati
20. Newari
21. Patnuli
22. Padari
23. Thareli

1911

1. Bagheli
2. Bagri
3. Gypsy
4. Haburi
5. Kanphari
6. Kuchbandi
7. Lahnda
8. Malvi
9. Methi
10. Nataki Nati
11. Newari
12. Pachwi
13. Rangri
14. Sansya

1921

1. Aiton
2. Andamanese
3. Gondi
4. Shina

1931

1. Brahui
2. Garo
3. Gondi
4. Haburi
5. Kachin
6. Kanphari
7. Kowar/Chitrali/Arniya
8. Lahnda
9. Malto
10. Nati
11. Paku
12. Toda

1951

1. Derawali
2. Gondi
3. Haburi
4. Munda
5. Parsi
6. Parvati
7. Pathwari
8. Siraji

Instead of Munda of 1951 two speeches, Santali and Kharia of the same Branch have been reported this time, and Siraji of 1951 has been reported by its other name Jubbali. Foreign languages of 1951 which have not been reported at this Census are Siamese, Kikiu, Greek, Norwegian, Polish, Swiss and Turkish.

18. The speeches returned for the first time in 1961 are noted below in the alphabetical order :

Non-Asian

1. African
2. American
3. Australian
4. Hungarian
5. Nigerian

Asain

1. Agrawali
2. Ahirj-Hindi
3. Alanic
4. Bahawalpuri
5. Baisali
6. Banarasi
7. Banbhasha
8. Bavari
9. Bengani
10. Bharati
11. Cherwani
12. Dakhuria
13. Darchini
14. Dondiyali
15. Ghazipuri
16. Goanese
17. Goodi
18. Himachali
19. Indian
20. Jad
21. Jaini
22. Jamuali
23. Jangali
24. Johari
25. Kamari
26. Karai
27. Kharia
28. Khasi
29. Kunkhardong
30. Kurmi-Hindi
31. Lushai/Mizo
32. Madrasi
33. Mainpuri
34. Maithili
35. Majhwari
36. Marchha
37. Mirzapuri
38. Mughalia
39. Muria-Hindi
40. Nagri-Hindi
41. Nainitali
42. Pali
43. Pashchimi
44. Purnea
45. Qustash
46. Rawati
47. Riyasati
48. Roman-Hindi
49. Sikkim Bhotia
50. Suketi
51. Swadeshi
52. Tangkhul
53. Tolcha
54. Tripuri
55. Utkali
56. Vedic
57. Vedpali
58. Wai Ala

These will be discussed in detail in the Section on spurious, uncommon and lesser-known languages and dialects.

5. Classification of Mother-Tongues

19. The languages and dialects of India were classified by Sir George A. Grierson in his monumental work *Linguistic Survey of India,* and his list contains 872 names. However, a large number of speeches returned at this Census do not find mention in his list. Most of them have now been classified with the help of the Census Linguist.

20. The 25 languages printed in italics in Table 8.2 have been treated by the Census Linguist as foreign languages originating outside the Indian sub-continent. Eleven of these are from other Asian countries, 2 from Africa, one each from America and Oceania (Australia), and 10 from Europe. Thirty-two mother-tongues marked with a plus (+) have been classified or reclassified by the Census Linguist. Ten mother-tongues marked with an asterisk (*) could not be classified for want of availability of sufficient data. The remaining 75 have been classified by him after Grierson.

21. Out of the 32 languages marked with the plus (+) 29 have been grouped by the Census Linguist with the 75, two have been grouped together and one is extra. Thus after grouping there are 77 mother-tongues exclusive of 10 unclassifiable and 25 foreign languages. They have been rearranged in Table 8.3 on the pattern of Grierson.

TABLE 8.3—*Classified List of Mother-Tongues returned in* 1961

AUSTRIC FAMILY	**13**
Austro-Asiatic Sub-Family	**13**
MON-KHMER BRANCH	*7*
Khasi	7
MUNDA BRANCH	*6*
Santali	5
Kharia	1
TIBETO-CHINESE FAMILY	**11,238**
Tibeto-Burman Sub-Family	**11,238**
TIBETO-HIMALAYAN BRANCH	*11,092*
TIBETAN GROUP	**10,658**
Tibetan	2,096
Balti	112
Ladakhi	4
Jad	297
Sikkim Bhotia	1
Bhutani	183
Bhotia-Unspecified	7,955
Bhotia-Unspecified	7,485
Marchha	470
HIMALAYAN GROUP	**444**
Kanauri	334
Jangali	110
Banbhasha	7
Jangali	12
Rawati	91
ASSAM-BURMESE BRANCH	*146*
BARA OR BODO GROUP	**3**
Tripuri	3
NAGA GROUP	**1**
Tangkhul	1
KUKI-CHIN GROUP	**142**
Manipuri/Meithei	105
Lushai/Mizo	37
DRAVIDIAN FAMILY	**27,592**
†Madrasi	659
DRAVIDA GROUP	**21,642**
Tamil	12,399
Malayalam	7,715
Kannada	1,527
Coorgi/Kodagu	1
INTERMEDIATE GROUP	**761**
Dhangri	761
ANDHRA LANGUAGE	**4,530**
Telugu	4,530
INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY	**73,680,454**
Aryan Sub-Family	**73,680,454**
DARDIC OR PISACHA BRANCH	*1,317*
KAFIR GROUP	**1**
Wai Ala	1
DARD GROUP	**1,316**
Kashmiri	1,316
INDO-ARYAN BRANCH	*301,117*
Pali	1
Sanskrit	1,332
Sanskrit	1,330
Vedic	1
Vedpali	1
Outer Sub-branch	*299,868*
NORTH-WESTERN GROUP	**57,901**
Multani	443
Bahawalpuri	11
Multani	432

†Since the mother-tongue Madrasi generally refers to any one of the Indian Languages, it is here directly treated as a member of the Dravidian Family.

*Of late, however, according to the acceptable classifications of Dravidian Family, the Groupings are better known by the names such as South Dravidian, Central Dravidian and North Dravidian instead of Dravidian Group, Intermediate Group, Andhra Language and North Western Languages.

Sindhi	57,458
Kachchi	1
Sindhi	57,457
SOUTHERN GROUP	**14,686**
Marathi	14,559
Kamari	93
Marathi	14,466
Konkani	127
Goanese	12
Konkani	115
EASTERN GROUP	**227,281**
Oriya	1,360
Dakhuria	2
Oriya	1,355
Utkali	3
Bihari	121,090
Bihari	821
Baisali	81
Maithili	58
Bhojpuri	120,130
Bhojpuri	120,119
Ghazipuri	1
Majhawari	7
Banarasi	3
Bengali	104,528
Assamese	303
**Mediate Sub-Branch/Inner Sub-Branch*	*73,378,028*
MEDIATE GROUP/CENTRAL GROUP/ PAHARI GROUP	**73,378,028**
Hindi	62,974,736
Agrawali	2
Ahiri-Hindi	4
Awadhi	526,806
Awadhi	526,801
Mirzapuri	5
Bharati	2,116
Cherwani	10
Hindi	62,442,721
Kurmi-Hindi	1
Muria-Hindi	167
Nagari-Hindi	4
Purbi	2,705
Roman-Hindi	3
Swadeshi	1
Braj-Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	168
Braj Bhasha/Braj Bhakha	157
Mainpuri	11
Bundelkhandi	28
Hindustani	100,552
Hindustani	100,530
Indian	22
Urdu	7,891,714
Mughaliya	4
Urdu	7,891,710
Punjabi	418,853
Bilaspuri/Kahluri	6
Dogri	729
Dogri	392
Jamuali	337
Gurmukhi	72,011
Kangri	926
Punjabi	345,181
Gujarati	12,832
Gujarati	12,831
Jaini	1
Rajasthani	6,294
Marwari	3,966
Marwari	3,965
Mewari	1
Jaipuri	74
Banjari	69
Gujari	1,448
Rajasthani	737
Nepali	79,355
Gorakhali	10,237
Nepali	69,118
Kumauni	1,028,241
Johari	8
Kumauni	1,028,089
Nainitali	21
Pashchimi	123
Garhwali	796,896
Dondiyali	1
Garhwali	796,880
Goodi	9
Kunkhardong	5
Riyasati	1
Jaunsari	53,957
Sirmauri	53
Jubbali	168
Bashahri	90
Mandeali	301
Suketi	5
Pahari—Unspecified	2,805
Binhari	14
Himachali	505
Pahari—Unspecified	2,286
@Tharu	11,176

Mother Tongues belonging to Countries outside the Indian Sub-Continent

Afghani/Kabuli/Pakhto/Pashto/Pathani	506
African	4
American	14
Arabic/Arbi	1,972
Australian	1
Balochi/Baluchi	200
Burmese	84
Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese	3
Chinese/Chini	121
Dutch	21
English	23,286
French	50
German	12
Hungarian	2
Indonesian	11
Italian	16
Japanese	9
Malai/Malay/Malaya/Malayan	12
Mangolian/Mongolian	17
Nigerian	1
Persian	514
Portugueee	1
Russian	39
Spanish	2
Swedish	10

Mother Tongues found Unclassifiable by the Linguist for want of any dependable information

Alanic	6
Bavari	1
Bengani	8
Darchini	2

*Mediate and Inner Sub-Branches as well as Mediate, Central and Pahari Groups of Grierson's classification have been obliqued here for facilitating the representations of mother-tongues groupings.

@The mother-tongue Tharu has been returned by the speakers of Awadhi as well as Kumauni.

Kandi	16
Kanjari	15
Karai	2
Purnea	6
Qustash	2
Tolcha	6

6. Numerically Important Languages and Dialects in Uttar Pradesh

22. The Linguistic Survey of India has divided Uttar Pradesh into areas of four main languages :

(1) *Central Pahari*—Area comprising the hill districts of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions in the north excluding the plains portion of Naini Tal district, and the hill portion of Dehra Dun district of Meerut Division. Its chief dialects are Kumauni, Garhwali and Jaunsari.

(2) *Western Hindi*—Area comprising the plains portion of Naini Tal district, the districts of Rohilkhand Division ; districts of Meerut Division (excluding the hill portion of Dehra Dun district) ; the districts of Agra Division ; Farrukhabad, Etawah, and Kanpur districts of Allahabad Division; and Hardoi district of Lucknow Division.

Western Hindi as prevalent in this State has been further subdivided into (*a*) Hindustani, spoken in Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions, and (*b*) Braj Bhasha, spoken in Agra Division. Hindustani is widely spoken in Avadh also.

(3) *Eastern Hindi*—Area comprising Fatehpur and Allahabad districts of Allahabad Division ; Banda district of Jhansi Division ; all districts of Lucknow Division except Hardoi ; all districts of Faizabad Division ; and parts of Mirzapur district of Varanasi Division. The chief dialect is Awadhi.

(4) *Bihari*—Area comprising the districts of Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions excepting some parts of Mirzapur district. The chief dialect of Bihari used in Eastern Uttar Pradesh is Bhojpuri.

23. This four-fold division of the State is not free from difficulties. "When such boundaries are spoken of or are shown on a map, they must always be understood as conventional methods of showing definitely a state of things which is in its essence indefinite. It must be remembered that on each side of the conventional line there is a border tract of greater or lesser extent, the language of which may be classed at will with one or the other".[1] Previous Census Superintendents have observed that this classification is unfamiliar to the general public, and it is for this reason that no attempt has been made to differentiate among these four languages at the time of enumeration. All these are now considered to form part of Hindi, which is a common denomination for the languages generally spoken in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan — *the Hindi States* of India.

24. The most important language of Uttar Pradesh is Hindi. The number of persons who have returned Hindi without specification is 62,442,721. The following tongues more or less akin to Hindi have also been reported by more than 1,000 persons :

1. Kumauni	1,028,089	Dialects of Pahari Hindi
2. Garhwali	796,880	
3. Jaunsari	53,957	Dialect of Western Hindi
4. Pahari	2,286	(can also be classified
5. Hindustani[2]	100,530	with Urdu)
6. Awadhi	526,801	Dialects of Eastern Hindi
7. Tharu	11,176	
8. Bhojpuri	120,119	Dialect of Bihari
9. Marwari	3,965	Dialects of Rajasthani (not indigenous to U.P.)
10. Gujari	1,448	

Other important dialects such as Braj Bhasha (157), Rajasthani (737), Jaipuri (74), Bihari (821) and Maithili (58) have not been reported in appreciable numbers.

25. Other languages spoken in Uttar Pradesh, having more than one speakers in 10,000 population are given below in order of their numerical strength :

1.	Urdu	7,891,710
2.	Punjabi (including Gurmukhi)	417,192
3.	Bengali	104,528
4.	Nepali (including Gorkhali)	79,355
5.	Sindhi	57,457
6.	English	23,286
7.	Marathi	14,466
8.	Gujarati	12,831
9.	Tamil	12,399
10.	Malayalam	7,715
11.	Bhotia	7,485

1 *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 31.

2 Can be equally classified with Urdu.

Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil and Malayalam are among the 14 languages recognized by the Constitution. Assamese, Kannada, Kashmiri, Oriya, Sanskrit and Telugu have less than 0.01 per cent speakers of the total population.

26. Table 8.4 gives the number per 10,000 population of persons speaking numerically important mother-tongues in the State in 1951 and 1961.

TABLE 8.4—*Number per* 10,000 *of total population speaking numerically important Mother-Tongues in Uttar Pradesh in* 1951 *and* 1961

Serial no.	Languages	Number per 10,000 of total population 1961	1951
	All numerically important mother-tongues	*9,998*	*9,998*
1.	Hindi, Kumauni, Garhwali, Jaunsari, Pahari, Hindustani, Avadhi, Tharu, Bhojpuri and others	*8,827*	*9,228*
	(*a*) Hindi (unspecified)	8,467	7,981
	(*b*) Kumauni	140	90
	(*c*) Garhwali	108	76
	(*d*) Jaunsari	7	10
	(*e*) Pahari	N	4
	(*f*) Hindustani	14	1,067
	(*g*) Awadhi	71	N
	(*h*) Tharu	2	..
	(*i*) Bhojpuri	16	N
	(*j*) Others	2	N
	Other numerically imporant mother-tongues	*1,171*	*770*
2.	Urdu ..	1,070	680
3.	Punjabi including Gurmukhi	57	51
4.	Bengali	14	12
5.	Nepali including Gorkhali	11	10
6.	Sindhi	8	9
7.	English	3	2
8.	Marathi	2	2
9.	Gujarati	2	2
10.	Tamil	2	1
11.	Malayalam	1	1
12.	Bhotia	1	N

NOTE—'N' Stands for 'Negligible'

27. *Hindi*—84.67 per cent of the population has returned Hindi as its mother-tongue in 1961 without specification, as against 79.81 per cent in 1951. This is because a large number of persons who had declared their mother-tongue as Hindustani at the last Census have given their mother-tongues as Hindi and Urdu at this Census. The other numerically important mother-tongues are discussed below:

Kumauni—Its speakers are mostly residents of Almora, Pithoragarh and Naini Tal. The proportion of its speakers to 10,000 population has increased from 90 to 140 since 1951. There seems to be a tendency in these areas to return their mother-tongue by the dialect rather than the main language Hindi.

Garhwali—It has been mainly reported from Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli and Garhwal districts. The same tendency to prefer the dialect to the main language seems to be at work, though to a lesser extent.

The distribution of Kumauni and Garhwali will be taken up in greater detail later on.

Jaunsari—This is mainly spoken in Chakrata tahsil of Dehra Dun district and parts of Tehri Garhwal and Uttar Kashi districts. The number of its speakers in 1961 is 53,957 as against 54,019 in 1951. With the exception of 200 persons, all have been reported from rural areas.

Pahari—This mother-tongue has been reported by a much smaller number of persons this time as compared to 1951. Its speakers have shown preference to Kumauni and Garhwali. However, it has been returned from 25 districts, chiefly, Lucknow (623), Dehra Dun (464) and Saharanpur (255). The majority of its speakers are in urban areas.

Hindustani—In 1921 and 1931 it was the recorded speech of over 99 per cent population. The number of votaries of Hindustani in 1951 was 6,742,937, residing chiefly in Rohilkhand, Meerut, Faizabad and Lucknow Divisions. The movement in favour of Hindustani seems to have spent itself in these areas, as the number of its speakers at this Census has further dwindled to 100,530. They are mostly concentrated in Bara Banki district, which alone has contributed over 91 per cent. The population returning Hindustani as mother-tongue is entirely rural. Most of the persons who had returned Hindustani in 1951 have returned their mother-tongue as Hindi or Urdu this time.

Awadhi—This is the dialect of the northern portion of Avadh (Oudh). The number of speakers of Awadhi at this Census is 526,801 as against only 189 in 1951. The returns are almost exclusively from the rural areas of Kheri and Sitapur districts. The tendency in favour of dialect as against plain Hindi seems to be quite conspicuous in these two districts.

Tharu—This is a dialect spoken by the Tharus of the Himalayan Tarai. It was not returned in 1951, probably the Tharus at that time reported their mother-tongue as Hindi. The total number of speakers of Tharu is 11,176 of which 11,047 reside in Naini Tal, 87 in Gonda, 37 in Kheri, and 5 in Lucknow districts. Naini Tal, Gonda and Kheri are Tarai districts. All Tharu-speaking population, except the five men residing at Lucknow, probably in connexion with employment, have been reported from rural areas.

The Tarai districts have a considerable Tharu population, and it is significant that except in the case of Naini Tal very few have returned Tharu as mother-tongue. They have instead declared themselves as speaking Hindi or one of its better-known dialects.

Bhojpuri—This is the dialect of eastern Uttar Pradesh, and the returns are mostly from the rural areas of Ballia and Deoria districts on the Bihar border. The number of persons reporting Bhojpuri as their mother-tongue is 120,119 as compared to 260 in 1951. The same tendency to prefer the local name seems to be at work in this case also.

The proportion of speakers of Hindi in all its forms, variations and dialects is now 88.27 per cent which is substantially less than the percentage of 92.28 in 1951. This again is due to the reduction in the number of people returning Hindustani in the past. To some extent the decrease can be ascribed to the rise in the proportion of other languages.

28. Other well-known mother-tongues not shown in Table 8.4 on account of their small number are Braj Bhasha, Bundelkhandi, Purbi, Bihari, Maithili, Marwari, Rajasthani, Jaipuri and Gujari. The districts from which they have been returned in appreciable numbers are given below :

Braj Bhasha (157)—From 14 districts, chiefly from Kheri (87). The majority of returns are from rural areas.

Bundelkhandi (28)—From the rural areas of Hamirpur (18) and Rae Bareli (10).

Purbi (2,705)—From 10 districts, chiefly Naini Tal (1,858) and Dehra Dun (767). Except for 31 all speakers are from rural areas.

Bihari (821)—From 12 districts, chiefly from Dehra Dun (620) and almost exclusively from urban areas.

Maithili (58)—From 5 districts, chiefly from Dehra Dun (34). This too has been almost exclusively reported from urban areas.

Marwari (3,965)—From 45 districts, chiefly from Budaun (469), Shahjahanpur (434), Etawah (316), Kanpur (310), Deoria (266) and Lucknow (262). The majority of those returning it reside in rural areas.

Rajasthani (737)—From 22 districts, chiefly Kanpur (314), the majority returns being from rural areas.

Jaipuri (74)—From Bara Banki (38) and Kheri (36), exclusively from rural areas.

Gujari (1,448)—From the rural areas of Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal districts, and is named after the Gujar community.

Returns from places where these tongues are not indigenous pertain to immigrants who have temporarily or permanently settled in their new homes for work and employment.

29. Other languages having more than one speakers in 10,000 population are given below :

Urdu—This is the next important language of Uttar Pradesh and its speakers are found in all districts. The number of persons returning Urdu as their mother-tongue is 7,891,710 at this Census as against

4,300,425 at the previous Census. As already explained, this rise is mainly due to a large body of persons who returned Hindustani in 1951 declaring themselves in favour of Hindi and Urdu this time. The largest number of speakers of Urdu are in Moradabad, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bijnor, Basti, Bareilly and Rampur districts.

The combined percentage of persons speaking Hindi (including all its forms and dialects) and Urdu in the State is 98.97, the corresponding figure for 1951 being 99.08. Thus Hindi and Urdu together account for about 99 per cent of total speakers. Other languages, though large in number, are spoken only by a handful of population.

Punjabi (including Gurmukhi)—In some districts, chiefly Naini Tal and Rampur, numerous persons have returned their mother-tongue as Gurmukhi instead of Punjabi. The combined number of speakers of Punjabi and Gurmukhi is 417,192 about 60 per cent of which live in urban and 40 per cent in rural areas. The first 12 districts in order of their Punjabi-speaking population are Naini Tal (59,006), Meerut (43,844), Dehra Dun (33,280), Rampur (29,221), Saharanpur (28,597), Kanpur (28,434), Agra (25,934), Lucknow (22,552), Pilibhit (19,230), Bareilly (13,728), Kheri (13,211) and Moradabad (11,344). They are northern and western districts, where a very large number of displaced persons from West Pakistan have settled after the Partition. In 1951 the population of the speakers of this language was 323,456. The increase during the decade has been more than 25 per cent. Four districts have registered spectacular increase, namely, Naini Tal (46,265), Rampur (23,138), Pilibhit (15,542) and Kheri (10,222), all in the Tarai belt where large-scale colonization operations have been undertaken. On the other hand, Meerut (18,207) and Saharanpur (8,748) have reported substantial decreases. Probably some of the displaced persons who had settled here previously have migrated to Delhi and other places for better opportunities.

Bengali—The number of speakers is 104,528 and they are mainly urban. Bengali-speaking population is distributed throughout the State, chiefly concentrated in Varanasi (21,097), Allahabad (12,862), Kanpur (12,328), Naini Tal (12,061) and Lucknow (10,633). Large numbers in Varanasi and Allahabad are due to the preference shown by these people to these places. Kanpur and Lucknow have a large number of them in services. The Bengali population of Naini Tal consists largely of displaced persons from East Pakistan. At the 1951 Census, the number of persons returning Bengali as their mother-tongue was 73,045, the increase during the decade has been over 40 per cent.

Nepali (including Gorkhali)—There are 79,355 speakers of Nepali inclusive of Gorkhali, which is the language of Nepal across the northern border of India. They are found throughout the State, but are mainly concentrated in Dehra Dun (26,527), Naini Tal (18,849), and Garhwal (7,912) districts. Lucknow (3,578), Gorakhpur (3,085) and Almora (2,582) have also a fair share. In 1951, there were 60,634 speakers of Nepali and Gorkhali. The increase in their number has been over 30 per cent during the decade. Nepalis have a free access to this country and come here in large numbers in search of employment.

Sindhi—This is the language of Sind, now in West Pakistan, spoken by 57,457 persons in this State residing almost exclusively in urban areas. Speakers of this language are found in most of the districts of the State, but are concentrated in Agra (18,629), Kanpur (11,988) and Lucknow (6,717). A large proportion of Sindhis are displaced persons. Their total number in 1951 was 53,833.

Marathi—14,466 persons have returned Marathi as their mother-tongue. Speakers of this language are found in every district of the State. They are mainly found in Jhansi (2,879), Kanpur (2,389), Varanasi

(1,397), Mirzapur (1,359), Agra (1,236), Allahabad (1,090), and Lucknow (1,084). Jhansi and Kanpur had close associations with the Marathas, and Varanasi is a pilgrim centre. An overwhelming proportion of the speakers of the Marathi language have been returned from urban areas. In 1951 the Marathi-speaking population was 10,866. There has thus been an increase of 33 per cent during the decade.

Gujarati—The number of speakers is 12,831. They are found in a large number of districts in the State, but chiefly in Kanpur (3,180), Varanasi (2,471), Allahabad (1,102) and Agra (1,123). The number of the Gujarati-speaking population has decreased from 14,190 to 12,831 during the decade. The majority of the speakers of Gujarati reside in urban areas.

Tamil—12,399 have Tamil, the language of Madras State, as their mother-tongue. The speakers of Tamil are found in most of the districts of the State, but are chiefly settled in Jhansi (2,026), Naini Tal (1,883), Kanpur (1,565), Agra (1,294), Lucknow (1,163), and Allahabad (1,110). Majority of the speakers of Tamil have been returned from urban areas of the State. There were about 8,061 speakers of this language in 1951. The increase of over 50 per cent in Tamil-speaking population is noteworthy, which might be due to a large number coming here in the course of employment.

Malayalam—This is the language of Kerala State. The total number of speakers is 7,715 spread over 49 districts, but mainly concentrated in Jhansi (1,868), Lucknow (1,391) and Kanpur (1,355). The population is mainly urban.

Bhotia—This is akin to Tibetan and is spoken by 7,485 persons. The speakers of this tongue are mainly found in the border districts of Pithoragarh (4,938) and Chamoli (1,926). The population is almost exclusively rural.

English—This is a foreign language introduced in this country by the British. It has been returned by 23,286 persons as their mother-tongue from 51 districts. At the previous Census the corresponding number was 11,451. The increase has been more than 100 per cent. The number of foreign nationals whose mother-tongue is English and the estimated population of Anglo-Indians who usually give English as their mother-tongue are unable to account for this rise. It appears that a large number of persons whose mother-tongue in reality are Indian languages have returned English for reasons of their own. Districts which have returned the largest number of persons speaking English as their mother-tongue are Kanpur (8,647), Jhansi (5,117), and Lucknow (2,015). This language has been reported chiefly from urban areas.

Though *Tibetan* does not find place in this list, the increase in the number of its speakers from 542 in 1951 to 2,096 in 1961 deserves notice. It is due to the influx of refugees from Tibet in the wake of Chinese occupation of that country. About 60 per cent of this population is in Pithoragarh, which is a border district.

7. Foreign Languages and Languages recognized by the Constitution which have been returned in small numbers

30. The following languages having their origin outside India and Pakistan and spoken by less than one person in 10,000 population have been returned at this Census. The actual numbers of speakers in 1961 and 1951 are also given against each language.

TABLE 8.5—*Languages outside Indian Sub-continent spoken by less than 0.01 per cent Speakers*

Language	Number of speakers in 1961	Number of speakers in 1951
Asia		
1. Arabic	1,972	73
2. Afghani (Pashto)	546	2,424
3. Persian	514	1,275
4. Balochi	200	134
5. Chinese	121	271
6. Burmese	84	143
7. Mongolian	17	..
8. Malay	12	477
9. Indonesian	11	2
10. Japanese	9	13
11. Ceylonese (Singhalese)	3	8

Language	Number of speakers in 1961	Number of speakers in 1951
Africa		
12. African	4	..
13. Nigerian	1	..
Outside Asia and Africa		
14. French	50	33
15. Russian	39	11
16. Dutch	21	2
17. Italian	16	45
18. American (English)	14	..
19. German	12	91
20. Swedish	10	15
21. Spanish	2	1
22. Hungarian	2	..
23. Portuguese	1	94
24. Australian (English)	1	..

31. Among Asian languages only Afghani, Arabic, Persian and Malay, which have registered great fluctuations require notice. As regards the drop in the Malay-speaking population, it seems reasonable to presume that a large number of Malayans who happened to be on a visit to this State at the time of the 1951 Census count returned to their country after some time. The sharp decline in the Afghani or Pashto speakers is due to the almost total disappearance of the Kabuliwallas who used to sell dry fruits and asafoetida (*heeng*) and to give loans of money at exhorbitant rates of interest. The import of dry fruits from Afghanistan has greatly diminished on account of difficulties of transit through Pakistan. Arabic and Persian have shown contradictory trends. There has been a rise of 1,899 in persons declaring Arabic as their mother-tongue and a fall of 761 in those declaring Persian. The number of nationals of Arab countries and Indian nationals born in Arab countries is only 117 and cannot explain the 1961 return of Arabic. The conclusion is obvious that quite many persons whose mother-tongue is not Arabic, but who know this language, have returned it as their mother-tongue under some mistaken notion. The large number declaring Persian as their mother-tongue in 1951 was also perhaps due to the same reason.

32. No comments are called for in the case of African languages. In 1951 only Kikiu with 6 speakers was returned in the place of African and Nigerian.

33. Fourteen Americans and one Australian have preferred to declare their mother-tongues as American and Australian respectively instead of English. The number of speakers of European languages barring English is so small that no comments are needed to explain the fluctuations except in the case of Portuguese. Now that the former Portuguese possessions in India form part of the Indian Union, it is possible that their residents have now correctly returned their mother-tongue as Marathi or Goanese instead of Portuguese which they used to do under foreign rule.

34. Of the languages covered in Table 8.5, the speakers of Balochi, Dutch, Spanish, Hungarian and Australian have been reported chiefly from rural areas, and of Arabic, Afghani (Pashto), Persian, Chinese, Burmese, Malay, French, Russian, Italian, American and German from urban areas. Speakers of Indonesian, Japanese, Ceylonese, and Portuguese are, however, exclusively from urban areas, and those of Swedish equally from both areas.

35. The following languages recognized by the Constitution have been reported by less than one person in 10,000 population—

Telugu—This is the principal language of Andhra Pradesh and its 4,530 speakers are spread over 39 districts of this State. Jhansi (769), Lucknow (707), Kanpur (489), Varanasi (394) and Allahabad (355) have the largest number. This population is mainly urban.

Kannada—This is the language of Mysore State returned as mother-tongue by 1,527 persons mainly from the urban areas of 25 districts, chiefly Kanpur (354), Jhansi (258), Varanasi (222), Dehra Dun (160), and Allahabad (125).

Oriya—This is the language of Orissa State. The number of its speakers is 1,355 reported from 30 districts. Jhansi (270), Saharanpur (177), Mathura (155), Allahabad (124) and Mirzapur (108) districts have more than 100 Oriyas each. The population is predominantly urban.

Sanskrit—This is the sacred language of ancient India, included among the 14 languages recognized by the Constitution. One thousand, three hundred and thirty persons

have returned it as their mother-tongue—1,268 from urban areas and 62 from the rural. The urban speakers of Sanskrit are 939 males and 329 females and rural speakers 43 males and 19 females. This language has been returned as mother-tongue from 29 districts. The districts which have returned more than 100 speakers each are Allahabad (926) and Moradabad (166) from exclusively urban areas. Perhaps a majority of these persons speak one or the other modern Indian language as their mother-tongue, but have preferred to return Sanskrit owing to their knowledge of the language.

Kashmiri—This is the language of Kashmir State, and has been returned from 33 districts. The total number of persons speaking Kashmiri as mother-tongue is 1,316 almost equally distributed in rural and urban areas. Five districts have more than 100 persons each, namely, Dehra Dun (324), Bijnor (205), Meerut (149), Lucknow (134) and Naini Tal (119).

Assamese—This is the language of Assam State and is spoken as mother-tongue by only 303 persons mostly residing in the urban areas of 23 districts of this State. Only Meerut (95) and Lucknow (71) districts have more than 50 speakers of Assamese each.

8. Speeches returned by Spurious & Uncommon Names and Lesser-known Languages & Dialects

36. There are as many as 80 speeches returned at the 1961 Census which are either spurious or very little-known. One of them can be grouped with Urdu and 32 with Hindi. Thirty-seven belong to other linguistic groups of India and Pakistan and 10 are unclassifiable. Four persons from Gorakhpur city have described their mother-tongue as Mughaliya instead of Urdu. Ordinary plain Hindi without specification of dialect has been returned by 9 different names—Bharati and Swadeshi which are synonyms, Cherwani, Ahiri Hindi, Agrawali, and Kurmi Hindi, indicative of castes, and Muria-Hindi, Nagri-Hindi, and Roman Hindi which are indicative of scripts. Pahari Hindi of which the chief variations in this State are Kumauni, Garhwali, Jaunsari and Pahari has been returned under 14 other names as well, namely, Himachali, Binhari, Mandeali, Jubbali, Pashchimi, Nainitali, Bashahri, Sirmauri, Goodi, Kunkhardong, Dondiyali, Riyasati, Johari and Suketi. Braj Bhasha, a dialect of Western Hindi, has also been returned as Mainpuri, and Hindustani as Indian. Awadhi has also been reported as Mirzapuri. Rajasthani of which the chief variations are Rajasthani, Marwari and Jaipuri has also been returned under 2 other names, viz., Banjari and Mewari. Similarly Bihari the chief variations of which in this State are Bhojpuri, Bihari and Maithili, has been returned under 5 other names as well—Baisali, Majhwari, Ghazipuri, and Banarasi.

37. Twenty-nine languages of other groups returned at this Census have also been classified. The remaining 10 speeches, i.e., Alanic, Bavari, Bengani, Darchini, Kandi, Kanjari, Karai, Purnea, Qustash and Tolcha are unclassifiable. Kanjari is a gypsy tongue and Purnea is perhaps a form of Bihari taking its name from Purnea in Bihar.

TABLE 8.6—*Places from which Numerically Small and Lesser-Known Mother-Tongues have been returned*, 1961

Numerically small or lesser-known Mother-Tongues	Number of persons speaking them		District from which returned			Tahsil (rural) or city from which returned
	Male	Female	Name of the district	Rural	Urban	
I. HINDI						
(i) *Spurious names*						
1. Bharati	885	1,231	Kheri	794	..	Nighasan
			Sitapur	112	..	Misrikh, Sitapur
			Hardoi	545		Hardoi, Bilgram
			Lucknow	10	..	Mohanlalganj
			BaraBanki	655	..	Fatehpur and Ramsanehighat

Numerically small or lesser-known Mother-Tongues	Number of persons speaking them		District from which returned			Tahsil (rural) or city from which returned
	Male	Female	Name of the district	Rural	Urban	
2. Swadeshi	1	..	Kheri	1	..	Nighasan
3. Cherwani	1	9	Mirzapur	10	..	Chunar
4. Ahiri-Hindi	4	..	Naini Tal	4	..	Haldwani
5. Agrawali	..	2	Bara Banki	2	..	Ramsanehighat
6. Kurmi-Hindi	1	..	Chamoli	1	..	Chamoli
7. Muria-Hindi	161	6	Almora	59	..	Almora
			Naini Tal	..	2	Urban
			Mathura	..	1	City
			Lucknow	..	101	City
			Gorakhpur	..	3	City
			Ghazipur	..	1	Urban
8. Nagari-Hindi	4	..	Sitapur	4	..	Sidhauli
9. Roman-Hindi	..	3	Sitapur	..	3	Urban
(ii) *Pahari-Hindi*						
10. Himachali (Pahari)	142	363	Pithoragarh	51	..	Dharchula, Didihat and Pithoragarh
			Dehra Dun	454	..	Chakrata
11. Binhari (Pahari)	4	10	Dehra Dun	14	..	Chakrata and Dehra Dun
12. Mandeali (Pahari)	271	30	Uttar Kashi	128	..	Puraula, Dunda and Bhatwari
			Chamoli	13	..	Chamoli
			Dehra Dun	160	..	Chakrata and Dehra Dun
13. Jubbali (Pahari)	4	164	Dehra Dun	168	..	Dehra Dun
14. Pashchimi (Kumauni)	91	32	Uttar Kashi	10	..	Puraula, Rajgarhi and Dunda
			Chamoli	48	..	Karnaprayag
			Tehri Garhwal	45	..	Tehri
			Dehra Dun	20	..	Chakrata and Dehra Dun
15 Nainitali (Kumauni)	21	..	Dehra Dun	21	..	Chakrata
16. Bashahri (Pahari)	52	38	Uttar Kashi	61	..	Puraula, Rajgarhi, Dunda and Bhatwari
			Tehri Garhwal	6	..	Tehri and Devaprayag
			Dehra Dun	23	..	Chakrata
17. Simauri (Pahari)	37	16	Tehri Garhwal	10	..	Devaprayag
			Dehra Dun	43	..	Chakrata and Dehra Dun
18. Goodi (Garhwali)	9	..	Garhwal	9	..	Lansdowne
19. Kunkhardong (Garhwali)	..	5	Tehri Garhwal	5	..	Devaprayag
20. Dondiyali (Garhwali)	1	..	Chamoli	1	..	Karnaprayag
21. Riyasati (Garhwali)	1	..	Chamoli	1	..	Ukhi Math
22. Johari (Pahari)	6	2	Chamoli	7	..	Joshimath and Karnaprayag
			Pithoragarh	1	..	Pithorgarh
23. Suketi (Pahari)	5	..	Uttar Kashi	5	..	Puraula
(iii) *Western Hindi*						
24. Mainpuri (Braj Bhasha)	11	..	Lucknow	..	11	City
25. Indian (Hindustani)	22	..	Hardoi	22	..	Bilgram
(iv) *Eastern Hindi*						
26. Mirzapuri (Awadhi)	..	5	Mirzapur	5	..	Mirzapur
(v) *Rajasthani*						
27. Banjari	69	..	Etawah	11	..	Auraiya
			Kheri	39	..	Nighasan
			Hardoi	19	..	Hardoi
28. Mewari	1	..	Pratapgarh	1	..	Kunda
(vi) *Bihari*						
29. Baisali	22	59	Budaun	1	..	Sahaswan
			Lucknow	..	80	City
30. Majhawari (Bhojpuri)	3	4	Mirzapur	7	..	Chunar
31. Ghazipuri (Bhojpuri)	1	..	Uttar Kashi	1	..	Bhatwari
32. Banarasi (Bhojpuri)	..	3	Mirzapur	3	..	Mirzapur
II. URDU						
33. Mughaliya	4	..	Gorakhpur	..	4	City
III. OTHER INDO-ARYAN						
(i) *Ancient*						
34. Vedic (Sanskrit)	1	..	Deoria	..	1	Urban
35. Vedpali (Sanskrit)	1	..	Bulandshahr	1	..	Sikandrabad
36. Pali (Sanskrit)	1	..	Varanasi	1	..	Varanasi

Numerically small or lesser-known Mother-Tongues	Number of persons speaking them		District from which returned			Tahsil (rural) or city from which returned
	Male	Female	Name of the district	Rural	Urban	
(ii) *Northern Western Group*						
37. Multani	261	171	Bareilly	..	8	City
			Pilibhit	..	1	Urban
			Dehra Dun	..	29	City
			Saharanpur	4	..	Saharanpur and Deoband
				..	90	City
			Muzaffarnagar	..	19	Urban
			Meerut	7	..	Ghaziabad
				..	49	City and Urban outside city
			Aligarh	..	42	Urban
			Agra	..	10	City
			Farrukhabad	..	2	Urban
			Kheri	1	..	Lakhimpur
			Hardoi	4	..	Hardoi
			Lucknow	..	161	City
			Gorakhpur	4	..	Gorakhpur
				..	1	City
38. Bahawalpuri	..	11	Muzaffarnagar	..	11	Urban
39. Kachchi	..	1	Jalaun	..	1	Urban
(iii) *Central Group*						
40. Kangri	827	99	Uttar Kashi	132	..	Puraula, Dunda and Bhatwari
			Chamoli	8	..	Karnaprayag
			Tehri Garhwal	253	..	Tehri, Pratapnagar and Devaprayag
			Garhwal	44	..	Pauri and Lansdowne
			Almora	269	..	Almora and Champawat
			Dehra Dun	76	..	Chakrata and Dehra Dun
				..	109	City
			Lucknow	..	35	City
41. Dogri	282	110	Garhwal	..	44	Urban
			Almora	..	20	Urban
			Bareilly	..	5	City
			Dehra Dun	6	..	Dehra Dun
				..	128	City
			Saharanpur	9	..	Saharanpur, Nakur and Roorkee
				..	16	City and Urban outside city
			Meerut	..	40	City and Urban outside city
			Sitapur	1	..	Sidhauli
				..	2	Urban
			Lucknow	..	89	City
			Gonda	..	10	Urban
			Bara Banki	..	20	Urban
			Pratapgarh	1	..	Kunda
			Gorakhpur	..	1	City
42. Jamuali	177	160	Dehra Dun	..	337	City
43. Bilaspuri Kahluri	6	..	Uttar Kashi	6	..	Puraula
44. Jaini (Gujarati)	..	1	Bara Banki	1	..	Fatehpur
(iv) *Eastern Group*						
45. Utkali } (Oriya)	3	..	Uttar Kashi	3	..	Bhatwari
46. Dakhuria }	2	..	Deoria	..	2	Urban
(v) *Southern Group*						
47. Konkani	70	45	Naini Tal	2	..	Kashipur
			Pratapgarh	3	..	Kunda
			Lucknow	..	103	City
			Mirzapur	..	7	Urban outside city
48. Goanese	10	2	Shahjahanpur	1	..	Jalalabad
			Lucknow	..	11	City
49. Kamari	74	19	Lucknow	..	93	City
IV. OTHER ARYAN						
50. Wai Ala	1	..	Uttar Kashi	1	..	Puraula

Numerically small or lesser-known Mother-Tongues	Number of persons speaking them		District from which returned			Tahsil (rural) or city from which returned
	Male	Female	Name of the District	Rural	Urban	
V. DRAVIDIAN						
51. Dhangri	260	501	Mirzapur	761	..	Robertsganj
52. Madrasi	391	268	Garhwal	1	..	Pauri
				..	2	Urban
			Naini Tal	32	..	Haldwani and Kichha
				..	5	Urban
			Bijnor	3	..	Najibabad
			Moradabad	51	..	Sambhal and Moradabad
			Rampur	1	..	Milak
				..	2	City
			Dehra Dun	5	..	Dehra Dun
				..	74	City and urban ouside city
			Saharanpur	..	112	City and urban outside city
			Muzaffarnagar	..	1	Urban
			Farrukhabad	1	..	Chhibramau
			Etawah	..	9	Urban
			Fatehpur	..	4	Urban
			Allahabad	9	..	Chail
			Kheri	4	..	Nighasan
			Sitapur	6	..	Sitapur
			Lucknow	..	189	City
			Rae Bareli	3	..	Rae Bareli and Dalmau
			Gonda	..	23	Urban
			Bara Banki	1	..	Fatehpur
			Faizabad	2	..	Faizabad
				..	35	Urban outside city
			Sultanpur	1	..	Kadipur
				..	1	Urban
			Gorakhpur	12	..	Maharajganj and Gorakhpur
			Jaunpur	1	..	Shahganj
			Ballia	..	9	Urban
			Varanasi	13	..	Chandauli and Chakia
			Mirzapur	42	..	Robertsganj
				..	5	Urban outside city
53. Coorgi/Kodagu	1	..	Mathura	1	..	Sadabad
VI. AUSTRO-ASIATIC						
54. Khasi	5	2	Saharanpur	1	..	Saharanpur
			Lucknow	..	5	City
			Pratapgarh	1	..	Kunda
55. Santali	4	1	Lucknow	..	5	City
56. Kharia	..	1	Faizabad	1	..	Tanda
VII. TIBETO-HIMALAYAN—						
57. Marchha	269	201	Uttar Kashi	7	..	Dunda
			Chamoli	463	..	Joshimath, Karnaprayag and Chamoli
58. Kanauri	295	39	Uttar Kashi	66	...	Puraula, Rajgarhi, Dunda and Bhatwari
			Tehri Garhwal	41	..	Tehri and Devaprayag
			Garhwal	..	2	Urban
			Almora	132	..	Almora and Ranikhet
				..	15	Urban
			Dehra Dun	78	..	Chakrata and Dehra Dun
59. Jad	154	143	Uttar Kashi	288	..	Dunda
			Garhwal	9	..	Devaprayag
60. Bhutani	128	55	Naini Tal	113	..	Haldwani, Kichha and Naini Tal
				..	69	Urban
			Shahjahanpur	1	..	Powayan
61. Balti	112	..	Dehra Dun	112	..	Chakrata
62. Rawati	54	37	Pithoragarh	91	..	Dharchula, Didihat and Pithoragarh
63. Jangali	8	4	Almora	11	..	Champawat
			Pithoragarh	1	..	Munsiari
64. Banbhasha	4	3	Pithoragarh	7	..	Pithoragarh
65. Ladakhi	4	..	Dehra Dun	4	..	Chakrata
66. Sikkim Bhotia	..	1	Deoria	1	..	Padrauna

Numerically small or lesser-known Mother-Tongues	Number of persons speaking them		District from which returned			Tahsil (rural) or city from which returned
	Male	Female	Name of the district	Rural	Urban	
VIII. ASSAM-BURMESE						
67. Manipuri/Meithei	42	63	Garhwal	..	2	Urban
			Rampur	..	9	City and urban outside city
			Saharanpur	1	..	Saharanpur
			Mathura	93	..	Chhata and Mathura
68. Lushai/Mizo	27	10	Garhwal	..	6	Urban
			Lucknow	..	26	City
			Faizabad	..	5	City
69. Tripuri	3	..	Garhwal	..	3	Urban
70. Tangkhul	1	..	Garhwal	..	1	Urban
IX. UNCLASSIFIABLE						
71. Kandi	15	1	Banda	..	16	Urban
72. Kanjari	15	..	Gorakhpur	..	14	City
			Pratapgarh	1	..	Kunda
73. Bengani	8	..	Uttar Kashi	8	..	Puraula
74. Alanic	..	6	Muzaffarnagar	5	..	Jansath
				..	1	Urban
75. Purnea	5	1	Tehri Garhwal	..	6	Urban
76. Tolcha	6	..	Chamoli	6	..	Chamoli
77. Darchini	..	2	Pithoragarh	2	..	Pithorgarh
78. Karai	2	..	Lucknow	..	2	City
79. Qustash	2	..	Lucknow	..	2	City
80. Bavari	1	..	Uttar Kashi	1	..	Puraula

38. The following comments are made in respect of Table 8.6 :

Bharati and Swadeshi—Synonyms for Hindi. Bharati (2,116) and Swadeshi (1) have been returned from the rural areas of Kheri, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sitapur and Lucknow districts, which are in the Awadhi belt of Eastern Hindi.

Cherwani, Ahiri-Hindi, Agrawali, and Kurmi-Hindi—Spurious names of Hindi based on caste, Cherwani (10), (the dialect of Cheros) has been returned from Mirzapur district, Ahiri-Hindi (4) from Naini Tal district, Agrawali (2) from Bara Banki district and Kurmi-Hindi (1) from Chamoli district—all from rural areas.

Muria-Hindi, Nagri-Hindi and Roman-Hindi—Names of Hindi based on scripts. Muria-Hindi (167) has been reported from the rural area of Almora district (59) and the urban areas of Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Naini Tal, Mathura and Ghazipur districts. Nagri-Hindi (4) has been reported from the rural and Roman-Hindi (3) from the urban areas of Sitapur district.

Pahari Tongues—Himachali (505), Mandeali (301), Jubbali (168), Pashchimi (123), Bashahri (90), Sirmauri (53), Nainitali (21), Binhari (14), Goodi (9), Johari (8), Kunkhardong (5), Suketi (5), Dondiyali (1) and Riyasati (1) have been reported from the rural areas of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Dehra Dun districts. None of these tongues have been reported from Almora and Naini Tal districts. The 21 persons who reported Nainitali as their mother-tongues in Dehra Dun district obviously belonged to Naini Tal district.

Dehra Dun district has reported the largest number of these tongues. The first 8 of the above mentioned tongues have been returned from there.

Binhari and Himachali have been classed with Pahari, Nainitali and Pashchimi with Kumauni, and Dondiyali, Goodi, Kunkhardong and Riyasti with Garhwali by the Linguist. Jubbali has been equated by him with Siraji of 1951. Jubbali was recorded in 1951 as Jubli and Mandeali as Mandla.

Mainpuri—Returned by 11 persons from Lucknow city and classified as Braj Bhasha, a dialect of Western Hindi, by the Linguist. The persons speaking Mainpuri

belonged to Mainpuri district and returned their mother-tongue by a place name.

Indian—An uncommon name for Hindustani reported by 22 persons from the rural area of Hardoi district.

Mirzapuri—Returned by 5 persons from Mirzapur and classed with Awadhi by the Linguist.

Rajasthani Tongues—Banjari (69) has been returned from the rural areas of Kheri, Hardoi and Etawah districts and appears to derive its name from the Banjara tribe. Its speakers are all males. Mewari (1) has been reported from the rural area of Pratapgarh district by some one belonging to Mewar in Rajasthan.

Bihari Tongues—Baisali (81), named after the famous ancient town of Vaisali in North Bihar, has been reported from Lucknow city and Sahaswan in Budaun district, Majhawari (7) and Banarasi (3) from the rural area of Mirzapur district and Ghazipuri (1) from the rural area of Uttar Kashi district. These three have been classed with Bhojpuri by the Linguist.

Mughaliya—An uncommon name for Urdu reported by 4 persons from Gorakhpur city.

Other Indo-Aryan Tongues

Ancient—Vedic (1) and Vedpali (1) have been classed by the Linguist with Sanskrit. They have been returned from Deoria and Bulandshahr districts.

Pali (1), a famous language of Buddhist period of ancient India, has been returned from Sarnath in Varanasi district.

North-Western—Multani (432) is a dialect of West Punjab, now in Pakistan. This has been reported chiefly from the urban areas of 13 districts, the largest number (161) from Lucknow city, by displaced persons from West Pakistan. Bahawalpuri (11) has been classed with Multani by the Linguist. It has been reported from the urban area of Muzaffarnagar district.

Kachchhi (1), the language of Kutch in Gujarat, has been reported from Orai in Jalaun district.

Central—Kangri (926) has been reported from 7 districts, the chief of which are Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun and Uttar Kashi. Dogri (392) and Jamuali (337) have been classed together by the Linguist. They are the tongues of Jammu and have been reported from 12 districts, chiefly Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Garhwal and Meerut. The speakers of these tongues reside mainly in urban areas. Bilaspuri (6) has been returned from the rural area of Uttar Kashi district. Jaini (1) classed with Gujarati by the Linguist has been returned from Bara Banki district.

Eastern—Utkali (3) and Dakhuria (2) have been classed with Oriya by the Linguist. They have been returned from Uttar Kashi and Deoria districts respectively.

Southern—Konkani (115) and Goanese (12) have been classed together by the Linguist. They have been reported from the urban areas of Lucknow and Mirzapur and the rural areas of Pratapgarh, Naini Tal and Shahjahanpur districts.

Kamari (93) has been reported from Lucknow city.

Other Aryan Tongues

Wai Ala (1) belongs to Kafir Group of Dardic or Pisacha Branch. It has been returned from Uttar Kashi district.

Other Languages

Dravidian Tongues—Dhangri (761) is another name for Kurukh. It has been returned by the Dhangar community of Robertsganj tahsil of Mirzapur district. Madrasi (659) is an omnibus name for southern languages including Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam. It has been returned from 25 districts. Perhaps the greater proportion of population returning Madrasi speaks Tamil. Coorgi (1) has been returned from Mathura district.

Khasi Tongues—Khasi (7) is a dialect of Western Assam and has been returned from Lucknow city and the rural areas of Saharanpur and Pratapgarh districts.

Munda Tongues—Santali (5) and Kharia (1), dialects of Orissa-Bengal border, have been

returned from Lucknow city and Faizabad rural respectively.

Tibeto-Himalayan Tongues—Marchha (470) has been classed as Bhotia by the Linguist. It has been reported from the rural areas of Chamoli and Uttar Kashi districts. Kanauri (334) has been reported chiefly from the rural areas of Almora, Dehra Dun, Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal districts and Jad (297) from the rural areas of Uttar Kashi and Garhwal districts. Balti (112) and Ladakhi (4), the tongues of eastern Kashmir, have been reported from the rural areas of Chakrata in Dehra Dun district. Bhutani (183), the language of Bhutan, has been reported from Naini Tal and Shahjahanpur districts, and Sikkim Bhotia (1) the language of the Bhotias of Sikkim has been reported from the rural area of Deoria district.

Rawati (91), Jangali (12) and Banbhasha (7) are the names of the same tongue spoken by the Vanmanus community of Almora and Pithoragarh districts and have been returned from the rural areas of these districts.

Assam-Burmese Tongues—Manipuri (105), Lushai (37), Tripuri (3) and Tangkhul (1) are tongues of Manipur, Assam and Tripura. They have been reported from the rural areas of Mathura and Saharanpur districts and the urban areas of Garhwal, Rampur, Lucknow and Faizabad districts.

Unclassifiable Tongues

The 10 speeches which could not be classified are given below :

Kandi (16) has been reported from the urban areas of Banda district.

Kanjari (15), a gypsy speech, has been reported from Gorakhpur city and Kunda tahsil of Pratapgarh district. Other gypsy speeches, such as Haburi, Kanphari, Nati or Natki have not been reported this time.

Bengani (8) has been reported from Puraula tahsil of Uttar Kashi district.

Alanic (6) has been reported from the urban area and Jansath tahsil of Muzaffarnager district.

Purnea (6) has been reported from urban area of Tehri Garhwal district. It may perhaps be the same as Bihari deriving its name from Purnea in Bihar.

Tolcha (6) has been reported from the rural area of Chamoli district.

Darchini (2) has been reported from Sadar tahsil of Pithoragarh district.

Karai (2) has been reported from Lucknow city.

Qustash (2) has been reported from Lucknow city.

Bavari (1) has been reported from Puraula tahsil of Uttar Kashi district.

It is significant, that 5 out of 10 unclassifiable speeches have been returned from hill districts.

9. Distribution of Major Mother-Tongues

39. For the purpose of this and succeeding sections a major mother-tongue is defined as one which has more than one per cent speakers in the entire State. As already pointed out, Hindi and Urdu are the chief languages in Uttar Pradesh embracing 99 per cent of the total population. But if dialects are also counted 2 more mother-tongues qualify as major, namely, Kumauni and Garhwali. Thus there are four major mother-tongues for this State: Hindi (unspecified), Kumauni, Garhwali and Urdu. The application of this definition gives only three major mother-tongues for 1951 viz., Hindi (unspecified), Hindustani and Urdu. In that year Hindustani returns were 10.67 per cent, while Kumauni and Garhwali returns were only 0.90 and 0.76 per cent respectively. This fact has already been highlighted in Section 6.

40. Table 8.7 gives the distribution of 10,000 speakers of each of the four major mother-tongues among the 54 districts of the State for 1961 and 1951.

Hindi (unspecified)—This belongs to the central group of Inner Branch of Aryan Sub-Family in Grierson's classification and its classification number is 586. The total number of persons returning unspecified Hindi as their mother-tongue is 62,442,721 out of a total population of 73,746,401 and they are distributed

throughout the State. Table 8.7 shows that eight districts have more than 3 per cent of the Hindi speakers of the State. They are Gorakhpur, Basti, Meerut, Deoria, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Varanasi and Kanpur, the chief reason is their being most heavily populated. In 1951 the order was Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Gonda, Varanasi, Kanpur and Allahabad. Meerut is a new addition to the list and Gonda has dropped out.

Districts having less than one per cent of the Hindi speakers of the State are 10. They include all districts of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions, Dehra Dun, Rampur and Pilibhit—all having small population. Moreover, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Almora have a very large proportion of those who returned Garhwali or Kumauni as their mother-tongue. In 1951 the Uttarakhand Division did not exist. The remaining districts were the same with the exception of Garhwal and the addition of Bareilly. The inclusion of Garhwal in the 1961 list is on account of diminution in population caused by the creation of Chamoli district out of it. The low proportion of Hindi returns from Bareilly in 1951 was due to a large number of persons declaring Hindustani as their mother-tongue and their preference for Hindi and Urdu in 1961.

Kumauni—This belongs to the Pahari Group of the same Inner Branch of Aryan Sub-Family. The total number of persons returning Kumauni as mother-tongue is 1,028,089 as against 571,348 in 1951. They are concentrated in Almora, Pithoragarh and Naini Tal districts which have 99.2 per cent of the total Kumauni-speaking population. In 1951 the number of those who gave Kumauni as their mother-tongue was small, but again they were concentrated in the same areas, as would appear from the following:

	1961 *Per cent*	1951 *Per cent*
Almora	59·34	85·32
Pithoragarh	23·79	
Naini Tal	16·37	14·44

Chamoli, Garhwal and Dehra Dun have a small percentage of speakers of Kumauni. Other districts have a negligible proportion and need no comments. Pithoragarh district did not exist in 1951 and was included in Almora district.

Garhwali—This too, like Kumauni belongs to the Pahari Group. The total number of persons returning Garhwali as mother-tongue is 796,880 as against 482,607 in 1951. Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli, Garhwal, and Uttar Kashi have the largest number of persons who have declared Garhwali as their mother-tongue, the total percentage in these districts being 95.74. In 1951 Tehri Garhwal had 84.64 per cent of the population returning Garhwali.

	1961 *Percent*	1951 *Per cent*
Tehri Garhwal	42·06	84·64
Uttar Kashi	13·06	
Garhwal	14·91	9·32
Chamoli	25·71	
Dehra Dun	2·64	4·94

Uttar Kashi and Chamoli districts did not exist in 1951 and were parts of Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal districts, respectively. The above Table indicates that Chamoli and Garhwal districts have shown a much greater preference to Garhwali at this Census. In Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal districts the absolute number is very slightly higher, though the proportion is smaller. Almora, Naini Tal, Saharanpur and Bijnor have a small Garhwali-speaking population. In all other districts the proportion is negligible.

Urdu—This is the second most important language of the State, and like Hindi belongs to the Central Group of the Inner Branch of the Aryan Sub-family. Its speakers are found in all the districts of the State. The number of persons returning Urdu as mother-tongue has increased from 4,300,425 in 1951 to 7,891,710 in 1961, the main cause being the switch over from Hindustani. Districts having more than 3 per cent of the total Urdu population of the State are Moradabad, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bijnor, Basti, Bareilly, Rampur, Gonda, Azamgarh and Muzaffarnagar. Seven of these are in Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions. The three eastern districts are very heavily populated. In 1951 the order was Moradabad, Meerut, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Rampur, Muzaffarnagar, Kanpur, Lucknow,

Allahabad and Bareilly. Basti, Gonda and Azamgarh are new additions; while Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow have gone out.

Districts having less than one per cent of the Urdu speakers of the State are 18. They comprise all districts of Uttarakhand, Kumaon and Jhansi Divisions, Mirzapur, Dehra Dun, Mainpuri, Mathura, Ballia, Etawah and Unnao. Thirteen out of these 18 districts lie in the Himalayan and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau natural divisions. Besides them, Fatehpur, Gonda, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur and Deoria districts also had less than one per cent Urdu-speaking population of the State in 1951. Since then Urdu has made good progress in these districts, particularly Gonda which has now a comparatively large Urdu-speaking population.

TABLE 8.7 : *Distribution of the Major Mother-Tongues per* 10,000 *of Total Population among the Districts of the State in* 1951 *and* 1961

(Each Mother-Tongue = 10,000 Population)

District	Number per 10,000 of total population speaking							
	Hindi		Urdu		Kumauni		Garhwali	
	1961	*1951*	*1961*	*1951*	*1961*	*1951*	*1961*	*1951*
1. Uttar Kashi	3	..	N	..	2	..	1,306	..
2. Chamoli	7	..	1	..	15	..	2,571	..
3. Pithoragarh	1	..	N	..	2,379	..	2	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	2	N	N	1	3	1	4,206	8,464
5. Garhwal	56	117	3	2	9	..	1,491	932
6. Almora	1	55	4	1	5,934	8,532	98	..
7. Naini Tal	37	28	80	81	1,637	1,444	32	25
8. Bijnor	127	114	491	692	3	..	9	..
9. Moradabad	210	125	831	854	N	..	1	N
10. Budaun	198	183	227	284	N	N	..	1
11. Rampur	59	17	384	446	N	..	N	..
12. Bareilly	182	94	416	345	3	..	1	..
13. Pilibhit	77	74	140	139	1	N	..	..
14. Shahjahanpur	158	178	177	201	N	..	N	..
15. Dehra Dun	41	35	33	40	9	18	264	494
16. Saharanpur	182	147	572	688	2	3	10	74
17. Muzaffarnagar	190	127	325	428	..	..	N	4
18. Meerut	355	202	571	697	1	..	4	..
19. Bulandshahr	250	226	222	279	..	..	..	..
20. Aligarh	264	276	146	217	..	..	..	N
21. Mathura	164	174	41	41	..	..	1	..
22. Agra	271	263	151	200	..	..	..	1
23. Etah	194	196	116	147	..	..	..	..
24. Mainpuri	185	191	38	32	..	..	..	..
25. Farrukhabad	188	195	155	185	..	..	..	..
26. Etawah	182	185	65	68	..	..	..	..
27. Kanpur	342	334	226	397	..	..	..	..
28. Fatehpur	158	171	110	88	..	..	..	..
29. Allahabad	350	326	287	361	..	2	..	4
30. Jhansi	166	167	34	28	..	..	..	N
31. Jalaun	100	106	44	38	..	..	..	..
32. Hamirpur	122	124	40	33	..	..	..	..
33. Banda	147	153	42	24	..	..	..	..
34. Kheri	132	149	152	118	N	..	..	N
35. Sitapur	187	231	266	231	N	..	N	..

District	Number per 10,000 of total population speaking							
	Hindi		Urdu		Kumauni		Garhwali	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
36. Hardoi	235	239	134	152	..	..	..	N
37. Unnao	185	182	88	74	..	..	..	..
38. Lucknow	168	138	295	382	2	N	4	1
39. Rae Bareli	195	214	119	128	..	..	..	..
40. Bahraich	208	163	25	113	..	..	..	..
41. Gonda	286	361	367	80	N	..	..	..
42. Bara Banki	178	152	256	229	..	..	..	..
43. Faizabad	239	263	190	134	..	..	..	..
44. Sultanpur	213	247	113	66	..	..	..	..
45. Pratapgarh	186	210	116	77	N	..	N	..
46. Basti	364	425	444	184	..	..	..	..
47. Gorakhpur	386	431	184	97	..	..	N	..
48. Deoria	354	411	170	53	N	..	..	..
49. Azamgarh	345	388	325	276	..	..	..	..
50. Jaunpur	261	281	130	127	..	..	..	N
51. Ballia	196	225	55	48	..	..	N	..
52. Ghazipur	198	214	116	101	..	..	..	..
53. Varanasi	345	344	226	254	..	..	..	N
54. Mirzapur	170	149	27	39	..	..	..	..

NOTE—''N' stands for Negligible'

41. It will be useful to consider the distribution of major mother-tongues in each district of the State. Table 8.8 gives the proportion of persons returning these to 10,000 persons separately for rural and urban areas of each district. The percentages for the rural and urban areas of the State are given below:

Mother-Tongue	Rural *Per cent*	Urban *Per cent*
Hindi (unspecified)	87·27	67·05
Kumauni	1·54	0·41
Garhwali	1·20	0·25
Urdu	8·32	26·87

The order of mother-tongues both in the rural and urban areas is Hindi (unspecified), Urdu, Kumauni and Garhwali. While Urdu is much more prevalent in urban areas, the remaining mother-tongues have a higher proportion in rural areas.

42. Taking the districts individually the following position emerges :

Hindi (unspecified)

(*a*) *Rural*—This is a predominant mother-tongue in all districts except Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Almora which have shown preference to Garhwali or Kumauni. The returns of Hindi exceed 90 per cent in 31 districts, viz., Budaun and Shahjahanpur districts of Rohilkhand Division; Bulandshahr of Meerut Division; all districts of Agra, Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions; Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow and Rae Bareli districts of Lucknow Division; Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh districts of Faizabad Division; Gorakhpur, Deoria and Azamgarh districts of Gorakhpur Division; and Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi districts of Varanasi Division.

Districts which have less than 60 per cent speakers in ascending order are Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Rampur. In Almora, Tehri Garhwal and Pithoragarh speakers of unspecified Hindi are less than 5 per cent. The returns of Hindi from hill districts are low on account of Pahari tongues such as Kumauni, Garhwali and Jaunsari, and from Rampur on account of Urdu. It is significant that Garhwal has returned 71.94 per cent speakers of Hindi, even though it is a hill district.

(*b*) *Urban*—In urban areas it is again predominant in 43 districts. Chamoli and Pithora-

garh had no urban areas at the time of enumeration. The 9 districts in which unspecified Hindi is not the predominant mother-tongue in ascending proportion are Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Almora, Rampur, Bijnor, Azamgarh, Moradabad, Bahraich, and Bara Banki.

Speakers of unspecified Hindi do not exceed 90 per cent in any district. However, they exceed 80 per cent in the urban areas of Mirzapur, Ballia, Deoria, Mathura, Garhwal, Jhansi and Banda taken in descending order. Here again, the population of Garhwal, unlike other hill districts has shown its preference for Hindi.

TABLE 8.8 : *Number per* 10,000 *of Total Population speaking the Major Mother-Tongues in each District of the State*—1961

State/District	R/U	Total	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking			
			Hindi	Urdu	Kumauni	Garhwali
UTTAR PRADESH	R	10,000	8,727	832	154	120
	U	10,000	6,705	2,687	41	25
1. Uttar Kashi	R	10,000	1,297	18	12	8,504
	U	10,000	1,834	60	284	7,187
2. Chamoli	R	10,000	1,708	15	59	8,094
	U	10,000	No Urban Area			
3. Pithoragarh	R	10,000	373	7	9,276	6
	U	10,000	No Urban Area			
4. Tehri Garhwal	R	10,000	274	2	5	9,693
	U	10,000	1,651	415	215	7,170
5. Garhwal	R	10,000	7,194	36	19	2,590
	U	10,000	8,390	371	27	372
6. Almora	R	10,000	29	26	9,772	123
	U	10,000	2,345	624	6,387	112
7. Naini Tal	R	10,000	3,822	742	3,213	38
	U	10,000	4,862	2,495	1,769	70
8. Bijnor	R	10,000	7,157	2,751	3	7
	U	10,000	3,995	5,856	..	..
9. Moradabad	R	10,000	7,145	2,814	N	
	U	10,000	4,749	5,096	N	1
10. Budaun	R	10,000	9,048	190	..	..
	U	10,000	5,185	4,780	N	..
11. Rampur	R	10,000	5,923	3,596	..	..
	U	10,000	2,594	7,147		N
12. Bareilly	R	10,000	8,017	1,936	2	..
	U	10,000	6,400	3,221	1	2
13. Pilibhit	R	10,000	8,098	1,483	1	..
	U	10,000	6,080	3,695	N	..
14. Shahjahanpur	R	10,000	9,213	726	N	..
	U	10,000	5,142	4,348	N	N
15. Dehra Dun	R	10,000	5,704	810	18	363
	U	10,000	6,204	367	28	630
16. Saharanpur	R	10,000	7,304	2,638	N	2
	U	10,000	5,921	3,307	5	14
17. Muzaffarnagar	R	10,000	8,411	1,567	..	..
	U	10,000	6,487	3,154	..	N
18. Meerut	R	10,000	8,498	1,447	..	N
	U	10,000	6,806	2,488	2	6
19. Bulandshahr	R	10,000	9,254	711	..	..
	U	10,000	6,981	2,820	..	..
20. Aligarh	R	10,000	9,690	309	..	..
	U	10,000	7,407	2,426	..	..
21. Mathura	R	10,000	9,827	161	..	..
	U	10,000	8,453	1,008	1	4
22. Agra	R	10,000	9,909	88	..	..
	U	10,000	7,577	1,623	..	..
23. Etah	R	10,000	9,528	457	..	N
	U	10,000	6,995	2,891	..	..
24. Mainpuri	R	10,000	9,888	109	..	..
	U	10,000	7,444	2,042	..	..
25. Farrukhabad	R	10,000	9,248	747	..	..
	U	10,000	7,331	2,526	..	..
26. Etah	R	10,000	9,749	246	..	..
	U	10,000	7,484	2,311	..	..

State/District	R/U	Total	Number per 10,000 of total persons speaking			
			Hindi	Urdu	Kumauni	Garhwali
27. Kanpur	R	10,000	9,698	295	..	..
	U	10,000	7,857	1,405	..	..
28. Fatehpur	R	10,000	9,280	719	..	..
	U	10,000	7,006	2,928	..	..
29. Allahabad	R	10,000	9,335	659	..	..
	U	10,000	7,183	2,138	..	..
30. Jhansi	R	10,000	9,955	26	..	..
	U	10,000	8,145	941	..	..
31. Jalaun	R	10,000	9,757	237	..	..
	U	10,000	7,392	2,484	..	..
32. Hamirpur	R	10,000	9,773	223	..	..
	U	10,000	7,633	2,319	..	..
33. Banda	R	10,000	9,742	257	..	..
	U	10,000	8,131	1,667	..	..
34. Kheri	R	10,000	6,531	827	N	..
	U	10,000	6,708	3,045	..	..
35. Sitapur	R	10,000	7,432	1,084	..	N
	U	10,000	5,490	4,013	N	1
36. Hardoi	R	10,000	9,527	421	..	..
	U	10,000	6,100	3,856	..	..
37. Unnao	R	10,000	9,501	495	..	..
	U	10,000	6,474	3,388	..	..
38. Lucknow	R	10,000	9,197	749	..	N
	U	10,000	6,455	2,753	3	5
39. Rae Bareli	R	10,000	9,386	609	..	..
	U	10,000	5,582	4,129	..	..
40. Bahraich	R	10,000	8,854	1,128	..	..
	U	10,000	4,759	5,180	..	..
41. Gonda	R	10,000	8,689	1,304	..	..
	U	10,000	6,532	3,257	N	..
42. Bara Banki	R	10,000	8,035	1,247	..	..
	U	10,000	4,923	4,970	..	..
43. Faizabad	R	10,000	9,315	683	..	..
	U	10,000	6,282	3,347	..	..
44. Sultanpur	R	10,000	9,401	597	..	..
	U	10,000	7,163	2,490	..	..
45. Pratapgarh	R	10,000	9,300	699	N	N
	U	10,000	7,093	2,665	..	..
46. Basti	R	10,000	8,662	1,326	..	..
	U	10,000	6,602	1,759	..	..
47. Gorakhpur	R	10,000	9,539	432	..	..
	U	10,000	7,260	2,275	..	N
48. Deoria	R	10,000	9,298	546	N	..
	U	10,000	8,591	1,249	..	..
49. Azamgarh	R	10,000	9,151	849	..	..
	U	10,000	4,332	5,371	..	..
50. Jaunpur	R	10,000	9,559	440	..	..
	U	10,000	6,599	3,330	..	..
51. Ballia	R	10,000	9,165	283	..	..
	U	10,000	8,591	1,335	..	..
52. Ghazipur	R	10,000	9,365	631	..	..
	U	10,000	7,532	2,390	..	..
53. Varanasi	R	10,000	9,691	306	..	..
	U	10,000	7,128	2,222	..	..
54. Mirzapur	R	10,000	8,480	93	..	..
.. ..	U	10,000	8,840	778	..	..

Note—'N' stands for 'Negligible'

Kumauni

(*a*) *Rural*—This is predominant in Almora and Pithoragarh districts and is the second dominant tongue in Naini Tal district. The percentages of Kumauni returns in these districts are 97.72, 92.76 and 32.13 respectively. Everywhere else the proportion of its speakers is low. However, there is a fair sprinkling of Kumauni speakers in Chamoli, Garhwal and Uttar Kashi districts.

(*b*) *Urban*—This is predominant in Almora district from where it has been returned by 63.87 per cent population. Pithoragarh had no urban area at the time of enumeration. In Naini Tal district the percentage of returns is 17.69. Uttar

Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal also have some speakers of Kumauni.

Garhwali

(*a*) *Rural*—This is predominant in Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi and Chamoli from where it has been returned by 96.93, 85.04 and 80.94 per cent respectively. It is spoken by 25.90 per cent population in Garhwal. Dehra Dun and Almora too have a sizable proportion of Garhwali speakers. Everywhere else Garhwali speakers are relatively few.

(*b*) *Urban*—In Uttar Kashi and Tehri Garhwal districts, Garhwali is predominant, the percentage of returns being respectively 71.87 and 71.70. Chamoli had no urban area at the time of enumeration. Dehra Dun, Garhwal and Almora have also returned a fair proportion of Garhwali speakers. In other places, they are comparatively in much smaller proportions.

Urdu

(*a*) *Rural*—The percentage for the rural areas of the State is only 8.32. In Rampur, Moradabad, Bijnor, Saharanpur, Bareilly and Muzaffarnagar, however, the percentage exceeds 15 as the following would show:

Rampur	35·96	Saharanpur	26·38
Moradabad	28·14	Bareilly	19·36
Bijnor	27·51	Muzaffarnagar	15·67

All of these districts are in Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions.

Districts which have returned less than one per cent speakers of Urdu in ascending order are Tehri Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi, Almora, Jhansi, Garhwal, Agra and Mirzapur. With the exception of Agra all are situated in the Himalayan and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau natural divisions.

(*b*) *Urban*—26.87 per cent of the urban population has declared Urdu as its mother-tongue. 20 districts have more than 30 per cent Urdu-speaking population. They are Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Azamgarh and Jaunpur in serial order. With the exception of Azamgarh and Jaunpur all these are in Rohilkhand, Meerut, Lucknow and Faizabad Divisions. 10 districts given below have more than 40 per cent Urdu speakers:

Rampur	71·47	Bara Banki	49·70
Bijnor	58·56	Budaun	47·80
Azamgarh	53·71	Shahjahanpur	43·48
Bahraich	51·80	Rae Bareli	41·29
Moradabad	50·96	Sitapur	40·13

Lucknow which is the home of Urdu in Avadh has returned 27.53 per cent Urdu speakers.

Only 7 districts shown below have less than 10 per cent speakers of Urdu in their urban areas:

Uttar Kashi	0·60	Almora	6·24
Dehra Dun	3·67	Mirzapur	7·78
Garhwal	3·71	Jhansi	9·41
Tehri Garhwal	4·15		

They all lie in Himalayan and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau natural divisions on both sides of the Ganga plain.

10. Mother-Tongues which go by the names of Scheduled Castes & Selected Communities

43. Out of the 142 mother-tongues 4 go by the names of certain Scheduled Castes and 4 by the names of certain communities. Table 8.9 gives the population of these castes and communities in selected districts from which these mother-tongues have been largely reported. Cherwani and Majhawari have been reported for the first time and bear the names of Chero and Majhwar Scheduled Castes of Mirzapur district. These appear to be pseudo-names which need not be considered.

44. Kanjari is a gypsy tongue spoken by Kanjars. It has been reported by 14 Kanjars of Gorakhpur and one of Pratapgarh. All other Kanjars including those of these two districts have returned other mother-tongues. Similarly, Dhangari has been reported by 761 persons of Mirzapur, while the number of Dhangars in Mirzapur alone very much exceeds the returns of this speech. Similar is the case with the language of Tharu and Bhotia communities. They are being gradually absorbed by the dominant language or dialects of the locality. Their speakers are slowly adopting the language of their neighbours. A large majority of persons belonging to these castes and communities have never learnt their specific tongues, but have instead learnt to speak some form of Hindi from very childhood.

45. The case of Jaunsari community of Dehra Dun district and Vanmanus community of Pithoragarh and Almora districts is different. One is a large community and the other small; but both live segregated from others thereby maintaining the individuality of their spoken tongues.

TABLE 8.9 : *A Comparative Statement of (a) Numerical Strength in the Census of 1961 of certain Castes and Communities and of (b) Number of Persons returned speaking as Mother-tongues, the Languages that go by those Caste or Community Names*

Scheduled Castes, Selected Communities and Mother-tongue	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I Scheduled Castes	State		Mirzapur		Gorakhpur	
1. (a) Kanjar (Scheduled Caste)	16,468	14,867	..	..	71	44
(b) Kanjari (as mother-tongue)	15	..	..	..	14	..
2. (a) Dhangar (Scheduled Caste)	4,813	3,892	2,933	2,380	..	..
(b) Dhangri (as mother-tongue)	260	501	260	501	..	..
3. (a) Chero (Scheduled Caste)	6,166	6,613	5,785	6,131	..	..
(b) Cherwani (as mother-tongue)	1	9	1	9	..	..
4. (a) Majhwar (Scheduled Caste)	35,598	33,535	8,732	8,657	..	..
(b) Majhawari (as mother-tongue)	3	4	3	4	..	..
II. Selected Communities	State		Dehra Dun		Tehri Garhwal	
1. (a) Jaunsari (Selected Community)	30,520	26,274	30,284	26,019	242	255
(b) Jaunsari (as mother-tongue)	28,459	25,498	28,433	25,476	12	..
	State		Naini Tal		Gonda	
2. (a) Tharu (Selected Community)	23,716	20,512	14,843	11,307	1,929	2,322
(b) Tharu (as mother-tongue)	5,691	5,485	5,613	5,434	57	30
	State		Pithoragarh		Chamoli	
3. (a) Bhotia (Selected Community)	12,492	11,140	6,653	5,019	2,763	3,173
(b) Bhotia (as mother-tongue)	3,286	4,199	2,191	2,747	851	1,075
	State		Pithoragarh		Almora	
4. (a) Vanmanus (Selected Community)	73	51	73	51	..	..
(b) Jangali including Rawati and Banbhasha (as mother-tongue)	66	44	59	40	7	4

11. Abnormal Sex Ratios in some Language Returns

46. In the case of certain mother-tongues the sex ratio is surprisingly lopsided, i.e., either the number of females as compared to the number of males is very low or very high. 42 mother-tongues are such that the number of females to 1,000 males is 500 or less, and 16 are such that this number is 1,500 or above. These 58 mother-tongues are shown in Table 8.10, arranged in the same order as in Table 8.3. In calculating the sex ratio mother-tongue going by different names have been grouped together. The following languages and dialects shown in this Table have more than 100 speakers each:

A–Sex Ratio 500 and below

Tibeto-Himalayan–Balti, Bhutani and Kanauri
Dravidian–Tamil, Malayalam and Kannada
Dardic–Kashmiri
Indo-Aryan, Ancient–Sanskrit
Eastern Group–Assamese, Oriya and Kangri
Pahari Group–Nepali
Foreign–Arabic, Chinese and English

B–Sex Ratio 1,500 and above

Assam-Burmese–Manipuri
Dravidian–Dhangri
Indo-Aryan, Pahari–Himachali, Jubbali
Foreign–Balochi

47. As regards English, Arabic and Sanskrit it has been observed already that the returns are inflated. Besides those whose mother-tongues are actually these languages, quite many who merely know them as second languages have re-

turned them as mother-tongues. As education is prevalent to a greater extent in males than in females, naturally the number of male speakers is far greater than the number of female speakers. Other languages in which the males grossly outnumber the females have been returned by persons who or whose near ancestors did not originally belong to this State. Either they are immigrants or descendants of immigrants. It is not possible to give exact reasons for the high excess of males over females without special enquiry and further tabulation, but some explanations can be hazarded as under:

(1) Some of the males are casual migrants who have come here for a short stay, unaccompanied by their womenfolk.

(2) Quite a large proportion of immigrants are living here in the course of employment consists of bachelors and widowers.

(3) For many married men inmigration is of semi-permanent character; they have left their families behind at their permanent homes.

(4) Some men have married women speaking other tongues.

It is difficult to say to what extent each cause operates in respect of each language.

48. In the case of languages where the number of females greatly exceeds the number of males, the causes would naturally be slightly different. One or more of the following explanations may be found to be applicable in their case:

(1) Their menfolk may have been away from the State at the time of enumeration.

(2) Their menfolk have returned the languages and dialects of the locality as their mother-tongues, while women being more conservative have returned their ancestral mother-tongues.

(3) Some women have married men speaking other tongues.

TABLE 8.10 : *Abnormal Sex Ratios in Language Returns*

A. Sex Ratio of 500 and Below

	M	F
I Austro-Asiatic		
1. Khasi	5	2
2. Santali	4	1
II Tibeto-Himalayan		
3. Balti	112	0
4. Ladakhi	4	0
5. Bhutani	128	55
6. Kanauri	295	39
III Assam-Burmese		
7. Tangkhul	1	0
8. Lushai/Mizo	27	10
IV Dravidian		
9. Tamil	9,163	3,236
10. Malayalam	5,299	2,416
11. Kannada	1,125	402
12 Coorgi/Kodagu	1	0
V Dardic and Pisacha		
13. Kashmiri	950	366
14. Wai Ala	1	0
VI Indo-Aryan		
(i) Ancient		
15. Pali	1	0
16. Sanskrit including Vedic and Vedpali	984	348
(ii) Southern Group		
17. Kamari	74	19
(iii) Eastern Group		
18. Assamese	222	81
19. Oriya including Dakhuria and Utkali	1,015	345
(iv) Pahari Group		
20. Banjari	69	0
21. Bilaspuri (Punjabi)	6	0
22. Kangri	827	99
23. Nepali including Gorkhali	58,387	20,968
24. Johari	6	2
25. Sirmauri	37	16
26. Suketi	5	0
VII Unclassifiable—		
27. Kandi	15	1
28. Purnea	5	1
29. Qustash	2	0
30. Karai	2	0
31. Bavari	1	0
32. Bengani	8	0
33. Kanjari	15	0
VIII Foreign Languages		
34. Arabic/Arbi	1,684	288
35. Chinese/Chini	81	40
36. Indonesian	10	1
37. Japanese	6	3
38. Dutch	18	3
39. English	15,531	7,755
40. French	39	11
41. Italian	12	4
42. Russian	35	4

B. Sex Ratio of 1,500 and Above

I Austro-Asiatic		
1. Kharia	0	1
II Tibeto-Himalayan		
2. Sikkim Bhotia	0	1
III Assam-Burmese		
3. Manipuri/Meithei	42	63
IV Dravidian		
4. Dhangari	260	501
V Indo-Aryan		
(i) North Western		
5. Kachchhi	0	1

	M	F
(ii) Pahari Group		
6. Binhari	4	10
7. Himachali	142	363
8. Jubbali	4	164
VI. Unclassifiable		
9. Alanic	0	6
10. Darchini	0	2
VII Foreign		
(i) Other Asian Countries		
11. Balochi/Baluchi	42	158
12. Ceylonese/Simelu/Singhalese	0	3
13. Australian	0	1
14. Hungarian	0	2
15. Spanish	0	2
16. Swedish	3	7

12. Bilingualism

49. It is safe to presume that all persons residing permanently or semi-permanently in Uttar Pradesh and whose mother-tongues are not native to this State must know one of its languages or dialects to a greater or smaller extent for their daily chores. Those of them who have a fair knowledge of a State language or English have returned the same as their subsidiary language (s) in response to the question on bilingualism.

50. Though two languages were allowed to be recorded as subsidiary ones against Question 7 (*b*) of the Individual Slip, only the first one was considered at the tabulation stage. Table C-VI gives the number of speakers of subsidiary languages under each mother-tongue. Their total number is 3,273,452 at this Census as against 698,793 in 1951, when only one Indian language was allowed to be recorded as a subsidiary one. Their percentage at the Census since 1931 Census is given below:

1931	1951	1961
1·0	1·1	4·4

In 1931 no dialects of Hindi and Urdu were recorded either as mother-tongue or as subsidiary languages. All these were recorded as Hindustani. The increase in 1961 is almost exclusively due to the large returns of dialects of the mother-tongue as subsidiary language or of the dialects as the mother-tongue and the standard language as the subsidiary one. If these overlappings are discarded, the number of those who know other languages would reduce to less than a million. As a matter of fact, the number of those regularly using a language other than their mother-tongue, barring English is insignificant.

51. As Hindi, Kumauni, Garhwali and Urdu have been deemed to be the major mother-tongues for the purposes of this Chapter, it would be convenient to discuss bilingualism under them. The districts which have exhibited bilingualism to a considerable extent in descending order are Naini Tal, Kanpur, Lucknow, Almora, Allahabad, Varanasi, Meerut, Gorakhpur and Agra. The distribution per 10,000 speakers of major mother-tongues who also speak subsidiary languages, is given in Table 8.11 for the State and the selected districts exhibiting considerable bilingualism.

Hindi (unspecified)—The following 14 subsidiary languages are spoken by more than 1,000 persons among those whose mother-tongue is Hindi (unspecified):

1. English	1,553,889	8. Bengali	5,824
2. Urdu	357,860	9. Arabic	5,524
3. Kumauni	112,017	10. Garhwali	3,475
4. Sanskrit	75,611	11. Nepali and Gorkhali	2,846
5. Punjabi	30,663	12. Bhojpuri	2,106
6. Awadhi	30,044	13. Marathi	1,343
7. Hindustani	11,735	14. Gujarati	1,211

The total number of persons affecting bilingualism who speak Hindi (unspecified) as mother-tongue is 2,199,453. English, Kumauni and Urdu occupy the first three places. However, considering Kumauni, Awadhi, Hindustani and Garhwali, as divisions and dialects of Hindi, the chief subsidiary languages under Hindi would be English, Urdu, Sanskrit, Punjabi, Bengali and Arabic, each having more than 5,000 speakers. Both in the State and the 9 selected districts English is the most important subsidiary language. Kumauni holds the second place in Naini Tal and Urdu in the remaining 8 districts. Punjabi occupies the third place in Naini Tal and Lucknow and Sanskrit in all the rest.

TABLE 8.11 : *Distribution per* 10,000 *speakers of the Major Mother-tongues in the State who also speak one or more Subsidiary Languages,* 1961

State and Districts where Bilingualism is considerable	Mother-Tongues in descending order of numerical strength	Three Subsidiary Languages in descending order of Numerical Strength (the Language varies with Mother-Tongue)					
		Subsidiary Language I		Subsidiary Language II		Subsidiary Language I	
		1. MOTHER-TONGUE : HINDI					
UTTAR PRADESH	(*a*) 2,199,453	English	1,553,889	Urdu	357,860	Kumauni	112,017
	(*b*) 10,000		6,060		1,627		509
1. Naini Tal	(*a*) 264,181	E glish	122,157	Kumauni	111,893	Punjabi	15,284
	(*b*) 10,000		4,624		4,235		579
2. Kanpur	(*a*) 212,748	English	109,109	Urdu	93,555	Sanskrit	4,389
	(*b*) 10,000		5,129		4,416		205
3. Meerut	(*a*) 116,766	English	94,006	Urdu	15,740	Sanskrit	3,745
	(*b*) 10,000		8,051		1,348		321
4. Lucknow	(*a*) 103,386	English	89,717	Urdu	11,252	Punjabi	843
	(*b*) 10,000		8,678		1,088		815
5. Allahabad	(*a*) 84,177	English	69,592	Urdu	10,437	anskrit	3,049
	(*b*) 10,000		8,267		1,240		362
6. Varanasi	(*a*) 74,691	English	65,692	Urdu	5,222	Sanskrit	3,081
	(*b*) 10,000		8,795		699		412
7. Agra	(*a*) 64,815	English	58,449	Urd	5,039	krit	581
	(*b*) 10,000		9,018		777		90
8. Gorakhpur	(*a*) 60,568	English	50,030	Urdu	7,952	Sanskrit	1,877
	(*b*) 10,000		8,260		1,312		310
9. Saharanpur	(*a*) 55,772	English	36,056	Urdu	13,132	Punjabi	3,470
	(*b*) 10,000		6,465		2,355		622
		2 MOTHER-TONGUE : KUMAUNI					
UTTAR PRADESH	(*a*) 189,369	Hindi	169,255	Hindustani	10,005	English	8,778
	(*b*) 10,000		8,938		528		464
1. Almora	(*a*) 123,113	Hindi	121,760	English	906	Garhwali	327
	(*b*) 10,000		9,890		74		27
2. Naini Tal	(*a*) 57,822	Hindi	44,898	Hindustani	10 001	English	2,250
	(*b*) 10,000		7,765		1,730		389
3. Pithoragarh	(*a*) 6,301	English	5,355	Hindi	789	Bhotia	134
	(*b*) 10,000		8,499		1,252		213
		3. MOTHER-TONGUE : GARHWALI					
UTTAR PRADESH	(*a*) 36,978	Hindi	30,881	English	4,902	Sanskrit	558
	(*b*) 10,000		8,351		1,326		151
1. Tehri Garhwal	(*a*) 16,398	Hindi	14,550	English	1,631	Sanskrit	157
	(*b*) 10,000		8,873		995		96
2. Dehra Dun	(*a*) 8,757	Hindi	7,847	English	822	Urdu	32
	(*b*) 10,000		8,961		939		37
3. Chamoli	(*a*) 4,448	Hindi	2,298	English	1,684	Sanskrit	340
	(*b*) 10,000		5,166		3,786		764
		4. MOTHER-TONGUE : URDU					
UTTAR PRADESH	(*a*) 506,769	Hindi	259,660	English	133,543	Arabic	99,330
	(*b*) 10,000		5,124		2,635		1,960
1. Naini Tal	(*a*) 36,202	indi	27,263	English	7,314	Hindustani	1,292
	(*b*) 10,000		7,531		2,020		357
2. Kanpur	(*a*) 35,110	Hindi	16,189	English	13,099	Arabic	5,471
	(*b*) 10,000		4,611		3,731		1,558
3. Lucknow	(*a*) 30,923	Hindi	14,191	English	12,874	Arabic	3,326
	(*b*) 10,000		4,589		4,163		1,076
4. Allahabad	(*a*) 25,830	Hindi	12,359	English	7,908	Arabic	5,200
	(*b*) 10,000		4,785		3,062		2,013
5. Moradabad	(*a*) 23,278	Hindi	13,905	English	6,478	Arabic	2,661
	(*b*) 10,000		5,973		2,783		1,143

State and Districts where Bilingualism is considerable	Mother-Tongues in descending order of numerical strength		Three Subsidiary Languages in descending order of Numerical Strength (the Language varies with Mother-Tongue)					
			Subsidiary Language I		Subsidiary Language II		Subsidiary Language III	
6. Gorakhpur	(*a*)	19,580	Arabic	7,965	Hindi	7,327	English	3,490
	(*b*)	10,000		4,068		3,742		1,782
7. Bijnor	(*a*)	19,018	Hindi	8,259	Arabic	6,322	English	3,986
	(*b*)	10,000		4,343		3,324		2,096
8. Saharanpur	(*a*)	18,569	Hindi	10,089	English	3,940	Arabic	3,701
	(*b*)	10,000		5,433		2,122		1,993
9. Meerut	(*a*)	18,165	Hindi	8,622	Arabic	4,864	English	4,288
	(*b*)	10,000		4,746		2,678		2,361

Kumauni–189,369 persons out of those who speak Kumauni as mother-tongue know a subsidiary language. The 3 subsidiary languages having more than 1,000 speakers each are Hindi 169,255, Hindustani 10,005 and English 8,778. Considering Kumauni and Hindustani both as parts of Hindi, English assumes the most important position as subsidiary language. Only Almora, Naini Tal and Pithoragarh are important for bilingualism under Kumauni. In Pithoragarh Bhotia, and in Almora and Naini Tal Garhwali holds the next important place.

Garhwali–36,978 persons out of those returning Garhwali as their mother tongue speak some other language. Only 2 subsidiary languages have more than 1,000 speakers.

Hindi	30,881	English	4,902

As Garhwali is a part of Hindi, English becomes the most important independent subsidiary language. In Tehri Garhwal and Chamoli the next important subsidiary language is Sanskrit and in Dehra Dun, Urdu.

Urdu–506,769 with Urdu as mother-tongue know subsidiary languages. 7 of these have more than 1,000 speakers as shown below:

1. Hindi	259,660	5. Punjabi	2,068
2. English	133,543	6. Marathi	1,735
3. Arabic	99,330	7. Hindustani	1,292
4. Persian	5,474		

Hindi occupies the first place in all the selected districts as a subsidiary language except in Gorakhpur where Arabic holds this position, In Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Moradabad and Saharanpur the second and third places are occupied by English and Arabic while in the case of Meerut the position of these 2 languages is reversed. In Gorakhpur and Bijnor English holds the third place.

52. The numerically important subsidiary languages (excluding other forms and dialects) under Hindi are English, Urdu and Sanskrit, and those under Urdu are Hindi, English and Arabic. Considering that Hindi and Urdu are the common speeches of Uttar Pradesh bearing a marked degree of resemblance, both easily understood unless made replete with deliberately chosen difficult words, the most important secondary language would appear to be English returned by close on two million (=20 lakh) persons. Next would be Arabic, Sanskrit and Punjabi returned by approximately one lakh, 76 thousand, and 32 thousand persons respectively. It is, however, not possible to say to what extent the persons who have returned these subsidiary languages can use them with natural ease in their daily intercourse. As has been observed at the very outset only one of the two subsidiary languages considered for tabulation under bilingualism, it is not possible to calculate the exact number of persons having a knowledge of a particular language and of the country.

13. Conclusion

53. It might be of interest to make a passing reference here to all the Constitutional languages before we conclude this chapter on language. The 14 languages recognized by the Constitution of India arranged in descending order of their returns in the entire country are (1) Hindi, (2) Telugu, (3) Bengali, (4) Marathi, (5) Tamil, (6) Urdu, (7) Gujarati, (8) Kannada, (9) Malayalam, (10) Oriya, (11) Punjabi, (12) Assamese (13) Kashmiri, and (14) Sanskrit. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan are Hindi States. Hindi is numerically the most important language of Punjab and Delhi also. Telugu, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Assamese and Kashmiri are the chief languages of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Madras,

Gujarat, Mysore, Kerala, Orissa, Assam and Jammu and Kashmir respectively. Punjabi has the second place in Punjab. Urdu and Sanskrit are not the official languages of any State. Urdu has been returned chiefly from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharasthra, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, and is an important subsidiary language of Punjab. The returns of Sanskrit are insignificant.

54. One hundred and forty two mother-tongues have been returned from Uttar Pradesh. The existence of so many tongues might lead to the inference that there is great linguistic diversity in the State. But as has been shown in the foregoing treatment, all mother-tongues of Indian origin easily resolves themselves into compact groups. Speakers of languages not indigenous to Uttar Pradesh are only about one per cent. The major mother-tongues of this State, Hindi, Kumauni, Garhwali, and Urdu are in turn not very different from one another. Kumauni and Garhwali are in fact only dialects of Hindi and their speakers can use it with ease. They do not have much written literature of their own, though they possess rich folklores and lyrics of great beauty. Their language, for all practical purposes, is Hindi. Kumaon and Garhwal have produced eminent authors and poets of the Hindi language. As for Urdu, it is basically the same as Hindi, in points of structure, grammar and syntax, and there is a considerable fund of vocubulary common to both. Both these languages are easily understood by all in this State except when they are made deliberately difficult by an excessive use of Sanskrit, Persian or Arabic words. The only difference between these two forms of expression is, in fact, the use of different scripts—Devnagari for Hindi and Persian for Urdu. These two languages taken together are spoken by about 99 per cent population of the State.

55. Whereas it can safely be asserted that there is no linguistic diversity in this State, it cannot at the same time be denied that there is a bewildering variety of dialects. Even Hindi has a large number of variants: Khariboli, Hindustani, Braj Bhasha, Awadhi, and the like. Then there are the numerous dialects of the hill districts, which differ in accent and nuances from district to district, nay, even from valley to valley. But all the same, this tangled skein can be woven into a homogeneous pattern by those who have a discerning ear and language sense, and they can without much difficulty appreciate the linguistic unity underneath all this multiplicity of mother tongues. One can travel from east to west, and north to south, throughout this vast State, and never be in fear of not being understood by those in whose contact he needs must come for his daily needs. There are no alternatives to words like *dal, roti, pani, pan* and *biri,* commonly in use among the masses. Thus it is that Uttar Pradesh remained absolutely unaffected in the Reorganization of States undertaken on the linguistic basis, while many sister States underwent major territorial changes.

56. Finally, it needs to be pointed out that some of the persons living at the same place and speaking the same tongue have returned their mother-tongue as Hindi and others as Bhojpuri or Bihari depending on their predilections. The enumerator, under instructions bound, recorded them as returned, even though he knew them to be speaking one and the same tongue. How many persons living at one place and speaking the same tongue describe it differently cannot, therefore, be brought out at the Census. Thus Census data cannot yield any hard and fast conclusions about the actual number of speakers of Hindi and Bihari or for that matter of Hindi and Rajasthani, though linguistically Bihari is included under the Eastern Group of Indo-Aryan languages (which also includes Bengali), Eastern Hindi under the Mediate Group, and Western Hindi and Rajasthani, under the Central Group. Generally the people do not make any nice distinctions between Hindi and Bihari/Bhojpuri or between Hindi and Rajasthani, though, according to Grierson, Bihari is the language of Bihar and Rajasthani of Rajasthan. In fact, the languages of Bihar and Rajasthan as well as of Madhya Pradesh are deemed to be Hindi, inasmuch as Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh are known as Hindi States, Hindi is chief language of the part of Punjab as well contiguous to this State. Thus all areas surrounding Uttar Pradesh on the Indian side are Hindi-speaking, which saves this State from linguistic controversy of an inter-State nature at the time of Census.

CHAPTER IX

RELIGION

1. Question on Religion and its Treatment from Census to Census

A question on religion has always been asked at every Census. The form of the question showed variations up to 1931. The actual question is being reproduced below for all Censuses since 1872:

1872—Religion

1881—Religion, Caste if Hindu, Sect, if other religion

1891—Religion
Sect of Religion

1901—Religion

1911—Religion (and Sect of Christians)

1921—Religion

1931—Religion and Sect

1941—Religion

1951—Religion

1961—Religion

Four times attempts were made to record sects, but they never bore much fruit.

2. The question on religion appeared at no 5(*b*) in the Individual Slip in 1961. It was asked of every person and the answer noted in the slip. The instructions to enumerators were to use abbreviations in recording the names of six major religious communities, namely, Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Jains, Sikhs and Buddhists and to record other religions in full.

3. There were no complaints from any quarter regarding the recording of religion. Nor were any difficulties encountered in this connexion. The figures obtained may be taken as free from any suspicion of bias on the part of the enumerators or the enumerated.

4. It will not be out of place to mention here that the castes of Hindus had been recorded at each Census up to 1941. A complete departure was made in 1951, after the attainment of Independence, when it was felt that the earlier Censuses were rather too pre-occupied with the compilation of information regarding various castes, sub-castes, sects, and racial divisions. Even economic data used to be tabulated separately by religions. This naturally brought to the fore the diversity of religious beliefs prevalent amongst the people of this vast country. Such an emphasis could not but promote fissiparous tendencies. It was, therefore, quite in the fitness of things that with the advent of freedom such information was done away with and the emphasis shifted to the economic aspects of the life of the people. Information regarding Scheduled Castes and Tribes, of course, continues to be collected to enable the Government to formulate schemes for the amelioration of the lot of these weaker sections of society in order to bring them on level with the rest of the people in the shortest possible time. The absence of the old stress on religion has thus ceased to provide material likely to exacerbate the feelings between the followers of one faith and another. In this age of scientific advancement, religion is no more a spellbinder and it is increasingly becoming the private concern of individuals and groups. This is in consonance with the ideal of secularism adopted by a country in which religion had long been the prime concern of the people who put it above everything else.

5. At the 1961 Census the proposal to do away with the question on religion was once mooted, but on further consideration it was retained as religion is an important demographic characteristic and the information is statistically valuable.

6. Data on religion are given in Table C-VII. The Table gives for each district the number of followers of each religion by total, rural and urban. It, however, does not give data for individual tahsils and towns.

2. Distribution of Major Religious Communities in India, States and neighbouring Union Territories

7. The distribution of the 6 major religious communities, i.e. Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Jains,

Christians and Buddhists in India, States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, on the border of Uttar Pradesh, are given in the following Table :

TABLE 9.1—*Distribution of Major Religious Communities in India, States and neighbouring Union Territories*

(Actual population in thousands. Proportion to 10,000 population given within brackets)

State/Union Territory	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Jains	Christians	Buddhists	Others
INDIA	439,235	366,503 (8,351)	46,939 (1,069)	7,845 (179)	2,027 (46)	10,726 (244)	3,250 (74)	1,607 (37)
States								
Andhra Pradesh	35,983	31,814 (8,841)	2,715 (755)	8 (2)	9 (3)	1,429 (397)	7 (2)	1 (N)
Assam	11,873	7,884 (6,641)	2,766 (2,329)	10 (8)	9 (8)	765 (644)	37 (31)	402 (339)
Bihar	46,456	39,347 (8,470)	5,786 (1,245)	44 (9)	18 (4)	502 (108)	3 (1)	756 (163)
Gujarat	20,633	18,356 (8,896)	1,745 (846)	10 (5)	410 (199)	91 (44)	3 (1)	18 (9)
Jammu and Kashmir	3,561	1,013 (2,845)	2,432 (6,830)	63 (177)	2 (4)	3 (8)	48 (136)	N (N)
Kerala	16,904	10,283 (6,083)	3,028 (1,791)	1 (1)	3 (2)	3,587 (2,122)	(N) (N)	2 (1)
Madhya Pradesh	32,372	30,425 (9,399)	1,318 (407)	66 (20)	248 (77)	188 (58)	113 (35)	14 (4)
Madras	33,687	30,297 (8,994)	1,560 (463)	3 (1)	28 (9)	1,763 (523)	1 (N)	35 (10)
Maharashtra	39,554	32,531 (8,224)	3,034 (767)	58 (15)	486 (123)	561 (142)	2,789 (705)	95 (24)
Mysore	23,587	20,583 (8,727)	2,328 (987)	3 (1)	174 (74)	488 (207)	10 (4)	1 (N)
Orissa	17,549	17,123 (9,757)	215 (123)	5 (3)	2 (1)	201 (115)	1 (N)	2 (1)
Punjab	20,307	12,930 (6,367)	393 (194)	6,769 (3,333)	49 (24)	150 (74)	15 (7)	1 (1)
Rajasthan	20,156	18,133 (8,996)	1,315 (652)	274 (136)	409 (203)	23 (11)	1 (1)	1 (1)
Uttar Pradesh	73,746	62,437 (8,466)	10,788 (1,463)	283 (38)	122 (17)	102 (14)	13 (2)	1 (N)
West Bengal	34,926	27,523 (7,880)	6,985 (2,000)	34 (10)	27 (8)	205 (59)	112 (32)	40 (11)
Union Territories								
Delhi	2,659	2,235 (8,405)	155 (585)	204 (767)	30 (111)	29 (110)	6 (21)	N (1)
Himachal Pradesh	1,351	1,310 (9,696)	26 (190)	8 (62)	N (1)	1 (4)	6 (47)	N (N)

8. The undernoted conclusions can be drawn from the above Table :

(1) The religious communities of India in order of their numerical strength are—(*a*) Hindus, (*b*) Muslims, (*c*) Christians, (*d*) Sikhs, (*e*) Buddhists and (*f*) Jains. Only Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs are more than 1 per cent in the total population.

(2) Hindus constitute more than 90 per cent population in Orissa, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and less than 70 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab and Assam. In Jammu and Kashmir their percentage is only 28.45.

(3) Muslims are in a majority in Jammu and Kashmir, being 68.3 per cent. They exceed 15 per cent in Assam, West Bengal

and Kerala and are less than 5 per cent in Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Madras.

(4) Sikhs exceed one per cent only in Punjab, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan. In Punjab they are 33.33 per cent.

(5) Jains exceed one per cent only in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Delhi.

(6) Christians exceed 3 per cent in Kerala, Assam, Madras and Andhra Pradesh and are less than 0.5 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. In Kerala they are 21.22 per cent.

(7) Buddhists exceed one per cent only in Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir. In Maharashtra their percentage is 7.05.

(8) The religious communities in order of their numerical strength in Uttar Pradesh are–

(*a*) Hindus, (*b*) Muslims, (*c*) Sikhs, (*d*) Jains, (*e*) Christians and (*f*) Buddhist.

3. Percentage Variation of each Major Religious Community in India, States and neighbouring Union Territories during 1951–61

9. Percentage variations in the strength of the 6 major religious communities during the decade 1951–61 are given in the following Table :

TABLE 9.2–*Percentage Variation of each Major Religious Community in India, States and neighbouring Union Territories, during* 1951–61

State/Union Territory	All Religions	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs	Jains	Christians	Buddhists	Others
INDIA	21·5	20·3	25·6	25·1	25·2	27·4	1,671	(—)13.1
States								
Andhra Pradesh	15·7	16·0	12·7	65·7	84·3	15·9	2,836	(—)95·1
Assam	34·5	34·0	38·6	145	127	56·9	61·4	(—)6·7
Bihar	19·8	19·0	32·3	17·0	115	20·9	164	(—)13·6
Gujarat	26·9	28·1	20·3	37·2	9·3	16·7	1,509	(—)18·8
Jammu and Kashmir	9·4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Kerala	24·8	23·2	27·5	167	112	27·0	153	(—)19·9
Madhya Pradesh	24·2	23·1	25·5	64·6	36·7	132	4,848	54·9
Madras	11·9	11·1	8·1	7·6	27·9	23·5	(—)34·1	236
Maharashtra	23·6	13·6	24·5	39·1	43·9	29·4	112,063	(—)12·8
Mysore	21·6	21·9	19·4	(—)16·8	24·7	16·5	472	(—)76·3
Orissa	19·8	19·6	22·1	20·8	83·9	41·6	(—)53·2	(—)46·7
Punjab	25·9	30·9	38·0	21·9	8·1	51·6	95·0	(—)10·7
Rajasthan	26·2	25·4	32·6	85·0	13·8	100	(—)82·6	29·6
Uttar Pradesh	16·7	16·1	19·5	43·6	24·9	(—)18·0	300	(—)54·8
West Bengal	32·8	32·6	36·5	11·6	37·4	12·5	37·5	(—)65·9
Union Territories								
Delhi	52·4	52·2	56·2	48·7	46·7	56·6	987	220
Himachal Pradesh	21·8	20·3	68·0	68·1	179	86·8	315,300	..

10. The above Table yields the following conclusions :

(1) The growth rate of all religious communities except Hindus exceeds the general growth rate.

(2) Being numerically the largest religious community, the growth rate of Hindus is closest everywhere to the general growth rate. It exceeds the general growth rate in Punjab, Gujarat and Mysore and is very much less in Maharashtra.

(3) The growth rate of Muslims exceeds the general growth rate by more than 5 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Rajasthan and is less in Gujarat, Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore.

(4) Sikhs have shown a growth rate exceeding 100 per cent in Kerala and Assam and less than 10 per cent in Madras.

(5) Jains have shown a growth rate exceeding 100 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Kerala and less than 10 per cent in Punjab and Gujarat.

(6) Christians have shown a growth rate exceeding 50 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, Rajas-

than, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Delhi and Punjab and less than 20 per cent in West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Gujarat. In Uttar Pradesh they have shown a decline.

(7) The Buddhists have shown a growth rate exceeding 1,000 per cent in Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. This is due to the great neo-Buddhist movement which took place in the country during the decade. They have shown a decline in Rajasthan and Orissa.

NOTE—The absolute bases of Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Christians being small, large variations in their numbers do not have a very great impact on the general distribution of religious communities.

4. Percentage Variations in Uttar Pradesh during 1951—1961

11. Table 9.2 shows that (1) the growth rate of Hindus in Uttar Pradesh is slightly less than the general growth rate,

(2) the growth rate of Muslims exceeds the general growth rate by 2.8 per cent,

(3) the Christians have shown a decline in Uttar Pradesh, which is the only State to show this trend,

(4) Among other communities Buddhists have registered a growth rate of 300 per cent, Sikhs 43.6 per cent, and Jains of 24.9 per cent.

12. District-wise variations markedly above or below average in the strength of various communities are given below:

Hindus

Growth rate exceeds 25 per cent in Naini Tal (61.30) and Rampur (28.13) and less than 10 per cent in Gonda (7.95), Sultanpur (8.69), Basti (9.02) and Bahraich (9.02). This is more or less in consonance with the growth of general population in all districts except Rampur, where the growth rate of Hindus is more than double the general growth rate.

Muslims

Growth rate exceeds 30 per cent in Pithoragarh (70.48), Naini Tal (70.19), Garhwal (62.82), Uttar Kashi (40.70), Dehra Dun (33.03) and Pilibhit (30.46) and less than 10 per cent in Tehri Garhwal (8.20), Budaun (8.65), Unnao (8.89), and Bulandshahr (9.87). The growth of Muslims in Pithoragarh, Garhwal and Uttar Kashi districts is more than double the general rate of growth in these districts.

Sikhs

Growth rate exceeds 100 per cent in Chamoli (3,200), Naini Tal (564), Pilibhit (513), Kheri (467), Rampur (390), Shahjahanpur (193), Garhwal (187), Deoria (127), Mirzapur (124) and Bareilly (105)—10 districts.

It is less than 10 per cent in Meerut (5.85), Bahraich (6.44) and Ballia (7.51)—3 districts.

Jains

Growth rate exceeds 300 per cent in Gonda (8,000), Pilibhit (4,077), Unnao (1,600), Jaunpur (1,275), Shahjahanpur (1,224), Naini Tal (1,042), Gorakhpur (484), Deoria (375)—8 districts.

It has shown an actual decline in Budaun, Hardoi, Bijnor, Hamirpur, Almora, Pratapgarh, Rampur, Fatehpur, Mathura, Farrukhabad, Aligarh, Allahabad, Jalaun, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar and Mainpuri—16 districts.

Christians

Growth rate exceeds 100 per cent in Chamoli (1,900), Bara Banki (393), Jaunpur (221), Sultanpur (193) and Unnao (153)—5 districts.

There is an actual decline in 23 districts, the greatest decline being in Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Bulandshahr, Budaun, Fatehpur, Mainpuri, Mathura, and Etah—more than 50 per cent.

Buddhists

Growth rate exceeds 1,000 per cent in Etawah (3,600), Agra (2,407), Meerut (1,961), Moradabad (1,480), Bijnor (1,400), Faizabad (1,100), Chamoli, (1,037), and Jalaun (1,025)—8 districts.

5. Distribution of Major Religious Communities by Rural/Urban and Sex

13. The percentage distribution of the 6 major religious communities in the total, rural and

urban population as well as in 17 cities is given below:

TABLE 9.3—*Percentage Distribution of Major Religious Communities in Uttar Pradesh in Total, Rural and Urban Population,* 1961

Community	Per Cent			
	Total	Rural	Urban	(Cities)
Hindus	84·66	87·12	68·05	(71·17)
Muslims	14·63	12·48	29·16	(25·63)
Sikhs	0·38	0·23	1·40	(1·77)
Jains	0·17	0·09	0·68	(0·49)
Christians	0·14	0·07	0·63	(0·84)
Buddhists	0·02	0·01	0·07	(0·09)

With the exception of Hindus, all communities have a much better representation in urban areas than in rural. Only 10.33 per cent of Hindus live in urban areas while in the case of Muslims the percentage is 25.63. Other minority communities have a still greater urban orientation. 58.39 per cent of Christians, 52.81 per cent of Jains, 52.07 per cent of Buddhists, and 46.93 per cent of Sikhs live in urban areas. The population of Christians, Jains and Buddhists in Uttar Pradesh is thus mainly urban. In cities, however, Hindus have a higher and Muslims a lower proportion than in urban areas generally.

14. The major religious communities differ in sex ratio as well. The highest sex ratio obtains in Muslims and the lowest in Sikhs as would appear from the following Table:

TABLE 9.4—*Sex Ratios of Major Religious Communities in Uttar Pradesh in Total, Rural and Urban Population,* 1961

Community	Females per 1,000 Males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Hindus	907	923	778
Muslims	922	932	893
Sikhs	770	782	758
Jains	920	929	912
Christians	903	900	905
Buddhists	833	832	834

In urban areas the highest sex ratios are found in Jains and Christians and the lowest in Sikhs and Hindus.

6. Distribution of Major Religious Communities within the State, Administrative Divisions and Districts

15. It will be useful to study the distribution of the population of the State by major religions during the last 60 years. The distribution as per jurisdiction of 1961 is given in the following Table:

TABLE 9.5—*Distribution of* 10,000 *Population in Uttar Pradesh by Religion,* 1901–61

Religion	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
Hindu	8,466	8,505	8,367	8,436	8,492	8,505	8,520
Muslim	1,463	1,428	1,543	1,498	1,446	1,439	1,438
Sikh	38	31	42	10	3	3	3
Jain	17	15	18	14	15	16	18
Christian	14	20	29	42	44	37	21
Buddhist	2	1	1	..	..	..	..

Hindus and Muslims are the most important religious communities and together comprise more than 99 per cent of the total population of the State. Buddhism is numerically the least important of the six major religions and has become noticeable only since 1941. The relative numerical importance of the remaining three religions has, however, been changing during the last 30 years. Up to 1931 Christianity held the third place, Jainism the fourth and Sikhism the fifth. In 1941 and 1951 the order became Sikhism, Christianity and Jainism. In 1961 it changed still further. Now the third place is occupied by Sikhism, as in 1941 and 1951, but the fourth by Jainism and the fifth by Christianity. Thus the order obtaining up to 1931 among these three religions has been completely reversed in 1961.

16. The remaining religions are not numerically important in this State. Aryasamajists and Radhaswamis, who used to declare their faiths as separate from that of Hindus in general, have preferred to return themselves as Hindus in 1961. Only 9 Radhaswamis from rural areas have chosen to differentiate their religion from Hinduism. The same is the case with 15 Kabirpanthis.

17. Besides the above, there are two religions of non-Indian origin, viz., Judaism (Jewish) and Zoroastrianism (Parsi). Fourteen persons have returned their religion as Judaism, 13 from urban areas and one from rural, and 376 as Zoroastrian-

ism, 372 from urban areas and 4 from rural. The Parsis are a business community hailing from West India who have settled temporarily in large cities for trade and commerce. Their number is, therefore, ever fluctuating.

18. As many as 203 persons have thought it fit not to state their religion at the 1961 Census; 143 of them are from urban and 60 from rural areas.

19. The proportions of each of the six major religious communities to 10,000 population at each Census from 1921 to 1961 in the State and each Administrative Division are given in Table 9.6. This Table has been abbreviated for consideration of space. Variations in the proportion of each major religious community from 1921 to 1961 will be discussed, religion by religion, at the end of the Table.

TABLE 9.6—*Distribution of the Strength of each Major Religious Community per 10,000 of Rural and Urban Population respectively, 1921—1961*

State/ Division	T R U	10,000 10,000 10,000	HINDU 1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	MUSLIM 1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
UTTAR PRADESH	T	10,000	8,466	8,505	8,302	8,449	8,492	1,463	1,428	1,554	1,484	1,428
	R	10,000	8,712	8,805	8,652	8,765	8,805	1,248	1,159	1,220	1,188	1,174
	U	10,000	6,805	6,602	5,949	5,952	5,941	2,916	3,130	3,806	3,823	3,741
*Uttarakhand Division	R	10,000	9,932	..	..	..	..	29	..	..	..	..
	U	10,000	9,660	..	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	..
Kumaon Division	R	10,000	9,488	9,815	9,795	9,711	9,668	263	130	180	264	310
	U	10,000	7,631	7,641	7,226	7,200	7,157	1,666	1,998	2,491	2,575	2,499
Rohilkhand Division	R	10,000	7,379	7,679	7,524	7,648	7,758	2,502	2,215	2,234	2,205	2,143
	U	10,000	4,955	4,443	3,993	4,054	4,121	4,883	5,376	5,858	5,794	5,702
Meerut Division	R	10,000	7,756	7,874	7,623	7,710	7,692	2,146	2,029	2,131	2,144	2,125
	U	10,000	6,767	6,600	5,486	5,400	5,532	2,726	2,882	4,074	4,204	4,045
Agra Division	R	10,000	9,341	9,323	9,112	9,240	9,222	621	595	732	641	656
	U	10,000	7,587	7,410	6,535	6,564	6,794	2,055	2,211	3,111	3,132	2,884
Allahabad Division	R	10,000	9,180	9,186	9,096	9,151	9,186	812	795	848	833	800
	U	10,000	7,528	7,369	6,800	6,653	6,888	2,184	2,372	2,989	3,121	2,863
Jhansi Division	R	10,000	9,580	9,601	9,568	9,566	9,558	392	365	385	389	396
	U	10,000	7,921	7,963	7,665	7,520	7,643	1,752	1,728	2,041	2,188	2,025
Lucknow Division	R	10,000	8,879	8,950	8,904	8,963	9,001	1,101	1,043	1,088	1,034	996
	U	10,000	6,528	6,346	5,779	5,722	5,724	3,235	3,455	4,034	4,0	4,105
Faizabad Division	R	10,000	8,416	8,533	8,488	8,577	8,626	1,580	1,463	1,506	1,421	1,369
	U	10,000	5,789	5,793	5,624	5,666	5,668	4,081	4,099	4,317	4,225	4,218
Gorakhpur Division	R	10,000	8,749	8,823	8,776	8,792	8,821	1,247	1,173	1,188	1,206	1,178
	U	10,000	6,636	6,971	6,738	6,811	6,897	3,271	2,944	3,142	3,140	3,06
Varanasi Division	R	10,000	9,401	9,445	9,117	9,375	9,369	596	551	619	621	625
	U	10,000	7,484	7,611	7,136	7,259	7,399	2,422	2,333	2,641	2,682	2,536

			SIKH 1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	JAIN 1961	1951	1941	1931	921
UTTAR PRADESH	T	10,000	38	31	42	10	3	17	15	18	14	15
	R	10,000	23	16	34	8	2	9	7	10	9	10
	U	10,000	140	128	92	18	12	68	72	71	55	58
*Uttarakhand Division	R	10,000	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	U	10,000	138	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..
Kumaon Division	R	10,000	231	26	3	2	1	1	N	1	N	N
	U	10,000	236	203	89	22	10	17	5	7	9	7
Rohilkhand Division	R	10,000	91	51	160	51	1	1	2	8	1	1
	U	10,000	89	77	40	4	2	18	37	34	17	6
Meerut Division	R	10,000	30	54	153	23	17	59	30	58	43	49
	U	10,000	277	276	133	36	37	161	171	183	167	153
Agra Division	R	10,000	9	25	59	1	1	15	21	33	29	35
	U	10,000	112	131	77	43	8	163	168	167	95	124

NOTE—'N' stands for Negligible.

*Did not exist in 1951 and earlier Censuses.

State/Division			SIKH					JAIN				
	T	10,000										
	R	10,000										
	U	10,000	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
Allahabad Division	R	10,000	3	10	8	N	N	1	1	1	3	2
	U	10,000	169	136	49	5	8	32	32	32	31	30
Jhansi Division	R	10,000	1	1	1	N	N	24	30	30	41	43
	U	10,000	114	112	27	17	24	117	104	97	108	122
Lucknow Division	R	10,000	18	5	2	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	10,000	137	106	47	22	9	17	13	12	7	3
Faizabad Division	R	10,000	2	3	2	1	1	1	N	N	N	1
	U	10,000	82	66	8	8	3	17	21	23	20	7
Gorakhpur Division	R	10,000	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	10,000	48	51	20	7	1	5	2	2	1	1
Varanasi Division	R	10,000	1	1	2	N	1	N	N	N	N	N
	U	10,000	49	31	55	1	1	13	7	7	3	6

			CHRISTIAN					BUDDHIST				
			1961	1951	1941	1931†	1921	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921
UTTAR PRADESH	T	10,000	14	20	29	42	44	2	1	1	N	N
	R	10,000	7	12	24	29	32	1	N	N.A.	N	N.A.
	U	10,000	63	66	59	143	149	7	1	N.A.	N	N.A.
*Uttarakhand Division	R	10,000	11	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..
	U	10,000	0	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..
Kumaon Division	R	10,000	16	16	15	20	18	1	3	N.A.	3	N.A.
	U	10,000	142	150	144	184	323	8	1	N.A.	9	N.A.
Rohilkhand Division	R	10,000	25	53	69	95	95	1	N	N.A.	N	N.A.
	U	10,000	52	66	67	131	87	3	N	N.A.	N	N.A.
Meerut Division	R	10,000	6	12	29	80	117	3	1	N.A.	0	N.A.
	U	10,000	62	69	61	192	223	7	1	N.A.	N	N.A.
Agra Division	R	10,000	12	34	72	89	86	2	1	N.A.	0	N.A.
	U	10,000	59	76	50	164	187	24	4	N.A.	N	N.A.
Allahabad Division	R	10,000	4	8	10	13	12	N	N	N.A.	0	N.A.
	U	10,000	82	88	71	185	206	4	1	N.A.	1	N.A.
Jhansi Division	R	10,000	3	3	3	4	3	N	N	N.A.	0	N.A.
	U	10,000	90	87	57	159	180	4	1	N.A.	N	N.A.
Lucknow Division	R	10,000	2	2	2	2	3	N	N	N.A.	0	N.A.
	U	10,000	80	77	85	182	156	2	1	N.A.	N	N.A.
Faizabad Division	R	10,000	1	1	3	1	3	N	0	N.A.	N	N.A.
	U	10,000	31	20	27	80	17	N	N	N.A.	1	N.A.
Gorakhpur Division	R	10,000	3	3	3	2	1	N	N	N.A.	N	N.A.
	U	10,000	35	31	31	41	14	4	N	N.A.	0	N.A.
Varanasi Division	R	10,000	2	3	3	4	5	N	N	N.A.	N	NA.
	U	10,000	26	17	29	50	40	6	1	N.A.	N	N.A.

NOTE—'N' stands for Negligible
N. A.=Not Available
*Did not exist in 1951 and earlier Censuses
†Indian Christians

Hindus

20. *State Trend*—The proportion of Hindu population in the State has been steadily going down since long, albeit slowly, except during the decade 1941–1951, when this trend was temporarily reversed due to the great upheaval immediately before and after the Partition of the country in 1947. A considerable number of Muslims left for Pakistan and nearly as many, if not more, Hindus came to this State. With the restoration of equilibrium in the subsequent years, the natural downward trend reasserted itself. The percentage of the Hindus in the total population of the State from 1921 to 1961 is given below:

1921	84·92	1951	85·05
1931	84·49	1961	84·66
1941	83·02		

This continuous fall in the proportion is due to the higher growth of the Muslim population which will be dealt with under Muslims.

21. Variations in their percentage in rural areas have been as follows:

1921	88·05	1951	88·05
1931	87·65	1961	87·12
1941	86·52		

It will be observed that the trend noticed in respect of the total population is applicable to the rural population also.

22. In the urban areas the proportion of Hindus remained almost constant from 1921 to 1941. It went up in the next decade and it registered a further increase during 1951–61. The reasons for the increase in the decade 1941–51 have been stated above. The rise in proportion during 1951–61 is contrary to the general trend of the State's Hindu population. The chief reason seems to be the relatively larger migration of Hindus than of Muslims from rural areas to towns in search of work and employment.

23. *Regional Trends–Rural*–The undermentioned administrative Divisions show the same trend as the State as regards the variation in the proportion of the rural Hindu population during 1921–61:

1. Rohilkhand
2. Allahabad
3. Lucknow
4. Faizabad
5. Gorakhpur

The undermentioned Divisions show deviations from the State trend, as noted against each:

1. Jhansi	Rise in proportion during 1921–31 and 1931–41
2. Meerut	Rise in proportion during 1921–31
3. Kumaon	Rise in proportion during 1921–31 and 1931–41
4. Varanasi	Rise in proportion during 1921–31
5. Agra	Rise in proportion during 1921–31 and 1951–61

The proportion of Hindus has decreased during 1951–61 in all Divisions excepting Agra, where it has shown a slight increase. Uttarakhand Division is not being considered owing to the fact that it did not exist at the earlier Censuses.

24. Hindu population exceeds 90 per cent in 1. Uttarakhand, 2. Kumaon, 3. Agra, 4. Allahabad, 5. Jhansi and 6. Varanasi Divisions. Uttarakhand and Kumaon form a compact area in the Himalayan Hills in the north of the State, while Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi and Varanasi Divisions form a contiguous belt in the south stretching from Mathura to Ballia.

The Hindu population in Uttarakhand and Jhansi Divisions exceeds even 94 per cent. It exceeds this percentage in as many as 13 districts, viz., (1) Uttar Kashi, (2) Chamoli, (3) Pithoragarh, (4) Tehri Garhwal, (5) Garhwal, (6) Almora, all lying in the Himalayan Hills, (7) Mainpuri and (8) Etawah of the West Plain, and (9) Jhansi, (10) Jalaun, (11) Hamirpur, (12) Banda, and (13) Mirzapur of Vindhayan Hills and Plateau. Nos. (1) to (6) form a compact block in the north while nos. (9) to 13 do the same in the south. Mainpuri and Etawah of the West Plain are also contiguous to the Southern block. The highest proportion, about 99 per cent, is to be found in Hill districts.

25. The proportion of Hindus is less than 80 per cent in Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions. The districts in which the proportion is less than 75 per cent are (1) Bijnor, (2) Moradabad, (3) Rampur and (4) Bareilly, in the Rohilkhand Division and (5) Saharanpur and (6) Muzaffarnagar in Meerut Division. All these districts are contiguous and form a compact block in the West Plain below the Himalayan Hills. The lowest proportion, 55.96 per cent, is to be found in Rampur.

26. *Regional Trends–Urban*–The proportion of Hindus in urban areas decreased continuously from 1921 to 1941, after which it registered an increase in the undermentioned Divisions:

1. Rohilkhand
2. Agra

following, more or less, the State pattern. The Divisions mentioned below have differed from the above:

1. Kumaon	Increase during 1931–41 and decrease during 1951–61
2. Meerut	Increase during 1931–41
3. Allahabad	Increase during 1931–41
4. Jhansi	Increase during 1931–41 and decrease during 1951–61
5. Lucknow	Increase during 1931–41
6. Faizabad	decrease during 1951–61
7. Gorakhpur	Ditto
8. Varanasi	Ditto

The general trend during 1951–61 in urban areas was towards increase. The Kumaon Division of 1961 is not comparable with that of 1951, and furthermore the decrease in proportion is only slight. In Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions the decline has been caused by the increase in the proportion of Muslims in the urban areas of Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur and Mirzapur.

27. The proportion of Hindus in 1961 in the urban areas of the State as a whole is 68.05 per cent. (1) Uttarakhand, (2) Kumaon, (3) Agra, (4) Allahabad and (5) Jhansi Divisions have more than 75 per cent Hindu population. Fifteen districts too have a similar high percentage viz., (1) Uttar Kashi (96.60), (2) Tehri Garhwal (92.96), (3) Garhwal (89.04), (4) Almora (90.05) and (5) Dehra Dun (84.29) of Himalayan Hills (no urban area in Chamoli and Pithoragarh has been recognized by the 1961 Census), (6) Mathura (86.03) and (7) Agra (77.21), of the West Plain, (8) Kanpur (75.87) and (9) Allahabad (77.22) of the Central Plain, (10) Jhansi (82.00), (11) Banda (80.43) and (12) Mirzapur (80.85) of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, (13) Deoria (83.25), (14) Ballia (83.63) and (15) Ghazipur (75.12), of the East Plain. The highest proportion of Hindus is to be found in the hilly districts of Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Garhwal and Dehra Dun. A geographical pattern exists for the urban areas as well, though not quite so clear-cut as in the case of rural.

28. Two Divisions, namely (1) Rohilkhand and (2) Faizabad have less than 60 per cent Hindu population in their urban areas. The percentage in Rohilkhand is less than 50. Districts where it is less than 60 per cent are (1) Bijnor, (2) Moradabad, (3) Budaun, (4) Rampur, (5) Bareilly, (6) Shahjahanpur of Rohilkhand Division in the West Plain, (7) Sitapur, (8) Rae Bareli, (9) Bara Banki of the Central Plain, (10) Bahraich, (11) Gonda, (12) Azamgarh, in the East Plain. In the urban areas of Bijnor (39.97), Moradabad (48.01), Rampur (31.26), Bahraich (43.91) and Azamgarh (44.33) districts, the percentage of Hindu population is below 50, while in Bijnor and Rampur it is even less than 40, this low percentage is due to high proportion of Muslims residing in the urban areas of these districts.

29. In 1941 the following districts had less than 50 per cent urban Hindu population: (1) Bijnor, (2) Moradabad, (3) Budaun, (4) Rampur, (5) Bareilly, (6) Shahjahanpur, (7) Saharanpur, (8) Bahraich and (9) Bara Banki.

Comparing the figures of 1941 and 1961, there has been an appreciable increase, for reasons already stated, in the proportion of Hindus in 12 districts, names of which in descending order are (1) Muzaffarnagar, (2) Dehra Dun, (3) Saharanpur, (4) Agra, (5) Meerut, (6) Allahabad, (7) Shahjahanpur, (8) Aligarh, (9) Bareilly, (10) Moradabad, (11) Rampur and (12) Pratapgarh. In 7 districts their proportion has shown a decline. Taken in order they are (1) Azamgarh, (2) Bahraich, (3) Jalaun, (4) Fatehpur, (5) Basti, (6) Banda, and (7) Rae Bareli. The decline is especially noticeable in the first two. The names of towns in Azamgarh district in order of population are Maunath Bhanjan, Azamgarh, Mubarakpur, Kopaganj and Muhammadabad and in Bahraich district, Bahraich, Nanpara, and Bhinga.

Muslims

30. *State Trend*—The proportion of Muslims to the total population has ranged between 13.7 and 15.5 per cent, and has, on the whole, shown a continuous rise, except during the decade 1941–51 when it exhibited a fall owing to the exodus of an appreciable number to Pakistan. However, in the next decade the trend reappeared, and the proportion rose to 14.63 in 1961 from 14.28 in 1951. The higher rate of increase among Muslims has drawn attention at almost every Census and is a certainty, though sometimes doubts have been expressed in certain quarters about the correctness of Census returns. Undoubtedly, Muslims have a higher birth and survival rate than Hindus, which should be recognized as a statistical fact. A sample survey of fertility among various communities was conducted in 1954-55 in Kanpur city by D. N. Majumdar's team and it discovered that the total fertility index for a Muslim woman was 8.02 as

against 7.04 for a Hindu woman, showing that an average Muslim woman has one child more than her Hindu sister. Another factor is the difference in the proportion of female births. In Hindus the sex ratio at birth was observed to be 885 females per thousand males, and in Muslims 962. Better disposition in sex ratio and greater fertility result in a higher birth-rate for the Muslim community. Whether this is due to a difference in diet, mode of living, social customs, or general outlook is a matter for experts to say.

31. The percentage of Muslims in the total population of the State from 1921 to 1961 has been as follows:

1921	14·28	1951	14·28
1931	14·84	1961	14·63
1941	15·54		

In the rural areas of the State, the proportion of Muslims has varied from 1921 to 1961 as under:

1921	11·74	195	11·59
1931	11·88	1961	12·48
1941	12·20		

The rural population exhibits the same trend as the total population.

32. Muslims are found in a much higher proportion in urban areas than in rural. The trend in urban areas has, however, differed. From 1931 their proportion has continuously declined. This is due to the effect of rural-urban migration which dilutes the proportion of Muslims in urban areas. The fall in 1931–41 and 1951–61 is chiefly attributable to this cause. In 1941–51 migration to Pakistan was an additional factor.

33. *Regional Trends–Rural*–The undermentioned administrative Divisions have followed the State trend. There was a rise in the proportion of Muslims in the rural population till 1941, a drop in 1951, and again a rise in 1961:

1. Rohilkhand
2. Allahabad
3. Lucknow
4. Faizabad

In the Kumaon, Jhansi and Varanasi Divisions the proportion of Muslims fell continuously from 1921 to 1951 and rose in 1961. In Meerut and Gorakhpur Divisions there was a fall during 1931–41. All Divisions have, however, followed the State trend during 1951–61 showing an increase in the proportion of Muslim population.

34. Divisions which have more than 20 per cent Muslims in their rural areas in 1961 are (1) Rohilkhand and (2) Meerut. In Rohilkhand Division more than one quarter of the population is Muslim. The percentage of 25 is exceeded in 6 districts, namely, (1) Saharanpur, (2) Muzaffarnagar, (3) Bijnor, (4) Moradabad, (5) Rampur, and (6) Bareilly, all lying in a compact block in the West Plain below the Himalayan Hills. Next comes Bahraich (23.89 per cent) in the Sub-Himalaya East. The highest percentage is found in Rampur district which remained under Nawabi rule for a long time and as such had a preponderance of Muslims.

35. The following Divisions have less than 10 per cent Muslim population in their rural areas:

1. Uttarakhand
2. Kumaon
3. Agra
4. Allahabad
5. Jhansi
6. Varanasi

The proportion in the remaining 3 Divisions of Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Faizabad is above 10 and below 20 per cent. It is below 5 per cent in the districts mentioned below:

(1) Uttar Kashi, (2) Chamoli, (3) Pithoragarh, (4) Tehri Garhwal, (5) Garhwal and (6) Almora, of the Himalayan Hills, (7) Agra, (8) Mainpuri and (9) Etawah of the West Plain, and (10) Jhansi, (11) Jalaun, (12) Banda and (13) Mirzapur of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. The hill districts of this list have a Muslim population below 0.1 per cent.

36. *Regional Trends–Urban*–Divisions which follow the State trend of a rise up to 1931 and a drop thereafter are: 1. Kumaon, 2. Meerut, 3. Agra and 4. Allahabad. The following Divisions show variations:

1. Rohilkhand	Increase during 1931–41
2. Jhansi	Increase during 1951–61
3. Lucknow	Decrease during 1921–31
4. Faizabad	Increase during 1931–41
5. Gorakhpur	Increase during 1951–61
6. Varanasi	Increase during 1951–61

The proportion of Muslims in urban areas has declined in 1951–61 for reasons already mentioned. The exceptions are Jhansi, Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions which have manifested a rise. The increase in the proportion of Muslims in Jhansi Division is nominal. In Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions the districts which have contributed substantially to the increase are Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur and Mirzapur.

37. The proportion of Muslims in the urban areas of the State as a whole is 29.16 per cent. There are more than 40 per cent Muslims in 1. Rohilkhand, and 2. Faizabad Divisions. The highest proportion 48.83 per cent is in Rohilkhand. Districts which have a population of more than 40 per cent are (1) Bijnor, (2) Moradabad, (3) Budaun, (4) Rampur, (5) Shahjahanpur of Rohilkhand Division in the West Plain (forming a compact block), (6) Sitapur, (7) Rae Bareli and (8) Bara Banki, of the Central Plain (compact area), and (9) Bahraich and (10) Azamgarh of the East Plain. Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bahraich, and Azamgarh districts have more than 50 per cent Muslims in their urban areas. Out of these, Rampur has more than two-thirds.

38. There is less than 20 per cent Muslim population in the urban areas of 1. Uttarakhand, 2. Kumaon and 3. Jhansi Divisions. In Uttarakhand their proportion is less than 5 per cent. The districts which have less than 20 per cent Muslim population in urban areas are (1) Uttar Kashi, (2) Tehri Garhwal, (3) Garhwal, (4) Almora, and (5) Dehra Dun in the Himalayan Hills (no urban area in Chamoli and Pithoragarh), (6) Mathura and (7) Agra in the West Plain, (8) Jhansi, (9) Banda and (10) Mirzapur, in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and (11) Deoria and (12) Ballia in the East Plain. The hill district of this list have less than 10 per cent. the lowest being Uttar Kashi (2.02 per cent).

39. The proportion of Muslims has exhibited a steep fall during the decade 1951–61 in the urban areas of (1) Bijnor, (2) Moradabad, (3) Rampur and (4) Pratapgarh districts. On the other hand, 18 districts have registered a rise contrary to the State trend, namely, (1) Garhwal, (2) Budaun, (3) Dehra Dun, (4) Mathura, (5) Fatehpur, (6) Jalaun, (7) Banda, (8) Hardoi, (9) Rae Bareli, (10) Bahraich, (11) Bara Banki, (12) Basti, (13) Gorakhpur, (14) Azamgarh, (15) Ballia, (16) Ghazipur, (17) Varanasi, and (18) Mirzapur. The highest increase has been in the district of Fatehpur followed by Azamgarh and Hardoi. Comparing the figures of 1941 and 1961 there has been a rise in the proportion of Muslims in 6 districts, viz., (1) Fatehpur, (2) Jalaun, (3) Banda, (4) Bahraich, (5) Basti, and (6) Azamgarh contrary to the general trend. The increase is most noticeable in Azamgarh chiefly due to the expansion of cottage industries in which a large number of Muslim weavers are engaged.

40. In 1941, 8 districts had more than 50 per cent Muslim population in their urban areas, namely, (1) Bijnor, (2) Moradabad, (3) Budaun, (4) Rampur, (5) Bareilly, (6) Shahjahanpur, (7) Bahraich and (8) Bara Banki. In Rampur the percentage was as high as 78.42. Budaun, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur and Bara Banki have now in 1961 less than 50 per cent Muslim population. Azamgarh, which had less than 50 per cent in 1941, has more than 50 per cent Muslims at present.

Sikhs

41. *State Trend*—Compared with the total population of the State, the number of Sikhs in Uttar Pradesh is small. At no Census has their proportion exceeded 0.5 per cent. From 1901 to 1921 it remained constant at 0.03 per cent. By 1931 it rose to 0.10 and by 1941 to 0.42. In 1951 it came down to 0.31, but at this Census it again displayed an upward trend rising to 0.38 per cent in 1961. The actual number of Sikhs together with their proportion to the total population from 1921 to 1961 is given below:

	Sikh Population	*Per cent*
1921	14,266	0·03
1931	46,610	0·10
1941	233,200	0·42
1951	197,612	0·31
1961	283,737	0·38

In 1961 Sikhs have attained the population of 283,737, an all time high.

42. The increase during 1921–31 was mainly due to the Pachlada Jats of Moradabad returning themselves as Sikhs for the first time in 1931 as the result of a systematic propaganda made among them to that effect. In 1941, Sikhs registered an even greater increase on account of sustained proselytizing activities. The decline in their number in 1951, in spite of migration from West Pakistan, appears to be due to some Sikhs who had not been fully converted returning themselves as Hindus. The rise during 1951–61 is due to natural increase, rehabilitation of large number of Sikh displaced persons, and probably due to a number of Sikhs who had returned themselves as Hindus in 1951 returning themselves as Sikhs again. No statistics of conversion to Sikhism are available, and it cannot be said to what extent the increase is due to proselytization.

43. The proportion of Sikhs in the rural areas has followed the State trend; a continuous rise from 1921 to 1941, a drop in 1951, and again a rise in 1961, as the following would show:

1921	0·02
1931	0·08
1941	0·34
1951	0·16
1961	0·23

In urban areas they have shown continuous rise from Census to Census:

1921	0·12
1931	0·18
1941	0·92
1951	1·28
1961	1·40

Sikhs in Uttar Pradesh are rather an urban community, 133,148 of them living in towns and 150,589 in villages in 1961. This is on account of their preference to urban pursuits in this State, though quite a large number of them settled in rural areas are engaged in cultivation.

44. *Regional Trends–Rural*–Only Kumaon and Rohilkhand Divisions have more than 0.50 Sikhs in their rural areas, the respective percentage being 2.31 and 0.91. Districts which have 1.0 per cent or more of Sikhs in their rural population are (1) Naini Tal–9.3, (2) Rampur–4.2, (3) Pilibhit–2.9, (4) Dehra Dun–1.5, (5) Kheri–1.0, all lying in the Sub-Himalaya West except Dehra Dun which is situated in the Himalayan Hills. In 1951 Naini Tal, Bijnor and Dehra Dun had more than 1.0 per cent Sikh population. Districts which have a negligible proportion of Sikhs in their rural areas are (1) Uttar Kashi, (2) Chamoli, (3) Pithoragarh, (4) Tehri Garhwal, (5) Garhwal, (6) Almora, (7) Budaun, (8) Mathura, (9) Agra, (10) Mainpuri, (11) Farrukhabad, (12) Kanpur, (13) Fatehpur, (14) Allahabad, (15) Jhansi, (16) Jalaun, (17) Hamirpur, (18) Banda, (19) Sitapur, (20) Hardoi (21) Unnao, (22) Lucknow, (23) Rae Bareli, (24) Gonda, (25) Bara Banki, (26) Faizabad, (27) Sultanpur, (28) Pratapgarh, (29) Basti, (30) Gorakhpur, (31) Deoria, (32) Azamgarh, (33) Jaunpur, (34) Ballia, (35) Ghazipur, (36) Varanasi and (37) Mirzapur. Thus in the rural areas of about three-fourths of the districts of the State Sikhs are almost non-existent.

45. *Regional Trends–Urban*–Only 3 Divisions have more than 1.50 per cent Sikh population in urban areas:

1. Kumaon, 2. Meerut and 3. Allahabad.

The highest proportion of Sikhs is in the Meerut Division (2.77) followed by Kumaon (2.36) and Allahabad (1.69) Divisions. There is a concentration of Sikhs in the towns of Meerut Division on account of its proximity to Punjab and Delhi. In 6 districts their proportion in the urban population is above 2.0 per cent, namely, (1) Naini Tal–3.2, (2) Dehra Dun–7.4, (3) Saharanpur –2.2, (4) Meerut–2.7, (5) Kanpur–2.4, and (6) Sultanpur–2.8. Of these only Sultanpur lies in the East Plain. The highest proportion is found in Dehra Dun district. In 1951, Tehri Garhwal, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur and Jhansi had more than 2.0 per cent Sikhs in their urban population. Tehri Garhwal, Agra and Jhansi have since dropped out of the list and Sultanpur has been added.

46. The following Divisions have less than one per cent Sikh population in their urban areas in 1961:

1. Rohilkhand
2. Faizabad
3. Gorakhpur
4. Varanasi

Rohilkhand is sandwiched between Meerut and Kumaon Divisions, both of which have a high

proportion of Sikhs. The other three Divisions are situated in the eastern Uttar Pradesh. There is a sprinkling of Sikhs in all cities and towns and there is no district with a negligible urban Sikh population. The lowest proportion, 0.1 per cent, is found in the towns of Fatehpur and Azamgarh districts.

Jains

47. *State Trend*—The proportion of Jains to the total population of the State has varied between 0.18 and 0.14 per cent, and has, on the whole remained constant. Their proportion was greater than that of Sikhs up to 1931 after which year it has been exceeded. From 1901 to 1931 there was a slight but continuous fall from 0.18 to 0.14 per cent. In 1941 it recovered rising to 0.18. In 1951 it came down to 0.15 and in 1961 went up to 0.17. The actual number of Jains along with their proportion to total population form 1921 to 1961 is given below :

	Jain Population	*Per cent*
1921	68,111	0·15
1931	68,168	0·14
1941	103,029	0·18
1951	97,744	0·15
1961	122,108	0·17

The returns of Jains are vitiated by the fact that some of them return themselves as Jains and Hindus at will. Moreover, inter-marriages take place between Jains and Hindus. The increase of 24,364 during 1951–61, which comes to 24.9 per cent, is greater than the general increase of 16.66 per cent in the total population of the State. This has been mainly due to the greater consciousness among Jains to return themselves as such and not Hindus. Variations do not call for any special comments.

48. The proportion of Jains in the rural population follows the same trend as in the total population, which would appear from the following:

1921	0·10
1931	0·09
1941	0·10
1951	0·07
1961	0·09

The proportion in urban population has shown variations as under :

1921	0·58
1931	0·55
1941	0·71
1951	0·72
1961	0·68

During 1941–51 there was a rise contrary to the general trend and in 1951–61, a fall. The much higher proportion of Jains in urban areas is on account of their being an urban community. The actual number in urban areas is 64,486 as against 57,622 in rural areas. This community is mostly engaged in business and prefers to live in cities and towns. In villages too, the members of this community usually carry on business and trade.

49. *Regional Trends—Rural*—Only 1. Meerut, 2. Agra and 3. Jhansi Divisions need be considered as in all other Divisions the proportion of jains is very small. Districts in which there are more Jains than 0.2 per cent are (1) Dehra Dun—0.5, (2) Muzaffarnagar—0.4, (3) Meerut—1.4, (4) Agra—0.4, and (5) Jhansi—0.9, all situated on the western and south-western border of the State.

50. *Regional Trends—Urban*—None of the Divisions except Agra has followed the State pattern up to 1951. In 1961, Jains have registered a decrease in the following Divisions, which is in keeping with the State trend :

1. Rohilkhand
2. Meerut
3. Agra
4. Faizabad

The proportion of Jains has increased in the remaining Divisions excepting Allahabad, where it has remained stationary. The highest proportion of Jains (1.63 per cent) has been returned from the urban areas of Agra Division, closely followed by Meerut (1.61 per cent). Districts in which the proportion of Jains is above one per cent are (1) Saharanpur—1.4, (2) Muzaffarnagar—2.5, (3) Meerut—2.2, (4) Agra—2.0, (5) Etah—1.6, (6) Mainpuri—3.6, (7) Etawah—1.7 and (8) Jhansi—2.0, all western or south-western districts. The highest proportion is found in the urban areas of Mainpuri district, followed by Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. In 1951 also the

order was the same. In all these 3 districts there has been a reduction in their proportion since 1951. The proportion is negligible in the urban areas of 9 districts, viz., (1) Bareilly, (2) Pilibhit, (3) Fatehpur, (4) Hamirpur, (5) Hardoi, (6) Deoria, (7) Azamgarh, (8) Ballia and (9) Ghazipur. In Uttar Kashi and Almora there is no urban Jain population.

Christians

51. *State Trend*—Christians form a very small minority community in Uttar Pradesh, and have never exceeded 0.5 per cent of the total population. Their proportion continuously rose up to 1921, after which it has steadily fallen. They held the third place in point of numbers up to 1931, the fourth in 1941 and 1951, and now occupy the fifth place in 1961.

52. The actual number of Christians alongwith their proportion to the total population from 1921 to 1961 is given below :

	Christian Population	*Per cent*
1921	203,179	0·44
1931	207,896	0·42
1941	163,166	0·29
1951	123,876	0·20
1961	101,641	0·14

Not only their proportion, but also their actual number has been steadily going down since 1931. The U. P. Census Report, 1951, records the continuous decline in their numbers thus :

'The main cause of their reduction is the reversion to their original religion of imperfectly converted persons. In 1951, an additional reason is the departure of British nationals and an appreciable number of Anglo-Indians from the country. The number of Anglo-Indians fell from 13,390 to 6,343 in 1951.'

To these might be added (1) higher rate of literacy and education, (2) late marriages, (3) probably greater degree of family planning and (4) migration to other States for better prospects. The last is borne out by the fact that in the Indian Union, as a whole, Christians have not declined in number ; they have registered a substantial increase of 27.4 per cent during 1951–61. In Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, States adjacent to Uttar Pradesh, the increase has exceeded even 100 per cent. The proportion of Christians in rural areas of the State has followed the same trend, i.e., continuous decline since 1921. The highest proportion in rural areas was 0.32 per cent in 1921 and the lowest, 0.07 per cent, in 1961.

53. The Christians are predominantly an urban community, their actual number in urban areas being 59,348 as against 42,293 in the rural. Their urban proportion registered a continuous decrease from 1921 to 1941, but showed an increase from 0.59 per cent in 1941 to 0.66 per cent in 1951. This was a deviation from the State trend, but the downward trend has again appeared, the proportion going down to 0.63 per cent in 1961. In 1921 and 1931 they formed more than one per cent of the total urban population of the State.

54. *Regional Trends—Rural*—Meerut Division alone has followed the State trend of continuous fall since 1921. In the remaining Divisions their proportion has been fluctuating from Census to Census as would be seen from the following :

1. Kumaon	Increase during 1921–31, 1941–51 and constant during 1951–61
2. Rohilkhand	Constant during 1921–31
3. Agra	Increase during 1921–31
4. Allahabad	Increase during 1921–31
5. Jhansi	Increase during 1921–31, constant during 1941–51 and 1951–61
6. Lucknow	Constant during 1931–41, 1941–51 and 1951–61
7. Faizabad	Increase during 1931–41 and constant during 1951–61
8. Gorakhpur	Increase during 1921–31, 1931–41 and constant during 1941–51 and 1951–61
9. Varanasi	Constant during 1941–51

55. The following Divisions have more than 0.1 per cent Christians in their rural areas :

1. Uttarakhand
2. Kumaon
3. Rohilkhand
4. Agra

All these Divisions are contiguous. The highest proportion of Christians is to be found in Rohilkhand. The same was the case in 1951, but there has been a big drop from 0.53 per cent to 0.25 per cent in 1961. Districts which have 0.4 per cent or more Christian population

lation in their rural areas are (1) Naini Tal–0.4, (2) Moradabad–0.4, (3) Rampur–0.6, (4) Dehra Dun–0.4 and (5) Etah–0.4. The highest proportion of Christians in rural areas is to be found in Rampur district. Rampur Moradabad and Naini Tal are contiguous.

56. There are 35 districts in which the proportion of Christians is negligible. However, there is no district which does not have a single Christian in its rural area.

57. *Regional Trends–Urban*–The following Divisions have followed the State trend, that is decrease in the proportion of Christians from 1921 to 1941, an increase in 1951, and a decline again :

1. Kumaon
2. Meerut
3. Agra
4. Allahabad

The Divisions which have deviated from the State trend are given below :

1. Rohilkhand	Increase during 1921—31 and decrease during 1941—51
2. Jhansi	Increase during 1951—61
3. Lucknow	Increase during 1921—31 and 1951—61 and decrease during 1941—51
4. Faizabad	Ditto
5. Varanasi	Ditto
6. Gorakhpur	Increase during 1921—31 and 1951—61 and stationary in 1941—51

The highest increase in the proportion of Christians in 1951–61 has been in the Faizabad Division followed by Varanasi.

58. The proportion of Christians in the urban areas of the State, as a whole, in 1961 is 0.63 per cent. The following Divisions have more than this average :

(1) Kumaon, (2) Allahabad, (3) Jhansi and (4) Lucknow.

The proportion in Kumaon is 1.42 per cent and in others less than one per cent. Districts which have one per cent or more Christian population in their urban areas are (1) Garhwal–2.4, (2) Almora–2.7, (3) Naini Tal–1.0, and (4) Dehra Dun–1.8, in the Himalayan Hill region, and (5) Bareilly–1.0, (6) Allahabad–1.4, (7) Jhansi–1.5 and (8) Lucknow 1.1. The highest proportion of Christians is to be found in the urban areas of Almora district, closely followed by Garhwal, both in the Kumaon Division. The reason for this appears to be the greater activity of the Christian missionaries in hill districts where, besides other things, the climate is an added attraction.

59. The following Divisions have less than 0.5 per cent Christian population in urban areas :

1. Uttarakhand
2. Faizabad
3. Gorakhpur
4. Varanasi

The lowest proportion of Christians is in the Varanasi Division. They are found in the urban areas of all districts except Uttar Kashi. In (1) Tehri Garhwal, (2) Rampur, (3) Etawah, (4) Fatehpur, (5) Jalaun, (6) Kheri, (7) Bahraich, (8) Jaunpur and (9) Ballia districts there are only 0.1 per cent Christians in the urban population.

Buddhists

60. *State Trend*–Until 1941 the proportion of Buddhists was negligible in this State. Even now it is less than 0.02 per cent. The actual number of Buddhists with their proportion to the total population from 1921 to 1961 is given below :

	Buddhist Population	*Per cent*
1921	488	Negligible
1931	731	Do.
1941	5,492	0·01
1951	3,221	0·01
1961	12,893	0·02

The number of Buddhists went up considerably in 1931–41 and 1951–61. It suffered a partial eclipse in 1941–51. Their increase during the decade 1951–61 has been phenomenal on account of large-scale conversions especially from amongst the Scheduled Castes of Hindus. Another reason is the influx of a large number of Tibetans, all Buddhists, in 1959, when the Dalai Lama sought political asylum in India consequent on the occupation of Tibet by the Chinese.

61. Their proportion in rural areas was negligible up to 1951. In 1961 it has come up to 0.01 per cent. As many as 52.07 per cent Buddhists live in urban areas of the State in keeping with the general trend of the smaller minority communities. In 1951 they formed 0.01 per cent of the urban population. Now their percentage in the urban population is 0.07.

62. *Regional Trend–Rural*–The proportion of Buddhists has increased in the following Divisions during 1951–61 :

1. Rohilkhand
2. Meerut
3. Agra
4. Faizabad

and decreased in Kumaon Division. Uttarakhand Division is not being considered for comparison, as it did not exist in 1951. In the remaining 5 Divisions the proportion has remained negligible as before.

63. The highest proportion of Buddhists is to be found in Uttarakhand Division followed by Meerut. The proportion is 0.2 per cent or more in the rural areas of (1) Pithoragarh–0.5, and (2) Uttar Kashi–0.2 districts. In districts *Pilibhit, Meerut and Aligarh their proportion is* 0.1 per cent and in others negligible. There are no Buddhists in the rural areas of (1) Budaun, (2) Mathura, (3) Mainpuri, (4) Fatehpur, (5) Sultanpur, (6) Pratapgarh, (7) Ballia and (8) Ghazipur districts.

64. *Regional Trend–Urban*–The proportion of Buddhists has registered an increase in the urban areas of all Divisions, barring Faizabad where it has remained constant. The increase has been the highest in Agra Division followed by Kumaon due to conversions in the former and the influx of Tibetans in the latter. The proportion is above 0.05 per cent in the urban areas of the following Divisions :

1. Kumaon
2. Meerut
3. Agra
4. Varanasi

The highest proportion is, of course in Agra Division. Districts in which the proportion of Buddhists is 0.2 per cent or above are (1) Garhwal–0.4, (2) Aligarh–0.3, (3) Agra–0.3, (4) Dehra Dun–0.2, and (5) Mirzapur–0.2. It will be seen that the highest proportion of Buddhists is to be found in the urban areas of (1) Garhwal, (2) Agra, and (3) Aligarh districts.

65. In the urban areas of 40 districts the proportion of Buddhists is negligible. In (1) Uttar Kashi, (2) Tehri Garhwal, (3) Rampur, (4) Pilibhit, (5) Shahjahanpur, (6) Fatehpur, (7) Unnao, (8) Rae Bareli, (9) Bahraich, (10) Bara Banki, (11) Sultanpur, (12) Pratapgarh, and (13) Azamgarh districts there are no Buddhists in the urban population.

7. Distribution of Major Religious Communities among Administrative Divisions and Districts of the State

66. Just as Table 9.6 gives the proportion of each of the 6 major religious communities to 10,000 population in the State and each administrative Division for all Census years from 1961 backwards to 1921, the Table 9.7 gives the distribution of 10,000 rural and 10,000 urban population of each of these 6 communities among the administrative Divisions for the same Census years. This Table has also been abbreviated for reasons of space. For Table 9.6 rural and urban areas of the State and of every Division are all independent units, each credited with 10,000 population. On the other hand, for Table 9.7 only the rural and urban areas of the State, as a whole, are two independent units each credited with a population of 10,000. This 10,000 rural population of the State is distributed among the rural areas of the eleven Divisions and the 10,000 urban population among the urban areas of the same, year by year. The two Tables thus differ fundamentally from each other.

67. For an appreciation of Table 9.7 the broad rule is that heavily populated areas have a large number of every religious community and sparsely populated ones, a small number of each. This is particularly true of Hindus, the chief religious community of the State, which follows more or less the same pattern as the general population.

68. Gorakhpur and Faizabad Divisions possess the largest rural populations and Allahabad and Meerut Divisions the largest urban. Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions have the smallest rural as well as the smallest urban populations. Among districts, Basti and Gorakhpur have the largest rural populations while Kanpur and Agra the largest urban. On the other hand, Uttar Kashi, Dehra Dun and Chamoli have the smallest rural populations and Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Pratapgarh the smallest urban.

69. In 1951 too, Gorakhpur and Faizabad Divisions had the largest rural populations, but in respect of urban Rohilkhand and Meerut

Divisions held the first and second places. Uttarakhand Division did not then exist separately and was included in Kumaon Division, which had the smallest rural and urban population. As regards districts, Basti and Gorakhpur had the largest rural populations and Kanpur the largest urban in 1951 also, but the second place in urban was held by Lucknow instead of Agra. Dehra Dun and Naini Tal had the smallest rural and Tehri Garhwal and Sultanpur the smallest urban populations, the districts of Uttarakhand not having been created by then. In 1941 Deoria did not have a separate existence and undivided Gorakhpur was the biggest district. These facts are required to be kept in view while interpreting the data for particular years.

70. Both in the case of large and small populations names of Divisions and districts have been mentioned above in descending order. The same pattern will be followed throughout this Section.

TABLE 9.7—*Distribution of each Major Religious Community among the Divisions of the State, 1921—1961*

State/Division	R/U	1961 Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Jain	Christian	Buddhist
UTTAR PRADESH	R	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Uttarakhand Division	R	113	2	4	7	156	2,701
	U	4	N	3	0	0	0
Kumaon Division	R	316	61	2,862	26	701	257
	U	206	124	309	45	419	201
Rohilkhand Division	R	927	2,194	4,258	233	4,236	1,167
	U	1,127	2,591	983	400	1,301	675
Meerut Division	R	887	1,712	1,256	6,523	985	2,973
	U	1,615	1,518	3,198	3,854	1,611	1,607
Agra Division	R	973	451	361	1,550	1,626	2,139
	U	1,584	1,001	1,133	3,409	1,329	4,846
Allahabad Division	R	1,091	674	131	124	546	277
	U	2,000	1,354	2,170	837	2,364	1,026
Jhansi Division	R	518	148	11	1,281	219	34
	U	582	300	405	859	723	249
Lucknow Division	R	1,155	999	854	36	373	205
	U	1,052	1,217	1,067	267	1,399	332
Faizabad Division	R	1,330	1,742	138	157	165	128
	U	395	650	269	117	228	48
Gorakhpur Division	R	1,496	1,489	78	32	607	70
	U	410	471	142	33	234	237
Varanasi Division	R	1,194	528	47	31	387	49
	U	1,025	774	321	179	392	779

		1951 Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Jain	Christian	Buddhist
UTTAR PRADESH	R	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
*Uttarakhand Division	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumaon Division	R	416	45	611	9	474	2,995
	U	165	90	227	11	321	134
Rohilkhand Division	R	920	2,016	3,360	314	4,588	251
	U	1,138	2,904	1,019	880	1,694	211
Meerut Division	R	864	1,690	3,259	4,349	916	1,993
	U	1,678	1,545	3,632	4,002	1,754	863
Agra Division	R	948	460	1,402	2,874	2,466	4,218
	U	1,543	971	1,402	3,218	1,577	5,344
Allahabad Division	R	1,067	702	622	238	644	138
	U	1,778	1,207	1,702	703	2,125	1,423
Jhansi Division	R	490	142	28	2,024	116	64
	U	608	278	443	734	663	376

"N" stands for Negligible

*Did not exist

State / Division	R/U	1951 Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Jain	Cristian	Buddhist
Lucknow Division	R	1,158	1,025	371	68	171	59
	U	1,038	1,192	899	199	1,254	787
Faizabad Division	R	1,409	1,834	242	85	73	0
	U	435	649	258	145	150	41
Gorakhpur Division	R	1,549	1,564	53	4	321	44
	U	482	429	182	12	211	84
Varanasi Division	R	1,179	522	52	35	231	232
	U	1,135	735	236	96	251	737

		1941 Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Jain	£Christian	@Buddhist
UTTAR PRADESH	R	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
•Uttarakhand Division	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumaon Division	R	432	57	33	12	302	568
	U	166	89	199	13	330	..
Rohilkhand Division	R	946	2,003	4,499	840	3,999	1,745
	U	1,250	2,850	1,221	889	2,099	..
Meerut Division	R	823	1,639	3,682	5,022	1,451	712
	U	1,463	1,688	3,452	4,069	1,625	..
Agra Division	R	931	532	1,359	2,678	2,954	659
	U	1,518	1,123	1,758	3,236	1,150	..
Allahabad Division	R	1,057	702	220	146	529	177
	U	1,725	1,178	1,210	672	1,799	..
Jhansi Division	R	493	143	13	1,249	67	46
	U	612	253	208	651	453	..
Lucknow Division	R	1,201	1,046	52	14	104	4,514
	U	1,075	1,166	859	192	1,585	..
Faizabad Division	R	1,433	1,812	74	22	238	1,387
	U	506	604	68	172	244	..
Gorakhpur Division	R	1,547	1,516	18	1	204	46
	U	534	387	158	13	243	..
Varanasi Division	R	1,137	550	50	14	152	146
	U	1,151	662	867	95	472	..

		1931 Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Jain	Christian	Buddhist
UTTAR PRADESH	R	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
*Uttarakhand Division	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumaon Division	R	422	83	78	16	267	9,418
	U	149	81	145	20	157	3,370
Rohilkhand Division	R	979	2,064	6,883	62	3,666	109
	U	1,339	2,908	380	596	1,773	829
Meerut Division	R	807	1,640	2,566	3,570	2,520	0
	U	1,437	1,699	3,144	4,802	2,099	55
Agra Division	R	889	451	59	3,350	2,587	0
	U	1,582	1,147	3,396	2,458	1,624	276
Allahabad Division	R	1,027	683	12	361	459	0
	U	1,394	994	362	695	1,595	2,486
Jhansi Division	R	487	145	5	2,513	64	0
	U	642	284	480	998	557	111
Lucknow Division	R	1,221	1,029	58	32	99	0
	U	1,049	1,132	1,334	143	1,372	387
Faizabad Division	R	1,470	1,780	268	74	57	182
	U	561	635	250	224	324	1,934
Gorakhpur Division	R	1,579	1,583	32	N	126	182
	U	595	417	175	6	148	0
Varanasi Division	R	1,119	542	39	22	155	109
	U	1,252	703	334	58	351	552

"N" stands for Negligible
•Did not exist
£Indian Christians
@Calculated for total population as rural/urban breakdowns not available

State/Division	R/U	1921					
		Hindu	Muslim	Sikh	Jain	Christian	@Buddhist
UTTAR PRADESH	R	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	U	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
*Uttarakhand Division	R	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumaon Division	R	409	98	104	8	211	8,299
	U	160	90	134	18	310	..
Rohilkhand Division	R	999	2,065	474	122	3,393	82
	U	1,327	2,955	286	225	1,201	..
Meerut Division	R	787	1,628	7,256	4,528	3,269	123
	U	1,437	1,691	5,232	4,424	2,489	..
Agra Division	R	882	469	503	2,984	2,244	0
	U	1,580	1,080	1,025	3,198	1,868	..
Allahabad Division	R	1,053	686	60	231	370	697
	U	1,413	946	866	684	1,812	..
Jhansi Division	R	472	146	39	1,929	42	0
	U	670	286	1,163	1,185	676	..
Lucknow Division	R	1,237	1,024	35	7	112	328
	U	1,055	1,218	970	71	1,237	..
Faizabad Division	R	1,495	1,774	1,001	157	148	0
	U	518	621	134	74	66	..
Gorakhpur Division	R	1,561	1,559	167	1	55	0
	U	597	427	104	9	50	..
Varanasi Division	R	1,105	551	361	33	156	471
	U	1,243	686	86	112	291	..

@Calculated for the total population as rural/urban break downs not available
*Did not exist

1961

Rural

71. *Hindus*—The rural population of Hindus in Uttar Pradesh is 55,986,398. The largest numbers are found in Gorakhpur and Faizabad Divisions, and the smallest in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions. The heavily populated districts of Gorakhpur, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Varanasi and Meerut have more than 3 per cent of the Hindu population of the State (i.e., more than 1,680,000 each). In no district does it exceed 4 per cent. The number of Hindus in the rural area of Gorakhpur is 2,164,544. Uttar Kashi, Dehra Dun, Chamoli, and Pithoragarh districts, which possess small rural populations, have less than 0.5 per cent of the Hindu population of the State (i.e., less than 280,000 each).

72. *Muslims*—The rural population of Muslims in the State is 8,023,336, the largest numbers are found in Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions, and the smallest in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions. Moradabad, Basti and Meerut have more than 5 per cent of the rural Muslim population of the State (i.e., more than 400,000 each) and Gonda, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bahraich and Bijnor more than 4 per cent (i.e. more than 320,000 each). The actual rural Muslim population of Moradabad is 513,006. These districts form 2 distinct blocks, one in the west and the other in the east. Uttar Kashi, Pithoragarh, Chamoli, Almora, Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal have less than 0.05 per cent (i.e., less than 4,000 each).

73. *Sikhs*—The rural population of Sikhs in the State is 150,589. They are found in the largest numbers in Rohilkhand and Kumaon Divisions, and in the smallest in Uttarakhand and Jhansi Divisions. Kumaon Division, though occupying the 10th place in general population, has a substantial Sikh population. Districts which have more than 4 per cent of the rural Sikh population of the State (i.e., more than 6,000 each) are Naini Tal, Rampur, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bijnor and Meerut, all of which, except the last, are in the Tarai. Naini Tal, Rampur and Pilibhit taken together account for 54 per cent of the rural population of Sikhs in the State, the first named district alone having 42,911 Sikhs. Those which have less than 0.01 per cent (i.e., less than 15 persons each) are Jalaun, Pithoragarh, Banda and Uttar Kashi.

74. *Jains*—The rural population of Jains in the State is 57,622. They are found in the

largest numbers in Meerut and Agra Divisions, and in the smallest in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions. Districts which have more than 4 per cent of the rural Jain population of the State (i.e., more than 2,300 each) are Meerut, Jhansi, Muzaffarnagar and Agra. Meerut alone has 52 per cent, the number residing in the rural area being 29,999. Those which have less than 0.01 per cent (i.e., less than 6 persons each) are Ballia, Sultanpur, Unnao, Ghazipur, Tehri Garhwal, Jaunpur, Kheri, Deoria, Rae Bareli and Almora. In Hardoi and Faizabad districts there is not a single Jain in the rural area.

75. *Christians*—The rural population of Christians in the State is 42,293. The largest numbers are found in Rohilkhand and Agra Divisions, and the smallest in Uttarakhand and Faizabad Divisions. Names of districts which have more than 4 per cent of the rural Christian population of the State (i.e., exceeding 1,700 each) are Moradabad, Etah, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Gorakhpur, Meerut and Naini Tal. Moradabad alone has 14 per cent, their actual number being 6,013. With the exception of Gorakhpur all these districts form a compact block. Those having less than 0.1 per cent (i.e., less 42 persons) are Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Pratapgarh, Chamoli, Jalaun, Azamgarh, Basti, Kanpur and Fatehpur.

76. *Buddhists*—The rural population of Buddhists in the State is 6,179. The largest numbers exist in Meerut and Uttarakhand Divisions and the smallest in Jhansi and Varanasi Divisions. Even though Uttarakhand Division is at the bottom in general population, it has a substantial number of Buddhists. Districts which have more than 4 per cent of the rural Buddhist population of the State (i.e., exceeding 250 persons) are Meerut, Pithoragarh, Aligarh, Bijnor, Pilibhit and Uttar Kashi. Meerut, Pithoragarh and Aligarh have a concentration of Buddhist population, containing as much as 68 per cent rural population of Buddhists in the State. Their number in Meerut district is 1 766. Those which have no Buddhists are Budaun, Mathura, Mainpuri, Fatehpur, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur.

Urban

77. *Hindus*—The urban population of Hindus in the State is 6,450,918. The largest numbers are found in the urban areas of Allahabad and Meerut Divisions which have also the largest urban population, and the smallest in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions, having the smallest urban population in the State. The population exceeds 5 per cent of the urban Hindu population of the State (i.e., 325,000 each) in Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Allahabad and Varanasi districts. Kanpur district has more than 11 per cent of the urban population of Hindus in the State, the actual population being 740,754. This is on account of the fact that this district possesses the largest city of the State. It is less than 0.5 per cent (i.e., 32,500 each) in Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Garhwal, Almora, and Basti districts most of which have very small urban areas.

78. *Muslims*—The urban population of Muslims in the State is 2,764,753. The largest numbers are found in the urban areas of Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions, and the least in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions, Moradabad, Kanpur, Lucknow and Meerut districts have more than 5 per cent urban Muslim population of the State (i.e., more than 138,000 each). Moradabad district has the largest urban population of Muslims in the State, the actual number being 222,210. It is less than 0.1 per cent (i.e., less than 3,000 each) in Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Almora and Garhwal districts.

79. *Sikhs*—The urban population of Sikhs in the State is 133,148. They are found in largest numbers in Meerut and Allahabad Divisions, and the least in Uttarakhand and Gorakhpur Divisions. Districts which have more than 5 per cent of the urban Sikh population of the State (i.e. more than 6,500 each) are Kanpur, Meerut, Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Agra and Saharanpur. Kanpur district has 18 per cent of the total urban population of Sikhs. The actual number is 23,896. Those having less than 0.1 per cent (i.e., less than 135 each) are Uttar Kashi, Fatehpur, Tehri Garhwal, Azamgarh, Unnao, Ghazipur, Banda and Almora.

80. *Jains*—The total urban population of Jains in the State is 64,486. They are found in the largest numbers in Meerut and Agra Divisions, and in the smallest in Uttarakhand and Gorakhpur Divisions. They exceed 5 per cent (i.e., more than 3,200 in each) of the urban population of the State in districts Agra, Meerut, Saharanpur, Jhansi and Muzaffarnagar. There is a concentration of Jains in Agra district which has more than 20 per cent, their actual number being 13,526. They are less than 0.1 per cent (i.e., less than 65 each) in the urban areas of Uttar Kashi, Almora, Ghazipur, Ballia, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Unnao Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Sultanpur, Pilibhit, Azamgarh, Hardoi, Kheri, Gonda, Basti, Jaunpur, Garhwal and Jalaun districts.

81. *Christians*—The urban population of Christians in the State is 59,348. They are found in largest numbers in Allahabad and Meerut Divisions, and in the smallest in Uttarakhand and Faizabad Divisions. Districts which have more than 5 per cent of the urban population of Christians in the State (i.e., more than 3,000 each) are Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra, Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Bareilly and Meerut. Kanpur and Allahabad districts together have 23 per cent of the urban population of Christians in the State. The actual urban population of this community in these districts is 7,645 and 5,985 respectively. Those which have less than 0.1 per cent (i.e., less than 60 each) are Uttar Kashi Tehri Garhwal, Ballia and Fatehpur districts.

82. *Buddhists*—The urban population of Buddhists in the State is 6,714. They are found in the largest numbers in the urban areas of Agra and Meerut Divisions, and in the smallest in Uttarakhand and Faizabad Divisions. Districts which have more than 5 per cent of the urban population of Buddhists (i.e., more than 350 each) are Agra, Aligarh, Kanpur and Dehra Dun. Agra alone has more than one-third urban population of Buddhists in the State. The actual number of Buddhists in the urban areas of this district is 2,262. Districts which have no population of Buddhists in their urban areas are Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Rampur, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Fatehpur, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Azamgarh.

NOTE—1. Jains, Christians and Buddhists in Uttar Pradesh live chiefly in urban areas. Muslims and Sikhs, though not living chiefly in urban areas, are found in a higher proportion in urban than in rural.

2. Kanpur district has the largest urban population. Hindus, Sikhs and Christians are found in the largest number in Kanpur city. Muslims in large number are found in the city and towns of Moradabad district, and Jains and Buddhists in the city and towns of Agra districts. Uttar Kashi district has the smallest urban area. It has, therefore, the smallest population of all religious communities.

PREVIOUS CENSUSES

RURAL

83. *Hindus*—The largest numbers of Hindus in rural areas have always been found in Gorakhpur and Faizabad Divisions of the State since 1921. These two Divisions together account for about 30 per cent of the rural population of Hindus in the State.

For comparing Divisions over the various Census years Uttarakhand and Kumaon should be combined. The present Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions (combined), closely followed by Jhansi, have always contained the smallest rural population of Hindus, as these are the smallest Divisions in the State from the point of view of population.

84. *Muslims*—At all Censuses since 1921, the number of Muslims has been the largest in the rural areas of Rohilkhand Division, which have always had over 20 per cent of the rural Muslim population in the State. The second place in each Census Year was held by Faizabad Division.

As in the case of Hindus, the rural population of Muslims has been the smallest in the present Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions (combined) followed by Jhansi Division.

85. *Sikhs*—They have existed in the largest number in Rohilkhand Division since 1931. The

second place from 1931 to 1951 was held by Meerut Division, which is yielded in 1961 to Kumaon Division.

86. *Jains*—The rural population of Jains has been existing in largest numbers in Meerut and Agra Divisions ever since 1921. These two Divisions between themselves have more than 70 per cent of the rural population of Jains in the State.

87. *Christians*—The largest number of Christians in rural areas has always existed in Rohilkhand and Agra Divisions since 1921. These two contiguous areas together have accounted for more than half of the rural population of Christians in the State.

88. *Buddhists*—They were negligible up to 1931. Data by rural-urban breakdown are not available for 1941. In 1951 the largest rural Buddhists population was living in Agra Division and the next largest in Kumaon Division. In 1961 the first place was yielded by Agra to Meerut Division. Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions (combined), however, continued to occupy the second place.

URBAN

89. *Hindus*—The largest numbers of Hindus in urban areas are found in Allahabad and Meerut Divisions, as more than one-third urban Hindu population of the State lives in these two Divisions. This has been so ever since 1921.

The smallest urban population of Hindus has been living in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions (combined) at all Censuses since 1921, followed by Faizabad.

90. *Muslims*—The urban population of Muslims has always been the largest ever since 1921 in Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions. These two Divisions have together more than 40 per cent of their urban population of the State.

As in the case of Hindus, the urban population of Muslims has been the lowest in the present Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions (combined) followed by Jhansi.

91. *Sikhs*—The number of Sikhs has been the highest in Meerut Division since 1941. The second place was held by Agra which it yielded to Allahabad Division in 1951.

92. *Jains*—Meerut and Agra have had the largest numbers of Jains since 1921. These two Divisions between themselves have accounted for more than 70 per cent of the urban population of Jains in the State. In 1961, the percentage of Jains in these two Divisions was as high as 83.72.

93. *Christians*—The urban areas of Allahabad Division have had the largest number of Christians in 1951 and 1961. In 1941 Rohilkhand Division, and before that Meerut, had the largest numbers of Christians. Meerut Division held the second place in 1951 and 1961. In 1941 this place was held by Allahabad, in 1931 by Rohilkhand and in 1921 by Agra.

94. *Buddhists*—Agra Division had the largest number of Buddhists both in 1951 and 1961, their respective percentages being 53.4 and 48.5. The second place in 1951 was occupied by Allahabad Divisions, which it yielded to Meerut Divisions in 1961.

8. Conclusion

95. In the foregoing discussion rural and urban populations of various religious communities have been considered separately. Before closing the chapter it will be profitable to consider their number in the total population and variations during the last 20 years—

Hindus—The largest population of Hindus have existed in Gorakhpur district followed by Basti during the entire period under consideration. Their total number in Gorakhpur is 2,301,973 and in Basti 2,135,866.

Muslims—They are found in the largest number in Moradabad district. Next comes Meerut. This has been so during the past 20 years. Their 1961 population in Moradabad is 735,216 and in Meerut 568,951.

Sikhs—Naini Tal and Rampur are the two districts having the largest numbers of Sikhs, the same being 46,537 and 25,245 respectively. In 1951 the two districts having the largest numbers were Meerut and Saharanpur, and in 1941 Moradabad and Bulandshahr. The greatest increase during 1941–61 has been in Naini Tal and Rampur districts.

Jains—The largest number of Jains have been returned from Meerut and Agra districts, the same being 42,079 and 17,710 respectively. The respective positions of these districts in 1951 and 1941 remained the same.

Christians—The largest number of Christians has been returned from Moradabad district and the next largest from Kanpur, the respective population being 8,119 and 7,681. In 1951 Budaun and Moradabad, and in 1941 Moradabad and Budaun held the two topmost places. During the period 1941–61 the greatest decline has taken place in Budaun district, followed by Aligarh, Meerut and Moradabad.

Buddhists—The largest number of Buddhists is to be found in Agra district followed by Aligarh, the same being 2,306 and 2,085 respectively. In 1951 Aligarh and Almora, and in 1941 Rae Bareli and Pilibhit held the first two places. The largest additions during 1941–61 have taken place in Agra and Aligarh districts.

Muslims, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists registered a fall during 1941–51 in their proportion and a rise in the next decade, 1951–61. At the same time, the proportion of Hindus showed an upward trend in 1941–51 and a downward in 1951–61. Christians, however, showed a continuous decline.

96. Hindus and Muslims being the two largest communities in the State, comprising between them almost the entire population, may be considered at greater length. The ratio of Hindus to Muslims in 1921 was 5.9; in 1931, 5.6; in 1941, 5.4; in 1951, 6.0; and in 1961, 5.8. The ratio has thus fluctuated between 5.4 and 6.0. In 1931 there was a 5.94 per cent increase in the population of Hindus over the previous Census year, in 1941 the increase was of 11.94 per cent, in 1951 it was 14.75 per cent, and in 1961, 16.13 per cent. Despite the increase in their numbers their proportion to the total population fell in 1931, 1941 and 1961. Except for the decade 1941–51 the over-all tendency has been towards decrease in proportion. On the other hand, the total population of Muslims increased by 10.54 per cent in 1921–31, by 16.92 in 1931–41, by 3.87 in 1941–51 and by 19.48 in 1951–61. Their proportion also increased in 1931, 1941 and 1961. Except during 1941–51, which decade saw disturbed conditions and considerable movement of population, their rate of growth has been comparatively higher.

97. The study of numbers of persons professing different religions is essential from the demographic point of view and the foregoing discussion is aimed solely at that. It ought not induce the followers of different faiths to enter into a mad population race to augment their numbers. The growth of population is going on at a tremendous pace as it is, and a concerted action by all sections of the society is needed to cry a halt. The rapid growth of population has become a world problem of the first magnitude and unless it is checked it is bound to lead to a population explosion. It is a matter of common knowledge that the productivity of the land will not go beyond a certain limit. In such a context, the need to stop multiplying after a stage becomes obvious. The lesson of the numbers is, therefore, not to contemplate any addition to them, but to keep them within reasonable bounds. They raise a warning finger and say, "You have already multiplied far too much. Now stop this indiscriminate increase—or else perish."

CHAPTER X

WORKING POPULATION

1. Introduction

Economic data have been collected at each Census, but the concept of work has been introduced for the first time at the Census of 1961. Questions 8 to 12 of the Individual Slip were economic in nature. They are indicated as under :

Q.8 : Working as Cultivator

Q.9 : Working as Agricultural Labourer

Q.10: Working at Household Industry–

(*a*) Nature of Work

(*b*) Nature of Household Industry

(*c*) If Employee

Q.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

Q.12: Activity, if Not Working

2. The instructions issued to enumerators for recording answers to the above questions are reproduced below in full :

"*Questions* 8 *to* 11 *Working*–These questions apply only to workers. A person who is working may be working as 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 Q.8 and Q.9. Or, he may be working both as Cultivator and at Household Industry in which case he will be entered in Q.8 and Q.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 person 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 '1' should be recorded in Q.12 below.

"The basis of work will be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the persons 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 Q.11.

"*Question* 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.

"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 for wages in cash, kind or share such as share of the produce (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator in this question.

"*Question* 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 for wages in money, 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. He should have been working as Agricultural Labourer in the last or current cultivating season.

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

. . . . . .

"*Question* 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.

"*Question* 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 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.

"*Question* 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 cernacular transliteration of English.

"In the case of 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:

Scientists, technician, civil servant, clerk, checker, foreman, overseer, supervisor, labourer, machinist, assistant, contractor, engineer, inspector, 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, bricklayer'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 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 his 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.

"*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 Question 11 (*a*) .....in 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 is 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 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 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 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.

"*Question* 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 Questions 11 (*a*) to 11 (*d*) should be filled up for person doing work other than 8, 9 or 10.

.....

"*Question* 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 dividend or any other person of independent means for securing which he does not have to work and who does no other work.....write R.

(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 items 7 or 8."

3. The Household Schedule for recording cultivation and Household Industry was introduced for the first time in the history of the Indian Census at the 1961 Census. The Household Schedule was divided into three sub-parts. Sub-part "A" related to Cultivation ; sub-part "B" to Household Industry and sub-part "C" to Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry. Instructions issued to enumerators for filling up these sub-parts are reproduced below in full :

"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. 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 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 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. Birimakers who either alone or with the help of members of the family roll biris 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 womenfolk 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 females members of the family are working and write the number 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 subpart.

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

4. If a person was doing just one kind of work he was entered against one of the four Questions 8 to 11 of the Individual Slip. However, if he was doing more than one kind of work he was entered against the appropriate questions. Initially, it was not intended that there should be a classification of work into 'principal' and 'secondary'. As a question on subsidiary means of subsistence or occupation had been asked at each previous Census since 1901, it was decided at the Second Conference of Census Superintendents held in August, 1960 that the principal work should be 'ringed' and secondary occupation 'tick-marked' in the Individual Slips. In pursuance of this the following instructions were issued :

> "If in respect of any person there are entries against *more* than *one question* out of questions 8 to 11, he has to be asked as to which one of these is his principal work. *Principal work is that on which he spends most time.* The serial number of the question against which his principal work is recorded should be encircled, e.g., (8) If there are entries against *more than two questions,* he has further to be asked as to which one is his *next important work on which he spends most time.* The serial number of the question against which the secondary work is recorded should be ticked, e.g., 9✓."

The classification of work into 'principal' and and 'secondary' was very necessary. It will be readily conceded that the principal trouble with the rural economy of the country is the lack of productive or remunerative subsidiary occupations. This can be properly studied, only if a clear pattern of the extent and the type of secondary work obtaining in the rural and urban areas emerges from Census data.

5. Every Census from 1901 to 1951 attempted to divide the population into earners and dependants. In 1901, 1911 and 1921 the population was divided into *actual workers* and *dependants.* In 1931 it was divided into *earners, working dependants* and *non-working dependants.* A question on livelihood and another on dependence were put in 1941, but no tabulaton was done. In 1951 a new concept of self-sufficiency was introduced dividing the population into *self-supporting, earning dependants* and *non-earning dependants.* In fact the earners and working dependants of 1931 were massed together and new classes of self-supporting and earning dependants formed out of them.

There can be little doubt that the terms employed at previous Censuses gave priority to income and not to work. *Actual worker, earner, self-supporting and earning dependant* were defined to include not only those who performed work, but also those who lived on unearned incomes from such sources as rent, royalty, pension, etc. At the present Census the population has been divided into two groups, namely, *workers* and *non-workers.* Those who depend on unearned incomes have been taken off the class of

workers and for the first time included among non-workers. However, the earlier systems had one distinct advantage. For example, the 1951 system of presenting the population by clubbing together self-supporting persons, earning dependants, and non-earning dependants under livelihood classes presented a neat and comprehensible picture of the entire population. At the present Census workers have been distributed into nine categories and all non-workers have been pooled together. Non-workers have, however, been separately divided into eight groups by type of activity. Doubtless the 1961 system is a good way of presenting the working and non-working characteristics of the population. But it fails to give the degree of dependence existing in various economic activities in which workers are engaged. No correlation between non-workers and workers on whom these non-workers, if not in receipt of an income, depend has been attempted. This has caused some loss of clarity of outline in the presentation of basic statistics. Perhaps the next Census will cure this deficiency by including another question on the work performed by the person on whom the non-worker, is dependent, if at all.

The classification of workers into nine categories at the 1961 Census does not exactly correspond with international income categories. Thus, the 1961 classification may create some difficulty in respect of national-income computation. The definition of worker adopted this time includes wholetime and part-time workers as also family-workers who are not paid in cash or kind, but the service rendered by them has to be computed in terms of money. Since separate figures of income of this section of workers are not available, they will have to be estimated. On the other hand, the inclusion of all types of workers is likely to improve the national-income computation and may also suggest some correction factors to revise previous estimates thereof for greater accuracy.

6. This change-over from income-holders to workers has resulted in a certain loss of comparability. Some of the important differences are discussed below :

(i) The terms used at the previous Censuses included those persons as well who *lived on house-rent, pension etc., which* class has now been transferred to non-workers at this Census.

(ii) In India and some of the States, the proportion of workers has gone up. This is partly due to under-enumeration at the previous Censuses. The system adopted in 1931 involved a slight risk of under-enumeration of unpaid family workers, and the 1951 system a comparatively greater risk, resulting in the reduction of the actual working force. In 1961 omission of workers was extremely difficult, a thing wanting at the previous Censuses.

(iii) The nine Categories into which workers have been divided in 1961 differ from the eight Livelihood Classes of 1951.

(iv) Some loss of comparability may also arise from the new concept of Household *Industry introduced at this Census. It* includes non-factory establishments engaged in production, manufacture, processing, servicing and repairs as well as field produce (except agriculture), plantation crops (except tea, intoxicants etc.) forestry and logging, fishing, live-stock, and quarrying. Thus (a) Household Industry and (b) Manufacturing other than Household Industry taken together do not compare with the data compiled at earlier Censuses, unless all activities other than those falling in Divisions 2 and 3 are excluded.

(v) The economic classification prevailing in 1911 and 1921 was the modified Bertillion System which was further modified in 1931. The 1951 Census used its own *Indian Census Economic Classification.* At the 1961 Census, a two-fold classification based on the *Standard Industrial Classification* and the *National Classification of Occupations* was adopted. We shall take up the subject of classification again at a later stage.

Comparability may, however, be attempted between the data of this Census and those of previous Censuses by regrouping. The first two Livelihood Classes of 1951 correspond with Cate-

gory I, and the third with Category II of 1961. Livelihood Class V is equivalent to Categories III, IV and V of 1961. Livelihood Classes VI (Commerce) and VII (Transport) of 1951 are similar to the present Categories VII and VIII. Livelihood Class VIII of 1951 (Other services and miscellaneous sources) was a general class including such miscellaneous activities as communications, storage, ware-housing, construction, etc. The Registrar General's office has prepared an elaborate chart for the grouping of workers of the previous Censuses in the form of the nine categories of work of 1961 and also of non-workers. Though a broad comparison has been rendered possible by this regrouping, exact comparison is difficult to achieve. It has, however, to be stated that changes in concepts from time to time do raise problems of comparison, but they are inevitable; the evolution of better methods of collecting economic data cannot be sacrificed to the needs of comparability.

7. It was laid down in the definition of *worker* that the basis of work would be satisfied in the case of seasonal work like cultivation, livestock, dairying, household industry, etc., if the person had 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 it would be satisfied if the person was employed during any of the fifteen days preceding the day of enumeration. As for an adult woman engaged in household duties, but doing no other productive work to augment the family's resources, it was enjoined that she should not be considered as working. If, however, in addition to her household work, she engaged herself in work such as rice-pounding for sale or wages, domestic service for wages, minding cattle, selling firewood, making and sellling cow-dung cakes, grass, etc., she should be treated as a worker.

The concept and definition of work in 1961 is widely said to have led to inflation in the number of workers. There were murmurings that the inclusion of those who worked for only one hour a day had artificially raised the participation ratio by roping in even casual workers. The participation ratio of India went up from 39.10 in 1951 to 42.98 per cent in 1961. That of some States showed high jumps, e.g., Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore—all forming a solid land mass from Bihar in the north along the east coast down to the Cape. As stated earlier, part of the explanation lies in the fact that the previous definitions allowed scope for the under-enumeration of unpaid family-workers, which lacuna has now been filled up. The other part of the explanation is that there has been a real increase in the proportion of workers. The inclusion of persons working for 1–2 hours a day in the field or household industry or of women engaged in rice-pounding for sale/wages, minding cattle, making and selling cow-dung cakes etc., among workers has had, if any, only a minor influence on the participation ratio. For, after all, the individual slips were filled in by enumerators, who for all their training could not have been too metriculous about the actual time spent by a person on work. There is another circumstance also which disproves the theory that the rise in the participation ratio is due to the definition. The contiguous States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh in the north and West Bengal in the east actually registered a fall in the proportion of workers. The same definition was adopted in these four States as in those which had recorded a substantial rise. Instructions to enumerators at this Census were the same throughout India, the work having been centralized for the first time. Thus the increase, wherever it has been, is due to (1) non-omission of unpaid family-workers and (2) the participation ratio actually going up. States which have recorded a rise or fall exhibit a definite geographical pattern.

Till 1951, a person was enumerated on the basis of his usual functional role in economic activity. For the first time, a 'working-force' approach was adopted in 1961. It included an implicit priority for work in seasonal occupations like agriculture and household industry and an explicit priority for work in other occupations. The concept of work was easier to put across than that of self-sufficiency, which at the best had a subjective approach and, therefore,

could not elicit objective, reliable answers. The shift of emphasis from income and self-sufficiency to work was a distinct advantage, it being less difficult to observe and describe.

8. Question 12 of the Individual Slip related to the activities of the non-working population which was divided into eight types of activity. Problem arose from time to time in reconciling the answers recorded against this question. Vague terms and incorrect abbreviations were sometimes used; persons shown as workers against Questions 8–11 were shown here again. A housewife who minded cattle in her spare time or made cow-dung cakes or gathered grass for sale, or a student who gave tuition or helped his father actively in the field or at the shop was classified as a non-worker, and not infrequently both as a worker and as a non-worker. Incorrect or double recording was most common in the case of working housewives and working students. Mistakes occurred in other activities also. A rentier collecting his own rent was sometimes treated as worker instead of being put as a non-worker. On the other hand, a retired person who had taken up regular work again was recorded as non-working instead of being entered for his new work against Questions 8 to 11. An undertrial prisoner was often put as a non-worker instead of being treated as worker in relation to the work he was doing before his arrest. Fortunately, it was possible to rectify most of the mistakes at the sorting stage by cross references to other answers. However, it is not impracticable that a small number of people who should have been in the non-working population may have been counted as workers or *vice-versa*.

9. Household Industry was defined for Question 10 of Individual Slip as an industry engaged in production, processing, servicing, repairing or making and selling of goods, i.e., activities falling under Divisions 2 and 3–Manufacturing. Subsequently certain activities of Division O– were also included in its ambit. It was not to be on the scale of a registered factory and was to be conducted by the head of the household and/or mainly members of the household. A person was still to be considered in household industry, if instead of working in his own he was working in somebody else's as a paid employee. The location of rural household industry could be anywhere in the village in which the household concerned lived, but in urban areas its location at home was essential. The definition for the Household Schedule was similar except that it took into account only the household industry conducted by the household under enumeration and not those conducted by other households in which members of this particular household worked for wages. Members of other households working for wages in the household industry of the household under enumeration were recorded as hired workers. However, their role was only of secondary importance.

There was a great deal of misrecording in this respect. In a number of cases what should have come against Question 10 was recorded against Question 11 and *vice versa*. Other industries, professions, trades and services were recorded against household industry and activities legitimately falling under it against the next question. Many activities such as the washing of clothes manually or by power, hair-cutting, car driving, cart-plying, midwifery etc., were treated not unoften as household industries by enumerators. In the rural area, sometimes activities of an industrial nature which were obviously conducted in the village itself, and were household industries on that account, were treated as other work. The nature of activity and the nature of establishment, however, revealed that it was a household industry. Wholesale transfers from Question 11 to 10 and from Question 10 to 11 had to be made in Individual Slips and spurious entries had to be crossed out from sub-part B of Household Schedules.

The problem of incomplete or ambiguous entries against (*a*) Nature of Work, (*b*) Nature of Household Industry, and (*c*) if Employee will be discussed in paragraphs 12 and 14.

10. Household industry had always figured at all Censuses, but the data were not separately tabulated. A separate category was, however, introduced for the first time in 1961 Census at the instance of National Income Group among others. The main reason for including it as a separate category was to delineate the population

engaged therein so that its dimension and contribution could be more closely assessed for National Income-purposes. Besides, it was important to delimit the sphere of the unpaid family-worker as narrowly as possible towards the same end. What is now needed is to assign proper weights to unpaid family-workers of different age-groups, as this category has the largest number of them who are not paid in cash or kind. It has to be reiterated that the Census cannot be subordinated to any extraneous consideration—not even the National Income computation. For the purpose of the Census, in essence, is to catch the working population. Its aim is, therefore, necessarily different from the one of presenting readily acceptable slices of population to National Income categories. Difficulties of National Income Classification will remain with any kind of concept.

11. Four different systems of classifying the working and earning population have been employed since 1901. The original scheme of Mr. Baines used in 1891 was amplified in 1901 thereby raising the number of working groups to 520. A new scheme based on the system devised by Dr. Bertillion antl approved by the International Statistical Institute was introduced in 1911. It had four working classes, 12 sub-classes, 55 orders and 169 groups. The system was followed up to 1931 with such modifications as appeared necessary to remove a seeming defect. As the economy diversified, many new groups were added to allow for new occupations. In 1951 the Census devised its own *Indian Census Economic Classification.* It was neither purely industrial nor purely occupational. At the present Census *Standard Industrial Classification* has been adopted. This is closely related to International Standard Industrial Classification recommended by the I. L. O. and fully meets the requirements of international comparability. At the same time, the 1961 Census has classified workers separately according to occupations also on the basis of the *National Classification of Occupations.* The two-fold classification has divided the workers according to industry and occupation. In addition, workers have been grouped into nine industrial categories, the tenth being reserved for non-workers. The 1961 Census, has, therefore, made a departure from the previous Censuses by adopting the *Standard Industrial Classification and* also classifying the workers occupationally. These departures have made it comparatively free from technical flaws and operational mishaps. The comparative chart of industrial classifications from 1901 to 1961 is given at the end of this Section arranged by the ten industrial categories of 1961, showing Divisions and Groups. If the figures of earlier Censuses are regrouped in accordance therewith, reasonable comparability with previous Censuses can be achieved.

The following Table gives the growth of working force in Uttar Pradesh from 1901 to 1961 :

TABLE 10.1 : *Working Force and Participation Ratio in Uttar Pradesh,* 1901–1961

Year	Working Force	Participation Ratio
1961	28,850,141	39·1
1951	26,388,731	41·7
193	123,550,948	47·3
1921	24,326,471	52·1
1911	24,023,208	49·9
1901	21,943,302	45·1

The participation ratio showed a continuous rise up to 1921, and has exhibited a steady fall since. There has been no departure from the general trend during 1951–61. Thus it cannot be said that the change in concepts and definitions introduced in 1961 has caused an upsetting of the Census apple-cart. The same thing can be observed from the following Table which gives the number of workers by industrial Divisions for 1901–61 :

TABLE 10.2 : *Working Force by Industrial Divisions in Uttar Pradesh,* 1901–61

Industrial Division	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
Cultivation	18,428,376	17,944,990	14,135,062	15,917,284	14,020,646	11,280,229
Agricultural Labour	3,261,178	2,017,744	3,151,741	2,517,244	2,973,090	2,639,998
Plantation, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	503,063	248,855	643,644	646,224	729,563	419,399
1 Mining and Quarrying	12,630	14,086	6,656	4,893	4,617	578

	Industrial Division	1961	1951	1931	1921	1911	1901
2&3.	Manufacturing	2,258,747	1,937,398	1,958,599	2,023,654	2,323,304	2,455,869
4.	Constructions	213,919	146,881	59,547	51,660	87,364	50,695
5.	Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	211,942	183,445	225,000	217,160	236,865	221,334
6.	Trade and Commerce	1,062,882	1,069,094	1,137,002	987,219	1,016,238	9,84,804
7.	Transport, Storage and Communications	399,265	305,684	185,254	144,786	173,841	229,723
8&9.	Services; Activities not adequately described	2,498,139	2,520,554	2,048,443	1,816,347	2,457,680	3,060,673
	Total	28,850,141	26,388,731	23,550,948	24,326,471	24,023,208	21,943,302

12. Questions 10 and 11 presented genuine difficulties to enumerators arising from confusion in concepts and definitions. Household Industry initially covered activities falling in Divisions 2 and 3. Subsequent inclusion of certain activities of Division O (field produce other than agriculture, plantation crops, forestry and logging, fishing, live-stock, quarrying, etc.) created complications. In regard to Question 10 on Household Industry the nature of work and the nature of industry were vaguely recorded and sometimes the entry for one was made against the other. In regard to Question 11, the nature of work and the nature of industry, profession, trade, or service were vaguely recorded, and again the answers were interchanged. Answers to other sub-questions, viz., class of worker and name of establishment were also inconsistent or vague. Classification of workers by employment status was sometimes incorrect. Most of the mistakes in recording were due to carelessness. The instructions were detailed and exhaustive, leaving nothing to be desired. The mistakes would not have occurred, if they had been carefully followed.

Difficulties caused by incomplete and ambiguous answers had to be tackled in tabulation. Most of the omissions could be supplied and mistakes corrected by referring to other answers. Great care had to be taken in industrial and occupational coding to minimize the mistakes of enumeration.

The following statement shows the number of tahsils and class I and II cities/town-groups/towns in which omissions and mistakes in recording answers to Questions 10 and 11 appeared rather frequently, out of a total number of 231 tahsils and 33 such towns:

Question	*Tahsils*	*Towns*
10 (a)	70	16
10 (b)	52	11
11 (a)	53	15
11 (b)	54	12
11 (d)	40	11

13. Reference has been made in paragraph 4 to marking 'principal' and 'secondary' work, if a person did two or more kinds of it, with a ring and a tick respectively. The criterion for determining the principal and subsidiary work was the amount of time which a person spent on different kinds of work and not the income derived therefrom. Here again the Census was work-oriented and not income-oriented.

Sometimes when a person was engaged in two or more kinds of work, the principal and secondary were not indicated by a ring or a tick-mark. While most of the omissions of this nature were due to lack of care, there were some due to genuine difficulty. Frequently, the person enumerated could not tell to which item of work he devoted the greatest amount of time. It was, indeed, too much of a burden upon the enumerator for judging whether a particular type of work was the principal work and another type a secondary work. As instructions for ringing and ticking were issued after the Individual Slip had been finalised, no question regarding principal and secondary work appeared thereon. This, in a way, 'helped' the enumerator to forget his instructions.

14. In paragraph 12 we have referred to the recording of employment status. Sub-question

(*c*) of Question 10 was required to be filled up only for a person who was working as a paid employee in another person's household industry. Sometimes it was filled up even for members of the family who as family-workers helped without receiving wages in cash or kind. Such entries whenever detected were scored out, but it was not possible to detect them in all cases.

Sub-question (*c*) of Question 11 related to employment status of *all* persons entered against that question. In their case, the employment status was of four kinds (1) Employer, (2) Employee, (3) Single-worker, and (4) Family-worker. *Malik* was used for Employer in the Hindi version of Individual Slip which unhappily also meant a proprietor. Thus in some cases proprietors were recorded as employers, even when they employed nobody. The employee status caused the least difficulty. Single-workers and family-workers were confused when one or more members of the family casually helped in work. The number of tahsils and towns of 50,000 population and above in which omissions and mistakes occurred frequently in recording the employment status are given below:

Question	*Tahsils*	*Towns*
10 (c)	24	11
11 (c)	58	13

The employment status concept in other industry, profession, trade or service appears to have been widely misunderstood.

The Individual Slip provided a triangle for recording the answer to Question 10 (*c*) and an inverted triangle for the answer to the Question 11 (*c*), while a parallelogram was provided for Question 12. These geometrical designs were undoubtedly a help to the enumerator for entering abbreviations. At the stage of tabulation, they made the recognition of entries easier and quicker.

15. Mistakes occurred in filling the answers to Questions 8 and 9 as well, for which there was no justification whatever. In some cases those owning orchards or having no land and working as agricultural labourers were recorded against Question 8 *Working as Cultivator* and those directing and supervising cultivation omitted. Sometimes children of ages 0–4 were also recorded as cultivators.

Similarly, in some cases, there was misrecording against Question 9 *Working as Agricultural Labourer*. Sometimes persons other than the head of household working in household cultivation were recorded as agricultural labourers. Equally often children of ages 0–4 were recorded as such. Occasionally incorrect abbreviations were used. All these mistakes were rectified at the sorting stage by reference to other answers. The number of tahsils and towns in which such mistakes frequently occurred is given below:

Question	*Tahsils*	*Towns*
8	39	Nil
9	52	Nil

16. There were mistakes in filling Question 12 *Activity, if not working*. Those which tended to interchange a handful of non-workers with workers and *vice-versa* have been discussed earlier in paragraph 8. We shall now take up those which concern omission or misrecording of activities of non-workers. Elaborate instructions had been given to enumerators for carefully filling the eight types into which they were divided. A number of mistakes and omissions crept in due to lack of proper care by some enumerators. Often vague terms or incorrect abbreviations were used. Children of ages 0–4 were shown as full-time students; full-time students and housewives shown as dependants; persons seeking employment for the first time or any subsequent time confused. Most of the mistakes were corrected at the sorting stage. The number of tahsils and towns of over 50,000 population in which errors were frequent were as under:

Question	*Tahsils*	*Towns*
12	36	9

The above discussion highlights the types of omissions and mistakes which occurred in filling the Census Schedules. It must in no way be understood that enumeration was faulty and unreliable. In fact, considering everything the filling up of Household Schedules and Individual Slips was of a high order, and most of errors which existed were corrected in sorting and tabulation.

17. The following are the Economic Tables for 1961 :

1. Primary Census Abstract.

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.

Part B—Industrial classification of Workers and Non-workers by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only.

5. *B-IV*—

Part A—Industrial classification by Sex and Class of Worker of Persons at work at Household Industry.

Part B—Industrial classification by Sex and Class of Worker of Persons at work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service.

Part C—Industrial classification by Sex and Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups of pesons at work other than Cultivation.

6. *B-V*—Occupational Classification by Sex of Persons at work other than Cultivation.

7. *B-VI*—Occupational Divisions of Persons at work other than Cultivation classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas only.

8. *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.

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.

9. *B-VIII*—

Part A—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Educational Levels in Urban Areas only.

Part B—Persons unemployed aged 15 and above by Sex and Educational Levels in Rural Areas only.

10. *B-IX*—Persons not at work classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups and Type of Activity.

11. *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.

12. *B-XI*—Sample Households Engaged in Cultivation classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in Rural and Urban Areas separately.

13. *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.

14. *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.

15. *B-XIV*—Sample Households Engaged only in Household Industry classified by Principal Household Industry in All Areas.

Part A—Households classified by Major Groups of Principal Household Industry and Number of Persons Engaged.

Part B—Households classified by Minor Groups of Principal Household Industry.

16. *B-XV*—Sample Households Engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry classified by Size of Land in Rural and Urban Areas separately.

17. *B-XVI*—Sample Principal Household Industry classified by Period of Working and total Number of Workers engaged in Household Industry in All Areas.

18. *C-VIII*—

Part A—Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers among Scheduled Castes.

19. *D-IV*—Migrants to Cities/Town-Groups classified by Sex, Broad Age-groups, Educational

Levels and in case of Workers also by Occupational Divisions and Groups.

20. *D-VI*—Distribution of Industrial Categories of Workers and Non-workers by Place of Birth.

21. *E-III*—Census Houses used as Factories and Workshops classified by Industry, Power and No Power used and Size of Employment.

22. *SCT-I*—Industrial Classification of Persons at Work and Non-workers by Sex for Scheduled Castes—Rural and Urban.

23. *SCT-V*—

Part A—Sample Households engaged in Cultivation Classified by Interest in Land and Size of Land Cultivated in Rural Areas only for members of Scheduled Castes (Households of members of Scheduled Castes in a 20 per cent Sample of all Households).

24. *SC-I*—Persons not at Work Classified by Sex, Type of Activity and Educational Levels for Scheduled Castes.

COMPARATIVE CHART OF ECONOMIC (INDUSTRIAL) CLASSIFICATIONS 1901—1961

1961	1951	1931 Groups	1921 Groups	1911 Groups	1901 Groups
I. Working as Cultivators (Minor Groups 001—004 and 005 part)	L. C. I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned) *plus* Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned).	2, 3, 5, 6 and 8.	2 and 3.	2 and 3.	36 (Part), 37, 40, 52, and 56.
II. Working as Agricultural Labourer (As above).	L. C. III (Cultivating Labburers).	7.	4 and 5.	4.	38 and 39.
III. Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc. (Minor Groups 005 part and 006—009; Major Groups 01—04; Division 1).	Division 0 *plus* Division 1 of L. C. V.	9 to 41, 53 and 76.	6 to 24, 42 and 74.	5 to 20, 35 and 65.	25 to 32, 34, 35, 35(a), 41 to 51, 53, 58, 59, 78, 79, 83, 113, 114, 125, 131, 146, 147, 153, 154, 259, 309 to 311(a), 319, 346, 354, 356, 358, 360, 492, 493 and 503.
IV. Working in Household Industry (Some of the Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups overlap with Categories III and V. Major Groups and Minor Groups included in this Category are given at the bottom of the chart).					
V. Working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry Divisions 2 and 3).	Division 2 *plus* Division 3 +Division 4 of L.C. V.	42 to 52, 54 to 75, 77 to 84, 87 to 89, 91 to 93, 95 to 99, and 179.	25 to 41, 43 to 73, 75 to 79, 83 to 85, 87, 90 to 94 to100.	21 to 34, 36 to 64, 66 to 70, 74 to 76, 80 to 82, 84 and 86 to 91.	76, 77, 82, 84 to 96, 98 to 100, 102, 103, 106 to 112, 115, 116, 119, 120, 127, 129, 133, 135, 138 to 141, 143, 145, 151, 152, 155, 157, 160, 161, 166 to 171, 173 to 176, 178, to 186, 190, 193 to 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216 to 220, 222 to 227, 229 to 232, 234 to 244, 246, 248 to 253, 255 to 258, 260, 262 to 270, 271, to 273, 275, 277 to 279, 281, 283 to 288, 290, 292, 294 to 299, 300(a), 301 to 303, 305 to 308, 312(a), 312 to 314, 316, 317, 320 to 322, 323(a), 324, 326 to 328, 330 to 332, 334 to 336(a), 338, 340 to 344, 347 to 353, 361 to 365, 367, 368, 370, 373 to 376, 378 to 388, 391, 484 and 505(a).
VI. Working in Construction (Division 4).	S.D. 5.0 to S.D. 5.4 of L. C. VIII.	90, 105, 106 and 113.	86, 88, 89, 108, 109, 111, 112 and 119.	77 to 79, 96, 98 and 104.	162 to 165, 406 and 500 to 502.

1961	1951	1931 Groups	1921 Groups	1911 Groups	1901 Groups
VII. Working in Trade and Commerce (Division 6).	L.C. VI (Division 6).	115 to 126, 128 to 152.	121 to 129 and 131 to 154.	106 to 114, 116 to 136 and 138.	80, 81, 97, 101, 104, 105, 123, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 142, 144, 148 to 150, 156, 158, 159, 172, 177, 187, 189, 191, 192, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 221, 228, 233, 245, 247, 254, 261, 270(a), 274, 276, 280, 282, 289, 291, 293, 300, 304, 315, 318, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 339, 345, 355, 357, 359, 366, 369, 371, 372, 377, 389, 390, 392 to 405 and 408.
VIII. Working in Transport, Storage and Communications (Division 7).	S.D. 7.0 to 7.4 of L. C. VII—S.D. 7.5 to S.D. 7.9 of L. C. VIII.	101 to 104, 107 to 112 and 114.	104 to 107, 110, 113 to 118 and 120.	94, 95, 97, 99 to 103 and 105.	117, 118 and 409 to 443.
IX. Working in other services (Divisions 5, 8 and 9).	L. C. VIII *minus* S.D. 5.0 to S.D. 5.4 *minus* S.D. 7.5 to S.D. 7.9 *minus* persons in non-agriculture, non-productive occupations (i.e., S. Ds. 5.5., 5.6, 5.7 and Division 8 and Division 9).	4, 85, 86, 94, 100 to 127, 153 to 178, 180 to 184, 186, 187, 188*, 189£, 190 191†.	80 to 82, 93, 101 to 103, 130, 155 to 179, 181 to 183, 184*, 185£, and 186£ and 187†.	71 to 73, 83, 85, 92, 93, 115 137, 139 to 160 162, 163, 164*, 165£, 166£, and 167†.	1 to 24, 33, 54, 55, 57, 60 to 75, 121, 122, 136 to 137(b), 188, 407,‡ 444 to 483, 485 to 491, 494 to 499, 504†, 505†, 505 (b)£ and 520(a).
X. Non-workers.	(i) All non-earning dependants ; (ii) Self-supporting persons whose principal occupation was Class IV with no productive secondary occupations ;	All non-working dependants† groups 1,185 and 192 to 195.	All dependants+ groups 1,180 and 188 to 191.	All dependants+ groups 1, 161, 168 and 169.	All dependants+ groups 36 and 506 to 520.
	(iii) Self-supporting persons with non-productive, non-agricultural occupations included in Class VIII ;				
	(iv) Earning dependants whose own occupation (Secondary means of livelihood) was agricultural rent under Class IV ; and				
	(v) Earning dependants whose secondary occupation was non-agricultural, non-productive.				

IV. Working in Household Industry=Minor Groups 005 (Part) and 006—009 ; Minor Groups 013 and 015 (part) Minor Groups 023—026 ; Major Group 03 ; Minor Groups 040—046 and 048 ; Minor Group 107 ; Major Groups 20, excluding Minor Group 208 ; Major Group 21, excluding Minor Groups 213 and 217 ; Major Group 22, Major Group 23, except Minor Group 232 ; Major Group 24, except Minor Group 243; Major Group 25, except Minor Group 252 ; Major Group 26, except Minor Group 260; Major Group 27; Major Group 28, except Minor Group 286 ; Major Group 29, except Minor Group 290; Major Group 30, except Minor Group 300; Major Group 31; Minor Groups 320—322; Major Group 33, except Minor Group 330; Major Groups 34—35, except Minor Groups 347 and 52; Major Group 36, except Minor Groups 361 and 363; Major Group 37, except Minor Groups 371 and 374; Major Group 38, except Minor Groups 380—383 and 387, and Major Group 39.

*Distributed proportionately among categories V to VII and Major Group 50 of Division 5.

£Distributed proportionately among all non-agricultural categories V to IX.

†Distributed proportionately among all categories I to IX.

‡Distributed between categories VI and VIII.

L. C. stands for Livelihood Class.

S. D. stands for Sub-Division.

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

2. Working Pattern in India and States

18. Let us now examine the distribution of population into nine categories of workers and the tenth category of non-workers in India and States. The ten categories into which the population has been divided at this Census are enumerated below:

Category I—As Cultivator.

Category II—As Agricultural Labourer.

Category III—In Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied Activities.

Category IV—At Household Industry.

Category V—In Manufacturing other than Household Industry.

Category VI—In Construction.

Category VII—In Trade and Commerce.

Category VIII—In Transport, Storage and Communications.

Category IX—In Other Services.

Category X—Non-Workers.

Distribution of 1,000 population of India, the States, and the neighbouring Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh has been done in Table 10.3.

TABLE 10.3 : *Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons in India and each State among the Nine Industrial Categories and Non-Workers*, 1961

State/Union Territory	Total	Workers										Non-workers
		Total Workers (I-IX)	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
INDIA	1,000	430	227	72	12	27	18	5	17	7	45	570
States—												
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,000	519	208	148	16	51	13	6	22	7	48	481
2. Assam	1,000	433	280	16	44	24	9	3	15	6	36	567
3. Bihar	1,000	414	223	95	14	23	9	2	11	5	32	586
4. Gujarat	1,000	411	219	61	5	27	26	4	20	8	41	589
5. Jammu and Kashmir	1,000	428	324	5	7	27	9	3	9	4	40	572
6. Kerala	1,000	333	70	58	29	29	31	4	19	9	84	667
7. Madhya Pradesh	1,000	523	328	87	15	26	10	5	13	5	34	477
8. Madras	1,000	456	192	84	13	36	25	6	23	7	70	544
9. Maharashtra	1,000	479	221	114	10	21	33	6	22	11	41	521
10. Mysore	1 000	455	246	75	14	30	18	8	17	4	43	545
11. Orissa	1,000	437	248	74	8	30	5	2	8	3	59	563
12. Punjab*	1,000	350	197	27	3	27	17	7	19	7	46	650
13. Rajasthan	1,000	475	350	19	8	30	9	5	14	6	34	525
14. Uttar Pradesh	1,000	391	250	44	2	25	11	3	14	5	37	609
15. West Bengal	1,000	332	128	51	17	14	38	4	25	11	44	668
Union Territories—												
1. Delhi	1,000	321	21	3	3	6	64	13	55	19	137	679
2. Himachal Pradesh	1,000	596	496	9	7	33	5	10	5	2	29	404

The above Table reveals that out of every 1,000 population of the country there are 430 workers and 570 non-workers. The work participation ratio is 43 per cent. States appreciably above the all-India average are Madhya Pradesh (523), Andhra Pradesh (519), Maharashtra (479), Rajasthan (475), Madras (456), and Mysore (455). While those appreciably below it are West Bengal (332), Kerala (333), Punjab (350) and Uttar Pradesh (391). The Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh is much above and that of Delhi much below the same. The work participation ratio depends on a number of economic and social factors and cannot be ascribed to any single cause.

The largest proportion of workers in the country is in cultivation. India is traditionally an agricultural country, and though industrialization is constantly progressing, it continues to be predominantly agricultural. Cultivators form more than half of the total working force. Thus out of every two workers, one is a cultivator. A study of the distribution pattern of cultivators in the population indicates that in most of the States it is similar. This does not hold good in the case of Kerala and West Bengal where less than 13 per cent population is working in cultivation. On the other hand in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir more than 30 per cent of the population is working as cultivators. Uttar Pradesh has one-fourth of its population in this category. In Delhi the proportion of cultivator is very low. This is because Delhi has very little rural area. In Himachal Pradesh about half of the population is in cultivation. Agricultural labour comes next in importance. Out of every six workers in the country, one is an agricultural labourer. Seventy-two per thousand of the population work on other persons fields for wages in cash or kind. In Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Rajasthan, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal the proportion is much below the the all-India average; whereas in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar much higher. The prevalence of agricultural labour in any part of the country is intimately connected with the system of land tenure and distribution of land in force. The next Category III is of much less importance. The distribution pattern shows high proportions in Assam and Kerala and low in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Gujarat.

The major portion of the working force in manufacturing is in the household sector which includes some activities of Category III and some of Category V. Twenty-seven per thousand of the population of the country are working at household industry. Andhra Pradesh and Madras are much above and West Bengal much below the all-India average. Uttar Pradesh is slightly below the country's average. The next Category V, embraces manufacturing other than household industry. Only 18 per thousand of India's population are engaged in this very important branch of activities. States having appreciably larger proportions of their population in manufacturing are the comparatively industrialized States of West Bengal (38), Maharashtra (33), Kerala (31), Gujarat, (26) and Madras (25) and the Union Territory of Delhi (64). Those having much lower proportions are the industrially backward States of Orissa (5), Bihar (9), Assam (9), Jammu and Kashmir (9), Rajasthan (9), Madhya Pradesh (10) and Uttar Pradesh (11) and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (5). The all-India rate of participation in constructional activities (Category VI) is only 5 per thousand. Mysore and Punjab States and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh and Delhi are appreciably above, while Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh appreciably below the all-India average. The proportion is the highest in Delhi (13), which is predominantly urban and a lot of constructional activity is going on there all the time.

Trade and Commerce (Category VII) claims 17 per thousand of the country's population. This is again an important category, as there is now more of buying and selling than ever before. The proportion is comparatively high in the commercial States of West Bengal (25), Madras (23), Andhra Pradesh (22) and Maharashtra (22) and the Union Territory of Delhi (55). It is particularly low in Orissa (8), Jammu and Kashmir (9), Bihar (11) and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (5). Uttar Pradesh (14), occupies a middling position, but is a little below the all-India average. The pro-

portion of workers engaged in transport, storage and communications in the country is 7 to one thousand. It will be seen that the States of West Bengal, Maharashtra and Kerala and the Union Territory of Delhi are much above, whereas the States of Orissa, Mysore and Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh much below the all-India average. In Uttar Pradesh the proportion is 2 points below the all-India level. The number of workers in other services per thousand population in India as a whole is 45. The proportion is much above the country's average in the States of Kerala (84), Madras (70), and Orissa (59) as well as the Union Territory of Delhi (137). It is much below the same average in Bihar (32), Madhya Pradesh (34) and Rajasthan (34) and also in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (29). These services claim 37 per thousand population in Uttar Pradesh, which is lower than the all-India average.

The discussion in regard to non-workers is the exact antithesis of that of workers. For every one thousand population in the country there are 570 non-workers. Among the States, this proportion varies from 477 in Madhya Pradesh to 668 in West Bengal. States having substantially large proportions of non-workers are West Bengal (668), Kerala (667), Punjab (650) and Uttar Pradesh (609). Those having comparatively low proportions are Madhya Pradesh (477), Andhra Pradesh (481), Maharashtra (521), Rajasthan (525), Madras (544), and Mysore (545). The Union Territory of Delhi (679) has a high and of Himachal Pradesh (404) a low proportion.

19. The distribution of 1,000 males and 1,000 females separately into the above nine categories of workers and the tenth category of non-workers is given in the Table:

TABLE 10.4 : *Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of each Sex in India and each State among the Nine Industrial Categories and Non-Workers*, 1961

State/Union Territory	M F	Total	Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers X
INDIA	M	1,000	294	77	18	32	32	8	30	13	67	429
	F	1,000	156	67	6	22	4	1	4	..	20	720
States												
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	256	135	26	63	21	10	33	13	65	378
	F	1,000	159	162	5	37	5	3	12	..	30	587
2. Assam	M	1,000	346	25	46	4	14	6	28	12	60	459
	F	1,000	204	5	41	46	2	..	2	..	9	691
3. Bihar	M	1,000	297	111	23	26	17	4	19	10	49	444
	F	1,000	148	80	5	20	2	..	3	..	13	729
4. Gujarat	M	1,000	265	64	7	32	47	7	36	15	62	465
	F	1,000	170	57	3	21	4	2	3	..	19	721
5. Jammu and Kashmir	M	1,000	421	9	10	23	16	4	17	7	71	422
	F	1,000	213	1	4	32	1	..	..	1	4	744
6. Kerala	M	1,000	108	62	48	22	47	8	36	17	124	528
	F	1,000	32	54	10	35	16	..	3	1	46	803
7. Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	358	84	23	32	18	9	21	9	48	398
	F	1,000	296	90	7	20	2	2	3	..	20	560
8. Madras	M	1,000	250	85	20	40	44	10	39	15	94	403
	F	1,000	133	83	6	31	6	2	6	..	46	687
9. Maharashtra	M	1,000	232	103	17	28	58	10	38	21	64	429
	F	1,000	209	125	3	14	6	2	5	1	16	619
10. Mysore	M	1,000	312	74	20	37	30	13	27	9	62	416
	F	1,000	178	76	8	22	5	3	6	..	22	680
11. Orissa	M	1,000	363	92	11	33	8	3	13	6	79	392
	F	1,000	133	57	4	28	2	..	4	..	38	734
12. Punjab	M	1,000	274	44	6	39	31	12	35	13	75	471
	F	1,000	107	6	1	13	2	1	..	..	12	858

State/Union Territory	M F	Total	Workers I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Non-workers X
13. Rajasthan	M	1,000	398	22	11	37	14	9	26	11	52	419
	F	1,000	297	17	5	21	2	1	2	..	14	641
14. Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60	418
	F	1,000	117	35	1	14	1	..	2	..	12	818
15. West Bengal	M	1,000	209	78	24	16	67	8	45	21	72	460
	F	1,000	35	20	9	11	5	..	2	..	12	906
Union Territories												
1. Delhi	M	1,000	23	3	5	9	110	22	97	33	221	477
	F	1,000	18	2	1	3	6	2	2	1	30	935
2. Himachal Pradesh	M	1,000	476	11	12	39	8	19	10	4	52	369
	F	1,000	519	6	1	26	1	1	..	..	4	442

The above Table indicates that the all-India participation rate of male and female workers is 571 per 1,000 population for males and 280 for females. Male participation is more than double that of females. The bulk of female participation is in Categories I, II, IV and IX. In others it is a nominal. In cultivation the proportion of females is substantially above the country's average in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (519) and the States of Rajasthan (297), Madhya Pradesh (296), Jammu and Kashmir (213), Maharashtra (209) and Assam (204). It is very low in Kerala (32), West Bengal (35), and Delhi (18)—the last-mentioned being mainly urban. Female agricultural labourers exceed female cultivators in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. In Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab the proportion of females in agricultural labour is very small. It is relatively high in Andhra Pradesh (162), Maharashtra (125) and Madhya Pradesh (90). In household industry, female participation is appreciably higher than the all-India average in Assam (46), Andhra Pradesh (37) and Kerala (35) and very low in Delhi (3), West Bengal (11), Punjab (13), Uttar Pradesh (14) and Maharashtra (14). The all-India rate of female participation in other services (Category IX) is 20 per 1,000. Kerala and Madras (46 each) have the highest proportion and Jammu and Kashmir (4) the lowest. In Uttar Pradesh 12 per thousand females are in this category.

Considering female workers of all categories together, female participation in work is appreciably above the all-India average in the States of Madhya Pradesh (440), Andhra Pradesh (413), Maharashtra (381) and Rajasthan (359) and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (558). It is particularly low in the Delhi Union Territory (65) and the States of West Bengal (94), Punjab (142), Uttar Pradesh (182) and Kerala (197). Women usually take to gainful work when there is a pressing economic necessity for the same, but at the same time social customs and values play an inhibiting role. For in certain areas or certain communities, it is not considered 'respectable' for a woman to work, however, compelling may be the pecuniary circumstances.

Coming to male workers, it will be observed that participation is very high in Andhra Pradesh (622), Orissa (608), and Madhya Pradesh (602) States and Himachal Pradesh (631) Union Territory and low in Kerala (472), Punjab (529), Gujarat (535), West Bengal (540) and Assam (541) States and Delhi (523) Union Territory. In Uttar Pradesh 582 out of 1,000 males work. The first five categories in order of their numerical importance in the country are Categories I, II, IX, IV and V. About two-thirds of male workers (64.86 per cent) are engaged in agriculture (Categories I and II combined). They are in high proportions (above 400) in Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. These States are mainly dependent on agriculture and in need of industrialization. Kerala (170), West Bengal) (287), Punjab (318), Gujarat (329), Maharashtra (335) and Madras (335) States and the Delhi (26) Union Territory, on the contrary, have low proportions. In Category III Kerala (48) and Assam (46) are high because of plantations, fisheries and forests.

The proportion of male workers in the country at household industry and manufacturing is 32 each. The proportion in household industry is much above the all-India average in Andhra Pradesh (63) and Madras (40). In manufacturing the proportion is significant in West Bengal (67), Maharashtra (58), Gujarat (47) and Kerala (47) among States and in Delhi (110) Union Territory. West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala and Delhi are, comparatively speaking, highly industrialized. In Uttar Pradesh the proportion in household industry is 34 and in manufacturing only 20. Male workers in construction (Category VI) are in insignificant proportion throughout the country. However, in Mysore (13) and Punjab (12) and in the Union Territories of Delhi (22) and Himachal Pradesh (19) their proportion is above 10.

In trade and commerce (Category VII), the rate of participation in the country is 30. The proportions are high in West Bengal (45), Madras (39), Maharashtra (38) and Delhi (97). The first three have port towns, and the last the capital of India, where commerce flourishes. In Uttar Pradesh (26) the proportion is below the all-India figure. Participation in transport, storage and communications (Category VIII) is not significant in any State. In the Union Territory of Delhi the proportion is 33 which is considerably higher than the all-India average. The proportion in other services (Category IX) in the country is 67. It is very much high in Kerala (124) and Madras (94) and the Union Territory of Delhi (221). Miscellaneous services claim considerably large proportions in these areas. In Uttar Pradesh (60) it is below 7 points lower than the all-India average.

20. The examination will be helped, if the above Table is examined to compare only the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. For this purpose, another Table 10.5 has been prepared. In this Table, mining and quarrying have been taken out from the primary, as also gas and electricity from the tertiary, and added to the secondary sector.

TABLE 10.5 : *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

State/Union Territory		Total	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
			I+II	III (excluding Mining and Quarrying)	III (only Mining and Quarrying) +IV+V+ VI+IX (only Gas and Electricity)	VII+VIII +IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)	
INDIA	M	1,000	370	14	77	110	429
	F	1,000	222	5	28	25	720
States							
1. Andhra Pradesh	M	1,000	391	22	99	110	378
	F	1,000	321	4	46	542	587
2. Assam	M	1,000	371	45	26	99	459
	F	1,000	210	41	48	10	691
3. Bihar	M	1,000	408	14	57	77	444
	F	1,000	228	3	24	16	729
4. Gujarat	M	1,000	329	6	89	111	465
	F	1,000	228	2	27	22	721
5. Jammu and Kashmir	M	1,000	430	9	45	94	422
	F	1,000	214	4	33	5	744
6. Kerala	M	1,000	170	45	81	176	528
	F	1,000	86	10	52	49	803
7. Madhya Pradesh	M	1,000	442	19	64	77	398
	F	1,000	386	6	25	23	560
8. Madras	M	1,000	335	18	99	145	403
	F	1,000	215	6	40	52	687
9. Maharashtra	M	1,000	336	15	98	122	429
	F	1,000	334	3	23	21	619

State/Union Territory		Total	Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
			I+II	III (Excluding Mining and Quarrying)	III (only Mining and Quarrying) +IV+V+VI+IX (only Gas and Electricity)	VII+VIII+IX (excluding Gas and Electricity)	
10. Mysore	M	1,000	385	17	85	97	416
	F	1,000	254	7	32	27	680
11. Orissa	M	1,000	455	9	47	97	392
	F	1,000	190	3	31	42	734
12. Punjab	M	1,000	319	5	84	121	471
	F	1,000	113	1	15	13	858
13. Rajasthan	M	1,000	420	9	64	88	419
	F	1,000	314	5	25	15	641
14. Uttar Pradesh	M	1,000	423	4	60	95	418
	F	1,000	152	1	15	14	818
15. West Bengal	M	1,000	287	16	100	137	460
	F	1,000	55	7	17	15	906
Union Territories							
1. Delhi	M	1,000	27	3	143	350	477
	F	1,000	20	N	12	33	935
2. Himachal Pradesh	M	1,000	486	12	69	64	369
	F	1,000	524	1	28	5	442

According to the above Table, the primary sector predominates, both in the case of males and in the case of females, throughout the country except in Delhi which is predominantly urban. About two-thirds of working males and four-fifths of working females are in this sector. Next in importance for males is the tertiary sector and for females the secondary on account of household industry. The three sectors will be taken up for discussion separately.

Primary—Three hundred and eighty-four out of 1,000 males and 227 out of 1,000 females are in this sector. For males the proportion is well above the all-India average in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (498) and the States of Orissa (464), Madhya Pradesh (461), Jammu and Kashmir (439), Rajasthan (429), Uttar Pradesh (427) and Bihar (422) which are more agriculturally-oriented than others. It is comparatively low in the Union Territory of Delhi (30) and the States of Kerala (215), West Bengal (303), Punjab (324) and Gujarat (335).

Large proportions of females in this sector are to be found in Himachal Pradesh (525), Madhya Pradesh (392), Maharashtra (337), Andhra Pradesh (325) and Rajasthan (319), while low proportions in Delhi (20), West Bengal (62), Kerala (96), Punjab (114) and Uttar Pradesh (153). It is remarkable that Uttar Pradesh which has a very large proportion of males in this sector has a small proportion of females therein. In this largely agricultural State, females do not take so prominent a part in agriculture as they do in other agricultural States.

Secondary—This sector accounts for 77 males and 28 females out of 1,000 persons of each sex in the country as a whole. The proportion of male workers in this sector is highest in Delhi (143), followed by West Bengal (100), Andhra Pradesh and Madras (99 each), Maharashtra (98) and Gujarat (89), which are industrially advanced; and the lowest in Assam (26) followed by Jammu and Kashmir (45) and Orissa (47). In U. P. the proportion is 60, and consists mainly of small enterprises. The proportion of female workers is the highest in Kerala (52) followed by Assam (48), Andhra Pradesh (46) and Madras (40), and the lowest in Delhi (12), Punjab and Uttar Pradesh (15 each) and West Bengal (17). Among the States the proportion of workers in this sector is the largest in Andhra Pradesh; Madras follows closely and Kerala at some distance. This sector is not sufficiently advanced in Uttar Pradesh which is far below the average of the country as a whole.

Tertiary—One hundred and ten males and 25 females out of 1,000 of each sex are in this sector. Proportion of males in the tertiary sector is the highest in Delhi (350), followed by Kerala (176), Madras (145) and West Bengal (137). It is very low in Himachal Pradesh (64), Bihar (77) and Madhya Pradesh (77). In Uttar Pradesh (95) too, it is low enough.

As for female workers in this sector, their proportion is comparatively high in Madras (52), Kerala (49), Andhra Pradesh (42) and Orissa (42); whereas in Jammu and Kashmir (5) and Himachal Pradesh (5) it is very low. In Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam too it is much below the all-India average. The whole country can be divided into two distinct zones, so far as female participation in the tertiary sector is concerned—North India where it is low and South India where it is comparatively high.

3. Working Pattern in Uttar Pradesh

21. So far we have discussed the pattern of work from the all-India angle. We should now turn to the State itself and examine the variations within the State. This has been done in Table 10.6.

TABLE 10.6 : *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	P M F	Total	Workers				Non-workers
			Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
			(I and II)	III (excluding Division 1)	(IV+V+VI) including Division 1 and M.G. 50	(VII+VIII+IX) excluding M.G. 50	
UTTAR PRADESH	P	1,000	294	2	39	56	609
	M	1,000	423	4	60	95	418
	F	1,000	152	1	15	14	818
1. Uttar Kashi	P	1,000	605	18	45	22	310
	M	1,000	548	34	74	41	303
	F	1,000	664	1	16	2	317
2. Chamoli	P	1,000	582	3	43	25	347
	M	1,000	493	7	59	51	390
	F	1,000	662	N	29	1	308
3. Pithoragarh	P	1,000	528	3	32	36	401
	M	1,000	435	6	47	70	442
	F	1,000	615	1	18	3	363
4. Tehri Garhwal	P	1,000	600	5	20	20	355
	M	1,000	508	9	35	42	406
	F	1,000	677	N	8	2	313
5. Garhwal	P	1,000	508	19	22	40	411
	M	1,000	380	38	38	85	459
	F	1,000	618	2	7	2	371
6. Almora	P	1,000	534	7	17	35	407
	M	1,000	442	14	31	69	444
	F	1,000	620	N	5	3	372
7. Naini Tal	P	1,000	296	38	61	89	516
	M	1,000	346	60	90	142	362
	F	1,000	226	8	21	14	731
8. Bijnor	P	1,000	179	8	62	78	673
	M	1,000	322	13	92	136	437
	F	1,000	15	3	27	13	942
9. Moradabad	P	1,000	228	2	42	57	671
	M	1,000	408	3	69	98	422
	F	1,000	17	3	11	10	959
10. Budaun	P	1,000	290	1	18	36	655
	M	1,000	522	1	30	59	388
	F	1,000	13	N	5	7	975

State/District	P M F	Total	Workers				Non-workers
			Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
			(I and II)	III (excluding Division 1)	(IV+V+VI) including Division 1 and M.G. 50	(VII+VIII +IX) excluding M. G. 50	
11. Rampur	P	1,000	246	2	33	54	665
	M	1,000	449	3	57	93	398
	F	1,000	14	N	5	9	972
12. Bareilly	P	1 000	228	1	37	68	666
	M	1,000	411	2	65	117	405
	F	1,000	10	N	4	8	978
13. Pilibhit	P	1,000	249	4	31	59	657
	M	1,000	450	7	54	102	387
	F	1,000	10	N	5	8	977
14. Shahjahanpur	P	1,000	279	1	27	54	639
	M	1,000	499	1	44	92	364
	F	1,000	14	N	6	8	972
15. Dehra Dun	P	1,000	160	17	65	160	598
	M	1,000	204	24	97	264	411
	F	1,000	102	8	22	25	843
16. Saharanpur	P	1,000	153	4	54	128	661
	M	1,000	274	7	84	220	415
	F	1,000	6	1	17	16	960
17. Muzaffarnagar	P	1,000	185	1	58	95	661
	M	1,000	328	2	91	157	422
	F	1,000	14	N	19	21	946
18. Meerut	P	1,000	150	1	81	100	668
	M	1,000	256	2	120	166	456
	F	1,000	25	N	33	22	920
19. Bulandshahr	P	1,000	210	1	44	69	676
	M	1,000	366	3	72	114	445
	F	1,000	32	1	12	18	937
20. Aligarh	P	1,000	187	N	47	80	686
	M	1,000	338	1	80	136	445
	F	1,000	11	N	9	15	965
21. Mathura	P	1,000	219	5	37	88	651
	M	1,000	349	4	60	146	441
	F	1,000	65	6	8	19	902
22. Agra	P	1,000	152	1	64	89	694
	M	1,000	271	2	113	154	460
	F	1,000	10	N	7	11	972
23. Etah	P	1,000	247	1	27	53	672
	M	1,000	450	1	43	92	414
	F	1,000	14	N	7	9	970
24. Mainpuri	P	1,000	245	1	30	48	676
	M	1,000	442	2	51	82	423
	F	1,000	16	N	6	8	970
25. Farrukhabad	P	1,000	257	N	29	49	665
	M	1,000	460	1	46	84	409
	F	1,000	14	N	8	7	971
26. Etawah	P	1,000	253	N	23	50	674
	M	1,000	450	1	37	84	428
	F	1,000	19	N	7	9	965
27. Kanpur	P	1,000	169	1	68	100	662
	M	1,000	277	2	118	167	436
	F	1,000	37	N	6	17	940
28. Fatehpur	P	1,000	355	1	32	51	561
	M	1,000	472	1	49	79	399
	F	1,000	228	N	12	21	739
29. Allahabad	P	1,000	335	1	43	69	552
	M	1,000	386	2	67	116	429
	F	1,000	280	N	17	18	685

State/District	P M F	Total	Workers				Non-workers
			Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
			(I and II)	III (excluding Division 1)	(IV+V+VI) (including Division and M. G. 50	(VII+VIII+IX) excluding M.G. 50	
30. Jhansi	P	1,000	279	2	46	83	590
	M	1,000	371	4	69	131	425
	F	1,000	175	1	21	29	774
31. Jalaun	P	1,000	296	2	26	58	618
	M	1,000	434	3	41	93	429
	F	1,000	140	2	9	18	831
32. Hamirpur	P	1,000	352	2	41	71	534
	M	1,000	441	2	64	88	405
	F	1,000	256	N	17	53	674
33. Banda	P	1,000	384	N	30	46	540
	M	1,000	499	1	46	66	388
	F	1,000	256	N	12	24	708
34. Kheri	P	1,000	310	3	19	30	638
	M	1,000	550	6	31	52	361
	F	1,000	29	N	4	5	962
35. Sitapur	P	1,000	306	N	22	36	636
	M	1,000	528	1	36	61	374
	F	1,000	47	N	6	6	941
36. Hardoi	P	1,000	303	N	22	33	642
	M	1,000	524	N	31	56	389
	F	1,000	46	N	10	6	938
37. Unnao	P	1,000	331	N	22	31	616
	M	1,000	509	1	35	50	405
	F	1,000	130	N	7	10	853
38. Lucknow	P	1,000	177	1	56	126	640
	M	1,000	255	2	96	213	434
	F	1,000	83	N	9	22	886
39. Rae Bareli	P	1,000	384	1	25	39	551
	M	1,000	499	2	38	62	399
	F	1,000	264	1	11	16	708
40. Bahraich	P	1,000	394	1	19	30	556
	M	1,000	571	3	28	50	348
	F	1,000	196	N	8	8	788
41. Gonda	P	1,000	402	1	20	33	544
	M	1,000	544	2	32	53	369
	F	1,000	251	N	7	11	731
42. Bara Banki	P	1,000	366	1	34	35	564
	M	1,000	531	2	46	57	364
	F	1,000	182	1	20	11	786
43. Faizabad	P	1,000	346	1	37	36	580
	M	1,000	473	2	50	60	415
	F	1,000	216	N	23	12	749
44. Sultanpur	P	1,000	356	1	28	30	585
	M	1,000	497	1	37	49	416
	F	1,000	217	N	19	12	752
45 Pratapgarh	P	1,000	398	1	28	30	543
	M	1,000	472	1	36	51	440
	F	1,000	330	N	20	11	639
46. Basti	P	1,000	456	N	22	20	502
	M	1,000	561	1	27	34	377
	F	1,000	345	N	15	7	633
47. Gorakhpur	P	1,000	374	1	29	38	558
	M	1,000	475	2	41	62	420
	F	1,000	272	N	16	12	700
48. Deoria	P	1,000	370	N	18	19	593
	M	1,000	512	N	25	33	430
	F	1,000	228	N	10	6	756

State/District	P M F	Total	Workers				Non-workers
			Primary Sector		Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	
			(I and II)	III (excluding Division 1)	(IV+V+VI) including Division 1 and M.G. 50	(VII+VIII +IX) excluding M.G. 50	
49. Azamgarh	P	1,000	316	1	45	28	610
	M	1,000	439	2	55	46	458
	F	1,000	197	1	35	11	756
50. Jaunpur	P	1,000	340	2	31	31	596
	M	1,000	438	3	43	52	464
	F	1,000	248	1	19	10	722
51. Ballia	P	1,000	271	1	43	49	636
	M	1,000	399	2	52	75	472
	F	1,000	148	N	34	23	795
52. Ghazipur	P	1,000	313	4	36	44	603
	M	1,000	416	4	48	68	464
	F	1,000	211	3	24	22	740
53. Varanasi	P	1,000	219	3	71	77	630
	M	1,000	289	5	115	129	462
	F	1,000	145	2	24	22	807
54. Mirzapur	P	1,000	345	8	52	58	537
	M	1,000	409	15	82	89	405
	F	1,000	277	2	19	25	677

It will be observed from the above Table that the largest proportions of workers to 1,000 population are in Uttar Kashi (690), Chamoli (653), Tehri Garhwal (645), Pithoragarh (599), Almora (593) and Garhwal (589). Proportions are low in Agra (306), Aligarh (314), Bulandshahr (324), Mainpuri (324), Etawah (326), Bijnor (327), Etah (328), Moradabad (329) and Meerut (332). The life is exacting in hill districts and, therefore, a large number of people have to work hard for a living. The rate of participation is low in certain western districts of the plain because of comparatively easier life. In this State the participation rate of males is about three times that of females. The proportion of workers among males is high in Uttar Kashi (697), Bahraich (652), Kheri (639), Naini Tal (638), Shahjahanpur and Bara Banki (636 each), Gonda (631), Sitapur (626) and Basti (623). It is low in Ballia (528), Ghazipur and Jaunpur (536 each), Varanasi (538), Agra (540), Garhwal (541), Azamgarh (542) and Meerut (544). Only a very small proportion of females is engaged in economically gainful activities. The participation of females is, however, high in hill districts, namely, Chamoli (692), Tehri Garhwal (687), Uttar Kashi (683), Pithoragarh (637), Garhwal (629), and Almora (628). It is remarkable that in districts Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Almora (in the order named) there are relatively more workers among females than among males. The economy of hill districts is far different from that of the plans where only one-sixth of females are in the working force. In districts Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Farrukhabad forming a solid block less than 30 per thousand females are workers. The reason in their case is chiefly social. Custom does not favour women doing gainful work.

The primary sector claims about three-fourths of the total working force. In Uttar Kashi (623), Tehri Garhwal (605), Chamoli (585), Almora (541), Pithoragarh (531) and Garhwal (527) this sector comprises more than half of the population. On the other hand, in Bijnor (187), Dehra Dun (177), Saharanpur (157), Muzaffarnagar (186), Meerut (151), Aligarh (187) and Agra (153), forming a solid block along the western border of the State, and in Kanpur (170) and Lucknow (178) possessing the two largest cities of the State it is less than one-fifth. The lowest proportion is to be found in Meerut district. For males the primary sector is numerically the most important in all districts except Dehra Dun where the tertiary occupies the first

place. For females too, it is the most important except in districts Bijnor, Saharanpur, and Meerut where the secondary and districts Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh and Agra where the tertiary assumes the top position.

The proportion in the secondary sector is well above the State average in districts Meerut (81), Varanasi (71), Kanpur (68), Dehra Dun (65), Agra (64), Bijnor (62) and Naini Tal (61). It is very low in Almora (17), Budaun (18), Deoria (18), Bahraich (19) and Kheri (19) which can be classed as very backward districts in industry and small enterprises. Males have high proportions in this sector in districts Meerut (120), Kanpur (118), Varanasi (115), Agra (113), Dehra Dun (97), Lucknow (96), Bijnor (92), Muzaffarnagar (91) and Naini Tal (90). Females in comparatively high proportions are found in Azamgarh (35), Ballia (34), and Meerut (33) districts. Eight districts namely, Almora, Budaun, Kheri, Hardoi, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Deoria have less than 33 per thousand males in this sector.

A proportion of more than 50 per cent above the State average in the tertiary sector is found to exist in districts Dehra Dun (160) Saharanpur (128), Lucknow (126), Kanpur (100), Meerut (100), Muzaffarnagar (95), Naini Tal (89), Agra (89) and Mathura (88). Most of these have large urban areas and offer openings of employment in this sector. Districts having proportions of 33 or less, in geographical order, are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Kheri, Hardoi, Unnao, Bahraich, Gonda, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh and Jaunpur. The lowest proportion is to be found in Deoria (19) followed by Basti and Tehri Garhwal (20 each). All these districts have a comparatively small urban population and a very poorly developed tertiary sector. The proportion of males exceeds 150 in districts Dehra Dun (264), Saharanpur (220), Lucknow (213), Kanpur (167), Meerut (166), Muzaffarnagar (157) and Agra (154). That of females is fairly appreciable only in Hamirpur (53). Males in proportions below 60 are to be found in the 14 districts mentioned earlier and also in Budaun and Bara Banki.

22. We now propose to rearrange the districts in the following Table according to the extent to which they differ from the State average in Categories I and II :—

TABLE 10.7 : *Districts arranged according as they are within* 100,250 *or more points either way of the State Average in the Categories I+II only*, 1961

Categories I+II				III	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Non-workers
More than 250 above State average	100 to 250 above State average	100±of the State average	100 to 250 below State average		(IV+V+VI+ Major Group 50)	(VII+VIII+IX excluding Major Group 50)	
Uttar Kashi (605)				18	45	22	310
Tehri Garhwal (600)				5	20	20	355
Chamoli (582)				3	43	25	347
	Almora (534)			7	17	35	407
	Pithoragarh (528)			3	32	36	401
	Garhwal (508)			19	22	40	411
	Basti (456)			N	22	20	502
	Gonda (402)			1	20	33	544
	Pratapgarh (398)			1	28	30	543
	Bahraich (394)			1	19	30	556
		Rae Bareli (384)		1	25	39	551
		Banda (384)		N	30	46	540
		Gorakhpur (374)		1	29	38	558
		Deoria (370)		N	18	19	593
		Bara Banki (366)		1	34	35	564
		Sultanpur (356)		1	28	30	585

Categories I+II				III	Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI+ Major Group 50)	Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX excluding Major Group 50)	Non-workers
More than 250 above State average	100 to 250 above State average	100± of the State average	100 to 250 below State average				
		Fatehpur (355)		1	32	51	561
		Hamirpur (352)		2	41	71	534
		Faizabad (346)		1	37	36	580
		Mirzapur (345)		8	52	58	537
		Jaunpur (340)		2	31	31	596
		Allahabad (335)		1	43	69	552
		Unnao (331)		N	22	31	616
		Azamgarh (316)		1	45	28	610
		Ghazipur (313)		4	36	44	603
		Kheri (310)		3	19	30	638
		Sitapur (306)		N	22	36	636
		Hardoi (303)		N	22	33	642
		Naini Tal (296)		38	61	89	516
		Jalaun (296)		2	26	58	618
		Budaun (290)		1	18	36	655
		Jhansi (279)		2	46	83	590
		Shahjahanpur (279)		1	27	54	639
		Ballia (271)		1	43	49	636
		Farrukhabad (257)		N	29	49	665
		Etawah (253)		N	23	50	674
		Pilibhit (249)		4	31	59	657
		Etah (247)		1	27	53	672
		Rampur (246)		2	33	54	665
		Mainpuri (245)		1	30	48	676
		Moradabad (228)		2	42	57	671
		Bareilly (228)		1	37	68	666
		Mathura (219)		5	37	88	651
		Varanasi (219)		3	71	77	630
		Bulandshahr (210)		1	44	69	676
			Aligarh (187)	N	47	80	686
			Muzaffarnagar (185)	1	58	95	661
			Bijnor (179)	8	62	78	673
			Lucknow (177)	1	56	126	640
			Kanpur (169)	1	68	100	662
			Dehra Dun (160)	17	65	160	598
			Saharanpur (153)	4	54	128	661
			Agra (152)	1	64	89	694
			Meerut (150)	1	81	100	668

The above Table highlights what has been described briefly in the second sub para of the previous paragraph. In this Table Category I–Cultivators and Category II–Agricultural Labourers have been combined, Category III separated, and workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors also shown as in Table 10.6. Districts have been arranged in the descending order of the proportion of workers in Categories I and II taken together.

The Table reveals that districts Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal and Chamoli are more than 250 points above the State average in the first two categories, and Almora, Pithoragarh, Garhwal, Basti, Gonda, Pratapgarh and Bahraich between 100 and 250 points above it. With the exception

of Pratapgarh which is in the Central Plain and Bahraich, Gonda and Basti which are in the East Plain, all these districts are in the Himalayan Hills. The secondary and tertiary sectors in these districts account for very few workers. Only in Uttar Kashi and Chamoli the proportion of workers in the secondary sector is a little above the State average, in all others it is much below. None of these districts has a large urban area. Workers in the tertiary sector are far below the State average in each and every case. These districts can be deemed to be the least advanced of all the districts of the State.

Majority of districts, i.e., 35 in number are in the range within 100 units of the State average. The next range of 100 to 250 units below the State average includes Aligarh, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Agra and Meerut in the West, and Lucknow and Kanpur in the middle of the State. Bulandshahr, Varanasi and Mathura can be treated as marginal cases. These districts have large urban areas and some of the cities are industrial. Districts of Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura and Agra are contiguous. Kanpur, Lucknow, and Varanasi districts do not form any block and stand in isolation. Each contains a large city. The cities of Kanpur and Varanasi are industrial, while that of Lucknow is the administrative seat of the State Government. In all the 12 districts except Mathura mentioned above, workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors are very much above the State average.

23. In the next Table districts have been arranged in descending order of contribution of workers to Category III, to the secondary and tertiary sectors, and in descending order of non-workers.

TABLE 10.8—*Districts arranged in descending order of participation of Workers per* 1,000 *of Population in Category III and the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors and of Non-workers*, 1961

Category III		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
District	Number per 1,000	District	Number per 1,000	District	Number per 1,000	District	Number per 1,000
Naini Tal	38	Meerut	81	Dehra Dun	160	Agra	694
Garhwal	19	Varanasi	71	Saharanpur	128	Aligarh	686
Uttar Kashi	18	Kanpur	68	Lucknow	126	Bulandshahr	676
Dehra Dun	17	Dehra Dun	65	Meerut	100	Mainpuri	676
Bijnor	8	Agra	64	Kanpur	100	Etawah	674
Mirzapur	8	Bijnor	62	Muzaffarnagar	95	Bijnor	673
Almora	7	Naini Tal	61	Naini Tal	89	Etah	672
Tehri Garhwal	5	Muzaffarnagar	58	Agra	89	Moradabad	671
Mathura	5	Lucknow	56	Mathura	88	Meerut	668
Pilibhit	4	Saharanpur	54	Jhansi	83	Bareilly	666
Saharanpur	4	Mirzapur	52	Aligarh	80	Rampur	665
Ghazipur	4	Aligarh	47	Bijnor	78	Farrukhabad	665
Chamoli	3	Jhansi	46	Varanasi	77	Kanpur	662
Pithoragarh	3	Uttar Kashi	45	Hamirpur	71	Saharanpur	661
Kheri	3	Azamgarh	45	Bulandshahr	69	Muzaffarnagar	661
Varanasi	3	Bulandshahr	44	Allahabad	69	Pilibhit	657
Moradabad	2	Chamoli	43	Bareilly	68	Budaun	655
Rampur	2	Allahabad	43	Pilibhit	59	Mathura	651
Jhansi	2	Ballia	43	Jalaun	58	Hardoi	642
Jalaun	2	Moradabad	42	Mirzapur	58	Lucknow	640
Hamirpur	2	Hamirpur	41	Moradabad	57	Shahjahanpur	639
Jaunpur	2	Bareilly	37	Rampur	54	Kheri	638
Budaun	1	Mathura	37	Shahjahanpur	54	Sitapur	636
Bareilly	1	Faizabad	37	Etah	53	Ballia	636

Category III		Secondary Sector		Tertiary Sector		Non-workers	
District	Number per 1,000	District	Number per 1,000	District	Number per 1,000	District	Number per 1,000
Shahjahanpur	1	Ghazipur	36	Fatehpur	51	Varanasi	630
Muzaffarnagar	1	Bara Banki	34	Etawah	50	Jalaun	618
Meerut	1	Rampur	33	Farrukhabad	49	Unnao	616
Bulandshahr	1	Pithoragarh	32	Ballia	49	Azamgarh	610
Agra	1	Fatehpur	32	Mainpuri	48	Ghazipur	603
Etah	1	Pilibhit	31	Banda	46	Dehra Dun	598
Mainpuri	1	Jaunpur	31	Ghazipur	44	Jaunpur	596
Kanpur	1	Mainpuri	30	Garhwal	40	Deoria	593
Fatehpur	1	Banda	30	Rae Bareli	39	Jhansi	590
Allahabad	1	Farrukhabad	29	Gorakhpur	38	Sultanpur	585
Lucknow	1	Gorakhpur	29	Pithoragarh	36	Faizabad	580
Rae Bareli	1	Sultanpur	28	Budaun	36	Bara Banki	564
Bahraich	1	Pratapgarh	28	Sitapur	36	Fatehpur	561
Gonda	1	Shahjahanpur	27	Faizabad	36	Gorakhpur	558
Bara Banki	1	Etah	27	Almora	35	Bahraich	556
Faizabad	1	Jalaun	26	Bara Banki	35	Allahabad	552
Sultanpur	1	Rae Bareli	25	Hardoi	33	Rae Bareli	551
Pratapgarh	1	Etawah	23	Gonda	33	Gonda	544
Gorakhpur	1	Garhwal	22	Unnao	31	Pratapgarh	543
Azamgarh	1	Sitapur	22	Jaunpur	31	Banda	540
Ballia	1	Hardoi	22	Kheri	30	Mirzapur	537
Aligarh	N	Unnao	22	Bahraich	30	Hamirpur	534
Farrukhabad	N	Basti	22	Sultanpur	30	Naini Tal	516
Etawah	N	Tehri Garhwal	20	Pratapgarh	30	Basti	502
Banda	N	Gonda	20	Azamgarh	28	Garhwal	411
Sitapur	N	Kheri	19	Chamoli	25	Almora	407
Hardoi	N	Bahraich	19	Uttar Kashi	22	Pithoragarh	401
Unnao	N	Budaun	18	Tehri Garhwal	20	Tehri Garhwal	355
Basti	N	Deoria	18	Basti	20	Chamoli	347
Deoria	N	Almora	17	Deoria	19	Uttar Kashi	310

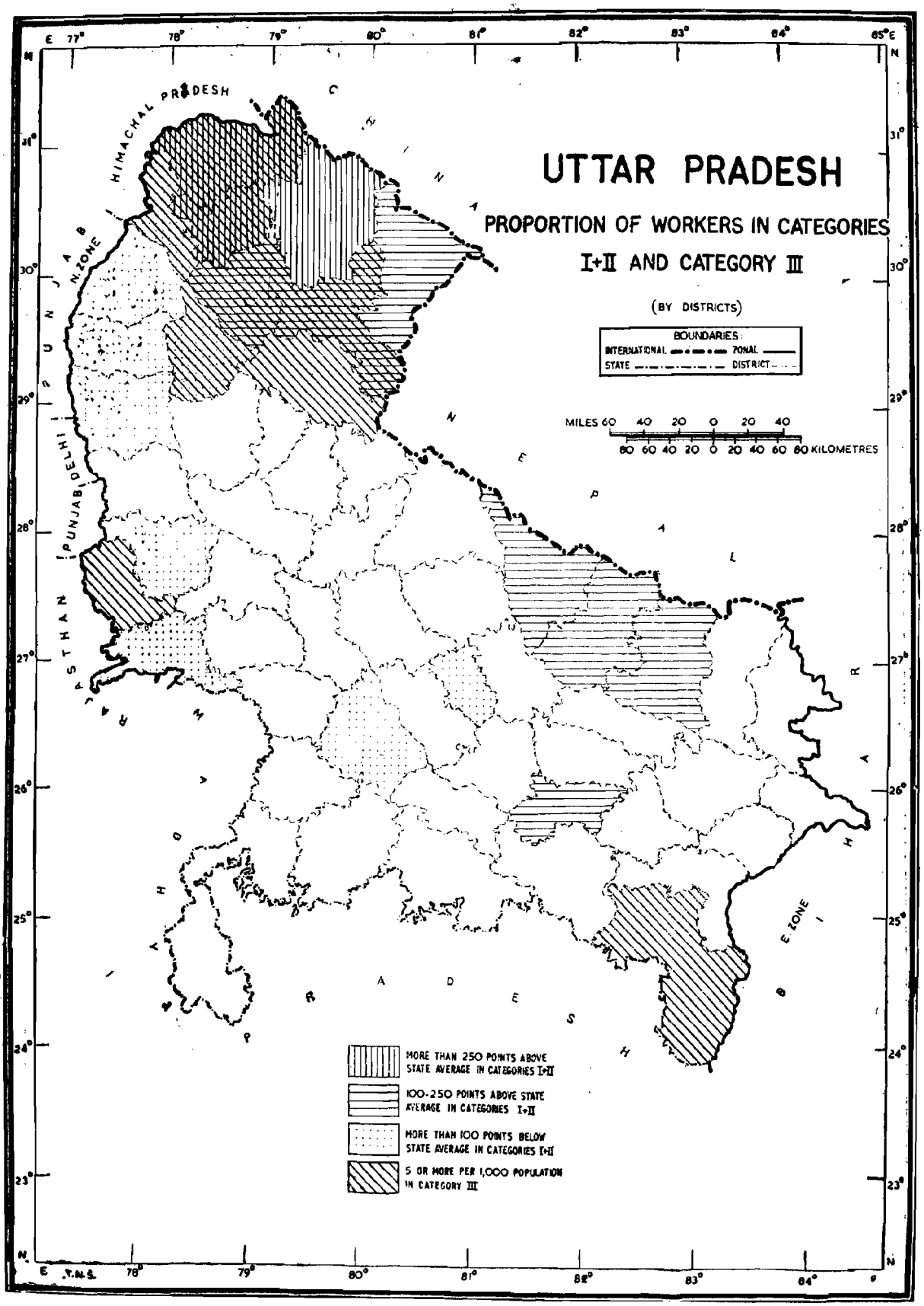
In the State only 2 persons per thousand population are in Category III. Only 4 districts have proportions exceeding 10 in this category. They are Naini Tal, Garhwal, Uttar Kashi and Dehra Dun which have large hill-forest areas. Those which have proportions ranging between 5 and 10 are Bijnor, Mirzapur, Almora, Tehri Garhwal and Mathura.

The secondary sector has been touched upon briefly in subpara 3 of paragraph 21 which has gone before. There are 21 districts which are above the State average of 39 workers per 1,000 population and 33 below it. To have a clear picture, districts have been divided into suitable ranges as below :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 20	5	50—59	4
20—29	16	60—69	5
30—39	12	70 and above	2
40—49	10		

In the top range are Meerut (81) and Varanasi (71) and in the lowest Almora (17), Budaun and Deoria (18 each), and Bahraich and Kheri (19 each). The tertiary sector has similarly been dealt with in the last subpara of the same paragraph. The State average for this sector is 56 workers per 1,000 population. In this sector

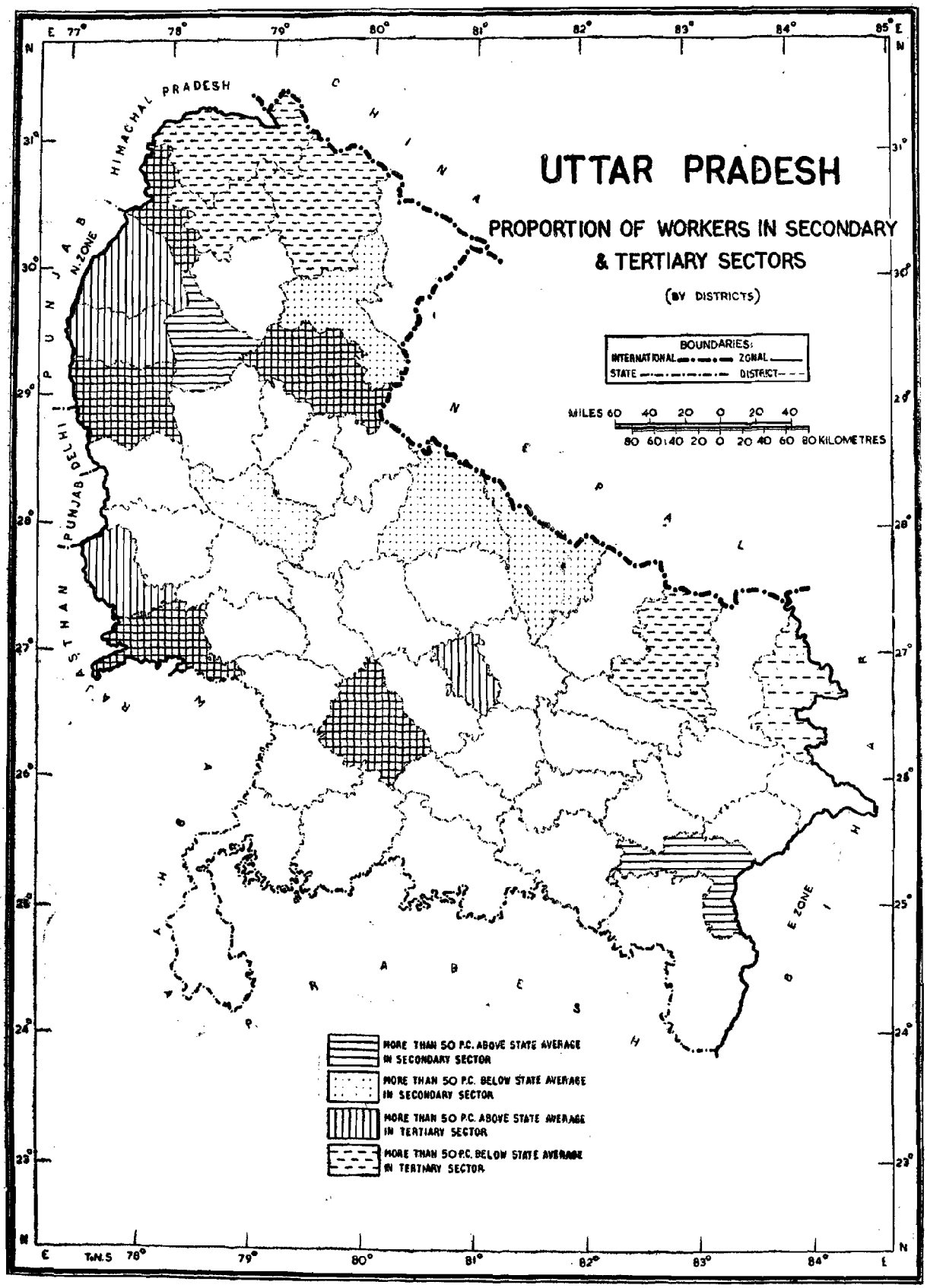
MAP X/A



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MAP X/B



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too, there are 21 districts above the State average and 33 below it. Districts have been divided into suitable ranges in this case also for a clear picture :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 20	1	80—99	6
20—39	21	100—119	2
40—59	15	120—139	2
60—79	6	140 and above	1

The districts in the top two ranges are Dehra Dun (160), Saharanpur (128) and Lucknow (126). That in the lowest is Deoria (19). The two next lowest are Basti and Tehri Garhwal (20 each). Barring Kanpur, Lucknow, and Naini Tal all the districts of the top four ranges are on the western border of the State from Dehra Dun to Jhansi. All districts having proportions of 33 or below are in the hills or in the central and eastern parts of the State.

Persons not gainfully employed in any work, nor actually working or supervising or directing any activity, have been treated as non-workers. There are 28 districts where the average of non-workers is above the State average of 609 workers per 1,000 population. Agra (694) is at the top followed by districts Aligarh (686), Bulandshahr and Mainpuri (676 each), Etawah (674), Bijnor (673), Etah (672), Moradabad (671), and Meerut (668). Districts with very low proportions are Uttar Kashi (310), Chamoli (347), Tehri Garhwal (355), Pithoragarh (401), Almora (407) and Garhwal (411) all in Himalayan Hills. The reason for low proportion of non-workers is the participation of almost the entire household in agriculture to eke out a living from hard stony soil.

Districts which have proportions of workers in the secondary and tertiary sectors more than 50 per cent above the State average are Dehra Dun, Meerut, Kanpur, Agra and Naini Tal.

24. If the districts of high and low proportions of workers in Categories I+II, Category III, and the secondary and tertiary sectors are plotted on a map certain contiguities appear. We shall in this discussion take only those districts into consideration which form clusters and leave out the rest.

Categories I+II—Districts of high and low proportions are grouped in the following statement which shows certain characteristics of rainfall, etc.

District	Annual Rainfall (cm.)	Cropping Pattern	Percentage of Cultivated Area	Land-man Ratio (Acres)	Irrigation (Chief Source)	Predominant size Class of villages
		A—High Proportion Districts				
Group 1						
(Himalayan)						
1. Uttar Kashi	N.A.	Mainly Kharif	3·4	0·72	Scanty irrigation by guls	Below 200
2. Tehri Garhwal	110	Do.			Do.	Do.
3. Chamoli	97	Do.	23·9	1·40	Do.	Do.
4. Garhwal	152	Do.			Do.	Do.
5. Pithoragarh	122	Do.	15·1	0·64	Do.	Do.
6. Almora	159	Do.			Do.	Do.
Group 2						
(Sub-Himalaya East)						
7. Basti	126	Do.	77·2	0·60	Wells	200—499
8. Gonda	115	Do.	69·4	0·70	Do.	500—999
9. Bahraich	115	Do.	64·6	0·84	Tanks	Do.

District	Annual Rainfall (cm.)	Cropping Pattern	Percentage of Cultivated Area	Land-man Ratio (Acres)	Irrigation (Chief Source)	Predominant size Class of villages
		B—Low Proportion Districts				
Group 1 (Himalayan)						
1. Dehra Dun (Sub-Himalaya West)	214	Mainly Kharif	23·1	0·37	Tanks	Below 200
2. Bijnor	109	Mainly Rabi	63·0	0·75	Wells	200—499
3. Saharanpur (West Plain)	95	Do.	66·6	0·62	Canal	500—999
4. Muzaffarnagar	76	Do.	75·1	0·62	Do.	Do.
5. Meerut	72	Do.	77·8	0·47	Do.	1,000-1,999
Group 2						
6. Aligarh	66	Do.	77·5	0·60	Wells	500—999
7. Agra	66	Do.	73·6	0·53	Canal	Do.

The reasons for high proportion in agriculture in the rugged mountainous districts have already been given before. Basti, Gonda, and Bahraich are submontane districts of the East Plain not possessing large urban areas or village and small industries and where the pressure of population on available land compels a substantial proportion of the population to work on the farm. Among the low-proportion districts, Dehra Dun is doubtless Himalayan, but the bulk of the population lives in the prosperous Dun Valley and the urban proportion is as high as 46.1 per cent. It is above 20 per cent in Agra (35.9), Saharanpur (23.0), and Meerut (20.6) districts. The urban proportion is more than the State average in Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, and Aligarh also and the secondary and tertiary sectors are fairly well developed in the rural area as well.

Category III—Districts of high proportions are given in the following statement. Those of low and negligible proportions are so many that they are being omitted. This group of districts is in the northern mountainous and submontane part of the State.

District	Natural Division	Annual Rainfall (cm.)	Remarks
1. Uttar Kashi	Himalayan	N.A.	Hill Forest
2. Tehri Garhwal	Do.	110	Ditto
3. Garhwal	Do.	152	Ditto
4. Almora	Do.	159	Ditto
5. Naini Tal	Do.	157	Hill and Bhabar Forest.
6. Dehra Dun	Do.	214	Plantations and Hill Forest
7. Bijnor	Sub-Himalaya West	109	Plantations and Live-stock

Districts Naini Tal and Dehra Dun have an extensive submontane area also.

Secondary Sector—Districts of high and low proportions forming clusters are given in the following statement with characteristics of urbanization, road density, etc.

District	Urban Percentage	Road Density (per 1,000 sq. miles)	Literacy Percentage	Electrification Towns	Electrification Villages
	A. High Proportion Districts				
1. Naini Tal	19·5	119	32·2	6	57
2. Bijnor	16·4	168	21·1	8	169
3. Dehra Dun	46·1	230	44·8	3	2
4. Meerut	20·6	197	26·5	12	346
	B. Low Proportion Districts				
1. Kheri	5·5	84	14·0	4	4
2. Bahraich	5·3	71	13·7	2	80

The above Table speaks for itself.

Tertiary Sector—A similar statement has been prepared for this sector.

District	Urban Percentage	Road Density (per 1,000 sq. miles)	Literacy Percentage	Electrification Towns	Electrification Villages
	A. High Proportion Districts				
	Group 1				
1. Dehra Dun	46·1	230	44·8	3	2
2. Saharanpur	23·0	144	23·6	8	80
3. Muzaffarnagar	13·2	184	19·7	7	106
4. Meerut	20·6	197	26·5	12	346
	Group 2				
5. Mathura	16·8	183	25·5	5	6
. Agra	35·9	177	28·5	7	

District	Urban Percentage	Road Density (Per 1,000 sq. miles)	Literacy Percentage	Electrification Towns	Electrification Villages
B. Low Proportion Districts					
Group 1					
1. Uttar Kashi	2·2	N.A.	17·7	..	..
2. Chamoli	Nil	N.A.	25·4	..	..
3. Tehri Garhwal	2·2	127	18·8	2	..
Group 2					
4. Basti	1·5	119	13·5	1	255
5. Deoria	2·4	225	16·6	3	222

No comments are required.

Non-Workers—Groups of district having high and low proportions of non-workers are shown in the following statement :

District	Natural Division	Proportion to 1,000 population
A. High Proportion Districts		
1. Bijnor	Sub-Himalaya West	673
2. Moradabad	Ditto	671
3. Bulandshahr	West Plain	676
4. Aligarh	West plain	686
5. Agra	Ditto	694
6. Etah	Ditto	672
7. Mainpuri	Ditto	676
8. Etawah	Ditto	674
B. Low Proportion Districts		
1. Uttar Kashi	Himalayan Hills	310
2. Chamoli	Ditto	347
3. Pithoragarh	Ditto	401
4. Tehri Garhwal	Ditto	355
5. Garhwal	Ditto	411
6. Almora	Ditto	407

Districts in the extreme west of the State have high proportions of non-workers and Himalayan districts (exclusively mountainous without appreciable submontane area) extremely low proportions.

25. Tahsil-wise details of districts dealt with in the previous paragraph are shown in the following Table :

TABLE 10.9—*Distribution of Tahsils of those Districts which show similarity of characteristics and geographical contiguity in the Primary, Secondary, Tertiary Sectors of Industry (by Workers) and Non-workers*, 1961

District	Tahsils in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector (I+II) No. per 1,000	Primary Sector III No. per 1,000	District	Tahsils in descending order of workers participation per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector (I+II) No. per 1,000	Primary Sector III No. per 1,000
A—PRIMARY SECTOR							
	(i) High				(ii) Low		
1. Uttar Kashi	Puraula	635	28	1. Dehra Dun	Chakrata	426	10
	Rajgarhi	634	5		Dehra Dun	111	22
	Dunda	603	13				
	Bhatwari	532	32	2. Bijnor	Najibabad	162	15
					Bijnor	189	6
					Dhampur	176	7
					Nagina	186	6
2. Chamoli	Chamoli	563	3	3. Saharanpur	Roorkee	145	6
	Ukhi Math	620	1		Nakur	201	2
	Karnaprayag	588	5		Deoband	181	4
	Joshimath	478	4		Saharanpur	119	4
				4. Muzaffarnagar	Budhana	196	1
					Kairana	180	N
3. Pithoragarh	Munsiari	510	2		Jansath	197	1
	Dharchula	494	8		Muzaffarnagar	172	1
	Didihat	561	5				
	Pithoragarh	512	2	5. Meerut	Sardhana	197	1
					Ghaziabad	141	1
4. Tehri Garhwal	Pratapnagar	644	3		Mawana	186	1
	Tehri	577	7		Baghpat	169	1
	Devaprayag	587	5				

District	Tahsils in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector (I+II) No. per 1,000	Primary Sector III No. per 1,000	District	Tahsils in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Primary Sector (I+II) No. per 1,000	Primary Sector III No. per 1,000
A—PRIMARY SECTOR—(*Concld.*)							
	(i) High				(ii) Low		
5. Garhwal	Lansdowne	496	28	5. Merrut—(*Concld.*)	Hapur	169	1
	Pauri	527	3		Meerut	81	2
6. Almora	Champawat	585	21	6. Aligarh	Iglas	210	N
	Almora	527	6		Atrauli	237	N
	Ranikhet	526	3		Sikandra Rao	231	N
					Khair	200	N
7. Bahraich	Kaisarganj	431	1		Hathras	164	N
	Bahraich	388	2		Koil	127	1
	Nanpara	363	2				
				7. Agra	Fatehabad	261	2
8. Gonda	Balrampur	429	2		Kheragarh	266	3
	Utraula	428	1		Bah	274	N
	Tarabganj	406	N		Firozabad	113	2
	Gonda	348	2		Kiraoli	221	4
					Etmadpur	186	1
9. Basti	Domariaganj	507	N		Agra	77	2
	Bansi	487	N				
	Harraiya	473	N				
	Naugarh	449	N				
	Basti	432	1				
	Khalilabad	407	1				

B—SECONDARY SECTOR

		Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI) No. per 1,000			Secondry Sector (IV+V+VI) No. per 1,000
1. Naini Tal	Naini Tal	31	1. Kheri	Nighasan	15
	Haldwani	72		Lakhimpur	17
	Kichha	51		Mohamdi	24
	Kashipur	68			
2. Bijnor	Najibabad	55	2. Bahraich	Kaisarganj	10
	Bijnor	61		Bahraich	24
	Dhampur	72		Nanpara	19
	Nagina	50			
3. Dehra Dun	Chakrata	119			
	Dehra Dun	50			
4. Meerut	Sardhana	84			
	Ghaziabad	100			
	Mawana	68			
	Baghpat	67			
	Hapur	67			
	Meerut	86			

C—TERTIARY SECTOR

		Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX) No. per 1,000			Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX) No. per 1,000
1. Dehra Dun	Chakrata	58	1. Uttar Kashi	Puraula	21
	Dehra Dun	180		Rajgarhi	16
				Dunda	13
				Bhatwari	51
2. Saharanpur	Roorkee	147	2. Chamoli	Chamoli	27
	Nakur	98		Ukhimath	18
	Deoband	103		Karnaprayag	23
	Saharanpur	142		Joshimath	54
3. Muzaffar-nagar	Budhana	85	3. Tehri Garhwal	Pratapnagar	9
	Kairana	105		Tehri	31
	Jansath	82		Devaprayag	20
	Muzaffarnagar	103			

District	Tahsils in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX) No. per 1,000	District	Tahsils in descending order of workers' participation per 1,000 of total population	Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX) No. per 1,000
	C—TERTIARY SECTOR—(*Concld.*)				
	(i) High			(ii) Low	
4. Meerut	Sardhana	84	4. Basti	Domariaganj	19
	Ghaziabad	97		Bansi	11
	Mawana	80		Harraiya	16
	Baghpat	92		Naugarh	21
	Hapur	85		Basti	31
	Meerut	144		Khalilabad	21
5. Mathura	Chhata	57			
	Mat	77	5. Deoria	Hata	11
	Mathura	128		Deoria	25
	Sadabad	65		Padrauna	17
6. Agra	Fatehabad	47		Salempur	24
	Kheragarh	39			
	Bah	33			
	Firozabad	76			
	Kiraoli	54			
	Etmadpur	73			
	Agra	148			
	D—NON-WORKERS				
		Non-worker no. per 1,000			Non-workers No. per 1,000
1 Bijnor	Najibabad	667	1. Uttar Kashi	Puraula	283
	Bijnor	667		Rajgarhi	295
	Dhampur	676		Dunda	325
	Nagina	681		Bhatwari	340
2. Moradabad	Hasanpur	635			
	Thakurdwara	669	2. Chamoli	Chamoli	331
	Sambhal	670		Ukhi Math	343
	Bilari	672		Karnaprayag	358
	Amroha	675		Joshimath	366
	Moradabad	691			
3. Bulandshahr	Sikandrabad	646	3. Pithoragarh	Munsiari	362
	Bulandshahr	680		Dharchula	391
	Anupshahr	683		Didihat	401
	Khurja	691		Pithoragarh	417
4. Aligarh	Iglas	672			
	Atrauli	679	4. Tehri Garhwal	Pratapnagar	332
	Sikandra Rao	682		Tehri	360
	Khair	686		Devaprayag	367
	Hathras	688			
	Koil	695	5. Garhwal	Lansdowne	409
5. Agra	Fatehabad	668		Pauri	415
	Kheragarh	669			
	Bah	675	6. Almora	Champawat	356
	Firozabad	680		Almora	409
	Kiraoli	690		Ranikhet	420
	Etmadpur	692			
	Agra	718			
6. Etah	Aliganj	663			
	Jalesar	672			
	Kasganj	673			
	Etah	679			
7. Mainpuri	Bhongaon	667			
	Karhal	671			
	Jasrana	671			
	Mainpuri	682			
	Shikohabad	687			
8. Etawah	Auraiya	671			
	Bidhuna	672			
	Etawah	674			
	Bharthana	680			

The present study is intended at the tahsil level taking into consideration the tahsils of only those districts which are contiguous to each other and show almost similarity of characteristics.

A—Primary Sector—The Table shows that tahsils Puraula (635) and Rajgarhi (634) of district Uttar Kashi; Ukhi Math (620) and Karnaprayag (588) of Chamoli; Didihat (561) of Pithoragarh; Pratapnagar (644) of Tehri Garhwal; Pauri (527) of Garhwal; and Cham-

pawat (585) of Almora have higher proportions of agricultural workers than the district averages because of their backward economy, exacting nature of work in the hills and very little of urbanization. Similarly in the 3 plain districts, tahsil Kaisarganj (431) of district Bahraich tahsils Bahrampur (429), Utraula (428) and Tarabganj (406) of district Gonda ; Domariaganj (507), Bansi (487) and Harraiya (473) of district Basti the proportions are considerably higher than the district averages. Kaisarganj, Domariaganj, Bansi and Harraiya tahsils are entirely rural. The 3 tahsils of Gonda have small urban areas of no great significance. These districts of the plain, and particularly the tahsils named, have also a backward economy.

The proportion of agricultural workers is lower than the respective district averages in tahsil Dehra Dun (111) of district Dehra Dun ; tahsils Najibabad (162) and Dhampur (176) of district Bijnor ; tahsils Saharanpur (119) and Roorkee (145) of district Saharanpur ; tahsils Muzaffarnagar (172) and Kairana (180) of district Muzaffarnagar ; tahsils Ghaziabad (141) and Meerut (81) of district Meerut ; tahsils Koil (127) and Hathras (164) of district Aligarh ; and tahsils Firozabad (113) and Agra (77) of district Agra. All these tahsils are fairly well advanced marking a shift of workers from agriculture to secondary and tertiary sectors. In most of them there is considerable urban area and some of them have important cities and towns.

B—Secondary Sector—The Table shows that the proportion of workers in this Sector is higher than the respective district averages in tahsils Haldwani (72) and Kashipur (68) of district Naini Tal ; tahsil Dhampur (72) of district Bijnor ; tahsil Chakrata (119) of district Dehra Dun ; and tahsils Ghaziabad (100), Meerut (86) and Sardhana (84) of district Meerut. These tahsils tend to further raise the district averages. In them the secondary sector is quite well advanced. On the other hand, in districts Kheri and Bahraich, which are backward in this sector, tahsils Nighasan (15) and Lakhimpur (17) of the former and tahsil Kaisarganj (10) of the latter further tend to lower the averages of the districts concerned.

C—Tertiary Sector—In district Dehra Dun tahsil Dehra Dun (180) ; in district Saharanpur tahsils Roorkee (147) and Saharanpur (142) ; in district Muzaffarnagar tahsils Kairana (105) and Muzaffarnagar (103) ; in district Meerut tahsil Meerut (144) ; in district Mathura tahsil Mathura (128) ; and in district Agra tahsil Agra (148) have the effect of further alleviating the averages of the districts concerned. Tahsils Dehra Dun, Agra, Roorkee, Meerut, Saharanpur, Mathura, Kairana, and Muzaffarnagar, arranged in descending order, have more than 10 per cent of their population working in the tertiary sector. In them trade, transport and miscellaneous services are at a fairly developed stage.

Out of the five districts selected for low proportions, tahsils Dunda (13), Rajgarhi (16), and Puraula (21) of Uttar Kashi ; tahsils Ukhi Math (18), and Karnaprayag (23) of Chamoli ; tahsil Pratapnagar (9) of district Tehri Garhwal ; tahsils Bansi (11), Harraiya (16) and Domariaganj (19) of district Basti ; and tahsils Hata (11) and Padrauna (17) of district Deoria have a markedly depressing effect on the districts concerned. These are entirely rural tahsils (except for Padrauna) depending almost exclusively on agriculture.

D—Non-Workers—In as many as 29 districts of the State non-workers exceed 600 per thousand of the population. Out of these only 8 districts, each having more than 670 non-workers per 1,000 population, have been shown in this Table. The proportion exceeds the district averages in tahsils Nagina (681) and Dhampur (676) of Bijnor district ; tahsils Moradabad (691), Amroha (675) and Bilari (672) of Moradabad district ; tahsils Khurja (691), Anupshahr (683) and Bulandshahr (680) of Bulandshahr district ; tahsils Koil (695) and Hathras (688) of Aligarh district ; tahsil Agra (718) of Agra district ; tahsils Etah (679) and Kasganj (673) of Etah district ; tahsils Shikohabad (687) and Mainpuri (682) of Mainpuri district ; and tahsil Bharthana (680) of Etawah district. It will be seen that generally tahsils with large urban areas have a higher proportion of non-workers.

The 6 entirely mountainous districts of Himalayan hills have less than 420 non-workers per 1,000 population. In tahsils Puraula (283) and Rajgarhi (295) of Uttar Kashi district ; tahsils Chamoli (331) and Ukhi Math (343) of Chamoli district ; tahsils Munsiari (362) and Dharchula (391) of Pithoragarh district ; tahsils Pratapnagar (332) of Tehri Garhwal district ; tahsil Lansdowne (409) of Garhwal district ; and tahsil Champawat (356) of Almora district the proportions are less than the averages of the respective districts. All these tahsils are outlying tahsils of the districts concerned and with the exception of Landsdowne completely rural. The lowest proportion of non-workers is in tahsil Puraula where as much as 72 per cent of the population is worker.

26. In Tables 10.7 and 10.8 districts have been arranged in descending order of persons working in Categories I+II, Category III, the secondary and tertiary sectors and of non-workers per thousand population. It is intended to do the same now for males and females separately in Tables 10.10 A and B respectively. It may be mentioned that these Tables like Tables 10.7 and 10.8 have been prepared from Table 10.6 dealt with earlier in paragraph 21.

TABLE 10.10-A—*Districts in descending order of Men's participation in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industry*, 1961

Primary Sector						Secondary Sector					
100—250 points above State average		100±of the State average		100—250 points below State average		More than 30 points above State average		30±of the State average		More than 30 points below State average	
Bahraich	571	Budaun	522	Bijnor	322	Meerut	120	Naini Tal	90	Bahraich	28
Basti	561	Deoria	512	Varanasi	289	Kanpur	118	Saharanpur	84	Basti	27
Kheri	550	Unnao	509	Kanpur	277	Varanasi	115	Mirzapur	82	Deoria	25
Uttar Kashi	548	Tehri Garhwal	508	Saharanpur	274	Agra	113	Aligarh	80		
Gonda	544	Shahjahanpur	499	Agra	271	Dehra Dun	97	Uttar Kashi	74		
Bara Banki	531	Banda	499	Meerut	256	Lucknow	96	Bulandshahr	72		
Sitapur	528	Rae Bareli	499	Lucknow	255	Bijnor	92	Moradabad	69		
Hardoi	524	Sultanpur	497	Dehra Dun	204	Muzaffarnagar	91	Jhansi	69		
		Chamoli	493					Allahabad	67		
		Gorakhpur	475					Bareilly	65		
		Faizabad	473					Hamirpur	64		
		Fatehpur	472					Mathura	60		
		Pratapgarh	472					Chamoli	59		
		Farrukhabad	460					Rampur	57		
		Pilibhit	450					Azamgarh	55		
		Etah	450					Pilibhit	54		
		Etawah	450					Ballia	52		
		Rampur	449					Mainpuri	51		
		Almora	442					Faizabad	50		
		Mainpuri	442					Fatehpur	49		
		Hamirpur	441					Ghazipur	48		
		Azamgarh	439					Pithoragarh	47		
		Jaunpur	438					Farrukhabad	46		
		Pithoragarh	435					Banda	46		
		Jalaun	434					Bara Banki	46		
		Ghazipur	416					Shahjahanpur	44		
		Bareilly	411					Etah	43		
		Mirzapur	409					Jaunpur	43		
		Moradabad	408					Jalaun	41		
		Ballia	399					Gorakhpur	41		
		Allahabad	386					Garhwal	38		
		Garhwal	380					Rae Bareli	38		
		Jhansi	371					Etawah	37		
		Bulandshahr	366					Sultanpur	37		
		Mathura	349					Sitapur	36		
		Naini Tal	346					Pratapgarh	36		
		Aligarh	338					Tehri Garhwal	35		
		Muzaffarnagar	328					Unnao	35		
								Gonda	32		
								Almora	31		
								Kheri	31		
								Hardoi	31		
								Budaun	30		

Tertiary Sector

More than 30 points above State average		30±of the State average		More than 30 points below State average	
Dehra Dun	264	Bareilly	117	Rae Bareli	62
Saharanpur	220	Allahabad	116	Gorakhpur	62
Lucknow	213	Bulandshahr	114	Sitapur	61
Kanpur	167	Pilibhit	102	Faizabad	60
Meerut	166	Moradabad	98	Budaun	59
Muzzffarnagar	157	Rampur	93	Bara Banki	57
Agra	154	Jalaun	93	Hardoi	56
Mathura	146	Shahjahanpur	92	Gonda	53
Naini Tal	142	Etah	92	Kheri	52
Bijnor	136	Mirzapur	89	Jaunpur	52
Aligarh	136	Hamirpur	88	Chamoli	51
Jhansi	131	Garhwal	85	Pratapgarh	51
Varanasi	129	Farrukhabad	84	Unnao	50
		Etawah	84	Bahraich	50
		Mainpuri	82	Sultanpur	49
		Fatehpur	79	Azamgarh	46
		Ballia	75	Tehri Garhwal	42
		Pithoragarh	70	Uttar Kashi	41
		Almora	69	Basti	34
		Ghazipur	68	Deoria	33
		Banda	66		

Non-workers

More than 50 points above State average		50±of the State average		More than 50 points below State average	
Ballia	472	Jaunpur	464	Shahjahanpur	364
		Ghazipur	464	Bara Banki	364
		Varanasi	462	Naini Tal	362
		Agra	460	Kheri	361
		Garhwal	459	Bahraich	348
		Azamgarh	458	Uttar Kashi	303
		Meerut	456		
		Bulandshahr	445		
		Aligarh	445		
		Almora	444		
		Pithoragarh	442		
		Mathura	441		
		Pratapgarh	440		
		Bijnor	437		
		Kanpur	436		
		Lucknow	434		
		Deoria	430		
		Allahabad	429		
		Jalaun	429		
		Etawah	428		
		Jhansi	425		
		Mainpuri	423		
		Moradabad	422		
		Muzaffarnagar	422		
		Gorakhpur	420		
		Sultanpur	416		
		Saharanpur	415		
		Faizabad	415		
		Etah	414		
		Dehra Dun	411		
		Farrukhabad	409		
		Tehri Garhwal	406		
		Bareilly	405		
		Hamirpur	405		
		Unnao	405		
		Mirzapur	405		
		Fatehpur	399		
		Rae Bareli	399		
		Rampur	398		
		Chamoli	390		
		Hardoi	389		
		Budaun	388		
		Banda	388		
		Pilibhit	387		
		Basti	377		
		Sitapur	374		
		Gonda	369		

Table 10.10 A gives the participation of men. Four hundred and twenty-three males out of every one thousand in the State are working in cultivation and agricultural labour. While

there is no district more than 250 points above the State average, districts Bahraich, Basti, Kheri, Uttar Kashi, Gonda, Bara Banki, Sitapur and Hardoi (all but Uttar Kashi forming a solid and continuous land mass) are 100–250 points above State average. A participation rate of within 100 points of State averages is reflected by the remaining districts except Bijnor, Varanasi, Kanpur, Saharanpur, Agra, Meerut, Lucknow and Dehra Dun where it is 100–250 points below the State average. Most of these 8 districts comprise big cities. The distribution of districts into suitable ranges is given below :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 300	7	400—449	12
300—349	5	450—499	13
350—399	5	500 and above	12

The proportion of male workers in the secondary sector in the State is 60. Male participation is within 30 points of the State average in 43 districts of the State. Attention to high and low proportion districts in this sector has been drawn in the third subpara of paragraph 21. Division of districts into ranges of participation is given in the following statement :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 20	Nil	60—79	8
20—39	16	80—99	8
40—59	18	100 and above	4

Only Meerut, Kanpur, Varanasi and Agra are in the range of 100 and above.

The proportion of males in the tertiary sector in the State is 95 per thousand males. Thirteen districts are more than 30 points above the State average and 20 districts more than 30 points below it. High and low proportion districts have already been highlighted in the fourth subpara of the aforesaid paragraph. They have been distributed into proportion ranges in the following statement :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 30	Nil	90—119	9
30—59	16	120—149	6
60—89	16	150 and above	7

Only Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Agra are in the range of 150 and above.

The State average of non-workers among males is 418 per thousand. The distribution of districts into 6 ranges of proportion is shown as under :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 350	2	400—424	15
350—374	6	425—449	14
375—399	9	450 and above	8

The 8 districts in the highest range are Ballia, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varanasi, Agra, Garhwal, Azamgarh and Meerut. Of these Varanasi, Agra and Meerut have large cities. In the remaining districts the proportion is high on account of outmigration of a fair portion of the male working population to other places.

27. Now we shall take up the participation of women in work. Out of every one thousand females only 182 are working. Of these, as many as 152 are in cultivation and agricultural labour. Female participation in agricultural and in secondary and tertiary sectors has been shown in Table 10.10 B.

TABLE 10.10-B—*Districts in descending order of Women's participation*

Primary Sector								Secondary Sector							
More than 250 points above State average		100—250 points above State average		100± of the State average		100—250 points below State average		More than 7 points above State average		7± of the State average		More than 7 points below State average	
Tehri Garhwal	677	Basti	345	Gonda	251	Sitapur	47	Azamgarh	35	Dehra Dun	22	Garhwal	7
Uttar Kashi	664	Pratapgarh	330	Jaunpur	248	Hardoi	46	Ballia	34	Naini Tal	21	Agra	7
Chamoli	662	Allahabad	280	Fatehpur	228	Kanpur	37	Meerut	33	Jhansi	21	Etah	7
Almora	620	Mirzapur	277	Deoria	228	Bulandshahr	32	Chamoli	29	Bara Banki	20	Etawah	7
Garhwal	618	Gorakhpur	272	Naini Tal	226	Kheri	29	Bijnor	27	Pratapgarh	20	Unnao	7
Pithoragarh	615	Rae Bareli	264	Sultanpur	217	Meerut	25	Ghazipur	24	Muzaffar-	19	Gonda	7
		Hamirpur	256	Faizabad	216	Etawah	19	Varanasi	24	nagar		Shahjahanpur	6
		Banda	256	Ghazipur	211	Moradabad	17	Faizabad	23	Sultanpur	19	Mainpuri	6
				Azamgarh	197	Mainpuri	16			Jaunpur	19	Kanpur	6
				Bahraich	196	Bijnor	15			Mirzapur	19	Sitapur	6
				Bara Banki	182	Rampur	14			Pithoragarh	18	Almora	5
				Jhansi	175	Shahjahanpur	14			Saharanpur	17	Budaun	5
				Ballia	148	Muzaffarnagar	14			Allahabad	17	Rampur	5
				Varanasi	145	Etah	14			Hamirpur	17	Pilibhit	5
				Jalaun	140	Farrukhabad	14			Uttar Kashi	16	Bareilly	4
				Unnao	130	Budaun	13			Gorakhpur	16	Kheri	4
				Dehra Dun	102	Aligarh	11			Basti	15		
				Lucknow	83	Bareilly	10			Bulandshahr	12		
				Mathura	65	Pilibhit	10			Fatehpur	12		
						Agra	10			Banda	12		
						Saharanpu	6			Moradabad	11		
										Rae Bareli	11		
										Hardoi	10		
										Deoria	10		
										Aligarh	9		
										Jalaun	9		
										Lucknow	9		
										Tehri Garhwal	8		
										Mathura	8		
										Farrukhabad	8		
										Bahraich	8		

In 6 hill districts, namely, Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Almora, Garhwal and Pithoragarh the female participation is more than 250 points above the State average. Relatively lesser proportion, i.e. 100–250 points above State average, is found in districts Basti, Pratapgarh, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, Hamirpur and Banda. Districts with proportions of less than 15 are Saharanpur, Agra, Pilibhit, Bareilly, Aligarh, Budaun, Farrukhabad, Etah, Muzaffarnagar, Shahjahanpur and Rampur. The distribution of districts into suitable ranges is given below :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 100	23	300—399	2
100—199	9	400—499	Nil
200—299	14	500 and above	6

The proportion of female workers in the secondary sector in the State is 15. Female participation is within 7 points of the State average in 30 districts of the State. In 8 districts it is more

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Tertiary Sector						Non-Workers							
More than 7 points above State average		7± of the State average		More than 7 points below State average		100—250 points above State average		100± of the State average		100—250 points below State average		More than 250 points below State average	
Hamirpur	53	Muzaffarnagar	21	Sitapur	6	Bareilly	978	Mathura	902	Banda	708	Almora	372
Jhansi	29	Fatehpur	21	Hardoi	6	Pilibhit	977	Lucknow	886	Rae Bareli	708	Garhwal	371
Dehra Dun	25	Mathura	19	Deoria	6	Budaun	975	Unnao	853	Gorakhpur	700	Pithoragarh	363
Mirzapur	25	Bulandshahr	18	Kheri	5	Rampur	972	Dehra Dun	843	Allahabad	685	Uttar Kashi	317
Banda	24	Allahabad	18	Pithoragarh	3	Shahjahan-pur	972	Jalaun	831	Mirzapur	677	Tehri Garhwal	313
Ballia	23	Jalaun	18	Almora				Varanasi	807	Hamirpur	674		
Meerut	22	Kanpur	17	Uttar Kashi	3	Agra	972	Ballia	795	Pratapgarh	639	Chamoli	308
Lucknow	22	Saharanpur	16	Tehri Garhwal	2	Farrukhabad	971	Bahraich	788	Basti	633		
Ghazipur	22	Rae Bareli	16	Garhwal	2	Etah	970	Bara Banki	786				
Varanasi	22	Aligarh	15	Chamoli	2	Mainpuri	970	Jhansi	774				
		Naini Tal	14		1	Aligarh	965	Deoria	756				
		Bijnor	13			Etawah	965	Azamgarh	756				
		Faizabad	12			Kheri	962	Sultanpur	752				
		Sultanpur	12			Saharanpur	960	Faizabad	749				
		Gorakhpur	12			Moradabad	959	Ghazipur	740				
		Agra	11			Muzaffar-nagar	946	Fatehpur	739				
		Gonda	11					Naini Tal	731				
		Bara Banki	11			Bijnor	942	Gonda	731				
		Pratapgarh	11			Sitapur	941	Jaunpur	722				
		Azamgarh	11			Kanpur	940						
		Moradabad	10			Hardoi	938						
		Unnao	10			Bulandshahr	937						
		Jaunpur	10			Meerut	920						
		Rampur	9										
		Etah	9										
		Etawah	9										
		Bareilly	8										
		Pilibhit	8										
		Shahjahanpur	8										
		Mainpuri	8										
		Bahraich	8										
		Budaun	7										
		Farrukhabad	7										
		Basti	7										

than 7 points above it, and in 16 districts it is more than 7 points below. The distribution of districts in suitable ranges of proportion is given below :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 5	2	15—19	11
5—9	21	20—24	8
10—14	7	25 and above	5

Only Azamgarh, Ballia, Meerut, Chamoli and Bijnor are in the range 25 and above. The 2 districts in the lowest range are Kheri and Bareilly.

In the tertiary sector the proportion of females in the State is 14 per thousand females. Ten districts are more than 7 points above the State average and 10 districts more than 7 points below it. All the 54 districts of the State have

been distributed into proportion ranges as below :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 5	6	15—19	8
5—9	15	20—24	8
10—14	13	25 and above	4

Only Hamirpur, Jhansi, Dehra Dun and Mirzapur are in the range 25 and above. These districts except Dehra Dun fall in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau region. The only noticeable district in this case is Hamirpur (53). The lowest range comprises all the Himalayan districts except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun.

The State average of non-workers among females is 818 per thousand. The distribution of districts into ranges of proportion is given as under :

Range	No. of Districts	Range	No. of Districts
Below 550	6	750—849	10
550—649	2	850—949	10
650—749	12	950 and above	14

The highest proportion of non-workers is in Bareilly (978). All the districts in the highest range fall in the western part of the State, which is more economically advanced than the eastern. In contrast with this, the proportion of female non-workers in the Himalayan districts, except Dehra Dun and Naini Tal, is very low for life is extremely exacting there requiring greater participation of females in gainful work.

28. It would be profitable to examine whether any direct or inverse relationship exists between the participation ratios of men and women in districts. In the following 28 districts a direct relationship holds, i.e., either both ratios are above or both below the State average :

1. Uttar Kashi
2. Chamoli
3. Tehri Garhwal
4. Naini Tal
5. Bijnor
6. Moradabad
7. Muzaffarnagar
8. Meerut
9. Bulandshahr
10. Aligarh
11. Mathura
12. Agra
13. Mainpuri
14. Etawah
15. Kanpur
16. Fatehpur
17. Jalaun
18. Hamirpur
19. Banda
20. Lucknow
21. Rae Bareli
22. Bahraich
23. Gonda
24. Bara Banki
25. Faizabad
26. Sultanpur
27. Basti
28. Mirzapur

In 13 districts male participation ratio is higher and female lower than the State averages. They are—

1. Budaun
2. Rampur
3. Bareilly
4. Pilibhit
5. Shahjahanpur
6. Dehra Dun
7. Saharanpur
8. Etah
9. Farrukhabad
10. Kheri
11. Sitapur
12. Hardoi
13. Unnao

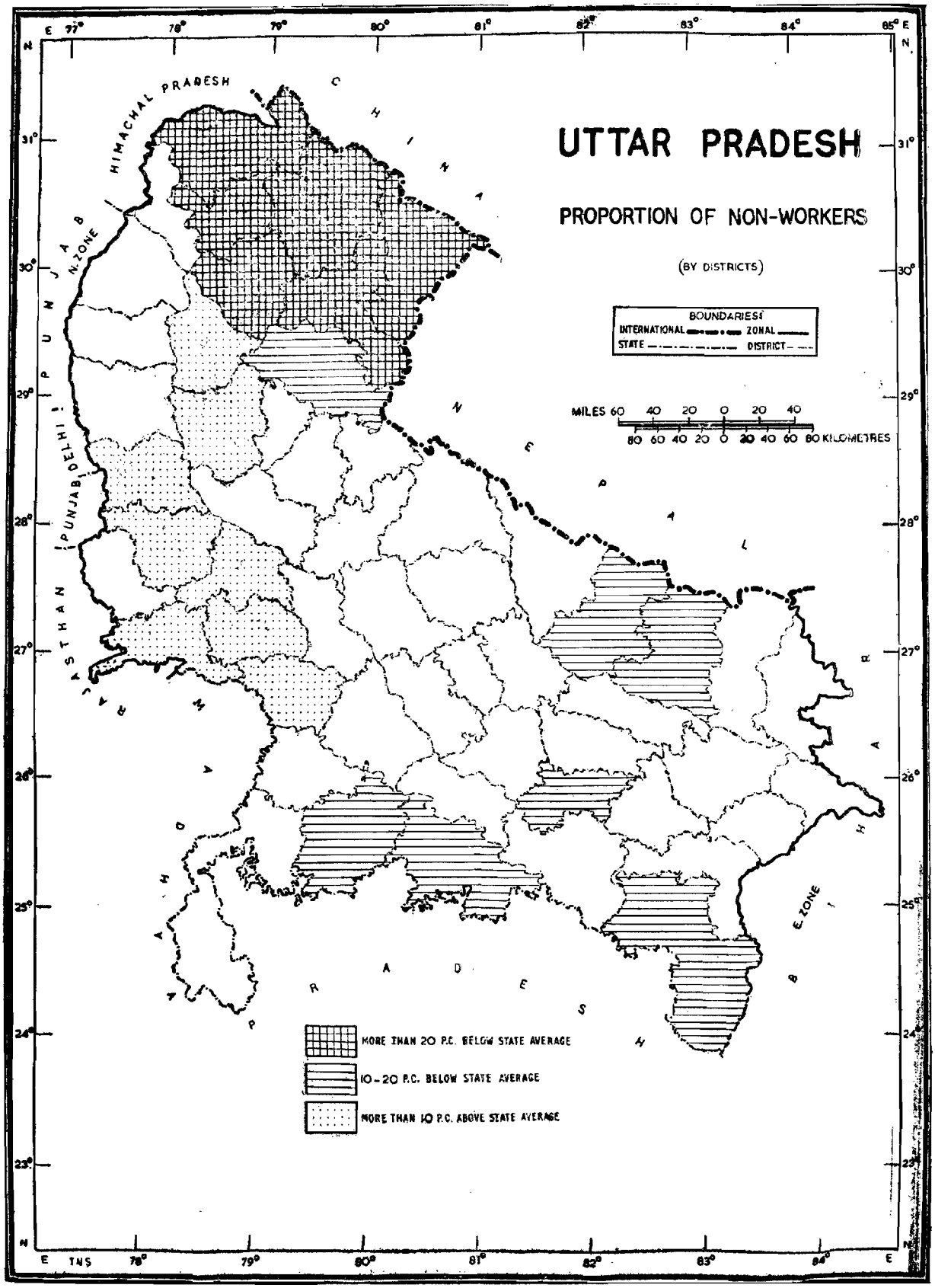
Dehra Dun and Saharanpur are two contiguous districts in the north-west. The remaining districts also form a compact block. The reasons for high ratio of male participation are economic (which include inmigration of males of working age-groups also in certain districts). That for low in the case of females is social except in district Dehra Dun where the relatively large urban population depresses it. In another 13 districts again, an inverse correlation holds good. In them male participation ratio is lower and female higher than the State averages. They are—

1. Pithoragarh
2. Garhwal
3. Almora
4. Allahabad
5. Jhansi
6. Pratapgarh
7. Gorakhpur
8. Deoria
9. Azamgarh
10. Jaunpur
11. Ballia
12. Ghazipur
13. Varanasi

In Jhansi district the male ratio is depressed by the urban population. In all others it is lower than the State average even in the rural population. In most of these districts the chief cause is the outmigration of males of working ages. Pithoragarh, Garhwal, and Almora form a compact block in the north and the remaining districts, barring Jhansi, in the east. There is no social inhibition in these areas on females doing gainful work.

Districts which have significantly high and low ratios of female participation in agricultural pursuits, secondary and tertiary sectors and high and low proportion of non-workers among females have been highlighted in paragraph 27. Those which are on the high side have been shown in Map 10/D. The map brings out vividly groupings in each case, which have already been discussed before.

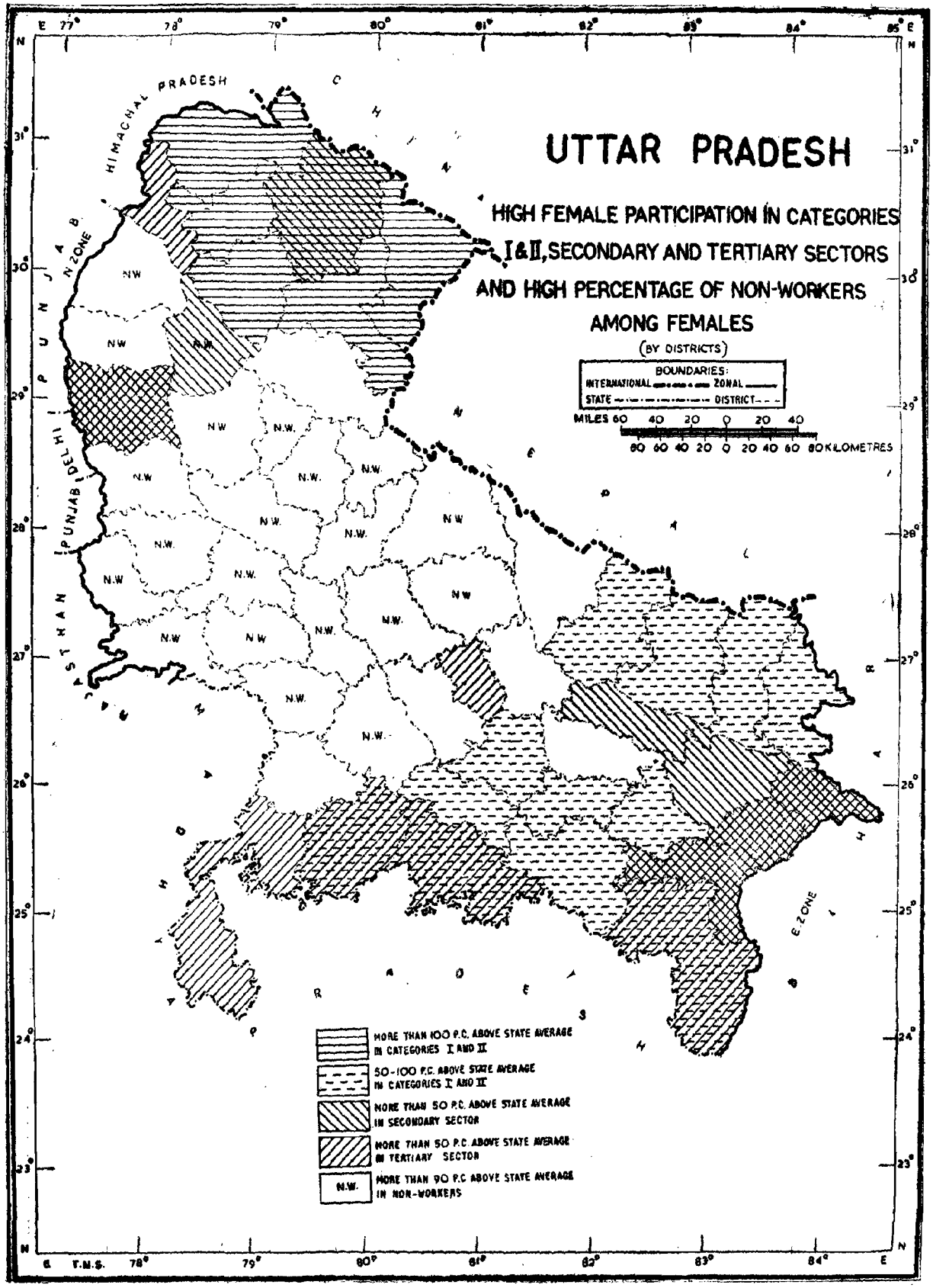
MAP X/C



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MAP X/D



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It would be as well to pursue the study of non-working females further. In the following Table female non-workers in each type of activity have been divided into broad age-groups:

TABLE 10.11—*Girls and Women not at Work in the State, classified by Broad Age-groups and Type of Activity*, 1961

(Each Age-Group being expressed as Number per 1,000 of all Age-groups taken together)

Age-group	All Non-Working Females	Full-time students	Housewives	Dependants, etc.	Retired Persons, etc.	Beggars, etc.	Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions	Persons seeking employment for the first time	Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work
				Total					
All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	472	863	87	868	10	79	133	141	53
15—34	290	137	530	40	42	290	259	590	572
35—59	176	..	321	28	299	351	362	231	260
60+	61	..	62	63	643	279	232	37	114
A. N. S.	1	N	..	1	6	1	14	1	1
				Rural					
All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	476	931	91	875	5	88	138	171	83
15—34	284	69	523	37	29	258	367	536	532
35—59	176	..	322	26	178	351	299	248	253
60+	63	..	64	64	775	302	157	45	132
A. N. S.	1	..	..	1	13	1	39	..	..
				Urban					
All ages	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
0—14	449	808	62	836	14	53	131	22	2
15—34	327	192	571	62	51	382	210	804	642
35—59	175	..	321	41	386	349	391	163	273
60+	49	..	46	61	549	215	266	9	81
A. N. S.	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2

The proportion of female non-workers is the largest in the age-group 0—14 mostly comprising infants, dependants, and full-time students. The proportion of this age-group for the State is 472, of the age-group 15—34 is 290, and of the next age-group 35—59 is 176. In the urban areas 0—14 has a comparatively smaller and 15—34 a greater proportion. Among full-time students and dependants the age-group 0—14 has an overwhelming representation. In urban areas it is slightly less than in rural where female students of 15—34 are very rare. Among housewives, the age-group 15—34 is naturally most represented. Women seeking employment for the first time and women employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work, are in the largest proportion in the age-group 15—34 followed by 35—59. The proportion of 15—34 among those seeking employment for the first time is very large in urban areas (804). Other types of non-workers do not call for notice.

29. It is now necessary to compute the figures separately of males and females who are in the working force, who should be included in it, who are not in it but happen to be in working ages, and who are in it but according to some opinion should not be. Population not in the working force but which should be included therein consists of those who are in search of work, whether for the first time or a subsequent time. Population which is not available for the working force comprises (i) full-time students, (ii) dependants, infants and disabled, (iii) retired persons, rentiers, or persons of independant means, (iv) beggars, vagrants, etc., and (v) inmates of institutions, of all ages 15 years and above. According to some authorities no child of below 15 years should work. Thus population which is in the working force but should not be therein comprises workers of the age-group 0—14. A Table has, therefore, been presented to show

population (1) which is in the working force, (2) which is not in it but should be included, (3) which is not available but is in working age-groups, and (4) which is in the working force but should not be there. This Table is 10.12 and has been prepared from Census Tables B–I and B–IX. The data are shown by sex and broad age-groups.

TABLE 10.12—*Population : (1) which is in the Working Force, (2) which is not in the Working Force, but should be included in it, (3) which is not available for the Working Force but is in the Working Force Age-groups and (4) which is in the Working Force, but according to some opinion, should not be in it, classified by Sex and Broad Age-groups,* 1961

Items	T R U	Males				
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
Total population of the State	T	38,634,201	15,694,852	11,839,556	8,650,121	2,432,190
	R	33,401,345	13,667,285	10,068,429	7,495,474	2,154,051
	U	5,232,856	2,027,567	1,771,127	1,154,647	278,139
I—Total population in the Working Force	T	22,480,360	1,346,399	10,586,962	8,464,361	2,080,000
	R	19,772,819	1,269,576	9,232,912	7,371,361	1,896,595
	U	2,707,541	76,823	1,354,050	1,093,000	183,405
II—Total population which is not in the Working Force but should be included in it	T	81,003	..	67,662	11,465	1,876
	R	34,931	..	30,602	3,787	542
	U	46,072	..	37,060	7,678	1,334
III—Total population which is not available for the Working Force but is in the Working Force Age-groups	T	1,344,308	..	1,174,792	169,516	..
	R	913,114	..	796,693	116,421	..
	U	431,194	..	378,099	53,095	..
IV—Total population which is in the Working Force, but should not be in it which is, 0—14 Age-group	T	1,346,399	1,346,399	..	..	..
	R	1,269,576	1,269,576	..	..	..
	U	76,283	76,823	..	..	..
V– Sum of I+II	T	22,561,363	1,346,399	10,654,624	8,475,826	2,081,876
	R	19,807,750	1,269,576	9,263,514	7,375,148	1,897,137
	U	2,753,613	76,823	1,391,110	1,100,678	184,739
VI—Sum of I+II—IV	T	21,214,964	..	10,654,624	8,475,826	2,081,876
	R	18,538,174	..	9,263,514	7,375,148	1,897,137
	U	2,676,790	..	1,391,110	1,100,678	184,739
		Females				
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
Total population of the State	T	35,112,200	14,155,518	11,272,023	7,465,996	2,203,215
	R	30,865,161	12,340,635	9,864,937	6,659,933	1,985,337
	U	4,247,039	1,814,883	1,407,086	806,063	217,878
I—Total population in the Working Force	T	6,369,781	583,550	2,937,199	2,412,818	435,616
	R	6,142,930	572,332	2,842,915	2,312,062	415,043
	U	226,851	11,218	94,284	100,756	20,573

Items	T R U	Females				
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+
II—Total population which is not in the Working Force but should be included in it	T	3,440	..	2,271	932	237
	R	2,482	..	1,559	726	197
	U	958	..	712	206	40
III—Total population which is not available for the Working Force but is in the Working Force Age-Groups	T	1,043,852	..	653,230	390,622	..
	R	785,075	..	467,353	317,722	..
	U	258,777	..	185,877	72,900	..
IV—Total population which is in the Working Force, but should not be in it, which is, 0—14 Age-Group	T	583,550	583,550	..	..	..
	R	572,332	572,332	..	..	..
	U	11,218	11,218	..	..	..
V—Sum of I+II	T	6,373,221	583,550	2,939,470	2,413,750	435,853
	R	6,145,412	572,332	2,844,474	2,312,788	415,240
	U	227,809	11,218	94,996	100,962	20,613
VI—Sum of I+II—IV	T	5,789,671	..	2,939,470	2,413,750	435,853
	R	5,573,080	..	2,844,474	2,312,788	415,240
	U	216,591	..	94,996	100,962	20,613

NOTE—Total male and female population includes figures of Age Not Stated.

30. For facility of analysis a subsidiary Table has been prepared from the foregoing which gives the proportion of : (1) population available for the working force, (2) population not available for it, and (3) working population which should be excluded from the labour force to 1,000 total, rural and urban population in each age-group for males and females. The same is given below :

TABLE 10.13—*Persons* : (1) *Available for the Working Force*, (2) *Not Available for the Working Force by Sex and Broad Age-groups expressed as Proportion of* 1,000 *of Total Population*

Items	T R U	Males					
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	A.N.S.
1. Total population of the State	T	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
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Population available for the Working Force (I+II of Table 10.12)	T	584	86	900	980	856	152
	R	593	93	920	984	881	149
	U	526	38	785	953	664	195
3. Population not available for the Working Force (III of Table 10.12)	T	35	..	99	20	..	..
	R	27	..	79	16	..	..
	U	82	..	213	46	..	..
4. Working population in age-group 0—14 which should be excluded from the Labour Force (IV of Table 10.12)	T	35	86	..	..	..	..
	R	38	93	..	..	..	..
	U	15	38	..	..	..	..

Items	T R U	Females					
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	A.N.S.
1. Total population of the State	T	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
	U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Population available for the Working Force (I+II of Table 10.12)	T	182	41	261	323	198	39
	R	199	46	288	347	209	40
	U	54	6	675	125	95	19
3. Population not available for the Working Force (III of Table 10.12)	T	30	..	58	52	..	..
	R	25	..	47	48	..	..
	U	61	..	132	90	..	..
4. Working population in age-group 0—14 which should be excluded from the Labour Force (IV of Table 10.12)	T	17	41	..	..	..	..
	R	19	46	..	..	..	..
	U	3	6	..	..	..	..

31. It will be seen that 81,003 males and 3,440 females mostly of the age-group 15–34 which ought to be included in the working force are not in it due to lack of opportunities of employment. These figures do not take into account those who are underemployed or misemployed; because any one who was doing any kind of work for some part of the day has been treated as a worker. Only those who returned themselves as non-workers were asked whether they were seeking work. Their numbers are thus necessarily small. Population not available for working force (defined in paragraph 29) is 35 per thousand for males and 30 per thousand for females. The proportion is higher for urban areas than in rural and is maximum in the age-group 15–34. The effective working-force age ranges from 15 to 59. For obvious reasons, the proportions of working population in the age-group 0–14 of the two sexes are small–86 per 1,000 males and 41 per 1,000 females for the State as a whole. But according to one school of thought even this is a high proportion, as all these children should be in some kind of educational institutions. Sending children to work, especially in rural areas, to augment the family's income makes them less burdensome. If they are kept away from work, parents would feel the pinch and seriously think of family planning. The Royal Commission on Population in Great Britain in its report observed that the provision of compulsory school-going for this age at the end of the last century acted as a great fillip to family limitation, because parents found that non-earning children were getting to be a great burden on their incomes and so they wished to limit the number of their children.

The same should apply to ages of 60 years and over, as this should be a period of rest after a lifetime of work. But the proportions of workers in this age-group are quite high with 856 out of every 1,000 males and 198 out of every 1,000 females working. The absence of old-age reliefs is the primary cause for such a high proportion of old men still at work. The proportion is higher in rural areas than in urban, where some old men do receive pensions or have made arrangements in advance for the evening of their life.

Of the total male workers, there are over eight million in the age-group 35–59 and over ten million in the age-group 15–34 forming 980 and 900 respectively out of 1,000 in each age-group. However, there is a sufficient replacement balance in the age-group 15–34 for the next age-group 35–59 to fill in the depletions arising from mortality and retirement. The position in female workers is on the same pattern with a comparatively smaller gap between the figures of the two age-groups.

The basic difference in age-and-sex participation in rural and urban areas is four-fold. First, in the case of males the percentage of the available working force in the age-group 15–34 is lower in urban areas as compared to the rural, while the opposite holds good for females. Secondly, in the age-group 35–59 the availability for both males and females is greater in rural areas than in urban. Thirdly, non-availability of both males and females in urban is more than in rural in both age-groups. Fourthly, the proportions of male and female workers in the age-group 0–14 are lower in urban areas as compared to rural.

32. We shall now take up the distribution of workers of each category into broad age-groups as also the distribution of population in each broad age-group into categories of work for males and females separately. This has been presented in Tables 10.14 A and 10.14 B.

TABLE 10.14-A—*Distribution of the Total Population in the Working Force per* 1,000 *of Total Population for each Sex and four Age-groups in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors of Industries,* 1961

All ages in each Sex and Category, Total, Rural, Urban separately = 1,000

	T R U	Males						Females					
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	ANS	Ttoal	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	ANS
1. Total population	T	1,000	406	307	224	63	N	1,000	403	321	213	63	N
	R	1,000	409	301	224	65	1	1,000	400	320	216	64	N
	U	1,000	388	338	221	53	N	1,000	428	331	190	51	N
2. Total population in the working force	T	1,000	60	471	377	92	N	1,000	92	461	379	68	N
	R	1,000	64	467	373	96	N	1,000	93	463	376	68	N
	U	1,000	28	500	404	68	N	1,000	49	417	444	90	N
A—Primary Sector	T	1,000	65	458	375	102	N	1,000	93	465	375	67	N
	R	1,000	65	459	375	101	N	1,000	93	465	375	67	N
	U	1,000	41	422	408	129	N	1,000	52	376	471	101	N
I Category I	T	1,000	59	448	385	108	N	1,000	88	456	384	72	N
	R	1,000	60	448	384	108	N	1,000	89	456	383	72	N
	U	1,000	33	403	415	149	N	1,000	47	378	467	108	N
II Category II	T	1,000	101	525	318	56	N	1,000	107	495	348	50	N
	R	1,000	101	526	317	56	N	1,000	107	495	348	50	N
	U	1,000	61	499	363	77	..	1,000	58	386	483	73	..
III Category III	T	1,000	90	538	317	55	N	1,000	152	489	314	45	N
	R	1,000	99	564	290	47	N	1,000	160	506	296	38	N
	U	1,000	55	430	424	91	N	1,000	78	343	474	105	..
B—Secondary Sector	T	1,000	74	503	355	68	N	1,000	114	455	365	66	N
	R	1,000	90	489	347	74	N	1,000	118	450	365	67	N
	U	1,000	43	529	371	57	N	1,000	87	484	366	63	N
IV Category IV	T	1,000	103	469	342	86	N	1,000	116	454	364	66	N
	R	1,000	111	463	340	86	N	1,000	119	447	367	67	N
	U	1,000	61	495	357	87	N	1,000	95	496	350	59	N
V Category V	T	1,000	38	551	369	42	N	1,000	83	469	373	75	N
	R	1,000	35	556	368	41	N	1,000	102	498	331	69	N
	U	1,000	40	548	369	43	N	1,000	54	424	438	84	-
VI Category VI	T	1,000	19	547	386	48	N	1,000	70	477	411	42	-
	R	1,000	19	579	364	38	N	1,000	100	525	350	25	-
	U	1,000	20	506	414	60	N	1,000	34	415	488	63	-
C—Tertiary Sector	T	1,000	29	507	396	68	N	1,000	53	424	435	88	N
	R	1,000	38	516	376	70	N	1,000	63	440	415	82	N
	U	1,000	20	495	419	66	N	1,000	25	379	489	107	N
VII Category VII	T	1,000	22	456	422	100	N	1,000	32	312	511	145	N
	R	1,000	26	469	406	99	N	1,000	37	340	491	132	N
	U	1,000	19	445	435	101	N	1,000	20	243	561	176	N
VIII Category VIII	T	1,000	10	552	408	30	N	1,000	77	482	393	48	N
	R	1,000	15	553	397	35	N	1,000	136	524	306	34	N
	U	1,000	7	551	414	28	N	1,000	25	444	471	60	..
IX Category IX	T	1,000	36	521	382	61	N	1,000	56	443	422	79	N
	R	1,000	44	528	364	64	N	1,000	67	455	404	74	N
	U	1,000	24	509	411	56	N	1,000	26	403	476	95	N

TABLE 10.14-B—*Total Population in any particular Age-group for all Categories by Total, Rural, Urban separately*=1,000

	T R U	Males						Females					
		Total	0—14	15—34	35—39	60+	ANS	Total	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	ANS
1. Total population.	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
	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
	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
2. Total population in the working forces	T	582	86	894	978	855	151	181	41	261	323	198	39
	R	592	93	917	983	880	147	199	46	288	347	209	40
	U	517	38	764	947	659	191	53	6	67	125	94	18
A—Primary Sector	T	427	68	638	715	687	104	153	35	222	270	163	34
	R	488	78	743	815	764	111	174	40	252	301	180	36
	U	37	4	46	69	90	18	5	N	5	12	9	3
I Category I	T	370	54	541	635	637	89	117	26	167	212	134	28
	R	424	62	631	725	710	95	133	29	190	236	149	30
	U	26	2	31	49	72	17	3	N	4	8	7	3
II Category II	T	53	13	90	75	47	15	35	9	54	57	28	6
	R	60	15	105	85	52	16	40	11	61	64	31	6
	U	6	1	8	9	8	..	1	N	1	3	1	..
III Category III	T	4	1	7	5	3	N	1	N	1	1	1	N
	R	4	1	7	5	2	N	1	N	1	1	N	N
	U	5	1	7	11	10	1	1	N	N	1	1	..
B—Secondary Sector	T	59	11	98	94	64	12	15	4	21	25	16	2
	R	44	10	72	68	51	11	14	4	20	24	15	2
	U	156	17	244	262	166	31	19	4	28	37	23	1
IV Category IV	T	34	9	52	52	47	5	14	4	20	24	15	2
	R	33	9	51	50	44	5	13	4	19	23	14	2
	U	42	6	61	67	68	7	16	4	24	29	18	1
V Category V	T	20	2	36	33	13	3	1	N	1	1	1	N
	R	8	1	14	13	5	2	1	N	1	1	1	N
	U	97	10	157	162	78	17	3	N	4	7	5	..
VI Category VI	T	5	N	10	9	4	4	N	N	N	N	N	..
	R	3	N	7	5	2	4	N	N	N	N	N	..
	U	17	1	26	33	20	7	N	N	N	1	N	..
C—Tertiary Sector	T	96	7	158	169	104	35	13	2	18	28	19	3
	R	60	5	102	100	65	25	11	2	16	22	14	2
	U	324	17	474	616	403	142	29	2	34	76	62	14
VII Category VII	T	26	2	38	48	41	11	2	N	2	5	4	1
	R	14	1	21	25	21	7	1	N	2	4	3	1
	U	102	5	134	202	196	60	4	N	3	13	16	2
VIII Category VIII	T	10	N	19	19	5	4	N	N	N	N	N	N
	R	4	N	8	8	2	3	N	N	N	N	N	N
	U	48	1	78	90	25	12	N	N	1	1	N	..
IX Category IX	T	60	5	101	102	58	20	11	2	16	23	15	2
	R	42	4	73	67	42	15	10	2	14	18	11	1
	U	174	11	262	324	182	70	25	2	30	62	46	12

Table 10.14 *A*—This gives the distribution of 1,000 total population, 1,000 working force, and 1,000 workers in each category of work in the total, rural and urban areas of the State for each sex separately. Sixty-four per thousand male workers in rural and 28 per thousand in urban areas are of ages under 15 years. As against these, 93 per thousand females workers in rural areas and 49 per thousand in urban are of these ages. Thus juvenile workers are relatively more common in rural areas than in urban and also more common in females than in males. Turning to ages of 60 years and over, it will be observed that 96 per thousand of male workers in rural and 68

per thousand in urban areas belong to these ages. Against these, 68 per thousand of female workers in rural and 90 per thousand in urban areas are of 60 years or more. It is thus apparent that ages of 60 years and above are represented to a greater extent among male workers in villages than in towns, and among female workers in towns than in villages.

Among male workers the proportion rises steeply in the second age-group 15–34, falls gently in the next, and then sharply in the highest of 60 years and above, with one solitary exception : in urban areas there are more males of 35–59 in cultivation than of 15–34. However, this category does not have any great importance in towns. Females follow the pattern of males in rural areas only–the exception in this case being trade and commerce which has more women of 35–59 than of 15–34. In urban areas the age pattern of female workers is entirely different. In all categories of work, except household industry, women of 35–59 outnumber those of 15–34. Considering that urban household industry is all located at home, the figures unmistakably tell that in cities and towns there are, broadly speaking, more elderly women in outdoor work than of younger ages. The representation of age-groups in the nine categories of work is examined below :

(1) Age-Group 0–14 : In males household industry and agricultural labour have higher proportions of juveniles of under 15 years of age than other categories in rural as well as urban areas. Among females live-stock rearing in rural and household industry in urban areas have higher proportion as compared to other categories. Children as unpaid family-workers give a helping hand to household industry and this acts as a great temptation to keep them at home instead of sending them to school.

(2) Age-Group 15–34 : Construction and activities of Category III in rural areas and transport and manufacturing (other than household industry) in urban have a greater representation of this age-group among males than other categories of work. Among females, the corresponding categories are construction in rural areas and household industry in urban areas.

(3) Age-Group 35–59 : This age-group has the largest representation in trade and commerce in rural as well as urban areas both among males and females. As for males, the category which has the next lower representation in rural areas is transport and in urban areas category III. The preference of trade and commerce for this age-group deserves to be noticed.

(4) Ages 60 years and above : Both in rural and urban areas cultivation and thereafter trade and commerce have greater proportions of old men than other categories. Old men in agriculture rather play a supervisory role than do actual cultivation. As for females, trade and commerce has greater proportion of old women as compared to other categories. It is far more common to see an elderly or old woman sitting at a shop than to see a young woman selling things.

Table 10.14 *B*–This Table again emphasizes that the male participation ratio is much greater than that of females. The proportion of population engaged in cultivation and agricultural labour is greater in rural areas than in urban. All other categories are better represented in the urban population. It will be seen that few females are to be found in construction and transport. Now turning to the distribution of population into the nine categories of work, it will be observed that in rural areas cultivation followed by agricultural labour absorbs the largest number of workers in all age-groups of both sexes–such is the importance of agriculture in the economy of the State.

In towns other categoris of work take precedence and there is an age-sex differentiation as well. Among males of ages 0–14 and 15–34 the largest number of workers is claimed by other services and the next largest by manufacturing other than household industry. At higher ages manufacturing drops out from its second important position. In the age-group 35–59, though other services remain at the top, the second place is taken by trade and commerce. In the highest age-group of 60 years and above the roles of the two are reversed, trade and commerce now coming to occupy the first place, other services following in the wake.

Among females of under 15 years in urban areas, household industry accounts for the largest number and other services for the next largest. However, the proportions in both are quite small. In higher age-groups, other services employ the largest number and now household industry takes the second place. It may be mentioned once again that in this State household industry is the most important category of the secondary sector, large-scale industry not being yet at a sufficiently advanced stage. This is so for both sexes ; for females its importance in relation to other manufacturing is even greater than for males, the participation of females in organized industry being very small.

33. In paragraph 11 the breakdown of working force into industrial Divisions from 1901 to 1961 has been given. The same by industrial categories is presented in Table 10.15 A. Since Category IV—Household Industry has been introduced for the first time in 1961, for the sake of comparison with the earlier Census years, the part of it relating to plantation, forestry and logging, fishing, livestock and hunting, mining and quarrying has been added to Category III and the part relating to manufacturing to Category V. This Table serves a great use in studying the shifts in the working pattern from one Census year to another. Considering the figures for the period 1921–61 it will be observed that (1) cultivators decreased during 1921–31, (2) agricultural labourers during 1931–51, (3) Category III workers from 1921 to 1951 (the figure for 1951 is surprisingly low), (4) workers in manufacturing from 1921 to 1951, and (5) workers in trade and commerce from 1931 to 1961. Special reasons must have existed in the decades concerned for decline in the number of workers judged against the fact that the total population during all this period has been constantly rising. Decrease in actual numbers during 1951–61 took place only in the number of workers in trade and commerce due to the partial disappearance of the small shopkeeper and reduction in the number of shop assistants. For the facility of analysis, workers in the nine categories of work have been presented as proportions to 1,000 population by sex in Table 10.15 B.

TABLE 10.15-A—*Number of Earners, Self-supporting Persons, Earning Dependants and Workers in each of the 1961 Industrial Categories of Workers for* 1901-61 *in Uttar Pradesh*

A—Actual Numbers

Year	M F	Total population	Number of earners, self-supporting persons, earning dependants and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers								
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1961	M	38,634,2011	4,302,062	2,035,588	147,427	2,139,180	711,059	209,914	996,260	396,530	2,302,340
	F	35,112,200	4,126,314	1,225,590	24,432	482,566	29,776	4,005	66,622	2,735	407,741
*1961	M	38,634,201	14,302,062	2,035,588	396,985	1,840,681		209,914	996,260	396,530	2,302,340
	F	35,112,200	4,126,314	1,225,590	118,708	418,066		4,005	66,622	2,735	407,741
1951	M	33,098,866	12,890,663	1,246,765	188,978	1,569,789		134,095	936,592	295,066	2,015,674
	F	30,116,876	5,054,327	770,979	73,963	367,609		12,786	132,502	10,618	688,325
1931	M	26,147,014	10,267,521	1,832,346	496,740	1,327,601		54,355	790,271	181,288	1,556,146
	F	23,629,740	3,867,541	1,319,395	153,560	630,998		5,192	346,731	3,966	717,279
1921	M	24,451,301	10,595,226	1,456,700	494,345	1,243,072		47,698	691,294	138,826	1,371,024
	F	22,218,564	5,322,058	1,060,544	156,772	780,582		3,962	295,925	5,960	662,483
1911	M	25,142,941	10,026,905	1,611,270	589,119	1,412,683		76,366	689,009	166,507	1,787,541
	F	23,009,332	3,993,741	1,361,820	145,061	910,621		10,998	327,229	7,334	907,004
1901	M	25,097,886	8,172,099	1,475,454	341,812	1,630,319		45,237	746,107	220,546	2,523,047
	F	23,527,424	3,108,132	1,164,544	78,165	85,550		5,458	238,697	9,177	1,358,960

*1. Workers in Divisions 0 and 1 of Category IV of 1961 amounting to 249, 558 males and 94,276 females have been added to Category III to make the data comparable with earlier Census years.

2. Prior to 1961 there was no Category IV. Hence Workers of Divisions 2 and 3 of Household Industry numbering 1,069,622 males and 388,290 females have been added to Category V to make the data comparable with earlier Census years.

TABLE 10.15-B—*Distribution of workers by industrial Categoreis per* 1,000 *of Total Population (Based on Table* 10.15-*A)*

Year		Total population	Earners, self-supporing persons, earning dependants and workers in each of the 1961 industrial categories of workers								
	M F		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1961	M	1,000	370	53	4	34	20	5	26	10	60
	F	1,000	117	35	1	14	1	N	2	N	11
*1961	M	1,000	370	53	10	48		5	26	10	60
	F	1,000	117	35	4	12		N	2	N	11
1951	M	1,000	389	38	6	47		4	28	9	61
	F	1,000	168	26	3	12		N	4	N	23
1931	M	1,000	393	70	19	51		2	30	7	59
	F	1,000	164	56	6	27		N	15	N	30
1921	M	1,000	433	60	20	51		2	28	6	56
	F	1,000	240	48	7	35		N	13	N	30
1911	M	1,000	399	64	24	56		3	27	7	71
	F	1,000	174	59	6	40		N	14	N	40
1901	M	1,000	326	59	13	65		2	30	9	100
	F	1,000	132	50	4	35		N	10	N	58

*As in Table 10.15A.

We shall take up the rise and fall in proportions categorywise from 1921 to 1961.

Category	Males	Females
I	Continuous fall from 1921 to 1961	Fall 1921-31; rise 1931-51; fall 1951-61
II	Rise 1921-31; fall 1931-51, rise 1951-61	As for males
III	Fall 1921-51, rise 1951-61	Ditto
IV & V	Constant 1921-31; fall 1931-51, Small rise 1951-61	Fall 1921-51, constant 1951-61
VI	Constant 1921-31; rise 1931-61	Negligible throughout
VII	Rise 1921-31; fall 1931-61	As for males
VIII	Continuous rise from 1921 to 1961	Negligible throughout
IX	Rise 1921-51; small fall 1951-61	Constant 1921-31; fall 1931-61

In Categories II, III and VII males and females have exhibited identical trends. In Categories IV and V—Manufacturing the trends are also more or less similar. In Categories I and IX, though trends in the previous decades have not been the same, yet in the decade 1951–61 they have been identical. In the case of both sexes Categories I, VII and IX have registered a fall in 1951–61. in that of males Categories II, III, IV and V, VI and VIII have shown an increase during this decade. Categories VI and VIII are unimportant for females. In the remaining categories II, and III the trend among females has also been the same as for males. For the progress of large and small-scale industries, the trend shown by Categories IV and V requires special watching. Unfortunately, it was of continuous fall from 1901 to 1951—a sad commentary on the prevailing state of affairs. Only in 1951–61 it could be reversed to any extent. There has been a small rise in the proportion of males, but that of females has remained constant. In the tertiary sector, however, only transport, storage and communications have shown a rise; while trade and commerce and other services a fall.

PART B—POPULATION IN AGRICULTURE AND PRIMARY SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

4. General

34. On account of their importance in the country's economy cultivation and agricultural labour, although inter-related in an organic way, have both been allotted separate questions in the Individual Slip at the 1961 Census. The term *cultivator* used at this Census does not denote a title in land, but the fulfilment of an economic function ; viz., ploughing, sowing, and harvesting of crops (excluding fruit-growing and plantation) and also includes effective

supervision of cultivation. It has abandoned the legal concept of cultivator and had divided the agricultural population into two categories of cultivators and agricultural labourers.

Four agricultural classes which are distinguishable in previous Censuses are non-cultivating land-holders, cultivating land-holders, cultivating tenants and agricultural labourers. In 1901 'rent-receivers' and 'rent-payers' formed the first three agricultural classes. These expressions, however, failed to make distinction between those who lived on income from agricultural land and those who cultivated themselves; for there were large numbers who were both rent-receivers and rent-payers. The provinces were given the option of further subdividing these groups so as to distinguish between cultivating and non-cultivating landlords and cultivating and non-cultivating tenants, but they could not meet much success on account of the complexity of tenures. In 1911 and 1921, some of the provinces such as Bombay, Madras and Punjab attempted to subdivide cultivating classes into land-owners and tenants; but their efforts were not successful, because in the absence of a clear-cut definition it was difficult to differentiate between owner-cultivators and tenant-cultivators. In 1931 and 1951, land-owners and tenants who cultivated were returned and tabulated separately. In 1931 those who received agricultural rent in money or kind were treated as non-cultivating proprietors and others as tenants. In 1951 non-cultivating owners of land and other agricultural rent-receivers comprised of (i) owners of estates like zamindars, jagirdars, etc., and (ii) occupancy tenants who had let or sub-let their lands. It will be observed that every Census has tried to distinguish between non-cultivating and cultivating classes in agriculture. Nevertheless, the difficulties were not surmounted until 1961 when in many States there was a simplification of tenures due to the abolition of zamindari. Besides in 1961 we did not bother about 'ownership' and 'tenancy'; for the concepts of ownership go with the legal definition and not with the approach we adopted this time.

At all Censuses, agricultural labourers have been differentiated from other types of agriculturists. Up to 1921 the terms used were 'farm servants' and 'field labourers'. Their characteristic feature is payment of wages in cash or kind to them in return of physical labour.

35. We have discussed in paragraph 5 how the 1961 Census abandoned the concept of earners, or self-supporting persons and non-earning dependants and instead adopted the concept of work. We have also seen how this compares with previous Censuses. The economic concepts of 1951 were extremely susceptible of subjective variations responsible for great fluctuations in the estimates of unpaid family-workers, especially females. An important reason for discarding the 'income approach' was that the concepts of self-supporting and earning-dependants had tended to minimise the role of unpaid family-workers who made substantial contribution by working in their family farms or at home. The under-enumeration was more prominent in the case of female workers than in that of male workers and in rural than in urban areas. The 'work-approach' set an implicit priority for work in seasonal occupations like agriculture and household industry and an explicit priority in other occupations.

36. Questions 8 and 9 of the Individual Slip, as mentioned earlier, related to cultivation and agricultural labour. They were as follows :

Q. 8 : Working as Cultivator

Q. 9 : Working as Agricultural Labourer

Instructions to enumerators in regard to these questions have been reproduced in full in paragraph 2. In brief, any person was to be treated as cultivator, if he or she was engaged either as employer, single-worker or family-worker in cultivation of land or supervision or direction of cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. An agricultural labourer was defined as a person who worked in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share. He must have no right or lease or contract on land on which he worked.

The basis of work was satisfied, if the person

had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. The implications of their basis have been discussed in sufficient detail in Section 1.

37. There were questions on cultivation and workers in cultivation in the Household Schedule also. The relevant questions are reproduced below :

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		

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	Members of family working			Hired workers
	Head	Other males	Other fem. ales	Total
(1) Household Cultivation only				
(3) Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry				

Instructions to enumerators for filling up the Household Schedule have been reproduced in full in paragraph 3. Land under cultivation included all land normally used for cultivation including temporary fallows. Item 2 related to land which was not cultivated by the household, but had been given by it to others for cultivation, rent to be paid in money, kind or share. Categories (i) and (ii) included only those plots or parcels of land which were cultivated by the household itself, that is, lands which lay within the village, or in adjacent villages, or within such a distance as enabled the household to work on the land or actively supervise the cultivation. Land under any of the items included rent-free land, land enjoyed in permissive possession or gifts without encumbrance or consideration. For a household which was a member of a co-operative farm, only that amount of land was recorded which had belonged to it before. Sub-part C recorded the number of members of family working and hired workers, if any, in appropriate columns. The hired workers had to be in wholetime employment during the current or last working season.

38. It will be of interest to have a comparative Table of questions, definitions and instructions employed at the Censuses from 1901 to 1961 in respect of livelihood in land. As mentioned in paragraph 34, cultivation and agricultural labour have been separated from questions on other work for the first time at the present Census. In previous Census years, cultivation or agricultural labour was merely one of the various means of livelihood. Definitions and instructions for the previous Census years have been built up from the *Census Report* of the year considered. For 1961 only the questions of the Individual Slip have been given in the Table. Questions on cultivation were asked in the Household Schedule also, which have been discussed in the preceding paragraph.

TABLE 10.16 : *Questions and Definitions of Interests in Land asked in the Indian Census*, 1901—1961

1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
			Questions			
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	9. Earner or dependant 10. Principal occupation (put a cross for dependant) 11. Subsidiary occupation (occupation of dependants may be given)	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

1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
15. Does means of livelihood exist throughout the year? If not, for what part of year?						

Definitions and Instructions

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 the 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	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 1 fall all bhumidhars, exproprietory, 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 byother person. While writing the agricultural	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 *'kasht kari*, as the case may be. In case a land lord (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 subtenant lives only by actual, cultivation, either by himself or by his servants	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 land lords or tenants, derive their income or the greater part of it from cultivation, either by themselves or throgh their servants. *Lagan* will be entered for those who, whether landlordes, tenants, or even subtenants, 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. (ii) Landlords who cultivates their land themselves. (iii) Occupancy tenants who cultivate their land themselves (iv) Occupancy tenants who sublet their lands; (v) Non-occupancy tenants who sub-let their lands; (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 sublet 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

1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
vator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages will not be treated as Cultivator. 9. Write 'L' 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.	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 Categories '1' or '4'.		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 receiviog 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.			

The following chart gives the livelihood classes and groups of the previous Censuses which are equivalent to Category I—Cultivation and Category II—Agricultural Labour of 1961 :

I—Working as Cultivator, 1961	=Self-supporting persons and Earning dependants (Secondary Means) of Livelihood Classes I and II of 1951
	=All earners and working dependants (following productive occupations) of Groups 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 of 1931
	=All 'Actual Workers' (having productive occupations) of Groups 2 and 3 of 1921
	=All 'Actual Workers' (having productive occupations) of Groups 2 and 3 of 1911
	=All 'Actual Workers' (having productive occupations)of Groups 36 (part), 37, 40, 52 and 56 of 1901
II—Working as Agricultural Labourer, 1961	=Self-supporting persons and earning depndants (Secondary Means) of Livelihood Class III of 1951
	=All earners and working dependants (following productive occupations) of Group 7 of 1931
	=All 'Actual Workers' (having productive occupations) of Groups 4 and 5 of 1921
	=All 'Actual Workers' (having productive occupations) of Group 4 of 1911
	=All 'Actual Workers' (having productive occupations) of Groups 38 and 39 of 1901

39. We shall now study the shifts in the proportion of cultivators from 1901 to 1961. Distribution of 1,000 males and 1,000 females into the nine categories of work in the various Census years has already been given in Table 10.15-B. Now we shall determine the proportion of workers (males and females combined) at cultivation to 1,000 population for all the Census years. These are given in Table 10.17-A.

TABLE 10.17A : *Proportion of persons working at Cultivation to* 1,000 *of total population of the State,* 1901—1961

Year	Proportion
1961	250
1951	284
1931	284
1921	341
1911	291
1901	232

The above Table shows that from 1901 to 1921 the proportion of cultivators consistently increased. These decades were a period of famines and epidemics. In the first, urban population suffered badly and there was a marked migration from urban to rural areas. With the disappearance of natural dangers to life and growing urbanization, the rural-urban migration factor again came into play bringing in a sharp decline in the proportion of cultivators. A further decrease would have taken place in 1951, but for the scare of zamindari abolition which prompted many non-cultivating zamindars to take to cultivation. The decade 1951—61 has witnessed a further fall in their proportion in consonance with the march of time. It would have been instructive to study the trends in individual districts over the span of 60 years, but it has not been possible to work out proportions for years prior to 1951. The following Table gives the proportion of cultivators in the districts of the State in 1951 and 1961 only :

TABLE 10.17-B—*Proportion of Persons working at Cultivation to* 1,000 *of Total Population in the State and Districts,* 1951 *and* 1961

State/District	1961	1951
UTTAR PRADESH	250	284
1. Uttar Kashi	598	542
2. Chamoli	580	515
3. Pithoragarh	523	511
4. Tehri Garhwal	598	542
5. Garhwal	505	515
6. Almora	530	511
7. Naini Tal	240	309
8. Bijnor	148	160
9. Moradabad	210	211
10. Budaun	273	285
11. Rampur	221	232
12. Bareilly	211	224
13. Pilibhit	221	253
14. Shahjahanpur	57	265
15. Dehra Dun	141	176
16. Saharanpur	122	125
17. Muzaffarnagar	146	143
18. Meerut	134	151
19. Bulandshahr	182	201
20. Aligarh	156	168
21. Mathura	194	194
22. Agra	136	160
23. Etah	231	233
24. Mainpuri	233	234
25. Farrukhabad	226	239
26. Etawah	238	253
27. Kanpur	148	193
28. Fatehpur	302	237
29. Allahabad	256	301
30. Jhansi	249	303
31. Jalaun	258	318
32. Hamirpur	284	306
33. Banda	295	331
34. Kheri	281	299
35. Sitapur	285	317
36. Hardoi	284	306
37. Unnao	303	345
38. Lucknow	162	190
39. Rae Bareli	317	363
40. Bahraich	350	378
41. Gonda	348	402
42. Bara Banki	327	359
43. Faizabad	265	344
44. Sultanpur	257	347
45. Pratapgarh	317	360
46. Basti	385	409
47. Gorakhpur	288	364
48. Deoria	300	415
49. Azamgarh	251	306
50. Jaunpur	285	348
51. Ballia	202	221
52. Ghazipur	248	286
53. Varanasi	154	223
54. Mirzapur	226	263

Most of the districts have followed the State trend and there is an appreciable diminution in the proportion of cultivators in them during the decade. However, districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Muzaffarnagar and Fatehpur, are exceptions. In them the proportion has actually increased. Districts which have registered decreases of over 50 points, in geographical order, are Naini Tal, Jhansi, Jalaun, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpur,

Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi. This is perhaps due to the various development schemes introduced in the backward and eastern parts of the State during the Plan periods.

40. Now agricultural labourers will be considered. Table 10.18-A gives their proportion in the State from 1901 to 1961 :

TABLE 10.18-A—*Proportion of Persons working as Agricultural Labourers to* 1,000 *of Total Population of the State,* 1901—1961

Year	Proportion
1961	44
1951	32
1931	63
1921	54
1911	62
1901	54

The various decades have been periods of alternate rise and fall in the proportion of agricultural labourers. The U. P. Tenancy Act of 1939 prevented large-scale ejectment of tenants by zamindars. This factor was to some measure responsible for the steep decline in their proportion in 1951. Zamindari was abolished in most of the areas of the State in 1952. The U. P. Zamindari and Land Reforms Act, 1950 prohibited the subletting of land except in certain cases. This and the increase in rural population, which created a surplus of manpower in villages, have led to rise in their proportion during this decade. As in the previous case, it has not been possible to ascertain the number of agricultural labourers district-wise for years prior to 1951 The following Table has, therefore, been prepared for 1951 and 1961 only :

TABLE 10.18-B—*Proportion of Persons working as Agricultural Labourers to* 1,000 *of Total Population in the State and Districts,* 1951 *and* 1961

State/District	1961	1951
UTTAR PRADESH	44	32
1. Uttar Kashi	6	1
2. Chamoli	2	2
3. Pithoragarh	5	3
4. Tehri Garhwal	2	1
5. Garhwal	3	2
6. Almora	3	3
7. Naini Tal	55	27
8. Bijnor	31	33
9. Moradabad	18	10
10. Budaun	18	16
11. Rampur	25	8
12. Bareilly	17	4
13. Pilibhit	28	11
14. Shahjahanpur	22	13
15. Dehra Dun	19	13
16. Saharanpur	31	39
17. Muzaffarnagar	39	64
18. Meerut	16	13
19. Bulandshahr	27	21
20. Aligarh	31	34
21. Mathura	26	10
22. Agra	15	21
23. Etah	17	23
24. Mainpuri	12	12
25. Farrukhabad	19	17
26. Etawah	15	7
27. Kanpur	21	11
28. Fatehpur	53	27
29. Allahabad	79	46
30. Jhansi	30	26
31. Jalaun	38	24
32. Hamirpur	67	100
33. Banda	89	91
34. Kheri	29	14
35. Sitapur	20	13
36. Hardoi	19	20
37. Unnao	28	8
38. Lucknow	15	7
39. Rae Bareli	67	27
40. Bahraich	44	31
41. Gonda	54	32
42. Bara Banki	40	23
43. Faizabad	80	53
44. Sultanpur	99	65
45. Pratapgarh	82	58
46. Basti	71	46
47. Gorakhpur	86	57
48. Deoria	70	47
49. Azamgarh	65	46
50. Jaunpur	55	36
51. Ballia	69	47
52. Ghazipur	64	54
53. Varanasi	65	32
54. Mirzapur	119	101

The first six hill districts have less than ten per thousand of the population in agricultural labour. Districts with more than 50, in geographical order, are Naini Tal, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Banda, Rae Bareli, all districts (except Bahraich and Bara Banki) of Faizabad

Division, and all districts of Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions – the district with the highest proportion being Mirzapur (119). All districts have registered a rise in proportion during the decade except Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Agra, Etah, Hamirpur, Banda and Hardoi which have recorded a fall. Districts which have low proportions form a compact block in the north of the State and those with high proportions (except Naini Tal) a large landmass in the south and the east of the State. The great increase in Naini Tal during the decade is on account of extension in agriculture, particularly the emergence of large farms which requires labour to work them. Districts which have recorded a fall do also, with the exception of Hardoi, form 3 small blocks – one Bijnor, Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar; the second of Aligarh, Agra and Etah; and the third of Hamirpur and Banda.

41. The distribution of 1,000 persons, males and females into the three industrial sectors and non-workers has been made for the total population in Table 10.6 of paragraph 21, and the districts have been formed into compact block wherever possible. It is now intended to treat rural and urban areas separately, as the two areas vastly differ in their working pattern. The proportion of workers in the rural areas of the State is 592 per thousand for males and 199 per thousand for females. The corresponding figures for the urban are 517 and 53. The proportion of workers is relatively lower in urban areas which speaks of greater dependency in towns. The distribution into sectors and categories of work in total, rural and urban areas of the State of 1,000 males and 1,000 females has been given in Table 10.14-B. In rural areas the primary sector is the most important for both sexes. In the case of females it is followed by the secondary sector, and in that of males by the tertiary. In urban areas the primary sector is of the least importance and the tertiary takes the first place in both sexes. The distribution of a 1,000 of each sex into industrial sectors in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts is given in the following Table:

TABLE 10.19—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of each Sex among Workers in the Primary Sector, the Secondary and Tertiary Sectors, and Non-Workers,* 1961

State/District	Rural Urban	Total Population		Primary Sector (I+II+III excluding Division I)		Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI including Division I and M.G. 50)		Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX excluding M.G. 50)		Non-workers X	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	R	1,000	1,000	488	174	44	14	60	11	408	801
	U	1,000	1 000	37	5	159	19	321	29	483	947
1. Uttar Kashi	R	1,000	1,000	596	670	71	16	32	2	301	312
	U	1,000	1,000	88	311	161	19	363	16	388	654
2. Chamoli	R	1,000	1,000	500	662	59	29	51	1	390	308
	U	..	..	..	..	No Urban Area		..	..	..	..
3. Pithoragarh	R	1,000	1,000	442	616	45	18	71	3	442	363
	U	..	..	..	..	No Urban Area		..	..	..	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	R	1,000	1,000	533	687	34	8	28	1	405	304
	U	1,000	1,000	11	9	60	3	502	40	427	948
5. Garhwal	R	1,000	1,000	453	640	33	7	48	1	466	352
	U	1,000	1,000	35	103	90	6	499	29	376	862
6. Almora	R	1,000	1,000	482	639	29	5	45	2	444	354
	U	1,000	1,000	20	31	64	5	473	49	443	915
7. Naini Tal	R	1,000	1,000	495	280	78	34	84	11	343	675
	U	1,000	1,000	36	5	136	10	384	28	444	957
8. Bijnor	R	1,000	1,000	386	21	85	27	104	11	425	941
	U	1,000	1,000	70	6	133	27	295	21	502	946
9. Moradabad	R	1,000	1,000	513	26	39	10	48	7	400	957
	U	1,000	1,000	50	3	176	16	277	15	497	966
10. Budaun	R	1,000	1,000	559	15	25	4	39	5	377	976
	U	1,000	1,000	121	2	90	19	284	22	505	957

State/District	Rural Urban	Total Population		Primary Sector (I+II+III excluding Division I)		Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI including Division I and M.G. 50)		Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX excluding M.G. 50)		Non-workers X	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
11. Rampur	R	1,000	1,000	562	17	25	4	39	7	374	972
	U	1,000	1,000	37	3	182	10	295	17	486	970
12. Bareilly	R	1,000	1,000	521	13	38	3	61	5	380	979
	U	1,000	1,000	31	1	163	6	313	20	493	973
13. Pilibhit	R	1,000	1,000	521	11	39	4	66	6	374	979
	U	1,000	1,000	59	3	141	10	328	25	472	962
14. Shahjahanpur	R	1,000	1,000	570	16	34	6	49	5	347	973
	U	1,000	1,000	56	1	105	8	364	23	475	968
15. Dehra Dun	R	1,000	1,000	413	197	103	33	118	15	366	755
	U	1,000	1,000	23	4	90	6	426	37	461	953
16. Saharanpur	R	1,000	1,000	356	8	67	16	177	15	400	961
	U	1,000	1,000	36	1	141	20	359	22	464	957
17. Muzaffarnagar	R	1,000	1,000	372	16	86	19	131	20	411	945
	U	1,000	1,000	54	2	124	22	326	25	496	951
18. Meerut	R	1,000	1,000	318	31	109	38	126	21	447	910
	U	1,000	1,000	33	2	163	18	316	21	488	959
19. Bulandshahr	R	1,000	1,000	412	37	61	11	87	17	440	935
	U	1,000	1,000	79	6	140	20	297	25	484	949
20. Aligarh	R	1,000	1,000	401	13	64	9	103	13	432	965
	U	1,000	1,000	25	..	164	10	300	28	511	962
21. Mathura	R	1,000	1,000	420	84	52	9	100	13	428	894
	U	1,000	1,000	23	2	102	8	373	48	502	942
22. Agra	R	1,000	1,000	421	16	68	6	81	7	430	971
	U	1,000	1,000	14	..	191	8	283	17	512	975
23. Etah	R	1,000	1,000	492	15	34	5	66	7	408	973
	U	1,000	1,000	59	3	133	28	333	26	475	943
24. Mainpuri	R	1,000	1,000	475	18	46	4	61	7	418	971
	U	1,000	1,000	54	2	117	13	342	23	487	962
25. Farrukhabad	R	1,000	1,000	511	16	32	7	55	5	402	972
	U	1,000	1,000	50	1	152	15	330	22	468	962
26. Etawah	R	1,000	1,000	494	21	28	5	56	6	422	968
	U	1,000	1,000	28	1	110	31	369	31	493	937
27. Kanpur	R	1,000	1,000	470	60	39	5	71	12	420	923
	U	1,000	1,000	21	3	228	5	294	25	457	967
28. Fatehpur	R	1,000	1,000	491	237	46	12	68	20	395	731
	U	1,000	1,000	44	10	122	7	339	39	495	944
29. Allahabad	R	1,000	1,000	479	334	52	18	58	14	411	634
	U	1,000	1,000	19	6	128	13	352	41	501	940
30. Jhansi	R	1,000	1,000	486	226	49	17	62	25	403	732
	U	1,000	1,000	36	11	129	32	344	41	491	916
31. Jalaun	R	1,000	1,000	493	161	30	8	58	15	419	816
	U	1,000	1,000	57	12	111	11	332	37	500	940
32. Hamirpur	R	1,000	1,000	474	278	61	16	69	54	396	652
	U	1,000	1,000	112	17	97	10	288	51	503	922
33. Banda	R	1,000	1,000	532	274	42	11	45	21	381	694
	U	1,000	1,000	64	16	103	11	361	63	472	910
34. Kheri	R	1,000	1,000	585	27	24	3	36	7	355	963
	U	1,000	1,000	62	3	144	7	332	33	462	957
35. Sitapur	R	1,000	1,000	566	49	28	5	38	4	368	942
	U	1,000	1,000	110	11	123	20	321	29	446	940
36. Hardoi	R	1,000	1,000	556	49	26	9	36	5	382	937
	U	1,000	1,000	124	6	106	17	300	27	470	950
37. Unnao	R	1,000	1,000	522	134	33	7	43	9	402	850
	U	1,000	1,000	42	3	104	10	321	28	533	959
38. Lucknow	R	1,000	1,000	509	159	42	10	61	10	388	821
	U	1,000	1,000	14	1	148	8	360	35	478	956

ate/District	Rural Urban	Total Population		Primary Sector (I+II+III excluding Division I		Secondary Sector (IV+V+VI including Division I and M.G. 50)		Tertiary Sector (VII+VIII+IX excluding M.G. 50)		Non-workers X	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
39. Rae Bareli	R	1,000	1,000	516	273	35	11	52	15	397	701
	U	1,000	1,000	53	6	125	8	333	42	489	944
40. Bahraich	R	1,000	1,000	603	206	23	7	33	7	341	780
	U	1,000	1,000	60	8	129	12	346	40	465	940
41. Gonda	R	1,000	1,000	5732	63	27	7	37	8	363	722
	U	1,000	1,000	42	12	128	16	354	57	476	915
42. Bara Banki	R	1,000	1,000	557	191	40	18	44	10	359	781
	U	1,000	1,000	81	21	167	58	290	29	462	892
43. Faizabad	R	1,000	1,000	518	234	36	17	37	9	409	740
	U	1,000	1,000	49	12	188	85	290	49	473	854
44. Sultanpur	R	1,000	1,000	509	221	35	19	41	11	415	749
	U	1,000	1,000	24	6	118	16	399	47	459	931
45. Pratapgarh	R	1,000	1,000	481	335	35	20	45	10	439	635
	U	1,000	1,000	25	9	104	20	399	50	472	921
46. Basti	R	1,000	1,000	570	350	26	15	29	6	375	629
	U	1,000	1,000	41	8	81	4	373	40	505	948
47. Gorakhpur	R	1,000	1,000	516	291	31	15	40	10	413	684
	U	1,000	1,000	17	5	157	24	331	43	495	928
48. Deoria	R	1,000	1,000	524	233	23	10	25	5	428	752
	U	1,000	1,000	72	16	118	13	320	50	490	921
49. Azamgarh	R	1,000	1,000	463	206	44	27	36	10	457	757
	U	1,000	1,000	29	7	261	216	225	29	485	748
50. Jaunpur	R	1,000	1,000	463	260	37	19	38	9	462	712
	U	1,000	1,000	78	43	135	17	291	32	496	908
51. Ballia	R	1,000	1,000	417	153	49	34	64	22	470	791
	U	1,000	1,000	36	2	118	20	344	51	502	927
52. Ghazipur	R	1,000	1,000	435	222	44	24	59	20	462	734
	U	1,000	1,000	76	7	100	19	308	44	516	930
53. Varanasi	R	1,000	1,000	388	186	82	22	74	18	456	774
	U	1,000	1,000	13	5	212	34	295	34	480	927
54. Mirzapur	R	1,000	1,000	477	313	61	18	61	19	401	650
	U	1,000	1,000	32	12	236	26	298	64	434	898

It must be mentioned at the outset that the analysis of this Table for districts will give far different results from those obtained from Table 10.6; for while the size of urban population in a district determines the sector-wise distribution of the total population, it is immaterial when rural and urban populations are considered separately. Four hundred and eighty-eight out of every one thousand males in the rural area are working in the primary sector. Districts in which this proportion exceeds 550 are Bahraich (603), Uttar Kashi (596), Kheri (585), Gonda (573), Shahjahanpur (570), Basti (570), Sitapur (566), Rampur (562), Budaun (559), Bara Banki (557) and Hardoi (556). With the exception of Uttar Kashi in the extreme north-west, all these districts form a broad belt from Rampur and Budaun in the west to Basti in the east parallel to the Nepal border, and most of them are Sub-Himalayan in character. In these districts rural economy is particularly backward; agriculture and allied activities claim the greater proportion of population. Those with less than 400 are Meerut (318), Saharanpur (356), Muzaffarnagar (372), Bijnor (386) – all forming a compact block in the west where other activities have supplanted agriculture to a considerable extent – and Varanasi (388) in the extreme east. It will be noted that Bijnor and Saharanpur districts of this block too are Sub-Himalayan. Thus while two Sub-Himalayan districts have extremely low proportions of their rural male population in the primary sector, others have very high proportions. Turning to rural females, 174 out of every one thousand are working in the primary sector. Tehri Garhwal (687), Uttar Kashi

(670); Chamoli (662), Garhwal (640), Almora (639) and Pithoragarh (616) – the first six districts of Himalayan Hills–have more than 600 per thousand in the primary sector, and districts Basti (350), Pratapgarh (335), Allahabad (334), and Mirzapur (313) more than 300. Pratapgarh, Allahabad and Mirzapur are contiguous districts in the south-east of the State. On the other hand, in all the districts of Rohilkhand Division; all except Dehra Dun district of Meerut Division; all districts of Agra Division; Farrukhabad, Etawah and Kanpur districts of Allahabad Division; and Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi districts of Lucknow Division the proportions are less than 100 each. Except for a few in the Central Plain, all of them are in the West Plain where female participation is not greatly current.

Districts with proportions of males and females more than 50 per cent above the State average in the secondary sector in their rural areas are Meerut, Dehra Dun, Bijnor, Varanasi, and Naini Tal arranged in order of the participation of males. As regards the urban secondary sector, districts Azamgarh (261), Mirzapur (236), Kanpur (228), and Varanasi (212) are important in the case of males – Kanpur for large-scale industries, and others for handloom and other small industries. Districts Azamgarh (216), Faizabad (85), and Bara Banki (58) are important in that of females – all for handloom textiles. Azamgarh deserves particular notice. A very large number of men and women in its towns, especially Mau and Mubarakpur, are engaged in the manufacture of handloom, cotton and silk products.

The tertiary sector claims 100 or more per one thousand males in the rural areas of districts Saharanpur (177), Muzaffarnagar (131), Meerut (126), Dehra Dun (118), Bijnor (104), Aligarh (103) and Mathura (100). The first five districts form one compact block, and the last two another, both in the extreme west of the State. It should be noticed that the rural areas of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Dehra Dun and Bijnor have distinguished themselves in the secondary sector also, and their rural economy can be deemed to have arrived at a comparatively advanced stage. As for females, only Hamirpur (54) calls for attention. Turning to urban areas, those of Tehri Garhwal (502), Garhwal (499), Almora (473), and Dehra Dun (426) – all in the Himalayan Hills – have more than 400 per thousand males in this sector. Of these, only Dehra Dun town-group is important. Female workers in this sector are found in sizable proportions in the urban areas of Mirzapur (64), Banda (63), Gonda (57), Hamirpur (51), and Ballia (51).

42. We shall now examine Census Table B–IV Part C which gives industrial classification of persons at work other than cultivation. This study will be confined to workers in Divisions 0 and 1 of Non-Household Industry. Those of Household Industry will be dealt with Part C. The following Table gives the distribution for the State and eight districts which have more than 5,000 workers in Category III:

TABLE 10.20—*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 and Districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Divisions, Major Group and Minor Group of I.S.I.C.	Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH	Divisions 0 and 1	147,427	24,432	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	137,148	22,303	9,303	9,129
	Major Group 00	28,202	4,189	1,193	1,715
	Minor Group 005	6,815	2,172	462	889
	Do. 006	9,249	811	627	332
	Do. 007	553	158	38	65
	Do. 008	388	16	26	7
	Do. 009	11,197	1,032	760	422
	Major Group 01	4,957	1,955	336	800
	Minor Group 010	1,237	1,245	84	510

State and Districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Divisions Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Uttar Pradesh—(*concld.*)	Minor Group 011	3	..	N	..
	Do. 012	8	..	N	..
	Do. 013	279	53	19	22
	Do. 014	1,232	348	84	142
	Do. 015	2,198	309	149	126
	Major Group 02	58,379	5,899	3,960	2,414
	Minor Group 020	13,884	360	942	147
	Do. 021	22,729	561	1,542	230
	Do. 022	5,349	31	363	13
	Do. 023	5,322	813	361	333
	Do. 024	1,786	1,708	121	699
	Do. 025	8,135	1,704	552	697
	Do. 026	1,174	722	79	295
	Major Group 03	12,174	3,112	826	1,274
	Minor Group 031	12,051	3,088	818	1,264
	Do. 032	123	24	8	10
	Major Group 04	33,436	7,148	2,268	2,926
	Minor Group 040	27,099	6,399	1,838	2,619
	Do. 041	2,041	340	138	139
	Do. 042	954	207	65	85
	Do. 043	770	70	52	29
	Do. 044	214	13	15	5
	Do. 045	179	2	12	1
	Do. 046	71	2	5	1
	Do. 047	1,452	68	98	28
	Do. 048	656	47	45	19
	Division 1	10,279	2,129	697	871
	Major Group 10	10,279	2,129	697	871
	Minor Group 100	1,305	24	89	10
	Do. 101	18	22	1	9
	Do. 103	1	..	N	..
	Do. 104	20	..	1	..
	Do. 105	10	..	N	..
	Do. 106	112	..	8	..
	Do. 107	00	2,056	590	841
	Do. 108	26	26	2	11
	Do. 109	87	1	6	N
	Divisions 0 and 1	8,564	612	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	8,545	611	9,978	9,984
	Major Group 00	94	11	110	180
1. Garhwal	Major Group 01	2	..	2	..
	Major Group 02	8,296	576	9,687	9,412
	Minor Group 021	3,489	201	4,074	3,285
	Major Group 03	17	..	20	..
	Major Group 04	136	24	159	392
	Division 1	19	1	22	16
	Major Group 10	19	1	22	16
2. Bijnor	Divisions 0 and 1	8,200	1,457	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	8,168	1,457	9,961	10,000
	Major Group 00	2,648	715	3,229	4,907

State and Districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Divisions, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.	Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
2. Bijnor (*concld.*)	Minor Group 005	1,490	661	1,817	4,537
	Major Group 01	64	39	78	268
	Major Group 02	1,939	398	2,365	2,732
	Major Group 03	1,440	4	1,756	27
	Major Group 04	2,077	301	2,533	2,066
	Division 1	32	—	39	—
	Major Group 10	32	..	39	—
3. Dehra Dun	Divisions 0 and 1	7,090	1,456	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	5,876	1,453	8,288	9,979
	Major Group 00	1,117	37	1,575	254
	Major Group 01	1,096	1,213	1,546	8,331
	Minor Group 010	1,096	1,213	1,546	8,331
	Major Group 02	2,694	66	3,800	534
	Major Group 03	15	..	21	..
	Major Group 04	954	137	1,346	941
	Division 1	1,214	3	1,712	21
	Major Group 10	1,214	3	1,712	21
4. Saharanpur	Divisions 0 and 1	6,039	723	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	6,032	721	9,988	9,972
	Major Group 00	1,254	98	2,076	1,355
	Major Group 01	300	..	497	..
	Major Group 02	1,947	157	3,224	2,172
	Major Group 03	177	—	293	—
	Major Group 04	2,354	466	3,898	6,445
	Minor Group 040	2,042	447	3,381	6,183
	Division 1	7	2	12	28
	Major Group 10	7	2	12	28
5. Mathura	Divisions 0 and 1	2,381	2,730	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	2,341	2,716	9,832	9,949
	Major Group 00	406	35	1,705	128
	Major Group 01	—	11	..	40
	Major Group 02	154	33	647	121
	Major Group 03	1,249	2,632	5,246	9,641
	Minor Group 031	1,247	2,611	5,237	9,564
	Major Group 04	532	5	2,234	19
	Division 1	40	14	168	51
	Major Group 10	40	14	168	51
6. Ghazipur	Divisions 0 and 1	3,363	1,716	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	2,991	1,716	8,894	10,000
	Major Group 00	218	51	648	297
	Major Group 01	425	...	1,264	—
	Major Group 02	865	250	2,572	1,457
	Major Group 03	284	31	845	181
	Major Group 04	1,199	1,384	3,565	8,065
	Minor Group 040	932	1,327	2,771	7,733
	Division 1	372	..	1,106	—
	Major Group 10	372	—	1,106	—
7. Varanasi	Divisions 0 and 1	5,441	1,753	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	5,377	1,744	9,882	9,949
	Major Group 00	2,163	233	3,975	1,329

State and Districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Divisions, Major Group and Minor Group of I. S. I. C.		Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
7. Varanasi (*concld.*)	Major Group	01	7	..	13	..
	Major Group	02	876	358	1,610	2,042
	Major Group	03	351	9	645	52
	Major Group	04	1,980	1,144	3,639	6,526
	Minor Group	040	1,418	1,027	2,606	5,859
	Division	1	64	9	118	51
	Major Group	10	64	9	118	51
8. Mirzapur	Divisions	0 and 1	11,071	1,632	10,000	1,0,000
	Division	0	9,461	1,380	8,546	8,456
	Major Group	00	313	51	283	313
	Major Group	01	5	3	5	18
	Major Group	02	1,134	684	1,024	4,191
	Major Group	03	306	..	276	..
	Major Group	04	7,703	642	6,958	3,934
	Minor Group	040	7,489	580	6,765	3,554
	Division	1	1,610	252	1,454	1,544
	Major Group	10	1,610	252	1,454	1,544

In the above Table only those minor groups have been shown against districts which have more than 2,000 workers. The proportion of workers is much higher in Division 0 than in Division I for obvious reasons. Three important major groups of Category III giving the largest employment in the State are :

(*a*) 02–Forestry and Logging (M–58,379 ; F–5,899).

(*b*) 04–Live-stock and Hunting (M–33,436 ; F–7,148)

(*c*) 00–Field Produce (other than Agriculture) and Plantation Crops (M–28,202 ; F–4,189)

Minor groups which account for more than 5,000 workers are :

Major Group—00

009 Production of Miscellaneous produce (other than agriculture) (M—11,197; F—1,032)

006 Production of fruits and nuts in plantation, vines and orchards (M—9,249; F—811)

005 Production of other crops (including vegetables) not covered in agriculture (M—6,815; F—2, 172)

Major Group —02

021 Felling and cutting of trees and transportation of logs (M—22,729; F—561)

020 Planting, replanting and conservation of forests. (M—13,884; F—360)

025 Production of gums, resins, lac, barks, herbs, wild fruits and leaves by the exploitation of forests (M—8,135; F—1,704)

023 Production of fuel including charcoal by exploitation of forest (M—5,322 ; F—813)

022 Preparation of timber (M—5,349 ; F—31)

Major Group—03

031 Production of fish by fishing in inland waters, including fish farms and fish hatcheries (M—12,051; F—3,088)

Major Group—04

040 Production and rearing of livestock, such as cow, buffalo, goat (M—27,099; F—6,399)

Major Group—10

107 Quarrying of store (including slate), clay, sand, gravel, limestone (M—8,700; F—2,056)

Among the selected districts Mirzapur has more than 12 thousand workers in Category III. The remaining districts have between 5,000 and 10,000 each.

The most important major group (s) in each of the selected district is/are noted below :

1. Garhwal	02	Forestry and logging
2. Bijnor	00	Field produce (except agriculture) and plantation crops
	04	Livestock and hunting
3. Dehra Dun	02	Forestry and logging
	01	Plantation crops
4. Saharanpur	04	Livestock and hunting
	02	Forestry and logging
5. Mathura	03	Fishing
6. Ghazipur	04	Livestock and hunting
7. Varanasi	04	Livestock and hunting
	00	Field produce (except agriculture) and plantation crops
8. Mirzapur	04	Livestock and hunting

Though the name of the major group 04 is live-stock and hunting in this State for all practical purposes it means live stock-rearing.

43. We shall now present a similar Table based on Census Table B–V which gives occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation. The following occupations are numerically the most important in Category III:

Occupational Family	Description	Workers	
		Males	Females
442	Logfellers and Woodcutters	22,904	237
404	Farmers and Farm-managers Animals Birds and Insects-rearing	14,262	4,793
411	Farm-workers—Animals, Birds and Insects-rearing	16,339	2,110
412	Gardeners (Malis)	15,134	1,154
431	Fishermen—Inland and Coastal Water	11,863	2,964
501	Quarrymen	10,138	1,785

The Table on occupational data for the State and eight selected districts now follows:

TABLE 10.21—*Number of Workers 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 the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.		Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH—	All Divisions		147,427	24,432	10,000	10,000
	Division	0	685	102	46	42
	Group	00	209	2	14	1
	Family	000	2	...	N	..
	Do.	001	20	...	1	...
	Do.	002	2	...	N	...
	Do.	003	1	...	N	..
	Do.	005	14	...	1	...
	Do.	006	55	...	4	...
	Do.	007	45	..	3	...
	Do.	009	70	2	5	1
	Group	01	56	2	4	1
	Family	010	14	...	1	...
	Do.	014	42	2	3	1
	Group	02	114	58	8	24
	Family	020	12	..	1	...
	Do.	021	15	...	1	...
	Do.	022	48	...	3	...
	Do.	023	29	...	2	...
	Do.	029	10	58	1	24
	Group	03	2	...	N	...
	Family	030	2	...	N	...
	Group	04	158	6	11	2
	Family	040	7	6	1	2
	Do.	042	74	...	5	...
	Do.	043	1	...	N	...
	Do.	046	76	..	5	...
	Group	05	4	5	N	2
	Family	052	1	5	N	2
	Do.	059	3	..	N	...
	Group	07	65	29	4	12

State and Districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.		Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH—*(contd.)*	Family	071	65	29	4	12
	Group	09	77	..	5	..
	Family	090	26	...	2	..
	Do.	091	51	...	3	...
	Division	1	2,199	12	149	5
	Group	10	378	5	26	2
	Family	101	371	5	25	2
	Do.	103	7	..	1	..
	Group	13	1,821	7	123	3
	Family	130	833	6	56	3
	Do.	139	988	1	67	N
	Division	2	5,492	231	373	95
	Group	20	421	7	29	3
	Family	200	314	...	22	...
	Do.	201	107	7	7	3
	Group	21	74	8	5	3
	Family	210	17	..	1	...
	Do.	211	57	8	4	3
	Group	22	53	12	4	5
	Family	221	..	5	..	2
	Do.	229	53	7	4	3
	Group	28	3,905	92	265	38
	Family	280	1,375	72	93	30
	Do.	289	2,530	20	172	8
	Group	29	1,039	112	70	46
	Family	290	1,039	112	70	46
	Division	4	119,880	21,381	8,132	8,571
	Group	40	23,348	7,477	1,584	3,060
	Family	402	1,294	258	88	105
	Do.	403	2,220	683	151	280
	Do.	404	14,262	4,793	967	1,962
	Do.	409	5,572	1,743	378	713
	Group	41	40,012	6,381	2,714	2,612
	Family	410	898	..	61	..
	Do.	411	16,339	2,110	1,108	864
	Do.	412	15,134	1,154	1,026	472
	Do.	413	524	37	36	15
	Do.	415	4,097	1,450	278	594
	Do.	419	3,020	1,630	205	667
	Group	42	1,854	70	126	29
	Family	420	1,086	59	74	24
	Do.	421	648	11	44	5
	Do.	429	120	..	8	..
	Group	43	12,761	2,991	866	1,224
	Family	431	11,863	2,964	805	1,213
	Do.	432	100	...	7	..
	Do.	439	798	27	54	11
	Group	44	41,905	4,462	2,842	1,826
	Family	440	4,870	..	330	..
	Do.	441	4,400	2,556	298	1,046

State and Districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.		Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
			Males	Females	Males	F em
UTTAR PRADESH *(contd.)*	Family	442	22,904	237	1,554	97
	Do.	443	3,789	1,005	257	411
	Do.	449	5,942	664	403	272
	Division		12,511	1,914	849	783
	Group	50	12,271	1,879	832	769
	Family	500	1,578	33	107	13
	Do.	501	10,138	1,785	687	731
	Do.	502	25	..	2	..
	Do.	503	102	..	7	..
	Do.	509	428	61	29	25
	Group	51	141	1	10	N
	Family	510	7	...	1	...
	Do.	511	134	1	9	N
	Group	59	99	34	7	14
	Family	590	99	34	7	14
	Division	6	740	1	50	N
	Group	64	509	1	34	N
	Family	641	103	..	7	..
	Do.	642	14	..	N	..
	Do	643	310	1	21	N
	Do.	649	82	..	6	..
	Group	68	231	..	16	..
	Family	681	231	..	16	..
	Divisions	7 and 8	3,113	642	211	263
	Group	73	24	2	2	1
	Family	730	5	..	1	..
	Do.	733	18	2	1	1
	Do.	739	1	..	N	..
	Group	75	111	1	8	N
	Family	750	6	...	1	..
	Do.	751	4	..	N	..
	Do.	752	1	..	N	..
	Do.	753	96	1	7	N
	Do.	759	4	..	N	..
	Group	76	9	..	1	..
	Family	760	4	..	N	...
	Do.	769	5	...	1	...
	Group	77	242	6	16	2
	Family	770	40	2	3	1
	Do.	772	184	4	12	1
	Do.	774	2	...	N	...
	Do.	779	16	...	1	...
	Group	78	5	285	N	117
	Family	780	5	285	N	117
	Group	79	66	1	4	N
	Family	799	66	1	4	N
	Group	80	75	6	5	2
	Family	808	4	..	N	..
	Do.	809	71	6	5	2
	Group	83	5	..	N	..

State and Districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.		Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH—(*concld.*)	Family	832	5	..	N	..
	Group	85	2	57	N	24
	Family	853	2	57	N	24
	Group	86	30	19	2	8
	Family	860	14	19	1	8
	Do.	861	16	...	1	...
	Group	87	215	5	15	2
	Family	870	132	3	9	1
	Do.	871	18	...	1	...
	Do.	876	65	1	5	1
	Do.	879	...	1	...	N
	Group	89	2,329	260	158	107
	Family	890	1,122	93	76	38
	Do.	899	1,207	167	82	69
	Division	9	2,270	105	154	43
	Group	90	1,998	...	136	...
	Family	903	1,971	...	134	...
	Do.	909	27	...	2	...
	Group	93	272	105	18	43
	Family	931	272	105	18	43
	Division	X	537	44	36	18
	Group	X8	289	40	19	16
	Family	X80	289	40	19	16
	Group	X9	248	4	17	2
	Family	X90	248	4	17	2
1. Garhwal	All Divisions		8,564	612	10,000	10,000
	Division	0	6	..	7	..
	Do.	1	73	1	85	16
	Do.	2	136	..	159	..
	Do.	4	6,001	601	7,007	9,820
	Group	44	5,343	567	6,239	9,264
	Family	442	5,223	..	6,099	...
	Division	5	2,122	1	2,478	16
	Group	50	2,122	1	2,478	16
	Family	501	2,114	1	2,669	16
	Division	6	159	..	186	..
	Divisions	7 and 8	33	4	39	66
	Division	9	26	3	30	49
	Do.	X	8	2	9	33
2. Bijnor	All Divisions		8,200	1,457	10,000	10,000
	Division	0	6	..	7	..
	Do.	1	223	1	272	7
	Do.	2	163	..	199	..
	Do.	4	7,414	1,431	9,042	9,821
	Group	40	2,058	896	2,511	6,150
	Do.	41	2,594	351	3,163	2,409
	Do.	5	45	..	55	..
	Division	6	38	..	46	..
	Divisions	7 and 8	163	23	199	158
	Division	9	147	2	179	14
	Do.	X	1	..	1	..

State and Districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division Group and Family of N. C. O.	Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 all workers	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
3. Dehra Dun	All Divisions	7,090	1,456	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	24	9	34	62
	Do. 1	266	..	375	..
	Do. 2	621	..	876	..
	Do. 4	4,581	1,424	6,461	9,780
	Group 41	2,611	1,255	3,683	8,619
	Family 415	871	1,178	1,228	8,091
	Division 5	963	6	1,358	41
	Do. 6	70	..	99	..
	Divisions 7 and 8	199	11	281	76
	Division 9	328	5	463	34
	Division X	38	1	53	8
4 Saharanpur	All Divisions	6,039	723	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	4	..	7	..
	Division 1	58	3	96	41
	Do. 2	82	..	136	..
	Do. 4	5,716	715	9,465	9,890
	Group 41	3,681	492	6,095	6,805
	Family 411	1,800	393	2,981	5,436
	Division 5	44	1	73	14
	Do. 6	8	..	13	..
	Divisions 7 and 8	67	3	111	41
	Division 9	37	1	61	14
	Do. X	23	..	38	..
5. Mathura	All Divisions	2,381	2,730	10,000	10,00
	Division 0	151	15	634	55
	Do. 1	28	..	118	..
	Do. 2	64	..	269	..
	Do. 4	1,799	2,700	7,556	9,890
	Group 43	940	2,583	3,948	9,462
	Family 431	938	2,562	3,940	9,385
	Division 5	4	15	17	55
	Divisions 7 and 8	298	..	1,251	..
	Division 9	15	..	63	..
	Do. X	22	..	92	..
6. Ghazipur	All Divisions	3,363	1,716	10,000	10,000
	Division 0	21	..	62	..
	Do. 1	23	..	68	..
	Do. 2	85	..	253	..
	Do. 4	2,539	1,708	7,550	9,953
	Group 40	1,051	1,289	3,125	7,512
	Family 404	1,050	1,289	3,122	7,512
	Division 5	385	1	1,145	6
	Do. 6	6	..	18	..
	Divisions 7 and 8	205	7	610	41
	Division 9	99	..	294	..
7. Varanasi	All Divisions	5,441	1,753	10,000	10,000
	Division 1	20	..	37	..
	Do. 2	10	..	18	..
	Do. 4	5,238	1,723	9,627	9,829
	Group 40	1,552	795	2,852	4,535

State and Districts where there are sizeable proportions of workers in the Primary Sector	Division, Group and Family of N. C. O.		Total Workers		Proportion per 10,000 of all workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
7. Varanasi (*concld.*)	Family	404	1,341	793	2,465	4,524
	Group	41	2,553	682	4,692	3,890
	Family	411	1,731	409	3,181	2,333
	Division	5	135	18	248	103
	Do.	6	1	..	2	..
	Divisions	7and8	10	9	18	51
	Division	9	27	3	50	17
8. Mirzapur	All Divisions		11,071	1,632	10,000	10,000
	Division	0	9	2	8	12
	Do.	1	67	..	60	..
	Do.	2	46	..	42	..
	Do.	4	9,310	1,362	8,409	8,346
	Group	40	3,997	263	3,610	1,612
	Family	404	3,955	258	3,572	1,581
	Group	41	3,987	280	3,601	1,716
	Family	411	3,733	183	3,372	1,121
	Division	5	1,616	263	1,460	1,611
	Do.	6	3	..	3	..
	Divisions	7and8	..	5	..	31
	Division	9	20	..	18	..

44. Census Table B–VII Part A gives the secondary work of persons working principally (i) as cultivator, (ii) as agricultural labourer, and (iii) at household industry, if that work is one of these three. It will be useful first to get the pattern of the State compared to other States and India. For this purpose Table 10.22 has been prepared. In India out of every one thousand cultivators doing some secondary work 740 (M–454 ; F–286) are agricultural labourers and 260 (M–168 ; F–92) are working at household industry. Among those who principally work as agricultural labourers, out of every one thousand 910 (M–551 ; F–359) are doing some cultivation and 90 (M–50 ; F–40) are at household industry. A cultivator who performs the work of agricultural labour does not have land sufficient for his and his family's upkeep. Seven hundred and forty out of a thousand cultivators who have to do other work take to agricultural labour. An agricultural labourer whose secondary occupation is cultivation is a person who has got a nominal patch of land. As secondary work, cultivation and agricultural labour are mutually supplementary ; household industry in the role of secondary occupation occupies a much inferior position. While 260 out of every thousand cultivators doing secondary work take to household industry, only 90 out of a thousand agricultural labourers turn to it for secondary occupation. Perhaps their poverty does not even permit them to supplement their income by this means. Now let us turn to those whose principal occupation is household industry. Out of every thousand who adopt a secondary work, 740 have some cultivation, and 260 take to agricultural labour. In the matter of secondary work Uttar Pradesh, more or less, follows the all-India pattern. Out of every one thousand of cultivators in secondary work 733 are agricultural labourers and 267 at household industry, and out of every one thousand agricultural labourers in secondary work 936 are in cultivation and 64 in household industry. The latter figure is considerably smaller than the all-India figure. Thus in Uttar Pradesh, agricul-

tural labourers take to household industry to a still smaller extent. Among those whose principal work is household industry, the secondary work of every 839 of a thousand is cultivation and of every 161 agricultural labour. The proportion in agricultural labour is relatively less in Uttar Pradesh than in the rest of India.

The Table presenting comparative data for India and States is given below:

TABLE 10.22 *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/ Union Territory	Principal Work	Total Rural Urban	Secondary Work					
			I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
INDIA	Cultivation	T 1,000	168	92	..	..	454	286
		R 1,000	168	93	..	..	453	286
		U 1,000	151	60	..	..	512	277
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	50	40	551	359	..	..
		R 1,000	50	40	552	358	..	..
		U 1,000	44	51	538	367	..	..
	Household Industry	T 1,000	..	..	538	202	154	106
		R 1,000	..	..	535	203	156	106
		U 1,000	..	..	633	187	93	87
States								
1. Andhra Pradesh	Cultivation	T 1,000	107	47	..	..	437	409
		R 1,000	106	47	..	..	437	410
		U 1,000	132	73	..	..	437	358
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	52	54	451	443	..	..
		R 1,000	51	53	453	443	..	..
		U 1,000	71	80	384	465	..	..
	Household Industry	T 1,000	..	..	463	142	224	171
		R 1,000	..	..	461	141	226	172
		U 1,000	..	..	524	175	152	149
2. Assam	Cultivation	T 1,000	139	707	..	..	114	40
		R 1,000	138	708	..	..	114	40
		U 1,000	329	146	..	..	363	162
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	57	106	784	53	..	..
		R 1,000	55	106	786	53	..	..
		U 1,000	308	141	507	44	..	..
	Household Industry	T 1,000	..	..	56	761	24	159
		R 1,000	..	..	54	765	22	159
		U 1,000	..	..	425	132	215	228
3. Bihar	Cultivation	T 1,000	131	51	..	..	518	300
		R 1,000	132	51	..	..	517	300
		U 1,000	61	17	..	..	654	268
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	44	27	633	296	..	..
		R 1,000	44	27	633	296	..	..
		U 1,000	25	29	592	354	..	..
	Household Industry	T 1,000	..	..	569	211	143	77
		R 1,000	..	..	564	213	145	78
		U 1,000	..	..	740	152	71	37
4. Gujarat	Cultivation	T 1,000	286	214	..	..	312	188
		R 1,000	287	210	..	..	314	189
		U 1,000	250	375	..	..	244	131
	Agricultural Labour	T 1,000	75	81	477	367	..	..
		R 1,000	75	77	479	369	..	..
		U 1,000	88	304	365	243	..	..
	Household Industry	T 1,000	..	..	397	402	109	92
		R 1,000	..	..	399	400	110	91
		U 1,000	..	..	367	432	92	109

India/State/ Union Territory	Principal Work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5. Jammu and Kashmir	Cultivation	T	1,000	493	376	..	..	113	18
		R	1,000	493	378	..	..	112	17
		U	1,000	522	282	..	..	171	25
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	264	96	458	182	..	..
		R	1,000	296	112	449	143	..	..
		U	1,000	81	12	513	394	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	486	421	73	20
		R	1,000	..	..	477	431	71	21
		U	1,000	..	..	745	122	133	..
6. Kerala	Cultivation	T	1,000	126	43	..	..	642	189
		R	1,000	125	43	..	..	643	189
		U	1,000	152	51	..	..	615	182
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		R	1,000	27	50	718	205	..	..
		U	1,000	36	83	695	186	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	510	169	102	219
		R	1,000	..	..	506	169	104	221
		U	1,000	..	..	601	172	48	179
7. Madhya Presadh	Cultivation	T	1,000	168	78	..	..	374	380
		R	1,000	167	78	..	..	374	381
		U	1,000	285	91	..	..	311	313
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	64	41	455	440	..	..
		R	1,000	64	41	455	440	..	..
		U	1,000	71	119	359	451	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	518	220	154	108
		R	1,000	..	..	514	220	157	109
		U	1,000	..	..	645	247	48	60
8. Madras	Cultivation	T	1,000	53	21	..	..	586	340
		R	1,000	53	21	..	..	584	342
		U	1,000	50	16	..	..	646	288
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	34	21	561	384	..	..
		R	1,000	34	22	560	384	..	..
		U	1,000	11	5	588	396	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	544	140	202	114
		R	1,000	..	..	539	139	206	116
		U	1,000	..	..	630	160	133	77
9. Maharashtra	Cultivation	T	1,000	71	29	..	..	449	451
		R	1,000	70	29	..	..	449	52
		U	1,000	85	26	..	..	476	413
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	36	30	479	455	..	..
		R	1,000	37	30	477	456	..	..
		U	1,000	16	26	525	433	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	504	175	173	148
		R	1,000	..	..	501	176	176	147
		U	1,000	..	..	576	164	99	161
10. Mysore	Cultivation	T	1,000	235	78	..	..	427	260
		R	1,000	236	78	..	..	425	261
		U	1,000	202	44	..	..	506	248
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	94	86	474	346	..	..
		R	1,000	95	88	470	347	..	..
		U	1,000	67	43	577	313	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	590	193	126	91
		R	1,000	..	..	579	194	132	95
		U	1,000	..	..	697	190	67	46
11. Orissa	Cultivation	T	1,000	165	51	..	..	592	192
		R	1,000	165	51	..	..	592	192
		U	1,000	135	20	..	..	703	142
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	84	66	604	246	..	..
		R	1,000	84	66	603	247	..	..
		U	1,000	70	23	699	208	..	..

India/State/ Union Territory	Principal Work	Total Rural Urban		Secondary Work					
				I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
11. Orissa (*concld.*)	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	568	197	129	106
		R	1,000	..	..	567	198	129	106
		U	1,000	..	..	655	153	113	79
12. Punjab	Cultivation	T	1,000	594	244	..	..	132	30
		R	1,000	599	248	..	..	123	30
		U	1,000	378	61	..	..	554	7
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	338	56	567	39	..	..
		R	1,000	461	77	410	52	..	..
		U	1,000	12	1	982	5	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	614	157	189	40
		R	1,000	..	..	608	161	190	41
		U	1,000	..	..	747	37	157	23
13. Rajasthan	Cultivation	T	1,000	421	193	..	..	237	149
		R	1,000	423	194	..	..	235	148
		U	1,000	266	107	..	..	404	223
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	99	79	484	338	..	..
		R	1,000	101	75	487	337	..	..
		U	1,000	47	153	417	383	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	624	236	90	50
		R	1,000	..	..	623	237	90	50
		U	1,000	..	..	640	228	73	59
14. Uttar Pradesh	Cultivation	T	1,000	221	46	..	..	527	206
		R	1,000	220	46	..	..	527	207
		U	1,000	223	47	..	..	684	46
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	42	22	593	343	..	..
		R	1,000	42	23	592	343	..	..
		U	1,000	111	6	769	114	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	699	140	123	38
		R	1,000	..	..	695	142	124	39
		U	1,000	..	..	852	89	49	10
15. West Bengal	Cultivation	T	1,000	128	15	..	..	724	133
		R	1,000	129	15	..	..	723	133
		U	1,000	60	2	..	..	909	29
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	31	31	792	146	..	..
		R	1,000	31	31	791	147	..	..
		U	1,000	10	3	908	79	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	675	83	183	59
		R	1,000	..	..	673	84	183	60
		U	1,000	..	..	851	20	117	12
Union Territories									
1. Delhi	Cultivation	T	1,000	638	175	..	..	70	117
		R	1,000	661	181	..	..	53	105
		U	1,000	..	10	..	..	548	442
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	522	377	101	..	..	..
		R	1,000	581	419	..	..	..	..
		U	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	428	277	214	81
		R	1,000	..	..	383	286	240	91
		U	1,000	..	..	789	211	..	..
2. Himachal Pradesh	Cultivation	T	1,000	555	384	..	..	39	22
		R	1,000	555	384	..	..	39	22
		U	1,000	546	375	..	..	57	22
	Agricultural Labour	T	1,000	189	241	344	226	..	..
		R	1,000	189	242	345	224	..	..
		U	1,000	..	..	250	750	..	..
	Household Industry	T	1,000	..	..	638	317	29	16
		R	1,000	..	..	637	317	30	16
		U	1,000	..	..	714	280	6	..

45. Now we shall study the same thing in the State and its administrative Divisions. In the rural areas of the State, out of every 1,000 cultivators having secondary work, 220 males and 46 females are engaged in household industry and 527 males and 207 females in agricultural labour. The distribution follows the pattern of the State in all the Divisions of the State except Uttarakhand, Kumaon and Meerut Divisions, where household industry predominates as secondary work because of the popularity of small enterprises in those areas. Similarly, out of every 1,000 rural agricultural labourers having secondary work, 42 males and 23 females are engaged in household industry and 592 males and 343 females in cultivation. Agricultural labourers who do some cultivation as secondary work are obviously those who possess small tracts of culturable land; their principal source of income being agricultural labour. The pattern is the same in Divisions as in the State as a whole with varying proportions. Of every 1,000 persons principally engaged in household industry in rural areas and possessing some secondary occupation, 695 males and 142 females are engaged in cultivation and 124 males and 39 females are working as agricultural labourers. All administrative Divisions follow almost similar pattern as the State, except Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions of the Himalayan Hills which have a very high concentration of those engaged subsidiarily in cultivation as compared to the other parts of the State for apparent reasons.

Let us examine the distribution of workers principally engaged in household industry and in its industrial Divisions and major groups by the secondary work as cultivators and agricultural labourers in the rural and urban areas of the State. In Division 0 – Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting – 660 males and 136 females work as cultivators and 153 males and 51 females as agricultural labourers in the rural areas of the State. In urban areas, 826 males and 104 females are cultivators and 59 males and 11 females agricultural labourers. The proportion of males secondarily engaged as cultivators is strikingly greater in urban areas as compared to rural. The most important major group of Division 0 is 04–Livestock and Hunting. Its behaviour is similar to that of the Division. Workers engaged primarily in Division 1 and having secondary work are all in the rural areas of the State and are all males. Nine hundred and fifty-eight out of thousand of them, work as cultivators and 42 as agricultural labourers. The remaining workers principally engaged in Household Industry are in Divisions 2 and 3 – Manufacturing. Out of every 1,000 such workers having secondary occupation, 703 males and 143 females are engaged in cultivation and 118 males and 36 females in agricultural labour in rural areas. In urban areas, the numbers in cultivation are 859 males and 85 females and in agricultural labour, 46 males and 10 females. The only important major group is 20–Foodstuffs – which exhibits more or less, similar characteristics. The data discussed in this paragraph for the State and Divisions are given in the Table below:

TABLE 10.23—*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 (Uttar Pradesh and Divisions)*, 1961

State/Division	Principal Work	Secondary Work					
		I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	220	46	..	..	527	207
	U=1,000	223	47	..	..	684	46
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	42	23	592	343	..	..
	U=1,000	111	6	769	114	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	695	142	124	39
	U=1,000	..	..	852	89	49	10

State/Division	Principal Work	Secondary Work					
		I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH (*concld.*)	Division 0						
	R=1,000	..	..	660	136	153	51
	U=1,000	..	..	826	104	59	11
	Major Group 04						
	R=1,000	..	..	654	142	151	53
	U=1,000	..	..	819	107	65	9
	Division 1						
	R=1,000	..	..	958	..	42	..
	U=1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Major Group 10						
	R=1,000	..	..	958	..	42	..
	U=1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Divisions 2 and 3						
	R=1,000	..	..	703	143	118	36
	U=1,000	..	..	859	85	46	10
	Major Group 20						
	R=1,000	..	..	597	240	104	59
	U=1,000	..	..	908	76	16	..
1. Uttarakhand Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	509	451	..	..	23	17
	U=1,000	231	615	..	..	154	..
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	64	44	437	455	..	..
	U=1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	590	397	8	5
	U=1,000	..	..	333	417	250	..
2. Kumaon Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	577	266	..	..	93	64
	U=1,000	135	67	..	..	714	84
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	81	39	491	389	..	..
	U=1,000	..	..	833	167	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	754	205	26	15
	U=1,000	..	..	863	118	19	..
3. Rohilkhand Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	370	6	..	..	617	7
	U=1000	41	8	..	..	947	4
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	142	6	845	7	..	..
	U=1,000	125	2	870	3	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	813	42	139	6
	U=1,000	..	..	785	62	149	4
4. Meerut Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	608	40	..	..	335	17
	U=1,000	374	11	..	..	597	18
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	210	36	727	27	..	.
	U=1,000	450	..	537	13	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	770	66	150	14
	U=1,000	..	..	838	23	139	..
5. Agra Division	Culivation						
	R=1,000	330	7	..	..	657	6
	U=1,000	274	4	..	..	711	11
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	112	4	872	12	..	..
	U=1,000	79	..	889	32	..	..

State/Division	Principal Work	Secondary Work					
		I At Household Industry		II As Cultivator		III As Agricultural Labourer	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5. Agra Division (*concld.*)	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	808	37	145	10
	U=1,000	..	..	880	49	64	7
6. Allahabad Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	266	35	..	..	518	181
	U=1,000	173	284	..	..	493	50
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	83	54	533	330	..	..
	U=1,000	17	..	518	465	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	687	92	181	40
	U=1,000	..	..	839	39	102	20
7. Jhansi Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	384	51	..	..	410	155
	U=1,000	423	87	..	..	386	104
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	165	51	541	243	..	..
	U=1,000	44	43	652	261	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	662	101	176	61
	U=1,000	..	..	878	94	16	12
8. Lucknow Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	264	15	..	..	595	126
	U=1,000	463	44	..	..	515	18
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	42	12	706	240	..	..
	U=1,000	98	21	825	56	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	823	63	99	15
	U=1,000	..	..	937	48	11	4
9. Faizabad Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	182	35	..	..	544	239
	U=1,000	160	13	..	..	742	85
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	24	26	594	356	..	..
	U=1,000	16	3	749	232	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	689	168	93	50
	U=1,000	..	..	860	119	13	8
10. Gorakhpur Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	104	23	..	..	576	297
	U=1,000	11	..	..	..	823	166
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	18	8	593	381	..	..
	U=1,000	..	77	808	115	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	619	257	67	57
	U=1,000	..	..	947	23	30	..
11. Varanasi Division	Cultivation						
	R=1,000	198	39	..	..	498	265
	U=1,000	341	18	..	..	562	79
	Agricultural Labour						
	R=1,000	48	37	505	410	..	..
	U=1,000	38	10	760	192	..	..
	Household Industry						
	R=1,000	..	..	638	60	244	58
	U=1,000	..	..	798	130	51	21

46. Secondary means of livelihood in some earlier Censuses will not be considered. Table 10.24 gives non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood for the four agricultural classes of 1951. The Table shows that in 1951 out of every 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes in the State, 2,968 persons were self-supporting. The proportions of self-supporting were low in the first six hill districts, Fatehpur, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, and Ballia. They were high in Naini Tal, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Mathura, Farrukhabad, Kheri and Hardoi, taken in geographical order.

Majority of persons principally engaged in agriculture with subsidiary means of livelihood took to 'other services and miscellaneous sources' followed by 'production other than cultivation' as subsidiary work, the respective percentages being 44.33 and 38.41. Only 13.03 per cent were drawn to commerce and 4.23 per cent to transport. Districts with proportions in 'production other than cultivation' more than 25 per cent above the State average were Naini Tal, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Hamirpur and Banda. Those with more than 25 per cent below it were Dehra Dun, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Rae Bareli. In commerce as subsidiary means of livelihood districts Meerut, Aligarh and Mathura were more than 50 per cent above the State average. Districts having proportions much below the State average in this respect were the first six Himalayan districts, Moradabad and Azamgarh. In transport as subsidiary occupation, districts more than 50 per cent above the State average were Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Bahraich, Ghazipur and Mirzapur. Districts Moradabad, Rampur, Fatehpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Rae Bareli were more than 50 per cent below the same.

Other services and miscellaneous services accounted for the highest proportion. This subsidiary occupation showed the least variation among districts. The only district more than 25 per cent above the State average was Rae Bareli. Those more than 25 per cent below were Naini Tal, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Mathura and Banda. The Table presenting these data is given below.

TABLE 10.24—*Non-Agricultural Secondary Means of Livelihood for the Four Agricultural Classes*, 1951

State/District	No. of Self-supporting persons per 10,000 of all Agricultural Classes	No. of Self-supporting Persons per 10,000 of Self-Supporting Persons in all the Agricultural Classes (I, II, III) or whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is			
		Total	Production other than cultivation	Commerce	Transport	Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources
UTTAR PRADESH	2,968	10,000	3,841	1,303	423	4,433
1. Uttar Kashi-Tehri Garhwal	2,702	10,000	4,090	912	309	4,689
2. Chamoli-Garhwal	2,426	10,000	4,604	694	301	4,401
3. Pithoragarh-Almora	2,570	10,000	4,170	870	528	4,432
4. Naini Tal	3,248	10,000	5,528	1,031	534	2,907
5. Bijnor	3,116	10,000	4,978	1,145	276	3,601
6. Moradabad	3,096	10,000	4,269	947	199	4,585
7. Budaun	3,286	10,000	4,360	1,576	266	3,798
8. Rampur	3,204	10,000	3,988	1,591	128	4,293
9. Bareilly	3,261	10,000	4,031	1,113	383	4,473
10. Pilibhit	3,155	10,000	4,608	1,174	409	3,809
11. Shahjahanpur	3,425	10,000	4,607	1,318	415	3,660
12. Dehra Dun	3,229	10,000	2,864	1,490	667	4,979
13. Saharanpur	3,236	10,000	4,699	1,778	324	3,199
14. Muzaffarnagar	2,895	10,000	4,833	1,683	755	2,729
15. Meerut	2,937	10,000	3,481	2,161	581	3,777
16. Bulandshahr	3,134	10,000	2,877	1,889	367	4,867
17. Aligarh	3,148	10,000	2,827	2,111	720	4,342
18. Mathura	3,251	10,000	3,248	2,405	1,073	3,274

State/District	No. of Self-supporting persons per 10,000 of all Agricultural Classes	No. of Self-supporting persons per 10,000 of Self-supporting Persons in all the Agricultural Classes (I, II, III) whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is				
		Total	Production other than cultivation	Commerce	Transport	Other Services and Miscellaneous Sources
19. Agra	3,151	10,000	3,854	1,802	967	3,377
20. Etah	3,147	10,000	4,036	1,437	528	3,999
21. Mainpuri	3,131	10,000	3,564	1,632	593	4,211
22. Farrukhabad	3,231	10,000	4,288	1,495	755	3,442
23. Etawah	3,146	10,000	3,108	1,460	443	4,989
24. Kanpur	2,880	10,000	3,303	1,832	635	4,230
25. Fatehpur	2,473	10,000	3,344	1,211	199	5,246
26. Allahabad	2,906	10,000	3,387	1,241	483	4,889
27. Jhansi	2,866	10,000	4,587	1,191	296	3,926
28. Jalaun	2,966	10,000	4,168	1,458	104	4,270
29. Hamirpur	3,188	10,000	4,843	1,552	79	3,526
30. Banda	2,890	10,000	5,079	1,423	533	2,965
31. Kheri	3,242	10,000	4,617	1,239	511	3,633
32. Sitapur	3,192	10,000	3,609	1,107	381	4,903
33. Hardoi	3,225	10,000	4,364	1,323	469	3,844
34. Unnao	2,769	10,000	3,184	1,123	351	5,342
35. Lucknow	2,906	10,000	3,055	1,333	456	5,156
36. Rae Bareli	2,754	10,000	2,697	1,133	142	6,028
37. Bahraich	3,187	10,000	3,690	1,538	699	4,073
38. Gonda	3,070	10,000	3,866	1,147	443	4,544
39. Bara Banki	3,091	10,000	3,199	1,210	239	5,352
40. Faizabad	2,968	10,000	3,771	1,249	438	4,542
41 Sultanpur	2,668	10,000	4,278	1,140	266	4,316
42. Pratapgarh	3,035	10,000	4,220	1,158	385	4,237
43. Basti	2,984	10,000	4,063	1,158	270	4,509
44. Gorakhpur	2,730	10,000	3,669	1,584	381	4,366
45. Deoria	2,533	10,000	4,068	1,489	219	4,224
46. Azamgarh	2,605	10,000	3,242	993	270	5,495
47. Jaunpur	3,175	10,000	3,843	1,333	534	4,290
48. Ballia	2,620	10,000	3,929	1,066	534	4,471
49. Ghazipur	2,875	10,000	3,334	1,146	709	4,811
50. Varanasi	2,904	10,000	3,646	1,256	565	4,533
51. Mirzapur	2,817	10,000	3,811	1,375	791	4,023

47. We shall now study the secondary occupations of agriculturists in 1921. For this purpose a Table has been prepared for selected districts. Quite a large proportion was engaged in cattle-breeding and milk supply; for animal husbandry is an ancillary occupation of agriculturists. Districts Allahabad, Faizabad and Jhansi had more than 10 per cent in this occupation. District Bareilly returned the lowest proportion. Districts Bareilly, Gorakhpur and Jhansi had noticeable proportions in fishing and boating. Districts Kanpur, Allahabad and

Faizabad had an appreciable proportion in oil-pressing. Meerut had the smallest proportion (51) of such workers. Weaving was an important subsidiary occupation in district Bareilly ; Faizabad and Kanpur came next. Varanasi had the lowest proportion of such workers. Agriculturists of districts Faizabad, Meerut and Jhansi had leather work as a subsidiary occupation in sizable proportion. Agricultural workers in significant proportions were found in pottery, blacksmithy, carpentry, other arts, money-lending, trading in produce of all kinds, etc. Agricultural workers with subsidiary occupations of estate agents and managers, school teachers, medical practitioners, pleaders, lawyers' clerks and petition writers were few. General labour appears to be the most prominent subsidiary occupation in districts Naini Tal and Faizabad.

Table 10.25 showing the number per thousand of active workers of agricultural classes in non-agricultural secondary activities is given below :

TABLE 10.25—*Number per* 10,000 *of Active Workers in Agricultural Classes who had Non-Agricultural Secondary Means of Occupation in* 1921 *(Selected Districts only)*

Secondary means of occupations	Districts										
	Meerut	Agra	Bareilly	Kanpur	Allahabad	Jhansi	Varanasi	Gorakhpur	Naini Tal	Lucknow	Faizabad
1. Cattle-Breeders and Milkmen	809	413	208	410	1,232	1,123	346	631	573	743	1,190
2. Fishermen and Boatsmen	8	1	176	49	18	102	10	112	39	47	27
3. Rice Pounders	3	..	..	2	1	..	8	7	..	3	87
4. Oil Pressers	51	311	466	684	606	289	123	419	232	399	598
5. Weavers	129	112	515	203	151	91	14	91	63	75	217
6. Leather Workers	86	11	37	27	8	68	14	16	..	13	93
7. Potters	73	227	159	343	474	299	125	214	25	235	545
8. Blacksmiths and Carpenters	744	650	847	631	508	683	110	337	345	375	483
9. Mill hands	..	..	1	4	1	1	2	15	1	4	54
10. Other Artisans	851	2,057	947	450	273	2,251	82	293	859	552	440
11. Money Lenders and Grain Dealers	843	762	332	385	274	212	82	158	55	296	190
12. Other Traders of all kinds	1,114	1,846	1,685	1,123	593	1,366	176	307	458	424	342
13. Estate Agents and Managers	3	3	17	6	3	1	2	1	1	5	12
14. School Masters	6	8	6	6	6	1	3	1	..	12	19
15. Medical Practitioners	4	3	7	1	2	..	1	1	..	3	2
16. Pleaders	2	2	N	N	1	..	1	N	..	2	1
17. Lawyers' Clerks and Petition Writers	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	N	..	N	3
18. Village Watchmen	140	298	244	215	231	161	27	57	33	204	100
19. Clerks of all kinds	4	3	7	1	3	1	1	3	1	19	16
20. Pensioners	137	68	13	94	39	13	2	9	13	53	109
21. General Labourers	347	280	598	403	431	304	483	562	4,292	531	1,724
22. Others	4,644	2,943	3,734	4,963	5,145	3,033	8,388	6,766	3,010	6,005	3,748

48. We shall attempt the same thing for 1911 also. Table 10.26 depicts the proportion of workers in non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood of every 10,000 agricultural workers in 11 selected districts of the State in that year. Cattle, both draught and milch, are the wealth of agriculturists. The proportion of agriculturists additionally working as cattle-breeders and milkmen was highest in district Varanasi followed by Allahabad. Districts Gorakhpur (379) and Bareilly (272) had noticeable proportions working as fishermen and boatsmen. Oil-pressing as a subsidiary occupation of agriculturists was significant in districts Gorakhpur and

Naini Tal. Weaving is an important subsidiary occupation of agriculturists mainly practised in lean months. It was, however, not significant in any selected district except Bareilly. Pottery, blacksmithy and carpentry were in good proportions in districts Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Bareilly and Jhansi. Big farmers working as money-lenders and grain-dealers were in noticeable proportions in districts Agra and Meerut. General labour was the most prominent subsidiary occupation of agriculturists in districts Bareilly, Naini Tal and Kanpur. Barbers and washermen as subsidiary workers were in noticeable proportions in Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Jhansi respectively. Table 10.26 presenting the above data is given as under :—

TABLE 10.26—*Number per* 10,000 *of Active Workers in Agricultural Classes who had Non-Agricultural Secondary Means of Livelihood in* 1911 *(Selected Districts only)*

Secondary means of occupations	Districts										
	Meerut	Agra	Bareilly	Kanpur	Allahabad	Jhansi	Varanasi	Gorakhpur	Naini Tal	Lucknow	Faizabad
1. Cattle-Breeders and Milkmen	366	170	89	371	1,182	720	1,501	648	456	780	221
2. Fishermen and Boatsmen	12	22	272	61	58	132	97	379	72	66	67
3. Rice Pounders	1	..	1	N	1	1	..	1	10	16	4
4. Oil Pressers	50	212	389	500	451	347	187	873	650	382	549
5. Weavers	82	100	435	142	107	92	59	95	118	124	206
6. Leather Workers	102	25	1	73	14	105	6	5	7	36	2
7. Potters	96	156	116	235	535	243	311	506	30	247	693
8. Blacksmiths and Carpenters	638	503	754	432	348	671	486	588	351	332	602
9. Mill hands	6	9	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	N	..
10. Other Artisans	13	9	18	18	4	17	36	3	N	4	10
11. Money Lenders and Grain Dealers	661	803	165	369	210	215	367	249	104	368	205
12. Other Traders of all kinds	637	2,039	951	1,055	644	1,149	728	833	753	1,064	847
13. Estate Agents and Managers	4	5	10	5	4	..	2	1	..	3	1
14. School Masters	4	2	3	2	2	1	1	N	..	3	..
15. Medical Practitioners	10	2	3	3	N	..	1	N	1	2	N
16. Pleaders	..	..	1	N	1	..	..	N	..	2	..
17. Lawyers' Clerks and Petition Writers	3	62	N	1	N	2	2	N	N	1	4
18. Village Watchmen	76	154	71	93	207	103	85	70	30	131	104
19. Clerks of all kinds	4	1	4	2	1	1	3	1	..	5	1
20. Pensioners	46	49	10	54	20	21	14	2	4	52	78
21. General Labourers	451	460	1,517	815	342	604	812	396	1,317	144	375
22. Priests	55	13	22	15	12	37	7	1	53	8	N
23. Barbers	157	470	446	397	272	292	290	451	83	394	476
24. Washermen	44	155	462	437	417	661	173	570	61	387	574
25. Others	6,482	4,579	4,260	4,920	5,166	4,586	4,832	4,326	5,900	5,449	4,981

49. In paragraph 46 non-agricultural secondary means of livelihood of the agricultural classes of 1951 have been considered and the data presented in Table 10.24. Now it is proposed to study the converse problem, i.e., secondary means of livelihood in agriculture of the four non-agricultural classes of 1951. The data for the State and districts are given in Table 10.27. As against 2,968 in agricultural classes, there were 3,271 self-supporting persons in the State out of every 10,000 persons in 1951 in all non-agricultural classes. Districts Uttar Kashi-cum-Tehri Garhwal, Chamoli-cum-Garhwal, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Fatehpur, Kheri, Sitapur,

Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Basti and Deoria were much above the State average; whereas Rampur, Agra, Jaunpur and Ballia were much below it.

It will appear from the Table that out of every 10,000 self-supporting persons in non-agricultural classes in the State, 6,741 and 1,573 were engaged in owned-cultivation and share-cropping respectively, 587 were agricultural labourers and 1,099 rent receivers as their secondary means of livelihood. Districts which have proportions above 25 per cent of State average in owned-cultivation as subsidiary livelihood were undivided Tehri Garhwal, undivided Garhwal, Naini Tal and Gorakhpur while districts Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mainpuri and Hamirpur were 25 per cent below the State average. The former group of districts is predominantly of Himalayan region and the latter has three districts in the extreme western part of the State.

The following districts were more than 25 per cent above and below the State average in respect of share-cropping as subsidiary means of livelihood:

(i) More than 25 per cent above the State average—

Banda, Hardoi, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Jaunpur, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur.

(ii) More than 25 per cent below the State average—

Undivided Tehri Garhwal, undivided Garhwal, Naini Tal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Deoria.

The proportion of agricultural labour as secondary means of livelihood was high in districts Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, Hamirpur and Jalaun; and low in undivided Tehri Garhwal, undivided Garhwal, undivided Almora, Naini Tal, Bareilly and Unnao.

As against the State average of 1,099 self-supporting non-agricultural workers, who were rent receivers in their secondary means of livelihood, the following districts were more than 25 per cent above or 25 per cent below the State average—

(i) More than 25 per cent above the State average—

Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Lucknow.

(ii) More than 25 per cent below the State average—

Undivided Tehri Garhwal, undivided Garhwal, undivided Almora, Naini Tal, Allahabad, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur and Mirzapur.

Table 10.27 depicting the above features now follows:

TABLE 10.27—*Secondary Means of Livelihood in Agriculture for the four Non-Agricultural Classes*, 1951

State/District	No. of Self-supporting persons per 10,000 of all Non-agricultural Classes	No. of Self-supporting Persons per 10,000 of Self-supporting Persons in all the Non-agricultural Classes whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is				
		Total	Owned Cultivation	Share Cropping	Agricultural Labour	Rent receiving
UTTAR PRADESH	3,271	10,000	6,741	1,573	587	1,099
1. Uttar Kashi-Tehri Garhwal	3,939	10,000	9,298	533	4	165
2. Chamoli-Garhwal	3,535	10,000	9,419	454	30	97
3. Pithoragarh-Almora	3,330	10,000	8,183	1,319	103	395
4. Naini Tal	4,448	10,000	8,653	573	111	663
5. Bijnor	3,050	10,000	5,731	919	2,938	1,312
6. Moradabad	3,009	10,000	6,291	875	752	2,082
7. Budaun	3,183	10,000	6,155	1,351	1,119	1,375

State/District	No. of Self-Supporting persons per 10,000 of all Non-agricultural Classes	No. of Self-supporting Persons per 10,000 of Self-supporting Persons in all the Non-agricultural Classes whose Secondary Means of Livelihood is				
		Total	Owned Cultivation	Share Cropping	Agricultural Labour	Rent receiving
8. Rampur	2,941	10,000	7,297	1,034	340	1,329
9. Bareilly	3,148	10,000	7,073	714	147	2,066
10. Pilibhit	3,369	10,000	7,005	834	635	1,526
11. Shahjahanpur	3,498	10,000	4,614	1,628	552	3,206
12. Dehra Dun	3,826	10,000	7,184	720	974	1,122
13. Saharanpur	3,212	10,000	3,161	612	3,151	3,076
14. Muzaffarnagar	3,037	10,000	3,448	543	4,427	1,582
15. Meerut	3,124	10,000	4,606	1,662	1,264	2,468
16. Bulandshahr	3,344	10,000	6,917	648	1,005	1,430
17. Aligarh	3,287	10,000	6,767	666	1,492	1,075
18. Mathura	3,410	10,000	5,769	1,317	1,787	1,127
19. Agra	2,801	10,000	6,311	1,287	1,429	973
20. Etah	3,220	10,000	5,340	969	1,294	2,397
21. Mainpuri	3,317	10,000	4,723	1,487	615	3,175
22. Farrukhabad	3,293	10,000	5,581	1,664	1,065	1,690
23. Etawah	3,424	10,000	6,013	1,276	680	2,031
24. Kanpur	3,498	10,000	5,487	1,477	564	2,472
25. Fatehpur	3,587	10,000	5,870	1,642	673	1,815
26. Allahabad	3,119	10,000	7,355	1,495	333	817
27. Jhansi	3,291	10,000	6,296	958	765	1,981
28. Jalaun	3,379	10,000	5,426	1,454	1,939	1,481
29. Hamirpur	3,370	10,000	3,143	967	4,187	1,703
30. Banda	3,435	10,000	5,239	2,340	1,314	1,107
31. Kheri	3,897	10,000	7,166	1,275	304	1,255
32. Sitapur	3,552	10,000	7,217	1,360	394	1,029
33. Hardoi	3,451	10,000	6,259	2,047	637	1,058
34. Unnao	3,154	10,000	6,817	1,921	111	1,151
35. Lucknow	3,253	10,000	5,804	1,038	258	2,900
36. Rae Bareli	3,285	10,000	6,931	1,512	304	1,253
37. Bahraich	3,756	10,000	6,521	1,889	833	757
38. Gonda	3,550	10,000	6,161	3,102	378	359
39. Bara Banki	3,481	10,000	6,701	1,685	475	1,139
40. Faizabad	3,541	10,000	6,103	3,020	580	297
41. Sultanpur	3,313	10,000	7,026	2,316	500	158
42. Pratapgarh	3,358	10,000	8,057	1,352	364	227
43. Basti	3,552	10,000	7,939	1,323	626	112
44. Gorakhpur	3,461	10,000	8,834	349	640	177
45. Deoria	3,513	10,000	7,936	534	1,439	91
46. Azamgarh	3,050	10,000	7,854	1,295	499	352
47. Jaunpur	2,911	10,000	5,474	2,881	764	881
48. Ballia	2,824	10,000	5,274	2,929	1,223	574
49. Ghazipur	3,067	10,000	6,253	1,892	1,157	698
50. Varanasi	3,271	10,000	5,277	3,036	765	922
51. Mirzapur	3,455	10,000	5,228	2,831	1,467	474

50. It is now proposed to utilize Census Tables B-X and B-XIII (Household Economic Tables) for the study of households engaged in cultivation and household industry. We shall take up first rural households engaged both in cultivation and household industry and distribute them by industrial Divisions and major groups of household industry. The Divisions con-

cerned are 0 (excluding agriculture and agricultural labour), 1, 2 and 3. In this State on account of paucity of minerals Division 1 is of *little importance*. *Uttar Pradesh being* predominantly an agricultural State, for rural cultivators the most important household industry is the rearing of livestock mainly for milk and animal power (Major Group 04). Out of 99,024 sample households 22,372 are in this major group. The next important item of household industry is the production of foodstuffs (Major Group 20) followed by manufacture of wood and wooden products (Major Group 28), manufacture of non-metallic mineral products (other than petroleum and coal) and earthenware and earthen pottery (Major Groups 34 and 35), and manufacture of basic metals and their products (except machinery and transport equipment) (Major Group 36).

In Division 0 —Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing and hunting — the proportion of sample households in livestock (Major Group 04) is high throughout the State. In Divisions 2 and 3 — Manufacturing — the most important and the next important major groups for each administrative Division are given in the following statement:

State/ Division	Most important Major Group	Next important Major Group
UTTAR PRADESH	20—Foodstuffs	28—Wood and wooden products
1. Uttarakhand	36—Basic metals and their products	25—Woollen textiles
2. Kumaon	20—Foodstuffs	36—Basic metals and their products
3. Rohilkhand	28—Wood and wooden products	20—Food stuffs
4. Meerut	20—Foodstuffs	28—Wood and wooden products
5. Agra	28—Wood and wooden products	34—45—Non-metallic minerals including earthenware
6. Allahabad	22—Tobacco products	28—Wood and wooden products
7. Jhansi	28—Wood and wooden products	34—35—Non-metallic minerals including earthenware
8. Lucknow	Ditto	20—Foodstuffs
9. Faizabad	20—Foodstuffs	28—Wood and wooden products
10. Gorakhpur	Ditto	23—Cotton textiles
11. Varanasi	Ditto	27—Miscellaneous textiles

The Table showing the number of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry by major groups of household industry in the State and Divisions now follows:

TABLE 10.28—*Total Number of Households on 20 per cent Sample of all Households in Rural Areas engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry 1961*—

State/ Division	Household Industry by Division and Major Groups of I.S.I.C.		Total number of Households
UTTAR PRADESH	Division	0	22,938
	Major groups	00	346
		01	91
		02	17
		03	112
		04	22,372
	Division	1	3
	Major group	10	3
	Divisions	2 and 3	76,083
	Major groups	20	18,783
		21	383
		22	1,640
		23	7,854
		24	806
		25	962
		26	156
		27	7,592
		28	14,472
		29	10
		30	1
		31	2,468
		32	3
		33	106
		34 and 35	9,079
		36	8,701
		37	6
		38	228
		39	2,833
1. Uttarakhand	Division	0	2,845
	Major groups	00(2); 02(1); 04(2,842)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	2,992
	Major groups	20(412); 21(9); 23(99); 24(196); 25(607); 26(2); 27(328); 28(520); 29(1); 31(81); 33(1); 34 and 35(9); 36(671); 37(1); 39(55)	
2. Kumaon	Division	0	839
	Major groups	00(63); 04(776)	
	Division	1	2
	Major group	10(2)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	4,345
	Major groups	20(1,184); 21(14); 23(61); 24(40); 25(165); 27(733); 28(799); 29(1); 31(84); 33(4); 34 and 35(52); 36(1,090); 37 (1); 39(117)	
3. Rohikhand	Division	0	1,771
	Major groups	00(44); 03(28); 04(1,699)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	6,070
	Major groups	20(962); 21(10); 22(20); 23(919); 24(30); 25(8); 27(674); 28(2,020); 29(3); 31(93); 33(4); 34 and 35 (659); 36(438); 37(1); 38(41); 39(188)	

4. Meerut	Division	0	2,326
	Major groups	00(21); 04(2,305)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	3,575
	Major groups	20(1,269); 21(3); 22(2); 23(522); 24(3); 25(28); 27(405); 28(855); 31(66); 32(1); 33(4); 34 and 35(131); 36(236); 37(1); 38(16); 39(33)	
5. Agra	Division	0	1,551
	Major groups	00(2); 03(1); 04(1,548)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	3,539
	Major groups	20(518); 23(278); 24(85); 25(1); 27(428); 28(1,028); 29(1); 31(266); 33(9); 34 and 35(561); 36(227); 37(1); 38(22); 39(114)	
6. Allahabad	Division	0	2,289
	Major groups	00(20); 01(5); 02(1); 03(5); 04 (2,258)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	7,207
	Major groups	20(1,106); 22(1,381); 23(297); 24(64); 25(19); 26(5); 27(685); 28(1,242); 29(1); 31(239); 33(15); 34 and 35(958); 36(939); 37(1); 38(29); 39(226)	
7. Jhansi	Division	0	2,711
	Major groups	00(37); 01(5); 03(2); 04(2,667)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	3,245
	Major groups	20(425); 22(3)0 23(88); 24(60); 25(3); 26(1); 27(194); 28(953); 31(292); 33(4); 34 and 35(591); 36(420); 38(7); 39(204)	
8. Lucknow	Division	0	1,435
	Major groups	00(38); 01(28); 02(1); 03(16); 04(1,352)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	6,468
	Major groups	20(1,460); 21(3); 22(8); 23(471); 24(29); 25(2); 27(770); 28(1,507); 31(402); 33(16); 34 and 35(763); 36(739); 38(36); 39(262)	
9. Faizabad	Division	0	2,936
	Major groups	00(55); 01(45); 02(10); 03(6); 04(2,820)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	14,051
	Major groups	20(4,394); 21(331); 22(25); 23(1,025); 24(127); 25(35); 26(1); 27(897); 28(2,774); 29(1); 31(508); 32(1); 33(31); 34 and 35 (1,897); 36(1,410); 38(26); 39(568)	
10. Gorakhpur	Division	0	1,785
	Major groups	00(43); 01(1); 02(2); 03(37); 04(1,702)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	14,673
	Major groups	20 (4,506); 21 (10); 22(51); 23(2,667); 24(154); 25(57); 26(6); 27(797); 28(1,804); 29(2); 31(162); 33(7); 34 and 35(2,087); 36(1,546); 38(28); 39(789)	
11. Varanasi	Divisions	0	2,450
	Major groups	00(21); 01(7); 02(2); 03(17); 04(2,403)	
	Division	1	1
	Major group	10(1)	
	Divisions	2 and 3	9,918
	Major groups	20 (2,547); 21 (3); 22 (150); 23(1,427); 24(18); 25(37); 26(141); 27(1,681); 28(970); 30(1); 31(275) 32(1); 33(11); 34 and 35 (1,371) 36(985); 38 (23); 39 (277);	

NOTE: For districts the number of households in each major group has been given within brackets.

51. Table 10.29 gives the proportion of households in total, rural and urban areas of the State and Divisions engaged in (i) cultivation only and (ii) both in cultivation and household industry. The entry against rural in the last column of this Table is the sum total of the entries in the last column of the Table given in the preceding paragraph. The Table given herein shows that in the State 646 households are engaged in cultivation only and 36 both in cultivation and household industry out of every 1,000 sample households. The proportions in the rural areas are 736 and 41 respectively while in cities and towns they are insignificant. In the rural areas 777 per thousand households are wholly or partly engaged in cultivation. As against this, Uttarakhand Division has 924, Gorakhpur 877, Kumaon 875, Lucknow 845, Faizabad 843, and Rohilkhand 794. The proportions in the rural areas of these Divisions are above the State average. Those in Allahabad (769), Jhansi (728), Varanasi (726), Agra (713), and Meerut (517) Divisions are below the State average. Uttarakhand and Meerut Divisions are at the opposite extremes. The proportion of households in rural areas engaged both in cultivation and household industry is above the State average in Uttarakhand (227), Kumaon (68), Jhansi (51), Faizabad (48), Gorakhpur (49), and Varanasi (53). In Uttarakhand Division out of every 924 cultivating households as many as 227 are carrying on some kind of household industry—chiefly rearing of livestock.

The Table analysed here is given below :

TABLE 10.29 : *Total Number of Households, on a 20 per cent Sample of all Households in all Areas, engaged (i) in Cultivation only and (ii) both in Cultivation and Household Industry*

State/Division		Total number of Households/ Proportions (a) Absolute Number (b) 1,000	Households engaged in cultivation only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
UTTAR PRADESH	T (a)	2,781,220	1,795,722	100,422
	(b)	1,000	646	36
	R (a)	2,410,949	1,773,723	99,024
	(b)	1,000	736	41
	U (a)	370,271	21,999	1,398
	(b)	1,000	59	94
1. Uttarakhand	T (a)	25,830	17,925	5,839
	(b)	1,000	694	226
	R (a)	25,687	17,895	5,837
	(b)	1,000	697	227
	U (a)	143	30	2
	(b)	1,000	210	14
2. Kumaon	T (a)	83,748	62,209	5,217
	(b)	1,000	743	62
	R (a)	76,504	61,715	5,186
	(b)	1,000	807	68
	U (a)	7,244	494	31
	(b)	1,000	68	4
3. Rohilkhand	T (a)	331,790	216,017	8,031
	(b)	1,000	651	24
	R (a)	276,004	211,222	7,841
	(b)	1,000	765	29
	U (a)	55,786	4,795	190
	(b)	1,000	86	3
4. Meerut	T (a)	291,054	117,272	6,008
	(b)	1,000	403	21
	R (a)	232,113	114,135	5,901
	(b)	1,000	492	25
	U (a)	58,941	3,137	107
	(b)	1,000	53	2
5. Agra	T (a)	261,278	147,855	5,174
	(b)	1,000	566	20
	R (a)	212,003	146,029	5,090
	(b)	1,000	689	24
	U (a)	49,275	1,826	84
	(b)	1,000	37	2
6. Allahabad	T (a)	322,413	184,479	9,610
	(b)	1,000	572	30
	R (a)	249,496	182,238	9,496
	(b)	1,000	731	38
	U (a)	72,917	2,241	114
	(b)	1,000	31	1
7. Jhansi	T (a)	135,320	81,250	6,079
	(b)	1,000	601	45
	R (a)	117,430	79,535	5,956
	(b)	1,000	677	51
	U (a)	17,890	1,715	123
	(b)	1,000	96	7
8. Lucknow	T (a)	333,926	242,778	8,086
	(b)	1,000	727	24
	R (a)	293,168	239,996	7,903
	(b)	1,000	818	27
	U (a)	40,758	2,782	183
	(b)	1,000	68	5
9. Faizabad	T (a)	372,770	284,493	17,236
	(b)	1,000	763	46
	R (a)	354,726	282,162	16,987
	(b)	1,000	795	48
	U (a)	18,044	2,331	249
	(b)	1,000	129	14
10. Gorakhpur	T (a)	353,250	281,295	16,577
	(b)	1,000	796	47
	R (a)	338,398	280,279	16,458
	(b)	1,000	828	49
	U (a)	14,852	1,016	119
	(b)	1,000	68	8
11. Varanasi	T (a)	269,841	160,149	12,565
	(b)	1,000	594	47
	R (a)	235,420	158,517	12,369
	(b)	1,000	673	53
	U (a)	34,421	1,632	196
	(b)	1,000	47	6

52. At this stage we shall consider the proportions of broad age-groups among cultivators and agricultural labourers in rural areas. In the total population the age-group 0–14 claims the largest proportion. Age-group 15–34, 35–59, and 60+follow in the order named. Among workers of both sexes the age-group 15–34 is at the top followed by 35–59. In fact, the effective working ages are between 15 and 59. Children below 15 and elderly persons over 60 working for a living form a small proportion of workers. This general law holds good for cultivators and agricultural labourers too, though there are variations in degree. Thus in agricultural labour ages below 35 are represented to a relatively greater extent and ages of 35 and above to a smaller extent as compared to all workers. It will be observed that there is a greater participation of female workers in the age-group 0–14 for young girls in the rural areas are engaged in work from an early age. Conversely, there is a greater proportion of workers over 60 among males than among females. Let us now compare the relative representation of age-groups 0–14

and 60+. Male cultivators in the age-group 0–14 are in smaller proportion throughout the State compared to the age-group 60 and above. They are in the greatest proportion in the age-group 15–34 except in Kumaon Division where the proportion is slightly higher in the age-group 35–59. Female cultivators are in greater proportion in the age-group 0–14 compared to the age-group 60 and above throughout the State except in Rohilkhand, Agra, Lucknow and Faizabad Divisions. The age-group 15–34 has the highest representation in female cultivators also throughout the State except in Rohilkhand and Agra Division where the age-group 35–59 has a higher proportion.

The Table depicting the above data is presented below :

TABLE 10.30—*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/Division (Rural areas only)	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	409	400	64	93	60	89	101	107
	15–34	301	320	467	463	448	456	526	495
	35–59	224	216	373	376	384	383	317	348
	60+	65	64	96	68	108	72	56	50
	A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
1. Uttarakhand	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	402	369	65	127	71	124	85	92
	15–34	298	343	457	497	415	499	531	535
	35–59	234	223	382	321	403	322	332	327
	60+	66	65	96	55	111	55	52	46
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	—	—
2. Kumaon	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	410	387	61	128	72	129	47	77
	15–34	297	335	458	492	400	489	615	557
	35–59	228	219	382	326	405	327	303	326
	60+	65	59	99	54	123	55	35	40
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	—	—
3. Rohilkhand	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	393	407	62	63	62	62	85	69
	15–34	310	315	472	366	460	325	544	378
	35–59	230	213	369	430	373	443	311	426
	60+	67	65	97	141	105	170	60	126
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	1
4. Meerut	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	409	414	53	90	49	84	89	79
	15–34	297	324	463	457	437	460	528	526
	35–59	219	205	376	382	387	382	315	333
	60+	74	56	108	71	127	74	68	60
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	2
5. Agra	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	404	409	41	55	41	59	48	64
	15–34	310	329	488	410	469	385	541	505
	35–59	219	205	373	434	380	445	339	376
	60+	66	56	98	101	110	111	71	53
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	1	2
6. Allahabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0–14	406	415	65	98	59	94	93	111
	15–34	311	324	477	467	463	460	522	490
	35–59	224	206	371	371	380	379	331	343
	60+	58	54	87	64	98	67	54	56
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N

State/Division (Rural areas only)	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		As Cultivators		As Agricultural Labourers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
7. Jhansi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	408	400	66	72	55	69	89	89
	15—34	323	327	503	491	488	493	558	505
	35—59	223	221	366	388	384	390	315	363
	60+	45	51	65	49	73	48	38	43
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	N
8. Lucknow	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	386	387	61	70	59	65	84	85
	15—34	309	318	465	439	454	437	538	470
	35—59	238	224	378	403	383	407	324	379
	60+	66	70	96	88	104	91	54	66
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N	N	—
9. Faizabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	403	373	74	74	67	68	112	86
	15—34	299	317	457	445	445	436	511	479
	35—59	232	233	372	402	380	412	321	373
	60+	66	77	97	79	108	84	56	62
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
10. Gorakhpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	427	400	77	103	68	91	138	125
	15—34	290	311	455	459	437	444	521	496
	35—59	221	220	374	376	388	394	294	336
	60+	62	69	94	62	107	71	47	43
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
11. Varanasi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	446	412	71	99	57	86	114	115
	15—34	282	316	454	481	418	468	504	515
	35—59	207	206	370	359	395	377	323	326
	60+	65	66	105	61	130	69	59	44
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

53. Proportions of one thousand of each sex in broad age-groups working as cultivators and agricultural labourers in rural areas of the State have been discussed in the foregoing paragraph. We have seen that the largest proportion of workers belong to the age-group 15—34 and the next largest to 35—59. The proportions in age-groups 0—14 and 60+ are very small. We shall now consider the non-working population of rural areas. The largest number of non-workers in the State, both in males and in females, belongs to the age-group 0—14. In the age-groups 15—34 and 35—59 the proportion of females is high throughout the State except in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions where the majority of grown-up females are at work. The high proportion of female over male non-workers in these two age-groups is due to large number being married and engaged in household duties. There are more non-working females in the age-group 60 and over than males.

Full-time students and children attending school, as well as dependants, infants, children not attending school, etc., are overwhelmingly under 15 years of age. The proportion of full-time students and children attending school is noticeable in the next higher age-group also, especially among males, but not in 35—59 or 60+. Dependants, infants, children not attending school and permanently disabled ones, both males and females, are relatively very few in the age-groups 15—34, and 35—59. But their number increases in the highest age-group of 60 and over. They are old persons who are doing no work or persons permanently disabled and entirely dependent on their relatives.

Males and females seeking employment for the first time, or employed before and seeking work again, are in very high proportion in age-group 15—34. The next age-group 35—59 also claims an appreciable proportion. But here sex

differential begins to operate. While the proportion of females in search of employment in the age-group 15–34 is generally less than that of males, that in the next age-group 35–59 is much greater. This is in some measure due to women taking to work at a relatively older age as compared to men.

The distribution of rural non-workers in general and of certain types thereof in the State and Divisions is given in the following Table:

TABLE 10.31—*Proportion of persons by sex and broad age-groups of Non-workers in Rural Areas compared to Proportion of Full-time Students or Children attending school, Dependants, Infants and Children not attending School, Persons seeking Employment in Rural Areas, 1961*

State/Division	Age-groups	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
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	910	476	806	931	946	872	43	148
	15—34	61	284	194	69	22	37	838	535
	35—59	9	176	..	..	9	26	104	249
	60+	19	63	..	..	22	64	15	68
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	1	1	N	N
1. Uttarakhand	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	918	858	880	952	950	903	43	..
	15—34	54	30	120	48	12	12	868	857
	35—59	7	27	..	..	8	13	72	143
	60+	21	85	..	..	30	72	17	..
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	..
2. Kumaon	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	908	762	834	951	960	922	26	..
	15—34	67	107	166	49	12	11	840	370
	35—59	8	65	..	..	6	11	127	556
	60+	17	66	..	..	22	56	6	74
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N	1	..
3. Rohilkhand	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	923	418	808	915	951	882	53	7
	15—34	50	313	192	84	22	42	795	801
	35—59	8	205	..	..	7	24	125	156
	60+	18	63	..	..	19	51	26	36
	A.N.S.	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
4. Meerut	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	889	439	777	933	936	891	57	332
	15—34	73	314	223	66	19	35	816	441
	35—59	9	191	..	..	9	18	106	211
	60+	27	55	..	..	34	54	21	16
	A.N.S.	2	1	N	1	2	2	..	..
5. Agra	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	899	424	792	967	937	870	38	172
	15—34	68	326	208	32	25	45	864	552
	35—59	9	195	..	..	10	29	83	216
	60+	23	54	..	..	27	55	15	60
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	1	1	1	N	..
6 Allahabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	894	486	795	886	938	870	45	224
	15—34	73	292	205	114	27	43	806	473
	35—59	13	169	..	..	12	33	124	252
	60+	18	52	..	..	21	53	25	51
	A.N.S.	2	1	N	N	2	1	..	..

State/Division	Age-groups	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
7. Jhansi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1 000
	0—14	924	529	836	973	953	872	70	161
	15—34	51	263	164	27	20	27	852	482
	35—59	9	155	..	..	9	37	48	295
	60+	15	52	..	..	17	63	20	62
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	1	1	10	..
8. Lucknow	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	915	433	824	912	943	861	57	86
	15—34	57	301	176	88	28	48	796	501
	35—59	10	198	..	..	10	30	133	273
	60+	17	67	..	..	18	60	14	138
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	1	1	..	2
9. Faizabad	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	928	481	842	931	957	872	24	89
	15—34	46	271	158	68	16	29	862	431
	35—59	8	171	..	..	7	23	96	236
	60+	17	76	..	..	19	75	18	244
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	1	1	1	..	..
10. Gorakhpur	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	917	525	801	962	951	864	30	180
	15—34	58	249	199	38	20	30	886	491
	35—59	7	154	..	..	7	27	75	286
	60+	17	72	..	..	21	78	9	43
	A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	1	1	N	..
11. Varanasi	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	899	525	789	925	942	857	38	71
	15—34	73	256	211	75	24	43	864	611
	35—59	10	152	..	..	11	27	92	260
	60+	18	67	..	..	22	73	6	58
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N

54. In paragraphs 52 and 53 we have studied the distribution of the total population, total workers, workers in cultivation and agricultural labour, total non-workers, and non-workers of certain types, residing in rural areas, into broad age-groups. It is now proposed to turn the study the other way round and to distribute the rural population in each broad age-group into total workers, workers in cultivation and agricultural labour full-time students, dependants etc., and persons in search of employment. Tables 10.30 and 10.31 have been recast from this angle and presented in a new form as Table 10.32. This Table seeks to compare on the one hand the proportions of all workers and workers in categories I and II who predominate in rural areas, and on the other the proportions of (i) full-time students, (ii) dependants, infants, children and persons permanently disabled and (iii) the unemployed to one thousand of each sex.

In the rural areas of the State, the proportions of male and female workers respectively are 592 and 199. The proportions of male and female workers are small in age-group 0—14 for obvious reasons. There is a spurt in the age-group 15—34 reaching the maximum in age-group 35—59. Then comes a decline in the age-group 60 and above. Comparing cultivators and agricultural labourers, it will be seen that the former far outnumber the latter in each age-group, both in the case of males and females. The administrative Divisions of the State follow the general trend with variations on the higher and lower sides of the State averages. The notable feature is the very high proportion of female cultivators in the two hill Divisions—Uttarakhand

and Kumaon. The proportion of agricultural labourers is small in these hill Divisions. The proportions are above the State average in Jhansi, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, and Varanasi Divisions, particularly the last mentioned. In the State the age-group 35–59 has the highest proportion of male and female cultivators. The age-group 15–34 has the highest proportion of agricultural labourers among males and 35–59 among females.

Non-workers predominate in the age-group 0–14 in the case of males and in all age-groups in that of females, because of their preoccupation with household duties. However, in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions grown-up females are generally engaged in cultivation and thus have been categorised as workers. Amongst males full-time students, dependants, infants, children, etc., comprise the major portion of non-working population. Full-time students have significant proportions (166 males; 28 females) in the age-group 0–14. Uttarakhand (313 males; 49 females) and Kumaon (226 males; 49 females) Divisions are very much above the State average in this age-group Meerut, Agra, Allahabad and Varanasi Divisions are closely above, and Rohilkhand, Jhansi, Lucknow, Faizabad, and Gorakhpur are below it. Unemployed males are in a sizable proportion in age-group 15–34. Their proportion in this age-group is 3 in the State, 4 in Meerut Division, 3 each in Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur Divisions, 2 each in Rohilkhand and Faizabad Divisions, 1 each in Jhansi and Varanasi Divisions and negligible in Agra Division.

TABLE 10.32—*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/Division	Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	1,000	1,000	592	199	424	133	60	40
	0—14	1,000	1,000	93	46	62	30	15	11
	15—34	1,000	1,000	917	288	631	190	105	61
	35—59	1,000	1,000	983	347	725	236	85	64
	60+	1,000	1,000	880	209	710	148	52	31
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	147	40	95	30	16	7
1. Uttarakhand	Total	1,000	1,000	606	668	478	640	4	3
	0—14	1,000	1,000	99	229	85	215	1	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	928	971	666	932	7	5
	35—59	1,000	1,000	989	960	823	925	6	5
	60+	1,000	1,000	877	565	801	540	3	2
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	530	568	409	541	..	..
2. Kumaon	Total	1,000	1,000	587	591	419	569	32	7
	0—14	1,000	1,000	87	195	73	190	4	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	907	869	565	831	67	11
	35—59	1,000	1,000	986	879	744	847	43	10
	60+	1,000	1,000	893	542	795	528	17	5
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	465	467	407	457	..	..
3. Rohilkhand	Total	1,000	1,000	615	33	470	16	45	1
	0—14	1,000	1,000	96	5	74	2	10	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	938	39	698	16	79	1
	35—59	1,000	1,000	986	67	761	33	60	2
	60+	1,000	1,000	896	72	739	41	40	2
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	183	13	146	8	16	3
4. Meerut	Total	1,000	1,000	574	73	303	27	55	3
	0—14	1,000	1,000	75	16	36	6	12	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	895	103	446	39	98	4
	35—59	1,000	1,000	983	136	534	51	79	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	843	92	522	36	51	3
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	96	19	61	5	9	7

State/Division	Age-groups	Total Population		Total workers		Working as Cultivator		Working as Agricultural Labourer	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5. Agra	Total	1,000	1,000	576	42	394	22	44	2
	0—14	1,000	1,000	58	6	40	3	5	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	907	52	598	26	77	3
	35—59	1,000	1,000	982	89	685	48	69	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	853	75	650	44	47	2
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	277	36	110	19	47	11
6. Allahabad	Total	1,000	1,000	589	182	427	119	59	4
	0—14	1,000	1,000	94	43	62	27	14	11
	15—34	1,000	1,000	903	262	635	168	99	62
	35—59	1,000	1,000	976	329	725	219	88	68
	60+	1,000	1,000	873	217	713	149	55	43
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	157	29	103	20	9	2
7. Jhansi	Total	1,000	1,000	602	283	422	186	74	53
	0—14	1,000	1,000	97	51	57	32	16	12
	15—34	1,000	1,000	937	424	636	280	128	81
	35—59	1,000	1,000	985	497	723	329	105	87
	60+	1,000	1,000	870	268	693	174	63	45
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	101	56	59	43	16	11
8. Lucknow	Total	1,000	1,000	619	126	520	92	45	19
	0—14	1,000	1,000	98	23	76	15	10	4
	15—34	1,000	1,000	930	174	734	126	78	28
	35—59	1,000	1,000	984	227	805	167	61	32
	60+	1,000	1,000	905	159	790	124	36	18
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	127	17	103	15	10	..
9. Faizabad	Total	1,000	1,000	616	266	471	177	72	65
	0—14	1,000	1,000	113	53	79	32	20	15
	15—34	1,000	1,000	941	373	701	244	129	97
	35—59	1,000	1,000	987	459	772	314	100	104
	60+	1,000	1,000	901	274	764	196	61	52
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	144	40	107	24	16	13
10. Gorakhpur	Total	1,000	1,000	584	296	446	193	70	78
	0—14	1,000	1,000	105	77	71	44	24	24
	15—34	1,000	1,000	917	437	672	277	133	125
	35—59	1,000	1,000	987	506	783	346	99	119
	60+	1,000	1,000	885	266	769	197	57	48
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	64	40	53	32	5	7
11. Varanasi	Total	1,000	1,000	548	263	342	145	85	76
	0—14	1,000	1,000	88	63	44	30	22	21
	15—34	1,000	1,000	883	402	507	214	152	124
	35—59	1,000	1,000	978	459	653	264	132	120
	60+	1,000	1,000	878	243	679	151	76	51
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	81	155	43	140	18	12

State/Division	Age-groups	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
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	408	801	84	12	320	382	1	N
	0—14	907	954	166	28	739	833	N	N
	15—34	83	712	54	3	23	44	3	N
	35—59	17	653	..	..	13	47	1	N
	60+	120	791	..	..	109	379	N	N
	A.N.S.	853	960	25	11	795	784	1	N

State/Division	Age-groups	Total Non-working Population		Full-time students and children attending school		Depedants, 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
1. Uttarakhand	Total	394	332	143	19	248	293	1	N
	0—14	901	771	313	49	588	718	N	..
	15—34	72	29	57	3	10	10	3	N
	35—59	11	40	..	..	8	17	N	2
	60+	123	435	..	..	113	325	N	..
	A.N.S.	470	432	61	..	379	432	..	..
2. Kumaon	Total	413	409	131	20	275	312	1	N
	0—14	913	805	266	49	643	743	N	..
	15—34	93	131	73	3	11	10	3	N
	35—59	14	121	..	..	7	16	1	N
	60+	107	458	..	..	94	298	N	N
	A.N.S.	535	533	47	33	477	457	12	..
3. Rohilkhand	Total	385	967	55	11	326	392	1	N
	0—14	904	995	114	25	789	852	N	N
	15—34	62	961	34	3	23	52	2	N
	35—59	14	933	..	..	10	43	N	N
	60+	104	928	..	..	92	310	N	N
	A.N.S.	817	987	19	21	752	781	1	..
4. Meerut	Total	426	927	148	15	317	384	1	N
	0—14	925	984	199	35	726	827	N	N
	15—34	105	897	79	3	21	41	4	N
	35—59	17	864	..	..	13	35	1	N
	60+	157	908	..	..	145	367	N	N
	A.N.S.	904	981	40	21	859	829	..	..
5. Agra	Total	424	958	90	13	330	409	1	N
	0—14	942	994	177	31	764	870	N	N
	15—34	93	948	61	1	27	56	N	N
	35—59	18	911	..	..	14	58	N	N
	60+	147	925	..	..	132	402	N	N
	A.N.S.	723	964	25	14	629	762	N	..
6. Allahabad	Total	411	818	92	16	313	388	1	N
	0—14	906	957	180	35	724	813	N	N
	15—34	97	738	60	6	28	52	3	N
	35—59	24	671	..	..	17	61	1	N
	60+	127	783	..	..	111	380	N	N
	A.N.S.	843	971	17	5	810	822	..	..
7. Jhansi	Total	398	717	76	10	319	379	1	N
	0—14	903	949	156	25	746	827	N	N
	15—34	63	576	38	1	20	31	1	N
	35—59	15	503	..	..	13	62	N	N
	60+	130	732	..	..	120	467	N	N
	A.N.S.	899	944	29	4	693	667	8	..
8. Lucknow	Total	381	874	66	11	312	384	1	N
	0—14	902	977	140	25	761	854	N	N
	15—34	70	826	37	3	28	58	3	N
	35—59	16	773	..	..	13	52	1	N
	60+	95	841	..	..	86	327	N	N
	A.N.S.	873	983	18	4	846	825	N	N
9. Faizabad	Total	384	734	72	8	307	354	1	N
	0—14	887	947	151	20	731	826	N	N
	15—34	59	627	38	2	16	32	2	N
	35—59	13	541	..	..	9	35	N	N
	60+	99	726	..	..	90	349	N	N
	A.N.S.	856	960	29	10	810	736	..	..
10. Gorakhpur	Total	416	704	83	9	332	386	1	N
	0—14	895	923	156	21	738	834	N	N
	15—34	83	563	57	1	23	38	3	N

	Age groups	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
cld.)	35—59	13	494	..	..	11	47	N	N
	60+	115	734	..	..	110	437	N	N
	A.N.S.	936	960	19	1	913	847	1	..
	Total	452	737	108	12	341	402	2	N
	0—14	912	937	191	28	720	836	N	N
	15—34	117	598	81	3	29	54	1	N
	35—59	22	541	..	..	18	53	1	N
	60+	122	757	..	..	116	445	N	N
	A.N.S.	919	845	24	22	886	730	2	..

lose this Section by presenting tion of one thousand of rural h sex and broad age-group ultivators, agricultural labourers (after excluding the age- simultaneously taking into oution of one thousand of each iiled age-group by literacy and and primary school enrolment

For this purpose Table 10.33 d presenting the data for the ns. The distribution of rural otal workers, workers in cultiltural labour, and non-workers in the preceding Table. We nting the data for the sake of fine our discussion to literacy

n the Table that in rural areas f male and female literates lucational level) is the highest 10—14; it being 429 for males les. The proportion of both ıry or junior basic qualification ge-group 15—19. The proporing attained High School or rd is the highest in the agele the proportion of females all age-groups. However, the is somewhat more fortunately lual decline in the proportion he increase in age shows that has been accelerated in recent ıger age-groups are being bene'e continues and literate children grow up the higher age-groups will also manifest an upward literacy rate. The Table also brings into sharp focus the great disparity been the proportions of male and female literates—female literacy in no age-group exceeds 96 per 1,000. Continuous efforts for primary education are in progress, as would appear from the figures of enrolment given in the Table. During the interval between 1951 and 1961, enrolment has gone up remarkably. The proportionate increase in the case of females is much greater than in that of males, but the total female enrolment is still very far behind male enrolment.

A comparison of literacy figures of Divisions with the State shows that Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions have the highest proportions of literates, and Rohilkhand the lowest. Lucknow, Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions also lag behind, while Agra, Meerut, Allahabad and Varanasi Divisions are slightly above the State average and Jhansi Division close to it. In the two Himalayan Divisions having high percentage of literacy, so far as males are concerned the age-group possessing the greatest proportion of literates and those having attained primary/junior basic and matriculation levels are the same as in the State, but in the case of females there are some variations. In Uttarakhand Division the proportion of those of primary/junior basic standard is the highest in 10—14 and of matriculation in 20—24 instead of 15—19. In Kumaon Division too the proportion of female matriculates is the highest in 20—24.

Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		Non-Workers		Illiterate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Meerut Division												
5—9	1,000	1,000	116	25	57	9	18	1	884	975	822	949
10—14	1,000	1,000									525	891
15—19	1,000	1,000	895	103	446	39	98	4	105	897	552	907
20—24	1,000	1,000									603	935
25—29	1,000	1,000									693	948
30—34	1,000	1,000									725	959
35—44	1,000	1,000	983	136	534	51	79	4	17	864	745	971
45—59	1,000	1,000									799	979
60+	1,000	1,000	843	92	522	36	51	3	157	908	847	990
A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	96	19	61	5	9	7	904	981	973	994
Agra Division												
5—9	1,000	1,000	91	9	62	5	8	1	909	991	842	952
10—14	1,000	1,000									515	880
15—19	1,000	1,000	907	52	598	26	77	3	93	948	539	898
20—24	1,000	1,000									585	927
25—29	1,000	1,000									661	943
30—34	1,000	1,000									693	951
35—44	1,000	1,000	982	89	685	48	69	4	18	911	724	962
45—59	1,000	1,000									777	975
60+	1,000	1,000	853	75	650	44	47	2	147	925	813	985
A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	277	36	110	19	47	11	723	964	931	972
Allahabad Division												
5—9	1,000	1,000	147	70	91	44	21	18	855	930	823	939
10—14	1,000	1,000									526	862
15—19	1,000	1,000	903	262	635	168	99	62	97	738	531	888
20—24	1,000	1,000									554	915
25—29	1,000	1,000									638	932
30—34	1,000	1,000									664	944
35—44	1,000	1,000	976	329	725	219	88	68	24	671	711	957
45—59	1,000	1,000									754	961
60+	1,000	1,000	873	217	713	149	55	43	127	783	783	982
A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	157	29	103	20	9	2	843	971	927	984
Jhansi Division												
5—9	1,000	1,000	156	86	92	54	26	20	844	914	835	961
10—14	1,000	1,000									570	909
15—19	1,000	1,000	937	424	636	280	128	81	63	576	602	928
20—24	1,000	1,000									621	945
25—29	1,000	1,000									678	956
30—34	1,000	1,000									692	964
35—44	1,000	1,000	985	497	723	329	105	87	15	503	718	975
45—59	1,000	1,000									758	983
60+	1,000	1,000	870	268	693	174	63	45	130	732	771	991
A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	101	56	59	43	16	11	899	944	945	993

Literature (w.e.l.)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above		Enrolment in Primary Schools, 1951		Enrolment in Primary Schools, 1961		Age-groups
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
				Meerut Division						
175	50	3	1	..	..	132,210	14,749	194,515	36,041	5—9
359	91	115	18	1	N	50,510	5,255	75,252	12,558	10—14
178	66	218	24	52	3					15—19
182	49	126	13	89	3					20—24
182	42	73	8	52	2					25—29
188	34	57	6	30	1					30—34
188	25	50	4	17	N					35—44
156	19	35	2	10	N					45—59
126	9	22	1	5	N					60+
19	5	4	1	4	..					A.N.S.
				Agra Division						
154	47	4	1	..	...	76,763	21,006	96,796	40,398	5—9
375	100	109	20	1	N	69,725	13,561	88,872	22,334	10—14
218	76	202	24	41	2					15—19
219	57	129	14	67	2					20—24
219	47	81	9	37	1					25—29
226	41	62	7	19	1					30—34
211	33	55	5	10	N					35—44
175	22	42	3	6	N					45—59
150	14	32	1	5	N					60+
54	23	14	5	1	..					A.N.S.
				Allahabad Division						
170	58	7	3	..	..	169,245	18,961	189,856	52,674	5—9
353	111	120	27	1	N	59,682	7,219	88,798	19,992	10—14
215	82	215	28	39	2					15—19
235	66	149	17	62	2					20—24
229	55	98	12	35	1					25—29
233	46	84	9	19	1					30—34
206	37	70	6	13	N					35—44
184	36	55	3	7	N					45—59
171	17	42	1	4	N					60+
54	16	11	N	8	...					A.N.S.
				Jhansi Division						
158	38	7	1	..	..	65,849	8,298	72,537	19,873	5—9
338	80	91	11	1	N	26,029	2,398	41,034	6,845	10—14
235	59	141	12	22	1					15—19
250	47	93	7	36	1					20—24
242	38	59	5	21	1					25—29
243	32	53	4	12	N					30—34
230	23	45	2	7	N					35—44
201	16	37	1	4	N					45—59
198	8	28	1	3	N					60+
51	6	3	1	1	..					A.N.S.

Age-groups	Total Population		Total Workers		Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		Non-Workers		Illiterate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Lucknow Division												
5—9	1,000	1,000	151	37	117	25	15	7	849	963	847	955
10—14	1,000	1,000									623	907
15—19	1,000	1,000	930	174	734	126	78	28	70	826	654	925
20—24	1,000	1,000									689	945
25—29	1,000	1,000									753	958
30—34	1,000	1,000									783	965
35—44	1,000	1,000	984	227	805	167	61	32	16	773	800	971
45—59	1,000	1,000									820	983
60+	1,000	1,000	905	159	790	124	36	18	95	841	843	989
A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	127	17	103	15	10	..	873	983	937	995
Faizabad Division												
5—9	1,000	1,000	175	85	122	52	31	24	825	915	864	969
10—14	1,000	1,000									630	940
15—19	1,000	1,000	941	373	701	244	129	97	59	627	660	946
20—24	1,000	1,000									704	956
25—29	1,000	1,000									761	967
30—34	1,000	1,000									780	974
35—44	1,000	1,000	987	459	772	314	100	104	13	541	794	891
45—59	1,000	1,000									809	988
60+	1,000	1,000	901	274	764	196	61	52	99	726	828	992
A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	144	40	107	24	16	13	856	960	950	994
Gorakhpur Division												
5—9	1,000	1,000	159	119	107	69	36	38	841	881	843	968
10—14	1,000	1,000									591	921
15—19	1,000	1,000	917	437	672	277	133	125	83	563	601	921
20—24	1,000	1,000									673	939
25—29	1,000	1,000									727	951
30—34	1,000	1,000									752	962
35—44	1,000	1,000	987	506	783	346	99	119	13	494	764	972
45—59	1,000	1,000									794	982
60+	1,000	1,000	885	266	769	197	57	48	115	734	827	990
A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	64	40	53	32	5	7	936	960	970	998
Varanasi Division												
5—9	1,000	1,000	135	100	68	48	34	34	865	900	793	950
10—14	1,000	1,000									493	892
15—19	1,000	1,000	883	402	507	214	152	124	117	598	516	896
20—24	1,000	1,000									577	914
25—29	1,000	1,000									645	930
30—34	1,000	1,000									663	942
35—44	1,000	1,000	978	459	653	264	132	120	22	541	683	957
45—59	1,000	1,000									725	973
60+	1,000	1,000	878	243	679	151	76	51	122	757	767	980
A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	81	155	43	140	18	12	919	845	967	955

Literate (w.e.l.)		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above		Enrolment in Primary Schools, 1951		Enrolment in Primary Schools, 1961		Age-groups
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Lucknow Division										
138	41	15	4	..	..	107,843	14,157	192,354	45,221	5—9
261	71	115	22	1	N	82,969	7,661	92,246	15,381	10—14
161	53	164	21	21	1					15—19
164	42	109	12	38	1					20—24
158	34	67	7	2	1					25—29
151	29	54	5	12	1					30—34
147	25	46	4	7	N					35—44
137	16	38	1	5	N					45—59
127	10	27	1	3	N					60+
30	4	13	1	N	..					A.N.S.
Faizabad Division										
132	30	4	1	..	..	142,240	16,742	239,601	41,807	5—9
276	50	93	10	1	N	89,915	7,076	137,494	13,236	10—14
152	40	162	13	26	1					15—19
156	35	101	8	39	1					20—24
154	27	62	5	23	1					25—29
154	22	52	4	14	N					30—34
153	17	45	2	8	N					35—44
149	11	37	1	5	N					45—59
143	8	26	N	3	N					60+
38	6	8	N	4	..					A.N.S.
Gorakhpur Division										
145	26	12	2	..	..	209,271	18,191	322,298	54,577	5—9
288	66	118	13	3	N	68,968	7,896	122,422	15,337	10—14
179	63	161	15	59	1					15—19
177	51	88	9	62	1					20—24
175	42	59	6	39	1					25—29
175	33	51	4	22	1					30—34
175	25	48	3	13	N					35—44
161	17	37	1	8	N					45—59
143	10	25	N	5	N					60+
23	1	3	1	4	..					A.N.S.
Varanasi Division										
198	49	9	1	..	..	205,528	25,495	266,864	38,807	5—9
366	91	138	17	3	N	67,144	4,185	89,781	20,516	10—14
212	83	204	20	68	1					15—19
224	71	119	13	80	2					20—24
230	60	80	9	45	1					25—29
239	50	72	7	26	1					30—34
238	39	65	4	14	N					35—44
217	25	49	2	9	N					45—59
194	17	32	3	7	N					60+
25	4	5	1	3	..					A.N.S.

5. Abstract of Agricultural Statistics

56. Broadly the State can be divided into three physical regions. The first is formed by the mighty Himalayan mountain ranges along the north ; the second by the alluvial plain region of the Yamuna and the Ganga and their tributaries ; and the third by the Hill and Plateau of Central India lying to the south of the Ganga-Yamuna plain, covering the trans-Yamuna tract. The northern Himalayan Hills and the southern Vindhyan Hills and Plateau are distinct climatic and natural divisions of the State, but the vast alluvial plain can be divided into three natural divisions, viz. the West Plain, the Central Plain and the East Plain. The State has thus five natural divisions based on the similarity of physical features, soil, rainfall, and climate. The northern belts of the West and East Plains being submontane in character can be further regarded as separate subdivisions thereof, and are respectively called Sub-Himalaya West and Sub-Himalaya East. A detailed description of these natural divisions and subdivisions has been given in Chapter I. But for a correct appreciation of agricultural statistics of the State a brief resume is necessary.

(i) *Himalayan Hills*—This natural division embraces the northern Himalayan ranges and on the south densely wooded Siwalik hills encircling within them the Dun valley lying in the submontane area of Dehra Dun district. It includes Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora districts, tahsil Naini Tal of Naini Tal district, tahsil Chakrata and a part of tahsil Dehra Dun of Dehra Dun district. The climate is mountainous, rainfall heavy, and wherever the soil permits vegetation luxuriant. The average annual rainfall varies from about 126 cm in Garhwal to about 214 cm in Dehra Dun. The soils are forest and hill soils (undifferentiated). Except at heights exceeding 4,000 metres the mountains are usually covered with rich Alpine coniferrous and broad-leaved forests. On account of stony nature of the land extensive cultivation is not possible. It is carried on in scattered areas in river valleys and terraced slopes, wherever culturable land is available. The chief crops are *mandua*, rice and wheat. Dun valley is fertile and the chief produce is rice and tea. Naini Tal and Almora districts have beautiful fruit orchards.

(ii) *Sub-Himalaya West*—The *Bhabar* and *Tarai* run on the south of the Siwalik hills forming a belt from Saharanpur to Deoria. This submontane area from Saharanpur to Kheri (inclusive) is termed as Sub-Himalaya West. It covers the greater portion of Saharanpur, Bijnor, Rampur, Pilibhit, Bareilly, Naini Tal (plains), and Kheri districts, intercepting the northern portions of Moradabad and Shahjahanpur districts. The annual rainfall exceeds 100 cm. The *Bhabar* and *Tarai* have abundant forest, thick jungle, and tall grass. The forests are of the tropical deciduous varieties, the main tree being the *sal* or *sakhu*. The climate (except in the Dun valley) is damp and unhealthy. Formerly, malaria used to take a heavy toll, but now it is declining very fast on account of the special measures adopted. The soils of *Bhabar* and *Tarai* are foot-hill swampy soils (undifferentiated). The clearance of forests, reclamation of land, and eradication of malaria have brought prosperity to this area and it grows abundant crops of rice, wheat, and sugar-cane.

(iii) *Sub-Himalaya East*—The portion of the submontane belt beyond Kheri district is called Sub-Himalaya East, the Ghaghara acting as the dividing line. It covers the greater portion of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, and Deoria districts. The climate is similar to that of its western counterpart, but more moist. The northern fringes of these districts are covered with forests, but outside the *Tarai* the districts like those of Sub-Himalaya West are extensively cultivated and well populated. Basti, Gorakhpur, and Deoria of this natural subdivision have more than 350 persons to a sq. km. in their rural area.

(iv) *West Plain*—It comprises 13 western districts, viz., Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, and Etawah (excluding the portions of Morada-

bad and Shahjahanpur intercepted by the Sub-Himalayan belt). With the exception of the parts of districts Agra and Mathura lying to the west of the Yamuna the whole of this region forms a sloping plain of recent alluvium with neither rock nor stone approaching the level of the soil, except for beds of nodular lime-stone. The western parts of Agra and Mathura districts have many ravines and some red-stone hillocks which mark the eastern termination of the Aravalli hills of Rajasthan. The rainfall in this region varies from district to district, the average annual rainfall being lowest in district Mathura (65.5 cm). The monsoon generally sets in the third week of June and lasts till the middle of September. The rainfall, in general, increases from west to east and also from south to north. There is great variability in the rainfall from year to year. The areas bordering on Rajasthan desert to the west are particularly hot and dry and have extremes of temperature.

Soils of this region can be classified into three main varieties; *bhur* or sandy soil, *matiyar* or clay, and loam. Loam is comprised of sand and clay in almost equal proportions. *Bhur* contains about 75 per cent of sand in it. *Matiyar* comprises great amount of clay and is dark in colour. All these varieties of soils are found not only in the same district and tahsil but even in the same pargana.

(v) *Central Plain*—It is the central portion of the great alluvial plain of the Ganga comprising the districts of Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad (excluding Karchhana and Meja tahsils), Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, and Pratapgarh. The tract lying south of the Ganga and Yamuna in Allahabad district (comprising tahsils Karchhana and Meja) differs materially from the rest of the district ; for this small tract geographically forms part of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. The general slope is from north to south and from west to east. The average annual rainfall varies between 82 and 100 cm. Most of the rainfall occurs during June to September. There are considerable variations which affect agricultural conditions.

Dumat or loam, *matiyar* or clay, *bhur* or sandy soils, *rakar, kabar, parwa* and *mar* are the main varieties of soils found in this region. The soils are alluvial in origin and vary considerably in texture. Clay is generally found in depressions. *Rakar, kabar, parwa,* and *mar* are the well-known Bundelkhand varieties of soils which exist in parts of districts Kanpur, Fatehpur and Allahabad. In Kanpur all these varieties are found on or about the edges of the ravines. In district Fatehpur the soils of Bundelkhand are found along the Yamuna. In district Allahabad only the *mar* exists in the trans-Yamuna territory.

(vi) *East Plain*—It is the lower region of the vast level expanse of the alluvial plain. It comprises only five districts, namely, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi (excluding Chakia tahsil). The monsoon sets in by about the third week of June and continues up to the end of September. Rainfall is not continuous for more than a few days at a time and these rainy spells are separated by intervals of dry weather. The average annual rainfall exceeds 100 cm and is heavier than in the West Plain or the Central Plain. The climate is, therefore, damper. The rains last a little longer and the variability is less as one proceeds further east.

The soils of the East Plain consist of clay or *matiyar,* loam or *dumat* or *dorus, karail,* sandy soil or *bhur* or *balua.* Clay or *matiyar* exists in depressions and is mainly suited for rice. Loam or *dumat* or *dorus* exists in the higher regions. It is good and fertile soil of fair consistency. This soil is merely a mixture of clay and sand, the proportions varying with the level and is excellent when irrigated. *Karail* is a light sandy soil and is a variety of clay. In the depressed rice lands, the clay assumes a blackish colour from the admixture of organic matters and is commonly known as *karail.* So great is its consistency that it cannot be worked unless thoroughly soaked and, therefore, its cultivation for the *rabi* harvest depends entirely on late and seasonal rains.

(vii) *Vindhyan Hills and Plateau*—This natural division consists of areas South of the Yamuna comprising districts Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda and Mirzapur, tahsils

Karchhana and Meja of district Allahabad, and tahsil Chakia of district Varanasi. The tract is known as Bundelkhand – Baghelkhand. The whole is a plateau broken up by low rocky hills. A small area of district Mirzapur has the characteristics of the alluvial plain. The central portion of the district between the Ganga and the Son forms the central table land and south of this are the Kaimur hills. Geologically, the Bundelkhand tract is occupied by massive granites. Bundelkhand and the Kaimur range of district Mirzapur are composed of thick series of non-fossiliferous, flat-dipping sandstones, shales and lime-stones. The Vindhyan lime-stones are extensively quarried and utilised for lime and cement manufacture. There is high variability in rainfall from year to year and excessive heat during the summer. The barrenness of the soil and its rocky nature makes the summer very hot and dry. The average annual rainfall in south and south-east of this natural division, exceeds 100 cm.

The soils of Jhansi division are *mar, kabar, parwa,* and *rakar. Mar,* often called 'black cotton soil', varies greatly in colour, consistency and fertility and is interspersed with small lumps of *kankar.* It possesses a high degree of fertility, growing year after year crops of mixed gram and wheat with neither irrigation nor manure. It, however, becomes quickly oversaturated with moisture and when this happens the miry nature renders tillage impossible. *Kabar* is found in many varieties ranging from a rich dark black to a light brown. It is much less retentive of moisture. Its superior forms appear to be a fine clay tinged with organic matter and as valuable as *mar. Parwa* is a light coloured sandy soil found in many forms. Sometimes it has strong admixture of clay which under the influence of standing water makes it soft and cohesive like a poor variety of *kabar.* Sometimes it is sandy loam closely approaching that of *Doab.* It is usually less rich in organic matter, but its finer texture makes it more responsive to moisture and irrigation and where these are available it is a highly prized and valuable soil. *Rakar* is a refuse soil occurring on slopes, all its richness washed away by water.

The soils of district Mirzapur on either side of stiff and shallow red clay, highly ferruginous. varieties. Those of the plateau are generally a In the fertile strip lying at the root of the Kaimurs there are areas of excellent loam and the Ganga are of the *dumat, matiyar* or *balua* clay such as found in the Ganga valley.

57. Now we shall describe the extent of irrigation in the State and its chief sources. The net irrigated area in 1960-61 was 125 lakh acres, constituting 29.5 per cent of the area sown. The percentage of irrigated area in district Meerut and Bulandshahr exceeds 60. Next come districts Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Faizabad, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi with percentages ranging between 45 and 60. Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, and Aligarh form a compact block in the western part of the State, and Faizabad, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, and Varanasi in the eastern. On the other hand, districts in the middle of the northern half of the plain comprising Bijnor, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich (these are all Sub-Himalayan in character), Shahjahanpur, Hardoi, and Sitapur (these adjoin the Sub-Himalayan districts mentioned earlier) as well as two districts in the extreme south-west, namely, Jhansi and Hamirpur (in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau) have less than 15 per cent irrigated area. Of these, Jhansi and Hamirpur are in the dry zone and the lack of irrigational facilities tells adversely on their agriculture. The most important source of irrigation in the State is canals (39.5 per cent). Then come ordinary wells (36.5 per cent), tube-wells (10.7 per cent), tanks and reservoirs (8.4 per cent), and other sources (4.9 per cent). If ordinary wells and tube-wells are combined together, they become the most important source of irrigation (47.2 per cent), canals taking the second place. Let us now consider the important sources of irrigation in districts which have more than 45 per cent irrigated area:

Muzaffarnagar	Canals; Wells
Meerut	Canals; Wells
Bulandshahr	Wells; Canals
Aligarh	Wells; Canals
Faizabad	Wells; Reservoirs and Tanks
Azamgarh	Wells (over 75 per cent)
Jaunpur	Wells (over 75 per cent)
Varanasi	Wells; Canals

Districts in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna *Doab* from Dehra Dun to Farrukhabad and Etawah and districts in the eastern part of the State from Rae Bareli in the west to Ballia in the east and from Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria in the north to Varanasi in the south have a considerable percentage of the irrigated area. Irrigated area in the remaining districts is less than 30 per cent of the area sown. Among them Kheri (5.6 per cent) comes at the bottom preceded by Rampur (7.6 per cent) and Bahraich (7.9 per cent). The total area under *kharif* in 1960-61 in the State was 194 lakh acres of which 14.5 lakh acres only was irrigated, i.e. barely 7.4 per cent. The irrigated area under *rabi* was 88 lakh acres as against 244 lakh acres cultivated area. The percentages of wet and dry cultivation work out respectively as 36.1 and 63.9. The following statement gives the total area (in lakh acres) under cultivation and the irrigated area for other crops:

Oil-seeds		Sugar-cane		Cotton		Jute		Tobacco	
Irri-gated	Total	Irri-gated	Total	Irri-gated	Total	Irri-gated	Total	Irri-gated	Total
0.5	11	22	23	1.3	1.6	1.6	82	0.4	0.4

58. We shall now take up important food and cash crops of the State. *Kharif* and *rabi* are the two important harvests, the latter being more important. In the Himalayan Hills and the submontane districts of Pilibhit, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur and the Hills and Plateau district of Mirzapur, *kharif* is the principal harvest; in all others the *rabi*.

Rice—Paddy cultivation covers one-fourth of the net area sown and it is the most important *kharif* crop. It has a heavy concentration in the East Plain and the northern belt of the West Plain, decreasing towards the southwest with decline in rainfall. The densest cultivation is in districts Basti, Gonda, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, and Deoria where it covers roughly more than two-fifths of the net sown area, the percentage in Basti being as high as 52. Paddy is also grown in the rain-fed valleys and terraced hill slopes of the Himalayan Hills.

Wheat—It occupies about 22 per cent of the net sown area and is the most important *rabi* crop. It is the main cereal crop of the West Plain on account of its fertile loamy soil and adequate irrigation. The percentage of net sown area under wheat exceeds 33 in districts Moradabad, Meerut, Budaun and Muzaffarnagar. Wheat cultivation is also appreciable in the districts of Jhansi Division in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau.

Millets—Their percentage to the net sown area is approximately 18 and they are grown in the *kharif* season. They assume importance where the rainfall is less and the soil saline or alkaline. *Bajra* is largely cultivated in the southern portion of the West Plain; *juar* mainly in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau; maize chiefly in districts Bahraich and Gonda of the eastern *Tarai* and in the central and south-western districts of the plain.

Gram—The cultivated area is about 10 per cent of the total cropped area. It is grown as a *rabi* crop wherever wheat is grown, but in poorer and drier tracts.

Pulses—Their cultivation is concentrated in a compact block in the south comprising Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, and Allahabad districts. The largest area under *arhar* is in Hamirpur District. Next come the districts of Agra, Gorakhpur and Banda.

Oil-seeds—The more important oil-seeds are ground-nut, mustard, linseed, *til* and castor. Ground-nut thrives well on light sandy soil not much suited for other crops. Its cultivation is concentrated in a belt in the middle of the State from Moradabad to Lucknow. In this belt there are two well-marked nuclei, viz., Hardoi-Sitapur and Budaun-Moradabad. Mustard cultivation is not so restricted to a particular area as that of ground-nut; still there are two well-marked clusters – one from Mathura to Kanpur and the other from Kheri to Gorakhpur. Linseed cultivation is largely done in the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and the district of Allahabad. *Til* cultivation is also mostly confined to the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. Cultivation of castor is scanty and is concentrated in Jhansi Division and the contiguous districts of Allahabad Division.

Sugarcane—This requires plenty of water, heat and deep fertile soil. Its cultivation is restricted to a belt stretching from west to east, to the south of the Himalayas, in the north of the plain. Within this belt concentrated cultivation is to be found in the *Doab*, Kheri and the surrounding districts and Deoria district. Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts have more than 20 per cent of their area under sugarcane. Its cultivation has been expanding of late, the area having increased by more than 30 per cent during 1951–61.

Cotton—In the western belt from Muzaffarnagar to Mathura it covers more than one per cent of the area sown. Its cultivation is, however, declining.

Jute—With the transfer of main jute-producing areas to East Pakistan, its cultivation has penetrated into Uttar Pradesh to feed the jute mills of West Bengal. It is confined to the wet *Tarai*.

Tea—It is grown in Dehra Dun district only.

59. Table 10.34 gives the utilization of land in Uttar Pradesh for the year 1960-61. In the absence of proper survey the area comprised in the hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora and the hill portion of district Naini Tal is called 'conventional area'. Out of 63 million acres outside the conventional area, the net area sown is 41 million acres and the gross area sown is 52 million acres. Culturable waste accounts for only 4 million acres. Thus a very high percentage of area available is being utilized in this State for agricultural purposes.

TABLE 10.34—*Utilization of Land in Uttar Pradesh*, 1960-61 (*Area in acres*)

		Total	Total Conventional	Grand Total
A.	Geographical area	62,717,858	10,164,945	72,882,803
1.	Forest	4,843,873	4,532,415	9,376,288
2.	Barren and unculturable land	2,817,398	N.A.	N.A.
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	4,725,478	N.A.	N.A.
4.	Culturable waste	4,051,350	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	108,248	N.A.	N.A.
6.	Miscellaneous trees, groves not included in the area sown	1,776,390	N.A.	N.A.
7.	Current fallows	359,774	N.A.	N.A.
8.	Other fallows	3,112,707	N.A.	N.A.
9.	Net Area sown	40,922,640	1,549,031	42,471,671
B.	Area sown more than once	11,028,525	195,530	11,224,055
C.	Total Cropped area *Kharif*	27,282,122	N.A.	N.A.
	Rabi	24,455,592	N.A.	N.A.
	Zaid	213,451	N.A.	N.A.
	Total	51,951,165	1,774,561	53,695,726

Source : Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Uttar Pradesh, 1960-61, pages 35 and 37

60. Brief reference to the system of land tenure is necessary. Before July, 1952 temporarily settled zamindari obtained in most parts of the State. At the top there was the superior proprietor, commonly called the zamindar, sometimes followed by varied inferior proprietors known as under-proprietors, sub-proprietors, etc., who paid rent to the zamindar. Under them were tenants of various kinds. The relations between the proprietors and tenants were governed by tenancy laws in force from time to time. Certain tenants enjoyed permanent, heritable and also in many cases transferable rights such as occupancy, ex-proprietory and fixed rate tenants. Zamindari was abolished in about 96.8 per cent of the total land holdings in the State with effect from July 1, 1952 under the Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950. The remaining 3.2 per cent of the holding area in the State, where the zamindari system was left on July 1, 1952 comprised (i) urban localities, (ii) the pargana of Jaunsar Bawar in Dehra Dun district, (iii) the hill pattis of Kumaon and Uttarakhand Divisions, (iv) pargana Kaswar Raja of Varanasi district, (v) portion of Mirzapur district south of the Kaimur Range, and certain other areas. Owing to peculiar tenurial conditions prevailing in these small areas and the absence of up-to-date record of rights, the Act could not be made

applicable to them. The Act has been extended since to many areas and necessary legislation for abolition of zamindari in the urban areas and hills has been undertaken.

By the abolition of zamindari, multiplicity of tenures has been done away with. Under the Act there are two principal kinds of tenure now, viz., Bhumidhar and Sirdar. There is a third, called Asami, but it comprises a very small section of tenure-holders. The ex-zamindars and their principal tenants who held transferable rights have been declared Bhumidhars in respect of lands which were actually under their personal cultivation. Bhumidhar rights have also been conferred on grove-holders. All other tenants of the zamindars who had no right of transfer and all sub-tenants (other than those of disabled persons) have been declared as Sirdars in respect of all lands in their actual possession and brought into direct relationship with the State. Asamis are those cultivators who hold land from disabled Bhumidhars or Sirdars or those who hold pasture land or land covered by water or situated in the bed of river or tracts of shifting cultivation or land held from Gram Sabhas. Land cultivated through *sajhis*, i.e., partners in cultivation, are treated as lands under personal cultivation of owners.

The Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1960 lays down ceiling limit varying from 40 to 80 acres depending upon the hereditary rate of rent. The outside limit for larger families varies from 64 to 128 acres. Lands used for tea, coffee, and rubber, or for pharmacological and herbal plantations are exempted. Lands under cultivation of *pan, keora, bela, chameli* or *gulab* are also exempted in certain cases. There is also a ceiling on future acquisitions from 40 to 80 acres. Till June 30, 1964 possession had been taken of 127,822 acres of which 50,221 acres were settled under section 26 of the Act for cultivation. The total area of surplus land is estimated at about two lakh acres.

61. Landless labourers in agriculture on account of their poor economic condition have attracted attention for a considerable time. Their numbers in 1950-51 and 1956-57 were estimated and published in the First and Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry Reports. It will be interesting to compare these estimates with the actual data, thrown up by the Censuses of 1951 and 1961. Table 10.35 gives the Census figures of agricultural labourers in 1961 and 1951 as against the estimates arrived at in the said Reports. The two sets of proportions of agricultural labourers to rural population are quite close to each other, though the estimates of Agricultural Labour Enquiry are higher. The Census figures may be a little on the lower side because of the natural desire of the agricultural labourers to get recorded as cultivators for better status. On the contrary, the Agricultural Labour Enquiry estimates may be slightly inflated, as those having little land might have got recorded as agricultural labourers in the hope of getting some relief from the findings of the Enquiries. Between the possibilities so evenly balanced, it can be said that the proportion of agricultural labourers in 1951 was somewhere near 3.5 and in 1961 close to 5.0.

TABLE 10.35—*Comparison between the Census Figures and those of the First and Second Agricultural Labour Enquiries in respect of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Rural Population* 1961 *and* 1951

Percentage of Total population

Agricultural labourers without land		Agricultural Labour Enquiries	
Census 1961	Census 1951	No. II 1956-57 (Estimated)	No. I 1950-51 (Estimated)
4.30	3.02	6.35	4.05

62. Table 10.36 gives the incidence of revenue in different States of the country. It shows at the first glance that the types of land classified for revenue purposes differ from State to State. Therefore, the incidence of revenue per acre of cultivated area by each type of land is not suited for comparative study. From the data available it will appear that Uttar Pradesh has the highest incidence of revenue, i.e., Rs.6.89 per acre of total area. This is in a large measure due to abolition of zamindari which has converted all rent into revenue. Bihar, Kerala (Rs.3.60 each) and Andhra Pradesh (Rs.3.57 for

net area sown) follow with a wide gap. Then comes Madras (Rs.2.36). Madhya Pradesh has, by far, the lowest incidence (Rs.0.94) in the country.

TABLE 10.36—*Incidence of Revenue in Different States*

Name of State	Incidence per acre of total area	Incidence per acre of cultivated area			Remarks
		1st type of land	2nd type of land	3rd type of land	
1. Andhra Pradesh	*3.57	18.85	8.25	0.12	
2. Assam	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
3. Bihar	3.60	3.57	3.39	3.39	
4. Gujarat	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
5. Jammu and Kashmir	0.18	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Rs. 4.03 average incidence per acre of cultivated area
6. Kerala	3.60	3.60	3.60	1.80	
7. Madhya Pradesh	0.94	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Rs. 1.87 average incidence per acre of cultivated area
8. Madras	†2.36	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Rs. 3.12 average incidence per acre of cultivated area
9. Maharashtra	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
10. Mysore	1.29	3.87	3.27	0.97	
11. Orissa	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
12. Punjab	1.07	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Rs. 1.33 average incidence per acre of cultivated area
13. Rajasthan	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
14. Uttar Pradesh	6.89	13.74	11.02	7.94	
15. West Bengal	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	

*This is incidence per acre of net area sown

†Only ryotwari holdings have been taken into consideration

63. The yield per acre of different areas of the State has now to be considered. The yield for rice, wheat, millets, gram, *arhar*, sugar-cane, ground-nut, and other oil-seeds which are the important crops of the State is given below for 1960-61 :

Rice—The average yield of rice is 7.94 maunds per acre. Districts at the top are Etawah, Shahjahanpur and Banda. The lowest productivity is in Ballia district. The yields are highest in Meerut and Jhansi Divisions and lowest in Gorakhpur and Lucknow Divisions. Thus Gorakhpur Division where paddy cultivation is most extensive has the lowest yield per acre. Extent and productivity seem to be inversely correlated.

Wheat—The State has an average yield of 10.94 maunds per acre. Productivity generally decreases as we go towards east. Meerut and Agra Divisions have the highest productivity; Gorakhpur and Varanasi the least. Districts at the top are Bulandshahr, Agra and Meerut. Yields are also high in another compact block of 3 districts, i.e., Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur of Jhansi Division. The lowest yield is recorded in Bahraich district.

It is significant that in both rice and wheat the western districts exhibit greater productivity

per acre than the eastern districts. Meerut and Agra Divisions give the largest yields per acre and Gorakhpur Division the least. This explains why the western districts are agriculturally more prosperous than the eastern.

Millets—The region of high average yield per acre is to be found in the eastern part of the State, i.e., Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions. The productivity of millets in the entire West Plain is lower than the State average.

Gram—The average yield for the State is 7.78 maunds per acre. Agra Division is at the top followed by Lucknow and Meerut; Rohilkhand Division at the bottom preceded by Gorakhpur. Districts having the largest yields are Agra, Lucknow and Rae Bareli.

Arhar—The average for the State is 14.72 maunds per acre. Yields are high in Agra, Allahabad and Meerut Divisions and low in Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions. In the districts of the *Doab* the yields are much above the State average. Those with the largest yields per acre are Mainpuri, Aligarh, and Kanpur. Productivity deteriorates as we go towards east.

Sugar-cane—The average for the State is 445 maunds per acre. Meerut and Gorakhpur Divisions have the best productivity; Agra and Lucknow Divisions the poorest. Sugar-cane is grown extensively also in Meerut and Gorakhpur Divisions. Districts giving the highest yields per acre are Gorakhpur and Muzaffarnagar.

Ground-nut—The State average is 9.02 maunds per acre. Productivity is the highest in Allahabad Division followed by Lucknow Division (in which Hardoi-Sitapur cluster is situated); elsewhere it is more or less the same. Districts of highest productivity are Farrukhabad and Unnao.

Other Oil-seeds—The productivity of rape-seed (mustard) is highest in Agra and lowest in Faizabad Division. Districts Kanpur and Farrukhabad have the largest yields per acre. *Til* grows mostly in Jhansi Division where its productivity is lowest; elsewhere it is almost the same. Linseed also grows most in Jhansi Division where its productivity is also highest. In other places it is more or less the same.

Table 10.37 giving average yields per acre of principal crops for the State and administrative Divisions is presented below:

TABLE 10.37—*Average Yield per Acre of Principal Crops in U.P.*, 1960-61

(In maunds)

State/Divison	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Juar	Bajra	Maize	Gram	Peas	Arhar	Sugar-cane	Til	Ground-nut	Mus-tard	Lin-seed
UTTAR PRADESH	7·94	10·94	10·01	6·00	4·27	6·45	7·78	10·79	14·72	444·76	1·37	9·02	5·41	2·27
Naini Tal District (Plains)	10·85	10·49	8·46	3·82	3·95	10·81	613	8·32	11·39	552·69	2·00	7·38	5·86	1·76
Rohilkhand	9·31	9·94	7·21	3·82	3·95	6·47	5·91	8·33	11·39	433·42	2·00	7·50	4·16	1·76
Meerut	10·45	13·16	11·63	2·01	3·14	6·82	8·49	12·43	21·73	495·90	2·00	7·38	4·16	1·76
Agra	9·13	13·16	11·16	1·23	3·13	4·39	10·56	10·91	23·07	344·44	2·00	8·05	8·31	1·76
Allahabad	9·34	12·23	11·53	6·99	5·26	6·75	7·75	14·64	21·97	447·45	2·00	12·26	8·27	1·76
Jhansi	10·18	12·28	10·45	6·21	3·62	5·90	7·67	7·52	12·64	388·86	1·01	7·38	4·16	3·23
Lucknow	7·26	9·85	9·24	8·50	3·01	5·27	8·74	10·87	12·87	357·45	2·00	10·18	4·16	1·76
Faizabad	7·94	10·94	10·01	6·00	4·27	6·45	7·90	10·38	11·61	423·81	2·00	7·38	3·36	1·76
Gorakhpur	6·99	8·83	8·54	9·09	11·89	7·08	6·08	8·86	4·88	479·44	2·00	7·38	4·16	1·76
Varanasi	8·32	9·02	11·41	9·09	11·89	7·23	7·35	10·92	9·12	422·01	2·00	7·38	4·16	2·19

Source:—Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Uttar Pradesh, 1960-61, pp. 69, 71 and 73

64. Having studied the cultivation of various crops in the State and their yield per acre, let us now consider the production food-grains in the State during the three years ending in 1960-61. Table 10.38 shows that the production increased continuously in this triennium. However, food-grains showed an increase in production in 1960-61 over 1958-59 except millets. The main increase occurred in the production of wheat which is the most important food-crop of the State. The next important food-crop rice also registered an increase, but not to that extent. The total production of food-grains after deducting 20 per cent for driage, wastage, cattle-feed, seed, etc., was as under:

1958-59	10,252 thousands tons
1959-60	10,578 „
1960-61	11,406 „

Dividing the above by the estimated populations of 1959 and 1960 and the actual population of 1961, the availability per capita per diem was as under:

1958-59	398 gm (14 oz)
1959-60	405 gm (14 oz)
1960-61	430 gm (15 oz)

The quantity of food-grains available per capita remained constant in 1958-59 and 1959-60 at 398 gm (14 oz) but increased to 430 gm (15 oz) in 1960-61.

The State is not wholly self-sufficient in food-grains and a small deficit persists which has to be made up by imports. The amount of imports of important cereals from outside is also shown in the Table. With improvement in production they have recorded a continuous decline. The largest imports were of wheat. Next came gram but the imported amount was considerably less. After gram the cereal imported in the largest quantity was rice.

The Table showing production and procurement of food-grains during the years mentioned above is given below:

TABLE 10.38: *Production and Procurement of Food in Uttar Pradesh, Years* 1958-59, 1959-60 *and* 1960-61

	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1. Gross local production of cereals (in thousand tons)			
(1) Rice	2,984	2,456	3,101
(2) Wheat	3,036	3,242	3,882
(3) Barley	1,395	1,462	1,661
(4) Gram	1,758	1,486	1,802
(5) Juar	624	582	487
(6) Bajra	554	609	422
(7) Maize	611	1,013	615
(8) Others	1,853	2,373	2,287
Total Food-grains	12,815	13,223	14,257
2. Available for consumption after deducting 20 per cent for driage, wastage, cattle-feed, seed, etc., (in thousand tons)	10,252	10,578	11,406
3. Estimated total population	71,560,269	72,693,335	73,746,401
4. Quantity of food-grains available per capita if there was even distribution of internal production			
(1) in maunds per year	3·90	3·96	4·21
(2) in kilograms per year	146	148	157
(3) in grammes (oz) per day	398 (14oz)	405 (14oz)	430 (15 oz)
5. Imports from outside (in thousand tons)			
(1) Rice	42	28	21
(2) Wheat	517	553	257
(3) Barley		Not available	
(4) Gram	86	87	23
(5) Juar	116	11	6
(6) Bajra	7	2	0.2
(7) Maize	41	12	8
Total	809	693	315

NOTE—(1) All the above figures are inclusive of conventionally estimated figures of the hilly districts of Kumaon and Uttarakhand Divisions

(2) Estimates of production are based on the results of crop-cutting experiments

Source—(1) Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Uttar Pradesh, 1960-61, p. 28

(2) Trade relating to River and Road published by Government of India

65. In order to have a correct appreciation of the agricultural economy of the State we shall consider the average area cultivated by a household engaged in cultivation. Dividing the net cultivated area of 425 lakhs acres of the State by the cultivating households which number about 9,495,645, we get a figure of less than 5

acres per household — 4.47 acres to be exact. This throws a flood of light on how far our agricultural holdings are economic. In each cultivating household there are one or more workers at cultivation. The average net cultivated area per worker in cultivation is 2.30 acres. If we take it into consideration agricultural labourers also, who too depend on this cultivation, then the average area per worker comes to only 1.96 acres. Gross area sown, i.e., including the area sown more than once, is 537 lakhs acres. This gross area per cultivator works out to 2.91 acres and per cultivator and agricultural labourer to 2.47 acres. The net cultivated area per head of total population is only 0.58 acre. That per head of rural population is not much greater, being only 0.66 acre. The large population of the State is responsible for this small per capita acreage.

The above mentioned data are presented in the following Table:

TABLE 10.39—*Estimated Average Cultivated land in Uttar Pradesh*, 1961 (*In acres*)

1.	Net cultivated area per cultivating household	4·47
2.	Net cultivated area per worker as cultivator and agricultural labourer	1·96
3.	(*a*) Area under cereal crops per cultivator worker	2·19
	(*b*) Area under non-cereal crops per cultivator worker	0·72
	(*c*) Area under total crops per cultivator worker	2·91
4.	(*a*) Area under cereal crops per cultivator worker and agricultural labourer	1·86
	(*b*) Area under non-cereal crops per cultivator and agricultural labourer	0·61
	(*c*) Area under total crops per cultivator and agricultural labourer	2·47
5.	Net cultivated area per head of all rural population	0·66
6.	Net cultivated area per head of all population	0·58

66. It is proposed to consider the density of population in 1961 and 1951 per 100 acres of area under food-grains, 100 acres of net area sown, and 100 acres of gross area sown. These data are presented in Table 10.40. A perusal of the Table will show that from whatever criterion we may view the situation acreage under cultivation has not kept pace with population during the decade 1951–61.

Districts with more than 200 population per 100 acres of area under food-grain in 1961 are Dehra Dun (325), Muzaffarnagar (249), Meerut (294), Agra (205), Kanpur (205), Lucknow (314), Deoria (213), Azamgarh (205), Jaunpur (214), Ballia (203) and Varanasi (267). These are either districts of large urban areas or are densely populated eastern districts. Districts which have less than 140 people per 100 acres of area under food-grain, are Naini Tal (134), Pilibhit (123), Shahjahanpur (136), Fatehpur (138), Jhansi (98), Jalaun (78), Hamirpur (70), Banda (72), Kheri (122), Bahraich (106), Gonda (126), and Mirzapur (131). These include some of the Sub-Himalayan districts and all districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau which are sparsely populated, but have extensive agriculture.

Now taking into consideration density per 100 acres of gross area sown, it will be observed that Dehra Dun (244), Agra (180), Kanpur (185), Lucknow (282), Azamgarh (180), Jaunpur (189) and Varanasi (215) have high densities. On the other hand, Naini Tal (90), Pilibhit (98), Jhansi (92), Jalaun (73), Hamirpur (65), Banda (70), Kheri (94) and Bahraich (99) have less than 100 persons per 100 acres of gross cultivated area. These are the districts which can produce surplus for the rest of the State.

The above mentioned data are given in the following Table:

TABLE 10.40—*Density of Population per 100 Acres of Area under Food-grains, Net Area Sown and Gross Area Sown for* 1951 *and* 1961

State/District	Density per 100 acres of area under food-grains		Density per 100 acres of net area sown		Density per 100 acres of gross area sown	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
UTTAR PRADESH	163	151	174	164	137	133
1. Naini Tal (Plains)	134	161	126	132	90	107
2. Bijnor	189	155	155	140	131	118
3. Moradabad	191	156	170	145	145	126
4. Budaun	142	120	138	123	120	108
5 Rampur	144	151	150	130	112	123
6. Bareilly	185	164	185	163	146	135
7. Pilibhit	123	125	126	125	98	103

State/District	Density per 100 acres of area under food-grains		Density per 100 acres of net area sown		Density per 100 acres of gross area sown	
	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951
8. Shahjahanpur	136	132	136	127	114	113
9. Dehra Dun	325	263	311	323	244	211
10. Saharanpur	200	165	178	156	130	118
11. Muzaffar-nagar	249	198	177	158	135	122
12. Meerut	294	226	235	199	169	147
13. Bulandshahr	180	149	187	162	136	120
14. Aligarh	161	140	182	188	136	124
15. Mathura	142	128	138	119	115	103
16. Agra	205	176	212	174	180	155
17. Etah	151	130	170	146	129	119
18. Mainpuri	149	136	175	151	135	125
19. Farrukhabad	180	151	182	160	148	135
20. Etawah	149	143	169	149	134	127
21. Kanpur	205	187	224	200	185	173
22. Fatehpur	138	129	154	140	128	120
23. Allahabad	181	168	209	192	166	160
24. Jhansi	98	98	101	95	92	88
25. Jalaun	78	74	76	70	73	69
26. Hamirpur	70	72	67	65	65	64
27. Banda	72	78	84	84	70	75
28. Kheri	122	110	120	116	94	93
29. Sitapur	142	122	151	134	120	106
30 Hardoi .	155	140	156	137	132	123
31. Unnao	151	151	175	164	136	136
32. Lucknow	314	264	366	317	282	246
33. Rae Bareli	157	148	195	181	143	143
34. Bahraich	106	102	136	131	99	96
35. Gonda	126	123	163	152	113	114
36. Bara Banki	153	141	192	175	135	126
37. Faizabad	171	168	219	202	152	151
38. Sultanpur	167	152	197	187	149	141
39. Pratapgarh	187	162	215	194	170	153
40. Basti	157	135	187	173	141	125
41. Gorakhpur	184	161	218	196	164	153
42. Deoria	213	169	218	197	172	149
43. Azamgarh	205	179	226	201	180	164
44. Jaunpur	214	179	235	212	189	161
45. Ballia	203	171	226	203	179	160
46. Ghazipur	192	164	205	182	170	151
47. Varanasi	267	216	287	258	215	194
48. Mirzapur	131	120	142	173	109	114

Source : Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics 1960-61

67. Irrigation and land utilization in the State have been treated in paragraphs 57 and 59. It is intended to take up the thread left there and to pursue the subject to the district level. Out of 40,923 thousand acres net area sown (leaving aside the conventional area of the Himalayan Hills), 11,029 thousand acres are *dofasli*, i.e., sown more than once. The percentage of the *dofasli* area to net area sown in the State is 26.43. District Naini Tal leads in the proportion of *dofasli* area followed by districts Faizabad, Gonda and Bara Banki, all of which have more than 40 per cent of such area, cultivation in these districts being very intensive. Rampur, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Rae Bareli and Bahraich have between 35 and 40 per cent of it. It is less than 15 per cent in Budaun, Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur. Net irrigated area in the State is 29.52 per cent of the net area sown. Districts with very high or very low proportions of net irrigated area have been described earlier in paragraph 57. There is one block in the West from Muzaffarnagar to Aligarh and another in the east from Faizabad to Varanasi in which more than 45 per cent of cultivated area is irrigated. On the contrary, the block comprising Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Kheri and Bahraich has less than 10 per cent irrigation. The proportion of area irrigated more than once to the net irrigated area in the State is 9.55 per cent. It exceeds 20 per cent in Naini Tal (plains), Dehra Dun, Meerut and Bulandshahr districts and less than one per cent in districts Kheri, Bahraich and Hamirpur. It will be observed that in Meerut and Bulandshahr irrigation is not only extensive, but also intensive; whereas Kheri, Bahraich and Hamirpur have very little irrigation and few irrigate their fields more than once. While Kheri and Bahraich being submontane do not need much water, Hamirpur suffers for want of irrigation.

Food crops have mainly been sown in the irrigated areas in the 5 districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and the district of Bahraich. It may be remembered that Jhansi, Hamirpur and Bahraich have less than 15 per cent of their cultivated area under irrigation. But whatever irrigation is available in Jhansi and Hamirpur districts more than 90 per cent goes to irrigate food-crops against the State average of 79.55 per cent. Only 20.45 per cent of the irrigated area of the State is under non-food-crops. In contrast

to this, more than half the irrigated area in districts Bijnor, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur and Kheri is under these crops—chiefly sugar-cane. In these districts less than 15 per cent of the area is irrigated, but the bulk of it is devoted to other than food-crops.

The data referred to above are presented in the following Table :

TABLE 10.41—*Area Sown, Irrigated and under Food and Non-food Crops*, 1960-61

State/District	Percentage of 'Area Sown more than once' to 'Net area sown'	Percentage of 'Net irrigated area' to 'Net area sown'	Percentage of 'Area irrigated more than once' to 'Net irrigated area'	Area under food and non-food crops as percentage of total area irrigated		
				Total cereals and millets	Total food crops	Total non-food crops
UTTAR PRADESH	26·43	29·52	9.55	68·52	795·5	20·45
1. Naini Tal (Plains)	47·99	27·22	28·97	76·83	78·36	21·64
2. Bijnor	18·82	12·60	10·45	39·47	40·23	59·77
3. Moradabad	17·63	22·33	6·40	53·45	56·81	43·19
4. Budaun	14·81	18·54	6·12	73·35	79·49	20·51
5. Rampur	38·39	7·58	3·81	54·78	55·16	44·84
6. Bareilly	26·37	14·48	14·67	63·19	63·97	36·03
7. Pilibhit	23·63	11·13	3·72	43·72	43·98	56·02
8. Shahjahanpur	19·10	9·83	7·93	45·07	47·23	52·77
9. Dehra Dun	25·54	31·25	27·65	77·15	79·68	20·32
10. Saharanpur	37·25	30·27	14·80	60·78	62·00	38·00
11. Muzaffarnagar	30·94	59·10	19·16	47·28	50·75	49·25
12. Meerut	38·96	68·60	28·81	50·17	56·72	43·28
13. Bulandshahr	37·25	61·24	21·83	55·71	67·81	32·19
14. Aligarh	34·58	53·23	13·16	64·14	78·25	21·75
15. Mathura	20·83	41·77	7·72	71·31	74·90	25·10
16. Agra	17·88	27·10	3·41	83·39	85·98	14·02
17. Etah	31·46	40·11	10·22	75·22	90·62	9·38
18. Mainpuri	29·32	36·24	7·02	77·04	83·94	16·06
19. Farrukhabad	22·74	30·24	18·16	65·91	70·89	29·11
20. Etawah	25·87	41·16	9·66	75·01	89·66	10·34
21. Kanpur	21·34	29·30	9·82	84·52	90·76	9 24
22. Fatehpur	20·20	26·20	8·53	87·42	90·32	9·68
23. Allahabad	26·06	23·16	4·12	73·14	90·41	9·59
24. Jhansi	9·94	13·98	3·09	94·37	97·12	2·88
25. Jalaun	2·90	21·77	1·42	89·08	95·17	4·83
26. Hamirpur	3.25	11·57	0·44	94·34	96·38	3·62
27. Banda	19·43	17·49	9·57	99·56	99·61	0·39
28. Kheri	26·05	5·61	0·35	32·20	32·41	67·59
29. Sitapur	26·25	13·71	1·39	69·75	72·97	27·03
30. Hardoi	18·63	11·78	10·79	63·66	65·39	34·61
31. Unnao	28·81	28·22	9·52	89·76	91·08	8·92
32. Lucknow	29·89	27·71	9·18	86·64	89·87	10·13
33. Rae Bareli	36·68	40·48	16·13	84·74	95·85	4·15
34. Bahraich	37·91	7·85	0·49	60·85	63·79	36·21
35. Gonda	43·66	26·03	4·27	73·40	90·03	9·97
36. Bara Banki	42·08	28·40	10·89	79·53	85·59	14·41
37. Faizabad	44·06	49·33	17·05	59·25	85·94	14·06
38. Sultanpur	32·60	39·65	1·30	66·64	88·97	11·03
39. Pratapgarh	26·95	38·68	4·81	77·18	93·51	6·49
40. Basti	33·28	43·73	1·24	64·96	86·74	13·26

State/District	Percentage of 'Area Sown more than once, to 'Net area sown'	Percentage of 'Net irrigated area' to 'Net area sown'	Percentage of 'Area irrigated more than once' to 'Net irrigated area'	Area under food and non-food crops as percentage of total area irrigated		
				Total cereals and millets	Total food crops	Total non-food crops
41. Gorakhpur	33·34	37·42	3·31	71 89	89·79	10·21
42. Deoria	26·87	35·53	2·17	61·29	79·94	20·06
43. Azamgarh	25·33	50·38	2·61	58·92	82·46	17·54
44 Jaunpur	24·63	51·72	3·96	70·82	85·58	14·42
45 Ballia	25·92	34·70	3·81	63·21	78·63	21·37
46. Ghazipur	20·96	37·39	3·91	65·36	84·55	15·45
47. Varanasi	33·62	48·13	3·37	74·05	86·46	13·54
48. *Mirzapur*	*30·69*	*23·19*	*5·55*	92·02	94·25	5·75

68. In paragraph 64 we have studied for the State as a whole the production of foodgrains in the last three years of the decade 1951–61. In order to have a comparative picture at the beginning and the end of the decade, it is proposed to give a Table showing the per capita production of food-grains in pounds in 1951 and 1961 for the State and districts. We have seen in an earlier paragraph that the acreage has not kept pace with population, but owing to improved yields the production per capita has shown a welcome rise. From 410 lbs. per head in 1951 the production has risen to 432 lbs. during the span of 10 years. The gross availability per head per diem comes to 1.18 lbs. Making a deduction of 20 per cent for driage, wastage, cattle-feed, seed, etc., the net availability is 0.94 lbs.=15 oz. per head per day.

We may consider those districts where the gross production exceeds 484 lbs. per annum as surplus and those where it falls below 392 as deficit. Districts falling within this range may be termed as 'middling'. Surplus districts in-1961 were Naini Tal (plains), Shahjahanpur, Mathura, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Fatehpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki and Mirzapur. Among them Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Naini Tal (plains) and Jhansi call for special notice. Deficit districts were Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, and Varanasi. Among them deficit existed to the greatest extent in Lucknow, Dehra Dun, Deoria, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Meerut and Moradabad. In several of the districts, especially Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Deoria, one of the causes of food-grains deficit is the increase of acreage under sugar-cane. This subject will be dealt with in greater detail in section 11 of Chapter XII.

Per capita gross production of food-grains is given in Table 10.42 below:

TABLE 10.42—*Per Capita Gross Production (lbs.) of Food-grains in State and Districts*, 1961 *and* 1951

State/District	1961	1951
UTTAR PRADESH	432	410
1. Naini Tal (Plains)	739	450
2. Bijnor	370	352
3. Moradabad	323	345
4. Budaun	446	491
5. Rampur	484	354
6. Bareilly	352	280
7. Pilibhit	473	430
8. Shahjahanpur	504	437
9. Dehra Dun	253	284
10. Saharanpur	354	385
11. Muzaffarnagar	347	379
12. Meerut	314	302
13. Bulandshahr	464	437
14. Aligarh	423	484
15. Mathura	538	464
16. Agra	441	383
17. Etah	515	531
18. Mainpuri	493	556
19. Farrukhabad	444	432
20. Etawah	560	573
21. Kanpur	452	426
22. Fatehpur	580	504
23. Allahabad	419	349
24. Jhansi	726	560
25. Jalaun	963	791

State/District	1961	1951
26. Hamirpur	1,026	905
27. Banda	1,039	744
28. Kheri	448	452
29. Sitapur	419	466
30. Hardoi	417	497
31. Unnao	502	495
32. Lucknow	249	226
33. Rae Bareli	524	441
34. Bahraich	428	493
35. Gonda	403	410
36. Bara Banki	502	358
37. Faizabad	439	365
38. Sultanpur	448	385
39. Pratapgarh	338	376
40. Basti	361	356
41. Gorakhpur	309	284
42. Deoria	278	314
43. Azamgarh	343	356
44. Jaunpur	343	374
45. Ballia	340	338
46. Ghazipur	376	329
47. Varanasi	291	246
48. Mirzapur	517	340

6. Cultivating Households

69. This section will be based on the Census Household Economic Tables B-X to B-XV and Scheduled Caste Table SCT-V, prepared from a 20 per cent sample Household Schedules. These Tables have been prepared by mechanical tabulation in the Mechanical Tabulation Unit of the Registrar General's office at New Delhi. For headings of these Tables the reader is referred to paragraph 17.

70. From the subsidiary Table of B-X, a Table 10.43, has been prepared giving the distribution of households into those engaged (i) neither in cultivation nor in household industry, (ii) in cultivation only, (iii) in household industry only, and (iv) both in cultivation and in household industry for total, rural, and urban areas of the State and districts. The largest numbers of households in rural areas are engaged in cultivation only, the proportion for the State being 736 to one thousand. It exceeds 800 in districts Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Budaun, Rampur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Azamgarh. Divisions in which the proportion exceeds this figure are Kumaon, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur. Districts where the proportions are below 600 are Naini Tal, Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Aligarh. The proportion of rural households engaged only in household industry is 44. It is more than twice this figure in districts Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr forming a compact block in the western region of the State where small enterprises are popular. The highest proportion obtains in Meerut district (182). The proportion is half or less than half of the State average in the first 6 districts of the Himalayan Hills and districts Rampur, Kheri, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, and Deoria. Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry in rural areas claim a proportion of 41 in the State. They have high proportions in districts Uttar Kashi Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Almora and Dehra Dun. It will be seen that in the hill districts household industry usually goes on side by side with cultivation and seldom by itself. The proportion of households in rural areas engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry is very high in Saharanpur (447) followed by Muzaffarnagar (422), and Meerut (334) on account of other occupations. On the contrary, such households are in very small proportion in certain hill districts, e.g., Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora.

In urban areas cultivation is of little importance, but still in certain districts the proportion of households engaged in cultivation only exceeds 100. They are Uttar Kashi, Garhwal, Budaun, Bulandshahr, Mainpuri, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Rae Bareli, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Basti, Deoria, Jaunpur and Ghazipur. In the towns of Uttar Kashi, Budaun and Hardoi the proportion exceeds even 200. None of the districts having comparatively high proportions of households in cultivation possess a city. The towns are mainly small and have a fair sprinkling of agriculturists. The proportion of urban households in household industry only in the State is 119.

In the undermentioned districts the proportion exceeds 150:

1.	Bijnor	169	6.	Bara Banki	167
2.	Moradabad	217	7.	Faizabad	194
3.	Bulandshahr	163	8.	Azamgarh	420
4.	Etah	153	9.	Varanasi	236
5.	Farrukhabad	183			

The subject of household industry will be taken up in greater detail in the next section.

Work and livelihood being the criterion of classification in the 1961 Census, it is not possible to ascertain the number of persons deriving their livelihood from a particular source, as there is no categorization of non-workers by workers on whom they are dependent. Yet an estimate of the population dependent on cultivation (excluding agricultural labourers) can be obtained for the State and districts from Household Economic Tables. The number of sample households engaged in cultivation only is 1,795,722 and in cultivation and household industry both 100,422. Thus the total number of sample households engaged wholly or partly in cultivation is 1,896,144. Considering that the sample is large enough, this number when multiplied by 5 and by the average size of household 5.24 will give the population dependent on cultivation. This for 1961 works out as 49,678,973. The number of cultivators and their dependents in 1951 comprised in Livelihood Classes I and II was 42,616,850. Thus for cultivators it is possible to make comparison with 1951 and earlier Censuses.

Table 10.43 discussed above now follows:

TABLE 10.43—*Distribution of* 1,000 *of 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
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	1,000	264	646	54	36
	Rural	1,000	179	736	44	41
	Urban	1,000	818	59	119	4
1. Uttar Kashi	Total	1,000	87	632	17	264
	Rural	1,000	69	645	15	271
	Urban	1,000	678	210	98	14
2. Chamoli	Total	1,000	43	631	11	315
	Rural	1,000	43	631	11	315
	Urban		No Urban Area			
3. Pithoragarh	Total	1,000	73	787	22	118
	Rural	1,000	73	787	22	118
	Urban		No Urban Area			
4. Tehri Garhwal	Total	1,000	53	862	14	71
	Rural	1,000	30	884	13	73
	Urban	1,000	907	32	50	11
5. Garhwal	Total	1,000	84	853	15	48
	Rural	1,000	49	889	12	50
	Urban	1,000	753	158	79	10
6. Almora	Total	1,000	80	818	8	94
	Rural	1,000	44	852	6	98
	Urban	1,000	881	69	46	4
7. Naini Tal	Total	1,000	437	473	57	33
	Rural	1,000	330	586	43	41
	Urban	1,000	837	51	110	2
8. Bijnor	Total	1,000	384	461	134	21
	Rural	1,000	318	531	127	24
	Urban	1,000	728	99	169	4

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
9. Moradabad	Total	1,000	269	625	83	23
	Rural	1,000	151	773	47	29
	Urban	1,000	705	76	217	2
10. Budaun	Total	1,000	142	803	31	24
	Rural	1,000	94	856	24	26
	Urban	1,000	678	212	100	10
11. Rampur	Total	1,000	273	674	35	18
	Rural	1,000	131	829	19	21
	Urban	1,000	839	59	99	3
12. Bareilly	Total	1,000	297	635	49	19
	Rural	1,000	157	791	29	23
	Urban	1,000	823	52	123	2
13. Pilibhit	Total	1,000	254	686	35	25
	Rural	1,000	166	779	27	28
	Urban	1,000	809	100	87	4
14. Shahjahanpur	Total	1,000	231	694	35	40
	Rural	1,000	131	799	24	46
	Urban	1,000	812	84	101	3
15. Dehra Dun	Total	1,000	593	285	54	68
	Rural	1,000	303	520	50	127
	Urban	1,000	916	23	58	3
16. Saharanpur	Total	1,000	539	350	101	10
	Rural	1,000	447	445	95	13
	Urban	1,000	839	38	121	2
17. Muzaffarnagar	Total	1,000	478	393	103	26
	Rural	1,000	422	444	104	30
	Urban	1,000	814	84	101	1
18. Meerut	Total	1,000	441	369	170	20
	Rural	1,000	334	459	182	25
	Urban	1,000	833	39	127	1
19. Bulandshahr	Total	1,000	336	547	102	15
	Rural	1,000	276	615	92	17
	Urban	1,000	719	115	163	3
20. Aligarh	Total	1,000	385	501	95	19
	Rural	1,000	297	594	86	23
	Urban	1,000	823	36	140	1
21. Mathura	Total	1,000	397	511	71	21
	Rural	1,000	275	624	75	26
	Urban	1,000	912	29	58	1
22. Agra	Total	1,000	464	442	81	13
	Rural	1,000	256	675	49	20
	Urban	1,000	840	20	139	1
23. Etah	Total	1,000	213	718	48	21
	Rural	1,000	159	781	37	23
	Urban	1,000	757	83	153	7
24. Mainpuri	Total	1,000	206	725	42	27
	Rural	1,000	156	778	37	29
	Urban	1,000	789	110	99	2

State/District	Total Rural Urban	Total number of households	Households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry	Household engageds in cultivation only	Households engaged in household industry only	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry
25. Farrukhabad	Total	1,000	222	692	56	30
	Rural	1,000	155	773	39	33
	Urban	1,000	738	72	183	7
26. Etawah	Total	1,000	212	722	40	26
	Rural	1,000	145	796	31	28
	Urban	1,000	827	42	129	2
27. Kanpur	Total	1,000	541	405	39	15
	Rural	1,000	214	725	34	27
	Urban	1,000	933	23	44	..
28. Fatehpur	Total	1,000	240	674	43	43
	Rural	1,000	218	698	39	45
	Urban	1,000	776	99	120	5
29. Allahabad	Total	1,000	341	570	47	42
	Rural	1,000	216	693	41	50
	Urban	1,000	897	27	74	2
30. Jhansi	Total	1,000	331	565	58	46
	Rural	1,000	184	714	44	58
	Urban	1,000	823	66	105	6
31. Jalaun	Total	1,000	277	654	46	23
	Rural	1,000	206	734	34	26
	Urban	1,000	746	116	130	8
32. Hamirpur	Total	1,000	311	572	67	50
	Rural	1,000	273	608	65	54
	Urban	1,000	722	181	88	9
33. Banda	Total	1,000	274	633	40	53
	Rural	1,000	241	667	36	56
	Urban	1,000	793	95	107	5
34. Kheri	Total	1,000	170	789	21	20
	Rural	1,000	133	828	18	21
	Urban	1,000	813	114	69	4
35. Sitapur	Total	1,000	150	799	29	22
	Rural	1,000	106	849	22	23
	Urban	1,000	741	124	122	13
36. Hardoi	Total	1,000	141	806	28	25
	Rural	1,000	99	852	23	26
	Urban	1,000	675	220	93	12
37. Unnao	Total	1,000	153	780	33	34
	Rural	1,000	135	798	33	34
	Urban	1,000	865	59	70	6
38. Lucknow	Total	1,000	527	420	42	11
	Rural	1,000	160	797	23	20
	Urban	1,000	912	24	63	1
39. Rae Bareli	Total	1,000	190	750	26	34
	Rural	1,000	172	769	24	35
	Urban	1,000	774	124	90	12
40. Bahraich	Total	1,000	130	803	17	50
	Rural	1,000	99	837	13	51
	Urban	1,000	699	189	98	14

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
41. Gonda	Total	1,000	158	780	20	42
	Rural	1,000	126	814	16	44
	Urban	1,000	732	154	99	15
42. Bara Banki	Total	1,000	149	766	43	42
	Rural	1,000	124	796	36	44
	Urban	1,000	662	154	167	17
43. Faizabad	Total	1,000	173	740	39	48
	Rural	1,000	120	806	23	51
	Urban	1,000	700	91	194	15
44. Sultanpur	Total	1,000	190	728	30	52
	Rural	1,000	177	741	28	54
	Urban	1,000	833	49	114	4
45. Pratapgarh	Total	1,000	173	752	31	44
	Rural	1,000	162	764	29	45
	Urban	1,000	829	57	108	6
46. Basti	Total	1,000	114	822	17	47
	Rural	1,000	103	833	17	47
	Urban	1,000	816	121	57	6
47. Gorakhpur	Total	1,000	182	751	22	45
	Rural	1,000	125	812	14	49
	Urban	1,000	848	31	118	3
48. Deoria	Total	1,000	103	843	13	41
	Rural	1,000	86	861	11	42
	Urban	1,000	712	170	103	15
49. Azamgarh	Total	1,000	116	772	57	55
	Rural	1,000	98	807	39	56
	Urban	1,000	500	65	420	15
50. Jaunpur	Total	1,000	147	766	42	45
	Rural	1,000	118	798	37	47
	Urban	1,000	677	169	137	17
51. Ballia	Total	1,000	248	610	73	69
	Rural	1,000	223	634	71	72
	Urban	1,000	800	62	133	5
52. Ghazipur	Total	1,000	215	677	67	41
	Rural	1,000	193	699	65	43
	Urban	1,000	766	105	127	2
53. Varanasi	Total	1,000	384	449	125	42
	Rural	1,000	254	607	84	55
	Urban	1,000	738	22	236	4
54. Mirzapur	Total	1,000	370	535	54	41
	Rural	1,000	304	608	41	47
	Urban	1,000	797	58	138	7

71. We shall consider in greater detail rural and urban differentials as disclosed by Table 10.43. In the rural areas of the State only 179 households per thousand are such as are neither engaged in cultivation nor household industry. The corresponding proportion for urban areas is 818. This is because Categories V to IX offer better scope for employment in cities and towns than in villages. The difference is less than 450 points in Bijnor (410), Saharanpur (392),

Muzaffarnagar (392), Bulandshahr (443), Hamirpur (449), and Azamgarh (402). The proportion of such households in urban areas of districts Bahraich (699), Uttar Kashi (678), Budaun (678), Jaunpur (677), Hardoi (675), Bara Banki (662), and Azamgarh (500) is less than 700. In the urban areas of districts Kanpur (933), Dehra Dun (916), Mathura (912), Lucknow (912), and Tehri Garhwal (907) the proportion exceeds 900.

In the rural areas of the State, 736 households out of every 1,000 are engaged in cultivation only. The proportion is very much lower in urban areas, i.e., only 59. Household Industry, however, claims a good proportion of households in cities and towns. In the State there are 119 such households engaged in household industry only out of every 1,000 as against 44 in rural areas. This trend is just the opposite in districts Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Mathura where the rural proportion exceeds the urban. In these districts the rural sector enjoys a greater proportion of household industry than urban. On the contrary household industry is concentrated in urban areas in the districts of Azamgarh (420), Varanasi (236) and Moradabad (217).

Coming to households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, the proportion is comparatively higher in rural areas than in urban. The rural areas of the border hill districts, namely, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, and Pithoragarh have large proportions of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. Tahsils Rajgarhi, Chamoli and Dharchula stand out prominently as having large numbers of such households. They are mostly Bhotia households engaged in cultivation and manufacture of woollen articles.

72. It will be of interest to study the distribution of households in India and States. Table 10.44 gives the distribution of one thousand households in each State among those engaged in cultivation only, in household industry only, both in cultivation and household industry and in neither. In India 525 per thousand households are in cultivation only, 47 in household industry only, and 51 in both.

A much greater proportion of households in cultivation only is to be found in Uttar Pradesh (646), Bihar (636), Orissa (623), Jammu and Kashmir (620), Rajasthan (616) and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (627). The area conforms to a broad belt extending from Jammu and Kashmir to Orissa (excluding Punjab). Kerala (335) has the lowest proportion of households engaged in cultivation only because of the richness of forests, fisheries, plantations, etc. Delhi (43) has a very low proportion on account of being chiefly urban.

Punjab (78), Andhra Pradesh (69), and Madras (62) have relatively high proportions of households in household industry only, the first because of small enterprises and the last two on account of the predominance of handloom weaving. Bihar (25), West Bengal (26), and Assam (28) among the States and the two Union Territories under consideration have very low proportions.

Kerala (17), West Bengal (24), Madras (25), Maharashtra (29) and Punjab (31) and the Union Territory of Delhi (4) have the lowest proportions of households engaged both in cultivation and household industry compared to the all-India average of 51. The opposite trend is noticed in Assam (192), Jammu and Kashmir (162), and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (225) where cultivation and household industry go hand in hand to a very large extent.

The proportion of households engaged neither in cultivation nor in household industry is 377 for the country. The highest proportion of such households is in Kerala (590) where the majority of workers are engaged in plantations, gathering of forest products, fishing and other occupations. It is followed by West Bengal (499). Madras (489), Maharashtra (469) Gujarat (457), Punjab (449) and the Union Territory of Delhi (936) because of large proportion of workers in industrial and commercial enterprises and other services. The lowest proportion of households engaged in non-agricultural and non-household industry is in Jammu and

Kashmir (179) and the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (121), both of which are mountainous.

Table 10.44 referred to above is given below:

TABLE 10.44—*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% Sample

India/State/Union Territory		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
INDIA	(*a*)	16,750,585	6,318,108	8,792,764	788,703	851,010
	(*b*)	1,000	377	525	47	51
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	(*a*)	1,504,809	621,036	671,610	104,538	107,625
	(*b*)	1,000	413	446	69	72
2. Assam	(*a*)	442,219	129,715	215,216	12,380	84,908
	(*b*)	1,000	293	487	28	192
3. Bihar	(*a*)	1,662,005	462,579	1,055,959	42,081	101,386
	(*b*)	1,000	278	636	25	61
4. Gujarat	(*a*)	771,969	353,325	347,161	40,747	30,736
	(*b*)	1,000	457	450	53	40
5. Jammu and Kashmir	(*a*)	125,587	22,487	77,821	4,913	20,366
	(*b*)	1,000	179	620	39	162
6. Kerala	(*a*)	575,830	340,063	192,709	33,505	9,553
	(*b*)	1,000	590	335	58	17
7. Madhya Pradesh	(*a*)	1,321,194	406,668	768,984	59,570	85,972
	(*b*)	1,000	308	582	45	65
8. Madras	(*a*)	1,448,862	708,136	614,855	89,921	35,950
	(*b*)	1,000	489	424	62	25
9. Maharashtra	(*a*)	1,524,205	714,788	704,234	60,947	44,236
	(*b*)	1,000	469	462	40	29
10. Mysore	(*a*)	864,931	328,337	451,850	35,678	49,066
	(*b*)	1,000	380	522	41	57
11. Orissa	(*a*)	714,176	203,778	444,809	26,893	38,696
	(*b*)	1,000	285	623	38	54
12. Punjab	(*a*)	705,960	316,845	311,759	55,117	22,239
	(*b*)	1,000	449	442	78	31
13. Rajasthan	(*a*)	752,856	197,649	463,503	30,270	61,434
	(*b*)	1,000	262	616	40	82
14. Uttar Pradesh	(*a*)	2,781,220	735,810	1,795,722	149,266	100,422
	(*b*)	1,000	264	646	54	36
15. West Bengal	(*a*)	1,286,778	641,805	580,173	33,434	31,366
	(*b*)	1,000	499	451	26	24
Union Territories						
1. Delhi	(*a*)	102,768	96,251	4,407	1,731	379
	(*b*)	1,000	936	43	17	4
2. Himachal Pradesh	(*a*)	51,062	6,163	32,026	1,399	11,474
	(*b*)	1,000	121	627	27	225

75. Data on agricultural holdings were collected in Part A of the Household Schedule from which Household Economic and some other Census Tables have been prepared. Cultivated area was recorded on the basis of returns made by cultivators. The enumerators who filled up the schedules were mostly unconnected with land records, the lekhpals acting as enumerators forming a minority. It is well known that a very large number of cultivators who are illiterate have no accurate knowledge of the areas of their holdings. Large-scale inaccuracies in the recording of areas are quite understandable. Wherever area was not recorded in acres, a conversion factor was applied in Tabulation Offices, and sometimes mistakes occurred in its application. A com-

parison of the enumerated area with that entered in land records will be a rewarding study and will indicate the extent to which success can be expected in area-enumeration in a population Census.

At the time of tabulation of sample schedules the total area was not obtained by simply adding up. Holdings were distributed by size ranges for the preparation of tables. The total area has been estimated from the number of households in each size class of holding (except 50 +). The arithmetic mean (A. M.) or the geometric mean (G. M.), as the case may be, of the upper and lower limits of each size class was taken to be the average area of that class. 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 holdings for selected tahsils in the broad regions of a State. For deciding the suitability of A. M./G. M. for 10 size classes of holding for the various States, data relating to cultivating households and cultivated area were tabulated for about 120 tahsils, spread out in various regions of India. For the size class 50 acres and above the average maximum area for the selected tahsils of a State was used for the estimation of the cultivated area. For unspecified group where there were insignificant proportions of cultivating households the mean of the average size class of holdings up to 15 acres was used as the average size of holding.

The results obtained for the State and districts are presented in Table 10.45. It is heartening to note that in the State, as a whole, the two sets of figures are remarkably close together, the difference being negligible. But some of the districts show wide variations. Budaun, Deoria, and Ballia exhibit excess recording of over 10 per cent; while Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Kheri, and Mirzapur under-recording of more than 10 per cent. The districts where under-recording is substantial exhibit a pattern. Naini Tal and Dehra Dun are districts of Himalayan Hills with large submontane areas. Kheri is also submontane. Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, and Mirzapur belong to Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. It is possible that in these districts the actual area cultivated is much less than the area included in the holdings. In districts where the Census figures are substantially higher than land records figures, there may have been duplication of share of property or of interests. In both cases, i.e., of excess and deficit, mistakes may have crept in conversion into standard acres.

TABLE 10.45—*Cultivated Area according to Household Schedules and Board of Revenue and per cent variation*

State/District	Area according to Household Schedule (in hundred acres)	Area according to Board of Revenue (in hundred acres)	Percentage variation
UTTAR PRADESH	484,324	484,465	−0·03
1. Uttar Kashi	628	..	..
2. Chamoli	1,103	..	..
3. Pithoragarh	632	..	..
4. Tehri Garhwal	1,385	..	..
5. Garhwal	2,983	..	..
6. Almora	2,183	..	..
7. Naini Tal	4,380	4,878	−10·21
8. Bijnor	9,022	8,973	+0·55
9. Moradabad	13,072	12,871	+1·56
10. Budaun	13,084	11,287	+15·92
11. Rampur	4,927	4,999	−1·44
12. Bareilly	9,550	8,764	+8·97
13. Pilibhit	5,383	5,959	−9·67
14. Shahjahanpur	10,511	9,740	+7·92
15. Dehra Dun	1,295	1,586	−18·35
16. Saharanpur	10,500	10,029	+4·70
17. Muzaffarnagar	8,388	9,022	−7·03
18. Meerut	13,446	12,846	+4·67
19. Bulandshahr	10,751	10,508	+2·31
20. Aligarh	10,990	10,600	+3·68
21. Mathura	8,853	8,488	+4·30
22. Agra	10,466	9,792	+6·88
23. Etah	9,479	9,667	−1·94
24. Mainpuri	8,069	7,966	+1·29
25. Farrukhabad	8,511	8,502	+0·11
26. Etawah	7,818	7,937	−1·50
27. Kanpur	12,211	11,753	+3·90
28. Fatehpur	7,922	8,321	−4·80
29. Allahabad	13,083	14,336	−8·74
30. Jhansi	12,340	19,959	−38·17

State/District	Area according to Household Schedule (in hundred acres)	Area according to Board of Revenue (in hundred acres)	Percentage variation
31. Jalaun	9,321	9,382	—0·65
32. Hamirpur	12,576	15,119	—16·82
33. Banda	12,953	15,082	—14·12
34. Kheri	11,683	13,091	—10·76
35. Sitapur	12,518	12,194	+2·66
36. Hardoi	13,144	12,190	+7·82
37. Unnao	8,545	8,584	—0·45
38. Lucknow	4,368	4,658	—6·21
39. Rae Bareli	7,756	8,311	—6·68
40. Bahraich	12,355	12,607	—2·00
41. Gonda	14,611	14,484	+0·88
42. Bara Banki	8,691	8,711	—0·23
43. Faizabad	8,711	8,433	+3·30
44. Sultanpur	8,249	8,376	—1·52
45. Pratapgarh	7,083	6,915	+2·43
46. Basti	16,259	15,657	+3·84
47. Gorakhpur	13,177	12,588	+4·68
48. Deoria	13,272	11,283	+14·58
49. Azamgarh	12,383	11,896	+4·09
50. Jaunpur	9,025	8,497	+6·21
51. Ballia	7,781	6,430	+21·01
52. Ghazipur	7,469	7,200	+3·74
53. Varanasi	9,576	9,221	+3·85
54. Mirzapur	9,853	14,473	—31·92

74. In the Household Economic Tables interest in land has been classified into (*a*) owned or held from Government, (*b*) held from private persons, and (*c*) held partly from Government and partly from private persons. Table 10.46 gives the distribution in the State and administrative Divisions of one thousand households under each interest by size class of land held. About nine-tenths of households are of the type (*a*), i.e., owning or holding from Government. Those of type (*b*) are only one-thirtieth. All *Bhumidhars* and *Sirdars* forming the bulk of cultivators are included in the type (*a*). It is, clear from the Table that the largest proportion of cultivating households in the State is in possession of holdings of the size 1.0—2.4 acres and the next largest of the size 2.5—4.9 acres. In other words, over 50 per cent households have land varying from 1.0—4.9 acres. Households having land owned or held from Government, being in vast majority, have a similar distribution, but the next important size class for households, holding land from private persons, etc., is less than one acre. The average holding of households cultivating land from private persons is, therefore, smaller than of those cultivating their own land or land held from Government. Beyond the size class 2.5—4.9 acres in both interests the proportion of households decreases with the increase in the size of holding; the decrease being very steep in the case of holdings owned or held from private persons, etc.

The general trend at the State level is shared by all Divisions with some striking variations. In Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, and Varanasi Divisions the largest numbers of households of (*a*) type have between 1.0—2.4 acres of land as the State. In Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, and Lucknow Divisions the largest numbers have between 2.5—4.9 acres. As regards type (*b*) the largest proportion of households in Uttarakhand, Kumaon and Gorakhpur is in the size class of less than one acre, in Meerut, Allahabad, Lucknow, Faizabad and Varanasi Divisions in the size class 1.0—2.4 acres, and in Rohilkhand, Agra, and Jhansi Divisions in the size class 2.5—4.9 acres. Considering all interests in land together the proportion of households possessing less than one acre of land exceeds 100 in Uttarakhand (333), Kumaon (229), Faizabad (158), Gorakhpur (183), and Varanasi (155) Divisions. In the hill Divisions it is due to non-availability of cultivable land, whereas in eastern Divisions on account of pressure of population and fragmentation of holdings. Such holdings are entirely uneconomic and their existence all over the State, particularly in the eastern Uttar Pradesh, to the extent indicated is indeed at once both revealing and shocking. Let us now turn our attention to holdings of 5.0 acres and above. The proportion of households possessing over 5.0 acres of land exceeds one-half in Jhansi (680) and Meerut (538) Divisions. In the districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau holdings are usually of a large size. Fourteen per thousand households in Jhansi Division possess holdings of over 50 acres.

TABLE 10.46—*Distribution of 1,000 Households under each Interest by Size class of land held*

Interest in land cultivated	Number of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1·0	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
					UTTAR PRADESH							
Total	1,000	118	271	268	149	69	43	22	43	8	3	6
(*a*)	1,000	116	269	265	149	70	45	23	45	8	3	7
(*b*)	1,000	281	372	209	83	26	14	5	8	1	N	1
(*c*)	1,000	74	256	335	172	72	37	19	29	4	1	1
					1. Uttarakhand Division							
Total	1,000	333	410	193	41	14	3	1	2	N	N	3
(*a*)	1,000	308	411	208	45	16	4	1	2	N	N	5
(*b*)	1,000	480	380	119	14	6	N	N	N	..	..	1
(*c*)	1,000	237	439	235	61	18	5	2	2	N	..	1
					2. Kumaon Division							
Total	1,000	229	385	199	73	27	21	5	18	3	2	38
(*a*)	1,000	183	377	210	83	32	25	6	23	4	2	55
(*b*)	1,000	422	348	127	53	20	14	4	9	1	1	1
(*c*)	1,000	258	444	212	50	16	8	2	8	1	1	N
					3. Rohilkhand Division							
Total	1,000	64	197	295	197	100	51	32	49	7	2	6
(*a*)	1,000	66	200	290	193	100	51	32	50	8	3	7
(*b*)	1,000	85	273	326	180	58	30	16	24	3	2	3
(*c*)	1,000	9	118	376	274	109	49	24	33	5	2	1
					4. Meerut Division							
Total	1,000	55	150	257	196	118	75	44	82	13	4	6
(*a*)	1,000	55	151	256	195	117	75	45	83	13	4	6
(*b*)	1,000	147	253	247	179	77	48	18	26	2	1	2
(*c*)	1,000	24	99	294	247	142	76	45	61	8	3	1
					5. Agra Division							
Total	1,000	59	207	265	189	100	70	32	62	8	2	6
(*a*)	1,000	61	212	262	184	99	71	32	63	8	2	6
(*b*)	1,000	60	265	306	205	72	48	18	21	..	1	4
(*c*)	1,000	8	106	334	280	129	68	31	38	6	N	N
					6. Allahabad Division							
Total	1,000	96	261	280	168	73	49	21	39	6	2	5
(*a*)	1,000	102	266	270	163	72	51	22	41	6	2	5
(*b*)	1,000	112	356	309	149	45	17	5	5	1	N	1
(*c*)	1,000	23	172	395	236	90	40	18	23	2	1	N
					7. Jhansi Division							
Total	1,000	17	107	196	192	111	100	55	160	43	14	5
(*a*)	1,000	17	111	193	186	106	99	54	167	46	15	6
(*b*)	1,000	45	216	324	202	91	66	21	31	3	..	1
(*c*)	1,000	3	29	174	244	173	130	78	139	24	6	N
					8. Lucknow Division							
Total	1,000	84	279	319	165	62	36	16	27	6	2	4
(*a*)	1,000	89	280	309	164	63	38	16	29	5	2	5
(*b*)	1,000	129	436	299	94	19	12	3	6	1	N	1
(*c*)	1,000	21	206	431	204	69	33	13	20	2	1	N
					9. Faizabad Division							
Total	1,000	158	329	271	121	48	28	13	24	4	1	3
(*a*)	1,000	157	324	268	124	50	29	14	26	4	1	3
(*b*)	1,000	358	426	160	40	9	4	1	2	N	N	N
(*c*)	1,000	71	331	358	131	50	25	12	18	3	1	N
					10. Gorakhpur Division							
Total	1,000	183	358	248	101	39	25	11	22	5	2	6
(*a*)	1,000	183	357	247	101	39	26	11	23	5	2	6
(*b*)	1,000	469	399	101	20	5	1	1	1	1	..	2
(*c*)	1,000	113	355	314	116	43	23	11	20	3	1	1
					11. Varanasi Division							
Total	1,000	155	271	256	131	63	36	23	46	10	4	5
(*a*)	1,000	156	265	252	132	65	38	24	49	10	4	5
(*b*)	1,000	264	391	228	80	21	6	3	5	1	N	1
(*c*)	1,000	96	293	320	144	62	31	18	27	6	2	1

(*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.

75. Let us now view the same problem from another angle. Table 10.47 shows the proportion of cultivating households by interest in land under each size of holding. Households owning or holding land from Government, e.g., of *Bhumidhars, Sirdars,* etc., far exceed those holding from private persons, e.g., households of *Asamis* and kindred tenures in all parts of the State. Eight hundred and ninety-five out of every thousand cultivating households in the State have interest in land of the type (*a*) and only 32 of the type (*b*). The disparity is comparatively much less in Uttarakhand (303) and Kumaon (551) Divisions where zamindari is awaiting abolition. In Rohilkhand (932), Meerut (957), Agra (940), Allahabad (901), and Gorakhpur (938) Divisions households of interest of the type (*a*) exceed 900 per thousand of cultivating households.

At the State level, the proportion of cultivating households with holdings owned or held from Government generally rises with the size of holding, but in the next interest, i.e., owned or held from private persons the position is just the opposite, due to the fact that holdings taken from private persons are small as compared to those owned or held from Government.

Considering holdings of less than one acre size, interest (*a*) claims very high proportions in Agra (981), and Rohilkhand (970) Divisions and low in Uttarakhand (499) and Kumaon (551) Divisions. Interest (*b*) claims high proportions in Uttarakhand (342) and Kumaon (254) Divisions and very low in Agra (13) and Rohilkhand (22) Divisions. Thus in Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions even very small holdings consist almost entirely of *Bhumidhari* or *Sirdari* lands.

Table 10.47 presenting the above data is given as under :

TABLE 10.47—*Distribution of Interests in Land for every* 1,000 *Households and for each size class of Land held*

Interest in land cultivated	Number of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1·0	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
						UTTAR PRADESH						
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
(*a*)	895	878	888	884	898	912	927	931	946	955	956	988
(*b*)	32	76	44	25	18	12	11	7	6	4	5	6
(*c*)	73	46	68	91	84	76	62	62	48	41	39	6
						1. Uttarakhand Division						
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
(*a*)	540	499	541	582	589	616	628	560	625	833	1,000	872
(*b*)	237	342	220	146	80	98	26	80	25	..	..	71
(*c*)	223	159	239	272	331	286	346	360	350	167	..	57
						2. Kumaon Division						
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
(*a*)	689	551	675	728	781	799	838	825	862	864	881	994
(*b*)	138	254	125	88	100	102	95	99	67	66	69	4
(*c*)	173	195	200	184	119	99	67	76	71	70	50	2
						3. Rohilkhand Division						
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
(*a*)	932	970	946	916	913	934	941	953	957	959	947	982
(*b*)	17	22	23	19	16	10	10	9	8	8	11	8
(*c*)	51	8	31	65	71	56	49	38	35	33	42	10
						4. Meerut Division						
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
(*a*)	957	955	960	953	950	954	960	963	973	979	972	992
(*b*)	12	31	19	11	10	8	8	5	4	2	2	4
(*c*)	31	14	21	36	40	38	32	32	23	19	26	4
						5. Agra Division						
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
(*a*)	940	981	960	926	916	930	945	947	967	963	989	989
(*b*)	13	13	16	14	14	9	9	7	4	..	4	8
(*c*)	47	6	24	60	70	61	46	46	29	37	7	3

Interest in land cultivated	Number of cultivated households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
		Less than 1·0	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
6. Allahabad Division												
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
(*a*)	901	954	918	868	873	892	931	931	953	964	972	986
(*b*)	24	28	33	26	21	15	8	6	3	4	6	6
(*c*)	75	18	49	106	106	93	61	63	44	32	22	8
7. Jhansi Division												
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
(*a*)	875	893	905	862	848	831	860	858	915	947	995	989
(*b*)	35	92	71	58	37	29	23	14	7	3	..	9
(*c*)	90	15	24	80	115	140	117	128	78	50	41	2
8. Lucknow Division												
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
(*a*)	886	930	890	860	882	900	917	928	934	952	955	988
(*b*)	33	50	51	31	18	10	11	7	7	5	5	9
(*c*)	81	20	59	109	100	90	72	65	59	43	40	3
9. Faizabad Division												
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
(*a*)	864	860	851	852	885	896	911	911	927	938	931	976
(*b*)	44	99	56	26	14	8	6	2	4	3	7	5
(*c*)	92	41	93	122	101	96	83	87	69	59	62	19
10. Gorakhpur Division												
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
(*a*)	938	936	937	933	941	944	954	949	956	963	961	992
(*b*)	13	34	14	5	3	2	1	1	N	2	..	4
(*c*)	49	30	49	62	56	54	45	50	44	35	39	4
11. Varanasi Division												
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
(*a*)	893	897	872	879	899	918	932	939	952	953	948	981
(*b*)	34	58	49	30	21	11	6	4	4	2	5	6
(*c*)	73	45	79	91	80	71	62	57	44	45	47	13

(*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.

76. The distribution of households by size class of land held for each of the three interests is shown graphically in Figure X/1. It shows on the 'Y' axis the cumulative percentages of the number of households in the different size ranges of land and on the 'X' axis the cumulative percentages of areas under the different size ranges. These are called Lorenz Curves and bring into sharp focus the preponderance of households in the lower class ranges of land held under each interest. Cultivated area in each size class has been worked out by multiplying the arithmetic mean of the upper and lower limits of a size class by the number of households. Cumulative area and number of households for any size class have been obtained by adding up the areas and households of all size classes up to and inclusive of the size class concerned. Then proportions of land to total land and of household to total households have been worked out as percentages.

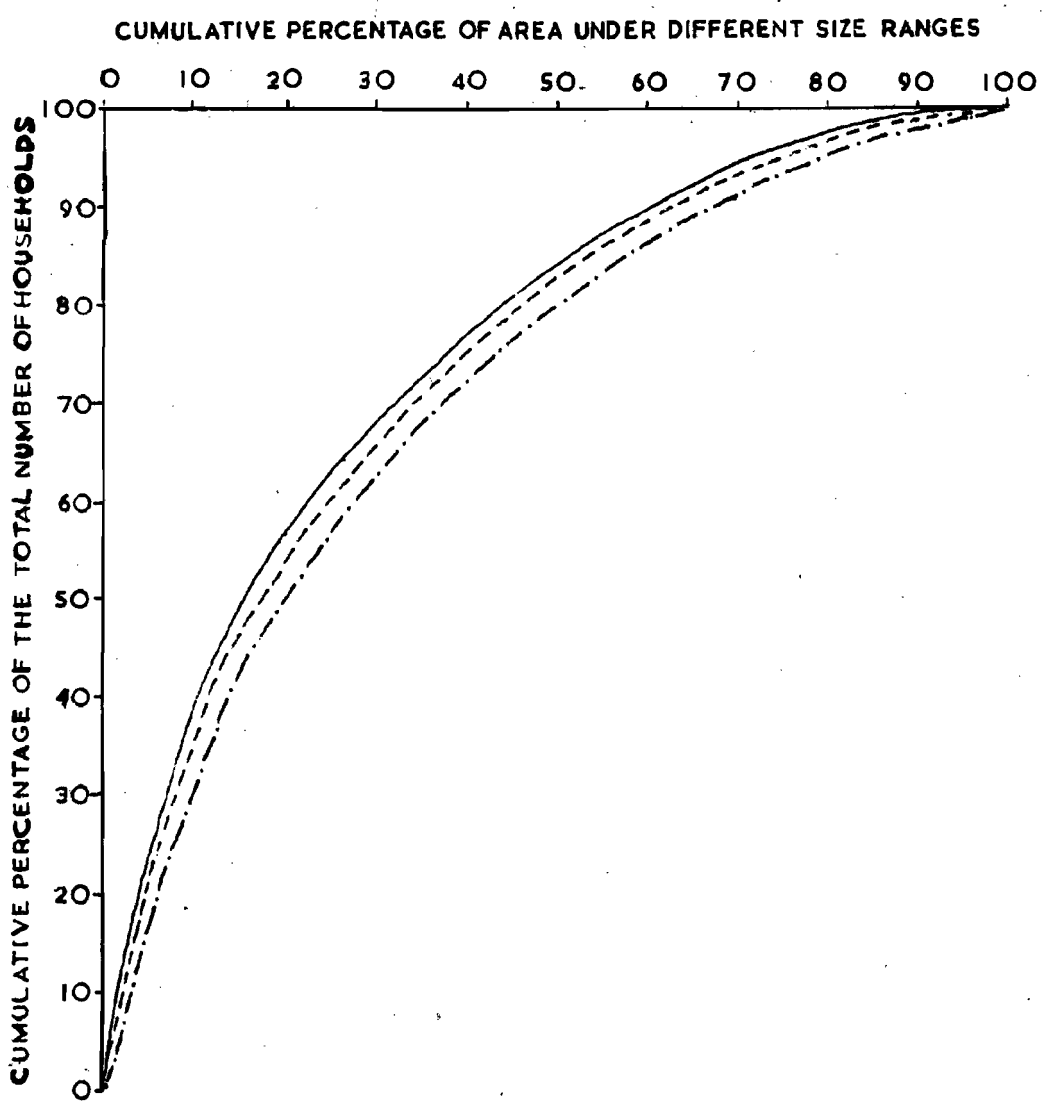
TABLE 10.48—*Cumulative Percentages of Cultivated Area and Households, 1961*

Size Class	Interest (a)		Interest (b)		Interest (c)	
	Cumulative percentage of Area	Cumulative percentage of Households	Cumulative percentage of Area	Cumulative percentage of Households	Cumulative percentage of Area	Cumulative percentage of Households
1. Less than one acre	1·1	11·7	5·1	28·1	0·7	7·4
2. 1·0 acre to 4·9 acres	27·8	65·3	56·7	86·2	34·4	66·5
3. 5.0 acres to 14·9 acres	71·3	94·3	92·1	99·1	81·6	96·5
4. 15·0 acres and above	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The above Table and the curves bring out clearly that holdings smaller than 5.0 acres account for 27.8 per cent area in interest (*a*), 56.7 per cent in interest (*b*), and 34.4 per cent in interest (*c*). But the corresponding percen-

Fig. X/1

CUMULATIVE AREA UNDER DIFFERENT SIZE AND CUMULATIVE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (LORENZ'S CURVE, UTTAR PRADESH, 1961



INTEREST (A) ——— OWNED OR HELD FROM GOVERNMENT

INTEREST (B) ----- HELD FROM PRIVATE PERSONS OR INSTITUTIONS FOR PAYMENT IN MONEY, KIND OR SHARE

INTEREST (C) -·-·- PARTLY HELD FROM GOVT. AND PARTLY HELD FROM PRIVATE PERSONS FOR PAYMENT IN MONEY, KIND OR SHARE

tages of households are much greater, being 65.3, 86.2 and 66.5 respectively. Interest (*a*) is the most important interest in land, as it covers about nine-tenths of the total number of households. 27.8 per cent of the land held under this interest—chiefly by *Bhumidhars* and *Sirdars*—is cultivated by 65.3 per cent households (holding less than 5.0 acres each) and the remaining 72.2 per cent by 34.7 per cent households (holding 5.0 acres or more each). This underlines the unequal distribution of land among the cultivating households of the State. The curves rise steeply from the origin and then flatten out. In an ideal distribution the curves should rise far from the origin (there being no holdings of very small size) and proceed with a gradually falling gradient to the top right hand corner. It is hoped that progressive land reforms by imposing lower and upper limits on agricultural holdings will help to achieve the desired end. While some land will be available from very large holdings by the application of the ceiling, very small holdings will go when adequate opportunities in the secondary and tertiary sectors become available in the rural area.

77. The Household Economic Table B-XII gives sample households engaged in cultivation only, classified by size of land cultivated and the number of family workers and hired workers. From this Table 10.49 has been prepared giving the distribution of 1,000 households, 1,000 family-workers and 1,000 hired workers in each size class of land under cultivation by the number of persons engaged in cultivation in each household in the State and five selected districts, namely, Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad, Banda, and Basti. These districts have been selected from the various parts of the State and represent all natural divisions except the Himalayan Hills. The districts of Himalayan Hills are, no doubt, marked for the preponderance of workers in agriculture, but they are not of much importance from the point of view of agricultural production.

The Table shows that in the State households having one person in cultivation predominate in all size classes up to 4.9 acres. In the next size class 5.0—7.4 acres households with 1 and 2 persons in cultivation, balanced almost evenly, predominate, with proportions 341 and 324 respectively. With the increase in the size of holdings, the deflection is towards households having more persons in cultivation, but the highest proportion is throughout of households with 3—5 persons in cultivation rising from 339 in size class 7.5—9.9 acres to 463 in size 30.0—49.9 acres. In the size of holdings of 50.0 acres and above the proportion of such households falls to 379 with simultaneous increase in households having 6—10 persons in cultivation. Against this background, the comparative position in the selected districts is depicted in the following statement which throws some light on the degree of underemployment in the smaller holdings in different parts of the State:

State and Selected Districts	Households according to Number of Persons engaged in Cultivation which have the highest Proportion in Size Class									
	Less than 1 acre	1·0—2·4 acres	2·5—4·9 acres	5·0—7·4 acres	7·5—9·9 acres	10·0—12·4 acres	12·5—14·9 acres	15·0—29·9 acres	30·0—49·9 acres	50 acres & aboe
UTTAR PRADESH	1	1	1	1	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3— 5
Meerut	1	1	1	1	2	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3— 5
Kanpur	1	1	1	1	2	2	3—5	3—5	3—5	3— 5
Allahabad	1	2	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	6—10
Banda	1	1	2	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3— 5
Basti	1	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	6—10

It is clear from the above Table that Meerut and Kanpur districts have the least under employment in smaller holdings. Allahabad and Basti districts have greater underemployment because of 3—5 persons in holdings of 1.0 to 9.9 acres. The economic size of a holding is considered to be 9 acres and above. Banda district of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau region is midway between Allahabad and Basti districts in this respect.

It would have been more appropriate if the estimates of underemployment could be prepared. But it would not be possible for want of data. In spite of it, the above analysis clearly shows the dimensions of underemployment in agriculture in different parts of the State. The per capita production of food-grains, etc., will be dealt with in detail in Chapter XII.

TABLE 10.49—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Households,* 1,000 *Family Workers and* 1,000

State and selected Districts	Size of land cultivated (acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating households					
		No. of House-Holds	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
UTTAR PRADESH	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	391	191	..	305	280	235
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	536	313	..	280	320	470
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	464	245	..	301	308	465
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	395	192	..	313	288	395
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	341	158	..	324	278	317
	7.5— 9.9	1,000	1,000	1,000	287	127	..	327	261	266
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	252	108	..	318	244	204
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	218	90	..	300	221	157
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	184	73	..	259	183	87
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	58	..	188	128	29
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	147	57	..	143	101	10
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	472	242	..	267	269	261
Meerut	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	381	188	..	315	294	329
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	700	523	..	194	285	429
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	599	388	..	271	343	594
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	472	263	..	323	349	684
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	345	167	..	356	325	589
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	256	112	..	359	288	522
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	226	96	..	355	275	435
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	181	72	..	312	220	328
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	137	52	..	260	176	133
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	117	41	..	184	119	34
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	118	43	..	143	99	10
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	540	299	..	245	264	445
Kanpur	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	470	257	..	300	315	303
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	733	573	..	190	291	474
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	649	444	..	245	327	572
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	520	308	..	306	353	484
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	426	225	..	331	336	475
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	336	159	..	346	306	345
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	306	140	..	332	280	318
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	262	112	..	342	265	251
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	238	96	..	260	191	125
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	183	78	..	239	189	61
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	140	56	..	116	94	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	621	390	..	231	291	..

Hired Workers in each size class of Land under Cultivation of Households, 1961

according to number of persons engaged in cultivation

3—5 persons			6-10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified			Size of land cultivated (acres)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
269	433	406	30	89	140	2	7	214	3	..	5	All Sizes
164	328	335	10	38	73	N	1	94	10	..	28	Less than 1.0
216	392	292	16	53	75	N	2	151	3	..	17	1·0—2·4
263	436	323	26	81	64	1	3	210	2	..	8	2·5 —4·9
297	457	376	33	99	72	3	8	229	2	..	6	5·0 —7·4
339	483	450	42	118	88	3	11	193	2	..	3	5·7 —9·9
376	506	486	48	127	96	5	15	212	1	..	2	10·0—12·4
416	527	522	59	144	135	6	18	185	1	..	1	12·5—14·9
457	531	509	88	184	210	11	29	192	1	..	2	15·0—29·9
463	486	374	168	273	360	28	55	234	1	..	3	30·0—49·9
379	395	174	233	314	340	96	133	474	2	..	2	50+
230	408	470	23	77	188	1	4	81	7	..	1	Unspecified
278	449	531	21	66	109	1	3	19	4	..	12	All Sizes
76	186	381	1	6	..	..	..	..	29	..	190	Less than 1·0
121	259	293	3	10	66	..	..	..	6	..	47	1·0 —2·4
193	360	266	8	28	14	..	..	..	4	..	36	2·5 —4·9
281	459	345	15	48	34	N	1	..	3	..	32	5·0 —7·4
359	526	446	25	73	28	N	1	..	1	..	4	7·5 —9·9
386	544	509	31	85	46	..	..	..	2	..	10	10·0—12·4
464	595	599	40	101	43	3	12	27	N	..	3	12·5—14·9
529	601	752	70	164	113	2	7	..	2	..	2	15·0—29·9
555	577	586	129	217	323	13	46	51	2	..	6	30·0—49·9
420	414	299	277	389	485	42	55	206	..	..	..	50+
196	376	444	15	61	111	..	..	..	4	..	..	Unspecified
211	381	339	13	44	66	1	3	274	5	..	18	All Sizes
50	128	105	1	8	..	..	..	..	26	..	421	Less than 1·0
95	215	238	3	14	87	..	..	..	8	..	103	1·0 —2·4
165	322	212	5	17	56	N	N	198	4	..	50	2·5 —9·4
229	405	284	10	33	58	1	1	165	3	..	18	5·0 —7·4
293	470	194	20	62	50	2	3	402	3	..	9	7·5 —9·9
329	494	370	27	82	49	2	4	258	4	..	5	10·0—12.4
348	495	312	40	111	18	6	17	410	2	..	9	12·5—14·9
441	565	463	54	139	59	6	9	341	1	..	2	15·0—29·9
530	628	823	40	83	95	4	22	21	4	..	..	30·0—94·9
512	617	338	186	224	467	23	9	195	23	..	..	50+
138	297	..	5	22	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	Unspecified

State and Selected Districts	Size of land cultivated (acres)	Total of cultivating households			Cultivating house holds					
		No. of House-holds	No. of Family Workers	No. of Hired Workers	1 person			2 persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Allahabad	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	275	116	..	320	248	235
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	476	259	..	322	340	541
	1·0 —2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	154	..	369	328	612
	2·5 —4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	228	91	..	338	246	497
	5·0 —7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	190	71	..	294	186	327
	7·5 —9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	160	59	..	265	160	207
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	159	57	..	212	123	127
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	116	41	..	207	117	103
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	113	42	..	169	102	48
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	85	31	..	122	78	14
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	25	..	111	72	8
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	429	205	..	299	275	417
Banda	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	274	112	..	300	231	161
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	572	335	..	235	273	250
	1·0 —2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	433	225	..	333	340	304
	2·5 —4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	331	151	..	350	310	375
	5·0 —7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	273	112	..	332	260	368
	7·5 —9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	244	95	..	300	217	312
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	216	81	..	286	196	270
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	207	77	..	260	171	216
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	163	59	..	252	158	133
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	121	41	..	173	106	33
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	96	34	..	134	86	13
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	282	100	..	231	164	..
Basti	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	246	96	..	307	228	208
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	364	173	..	331	310	395
	1·0 —2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	278	116	..	336	273	485
	2·5 —4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	199	73	..	310	211	416
	5·0 —7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	175	61	..	268	163	257
	7·5 —9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	151	51	..	265	150	204
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	41	..	234	127	125
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	121	41	..	213	120	90
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	119	41	..	179	107	36
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	111	39	..	116	76	6
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	169	64	..	97	67	4
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	362	163	..	309	274	267

according to number of persons engaged in cultivation

3—5 persons			6—10 persons			More than 10 persons			Unspecified			Size of land cultivated (acres)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
344	479	507	57	146	196	3	11	61	1	..	1	All Sizes
184	344	404	16	56	51	N	1	..	2	..	4	Less than 1.0
277	450	314	22	67	71	N	1	..	1	..	3	1·0—2·4
381	524	468	51	136	34	1	3	..	1	..	1	2·5—4·9
428	524	591	85	210	78	2	9	21	1	..	2	5·0—7·4
471	530	628	99	232	134	5	19	31	N	..	..	7·5—9.9
494	513	658	125	273	158	10	34	57	N	..	..	10·0—12·4
527	519	635	135	276	202	15	47	..	60	..	..	12·5—14·9
500	454	518	195	335	356	23	67	77	N	..	1	15·0—29·9
453	395	330	293	406	459	47	90	197	..	..	..	30·0—49·9
344	298	185	361	444	460	117	161	347	..	..	..	50+
221	353	583	46	143	..	5	24	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
361	488	536	61	153	233	4	16	69	N	..	1	All Sizes
181	355	688	8	27	62	1	10	..	3	..	..	Less than 1·0
215	380	468	16	52	228	1	3	..	2	..	..	1·0—2·4
291	457	427	27	77	164	1	5	26	N	..	8	2·5—4·9
350	501	485	42	114	97	3	13	50	..	..	..	5·0—7·4
392	521	564	62	159	110	2	8	11	N	..	3	7·5—9·9
426	535	656	69	173	68	3	15	6	..	..	..	10·0—12·4
455	556	641	75	186	115	3	10	28	..	..	..	12·5—14·9
462	506	603	115	251	208	8	26	56	..	..	..	15·0—29·9
510	486	519	175	305	358	21	62	90	..	..	..	30·0—49·9
461	450	312	265	375	467	44	55	208	..	..	..	50+
384	400	1,000	77	227	..	26	109	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
371	498	457	65	162	197	5	16	126	6	..	12	All Sizes
267	443	368	23	72	96	1	2	83	14	..	58	Less than 1·0
343	506	364	37	102	78	1	3	54	5	..	19	1·0—2·4
414	535	437	71	173	83	2	8	50	4	..	14	2·5—4·9
449	530	521	97	224	109	7	22	99	4	..	14	5·0—7·4
434	457	561	133	294	147	14	48	82	3	..	6	7·5—9·9
449	419	610	163	341	172	22	72	81	4	..	12	10·0—12·4
497	490	579	146	283	247	20	66	84	3	..	..	12·5—14·9
466	423	462	195	323	332	37	106	163	4	..	7	15·0—29·9
358	330	227	328	427	479	82	128	286	5	..	2	30·0—49·9
234	193	97	290	343	323	202	333	560	8	..	16	50+
298	483	533	23	67	200	3	13	..	5	..	..	Unspecified

78. In Table 10.46 we have shown the distribution of cultivating households by size class of land held. Now we shall study the distribution of cultivating households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. This has been done in the following Table :

TABLE 10.50—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry by Size of Land Cultivated*

State/Division	Households engaged both in cultivation and household industry	Size Class—in acres										
		Less than 1·0	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
UTTAR PRADESH	1,000	231	332	231	100	40	23	11	21	3	2	6
Uttarakhand	1,000	324	363	217	57	24	6	2	3	N	N	4
Kumaon	1,000	443	314	141	48	16	11	3	10	2	1	11
Rohilkhand	1,000	168	281	268	138	63	28	14	24	4	3	9
Meerut	1,000	155	230	237	167	79	51	25	42	3	2	9
Agra	1,000	194	327	227	115	49	33	16	28	3	1	7
Allahabad	1,000	216	350	242	101	39	21	8	16	2	1	4
Jhansi	1,000	33	136	233	209	110	89	49	105	22	8	6
Lucknow	1,000	190	347	282	111	34	15	6	8	1	1	5
Faizabad	1,000	235	379	241	86	26	13	6	9	2	1	2
Gorakhpur	1,000	276	403	205	59	20	11	6	13	2	1	4
Varanasi	1,000	256	321	227	90	37	22	12	22	4	2	7

The Table shows that in the State out of every 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 231 have holdings of size less than one acre, and 332 of size 1.0–2.4 acres. After that the proportion steadily declines. A comparison with Table 10.46 reveals that the proportion of households carrying on both activities is much greater in holdings of less than 2.5 acres than that of cultivating households in general. This is what should be expected. Households possessing small holdings take to household industry or other subsidiary work relatively in greater numbers to supplement their income than those having comparatively large holdings. Among Divisions, Jhansi has the minimum proportion (33) of households owning holdings of size less than one acre and Kumaon (443), Uttarakhand (324), Gorakhpur (276) and Varanasi (256) Divisions over one-fourth. These Divisions are in Himalayan Hills or in the extreme east of the State. As the size of holdings increases, the Divisions of Himalayan Hills and the eastern part of the State have lower proportions of households as compared to the Divisions of the West and Central Plain. The Divisions having significantly high proportions of households possessing holdings of 10 acres and above are Jhansi (273), and Meerut (123).

The proportion of households to 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household

industry possessing holdings below 7.5 acres Divisionwise is given below:

1.	Jhansi	611
2.	Meerut	789
3.	Rohilkhand	855
4.	Agra	863
5.	Varanasi	894
6.	Allahabad	909
7.	Lucknow	930
8.	Faizabad	941
9.	Gorakhpur	943
10.	Kumaon	946
11.	Uttarakhand	961

It will appear that households possessing uneconomic holdings are relatively less in Jhansi and Meerut Divisions and more in Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Lucknow and Allahabad Divisions.

79. In paragraph 77 we have given a Table showing 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. We give here a similar Table for households engaged both in cultivation and household industry. This is Table 10.51 and gives the data for the State and the same five districts, viz., Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad, Banda, and Basti.

The households under consideration mostly have holding below 5.0 acres, and more than half have holdings below 2.5 acres even. As remarked earlier cultivators of large holdings do not have the need nor have enough time for household industry. Before the abolition of zamindari, the zamindars generally gave small pieces of land to artisans in lieu of the services rendered by them. Such households often engaged labourers on hire for cultivation. Now coming to the Table itself, it will be observed that considering all sizes of holdings together there is a preponderance of households having 3–5 workers (418). The next lower proportion is of households having 2 workers (325). As both activities have to go on simultaneously, one-worker households are relatively few. Households of two workers predominate only in the size class less than 1 acre, because of less work involved; whereafter in all size classes the proportion of households of 3-5 workers is the highest. The proportion of family-workers is maximum under all sizes of land cultivated (except 30.0–49.9 acres) in households of 3–5 workers. The proportion of hired workers is maximum again in households of 3–5 workers up to size 12.5–14.9 acres whereafter households of 6–10 and above 10 workers occupy that place.

Against the above trend at the State level, variations in the five selected districts can be studied from the following statement:

State and Selected Districts	Size Class									
	Less than one acre	1·0—2·4 acres	2·5—4·9 acres	5·0—7·4 acres	7·5—9·9 acres	10·0—12·4 acres	12·5—14·9 acres	15·0—29·9 acres	30·0—49·9 acres	50 acres and above
UTTAR PRADESH	2	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5
Meerut	2	2	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	6—10	6—10
Kanpur	1	1	2	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	6—10	2
Allahabad	2	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5
Banda	2	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5
Basti	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	3—5	6—10	10+

In the size classes underlined against the districts, the absolute number of households is less than 50; in some cases it is as small as 1 or 2. The above statement also tells the same tale. The least underemployment in households of small holdings is to be found in Kanpur district, followed by Meerut, and the greatest in Basti district.

Table 10–51 is given below:

TABLE 10.51—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Households,* 1,000 *Family Workers and* 1,000 *Hired Workers in each*

State and Selected Districts	Size of land cultivated (acres)	Total of cultivating house holds which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating Cultivating households					
		No. of House-holds	No. of Family workers	No. of Hired workers	1 Person			2 Persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
UTTAR PRADESH	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	190	69	..	325	234	93
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	272	116	..	376	319	233
	1.0— 2.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	218	85	..	353	276	193
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	152	52	..	305	206	135
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	108	34	..	281	173	106
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	91	27	..	237	135	68
	10.0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	76	22	..	216	119	63
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	17	..	186	97	50
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	52	13	..	160	82	15
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	14	..	156	76	7
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	10	..	165	84	2
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	1,000	272	113	..	368	302	36
Meerut	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	138	50	..	346	248	67
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	286	139	..	455	440	1,000
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	205	85	..	402	333	500
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	109	39	..	348	249	105
	5.0— 7.4	1,000	1,000	1,000	62	21	..	329	212	95
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	34	10	..	277	162	..
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	4	..	185	109	..
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	14	..	123	61	37
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	7	..	111	54	26
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	333	111	..	167	111	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	74	25	..	407	278	..
Kanpur	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	295	130	..	354	307	107
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	528	309	..	315	369	..
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	385	199	..	373	387	..
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	252	108	..	386	325	750
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	177	69	..	360	279	111
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	104	37	..	344	230	167
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	26	..	292	179	..
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	250	129	..
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	33	9	..	167	83	28
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	400	200	..	..	..	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	333	154	..	333	308	..

Size Class of Land under Cultivation of Households engaged both in Cultivation and Household Industry, 1961

engaged in household industry												Size of land cultivated (acres)
3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified			
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
418	538	366	63	148	255	4	11	286	N	..	..	All Sizes
322	480	486	29	83	148	1	2	133	N	..	..	Less than 1·0
391	542	487	37	94	184	1	3	136	N	..	..	1·0— 2·4
467	570	352	73	164	187	3	8	326	N	..	..	2·5— 4·9
503	569	370	102	208	286	6	16	238	N	..	..	5·0— 7·4
532	558	407	133	262	206	7	18	319	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9
546	547	529	150	279	235	12	33	173	N	..	..	10·0—12·4
567	543	513	165	292	341	17	51	96	..	..	..	12 5—14·9
552	511	320	206	320	409	30	74	256	..	..	..	15·0—29·9
432	364	212	285	411	358	72	135	423	..	..	..	30·0—49·9
380	340	60	253	319	215	164	247	723	..	..	..	50+
309	450	85	42	113	84	7	22	795	2	..	..	Unspecified
465	589	283	47	107	208	3	6	442	1	..	..	All Sizes
250	401	..	6	20	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	Less thad 1·0
377	534	500	16	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0— 2·4
507	632	684	36	80	211	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5— 4·9
547	642	143	59	123	[48	3	2	714	..	..	..	5·0— 7·4
594	635	..	88	171	1,000	7	22	..	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9
729	739	1,000	74	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10·0—12·4
632	643	111	174	272	259	18	10	593	..	..	..	12·5—14·9
667	646	154	153	225	256	41	68	564	..	..	..	15·0—29·9
167	167	..	333	611	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0—49·9
500	273	..	500	727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
445	532	..	74	165	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
325	495	262	23	61	126	3	7	505	..	..	..	All Size
152	304	1,000	5	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than 1·0
242	414	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0— 2·4
342	515	250	20	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·5— 4·9
435	579	889	28	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0— 7·4
490	613	167	52	113	..	10	7	666	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9
542	628	375	62	128	..	21	39	625	..	..	..	10·0—12·4
542	527	..	208	344	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	12·5—14·9
633	624	29	100	147	86	67	137	857	..	..	..	15·0—29·9
200	300	..	400	500	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	30·0—49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
334	538	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified

State and Selected Districts	Size of land cultivated (acres)	Total of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry			Cultivating households					
		No. of House-holds	No. of Family workers	No of Hired Workers	1 Person			2 Persons		
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
Allahabad	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	128	41	..	301	194	108
	Less than 1·0	1,000	1,000	1,000	207	85	..	408	334	429
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	130	45	..	314	215	200
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	83	24	..	242	141	280
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	75	19	..	175	86	..
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	32	8	..	170	83	..
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	214	85	..
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	9	..	143	55	..
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	79	30	..
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	125	36	..	125	71	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	333	200	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	333	91	..	167	91	..
Banda	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	108	35	..	296	189	32
	Less than 1.0	1,000	1,000	1,000	208	94	..	521	470	..
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	192	75	..	368	288	..
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	140	50	..	341	241	91
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	80	24	..	266	162	133
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	106	34	..	283	179	77
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	139	11	..	284	161	125
	12·5—14·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	8	..	198	107	..
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	44	11	..	153	77	18
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	11	..	170	102	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	53	11	..	158	67	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	500	400	..
Basti	All Sizes	1,000	1,000	1,000	114	37	..	320	204	90
	Less than 1.0	1,000	1,000	1,000	153	56	..	389	284	83
	1·0— 2·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	124	42	..	335	227	308
	2·5— 4·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	65	18	..	245	134	136
	5·0— 7·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	48	12	..	215	107	80
	7·5— 9·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	8	..	116	53	..
	10·0—12·4	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	63	26	..
	12·5—14·9	1 000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	167	71	..
	15·0—29·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	43	20	..
	30·0—49·9	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	222	85	..
	50+	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unspecified	1,000	1,000	..	200	88	..	467	412	..

engaged in household industry

3—5 Persons			6—10 Persons			More than 10 Persons			Unspecified			Size of land cultivated (acres)
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	
479	557	465	87	188	318	5	20	109	..	..	..	All Sizes
357	502	571	27	74	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	Less than— 1·0
496	610	650	59	127	150	1	3	..	..	..	..	1·0— 2·4
559	599	680	114	228	40	2	8	..	..	..	..	2·5— 4·9
534	506	708	199	337	292	17	52	..	..	..	..	5·0— 7·4
532	455	..	255	418	1,000	11	36	..	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9
429	333	400	309	479	200	48	103	400	..	..	..	10·0—12·4
428	278	1,000	286	454	..	95	204	..	..	..	..	12·5—14·9
474	333	115	342	393	654	105	244	231	..	..	..	15·0—29·9
375	393	..	250	286	500	125	214	500	..	..	..	30·0—49·9
667	800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50+
333	318	..	..	..	..	167	500	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
500	571	494	89	181	291	7	24	183	..	..	..	All Sizes
250	380	1,000	21	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Less than— 1·0
410	560	1,000	30	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0— 2·4
459	570	364	56	129	91	4	10	454	..	..	..	2·5— 4·9
556	620	800	98	194	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·0— 7·4
525	601	692	86	186	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9
567	602	688	102	198	187	8	28	..	..	..	..	10·0—12·4
623	597	913	142	260	87	9	28	..	..	..	..	12·5—14·9
606	560	625	175	282	357	22	70	..	..	..	..	15·0—29·9
453	438	195	302	421	441	37	28	364	..	..	..	30·0—49·9
474	278	360	105	78	320	210	566	320	..	..	..	50+
500	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified
472	548	493	89	193	231	5	18	186	..	..	..	All Sizes
406	531	417	51	125	500	1	4	..	..	..	..	Les than— 1·0
483	595	692	55	124	..	3	12	..	..	..	..	1·0— 2·4
538	550	637	147	281	227	5	17	..	..	..	..	2·5— 4·9
526	494	440	189	335	80	22	52	400	..	..	..	5·0— 7·4
558	462	938	279	448	62	12	29	..	..	..	..	7·5— 9·9
625	474	667	250	342	333	62	158	..	..	..	..	10·0—12·4
389	282	429	389	506	571	55	141	..	..	..	..	12·5—14·9
524	323	462	333	422	538	95	235	..	..	..	..	15·0—29·9
..	..	..	667	830	167	111	85	833	..	..	..	30·0—49·9
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	50+
333	500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Unspecified

Scheduled Castes

80. So far we have considered the general population. Now we shall turn our attention to Scheduled Castes to ascertain their contribution in cultivation, agricultural labour, and in activities from category III. This information is available from Census Table SCT–I. From it and Table B–I, a Table has been prepared showing the ratio of Scheduled Castes to general population in respect of total workers and workers in Categories I to III in the State and five selected districts. As Scheduled Castes form a high proportion of the population in district Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli and Mirzapur, these districts have been selected for this purpose. Scheduled Castes have a consistently higher proportion of workers in both sexes, especially

TABLE 10.52 : *Ratio of Persons working as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and in Mining, Quarring, Castes on*

State and Selected Districts where Scheduled Castes predominate	Category	Total Population		Total Workers	
		Males	Female	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
UTTAR PRADESH	(*a*) General Population	38,634,201	35,112,200	22,480,360	6,369,781
	(*b*) Scheduled Castes	7,934,935	7,464,946	4,762,407	2,058,270
	(*c*) Percentage	20·54	21·26	21·18	32·31
Sitapur	(*a*) General Populat on	865,242	742,815	541,212	43,486
	(*b*) Scheduled Castes	261,957	232,921	164,584	17,555
	(*c*) Percentage	30·28	31·36	30·41	40·37
Hardoi	(*a*) General Population	847,161	726,010	517,850	45,184
	(*b*) Scheduled Castes	259,785	227,221	160,531	20,609
	(*c*) Percentage	30·67	31·30	31·00	45·61
Unnao	(*a*) General Population	648,560	578,363	385,816	85,215
	(*b*) Scheduled Castes	179,413	166,188	107,596	35,236
	(*c*) Percentage	27·66	28·73	27·89	41·35
Rae Bareli	(*a*) General Populat on	669,113	645,836	401,769	188,420
	(*b*) Scheduled Castes	193,969	193,141	119,495	81,390
	(*c*) Percentage	28·99	29·91	29·74	43·20
Mirzapur	(*a*) General Population	644,311	605,342	383,046	195,375
	(*b*) Scheduled Castes	216,655	209,741	128,642	100,828
	(*c*) Percentage	33·63	34·65	33·58	51·61

81. It is now necessary to make a similar comparison between the Household Economic Table B-XI and the Scheduled Caste Table SCT–V. This comparison will give us the differences not only in respect of interests in land, but also in the distribution of size ranges. Two Tables have been prepared for this purpose, one of direct ratios and the other of proportions. Direct ratios will be discussed in this paragraph and proportions in the next. It will be seen that cultivating Scheduled Caste households form 18.60 per cent of all cultivating households in the State. The ratio of Scheduled Caste households to total households in respect of land owned or held from private persons, etc., is as high as 38.46 per cent and in respect of land partly held from Government and partly from private persons, etc., 25.22 per cent. The ratio in regard to land owned or held from Government is only 17.35 per cent, i.e., lower than their proportion to the general population. In other words, their percentage among *Bhumidhars* and *Sirdars* is lower and among *Asamis* higher.

Coming to size classes of land, Scheduled

females. More females take to work among Scheduled Castes than in other communities because of two factors. They are economically backward and there is no social stigma attached to working females. In the selected districts the representation of Scheduled Caste women cultivators is higher than what their population warrants. The representation of Scheduled Caste males in agricultural labour is over 50 per cent and of females over 60 per cent in the State. This at once brings into bold relief their backward economic position.

In activities of Category III also Scheduled Caste women have a high proportion in the State and two of the selected districts, namely, Hardoi and Mirzapur.

Livestock, Forestry, Fishing etc., between the General Population on the one hand and Scheduled the other 1961

I		II		III		
Working as Cultivators		Working as Agricultural Labourers		Working in Mining, Quarrying, etc.		State and Selected Districts where Scheduled Castes predominate
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
14,302,062	4,126,314	2,035,588	1,225,590	147,427	24,432	UTTAR PRADESH
2,506,782	922,367	1,084,847	763,549	27,768	7,689	
17·53	22·35	53·29	62·30	18·84	31·47	
427,457	31,640	29,387	3,029	940	61	Sitapur
133,324	13,329	16,089	1,876	251	22	
31·19	42·13	54·75	61·93	26·70	36·07	
416,385	31,199	27,431	2,081	424	8	Hardoi
130,235	15,745	15,017	1,409	102	5	
31·28	50·47	54·74	67·71	24·06	62·50	
305,458	66,402	24,852	8,879	560	25	Unnao
83,712	24,967	13,383	5,642	123	7	
27·41	37·60	53·85	63·54	21·96	28·00	
287,307	129,281	46,780	41,406	1,039	387	Rae Bareli
72,306	42,752	31,310	30,222	269	52	
25·17	33·07	66·93	72·99	25·89	13·44	
187,743	94,199	75,615	73,409	11,071	1,632	Mirzapur
54,501	38,719	51,793	51,271	2,587	1,086	
29·03	41·10	68·50	69·84	23·37	66·54	

Caste households occupy a greater proportion in holdings of less than 2.5 acres than in all holdings generally. In holdings of 2.5 acres or more they are in a smaller proportion. In *Bhumidhari* or *Sirdari* holdings of 15 acres and above they form less than 5 per cent of all cultivating households. That is, Scheduled Caste households, as a rule, cultivate smaller holdings than the rest of the population. Their economic condition, is therefore, far worse than that of cultivators in general.

In Rae Bareli the proportion of Scheduled Caste households in holdings up to 2.4 acres is greater than in the average of all holdings, as is the case in the State as a whole. In Sitapur, Hardoi, and Unnao their proportion is greater in holdings up to 4.9 acres, and in Mirzapur in those up to 7.4 acres. Thus in Mirzapur, Sitapur, Hardoi and Unnao they compare less unfavourably than in the State as a whole.

Table 10.53 giving the ratio of Scheduled Caste households in cultivation to all cultivating households by size of land in the State and selected districts is presented below :

TABLE 10.53—*Ratio of Households engaged in Cultivation by the size of land between All*

State and Selected Districts where Scheduled Castes predominate		Interest in land	Number of cultivating households	Households		
				Less than 1·0	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
UTTAR PRADESH		I—All Interests				
		A—General Population	1,872,747	221,604	507,368	501,746
		B—Scheduled Caste Population	348,288	80,123	122,614	85,286
		C—Percentage	18·60	36·16	24·17	17·00
		II—Interest (*a*)				
		A—General Population	1,676,601	194,564	450,258	443,624
		B—Scheduled Caste Population	290,837	67,036	104,211	69,793
		C—Percentage	17·35	34·45	23·14	15·73
		III—Interest (*b*)				
		A—General Population	60,295	16,940	22,403	12,606
		B—Scheduled Caste Population	23,187	9,003	7,966	3,931
		C—Percentage	38·46	53·15	35·51	31·18
		IV—Interest (*c*)				
		A—General Population	135,851	10,100	34,707	45,516
		B—Scheduled Caste Population	34,264	4,084	10,437	11,562
		C—Percentage	25·22	40·44	30·07	25·40
Sitapur	I	A	51,999	2,911	15,466	15,827
		B	13,962	1,105	5,196	4,544
		C	26·85	37·96	33·60	28·71
	II	A	45,610	2,612	13,480	13,461
		B	11,638	986	4,417	3,638
		C	25·52	37·75	32·77	27·03
	III	A	2,153	252	1,058	578
		B	787	98	397	204
		C	36·55	38·89	37·52	35·29
	IV	A	4,236	47	928	1,788
		B	1,537	21	382	702
		C	36·28	22·38	41·16	39·26
Hardoi	I	A	49,864	3,640	11,828	16,260
		B	15,081	1,448	4,614	5,275
		C	30·24	39·78	39·01	32·44
	II	A	44,244	3,414	10,576	13,983
		B	12,996	1,347	4,079	4,392
		C	29·37	39·46	38·57	31·41
	III	A	1,324	160	496	447
		B	566	72	217	184
		C	42·75	45·00	43·75	41·16
	IV	A	4,296	66	756	1,830
		B	1,519	29	318	699
		C	35·36	43·94	42·06	38·20

interests in General Population on the one hand and Scheduled Castes on the other, 1961

engaged in cultivation by the size of land in acres

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
279,085	128,975	81,181	41,032	80,650	14,799	4,951	11,356
34,000	11,595	5,885	2,471	3,436	545	116	2,217
12·18	8·99	7·25	6·02	4·26	3·68	2·34	19·52
250,704	117,655	75,240	38,204	76,276	14,130	4,734	11,212
27,713	9,506	4,948	2,032	2,942	379	108	2,169
11·05	8·08	6·58	5·32	3·86	2·68	2·28	19·35
4,981	1,568	869	301	469	61	25	72
1,473	437	183	73	92	4	1	24
29·57	27·87	21·06	24·25	19·62	6·56	4·00	33·33
23.400	9,752	5,072	2,527	3,905	608	192	72
4,814	1,652	754	366	402	162	7	24
20·57	16·94	14·87	14·48	10·29	26·64	3·65	33·33
9,743	3,080	2,393	623	1,425	236	90	205
2,034	503	306	64	116	31	6	57
20·88	16·33	12·79	10·27	8·14	13·14	6·67	27·80
8,699	2,731	2,215	565	1,331	226	87	203
1,691	392	272	49	102	30	6	55
19·44	14·35	12·28	8·67	7·66	13·27	6·90	27·09
178	43	26	6	11	1	..	..
68	12	5	1	2	..	..	..
38·20	27·91	19·23	16·67	18·18	..	..	..
866	306	152	52	83	9	3	2
275	99	29	14	12	1	..	2
31·76	32·35	19·08	26·92	14·46	11·11	..	100·00
8,585	3,869	1,920	1,302	1,871	317	93	179
2,213	785	271	178	204	27	6	60
25·78	20·29	14·11	13·67	10·90	8·52	6·45	33·52
7,530	3,480	1,754	1,210	1,730	303	88	176
1,861	669	232	155	174	23	6	58
24·71	19·22	13·23	12·81	10·06	7·59	6·82	32·95
138	43	13	15	9	1	..	2
56	20	5	6	3	1	..	2
40·57	46·51	38·46	40·00	33·33	100·00	..	100·00
917	346	153	77	132	13	5	1
296	96	34	17	27	3	..	..
32·28	27·75	22·22	22·08	20·45	23·08	..	..

State and Selected Districts where Scheduled Castes predominate	Interest in land		Number of cultivating households	Households		
				Less than 1·0	1·0—2·4	2·5—4·9
Unnao	I	A	38,704	2,630	12,014	12,610
		B	10,093	1,026	3,985	3,367
		C	26·08	39·01	33·17	26·70
	II	A	34,210	2,445	10,728	10,698
		B	8,258	939	3,368	2,598
		C	24·14	38·40	31·39	24·28
	III	A	1,358	124	651	450
		B	591	51	319	179
		C	43·52	41·13	49·00	39·78
	IV	A	3,136	61	635	1,462
		B	1,244	36	298	590
		C	39·67	59·02	46·93	40·36
Rae Bareli	I	A	42,746	7,300	12,978	13,422
		B	11,478	3,451	4,308	2,898
		C	26·85	47·27	33·19	21·59
	II	A	39,272	6,894	11,821	12,095
		B	10,008	3,203	3,732	2,380
		C	25·48	46·46	31·57	19·68
	III	A	810	263	351	153
		B	430	167	179	67
		C	53·09	63·50	51·00	43·79
	IV	A	2,664	143	806	1,174
		B	1,040	81	397	451
		C	39·04	56·64	49·26	38·42
Mirzapur	I	A	26,847	2,478	4,607	7,477
		B	7,784	897	1,523	2,450
		C	28·99	36·20	33·06	32·77
	II	A	23,249	2,190	3,894	6,263
		B	6,314	750	1,200	1,895
		C	27·16	34·25	30·82	30·26
	III	A	1,453	209	383	523
		B	758	120	194	291
		C	52·17	57·42	50·65	55·64
	IV	A	2,145	79	330	691
		B	712	27	129	264
		C	33·19	34·18	39·09	38·21

engaged in cultivation by the size of land in acres

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
6,302	2,070	1,269	483	918	143	33	232
1,179	257	132	42	39	3	1	62
18·71	12·42	10·40	8·70	4·25	2 10	3·03	26·72
5,520	1,909	1,165	460	885	138	32	230
897	216	108	35	32	3	1	61
16·25	11·31	9·27	7·61	3·62	2·17	3·13	26·52
101	15	12	1	2	..	..	2
33	5	2	1	..	..	..	1
32·67	33·33	16·67	100·00	..	..	..	50·00
681	146	92	22	31	5	1	..
249	36	22	6	7	..	..	..
36·56	24·66	23·91	27·27	22·58	..	..	..
4,701	2,144	700	528	764	78	18	113
544	161	42	23	15	1	..	35
11·57	7·51	6·00	4·36	1·96	1·28	..	30·97
4,339	2,034	658	501	727	73	17	113
447	138	36	21	15	1	..	35
10·30	6·78	5·47	4·19	2·06	1·37	..	30·97
31	9	1	2	..	..	..	..
10	6	..	1	..	..	..	..
32·26	66·67	..	50·00	..	..	..	..
331	101	41	25	37	5	1	..
87	17	6	1	..	..	..	..
26·28	16·83	14·63	4·00	..	..	..	..
4·712	2,525	1·098	1,016	1,973	530	297	134
1·491	621	233	202	262	44	11	50
31·64	24·59	21·22	19.88	13.28	8.30	3.70	37.31
4,069	2,232	968	920	1,828	481	273	131
1,216	524	202	173	228	39	10	47
30·62	23·48	20·87	18·80	12·47	8·11	3·66	35·88
221	67	9	13	19	3	3	3
110	24	1	6	9	..	..	3
49·77	35·82	11·11	46·15	47·37	..	..	100·00
422	226	121	83	126	46	21	..
135	73	30	23	25	5	1	...
31·99	32·30	24·79	27·71	19·84	10·87	4·76	...

82. Lastly, we shall compare the distribution of households by size class of land in the general population and the Scheduled Caste population. Table 10.54 gives the distribution of 1,000 households in each interest in land by the size of land in the general population with comparative figures for the Scheduled Caste population. The Table gives data for the State and the five selected districts.

It is apparent that Scheduled Caste households are in a much greater proportion in holdings below 2.5 acres than the general population. While 389 out of one thousand households in the general population have holdings smaller than 2.5 acres, as many as 582 Scheduled Caste households out of one thousand are concentrated in this small range. This is again a reminder of the fact that whereas the economic position of an average cultivator is not happy, that of an average Scheduled Caste cultivator is much worse. Viewing the distribution by the various interests in land individually, the same phenomenon is to be seen, though in interest (*c*) the position seems to be a bit improved.

District Rae Bareli displays a similar distribution as the State, viz., the proportion of Scheduled Caste households in size classes under 2.5 acres is greater than that obtaining in the general population. In districts Sitapur, Hardoi and Unnao Scheduled Caste households have greater proportions in holdings up to 4.9 acres and in district Mirzapur in those up to 7.4 acres. These points we have observed already, while analysing the Table of the previous paragraph.

The Table showing the distribution of cultivating households in the general population and the Scheduled Caste population now follows:

TABLE 10.54—*Distribution of 1,000 households under each interest in land by size of land held*, 1961

State and Selected Districts	Interest in land	No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres										
			Less than 1·0	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
UTTAR PRADESH	I-A—All interests in General Population	1,000	118	271	268	149	69	43	22	43	8	3	6
	B—All interests in S.C. Population	1,000	230	352	245	98	33	17	7	10	2	N	6
	II-A—Interest (*a*) in General Population	1,000	116	269	265	149	70	45	23	45	8	3	7
	B—Interest (*a*) in S.C. Population	1,000	231	358	240	95	33	17	7	10	1	N	8
	III-A—Interest (*b*) in General Population	1,000	281	372	209	83	26	14	5	8	1	N	1
	B—Interest (*b*) in S.C. Population	1,000	388	344	170	63	19	8	3	4	N	N	1
	IV-A—Interest (*c*) in General Population	1,000	74	256	335	172	72	37	19	29	4	1	1
	B—Interest (*c*) in S.C. Population	1,000	119	305	337	140	48	22	11	12	5	N	1
Sitapur	I A	1,000	56	298	304	187	59	46	12	27	5	2	4
	B	1,000	79	372	325	146	36	22	5	8	2	1	4
	II A	1,000	57	296	295	191	60	49	12	29	5	2	4
	B	1,000	85	379	313	145	34	23	4	9	3	N	5
	III A	1,000	117	491	268	83	20	12	3	5	1	..	..
	B	1,000	125	505	259	86	15	6	1	3	..	..	..
	IV A	1,000	11	219	422	204	72	36	12	20	2	1	1
	B	1,000	14	248	457	179	64	19	9	8	1	..	1

State and Selected Districts	Interest in land		No. of cultivating households	Households engaged in cultivation by size of land in acres											
				Less than 1·0	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
Hardoi	I	A	1,000	73	237	326	172	78	39	26	38	6	2	3
		B	1,000	96	306	349	147	52	18	12	14	2	N	4
	II	A	1,000	77	239	316	170	79	40	27	39	7	2	4
		B	1,000	104	314	338	143	51	18	12	13	2	N	5
	III	A	1,000	121	375	338	104	32	10	11	7	N	..	2
		B	1,000	127	383	325	99	35	9	11	5	2	..	4
	IV	A	1,000	15	176	426	213	81	36	18	31	3	1	N
		B	1,000	19	209	460	195	63	23	11	18	2	..	..
Unnao	I	A	1,000	68	310	326	163	53	33	12	24	4	1	6
		B	1,000	102	395	334	117	25	13	4	4	N	N	6
	II	A	1,000	71	314	313	161	56	34	13	26	4	1	7
		B	1,000	114	408	315	109	26	13	4	4	N	N	7
	III	A	1,000	91	479	331	74	11	9	1	2	..	..	2
		B	1,000	86	540	303	56	8	3	2	..	..	..	2
	IV	A	1,000	19	203	466	217	47	29	7	10	2	N	..
		B	1,000	29	239	474	200	29	18	5	6	..	..	..
Rae Bareli	I	A	1,000	171	304	314	110	50	16	12	18	2	N	3
		B	1,000	301	375	253	47	14	4	2	1	N	..	3
	II	A	1,000	176	301	308	110	52	17	13	18	2	N	3
		B	1,000	320	373	238	45	14	4	2	1	N	..	3
	III	A	1,000	325	433	189	38	11	1	3	..	..	..	..
		B	1,000	389	416	156	23	14	..	2	..	..	..	..
	IV	A	1,000	54	303	441	124	38	15	9	14	2	N	..
		B	1,000	78	382	434	83	16	6	1	..	..	..	..
Mirzapur	I	A	1,000	92	172	278	176	94	41	38	73	20	11	5
		B	1,000	115	195	315	192	80	30	26	34	6	1	6
	II	A	1,000	94	167	269	175	96	42	39	79	21	12	6
		B	1,000	119	190	300	197	83	32	27	36	6	2	8
	III	A	1,000	144	264	360	152	46	6	9	13	2	2	2
		B	1,000	158	256	384	145	32	1	8	12	..	..	4
	IV	A	1,000	37	154	322	197	105	56	39	59	21	10	..
		B	1,000	38	181	371	190	103	42	32	35	7	1	..

PART C—HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

7. General

83. Question 10, of the Individual Slip, as mentioned earlier, related to Household Industry. It was divided into three sub-questions as follows :

10. *Working at Household Industry—*
   (*a*) Nature of work ;
   (*b*) Nature of Household Industry ;
   (*c*) If Employee.

Instructions to enumerators in regard to this question and its sub-questions have been reproduced in full in paragraph 2. In brief, a household industry was defined as an industry (not being 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. The main criterion of a household industry was the participation of one or

more members of the household. It was laid down that the household industry should relate to production or processing or servicing or repairing or making and selling of goods. Later on, certain activities such as the raising of field produce (other than agriculture) and plantation crops, forestry and logging, fishing, cattle rearing, quarrying, etc., were also included in household industry. For sub-question (*c*) it was stipulated that though a person might not be working in his own household industry, he might be working as a paid employee in another household industry. In respect of such a person an entry was to be made in the triangle provided. The difficulties encountered in recording the answers and the steps taken to overcome therein have been fully explained in paragraphs 9, 12, and 14.

84. There were questions on household industry and workers in household industry in the Household Schedule also. The relevant questions are given below:

Household Industry

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.

Nature of Industry	Number of months in the year during which conducted
(*a*)	
(*b*)	

C. **Workers at Cultivation or Household Industry**[1]

Members including head of family working and hired workers, if any, kept whole time during current or last working season.

Members of family working				
Head	Other males	Other females	Total	Hired workers

2. Household Industry only.
3. Both in Household Cultivation and Household Industry.

Instructions to enumerators for filling up the Household Schedule have been reproduced in full in paragraph 3.

85. Figures for workers in household industry will be found in the following Census Tables:

Based on the Individual Slip

1. Primary Cenus Abstract
2. Table B-I
3. Table B-II
4. Table B-III Part A
5. Table B-IV Parts A and C
6. Table B-V
7. Table B-VII Parts A and B
8. Table D-VI

(Scheduled Castes)

9. Table C-VIII Part A
10. Table SCT-J Part A

Based on Household Schedule

1. Table B-X
2. Table B-XIII
3. Table B-XIV Parts A and B
4. Table B XV
5. Table B-XVI

Detailed headings of these Tables have already been given in paragraph 17.

86. The implications of the slight difference between the definitions of household industry for the Individual Slip and for the Household Schedule have been brought out in paragraph 9. The figures of workers in household industry in Tables based on the Individual Slip do not tally with those of workers in Tables based on the Household Schedule. A brief investigation into differences is made hereunder:

(1) In Tables based on the Individual Slip only the principal work has been taken into consideration. Family-workers whose principal work is household industry according to the Census Economic Table B–IV Part A, number 1,695,735. Cultivators and agricultural labourers who have household industry as secondary work, according to Table B–VII Part A, number 529,908. Workers of other categories who have adopted household industry as a secondary occupation, according to Table B–VII Part B, are 11,124. Presuming that all workers of Categories I–III and V–IX, who have taken to household industry as a subsidiary occupation are family-workers, the number of family-workers engaged in household industry, whether principally or secondarily, comes to 2,236,767. Against this, the number of family-workers from the Census Household Economic Table B–XVI, based on sample

Household Schedules, carrying on household industry only is 1,276,730 and carrying on both household industry and cultivation is 1,380,455. The total of the two is 2,657,185.

(2) Excluding 177,867 persons from household industry whose secondary work is cultivation and adding workers of Categories II, III, V to IX whose secondary work is household industry, the number of family-workers in household industry (whether as principal or secondary) without cultivation comes to 1,561,132. Against this, the entry in Household Schedules is 1,276,730 indicating under-enumeration.

(3) Workers in household industry with cultivation as secondary work number 177,867 and those in cultivation with household industry as secondary work 497,768. Thus the total of persons both in cultivation and household industry is 675,635. Against this, the figure of family-workers in cultivation as well as household industry from Household Schedules is 1,380,455, i.e., more than double. In the previous sub-paragraph we had discovered under-enumeration in Household Schedules in the case of workers at household industry only. Now we find over-enumeration of a far greater order, which more than compensates the former.

(4) The under-enumeration referred to above is in the main, the result of omissions from the Household Schedule of certain industries on account of their classification by enumerators as non-household. The mistakes of the Individual Slips were corrected by transposing answers from Question 11 to Question 10 (and in some cases in the reverse manner) at the sorting stage, but it was not possible to make corrections in the Household Schedule, the two being separate from each other. The over-enumeration of workers both in cultivation and household industry was due to an entirely different reason. In some cases, enumerators wrote down the total of workers (i) in household cultivation only and (ii) in household industry only against (iii) both in household cultivation and household industry, instead of writing the number of workers who were simultaneously engaged in both. This inflated the figures to a very large degree.

(5) The number of hired workers from Household Schedules is much smaller than from Individual Slips. The number of persons principally working as agricultural labourers in the State is 3,261,178, leaving aside those for whom it is secondary work. Against this the number of hired workers from Household Schedules in cultivation only is 1,363,975 and in both cultivation and household industry 38,680. Coming to household industry the number of employees in it is 106,011. Against this, hired workers in household industry only according to Household Schedules are 37,190 and in both cultivation and household industry 38,680, as said before. These large differences principally are due to the changing nature of hired labour. A household employing three labourers may go on changing them. Thus while the number employed by it at a time remains 3, the labourers who have served it are far more numerous. This points to the casual nature of employment available to labourers in agriculture and household industry and highlights the prevailing under-employment.

87. We shall consider in greater detail the differences between workers at household industry recorded in Table B-I and those recorded in Table B-XVI. This has been done in Table 10.55 which gives a comparative picture. At the State level the number of workers thrown up by Table B–VII Part A, number 529,908. number indicated in Table B-I. The causes of this have been investigated in the preceding paragraph. Whatever be the magnitude of differences, a comparison between the districts and the State will bring out a relative picture. In no district is the number of workers given by Table B-XVI smaller than that given by Table B-I. On the other hand in districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Dehra Dun of the Himalayan Hills and districts Bahraich, Gonda and Deoria of Sub-Himalaya East the figures yielded by Table

B-XVI are more than double of those yielded by Table B-I. A pattern is clearly visible in these differences. In these districts household industry goes on side by side with cultivation and is, more often than not, a subsidiary occupation—cultivation being the more important of the two.

Table 10.55 showing differences between Tables B-I and B-XVI is given as under :

TABLE 10.55—*Workers at Household Industry recorded in the Individual Slip and those recorded in Household Schedule*, 1961

State/District	Total Population			Family-workers and employees at Household Industry			Workers at all Household Industries (with or without cultivation)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family-workers	Hired workers
UTTAR PRADESH	73,746,401	38,634,201	35,112,200	1,801,746	1,319,180	482,566	2,733,055	2,657,185	75,870
1. Uttar Kashi	122,836	62,534	60,302	2,783	1,806	977	26,295	26,260	35
2. Chamoli	253,137	120,092	133,045	7,542	3,746	3,796	58,345	58,260	85
3. Pithoragarh	263,579	128,292	135,287	5,528	3,128	2,400	23,010	22,605	405
4. Tehri Garhwal	347,736	157,909	189,827	5,370	3,938	1,432	21,680	21,565	115
5. Garhwal	482,327	222,892	259,435	5,307	3,776	1,531	18,895	18,790	105
6. Almora	633,407	304,459	328,948	6,853	5,121	1,732	43,695	42,485	1,210
7. Naini Tal	574,320	334,197	240,123	16,176	11,823	4,353	25,925	24,005	1,920
8. Bijnor	1,190,987	634,468	556,519	53,154	39,312	13,842	66,250	64,560	1,690
9. Moradabad	1,973,530	1,058,394	915,136	43,657	33,940	9,717	69,850	68,900	950
10. Budaun	1,411,657	768,583	643,074	19,411	16,301	3,110	26,525	25,955	570
11. Rampur	701,537	374,945	326,592	8,004	6,540	1,464	13,180	12,400	780
12. Bareilly	1,478,490	806,220	672,270	22,356	19,929	2,427	32,435	31,775	660
13. Pilibhit	616,225	334,599	281,626	8,971	7,875	1,096	13,390	12,855	535
14. Shahjahanpur	1,130,256	618,900	511,356	20,464	17,468	2,996	34,445	33,525	920
15. Dehra Dun	429,014	242,987	186 027	11,706	8,136	3,570	30,215	29,700	515
16. Saharanpur	1,615,478	885,109	730,369	46,763	35,458	11,305	60,510	59,100	1,410
17. Muzaffarnagar	1,444,921	785,031	659,890	57,493	45,650	11,843	67,675	62,080	5,595
18. Meerut	2,712,960	1,472,006	1,240,954	139,408	100,445	38,963	164,190	161.565	2,625
19. Bulandshahr	1,737,397	924,150	813,247	53,056	43,659	9,397	60,435	59,910	525
20. Aligarh	1,765,275	948,568	816,707	47,775	40,927	6,848	61,045	59,820	1,225
21. Mathura	1,071,279	582,894	488,385	25,356	21,714	3,642	33,555	33,285	270
22. Agra	1,862,142	1,012,056	850,086	35,066	31,046	4,020	51,370	49,585	1,785
23. Etah	1,299,674	696,924	602,750	25,354	21,014	4,340	30,770	28,990	1,780
24. Mainpuri	1,180,894	634,951	545,943	20,321	17,616	2,705	27,775	26,815	960
25. Farrukhabad	1,295,071	704,387	590,684	25,337	20,928	4,409	38,285	36,305	1,980
26. Etawah	1,182,202	639,974	542,228	18,165	14,765	3,400	25,695	25,350	345
27. Kanpur	2,381,353	1,314,673	1,066,680	37,481	32,800	4,681	45,295	44,050	1,245
28. Fatehpur	1.072,940	560,474	512,466	29,366	23,265	6,101	41,175	40,560	615
29. Allahabad	2,438,376	1,263,981	1,174,395	64,778	47,526	17,252	100,180	99,105	1,075
30. Jhansi	1,087,479	573,703	513,776	31,576	23,099	8,477	49,290	48,140	1,150
31. Jalaun	663,168	351,704	311,464	12,839	10,260	2,579	17,385	17,045	340
32. Hamirpur	794,449	412,917	381,532	27,926	22,115	5,811	43,070	42,640	430
33. Banda	953,731	500,573	453,158	24,710	19,585	5,125	43,405	41,955	1,450
34. Kheri	1,258,433	679,011	579,422	15,530	13,536	1,994	20,490	19,665	825
35. Sitapur	1,608,057	865,242	742,815	25,033	20,859	4,174	32,130	31,390	740
36. Hardoi	1,573,171	847,161	726,010	25,130	18,156	6,974	34,130	31,670	2,460
37. Unnao	1,226,923	648,560	578,363	22,166	17,856	4,310	33,815	32,330	1,485
38. Lucknow	1,338,882	728,214	610,668	19,004	14,733	4,271	23,495	22,960	535
39. Rae Bareli	1,314,949	669,113	645,836	26,521	19,888	6,633	35,700	34,930	770
40. Bahraich	1,499,929	790,492	709,437	20,074	14,943	5,131	49,630	48,040	1,590

State/District	Total Population			Family-workers and employees at Household Industry			Workers at all Household Industries (with or without cultivation)		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Total	Family workers	Hired workers
41. Gonda	2,073,237	1,072,818	1,000,419	30,577	23,516	7,061	64,260	62,535	1,725
42. Bara Banki	1,414,547	746,738	667,809	41,394	28,204	13,190	59,195	57,935	1,260
43. Faizabad	1,633,359	824,004	809,355	47,292	29,546	17,746	67,905	66,170	1,735
44. Sultanpur	1,412,984	700,661	712,323	34,357	21,336	13,021	50,835	50,675	160
45. Pratapgarh	1,252,196	607,165	645,031	31,097	18,705	12,392	46,275	45,500	775
46. Basti	2,627,061	1,348,124	1,278,937	49,243	29,945	19,298	92,030	90,705	1,325
47. Gorakhpur	2,565,182	1,297,297	1,267,885	45,136	25,572	19,564	79,610	77,555	2,055
48. Deoria	2,375,075	1,186,527	1,188,548	26,784	14,929	11,855	56,345	55,015	1,330
49. Azamgarh	2,408,052	1,185,008	1,223,044	96,902	55,255	41,647	117,365	116,185	1,180
50. Jaunpur	1,727,264	838,028	889,236	42,137	26,544	15,593	64,245	62,200	2,045
51. Ballia	1,335,863	656,347	679,516	50,967	27,940	23,027	74,355	71,915	2,440
52. Ghazipur	1,321,578	654,246	667,332	40,603	25,715	14,888	55,465	54,780	685
53. Varanasi	2,362,179	1,211,588	1,150,591	117,257	92,117	25,140	155,345	143,410	11,935
54. Mirzapur	1,249,653	644,311	605,342	34,490	25,174	9,316	55,215	51,680	3,535

88. We shall now compare workers, engaged both in cultivation and household industry, in Tables B-VII Part A and B-XV. This has been done in Table 10.56 as follows:

TABLE 10.56—*Comparison of Workers both in Cultivation and Household Industry in Union Tables B—VII Part A and B—XV in the State*, 1961

		Total	Rural	Urban
1. Persons whose principal work is cultivation but who are also engaged in household industry (Table B-VII Part A)	Persons	497,768	496,074	1,694
	Males	411,313	409,911	1,402
	Females	86,455	86,163	292
2. Persons whose principal work is household industry but who are also engaged in cultivation (Table B-VII Part A)	Persons	177,867	173,967	3,900
	Males	148,082	144,552	3,530
	Females	29,785	29,415	370
3. Workers in cultivating households who are also engaged in household industry (Table B-XV multiplied by 5)	Total	1,419 135	1,401,090	18,045
	Family Workers	1,380,455	1,364,145	16,310
	Hired Workers	38,680	36,945	1,735

The Table gives comparative figures of persons who are in cultivation but are also engaged in household industry, one of them as the principal and the other as secondary work. If the figures of persons working both in cultivation and household industry shown against items 1 and 2 are added and equated to those against item 3 they should be approximately equal; but there is a very great difference between the two. The causes of this difference have been discussed in detail in paragraph 86.

8. Household Industry

89. We shall now compare the differences of proportions of workers in age-groups classified by sex in household industry with those working as cultivators, agricultural labourers, in non-household industry, and other services in total, rural and urban areas of the State and administrative Divisions. This has been done in Table 10.57. A perusal of the Table will show that for all ages taken together in the total area of the State, both males and females in household industry are numerically less than in cultivation and agricultural labour, but more than in manufacturing other than household industry. It is only when comparison is made with other services that sex differentials arise. Males in household industry are in smaller numbers than in other services, but for females household industry is more important. The trend in rural population is the

same as in the total population. Cultivation and agricultural labour claim far greater numbers in rural areas than household industry, and as there is little organized industry in villages, workers in it are still fewer. For whatever they are worth, other services have a greater claim on rural menfolk than household industry, but in the case of women it is different. In urban areas, cultivation and agricultural labour are of minor importance, and the numbers of males and females engaged in household industry are far in excess of those in cultivation and agricultural labour. But, other services have greater attraction for both males and females and absorb greater members than household industry. However, a comparison of household industry with other manufacturing brings out sex differentials in urban areas, just as other services did in rural. The number of males in other manufacturing far exceeds the number in household industry, but the opposite is the case with females. Organized industry, owing to physical and social reasons, does not promise much scope for female employment.

Now we shall take up the distribution of workers in household industry and other categories of work in each broad age-group individually. In all age-groups in rural areas, workers of both sexes in household industry are far outnumbered by those in cultivation and agricultural labour and in their turn out-number those in other manufacturing. This is not to be wondered at, as rural economy is predominantly agricultural and there is very little organized industry. In juvenile ages of under 15 years and old ages of 60 years and over, household industry has more workers of both sexes than other services, for the simple reason that very young and old persons can be more gainfully employed at home than outside. In age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 other services provide more employment than household industry so far as men are concerned, and household industry more than other services so far as females are concerned. This is understandable. Looking from another angle, household industry claims more female workers than other services in all age-groups, but in the case of males this holds good only at very young and old ages. In the main working age period 15–59, there are more males in other services than in household industry.

In urban areas cultivation and agricultural labour need not be considered on account of their insignificance. Let us first compare household industry with other manufacturing. In all age-groups, there are fewer males in household industry than in other manufacturing; but as far as females are concerned, household industry holds greater numbers. Again we come across the phenomenon that for females household industry is numerically more important than organized industry. A comparison of household industry with other services will reveal that in all ages of 15 years and above, other services predominate in both sexes ; but in ages under 15 years for boys other services are more important and for girls household industry. Thus for urban males at all ages other services have a greater attraction than household industry. In other words, for males in urban areas household industry is far less important than other services and other manufacturing. For female household industry takes a position midway between the two.

Let us consider the relative importance of Categories IV, V and IX in the rural and urban areas of the State and Divisions. The order in the State is as under :

Rural	Males	IX, IV, V	Urban	Males IX, V, IV
	Females	IV, IX, V		Females IX, IV, V

Kumaon, Rohilkhand, Meerut, and Allahabad Divisions follow the State pattern. In Faizabad, Gorakhpur, and Varanasi Divisions the order for rural males is IV, IX, V – household industry occupying the first place. In Agra, Jhansi, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur Divisions the order for rural females is IX, IV, V–other services rather than household industry being at the top. For urban males the order in Uttarakhand, Jhansi, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, and Varanasi Divisions is again IX, IV, V–household industry occupying the second place instead of the last unlike the rest of the State. Lastly, the order for urban females in Uttarakhand, Faizabad, and Gorakhpur Divisions is IV, IX, V–household industry being at the top instead of the middle unlike elsewhere.

Table 10.57 now follows :

TABLE 10.57—*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/ Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural Labourers II		Household Industry IV		Non-Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR-PRADESH	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	582	181	370	118	53	35	34	14	20	1	60	12
		0—14	1,000	1,000	86	41	54	26	13	9	9	4	2	N	5	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	894	261	541	167	90	54	52	19	36	1	101	16
		35—59	1,000	1,000	979	323	635	212	75	57	52	24	33	1	102	23
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	198	637	134	47	28	47	14	13	1	58	15
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	151	39	89	28	15	6	5	2	3	N	20	2
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	592	199	424	133	60	40	33	13	8	1	42	10
		0—14	1,000	1,000	93	46	62	30	15	11	9	4	1	N	4	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	917	288	631	190	105	61	51	19	15	1	73	14
		35—59	1,000	1,000	983	347	725	236	85	64	50	23	13	1	68	18
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	209	710	148	52	31	44	14	5	1	41	11
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	147	40	95	30	16	7	5	2	2	N	11	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	517	53	26	3	6	1	42	16	97	3	174	25
		0—14	1,000	1,000	38	6	2	N	1	N	7	3	10	N	11	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	765	67	31	4	8	1	61	24	157	4	262	30
		35—59	1,000	1,000	747	125	49	8	9	26	68	29	162	6	324	62
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	94	72	6	8	1	68	18	78	5	182	46
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	191	18	17	3	..	..	7	1	17	..	70	13
Uttarakhand	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	606	667	474	639	4	3	28	22	2	N	45	2
		0—14	1,000	1,000	99	229	85	214	1	1	6	13	N	N	4	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	928	969	661	931	7	5	41	29	5	N	106	4
		35—59	1,000	1,000	988	960	819	924	4	5	45	27	3	N	49	5
		60+	1,000	1,000	875	564	798	539	3	2	40	21	1	N	10	1
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	530	568	409	540	..	..	15	27	..	..	76	..
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	606	668	478	640	4	3	28	22	2	N	44	2
		0—14	1,000	1,000	99	229	85	215	1	1	6	13	N	N	3	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	928	971	666	932	7	5	41	29	4	N	104	4
		35—59	1,000	1,000	989	960	823	925	6	5	44	27	3	N	47	3
		60+	1,000	1,000	877	565	801	540	3	2	40	21	1	N	9	1
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	530	568	409	541	..	..	15	27	..	..	76	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	612	347	65	272	15	38	51	18	31	1	295	16
		0—14	1,000	1,000	79	41	10	33	2	3	6	6	2	..	51	..
		15—34	1,000	1,000	822	475	52	382	16	47	63	28	47	..	426	19
		35—59	1,000	1,000	883	739	129	557	26	102	83	28	38	..	383	45
		60+	1,000	1,000	477	346	174	288	23	19	35	..	12	19	105	19
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumaon	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	585	555	378	531	29	6	24	9	11	1	67	5
		0—14	1,000	1,000	83	180	67	175	3	1	3	2	1	N	5	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	890	814	491	775	58	11	35	16	21	1	136	7
		35—59	1,000	1,000	984	843	674	802	39	9	46	12	16	1	94	9
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	519	746	502	16	4	32	5	7	N	31	3
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	462	467	385	457	..	..	11	..	..	..	44	..

State/ Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural Labourers II		Household Industry IV		Non-Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Kumaon	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	587	591	419	569	32	7	23	9	7	1	42	3
(concld.)		0—14	1,000	1,000	87	195	73	190	4	1	3	2	N	N	3	N
		15—34	1,000	1,000	907	869	565	831	67	11	33	16	14	1	90	5
		35—59	1,000	1,000	986	879	744	847	43	10	44	11	9	1	56	5
		60+	1,000	1,000	893	542	795	528	17	8	28	5	3	N	18	3
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	465	467	407	457	..	..	12	..	..	..	35	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	569	62	17	20	2	1	37	8	47	1	286	28
		0—14	1,000	1,000	40	5	1	3	N	N	3	1	4	N	26	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	784	85	17	27	3	1	45	12	64	1	432	40
		35—59	1,000	1,000	962	156	34	48	3	2	67	17	80	2	435	73
		60+	1,000	1,000	702	91	64	29	2	N	88	11	55	1	203	40
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..
Rohilkhand	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	597	34	396	13	39	1	31	9	23	1	61	8
		0—14	1,000	1,000	87	5	61	2	8	N	6	2	3	N	5	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	913	39	586	14	68	1	46	12	39	1	101	10
		35—59	1,000	1,000	980	70	451	29	53	2	49	17	36	1	105	18
		60+	1,000	1,000	865	72	635	36	35	2	44	15	19	2	64	15
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	186	12	138	7	15	3	6	1	3	..	17	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	615	33	470	16	45	1	27	8	8	1	41	6
		0—14	1,000	1,000	96	5	74	2	10	N	6	2	N	N	4	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	938	39	698	16	79	1	44	11	13	1	70	8
		35—59	1,000	1,000	986	67	761	33	60	2	46	16	14	1	66	13
		60+	1,000	1,000	896	72	739	41	40	2	41	14	6	1	41	11
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	183	13	146	8	16	3	7	1	1	..	11	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	507	35	37	12	9	N	37	11	94	2	158	17
		0—14	1,000	1,000	44	3	4	N	2	N	6	2	14	N	11	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	789	43	48	2	15	N	56	15	165	3	250	21
		35—59	1,000	1,000	951	86	73	4	14	1	64	24	150	4	308	44
		60+	1,000	1,000	703	76	88	6	10	1	63	19	88	4	183	38
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	234	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	12	9
Meerut	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	564	68	248	22	46	2	54	21	32	1	120	19
		0—14	1,000	1,000	66	14	30	4	10	N	10	5	2	N	12	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	869	95	354	32	79	3	80	29	59	2	199	26
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	130	440	43	66	4	91	38	54	2	206	37
		60+	1,000	1,000	813	89	446	30	45	2	84	23	22	2	134	26
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	94	19	57	4	8	7	3	5	2	..	18	3
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	574	73	303	27	55	3	61	22	18	1	102	18
		0—14	1,000	1,000	17	16	36	6	12	N	11	6	1	N	12	3
		15—34	*1,000*	*1,000*	*895*	*103*	*446*	*39*	*98*	*4*	*91*	*31*	*33*	*2*	*168*	*25*
		35—59	1,000	1,000	983	136	534	51	79	4	101	40	30	1	173	34
		60+	1,000	1,000	843	92	522	36	51	3	90	24	11	1	123	24
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	96	19	61	5	9	7	2	5	2	..	16	3
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	521	45	26	1	9	1	29	15	92	3	193	22
		0—14	1,000	1,000	32	5	2	N	1	N	3	3	8	N	11	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	778	60	32	2	13	N	39	22	152	4	310	30
		35—59	1,000	1,000	955	100	47	4	16	2	50	29	154	5	339	52
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	73	66	3	14	1	53	18	76	4	192	35
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	74	16	12	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	37	16

State/ Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural Labourers II		Household Industry IV		Non-Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Agra	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	561	41	323	18	37	2	34	7	32	1	78	110
		0—14	1,000	1,000	54	5	32	3	4	N	6	1	4	N	5	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	878	50	483	21	63	3	53	8	62	1	128	14
		35—59	1,000	1,000	972	89	565	40	57	3	56	14	45	2	139	25
		60+	1,000	1,000	815	76	551	37	40	2	49	12	19	1	83	20
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	270	35	107	18	45	10	9	4	..	..	36	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	576	142	394	22	44	2	35	6	16	N	59	9
		0—14	1,000	1,000	58	6	40	3	5	N	6	1	2	N	4	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	907	52	598	26	77	3	53	8	28	1	100	11
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	89	685	48	69	4	56	14	17	1	99	19
		60+	1,000	1,000	853	75	650	44	47	2	49	12	6	1	63	13
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	277	36	110	19	47	11	8	4	..	..	36	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	494	36	17	1	4	N	32	7	112	3	159	22
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	3	1	N	N	N	4	1	14	N	7	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	762	43	21	1	5	N	49	10	199	3	241	26
		35—59	1,000	1,000	932	89	34	2	7	N	57	15	173	8	317	54
		60+	1,000	1,000	621	81	48	3	5	N	53	10	87	5	186	51
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	87	19	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	29	19
Allahabad	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	576	156	338	96	47	33	31	9	35	1	70	13
		0—14	1,000	1,000	81	35	50	22	11	9	10	3	2	N	5	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	868	220	489	135	77	50	47	13	58	2	112	17
		35—59	1,000	1,000	970	290	566	181	69	57	44	16	63	2	128	27
		60+	1,000	1,000	832	195	602	125	47	38	38	10	21	1	60	17
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	158	28	99	19	8	2	5	1	9	1	26	2
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	589	182	427	119	59	4	33	10	5	1	42	10
		0—14	1,000	1,000	94	43	62	27	14	11	12	3	1	N	4	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	903	262	635	168	99	62	50	14	10	1	71	14
		35—59	1,000	1,000	976	329	725	219	88	68	45	16	7	1	71	20
		60+	1,000	1,000	873	217	713	149	55	43	38	10	3	N	37	12
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	157	29	103	20	9	2	3	1	9	1	22	2
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	528	43	16	2	4	1	25	7	143	3	173	24
		0—14	1,000	1,000	30	44	2	N	1	N	3	1	8	N	9	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	752	51	19	2	6	1	38	9	212	4	243	29
		35—59	1,000	1,000	951	11	28	4	7	4	39	13	254	9	322	61
		60+	1,000	1,000	630	82	48	4	7	2	43	9	111	5	174	41
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	188	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	117	...
Jhansi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	589	256	369	163	65	46	41	13	8	1	64	27
		0—14	1,000	1,000	87	45	49	28	14	10	15	3	N	N	6	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	916	382	552	246	111	71	52	19	15	1	109	38
		35—59	1,000	1,000	981	461	638	292	92	77	56	24	12	1	106	55
		60+	1,000	1,000	841	248	612	153	55	39	50	14	6	1	60	32
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	110	55	58	41	15	11	5	..	..	..	24	4
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	602	283	422	186	73	53	39	13	2	N	44	26
		0—14	1,000	1,000	97	51	57	32	16	12	16	3	N	N	6	4
		15—34	1,000	1,000	937	424	636	280	128	81	60	18	4	1	74	38
		35—59	1,000	1,000	985	497	723	329	105	87	52	23	2	N	68	50
		60+	1,000	1,000	870	268	693	174	63	45	44	14	1	N	41	29
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	101	56	59	43	16	11	. 5	..	..	..	17	3

State/ Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural Labourers II		Household Industry IV		Non-Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Jhansi—	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	509	80	43	10	6	2	49	16	46	4	191	34
(*concld.*)		0—14	1,000	1,000	24	6	3	1	1	N	4	2	3	N	7	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	789	98	53	12	10	3	75	24	80	6	315	39
		35—59	1,000	1,000	955	194	88	23	11	5	88	32	78	9	349	87
		60+	1,000	1,000	664	125	116	16	8	2	84	19	41	7	179	50
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	291	23	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	23
Lucknow	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	607	117	439	81	39	17	24	7	16	N	50	9
		0—14	1,000	1,000	90	20	67	13	9	4	7	2	1	N	4	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	904	159	633	111	67	25	34	9	27	1	84	12
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	216	711	151	54	29	35	13	26	1	84	19
		60+	1,000	1,000	875	153	716	109	33	17	34	9	10	N	43	13
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	130	17	96	15	9	..	5	..	3	..	11	2
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	619	126	500	92	45	19	24	7	4	N	29	67
		0—14	1,000	1,000	98	23	76	15	10	4	8	2	N	N	3	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	930	174	734	126	78	28	34	9	7	N	49	9
		35—59	1,000	1,000	984	227	805	167	61	32	35	12	9	N	45	13
		60+	1,000	1,000	905	159	790	124	36	18	29	9	2	N	25	9
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	127	17	103	15	10	..	4	..	1	..	6	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	526	47	35	2	4	1	23	8	94	2	196	29
		0—14	1,000	1,000	35	3	2	N	1	N	3	1	9	N	12	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	751	54	40	2	6	1	31	11	147	3	287	35
		35—59	1,000	1,000	942	114	63	7	6	2	38	16	154	5	352	70
		60+	1,000	1,000	633	93	100	9	4	1	41	10	70	3	186	52
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	148	16	48	8	..	..	10	..	10	..	42	8
Faizabad	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	611	259	449	170	69	62	29	15	7	1	31	8
		0—14	1,000	1,000	110	51	75	31	19	14	9	5	1	N	3	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	933	361	665	233	117	93	42	21	12	1	54	11
		35—59	1,000	1,000	984	450	737	303	95	100	42	25	11	1	52	16
		60+	1,000	1,000	891	270	735	189	58	50	36	15	5	1	27	10
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	145	40	104	24	15	13	2	1	1	1	9	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	616	266	471	177	72	65	27	14	4	N	24	7
		0—14	1,000	1,000	113	53	79	32	20	15	10	4	N	N	3	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	941	373	701	244	123	97	39	18	6	1	42	10
		35—59	1,000	1,000	987	459	772	314	100	104	39	23	6	1	37	13
		60+	1,000	1,000	901	274	764	196	61	52	33	14	2	1	20	8
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	144	40	107	24	16	13	1	1	1	1	9	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	530	102	36	8	7	3	66	41	65	3	175	36
		0—14	1,000	1,000	48	16	3	1	1	1	9	10	9	1	15	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	781	129	43	8	11	4	98	64	108	4	256	40
		35—59	1,000	1,000	934	218	60	20	10	7	108	67	98	5	325	88
		60+	1,000	1000	686	157	104	16	6	3	100	40	53	5	177	62
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	191	25	..	..	..	..	21	25	..	..	21	..
Gorakhpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	580	290	427	187	71	75	25	19	10	N	24	7
		0—14	1,000	1,000	103	75	68	43	23	23	7	7	1	N	3	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	906	427	638	266	127	120	41	28	16	1	44	10
		35—59	1,000	1,000	986	498	752	336	95	116	37	28	20	1	41	12
		60+	1,000	1,000	879	263	748	194	55	47	30	14	6	N	17	6
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	63	39	51	31	5	7	1	1	1	N	3	..

State/ Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		Cultivators I		Agricultural Labourers II		Household Industry IV		Non-Household Industry V		Other Services IX	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Gorakhpur —(*concld.*)	Rural	Tota	1,000	1,000	584	296	446	193	74	78	22	2	7	N	19	6
		0—14	1,000	1,000	166	77	71	44	24	24	7	6	1	N	2	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	917	437	672	277	134	125	36	24	12	1	36	9
		35—59	1,000	1,000	987	506	783	346	99	119	32	26	15	15	31	10
		60+	1,000	1,000	886	266	769	197	57	48	26	13	4	N	13	5
		A.N.S.	1000	1,000	64	40	53	32	5	7	1	1	..	..	3	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	508	126	20	4	6	3	89	77	68	2	146	30
		0—14	1,000	1,000	47	32	1	N	1	N	16	28	5	N	18	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	719	181	20	4	9	4	129	125	102	2	203	35
		35—59	1,000	1,000	559	243	42	9	9	7	145	112	129	4	280	78
		60+	1000	1,000	688	154	85	9	12	3	144	59	60	2	160	52
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Varanasi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	545	245	303	131	75	69	49	22	17	2	48	16
		0—14	1,000	1,000	85	58	40	27	20	19	13	6	2	N	6	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	863	371	437	193	130	112	83	33	32	5	87	23
		35—59	1,000	1,000	973	433	575	241	116	109	74	38	28	3	84	30
		60+	1,000	1,000	857	232	616	138	69	47	64	20	13	2	43	18
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	146	120	33	103	13	9	12	2	14	..	27	5
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	548	263	342	145	85	76	42	22	10	2	35	14
		0—14	1,000	1,000	88	63	44	30	22	21	11	6	1	N	5	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	883	402	508	214	152	124	71	32	20	2	69	22
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	459	653	265	132	120	63	37	17	3	56	25
		60+	1,000	1,000	878	243	679	151	76	51	55	19	9	2	28	14
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	81	155	43	140	18	12	15	2	4	..	1	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	523	80	21	7	2	2	105	25	64	4	143	30
		0—14	1,000	1,000	61	11	2	2	N	N	26	5	10	N	12	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	746	100	22	10	3	2	155	39	104	5	195	34
		35—59	1,000	1,000	938	184	40	16	4	4	154	46	97	8	282	77
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	122	62	10	4	3	150	23	53	5	175	53
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	31	3	1	N	..	..	1	..	4	..	9	2

90. We shall now bring out the differences in educational standards among urban workers working as cultivators, at household industry, and in manufacturing other than household industry in the State and administrative Divisions. This has been done in Table 10.58. It must be repeated at the outset that cultivation is of no great importance in urban areas. Among the three categories, the greatest extent of literacy is to be found in manufacturing other than household industry and the least in cultivation for both sexes. Household industry comes in-between. So far as males are concerned, all Divisions follow the State trend except Uttarakhand where household industry has the largest proportion of literates. Female workers exhibit several exceptions. In Uttarakhand and Rohilkhand Category I has the highest proportion of literates; in Kumaon and Gorakhpur Category IV. In Uttarakhand and Kumaon Diviisons Category V has the least proportion of literates; in Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra, and Lucknow Category IV. As regards matriculates and above the greatest proportion is found in other manufacturing and the smallest in household industry for both sexes. The same applies to University degrees except for Kumaon Division. The reason is obvious. All Divisions show the same pattern. Only in Agra and Allahabad Divisions the proportion of matriculates among females is lowest in cultivation instead of household industry.

Table 10.58 now follows:

TABLE 10.58 : *Distribution of 1,000 Persons of each Sex working as Cultivator, at Household Industry*

State/Division	Industrial Classification	Total		Illiterate		Literate without educational level	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	I	1,000	1,000	687	911	200	70
	IV	1,000	1,000	574	882	346	109
	V	1,000	1,000	447	839	353	116
Uttarakhand	I	1,000	1,000	316	815	447	141
	IV	1,000	1,000	270	937	461	63
	V	1,000	1,000	296	1,000	425	..
Kumaon	I	1,000	1,000	573	808	202	114
	IV	1,000	1,000	530	796	285	112
	V	1,000	1,000	374	934	322	22
Rohilkhand	I	1,000	1,000	785	808	121	159
	IV	1,000	1,000	693	955	216	37
	V	1,000	1,000	567	862	261	105
Meerut	I	1,000	1,000	691	879	101	195
	IV	1,000	1,000	673	917	249	66
	V	1,000	1,000	416	805	337	118
Agra	I	1,000	1,000	678	902	230	85
	IV	1,000	1,000	596	942	340	51
	V	1,000	1,000	487	843	376	124
Allahabad	I	1,000	1,000	663	931	221	57
	IV	1,000	1,000	501	884	380	97
	V	1,000	1,000	417	820	380	120
Jhansi	I	1,000	1t000	618	955	281	41
	IV	1,000	1,000	461	947	413	45
	V	1.000	1,000	372	941	426	48
Lucknow	I	1,000	1,000	697	892	183	91
	IV	1,000	1,000	604	913	281	67
	V	1,000	1,000	399	775	317	164
Faizabad	I	1,000	1,000	679	942	191	45
	IV	1,000	1,000	586	900	309	94
	V	1,000	1,000	479	864	340	94
Gorakhpur	I	1,000	1,000	610	914	260	73
	IV	1,000	1,000	427	748	531	250
	V	1,000	1,000	348	836	402	132
Varanasi	I	1,000	1,000	561	967	302	28
	IV	1,000	1,000	561	898	395	98
	V	1,000	1,000	425	854	449	122

91. In household industry the occupational Divisions 7-8--Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified, are numerically the most important for both sexes in rural as well as urban areas of the State. In total area the proportion for males is 807 and for females 806 per thousand. The proportions are higher in urban areas than in rural. In these Divisions, the predominant occupational group is 70-Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers for both urban and rural areas. In the total the proportion is 204 for males and 364 for females. Among urban female workers at household industry, this group accounts for as many as 650 per thousand workers. Next in importance for rural areas is the occupational Division 4-Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and related workers, accounting for 218 per thonsand male and 217 per thousand female workers. In urban areas also this occupational Division comes next to Divisions 7-8, but the proportions are not signi-

and in Manufacturing other than Household Industry, Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State, 1961

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 degree other than technical degree		Technical Degree or diploma equal to degree		Industrial Classification
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
83	17	24	2	N	..	1	N	5	N	N	N	I
68	8	11	1	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	..	IV
126	30	62	11	N	N	1	1	10	3	1	N	V
193	44	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I
247	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	IV
130	..	130	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	V
147	71	56	5	..	..	3	1	18	1	1	..	I
162	86	21	4	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	IV
228	22	67	22	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	V
67	26	21	5	1	..	N	1	5	..	N	1	I
81	8	9	N	N	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	IV
118	21	47	11	N	..	N	..	7	1	..	..	V
75	17	30	3	..	..	1	..	8	..	N	..	I
66	14	11	3	N	..	N	N	1	..	..	..	IV
145	47	88	23	1	1	N	3	12	2	1	1	V
72	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	3	N	..	..	I
48	5	15	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	IV
88	14	42	6	1	..	..	..	6	13	N	..	V
90	10	23	1	N	..	N	..	3	1	N	..	I
96	17	20	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	N	..	IV
125	46	62	11	N	..	2	1	13	2	1	..	V
78	2	20	2	N	..	N	..	3	..	N	..	I
112	6	13	2	N	..	..	..	1	..	N	..	IV
136	8	60	3	2	..	..	..	4	..	N	..	V
96	15	20	2	N	..	N	..	4	..	..	..	I
104	19	10	1	..	..	N	..	1	..	N	..	IV
182	34	89	22	N	..	N	4	12	1	1	..	V
93	11	30	2	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	I
94	6	9	..	N	N	1	N	1	..	..	..	IV
135	32	43	7	N	..	..	..	3	3	N	..	V
82	6	40	5	N	..	1	..	7	2	..	..	I
35	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	IV
145	18	94	14	N	..	N	..	10	..	1	..	V
106	5	28	..	..	..	N	..	3	..	N	..	I
35	4	8	N	..	..	N	..	1	..	..	..	IV
78	21	39	3	N	..	N	..	9	..	N	..	V

ficant.

We now turn to workers engaged in Manufacturing other than household industry. Again an overwhelming majority belongs to occupational Divisions 7-8. Among craftsmen and production process workers, the highest proportion of male workers (125) in the State is in the occupational group 75-Tool-makers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers and related workers. The proportion of female workers in this group is very small (7) due to unsuitability of work. Majority of female workers in the State (216) are in the occupational group 81-Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay-formers and related workers. The occupational group 70-Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers, comes next having 120 per thousand males and 183 per thousand females. In the rural areas of the State the occupational group 81-Potters, etc., accounts for 151 per thousand male and 253 per thousand female workers followed by occupational group 82-Millers, etc., constituting 150 per thousand

male and 204 per thousand female workers. In urban areas the highest proportion of male workers (147) is found in the occupational group 75, while the female workers predominate (218) in the occupational group 70-Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers.

Among workers engaged in other services, occupational Divisions 7-8 again claim the largest number of workers in the State followed by Division 9-Service, Sport and Recreation Workers. The proportion of male and female workers in the former being 390 and 385 and in the latter 247 and 473 respectively. Male and female workers in rural areas predominate in occupational group 89-Labourers, not elsewhere classified. In urban areas the highest proportion of male workers is again in this occupational group ; but female workers are found in the greatest proportion in occupational group 91-Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids and related workers.

TABLE 10.59 presenting the above data is given below :

TABLE 10.59—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Workers of each Sex in selected Occupational Divisions and Groups in Total, Rural and Urban Areas of the State in* (i) *Household Industry*,(ii) *Manufacturing other than Household Industry and* (iii) *Other Services*

Occupational Divisions/Groups		Total		Rural		Urban	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
(i) Household Industry							
All Divisions		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Division	4	191	193	218	217	55	46
Groups	40	109	104	124	116	34	29
	41	76	84	88	95	15	13
Divisions	7—8	807	806	781	782	937	953
Groups	70	204	364	175	318	353	650
	71	76	33	79	31	61	46
	72	45	7	38	6	81	15
	73	55	7	59	8	40	7
	74	42	4	39	4	59	5
	75	14	1	8	N	40	5
	77	76	3	80	2	55	7
	81	76	73	82	77	46	44
	84	17	12	16	11	20	16
	85	60	91	59	92	62	83
(ii) Manufacturing other than Household Industry							
All Divisions		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Division	1	18	3	9	1	23	7
Group	13	18	3	9	1	23	7
Division	2	43	6	46	5	41	9
Group	28	24	2	27	1	23	4
Divisions	7-8	881	959	865	953	890	968
Groups	70	120	183	102	160	130	218
	71	92	100	73	45	102	185
	72	58	9	26	9	74	8
	73	48	9	39	12	53	4
	74	31	5	17	3	39	9
	75	125	7	82	5	147	9
	76	8	N	4	..	11	N
	77	50	4	38	3	56	5
	80	25	8	13	6	31	11
	81	80	216	151	253	44	159
	82	96	175	150	204	68	131
	84	23	57	25	35	22	90
	85	23	127	21	163	24	73
	87	23	11	32	17	19	N
	89	54	32	71	21	45	51
Division	9	18	4	24	3	14	5
Group	90	14	..	19	..	11	..
Division	X	15	12	30	19	7	1
Groups	X8	8	11	17	17	4	1
	X9	7	11	13	2	3	N
(iii) Other Services							
All Divisions		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Division	0	137	117	123	62	160	276
Groups	03	12	3	10	1	16	9
	04	9	32	7	26	13	50
	05	69	60	74	24	60	166
	06	8	N	3	N	17	N
	08	9	12	8	7	10	25
	0X	22	8	16	3	31	22
Division	1	106	7	62	4	172	14
Groups	10	98	6	59	4	156	10
	13	8	1	3	N	16	4
Division	2	90	8	48	2	154	24
Groups	20	10	N	4	N	20	N
	28	45	2	22	N	81	5
	29	32	6	21	2	47	17
Diivisions	7-8	390	385	490	463	236	160
Group	89	378	384	486	463	212	156
Division	9	247	473	248	462	246	506
Groups	90	44	1	30	1	65	2
	91	35	79	18	35	62	206
	93	53	216	55	222	49	202
	94	57	14	75	17	29	4
	95	52	158	66	183	31	87
Division	X	21	7	26	6	14	11
Groups	X8	10	4	11	2	10	10
	X9	11	3	15	4	4	1

92. Census Economic Table B-VII Part B gives the industrial classification by sex of persons working in non-household industry, trade, business, profession, or service who are also engaged in household industry. Proportions of such persons are generally very small. From it Table 10.60 has been prepared for the State and five selected districts, Saharanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Mathura and Azamgarh which have noticeable proportions in secondary work. Only those industrial major groups of principal work have been selected under which any Division or major group of household industry has a proportion of more than 5 per thousand for either sex. Data are given also for the industrial Divisions of principal work to which these major groups pertain, if this condition is satisfied. The Table reveals that male workers principally engaged in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service except in Division 5 take to household industry as secondary work in a considerably smaller proportion than females. Males in water supply and sanitary services (major group 51) take to live-stock rearing as household industry (major group 04) in a sizable proportion. Quite a few scavengers in their spare time rear pigs and other animals. Male workers in recreation services (major group 87) also carry on household industry as secondary work. The nature of main work enables them to utilize their spare time profitably in these activities. Female workers with household industry as secondary work are those who are principally engaged in the production of food-stuffs (major group 20) and cotton textiles (major group 23). Their chief secondary work is rolling *biris* (major group 22). A noticeable proportion of females in storage and warehousing (major group 72) have for their subsidiary work the production of cotton textiles (major group 23).

Major groups of principal work which have sizable proportions of workers in household industry as a subsidiary occupation in the selected districts are undernoted. Important major groups of household industry are given within brackets.

District	Major Groups for Males	Major Groups for Females
1. Saharanpur	51(04), 60-63(23)	51(04), 80(04)
2. Muzaffarnagar	51(04)	51(04), 00(04)
3. Meerut	51(04)	51(04), 30(20)
4. Mathura	20(20), 23(23), 25 (25), 27 (27 and 28), 30(39), 33(36), 36 (34-35), 37(38), 39(34.35), 51(04)	40(20), 51(04)
5. Azamgarh	00(04), 04(23), 10 (34-35), 20 (20), 22 (22), 23(23), 27(27) 28(00, 28), 33(34. 35), 36(36), 39(39) 60-63(23 and 28), 87 (23)	04(00), 20(02), 20(20 and 22), 23 (22), 28(28), 39 (39), 51(20)

Table 10.60 for the State and selected districts now follows:

TABLE 10.60—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Workers of each Sex in each Industrial Division and Major Group containing considerable Number of Workers also in Household Industry for the State and Selected Districts,* 1961

Principal Work Division / Major Group		Males	Females	Additional Work Division/Major Group		Males	Females
			UTTAR PRADESH				
Division 0		1,000	1,000				
Major Group	02	1,000	1,000	Division 0		1	7
				Major Group	04	1	7
Divisions 2 and 3		1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		1	11
				Major Group	22	N	70
Major Group	20	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		2	34
				Major Group	22	N	25*
Major Group	23	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		1	18
				Major Group	22	N	18
Major Group	28	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		1	7
				Major Group	28	1	7
Major Group	30	1,000	1,000	Division 0		N	6
				Major Group	04	N	6

Principal Work Division/Major Group		Males	Females	Additional Work Division/Major Group		Males	Females
				UTTAR PRADESH—(*Concld.*)			
Division 5		1,000	1,000	Division 0		10	6
				Major Group	04	10	6
Major Group	51	1,000	1,000	Division 0		11	6
				Major Group	04	11	6
Division 7		1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		1	20
Major Group	72	1,000	1,000	Major Group	23	..	20
Division 8		1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		7	1
Major Group	87	1,000	1,000	Major Group		Nil	
				SAHARANPUR DISTRICT			
Division 5		1,000	1,000	Division 0		23	14
				Major Group	04	23	14
Major Group	51	1,000	1,000	Division 0		25	14
				Major Group	04	25	14
Division 6		1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		11	..
Major Group	60—63	1,000	1,000	Major Group	23	9	..
Division 8		1,000	1,000	Division 0		1	9
Major Group	80	1,000	1,000	Major Group	04	1	9
				MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT			
Division 0		1,000	1,000	Division 0		3	7
				Major Group	04	3	7
Major Group	00	1,000	1,000	Division 0		4	10
				Major Group	04	4	10
Division 5		1,000	1,000	Division 0		32	21
				Major Group		32	21
Major Group	51	1,000	1,000	Division 0		32	21
				Major Group	04	32	21
				MEERUT DISTRICT			
Divisions 2 and 3		1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		N	6
Major Group	30	1,000	1,000	Major Group	20	N	6
Division 5		1,000	1,000	Division 0		19	6
				Major Group	04	19	6
Major Group	51	1,000	1,000	Division 0		20	6
				Major Group	04	20	6
				MATHURA DISTRICT			
Divisions 2 and 3		1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		19	..
Major Group	20	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		8	—
				Major Group	20	7	..
Major Group	23	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		85	—
				Major Group	23	85	—
Major Group	25	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		400	—
				Major Group	25	400	—
Major Group	27	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		26	—
				Major Group	27	13	..
				Major Group	28	13	—
Major Group	30	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		65	—
				Major Group	39	65	—
Major Group	33	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		45	—
				Major Group	36	45	—
Major Group	36	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		24	—
				Major Groups	34—35	24	—
Major Group	37	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		32	..
				Major Group	38	32	..
Major Group	39	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3		6	..
				Major Groups	34—35	6	—

Principal Work Division/Major Groups	Males	Females	Additional work Division/Major Groups	Males	Females
			MATHURA DISTRICT (*concld.*)		
Division 4	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	1	16
			Major Group 20	..	16
Major Group 40	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	1	16
			Major Group 20	1	16
Division 5	1,000	1,000	Division 0	7	6
			Major Group 04	7	6
Major Group 51	1,000	1,000	Division 0	7	6
			Major Group 04	7	6
			AZAMGARH DISTRICT		
Division 0	1,000	1,000			
Major Group 00	1,000	1,000	Division 0	9	..
			Major Group 04	9	..
Major Group 04	1,000	1,000	Division 0	—	6
			Major Group 00	—	6
			Divisions 2 and 3	43	—
			Major Group 23	43	—
Division 1	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	65	..
			Major Groups 34-35	65	..
Major Group 10	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	65	..
			Major Groups 34-35	65	..
Divisions 2 and 3	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	23	317
			Major Group 20	4	16
Major Group 20	1,000	1,000	Division 0	1	26
			Major Groups 02	1	26
			Divisions 2 and 3	23	658
			Major Group 20	23	60
			Major Group 22	—	598
Major Group 22	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	29	..
			Major Group 22	29	..
Major Group 23	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	11	447
			Major Group 22	..	447
			Major Group 23	11	—
Major Group 27	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	29	—
Major Group 28	1,000	1,000	Major Group 27	28	..
			Division 0	8	..
			Major Group	8	—
			Divisions 2 and 3	30	151
			Major Group 28	23	151
Major Group 33	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	15	—
			Major Groups 34-35	15	—
Major Group 36	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	83	..
			Major Group 36	83	..
Major Group 39	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	70	273
			Major Group 39	70	273
Division 5	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	..	40
			Major Group 20	..	36
Major Group 51	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and3	..	40
			Major Group 20	..	36
Division 6	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	112	..
Major Groups 60-63	1,000	1,000	Major Group 23	102	—
			Major Group 28	7	..
Division 8	1,000	1,000	Divisions 2 and 3	63	..
Major Group 87	1,000	1,000	Major Group 23	63	..

93. We now propose to study the distribution of households in each Division and important major groups of the *Standard Industrial Classification* in the rural and urban areas of the State and administrative Divisions by the number of persons engaged in household industry. This

information is given in Census Household Economic Table B-XIV Part A prepared from 20 per cent sample households. Among the households engaged in household industry the distribution between Division 0 and Divisions 2 and 3 is as follows :

	Percentage in Division 0	Percentage in Divisions 2 and 3
Total	12·5	87·5
Rural	16·1	83·9
Urban	3·8	96·2

It will be seen that in the total area of the State only 1/8th of the households in household industry falls in Division 0. In the urban areas the percentage is still less. Multiplying the number of households by five, it will be seen that in rural areas the number of households carrying on household industry of Divisions 2 and 3 is 441,580 and in urban areas 211,810. At this stage it will be interecting to refer to the number of workshops and factories recorded in Housing Table E-III according to which the number of rural workshops and factories is 158,521 and of urban 82,311. It will be seen that the number of households in household industry thrown up by Table B-XIV Part A is far in excess of the number of workshops and factories given by Table E–III. To a large extent this is due to the omission of household industry carried on without regular premises.

Table 10.61 gives the distribution of 1,000 households in Divisions 0, 2 and 3 and such major groups as account for more than one per cent of households in household industry. It will be seen that in both rural and urban areas of the State the largest number of households is of one worker each, and the number steadily falls with the rise in the number of workers. We have seen that according to Table E–III the dominant working group in urban workshops and factories is 5–2 ; but now we find that even if households of 2 workers and 3–5 workers are added together they still fall short of the number of households of one worker each. This can also be explained by stating that an overwhelming majority of households carrying on household industry without regular premises have only one worker each.

A perusal of Table 10.61 will show that in all administrative Divisions the largest number of households is generally of one worker each, but there are some exceptions. In the rural area of Uttarakhand Division the dominant household in major groups 23, 27 and 36 is of 2 workers and in major group 28 of 3–5 workers. In Kumaon Division the 2-worker household is predominant for major groups 04, 23 and 36 in the rural area and for major groups 34-35 in the urban area. In Jhansi Division the 2-worker household is predominant in rural area for major group 23 and in urban area for major groups 34-35. In Faizabad Division 2-worker household is predominant for major groups 34-35 in urban area and 3–5 worker household for major group 23 in all areas. Gorakhpur Division dominates in 3–5 worker household in major group 23 in all areas. Lastly, in the rural area of Varanasi Division 2-worker households are most numerous in major group 28.

TABLE 10.61—*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*

Household Industry by Division/Major Group	Rural Urban	Number of households	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
UTTAR PRADESH								
Division 0	Rural	1,000	611	244	131	13	N	1
	Urban	1,000	627	239	130	2	..	2
M.G. 04	Rural	1,000	611	245	130	13	N	1
	Urban	1,000	633	234	128	3	..	2
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	530	285	167	16	1	1
	Urban	1,000	599	225	152	21	2	1
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	481	330	174	13	1	1
	Urban	1,000	593	252	142	10	2	1

Household Industry by Division/Major Group	Rural Urban	Number of Households	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	Un-specified
		UTTAR PRADESH—(*concld.*)						
M.G.22	Rural	1,000	540	299	145	16	..	..
	Urban	1,000	716	194	76	9	3	2
M.G.23	Rural	1,000	450	289	226	32	2	1
	Urban	1,000	388	274	276	57	5	N
M.G.26	Rural	1,000	338	214	317	113	18	..
	Urban	1,000	349	264	321	61	5	..
M.G.27	Rural	1,000	632	237	117	12	1	1
	Urban	1,000	739	175	80	5	1	N
M.G.28	Rural	1,000	530	288	165	15	1	1
	Urban	1,000	650	222	119	9	N	N
M.G.31	Rural	1,000	664	227	103	4	1	1
	Urban	1,000	677	204	105	12	2	..
M.G.34-35	Rural	1,000	482	312	191	13	1	1
	Urban	1,000	571	256	149	22	1	1
M.G.36	Rural	1,000	599	259	132	9	N	1
	Urban	1,000	650	206	127	15	2	N
M.G.39	Rural	1,000	611	263	118	7	..	1
	Urban	1,000	682	210	102	5	1	N
		UTTARAKHAND DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	339	292	338	31	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.G.04	Rural	1,000	339	292	338	31	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	360	329	271	31	3	6
	Urban	1,000	643	357	..	..	..	..
M.G.20	Rural	1,000	667	200	133	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	200	500	..	..	..	..
M.G.23	Rural	1,000	240	520	200	40	..	..
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.G.25	Rural	1,000	424	272	293	..	..	11
	Urban	1,000	..	1,000	..	..	..	..
M.G.27	Rural	1,000	309	320	309	52	..	10
	Urban	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
M.G.28	Rural	1,000	200	320	360	80	40	..
	Urban	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
M.G.31	Rural	1,000	417	417	166	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
M.G.36	Rural	1,000	233	395	326	46	..	..
	Urban	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
M.G.39	Rural	1,000	571	286	143	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
		KUMAON DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	291	319	324	63	3	..
	Urban	1,000	600	236	164	..	..	..
M.G.04	Rural	1,000	288	324	322	63	3	..
	Urban	1,000	609	261	130	..	..	..
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	453	296	228	17	1	5
	Urban	1,000	618	239	133	10	..	..

Household Industry by Division/Major Group	Rural Urban	Number of Households	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	Un-specied
		KUMAON DIVISION—(*concld.*)						
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	457	189	283	47	8	16
	Urban	1,000	558	233	186	23	..	..
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	333	485	152	30	..	..
	Urban	1,000	475	275	250	..	..	..
M. G. 25	Rural	1,000	500	300	200	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
M. G. 27	Rural	1,000	447	308	230	15	..	..
	Urban	1,000	713	172	115	..	..	..
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	447	273	261	13	..	6
	Urban	1,000	663	218	99	20	..	..
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	410	359	205	..	..	26
	Urban	1,000	634	233	100	33	..	..
M. G. 34-35	Rural	1,000	400	333	267	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	458	542	..	..	..	..
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	374	382	229	15	..	..
	Urban	1,000	545	341	114	..	..	..
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	732	161	107	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	714	250	36	..	..	..
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	595	217	119	67	..	2
	Urban	1,000	555	290	155	..	..	..
M. G. 03	Rural	1,000	632	231	103	34	..	..
	Urban	1,000	561	263	176	..	..	..
M. G. 04	Rural	1,000	588	215	122	73	..	2
	Urban	1,000	587	279	134	..	..	..
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	568	255	144	32	N	1
	Urban	1,000	650	220	120	8	2	..
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	566	252	120	58	1	3
	Urban	1,000	607	231	138	15	9	..
M. G. 22	Rural	1,000	557	314	129	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	721	198	77	..	4	..
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	518	263	195	23	N	1
	Urban	1,000	524	291	166	18	1	..
M. G. 27	Rural	1,000	643	231	84	41	..	1
	Urban	1,000	756	170	68	5	1	..
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	619	240	113	28	..	N
	Urban	1,000	652	211	127	8	2	..
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	666	244	77	13	..	..
	Urban	1,000	697	205	94	4	..	..
M. G. 34-35	Rural	1,000	504	288	183	25	..	..
	Urban	1,000	550	269	158	23	..	..
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	539	293	108	60	..	..
	Urban	1,000	658	215	121	6	..	..
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	642	244	85	29	..	..
	Urban	1,000	626	238	135	1	..	..
		MEERUT DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	601	258	133	7	..	1
	Urban	1,000	633	238	129	..	..	..

Household Industry by Division/Major Group	Rural Urban	Number of Households	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
		MEERUT DIVISION—(*concld.*)						
M. G. 04	Rural	1,000	601	257	133	7	1	1
	Urban	1,000	638	231	131	..	..	..
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	575	265	148	10	1	1
	Urban	1,000	645	216	126	11	1	1
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	535	273	171	14	5	2
	Urbrn	1,000	660	217	114	7	..	2
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	515	277	188	19	1	N
	Urban	1,000	481	275	212	28	3	1
M. S. 27	Rural	1 000	710	209	78	2	..	1
	Urban	1,000	769	167	63	..	..	1
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	556	279	154	10	N	1
	Urban	1,000	625	239	129	7	..	..
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	655	238	106	1	..	N
	Urban	1,000	743	186	67	4	..	..
M. G. 34-35	Rural	1,000	527	307	156	8	1	1
	Urban	1,000	534	255	183	28	..	..
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	578	256	159	5	1	1
	Urban	1,000	678	191	120	11	..	..
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	618	272	107	2	..	1
	Urban	1,000	741	184	69	2	2	2
		AGRA DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	714	197	85	1	..	3
	Urban	1,000	730	194	66	5	..	5
M. G. 04	Rural	1,000	713	199	85	1	..	2
	Urban	1,000	723	198	68	6	..	5
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	614	257	120	7	1	1
	Urban	1,000	648	209	125	16	1	1
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	581	306	108	3	1	1
	Urban	1,000	645	229	116	6	4	..
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	562	273	151	13	1	N
	Urban	1,000	509	288	181	22	..	..
M. G. 27	Rural	1,000	697	215	79	7	..	2
	Urban	1,000	777	143	77	2	..	1
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	659	225	111	4	..	1
	Urban	1,000	657	220	109	14	..	..
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	626	249	114	6	4	1
	Urban	1,000	602	218	152	25	3	..
M. G. 34-35	Rural	1,000	581	266	140	6	4	3
	Urban	1,000	657	215	109	16	2	1
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	591	247	154	8	..	..
	Urban	1,000	635	192	154	18	..	1
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	630	267	95	2	..	6
	Urban	1,000	710	198	82	10	..	..
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	650	219	123	7	..	1
	Urban	1,000	684	191	116	4	..	5
M. G. 04	Rural	1,000	656	220	118	5	..	1
	Urban	1,000	693	179	117	5	..	6

Household Industry by Division/Major Group	Rural Urban	Number of Households	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
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—(*concld.*)						
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	540	297	152	10	N	1
	Urban	1,000	668	203	110	16	3	N
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	492	349	148	8	..	3
	Urban	1,000	612	260	116	10	..	2
M. G. 22	Rural	1,000	496	317	167	20	..	..
	Urban	1,000	667	218	102	13	..	..
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	500	306	185	9	..	..
	Urban	1,000	574	221	157	35	13	..
M. G. 27	Rural	1,000	651	222	118	5	..	4
	Urban	1,000	735	175	83	7	..	..
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	514	291	179	15	1	..
	Urban	1,000	669	227	101	3	..	..
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	659	218	121	2	..	..
	Urban	1,000	719	183	88	8	2	..
M. G. 34-35	Rural	1,000	439	358	186	15	..	2
	Urban	1,000	466	258	220	50	..	6
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	655	234	111	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	710	160	114	16	..	..
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	595	282	117	6	..	..
	Urban	1,000	747	173	65	13	2	..
		JHANSI DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	715	211	68	5	..	1
	Urban	1,000	661	250	71	18	..	..
M. G. 04	Rural	1,000	723	206	65	5	..	1
	Urban	1,000	604	292	83	21	..	..
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	550	288	151	11	..	..
	Urban	1,000	606	255	129	9	1	..
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	533	350	117	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	575	307	109	9	..	..
M. G. 22	Rural	1,000	600	400	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	713	194	87	..	..	6
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	316	380	283	21	..	..
	Urban	1,000	386	313	262	39	..	..
M. G. 27	Rural	1,000	684	229	85	2	..	..
	Urban	1,000	703	227	61	9	..	..
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	531	299	155	15	..	..
	Urban	1,000	608	235	149	8	..	..
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	773	150	69	8	..	..
	Urban	1,000	648	249	98	5	..	..
M. G. 34-35	Rural	1,000	468	322	194	14	2	..
	Urban	1,000	364	389	247	..	..	..
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	645	217	127	11	..	..
	Urban	1,000	636	205	159	..	..	..
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	669	214	114	3	..	..
	Urban	1,000	681	233	86	..	..	..
		LUCKNOW DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	659	218	120	3	..	..
	Urban	1,000	612	225	153	10	..	..

Household Industry by Division/Major Group	Rural Urban	Number of Households	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
LUCKNOW DIVISION (*concld.*)								
M. G. 04	Rural	1,000	653	223	121	3	..	..
	Urban	1,000	570	240	177	13	..	..
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	585	271	135	7	1	1
	Urban	1,000	679	199	112	9	1	..
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	539	306	148	6	1	N
	Urban	1,000	573	255	159	10	3	..
M. G. 22	Rural	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	841	159	..	..	..	..
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	426	290	245	32	7	..
	Urban	1,000	398	290	253	59	..	..
M. G. 27	Rural	1,000	636	257	101	4	..	2
	Urban	1,000	716	186	95	3	..	..
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	609	261	120	7	1	2
	Urban	1,000	737	168	95	..	..	..
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	719	205	76	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	767	159	68	3	3	..
M. G. 33	Rural	1,000	727	152	121	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	647	147	147	59	..	..
M. G. 34-35	Rural	1,000	511	306	181	2	..	..
	Urban	1,000	565	261	165	9	..	..
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	696	223	77	2	..	2
	Urban	1000	667	245	88	..	..	..
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	662	232	99	5	..	2
	Urban	1,000	785	136	73	6	..	..
FAIZABAD DIVISION								
Division 0	Rural	1,000	632	238	113	9	6	2
	Urban	1,000	614	241	145	..	..	..
M. G. 03	Rural	1,000	600	200	200	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	808	115	77	..	..	..
M. G. 04	Rural	1,000	645	241	106	6	..	2
	Urban	1,000	549	275	176	..	..	..
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	456	327	197	18	1	1
	Urban	1,000	460	243	250	43	4	N
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	439	379	176	5	N	1
	Urban	1,000	539	293	158	7	..	3
M. G. 22	Rural	1,000	553	289	132	26	..	..
	Urban	1,000	704	185	74	37	..	..
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	243	312	366	75	4	..
	Urban	1,000	168	245	471	104	12	..
M. G. 27	Rural	1,000	565	305	123	5	..	
	Urban	1,000	709	182	106	3	..	..
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	484	343	163	10	..	..
	Urban	1,000	641	234	112	13	..	..
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	726	172	90	8	..	4
	Urban	1,000	633	275	92	..	..	..
M. G. 34-35	Rural	1,000	412	341	236	9	2	..
	Urban	1,000	300	433	250	17	..	..

Household Industry by Division/Major Group	Rural Urban	Number of Households	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	Un-specified
		FAIZABAD DIVISION (*concld.*)						
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	666	249	80	5	..	..
	Urban	1,000	635	279	86	..	..	..
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	563	293	140	1	..	3
	Urban	1,000	708	204	85	3	..	..
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	651	220	116	13		..
	Urban	1,000	632	191	162	..	..	15
M. G. 04	Rural	1,000	656	222	109	13	..	..
	Urban	1,000	617	192	170	..	..	21
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	388	334	247	30	1	N
	Urban	1,000	345	285	286	78	6	N
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	436	353	205	5	..	1
	Urban	1,000	506	305	185	4	..	..
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	227	348	354	69	2	..
	Urban	1,000	145	322	398	126	9	..
M. G. 27	Rural	1,000	538	292	164	6	..	..
	Urban	1,000	741	157	90	8	4	..
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	374	329	261	33	3	..
	Urban	1,000	676	189	115	13	..	7
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	639	265	96	..	..	..
	Urban	1,000	535	303	152	10	..	..
M. G. 34—35	Rural	1,000	352	352	273	23	..	..
	Urban	1,000	525	311	115	49	..	..
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	581	272	137	10	..	..
	Urban	1,000	576	227	182	15	..	..
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	543	318	134	5	..	..
	Urban	1,000	636	226	133	5	..	..
		VARANASI DIVISION						
Division 0	Rural	1,000	494	294	193	19	..	..
	Urban	1,000	560	293	147	..	..	..
M. G. 04	Rural	1,000	495	295	192	18	..	..
	Urban	1,000	568	272	160	..	..	..
Divisions 2 and 3	Rural	1,000	444	309	221	23	3	N
	Urban	1,000	516	241	205	33	4	1
M. G. 20	Rural	1,000	383	369	236	12	N	N
	Urban	1,000	519	262	196	17	2	4
M. G. 22	Rural	1,000	619	250	118	13	..	..
	Urban	1,000	724	189	74	8	..	5
M. G. 23	Rural	1,000	438	273	230	45	13	1
	Urban	1,000	449	244	269	36	2	..
M. G. 26	Rural	1,000	331	216	322	112	19	..
	Urban	1,000	355	262	318	59	6	..

Household Industry by Division Major Group	Rural Urban	Number of House-holds	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	Un-specified
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION—*(concld.)*						
M G. 27	Rural	1,000	528	245	201	24	2	..
	Urban	1,000	695	190	96	16	3	..
M. G. 28	Rural	1,000	355	362	255	24	4	..
	Urban	1,000	599	256	121	24	..	..
M. G. 31	Rural	1,000	661	212	119	8	..	..
	Urban	1,000	758	154	81	7	..	..
M. G. 34-35	Rural	1,000	351	337	283	28	1	..
	Urban	1,000	389	341	237	33	..	..
M. G. 36	Rural	1,000	596	282	119	3	..	..
	Urban	1,000	580	216	127	57	20	..
M. G. 39	Rural	1,000	620	220	148	12	..	..
	Urban	1,000	610	244	137	7	1	1

94. Let us now compare the number of rural households engaged only in household industry with the number of cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry and also with the number of households engaged only in cultivation in the State and administrative Divisions. This has been done in Table 10.62 which also gives the breakdown of households by the number of persons working. This Table has been prepared from Census Household Economic Tables B-XIV Part A, B-XV and B-XII. For convenience of analysis another Table, 10.63, has been prepared which gives the comparative number of households, using the number engaged only in household industry as base equal to 1,000.

A perusal of both Tables shows that the number of households in cultivation only is about 17 times the number of households engaged only in household industry in the State. The proportion is very much higher in Kumaon (46,754), Uttarakhand (43,120), Gorakhpur (42,098), Lucknow (34,557), and Faizabad (33,869) Divisions. It is very much lower than the State average in Meerut (4,005), Varanasi (11,275) and Agra (12,012) Divisions. As regards cultivating households also engaged in household industry, their proportion to those engaged only in household industry is 941 per thousand. This proportion very much exceeds the State average in Uttarakhand (14,065), Kumaon (3,929), Gorakhpur (2,472), and Faizabad (2,038) Divisions and very much lower in Meerut (207), Agra (419) and Rohilkhand (642) Divisions. Thus proportions in both cases are much higher than the State average in Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions and much lower in Meerut and Agra Divisions. A geographical pattern becomes discernible. In the two hill Divisions of Uttarakhand and Kumaon and the two eastern Divisions of Faizabad and Gorakhpur household industry alone by itself is not important; whereas in the western Divisions of Meerut and Agra it holds considerable significance.

Coming to breakdown of households by the number of persons working, it will be seen that in the case of households engaged only in household industry one-worker households are most numerous. The same is the case with households engaged only in cultivation, but here 2-worker households predominate in Jhansi Division and 3–5-worker households in Uttarakhand, Kumaon and Varanasi Divisions. As regards cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry 3–5-worker households, as would be expected, are most common in the State. However, in Rohilkhand, Agra and Lucknow Divisions 2-worker households are more numerous.

Tables 10.62 and 10.63 now follow:

TABLE 10.62—*Comparison of Rural Households engaged in Household Industry with Households*

State/Division	Households engaged only in household industry (Col. 3 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	B—XV	B—XII	B—XIV Part A	B—XV	B—XII
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	105,212	99,024	1,773,723	57,116	18,802	694,384	29,256	32,234	540,094
Uttarakhand	415	5,837	17,895	148	305	2,048	134	1,625	5,594
Kumaon	1,320	5,186	61,715	534	362	10,945	400	1,482	19,430
Rohilkhand	12,208	7,841	211,222	6,962	2,558	107,323	3,074	2,734	61,455
Meerut	28,499	5,901	114,135	16,605	1,136	46,236	7,486	1,783	35,346
Agra	12,157	5,090	146,029	7,667	1,508	71,670	3,003	1,795	42,931
Allahabad	9,316	9,496	182,238	5,185	2,003	72,441	2,656	3,086	55,716
Jhansi	5,305	5,956	79,535	3,053	771	24,685	1,463	1,897	25,554
Lucknow	6,945	7,903	239,996	4,113	2,222	107,097	1,842	2,819	73,210
Faizabad	8,331	16,987	282,162	3,894	3,607	103,874	2,675	5,730	89,687
Gorakhpur	6,658	16,458	280,279	2,649	2,607	97,933	2,196	5,496	83,425
Varanasi	14,058	12,369	158,517	6,306	1,723	50,132	4,327	3,787	47,746

TABLE 10.63—*Comparison of Rural Households engaged in Household Industry with Households*
(Households engaged only in Household Industry, Col. 3 of B—XIV Part A used as base = 1,000)

State/Division	House holds engaged only in household industry (Col. 3 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	B- XV	B- XII	B- XIV Part A	B- XV	B- XII
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*c*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UTTAR PRADESH	1,000	941	16,859	543	179	6,600	278	306	5,133
Uttarakhand	1,000	14,065	43,120	357	735	4,935	323	3,916	13,479
Kumaon	1,000	3,929	46,754	405	274	8,291	303	1,123	14,720
Rohilkhand	1,000	642	17,302	570	209	8,791	252	224	5,034
Meerut	1,000	207	4,005	582	40	1,622	263	63	1,240
Agra	1,000	419	12,012	631	124	5,895	247	148	3,532
Allahabad	1,000	1,019	19,562	557	215	7,776	285	331	5,981
Jhansi	1,000	1,123	14,992	576	145	4,653	276	358	4,817
Lucknow	1,000	1,138	34,557	592	320	15,422	265	406	10,542
Faizabad	1,000	2,038	33,869	467	433	12,468	321	687	10,765
Gorakhpur	1,000	2,472	42,098	398	392	14,710	330	826	12,530
Varanasi	1,000	880	11,275	448	123	3,566	308	269	3,396

95. Union Table B-XVI yields an estimate of the extent of employment afforded by household industries conducted without or alongwith cultivation. The duration of an industry within a period of one year classified by the number of persons engaged will afford an insight into full employment or part employment. It may be assumed that all households which employ attached labour in household industry, without simultaneous employment in cultivation, conduct such industries in an intensive fashion, however short or long the duration may be. Table 10.64 gives the distribution of households engaged in household industry in the State classified by months operated and by class of workers. A perusal of the Table shows that 667 per thousand households engaged in household industry with cultivation in rural areas and 723 per thousand

engaged 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	B—XV	B—XII	B—XIV Part A	B—XV	B—XII	B—XIV Part A	B—XV	B—XII	B—XIV Part A	B—XV	B—XII
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
16,982	41,401	476,364	1,664	6,213	52,797	105	350	4,370	89	24	5,714
117	3,190	9,053	13	689	1,175	1	26	16	2	2	9
339	2,713	27,592	41	601	3,491	2	28	187	4	..	70
1,726	2,378	39,708	432	155	1,875	4	15	288	10	1	573
4,103	2,416	29,653	261	535	2,153	21	28	85	23	3	662
1,387	1,672	28,943	70	105	1,461	12	5	205	18	5	819
1,375	3,849	48,036	87	526	5,269	1	30	350	12	2	426
734	2,791	25,375	53	470	3,462	1	27	320	1	..	139
930	2,591	54,064	47	243	4,425	6	28	547	7	...	653
1,595	6,754	78,507	148	847	8,539	11	39	521	8	10	1,034
1,610	7,235	84,554	195	1,070	12,579	7	50	975	1	..	813
3,066	5,812	50,879	317	972	8,368	39	74	876	3	1	516

engaged 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	B—XV	B—XII	B—XIV Part A	B—XV	B—XII	B—XIV Part A	B—XV	B—XII	B—XIV Part A	B—XV	B—XII
(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)	(a)	(b)	(c)
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
161	394	4,528	16	59	502	1	3	42	1	N	54
282	7,687	21,814	31	1,660	2,831	2	62	39	5	5	22
257	2,055	20,903	31	456	2,645	1	21	142	3	..	53
141	195	3,253	36	13	153	N	1	24	1	N	47
144	84	1,040	9	19	77	1	1	3	1	N	23
114	138	2,381	6	9	120	1	N	17	1	N	67
148	413	5,156	9	57	566	N	3	37	1	N	46
138	526	4,783	10	89	653	N	5	60	N	..	26
134	373	7,785	7	35	637	1	4	79	1	..	94
192	810	9,423	18	102	1,025	1	5	62	1	1	124
242	1,087	12,700	29	161	1,889	1	8	147	N	..	122
218	414	3,619	23	69	595	3	5	62	N	N	37

in urban remain occupied for a period of 10 to 12 months in a year, i.e., all the year round. The proportion of households carrying on household industry without cultivation the whole year round is still greater, 760 per thousand in rural and 773 in urban. The greater proportion in the latter compared to the former is because of exclusive attention paid to household industry. In working periods of less than a year the proportion of households is higher for industries with cultivation than those without cultivation, because a considerable fraction of cultivating households turns to household industries in lean months.

The ratio of hired workers to family workers increases at first up to 6 months' duration and then starts to fall, being the minimum for all-the-year-round industries. The ratio is high

for industries working for short spans, because they have to reach the production target within a limited period. Production is generally in the hands of family workers in household industries working throughout the year.

Turning to important major groups of household industry, the proportion of households working throughout the year is greatest for major group 23-Cotton Textiles (without cultivation), being 811 for rural and 807 for urban. These households produce handloom cotton goods. The major group which has a good proportion of households working for short periods, and the least proportion working throughout the year, as compared with other major groups of industry, is 25-Woollen Textiles. Production of woollen cloth is a seasonal work for households doing cultivation as well. However, for those who do it and have no cultivation it is a whole time job. 809 out of a thousand households in rural and 756 in urban areas doing this remain occupied for the whole year. Produc-

TABLE 10.64—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Households engaged in Household Industry with or*

State	Household Industry	TRU	Total			1—3 Months			4—9 Months		
			H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
UTTAR PRADESH	(*a*) All Industries with Cultivation	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	28	33	93	88	248
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	28	34	94	88	256
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	5	3	42	39	75
	(*b*) All Industries without Cultivation	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	5	14	28	28	80
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	7	33	33	33	151
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	2	2	15	15	34
	(*a*) All Industries with Cultivation Major Group-20	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	55	63	149	144	446
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	56	56	64	150	144	457
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	55	60	29
	(*b*) All Industries without Cultivation Major Group-20	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	8	22	46	46	256
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	9	28	53	52	363
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	3	12	16	17	103
	(*a*) All Industries with Cultivation Major Group-23	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	21	20	11	89	81	263
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	22	20	10	90	82	272
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	5	16	41	33	65
	(*b*) All Industries without Cultivation Major Group-23	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	3	N	34	25	8
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	4	..	39	29	4
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	1	1	22	16	9
	(*a*) All Industries with Cultivation Major Group-25	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	121	125	219	256	261	406
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	122	126	219	256	261	406
		U	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	250	200	..
	(*b*) All Industries without Cultivation Major Group-25	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	6	5	111	65	63	..
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	6	333	71	66	..
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	39	47	..
	(*a*) All Industries with Cultivation Major Group-28	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	44	20	127	129	155
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	38	45	21	128	130	165
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	14	10	..	50	55	37
	(*b*) All Industries without Cultivation Major Group-28	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	7	7	9	40	41	176
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	7	19	44	44	250
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	4	4	..	29	31	101
	(*a*) All Industries with Cultivation Major Group-31	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	28	29	88	109	107	140
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	29	29	100	111	110	160
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	17	..	47	28	..
	(*b*) All Industries without Cultivation Major Group-31	T	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	5	..	24	26	41
		R	1,000	1,000	1,000	8	7	..	26	23	17
		U	1,000	1,000	1,000	1	2	..	22	30	60

NOTE—H. H.=Household; F. W.=Family Workers; H. W.=Hired Workers; N=Negligible

Major Group 20—Foodstuffs; Major Group 23—Textile Cotton; Major Group 25—Textile Wool;

tion of leather and leather products, which falls in major group 31, is a whole-year job in urban areas, whether there is additional cultivation or not.

In an industry which can run for the whole year, but does not, and yet the number of family-workers or hired workers per household is high, it may be assumed that there is underemployment. From frequency tables of duration three sets of graphs have been drawn (Figures X/2 to X/4). One set shows the number of households on the 'Y'-axis and the number of months worked on the 'X'-axis for selected industries. The second shows the number of family-workers on the 'Y'-axis and the number of months worked on the 'X'-axis for those very industries. The third set gives similar information for hired workers. A very large number of hired workers are in establishments working for 4–6 months, especially in household industries related to food-stuffs.

Table 10.64 now follows:

without cultivation in the State classified by Months operated and Class of Workers, 1961

7-9 Months			10 Months to 1 Year			Unspecified		
H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.	H.H.	F.W.	H.W.
77	75	65	668	678	564	134	131	90
77	75	67	667	678	558	133	131	85
49	50	37	723	718	686	180	188	199
43	44	73	764	780	784	160	143	49
49	49	79	760	774	688	151	137	49
27	30	68	773	794	846	183	159	50
60	61	49	623	630	367	112	110	75
60	61	49	622	629	357	112	110	73
30	21	44	787	785	765	128	134	162
36	33	49	768	779	636	142	134	37
41	37	53	761	774	524	135	128	32
16	16	42	797	802	797	169	162	46
72	69	125	697	711	539	121	119	62
73	70	128	696	710	531	119	118	59
31	24	48	722	737	726	196	201	145
34	29	38	810	851	900	117	92	54
38	32	4	811	848	949	106	87	43
27	22	52	807	859	880	142	102	58
98	87	188	481	489	125	44	38	62
99	87	188	483	490	125	40	36	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	750	800	..
42	36	..	798	810	889	89	86	..
39	37	..	809	807	667	73	84	..
55	33	..	756	821	1,000	150	99	..
81	80	54	631	623	687	123	124	84
81	80	49	629	621	674	124	124	91
78	71	111	773	780	852	85	84	..
50	52	44	758	764	667	145	136	104
55	56	31	758	763	594	135	130	106
30	35	57	761	771	741	176	159	101
108	113	70	655	660	597	100	91	105
110	115	80	650	657	560	100	89	100
35	50	..	800	761	857	106	144	143
48	53	448	791	790	451	132	126	60
50	48	587	772	786	352	144	136	44
46	60	334	815	797	532	116	111	

Major Group 28—Manufacture of Wood and Wooden Products; Major Group 31—Leather and Leather Products

96. The proportion of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes in the total population working at household industry can be obtained by extracting relevant columns from Census Table C-VIII Part A and Table B-I. From them Table 10.65 has been prepared which gives general and Scheduled Caste population, total number of workers in them, and workers at household industry by sex in rural and urban areas of the State and its administrative Divisions. The Table, what is more important, also presents the proportions of Scheduled Castes to the general population in each case. A glance at the Table shows that there is 22.3 per cent Scheduled Caste population in rural areas and 11.3 per cent in urban areas of the State. They thus form a lesser proportion in the urban population than in the rural. The percentage of Scheduled Caste male workers to all male workers is nearly the same as their representation in the general population, but that of female workers is very much greater in both rural and urban areas. This is because females of Scheduled Castes take part in economic activities relatively to a much greater extent than other females, especially in cities and towns. Male Scheduled Caste workers in rural areas form a slightly lower percentage and in urban areas a slightly higher, of workers engaged at household industry as compared to the percentage of Scheduled Castes in the total male population. Scheduled Caste females in urban areas have a higher percentage in household industry than in the general female population, but much smaller than in female workers generally.

We shall turn our attention to administrative Divisions and examine how far they differ from the State as a whole. For this we shall treat males and females separately :

Males—In Allahabad Division the proportion of Scheduled Caste workers in urban areas is substantially greater than the Scheduled Caste proportion in the urban population. In the State both are almost at par. Thus in the cities and towns of this Division the proportion of workers in Scheduled Castes is greater than in the general population.

The proportion of workers at household industry among Scheduled Castes in rural areas of the State is smaller as compared to the general population. In Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Agra, and Jhansi Divisions, however, it is appreciably greater. In urban areas of the State the proportion of Scheduled Castes at household industry is greater in comparison with their proportion in the general population, but in Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions it is appreciably smaller.

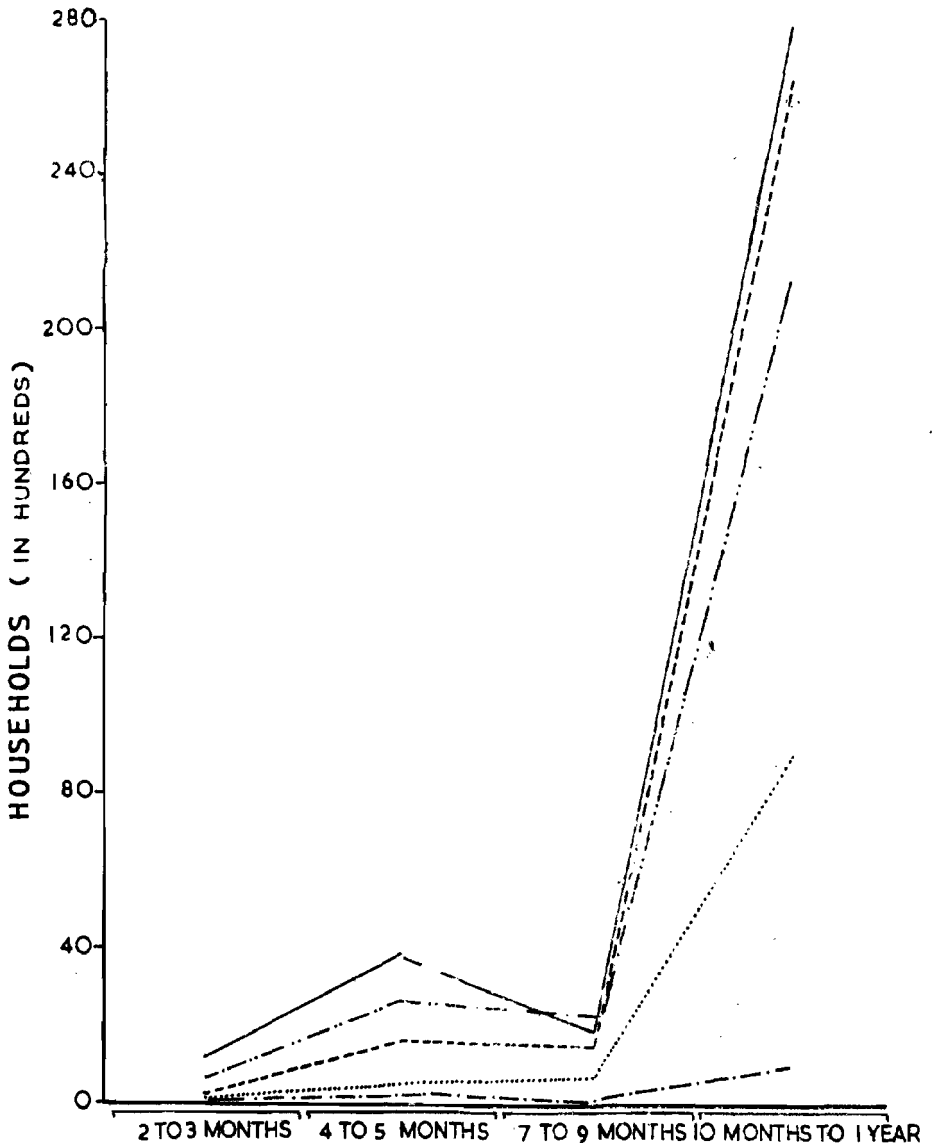
Females—In rural areas of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions the percentage of Scheduled Castes in all female workers is smaller as compared to their percentage in the general female population which is against the trend shown by the State as a whole.

In rural areas of Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi Divisions the proportion of Scheduled Castes at household industry is appreciably greater in comparison with their proportion in the general population, and in rural areas of Rohilkhand, Lucknow, Faizabad, and Gorakhpur Divisions appreciably smaller. In the State both are almost at par. As far as urban areas are concerned, in the State the proportion of Scheduled Castes at household industry is substantially higher as compared to their proportion in the general population, but in the cities and towns of Faizabad, Gorakhpur, and Varanasi Divisions it is appreciably lower. It is remarkable that in Jhansi Division the percentage of Scheduled Caste females to all female workers at household industry exceeds 50 both in rural and in urban areas, i.e., more than half of female workers at household industry belong to Scheduled Castes.

Table 10.65 now follows :

Fig. X/2

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES - NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS



M.G. 20 _____ FOODSTUFFS

M.G. 23 - - - - - - TEXTILE-COTTON

M.G. 25 —·—·— TEXTILE-WOOL

M.G. 28 —··—··— MANUFACTURE OF WOOD AND WOODEN PRODUCTS

M.G. 31 ..... LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS

Fig. X/3

EMPLOYMENT OF FAMILY WORKERS BY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED

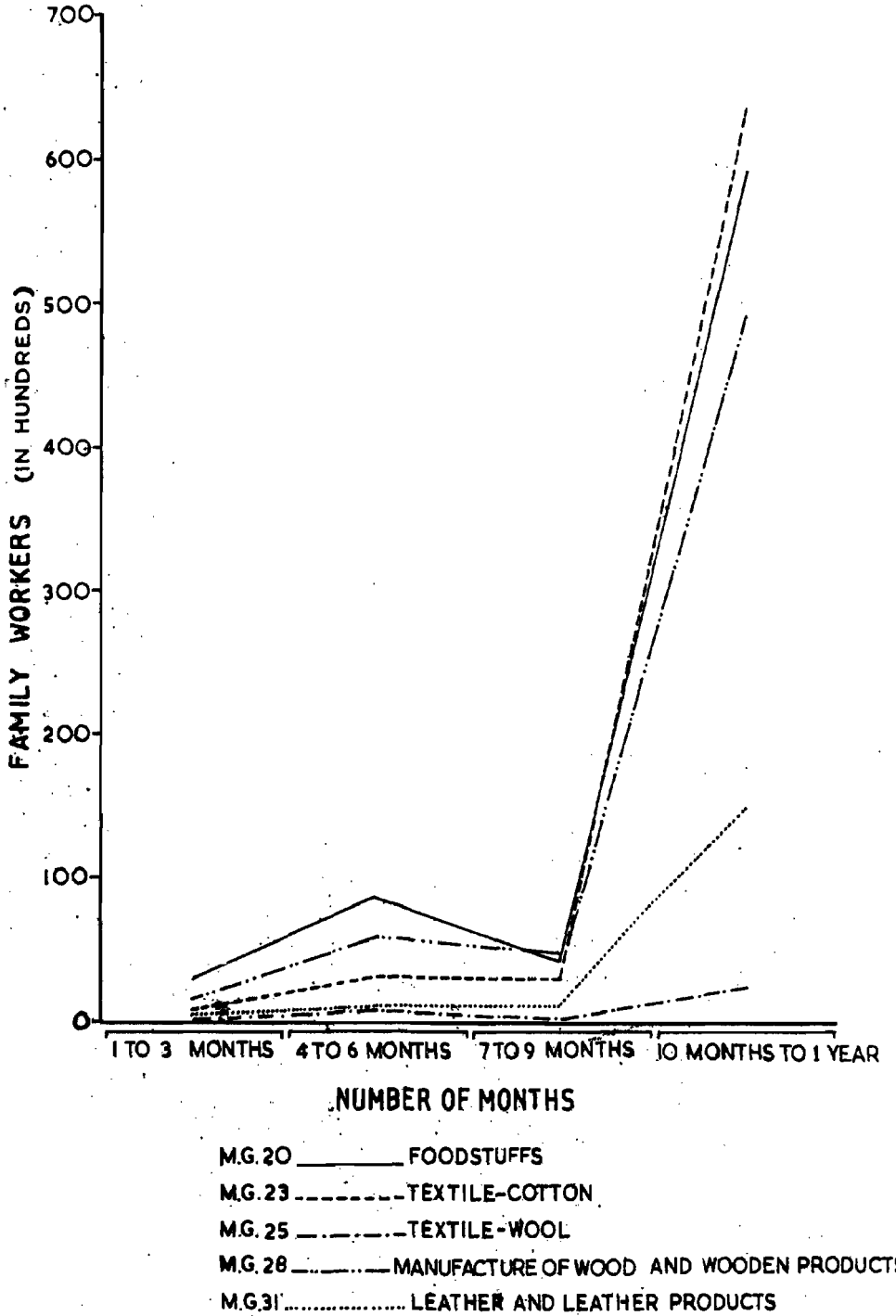


Fig. X/4

EMPLOYMENT OF HIRED WORKERS BY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS WORKED

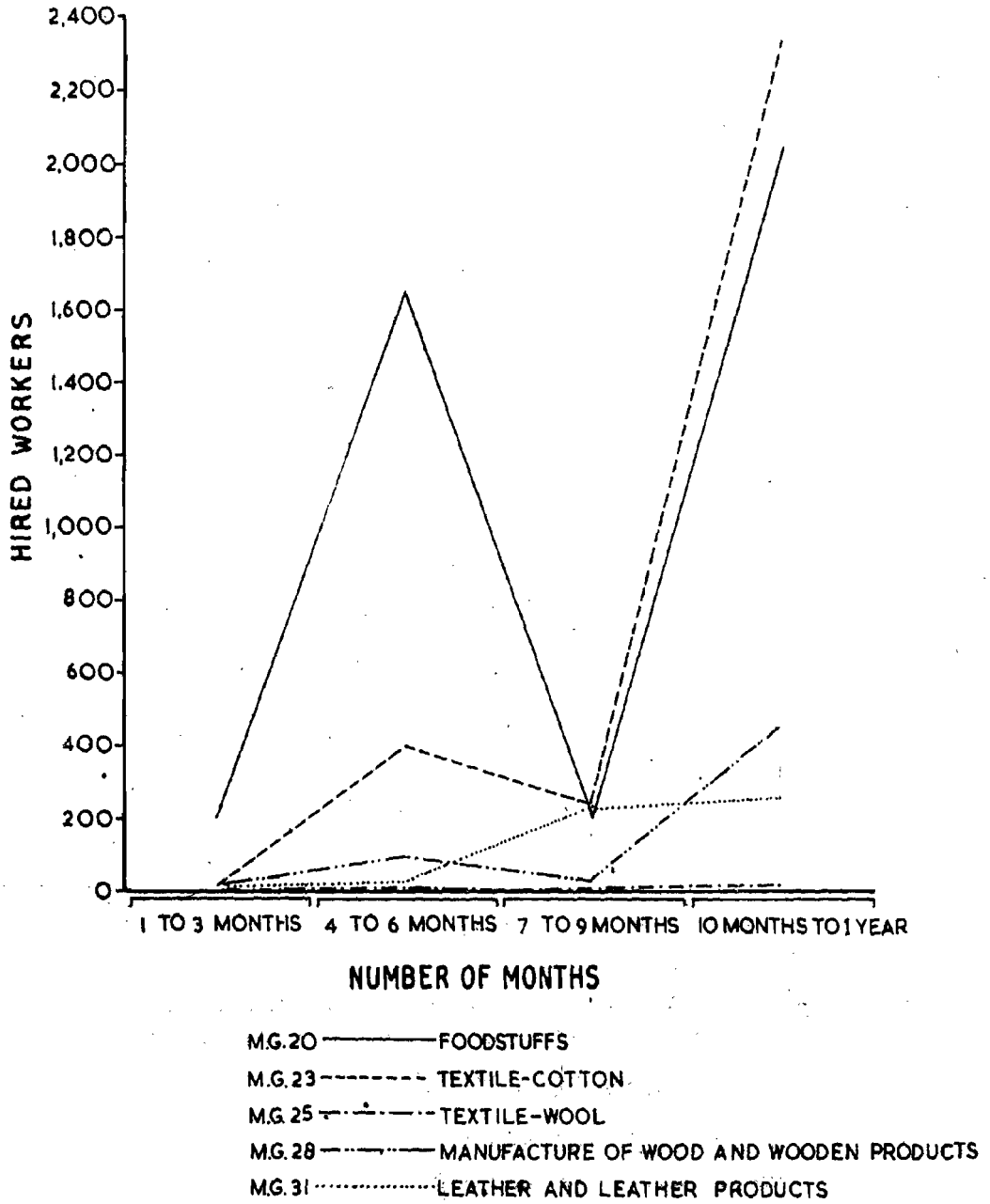


TABLE 10.65—*Population of Scheduled Castes and working at Household Industry compared to the General Population in the same Category*, 1961

State/Division	Rural Urban	Population			Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry	
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH								
General Population	Rural (*a*)	64,266,506	33,401,345	33,865,161	19,772,819	6,142,930	1,100,498	415,836
General Population	Urban (*a*)	9,479,895	5,232,856	4,247,039	2,707,541	226,851	218,682	66,730
All Scheduled Castes	Rural (*b*)	14,332,181	7,353,845	6,978,336	4,445,114	2,000,381	225,187	93,125
All Scheduled Castes	Urban (*b*)	1,067,700	581,090	486,610	317,293	57,889	28,869	10,802
Scheduled Castes as Percentage of General Population	Rural (*c*)	22·30	22·02	22·61	22·48	32·56	20·46	22·39
Scheduled Castes as Percentage of General Population	Urban (*c*)	11·26	11·10	11·46	11·72	25·52	13·23	16·19
Uttarakhand	Rural (*a*)	636,875	309,153	327,722	187,332	219,035	8,591	7,157
	Urban (*a*)	2,677	1,765	912	1,081	316	89	16
	Rural (*b*)	127,280	64,508	62,772	41,196	41,302	4,977	2,689
	Urban (*b*)	295	165	130	109	64	20	..
	Rural (*c*)	19·97	20·87	19·15	21·99	18·86	57·93	37·57
	Urban (*c*)	11·02	9·35	14·25	10·08	20·25	22·47	..
Kumaon	Rural (*a*)	1,863,274	914,958	948,316	537,400	560,594	20,755	8,494
	Urban (*a*)	174,516	104,499	70,017	59,408	4,373	3,903	554
	Rural (*b*)	301,296	155,351	145,945	98,104	85,210	11,407	4,066
	Urban (*b*)	19,872	11,306	8,566	6,578	1,242	714	101
	Rural (*c*)	16·17	16·98	15·39	18·26	15·20	54·96	47·87
	Urban (*c*)	11·39	10·82	12·23	11·07	28·40	18·29	18·23
Rohilkhand	Rural (*a*)	7,035,680	3,809,939	3,225,741	2,344,988	107,026	112,234	26,958
	Urban (*a*)	1,467,002	786,170	680,832	398,841	24,034	29,131	7,694
	Rural (*b*)	1,227,484	661,995	565,489	406,340	28,754	14,729	3,365
	Urban (*b*)	84,429	45,389	39,040	23,862	4,975	2,735	551
	Rural (*c*)	17·45	17·37	17·53	17·33	26·86	13·12	12·48
	Urban (*c*)	5·76	5·77	5·73	5·98	20·70	9·39	7·16
Meerut	Rural (*a*)	6,400,035	3,452,812	2,947,223	1,982,371	214,729	208,931	64,972
	Urban (*a*)	1,539,735	856,471	683,264	446,044	30,462	24,417	10,106
	Rural (*b*)	1,348,070	713,397	634,673	421,051	81,556	42,393	23,548
	Urban (*b*)	155,425	84,674	70,751	42,685	8,724	3,398	1,084
	Rural (*c*)	21·06	20·66	21·53	21·24	37·98	20·29	36·24
	Urban (*c*)	10·09	9·89	10·35	9·57	28·64	13·92	10·73
Agra	Rura (*a*)	5,832,682	3,139,642	2,693,040	1,809,494	112,493	108,449	17,160
	Urban (*a*)	1,346,582	735,751	610,831	363,797	21,978	23,868	4,395
	Rural (*b*)	1,215,026	650,362	564,664	379,551	35,800	30,220	4,897
	Urban (*b*)	203,340	110,052	93,288	55,919	6,785	7,615	1,040
	Rural (*c*)	20·83	20·71	20·97	20·98	31·82	27·87	28·54
	Urban (*c*)	15·10	14·96	15·27	15·37	30·87	31·90	23·66
Allahabad	Rural (*a*)	6,656,578	3,514,639	3,141,939	2,070,727	572,528	114,474	30,960
	Urban (*a*)	1,713,364	968,850	744,514	511,512	31,862	24,810	4,883
	Rural (*b*)	1,570,454	819,426	751,028	492,508	206,632	27,112	7,583
	Urban (*b*)	256,558	144,271	112,287	87,300	10,295	3,447	703
	Rural (*c*)	23·59	23·31	23·90	23·78	36·09	23·68	24·49
	Urban (*c*)	14·97	14·89	15·08	17·07	32·31	13·89	14·40

State/Division	Rural Urban	Population			Total Workers		Workers at Household Industry	
		Persons	Male	Females	Male	Females	Male	Females
Jhansi	Rural (*a*)	3,024,972	1,582,136	1,442,836	952,057	408,241	62,395	18,527
	Urban (*a*)	473,855	256,761	217,094	130,580	17,303	12,664	3,465
	Rural (*b*)	798,879	410,624	388,255	251,855	146,203	22,933	9,374
	Urban (*b*)	89,337	47,060	42,277	23,203	6,318	4,045	1,907
	Rural (*c*)	26·41	25·95	26·91	26·45	35·81	36·75	50·60
	Urban (*c*)	18·85	18·33	19·47	17·77	36·51	31·94	55·04
Lucknow	Rural (*a*)	7,280,799	3,859,402	3,421,397	2,389,056	432,122	91,852	24,664
	Urban (*a*)	1,039,616	577,899	461,717	303,929	21,708	13,176	3,692
	Rural (*b*)	2,273,174	1,188,321	1,084,853	739,982	191,496	19,752	5,688
	Urban (*b*)	95,275	53,834	41,441	30,916	2,697	1,104	284
	Rural (*c*)	31·22	30·79	31·71	30·97	44·32	21·50	23·06
	Urban (*c*)	9·16	9·32	8·98	10·17	12·42	8·38	7·69
Faizabad	Rural (*a*)	8,845,893	450,216	4,343,732	2,772,089	1,154,519	120,314	60,251
	Urban (*a*)	440,359	239,717	200,642	127,149	20,564	15,936	8,290
	Rural (*b*)	1,997,983	995,532	1,002,451	632,031	409,475	14,477	7,076
	Urban (*b*)	36,919	19,201	17,718	11,129	3,425	830	289
	Rural (*c*)	22·59	22·11	23·08	22·80	35·47	12·03	11·74
	Urban (*c*)	8·38	8·01	8·83	8·75	16·66	5·21	3·49
Gorakhpur	Rural (*a*)	9,576,874	4,795,886	4,780,988	2,798,535	1,415,652	105,985	78,738
	Urban (*a*)	398,496	221,070	177,426	112,194	22,349	19,716	13,626
	Rural (*b*)	1,949,371	947,815	1,001,556	555,380	438,119	11,289	8,433
	Urban (*b*)	35,409	18,172	17,237	9,418	2,662	730	298
	Rural (*c*)	20·35	19·76	20·95	19·84	30·95	10·65	10·71
	Urban (*c*)	8·89	8·22	9·72	7·39	11·87	3·70	2·19
Varanasi	Rural (*a*)	7,112,844	3,520,617	3,592,227	1,928,770	945,991	146,518	77,955
	Urban (*a*)	883,693	483,903	399,790	253,006	31,902	50,972	10,009
	Rural (*b*)	1,523,164	746,514	776,650	427,116	335,834	25,898	16,406
	Urban (*b*)	90,841	46,966	43,875	26,174	10,712	4,231	4,545
	Rural (*c*)	21·41	21·20	21·62	22·14	35·50	17·68	21·05
	Urban (*c*)	10·28	9·71	10·97	10·35	33·56	8·30	4·54

(*a*) =General Population
(*b*) =All Scheduled Caste Population
(*c*) =Scheduled Castes as per cent of General Population $\frac{b}{a} \times 100$

97. It is intended to give a list here of all minor groups of household industries employing more than one per cent of the total workers at household industry in the State and to show names of districts which have more than 2 per cent of the workers of the State in the minor groups concerned. This has been done in Table 10.66. The selected minor groups have been arranged in the alphabetical order and the names of districts in the order of their code numbers. The number of workers in each selected minor group is given within brackets.

TABLE 10.66—*Common Household Industries of Uttar Pradesh*, 1961 (*Industries arranged in alphabetical order*)

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Name of Household Industry	Obtaining in Districts
220	Bidi=Manufacture of— (28,808)	Moradabad, Bulandshahr, Farrukhabad, Allahabad, Jhansi, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Varanasi.
270	Carpets and all other similar type of textile products— Manufacture of—(26,780)	Shahjahanpur, Agra, Kanpur, Sitapur, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur.
288	Cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products—Manufacture of Materials from— (100,217)	Bijnor, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur.

Code No. of I.S.I.C.	Name of Household Industry	Obtaining in Districts
231	Cotton Spinning (other than in mills) (51,716)	Bijnor, Moradabad Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi.
235	Cotton Weaving in Handlooms (242,068)	Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Etah, Etawah, Jhansi, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Varanasi.
350	Earthenware and Earthen Pottery—Manufacture of—(123,623)	Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Allahabad, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur.
207	Edible fats and oils (other than hydrogenated oil)—Produtcion of—(88,364)	Bijnor, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Allahabad, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur.
393	Jewellery, silverware and wares using gold and other precious metals—Manufacture of—(57,336)	Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Aligarh, Mathura, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Gonda, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Varanasi and Mirzapur.
040	Livestock mainly for milk and animal power, such as cow, buffalo, goat, etc.,—Production and Rearing of—(282,993)	Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hamirpur, Banda, Rae Bareli, Gonda, Sultanpur, Azamgarh and Ballia.
042	Other animals, such as pig (mainly for slaughter) —Rearing and Production of—(18,036)	Budaun, Bareilly Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Hardoi, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, and Varanasi.
209	Other food products, such as sweetmeat and condiments, muri, murki, chira, khoi, cocoa, chocolate, toffee, lozenges, etc.,—Production of —(67,001)	Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad, Sitapur, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur.
289	Other wood and allied products—Manufacture of—(39,389)	Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Bahraich, Gonda, Bara Banki, Pratapgarh, Basti and Azamgarh.
200	Production of rice, wheat, flour, processing of crops, milling and dehusking (102,489)	Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Varanasi.
244	Rope, cordage, etc., from jute and similar fibre, such as, hemp and mesta—Manufacture of—(28,099)	Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Agra, Farrukhabad, Kanpur, Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Ballia.
311	Shoes and other leather footwear—Manufacture of—(45,887)	Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Kanpur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Lucknow, Sultanpur and Mirzapur.
264	Silk textile—weaving by handloom (35,406)	Azamgarh and Varanasi.
282	Structural wooden goods (including treated timbers) such as beams, posts, doors, windows, etc.,—Manufacture of—(30,646)	Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura Agra, Mainpuri, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur.
369	Sundry hardwares such as G. I. pipe, wire net, bolt, screw, bucket, cutlery etc.,—Manufacture of—(59,987)	Tehri Garhwal, Almora, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Kanpur, Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur.
273	Textile garments, including raincoats and headgear—Making of—(104,838)	Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh and Varanasi.

98. It is required to evaluate at this stage which of the industries entered against Questions 10 and 11 should be reclassified as non-household industry and household industry. In paragraph

9 of Section 1 we have examined the extent of mis-recording of what should have come under Question 10 in Question 11 or *vice versa* and the steps taken to rectify the errors and to bring the record in conformity with the concepts and definitions laid down for this Census. The number of workers at household industry by industrial Divisions in the total, rural, and urban areas of the State from Census Table B-IV Part C is as follows:

	Total	Rural	Urban
Division—0—Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (excluding Cultivation and Agricultural Labour)	343,612	328,714	14,898
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying	222	220	2
Divisions 2 and 3—Manufacturing	1,457,912	1,187,400	270,512
Total for Division 0—3	1,801,746	1,516,334	285,412

Speaking strictly for myself, I should prefer to exclude Divisions 0 and 1 (activities of Category III) from household industry. I should also like to amend its definition in regard to location. Even in a village the household industry may be defined as manufacturing, fabrication, processing, servicing or repairs carried on at home or in premises or open land adjoining the same. The same definition can be applied to urban areas. In other words, the changed definition will restrict the scope of household industry in villages and expand it in towns. The change in the location of definition will mean transfer of a section of workers at household industry to non-household industry in the rural area and transfer of some workers at non-household industry to household industry in the urban.

PART D—WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING OTHER THAN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION, TRADE AND COMMERCE, TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER SERVICES.

9. General

99. Question 11 of the Individual Slip, as already stated, related to doing other work. It was divided into four sub-questions as follows:

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

Instruction to enumerators regarding this question and its sub questions have also been reproduced in full in paragraph 2. In brief, if a person was working otherwise than as a cultivator or as an agricultural labourer or at any household industry he or she was to be recorded against this question. If the other work was in addition to one of these, even then it was to be recorded here. If he was engaged in more than one work and neither of them related to any of the three categories mentioned above the work on which he devoted more time was to be recorded. There were strict instructions to describe fully the nature of the work done by the person himself, as also the nature of industry, business, trade, profession or service in which the person worked. In the case of industries, the articles produced or serviced or repaired were to be given; if more than one article was produced the chief article produced or serviced or repaired was to be given. In the case of business or trade,

the principal article of trade was to be described, and in the case of service the nature of the service to which the person's work belonged. It was enjoined that the description should be such that it would be possible to classify the establishment in which the person was working for purposes of industrial classification of the population.

Under Question 10 on household industry only the employee status was required to be noted, but under this question four kinds of status, namely, *employer, employee, family-worker* and *single-worker* were to be recorded against sub question (*c*) inside the inverted triangle provided.

The quality of returns and the difficulties faced in regard to them, as well as cures applied, have been discussed in detail in paragraphs 9, 12 and 14.

100. Statistics for this Part will be available in the following Census Tables:

1. Primary Census Abstract
2. Table B–I
3. Table B–II
4. Table B–III Part A and Part B
5. Table B–IV
6. Table B–V
7. Table B–VI
8. Table B–VII Part A and Part B
9. Table C–VIII Part A
10. Table D–IV
11. Table D–VI
12. Table SCT–I

Detailed headings of these Tables have already been given in paragraph 17.

101. The different systems of classification of the working and earning population employed since 1901 have been discussed in paragraph 11 and a comparative chart of economic (industrial) classifications from 1901 to 1961 has been given at the end of Section 1 arranged by the ten industrial categories of 1961, showing Divisions and groups. The data of earlier Censuses can be compared with those of 1961 to a reasonable extent with the help of this chart. To reiterate, at this Census the working population has been classified both by industry and by occupation. The industrial classification is based on the *Standard Industrial Classification* and the occupational on the *National Classification of Occupations.*

102. Table 10.2 of paragraph 11 gives the number of workers by industrial Divisions for each Census year from 1901 to 1961. It is now proposed to give the same in greater detail by groups. With this end in view Table 10.67 has been prepared. The basis of data for 1901–31 is the table prepared by the Central Tabulation Office in respect of 27 industrial categories for 1901–31. The figures for 1951 for self-supporting persons have been taken from the 1951 Census Tables and from them estimates of workers have been prepared by determining the factor which would make categorywise tables equal to those worked out by the said office for 1951. From Table 10.67 another table has been derived giving the distribution of 10,000 of total population in industrial Divisions and groups. This is Table 10.68.

TABLE 10.67—*Non-Agricultural Workers or Self-supporting Persons or Earners*

(Figures in

Industry	1961			1951		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
Total Workers (except as cultivators and agricultural labourers)	7,161	6,143	1,018	6,426	5,738	688
Division 0—Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	503	386	117	249	218	31
Major Groups 00 and 01—Field produce and plantation crops	50	41	9	20	18	2
Major Groups 02, 03 and 04—Forestry, logging, fishing, livestock and hunting	453	345	108	229	201	28
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying	13	11	2	14	11	3
Divisions 2 and 3—Manufacturing	2,259	1,841	418	1,937	1,770	167
Major Groups 20—28 and 31—Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles, wood and leather products	1,606	1,249	357	1,369	1,228	141
Major Groups 32—35—Rubber, petroleum and coal, chemicals and non-metallic mineral products	251	205	46	142	131	11
Major Group 36—Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport	160	156	4	163	159	4
Major Groups 29, 30, 37—39—Paper, printing and publishing, machinery, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries	242	231	11	264	253	11
Division 4—Construction	214	210	4	147	135	12
Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	212	128	84	183	116	67
Division 6—Trade and Commerce	1,063	996	67	1,069	1,001	68
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications	399	396	3	306	300	6
Minor Group 700—Transporting by railways	137	136	1	103	101	2
Minor Groups 706 and 707—Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, ship, cargo boat by river, sea and ocean	6	6	..	8	7	1
Minor Groups 701—705, 708—710—All other transport	217	216	1	173	170	3
Major Group 72—Storage and warehousing	5	5	..	2	2	N
Major Group 73—Communications	34	34	..	20	20	N
Divisions 8 and 9—Services, Activities not adequately described	2,498	2,175	323	2,521	2,187	334
Major Group 80—Public services	476	472	4	426	417	9
Major Group 81—Educational and Scientific Services	214	188	26	136	121	15
Major Group 82—Medical and Health Services	78	61	17	64	50	14
Major Groups, 83, 84 and 86—Religious, welfare, legal, community services, trade and labour associations	89	85	4	96	87	9
Major Group 85—Business services	23	23	N	26	25	1
Major Group 87—Recreation services	35	29	6	42	34	8
Minor Groups 880—881—Household services	124	93	31	311	253	58
Minor Groups 882—885—Personal services other than household services	368	295	73	335	288	47
Major Groups 89 and 90—Services (not elsewhere classified) and General Labour	1,091	928	163	1,085	912	173

classified by Sex in Industrial Divisions, Groups and Sub Groups, 1901—61

thousands)

1931			1921			1911			1901		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
6,265	4,407	1,858	5,892	3,987	1 905	7,030	4,722	2,308	8,023	5,505	2,518
644	492	152	646	491	155	730	586	144	419	341	78
34	23	11	16	11	5	34	23	11	5	4	1
610	469	141	630	480	150	696	563	133	414	337	77
7	5	2	5	3	2	5	4	1	1	1	N
1,959	1,328	631	2,024	1,244	780	2,323	1,412	911	2,456	1,630	826
1,540	988	552	1,616	920	696	1,869	1,062	807	1,922	1,207	715
211	141	70	182	116	66	211	131	80	259	173	86
112	107	5	109	101	8	116	107	9	147	135	12
96	92	4	117	107	10	127	112	15	128	115	13
60	55	5	52	48	4	87	76	11	51	45	6
225	111	114	217	102	115	237	114	123	221	123	98
1,137	790	347	987	691	296	1,016	689	327	985	746	239
185	181	4	145	139	6	174	167	7	229	220	9
51	50	1	52	50	2	45	45	N	30	30	N
17	16	1	4	4	N	11	10	1	18	16	2
106	104	2	82	78	4	108	102	6	140	136	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	31	3
11	11	N	7	7	N	10	10	N	7	7	N
2,048	1,445	603	1,816	1,269	547	2,458	1,674	784	3,661	2,399	1,262
227	226	1	209	205	4	248	246	2	243	243	N
52	48	4	35	32	3	28	26	2	21	20	1
31	15	16	24	12	12	31	12	19	24	11	13
155	135	20	119	99	20	134	111	23	167	139	28
2	2	N	3	3	N	5	5	N	7	7	N
34	25	9	27	17	10	48	30	18	46	31	15
488	300	188	474	284	190	552	324	228	746	512	234
455	300	155	399	264	135	469	301	168	574	376	198
604	394	210	526	353	173	943	619	324	1,833	1 060	773

TABLE 10.68—*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
Total Workers (except as cultivators and agricultural labourers)	971	1,015	1,257	1,263	1,459	1,650
Division 0—Live stock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	68	39	129	138	152	86
Major Groups 00 and 01—Field produce and plantation crops	7	3	7	3	7	1
Major Groups 02, 03 and 04—Forestry, logging, fishing, live stock and hunting	61	36	122	135	145	85
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying	2	2	1	1	1	N
Divisions 2 and 3—Manufacturing	306	306	393	434	482	505
Major Groups 20—28 and 31—Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles, wood and leather products	218	216	309	346	388	395
Major Groups 32—35—Rubber, petroleum and coal, chemicals and non-metallic mineral products	34	22	42	39	44	53
Major Group 36—Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport	21	26	23	24	24	30
Major Groups 29, 30, 37-39—Paper, printing and publishing, machinery, transport equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing industries	33	42	19	25	26	27
Division 4—Construction	29	23	12	11	18	10
Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	29	29	45	47	49	46
Division 6—Trade and Commerce	144	169	228	212	211	203
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications	54	48	37	31	36	47
Minor Group 700—Transporting by railways	18	16	10	11	10	6
Minor Groups 706 and 707—Transporting by boat, steamer, ferry, ship, cargo boat by river, sea and ocean	1	1	4	1	2	4
Minor Groups 701—705, 708—710—All other transport	29	28	21	18	22	29
Major Group 72—Storage and warehousing	1	N	..	..	..	7
Major Group 73—Communications	5	3	2	1	2	1
Divisions 8 and 9—Services; Activities not adequately described	339	399	412	389	510	753
Major Group 80—Public services	65	67	46	45	51	50
Major Group 81—Educational and Scientific Services	29	22	11	7	6	4
Major Group 82—Medical and Health Services	10	10	6	5	6	5
Major Groups 83, 84 and 86—Religious, welfare, legal, community services, trade and labour associations	12	15	31	25	28	34
Major Group 85—Business services	3	4	N	1	1	1
Major Group 87—Recreation services	5	7	7	6	10	10
Minor Groups 880-881—Household services	17	49	98	102	115	154
Minor Groups 882—885—Personal services other than household services	50	53	92	85	97	118
Major Groups 89 and 90—Services (not elsewhere classified) and General Labour	148	172	121	113	196	377

We shall take up the rise and fall in proportions Division wise from 1921 to 1961 :

Division 0—Field Produce (other than agriculture) and Plantation, Live stock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting—This registered a fall from 1921 to 1951 and a rise from 1951 to 1961.

Division 1—Mining and Quarrying—This remained constant during 1921—31, registered a rise from 1931 to 1951 and again remained constant between 1951 and 1961.

Divisions 2 and 3—Manufacturing—This registered a fall from 1921 to 1951 and remained constant between 1951 and 1961.

Division 4—Construction—This has registered a continuous rise from 1921 to 1961.

Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services—This recorded a fall between 1921 and 1951 and remained constant between 1951 and 1961.

Division 6—Trade and Commerce—It recorded a rise during 1921—31 and a continuous fall between 1931 and 1961.

Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications—It has recorded a continuous rise from 1921 to 1961.

Divisions 8 and 9—Services; Activities not adequately described—This showed a rise during 1921—31, but from 1931 to 1961 it has exhibited a continuous fall.

All Divisions—Continuous fall from 1901 to 1961.

Concentrating on the decade 1951—61 it will be seen that Divisions 1, 2 and 3 and 5 have maintained constant proportions. Division 1 is not at all important for this State, but failure to record an increase in Divisions 2 and 3 and 5 calls for notice. For industrialization it is necessary that not only the proportion of population engaged in manufacturing should keep pace with population itself, but it should also steal a march over it. Divisions 6 and 8 and 9 have recorded a fall and the decline is continuous since 1931. Thus services (including water and sanitary services) have been falling behind the growth in population. Only Divisions 0, 4 and 7 have manifested an increase. Division 0, from which agriculture is excluded, is not important. In Divisions 4 and 7 the rise has been continuous since 1921. Constructional activities, transport and communications have happily outpaced the growth of population during the last several decades.

10. Comparison of Workers in Categories IV—IX

103. Table 10.69 gives the distribution of 1,000 population of each sex among workers and workers in industrial Categories IV to IX. This Table shows that the proportion of male workers in all industrial categories is higher than of female workers throughout the State. While 582 per thousand males are workers, the proportion for females is only 181. In the rural area the male and female participation ratios are 592 and 199 respectively, and in urban 517 and 53. Only one in 20 females in cities and towns is a worker. In the rural area of Uttarakhand (668), Kumaon (591), Jhansi (283), Faizabad (266), Gorakhpur (296), and Varanasi (263) Divisions, however, female participation is quite consequential for reasons mentioned hereinbefore. Female workers are numerically insignificant in manufacturing other than household industry and negligible in construction and transport. The participation of females in trade and commerce is not of much importance. The most important categories of work for females are household industry and other services ; for males other services, household industry, and trade and commerce. In the rural areas of the State the first two categories in importance for males are (1) other services and (2) household industry, and for females (1) household industry and (2) other services. In Faizabad, Gorakhpur, and Varanasi Divisions, on the contrary, for males too household industry is more important than other services. As for females, other services in Agra, Allahabad, and Jhansi Divisions have precedence over household industry. In urban areas of the State the two most important categories for males are (1) other services and (2) trade and commerce, and for females (1) other services and (2) household industry. In Uttarakhand Division the second

most important for males is construction and in Agra and Allahabad Divisions, which have large industrial cities, manufacturing other than household industry. In the case of females, the roles of other services and household industry have been reversed in Uttarakhand, Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions, the latter being the more important of the two.

The importance of industrial categories in various age-groups may now be considered at the State level. The two most important categories for males and females in rural and urban areas are given in the following statement :

	Rural	
	Males	Females
All Ages	IX (42), IV (33)	IV (13), IX (10)
0—14	IV (9), IX (4)	IV (4), IX (2)
15—34	IX (73), IV (51)	IV (19), IX (14)
35—59	IX (67), IV (50)	IV (23), IX (18)
60+	IV (44), IX (42)	IV (14), IX (11)
	Urban	
	Males	Females
All Ages	IX (174), VII (102)	IX (25), IV (16)
0—14	IX (11), V (10)	IV (4), IX (2)
15—34	IX (262), V (157)	IX (30), IV (24)
35—59	IX (324), VII (202)	IX (62), IV (29)
60+	VII (196), IX (182)	IX (46). IV (18)

TABLE 10.69—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Total Population of each Sex*

State/Divisions	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	582	181	34	14
		0—14	1,000	1,000	86	41	9	4
		15—34	1,000	1,000	894	261	52	20
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	323	52	24
		60+	1,000	1,000	855	198	47	15
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	151	39	5	2
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	592	199	33	13
		0—14	1,000	1,000	93	46	9	4
		15—34	1,000	1,000	917	288	51	19
		35—59	1,000	1,000	983	347	50	23
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	209	44	14
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	147	40	5	2
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	517	53	42	16
		0—14	1,000	1,000	38	6	6	4
		15—34	1,000	1,000	764	67	61	24
		35—59	1,000	1,000	947	125	67	29
		60+	1,000	1,000	659	94	68	18
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	191	18	7	1
Uttarakhand	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	606	667	28	22
		0—14	1,000	1,000	99	229	6	13
		15—34	1,000	1,000	928	969	41	29
		35—59	1,000	1,000	988	960	45	27
		60+	1,000	1,000	875	564	40	21
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	530	568	15	27
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	606	668	28	22
		0—14	1,000	1,000	99	229	6	13
		15—34	1,000	1,000	928	971	41	29
		35—59	1,000	1,000	989	960	44	27
		60+	1,000	1,000	877	565	40	21
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	530	568	15	27

It will be seen that in villages, for both males and females belonging to ages under 15 years and also 60 years and above, household industry is more important than other services. In the age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 other services take precedence over household industry in the case of males and household industry over other services in that of females. In other words, household industry is of top importance for females of all ages, but for males this is so in the youngest and oldest age-groups only. In urban areas other services are of paramount importance for males of all ages, except the very old for whom trade and commerce is of greater importance than the rest. The second most important for males below 35 years is manufacturing other than household industry, for males of 35–59 trade and commerce, and for males of 60 years and above other services, trade and commerce as already stated occupying the first place in the case of old men of 60 years and over. Among urban female workers other services are of primary importance, household industry coming next, for all ages 15 years and over. For girls of under 15 household industry is more important than the rest.

Table 10.69 is given below:

among Workers and Workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
20	1	5	N	26	2	10	N	60	11	Total
2	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	5	2	0—14
36	1	10	N	38	2	19	N	101	16	15—34
33	1	9	N	48	5	19	N	102	23	35—59
13	1	4	N	41	4	5	N	58	15	60+
3	N	4	..	11	1	4	N	20	2	A. N. S.
8	1	3	N	14	1	4	N	42	10	Total
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	2	0—14
14	1	7	N	21	2	8	N	73	14	15—34
13	1	5	N	25	4	8	N	67	18	35—59
5	1	2	N	21	3	2	N	42	11	60+
2	N	4	..	7	1	3	N	15	1	A. N. S.
97	3	17	N	102	4	48	N	174	25	Total
10	N	1	N	5	N	1	N	11	2	0—14
157	4	26	N	134	3	78	1	262	30	15—34
162	7	33	1	202	13	90	1	324	62	35—59
78	5	20	N	196	16	25	N	182	46	60+
17	..	7	..	60	2	12	..	70	12	A. N. S.
2	N	26	N	8	N	3	N	45	2	Total
N	N	2	..	N	N	N	..	4	N	0—14
5	N	61	N	12	N	6	N	106	4	15—34
3	N	30	N	16	N	5	N	49	3	35—59
1	N	6	..	12	N	1	..	10	1	60+
..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	76	.	A. N. S.
2	N	26	N	8	N	3	N	44	2	Total
N	N	2	..	N	N	N	..	3	N	0—14
4	N	60	N	11	N	6	N	104	4	15—34
3	N	30	N	15	N	5	..	47	3	35—59
1	N	6	..	12	N	1	..	9	1	60+
..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	76	..	A. N. S.

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Worker		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Uttarakhand (*concld.*)	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	612	347	51	18
		0—14	1,000	1,000	79	41	6	6
		15—34	1,000	1,000	822	475	63	28
		35—59	1,000	1,000	883	739	83	28
		60+	1,000	1,000	477	346	35	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumaon	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	585	555	24	9
		0—14	1,000	1,000	83	180	3	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	890	814	35	17
		35—59	1,000	1,000	984	843	46	12
		60+	1,000	1,000	880	519	32	5
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	462	467	11	..
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	587	591	23	9
		0—14	1,000	1,000	87	195	3	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	907	869	33	16
		35—59	1,000	1,000	981	879	44	11
		60+	1,000	1,000	893	542	28	5
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	465	467	12	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	569	62	37	8
		0—14	1,000	1,000	40	5	3	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	784	85	45	12
		35—59	1,000	1,000	462	156	67	17
		60+	1,000	1,000	702	91	88	11
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	400	..	..	..
Rohilkhand	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	597	34	31	9
		0—14	1,000	1,000	87	5	6	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	913	39	46	12
		35—59	1,000	1,000	981	70	49	17
		60+	1,000	1,000	865	72	44	15
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	186	12	6	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	615	33	29	8
		0—14	1,000	1,000	96	5	6	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	938	39	44	11
		35—59	1,000	1,000	986	67	46	16
		60+	1,000	1,000	896	72	41	14
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	183	13	7	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	507	35	37	11
		0—14	1,000	1,000	44	3	6	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	789	43	56	15
		35—59	1,000	1,000	951	86	64	24
		60+	1,000	1,000	703	76	63	19
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	234	9	..	..
Meerut	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	564	68	54	21
		0—14	1,000	1,000	66	14	10	5
		15—34	1,000	1,000	869	95	80	29
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	130	91	38
		60+	1,000	1,000	813	89	84	23
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	94	19	3	5

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
31	1	79	..	36	..	32	..	295	16	Total
2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	0—14
47	..	123	..	33	..	52	..	426	19	15—34
38	..	88	..	79	..	41	..	383	45	35—59
12	19	58	..	58	..	..	..	105	19	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
11	1	16	N	16	N	10	N	67	5	Total
1	N	1	N	1	N	N	N	5	N	0—14
21	1	32	N	24	N	18	N	136	8	15—34
16	1	23	N	31	1	17	N	94	9	35—59
7	N	8	N	23	1	5	N	31	5	60+
..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	A.N.S.
7	1	15	N	8	N	5	N	42	3	Total
N	N	1	N	N	N	N	..	3	N	0—14
14	1	32	N	12	N	10	N	90	5	15—34
9	1	20	N	15	N	9	N	56	5	35—59
3	N	6	N	10	N	2	..	18	3	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	A.N.S.
47	1	25	N	89	3	52	1	286	28	Total
4	N	1	..	3	N	2	N	27	1	0—14
64	1	34	N	99	3	75	N	432	40	15—34
80	2	46	1	183	7	92	3	435	73	35—59
55	1	31	1	206	6	34	2	203	40	60+
..	..	200	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	A.N.S.
23	1	6	N	28	1	11	N	61	8	Total
3	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	5	1	0—14
39	1	9	N	38	N	19	N	101	10	15—34
36	1	10	N	52	2	19	N	105	18	35—59
19	2	6	N	51	3	6	N	64	15	60+
3	..	1	..	4	1	2	..	17	1	A.N.S.
8	1	3	N	12	1	4	N	41	6	Total
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	N	0—14
13	1	5	N	18	N	7	N	70	8	15—34
14	1	5	N	23	1	6	N	66	13	35—59
6	1	2	N	22	2	2	N	41	11	60+
1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	11	1	A.N.S.
94	2	18	N	101	2	45	N	158	17	Total
14	N	1	..	5	N	1	N	11	1	0—14
165	3	27	N	136	1	82	N	250	21	15—34
150	4	35	N	208	5	84	N	308	44	35—59
88	4	25	N	204	7	28	N	183	38	60+
37	..	9	..	37	..	19	..	121	9	A.N.S.
32	1	8	N	37	1	14	N	120	19	Total
2	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	12	3	0—14
59	2	14	N	51	1	25	N	199	26	15—34
54	2	15	N	75	3	25	N	206	37	35—59
22	2	6	N	63	4	8	N	134	26	60+
2	..	1	..	2	..	3	N	18	3	A.N.S.

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Meerut—(*concld.*)	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	574	73	61	22
		0—14	1,000	1,000	75	16	11	6
		15—34	1,000	1,000	895	103	91	31
		35—59	1,000	1,000	983	136	101	40
		60+	1,000	1,000	843	92	90	24
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	96	19	2	5
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	521	45	29	15
		0—14	1,000	1,000	32	5	3	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	778	60	39	22
		35—59	1,000	1,000	955	100	50	29
		60+	1,000	1,000	663	73	53	18
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	74	16	8	..
Agra	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	561	41	34	7
		0—14	1,000	1,000	54	5	6	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	878	50	53	8
		35—59	1,000	1,000	972	89	56	14
		60+	1,000	1,000	815	76	49	12
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	270	35	9	4
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	576	42	35	6
		0—14	1,000	1,000	58	6	6	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	907	52	53	8
		35—59	1,000	1,000	982	89	56	14
		60+	1,000	1,000	853	75	49	12
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	277	36	8	4
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	494	36	32	7
		0—14	1,000	1,000	34	3	4	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	762	43	49	10
		35—59	1,000	1,000	932	89	57	15
		60+	1,000	1,000	621	81	53	10
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	87	19	14	..
Allahabad	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	576	156	31	9
		0—14	1,000	1,000	81	35	10	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	868	220	47	13
		35—59	1,000	1,000	970	290	44	16
		60+	1,000	1,000	832	195	38	10
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	158	28	5	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	589	182	33	10
		0—14	1,000	1,000	94	43	12	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	903	262	50	14
		35—59	1,000	1,000	976	329	45	16
		60+	1,000	1,000	873	217	38	10
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	157	29	3	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	528	43	25	7
		0—14	1,000	1,000	30	4	3	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	752	51	38	9
		35—59	1,000	1,000	951	11	39	13
		60+	1,000	1,000	630	82	43	9
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	188	10	..	..

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
18	1	6	N	20	1	6	N	102	20	Total
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	12	3	0—14
33	2	12	N	29	1	12	N	168	25	15—34
30	1	11	N	39	2	11	N	173	34	35—59
11	1	4	N	35	3	4	N	123	24	60+
2	..	1	..	1	..	3	N	16	2	A.N.S.
92	3	16	N	105	2	44	N	193	22	Total
8	N	1	N	4	N	1	N	11	1	0—14
152	4	24	N	128	1	72	N	310	30	15—34
154	5	32	1	222	6	82	N	339	52	35—59
76	4	18	N	204	8	28	N	192	35	60+
..	..	..	..	12	..	4	..	37	16	A.N.S.
32	1	7	N	35	1	13	N	78	11	Total
4	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	5	1	0—14
62	1	11	N	50	1	24	N	128	14	15—34
45	2	13	N	67	3	24	N	139	25	35—59
19	1	6	N	57	5	6	N	83	20	60+
..	..	16	..	42	2	15	..	36	1	A.N.S.
16	N	5	N	18	1	7	N	59	9	Total
2	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	1	0—14
28	1	8	N	25	1	13	N	100	11	15—34
17	1	9	N	34	2	12	N	99	19	35—59
6	1	3	N	29	4	4	N	63	13	60+
..	..	16	..	42	2	15	..	36	1	A.N.S.
112	3	16	N	110	3	41	N	159	22	Total
14	N	1	N	5	N	1	N	7	1	0—14
199	3	23	N	151	2	68	N	241	26	15—34
166	8	33	1	224	8	80	1	317	54	35—59
85	5	18	N	199	11	21	N	186	51	60+
..	..	..	..	29	..	14	..	29	19	A.N.S.
35	1	5	N	34	2	14	N	70	13	Total
2	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	5	1	0—14
58	2	8	N	50	2	24	N	112	17	15—34
63	2	9	N	62	6	25	N	128	27	35—59
21	1	4	N	51	6	6	N	60	17	60+
9	1	3	..	3	4	5	..	26	2	A.N.S.
5	1	2	N	15	2	4	N	42	10	Toal
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	1	0—14
10	1	4	N	24	2	8	N	71	14	15—34
7	1	4	N	27	4	7	N	71	20	35—59
3	N	1	N	22	4	2	N	25	12	60+
9	1	3	..	3	3	3	..	22	2	A.N.S.
143	3	15	1	100	5	48	N	173	24	Total
8	N	1	N	5	N	1	N	9	1	0—14
212	4	21	1	134	3	76	1	243	29	15—34
254	9	27	2	182	14	85	1	322	61	35—59
111	5	18	1	196	19	26	N	174	41	60+
12	..	..	..	..	10	59	..	117	..	A.N.S.

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population M	Population F	Total Workers M	Total Workers F	IV M	IV F
Jhansi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	589	256	41	13
		0—14	1,000	1,000	87	45	15	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	916	382	62	19
		35—59	1,000	1,000	981	461	56	24
		60+	1,000	1,000	841	248	50	14
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	110	55	5	..
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	602	283	39	13
		0—14	1,000	1,000	97	51	16	3
		15—34	1,000	1,000	937	424	60	18
		35—59	1,000	1,000	985	497	52	23
		60+	1,000	1,000	870	268	44	14
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	101	56	5	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	509	80	49	16
		0—14	1,000	1,000	24	6	4	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	789	98	75	24
		35—59	1,000	1,000	955	194	88	32
		60+	1,000	1,000	664	125	84	19
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	291	23	..	..
Lucknow	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	607	117	24	7
		0—14	1,000	1,000	90	20	7	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	904	159	34	9
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	216	35	13
		60+	1,000	1,000	875	153	31	9
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	130	17	5	..
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	619	126	24	7
		0—14	1,000	1,000	98	23	8	2
		15—34	1,000	1,000	930	174	34	9
		35—59	1,000	1,000	984	227	35	12
		60+	1,000	1,000	905	159	29	9
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	127	17	4	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	526	47	23	8
		0—14	1,000	1,000	35	3	3	1
		15—34	1,000	1,000	751	54	31	11
		35—59	1,000	1,000	942	114	38	16
		60+	1,000	1,000	633	93	41	10
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	148	16	10	..
Faizabad	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	611	259	29	15
		0—14	1,000	1,000	110	51	9	5
		15—34	1,000	1,000	933	361	42	21
		35—59	1,000	1,000	984	450	42	25
		60+	1,000	1,000	891	270	36	15
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	145	40	2	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	616	266	27	14
		0—14	1,000	1,000	113	53	10	4
		15—34	1,000	1,000	941	373	39	18
		35—59	1,000	1,000	987	459	39	23
		60+	1,000	1,000	901	274	33	14
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	144	40	1	1

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
8	1	6	1	21	4	11	N	64	27	Total
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	6	3	0—14
15	1	11	1	30	3	19	N	109	38	15—34
12	1	11	1	41	8	21	1	106	55	35—59
6	1	4	N	41	8	86	N	60	32	60+
..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	24	4	A.N.S.
2	N	4	1	11	3	3	N	44	26	Total
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	..	6	4	0—14
4	1	7	1	16	3	5	N	74	38	15—34
2	N	6	1	21	6	6	N	68	50	35—59
1	N	3	N	19	6	4	..	41	29	60+
..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	17	3	A.N.S.
46	4	21	2	84	10	62	1	191	34	Total
3	N	1	N	3	1	1	N	7	2	0—14
80	6	34	3	114	10	102	1	315	39	15—34
78	9	41	4	170	28	121	3	349	87	35—59
41	7	17	2	174	26	38	1	179	50	60+
...	...	21	..	..	..	42	..	188	23	A.N.S.
16	N	4	N	23	1	9	N	50	9	Total
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	4	1	0—14
27	1	7	N	34	1	15	N	84	12	15—34
26	1	8	N	41	3	16	N	84	19	35—59
10	N	4	N	36	3	4	N	43	13	60+
3	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	11	2	A.N.S.
4	N	2	N	12	1	2	N	29	7	Total
N	N	N	..	1	N	N	N	3	1	0—14
7	N	4	N	18	1	4	N	49	9	15—34
9	N	4	N	20	2	5	N	45	13	35—59
2	N	1	..	18	2	1	N	25	9	60+
1	—	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	1	A.N.S.
94	2	19	N	99	4	53	N	196	29	Total
9	N	1	N	5	N	1	..	12	1	0—14
147	3	26	N	127	3	52	1	287	35	15—34
154	5	35	1	187	13	98	1	352	70	35—59
70	3	22	1	180	16	23	1	186	52	60+
10	...	..	...	19	..	16	..	42	8	A.N.S.
7	1	2	N	17	2	5	N	31	8	Total
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	1	0—14
12	1	4	N	27	2	9	N	54	11	15—34
11	1	4	N	30	5	9	N	52	16	35—59
5	1	2	N	25	4	2	N	266	10	60+
1	1	8	..	5	1	1	..	9	1	A.N.S.
4	N	2	N	12	2	3	N	24	7	Total
N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	1	0—14
6	1	3	N	20	2	5	N	42	10	15—34
6	1	3	N	21	4	6	N	37	13	35—59
2	1	1	..	17	3	1	..	20	8	60+
1	1	8	..	2	1	..	..	9	1	A.N.S.

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Faizabad—(*concld.*)	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	530	102	67	41
		0—14	1,000	1,000	48	16	9	10
		15—34	1,000	1,000	781	129	98	64
		35—59	1,000	1,000	934	218	108	67
		60+	1,000	1,000	686	157	100	40
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	191	25	21	25
Gorakhpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	580	290	25	19
		0—14	1,000	1,000	103	75	7	7
		15—34	1,000	1,000	905	427	41	28
		35—59	1,000	1,000	986	498	37	28
		60+	1,000	1,000	879	263	30	14
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	63	39	1	1
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	584	296	22	16
		0—14	1,000	1,000	106	77	7	6
		15—34	1,000	1,000	917	437	36	24
		35—59	1,000	1,000	987	506	32	26
		60+	1,000	1,000	386	266	26	13
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	64	40	1	1
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	508	126	89	77
		0—14	1,000	1,000	47	32	16	28
		15—34	1,000	1,000	719	181	129	125
		35—59	1,000	1,000	959	243	145	112
		60+	1,000	1,000	688	154	144	59
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	20	..	..	..
Varanasi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	545	245	49	22
		0—14	1,000	1,000	85	58	13	6
		15—34	1,000	1,000	863	371	83	33
		35—59	1,000	1,000	973	433	74	38
		60+	1,000	1,000	857	232	64	20
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	146	120	12	2
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	548	263	42	22
		0—14	1,000	1,000	88	63	11	6
		15—34	1,000	1,000	883	402	71	32
		35—59	1,000	1,000	978	459	62	37
		60+	1,000	1,000	878	243	55	19
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	81	155	15	2
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	523	80	105	25
		0—14	1,000	1,000	61	11	26	5
		15—34	1,000	1,000	746	100	155	39
		35—59	1,000	1,000	938	184	154	46
		60+	1,000	1,000	677	122	150	23
		A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	31	3	1	..

104. It is now proposed to present the distribution table in another form by giving the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among age-groups in each of the industrial categories. The largest proportion of workers, in the case of both males and females, is in the age-group 15—34 followed by the age group 35—59, except for females in urban areas where the age-group 35—59 has a lead. In the administrative Divisions the number of female workers is higher in the age-group 35—59 in all areas of Rohilkhand and Agra Divisions and in urban areas only of

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
65	3	18	N	114	10	40	N	175	36	Total
9	1	1	N	8	1	1	..	15	3	0—14
108	4	26	N	162	7	65	N	256	40	15—34
98	5	34	N	204	27	76	N	325	88	35—59
53	5	20	1	196	29	16	N	177	62	60+
..	..	..	..	128	..	21	..	21	..	A.N.S.
10	N	2	N	14	2	6	N	24	7	Total
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	3	1	0—14
16	1	4	N	24	2	11	N	44	10	15—34
20	1	3	N	26	5	11	N	41	12	35—59
6	N	1	N	20	3	2	N	17	6	60+
1	—	—	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	A.N.S.
7	N	2	N	11	2	3	N	19	6	Total
1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	2	1	0—14
12	1	3	N	18	2	5	N	30	9	15—34
15	1	3	N	18	4	5	N	31	10	35—59
4	N	1	N	15	3	1	..	13	5	60+
—	..	—	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	A.N.S.
68	2	12	1	93	10	70	N	146	30	Total
5	N	1	N	4	N	1	N	18	3	0—14
102	2	17	1	120	9	115	1	203	33	15—34
129	4	24	2	189	29	133	1	280	78	35—59
60	2	12	N	185	27	21	N	160	52	60+
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
17	2	6	N	28	4	13	N	48	16	Total
2	N	N	N	2	N	1	N	6	3	0—14
32	3	13	N	46	4	24	N	87	23	15—34
28	3	10	N	53	9	25	N	84	30	35—59
13	2	4	N	37	7	6	N	43	18	60+
14	—	5	..	43	1	1	..	27	5	A.N.S.
10	2	4	N	16	3	8	N	35	14	Total
1	N	N	N	1	N	1	N	5	3	0—14
20	2	8	N	29	4	15	N	69	22	15—34
17	3	6	N	29	7	14	N	56	25	35—59
9	2	2	N	20	6	4	N	28	14	60+
4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	A.N.S.
64	4	24	1	110	8	49	N	143	30	Total
10	N	1	N	7	1	1	N	12	3	0—14
104	5	41	1	145	8	75	N	195	34	15—34
97	8	38	1	214	29	98	1	282	77	35—59
53	5	20	1	184	27	22	N	175	53	60+
4	..	2	..	15	N	..	..	9	2	A.N.S.

Allahabad, Jhansi, Lucknow, Faizabad and Varanasi Divisions. In the remaining Divisions they predominate in the age-group 15—34. The proportion of male workers, in both rural and urban areas, is greater in the age-group 60 and above than in the age-group 0—14 except in the rural areas of Jhansi Division where it is almost even. Female workers in rural areas belonging to the age-group 0—14 out number those of 60 and above, except in Rohilkhand, Agra, Lucknow

and Faizabad Divisions, where their proportion in the age-group 60 and above is higher. In urban areas their proportion in the age-group 60 and above is larger than in the age-group 0–14 except in Gorakhpur Division.

Coming to individual categories of work in the State, it will be observed that all categories follow the State pattern in the case of males, that is, the proportion rises sharply in the age-group 15–34, falls slowly in 35–59, and then steeply in 60 and above. But in the case of females there are variations. In Category VII rural, and

TABLE 10.70—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of each Sex*

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	406	403	60	92	103	116
		15—34	307	321	471	461	469	454
		35—59	224	213	377	379	342	364
		60+	63	63	92	68	86	66
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	409	400	64	93	111	119
		15—34	301	320	467	463	463	447
		35—59	224	216	373	376	340	367
		60+	65	64	96	68	86	67
		A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	388	428	28	49	61	95
		15—34	338	331	500	417	495	496
		35—59	221	190	404	444	357	350
		60+	53	51	68	90	87	59
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
Uttarakhand	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	401	369	65	127	90	213
		15—34	299	343	458	498	441	451
		35—59	234	223	381	320	374	275
		60+	66	65	96	55	95	61
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	402	369	65	127	91	213
		15—34	298	343	457	497	439	451
		35—59	234	223	382	321	374	275
		60+	66	65	96	55	96	61
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	279	397	36	48	34	125
		15—34	434	353	583	484	539	562
		35—59	238	193	343	411	393	313
		60+	49	57	38	57	34	..
		A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kumaon	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	403	391	57	127	44	86
		15—34	307	335	468	492	442	593
		35—59	227	216	381	327	431	287
		60+	63	58	94	54	83	34
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	..

in Categories V–IX urban, the proportion rises sharply in the age-group 15–34, further rises in the age-group 35–59, and then has a steep fall.

The points touched upon in this and the preceding paragraph have been brought out in greater detail in paragraph 32 (Tables 10.14 A and 10.14 B) to which the reader is referred.

Table 10.70 giving the distribution for the State and Divisions now follows :

among Age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
38	83	19	70	22	32	10	77	36	56	0—14
551	469	547	477	456	312	552	482	521	443	15—34
369	373	386	411	422	511	408	393	382	422	35—59
42	75	48	42	100	145	30	48	61	79	60+
N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
35	102	19	100	26	37	15	136	44	67	0—14
556	498	579	525	469	340	553	524	528	455	15—34
368	331	364	350	406	491	397	306	364	404	35—59
41	69	38	25	99	132	35	34	64	74	60+
N	N	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
40	54	20	34	19	20	7	25	24	26	0—14
548	424	506	415	445	243	551	444	509	403	15—34
369	438	414	488	435	561	414	471	411	476	35—59
43	84	60	63	101	176	28	60	56	95	60+
N	..	N	..	N	N	N	N	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
16	54	28	..	14	90	10	..	32	54	0—14
604	622	688	600	432	446	571	1,000	700	608	15—34
337	243	269	400	453	357	392	..	254	297	35—59
43	81	15	..	101	107	27	..	14	41	60+
..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
16	56	28	..	14	90	11	..	31	55	0—14
99	639	689	600	432	446	563	1,000	702	613	15—34
340	250	269	400	451	357	398	..	252	292	35—59
45	55	14	..	102	107	28	..	14	40	60+
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	Total
19	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	0—14
667	..	671	..	397	..	702	..	626	400	15—34
296	..	264	..	524	..	298	..	309	533	35—59
18	1,000	36	..	79	..	..	..	17	67	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
25	112	23	62	12	53	11	18	31	33	0—14
590	504	621	715	457	370	571	218	622	504	15—34
347	349	324	197	441	487	389	673	318	406	35—59
38	35	32	26	90	90	29	91	29	57	60+
..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	A.N.S.

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Kumaon—(*concld.*)	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	410	387	61	128	47	89
		15—34	297	335	458	492	434	598
		35—59	228	219	382	326	438	280
		60+	65	59	99	54	81	33
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	338	440	24	33	28	43
		15—34	402	339	554	462	483	514
		35—59	219	178	371	443	393	383
		60+	41	43	51	62	96	60
		A.N.S.	N	..	N	..	..	..
Rohilkhand	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	397	413	58	59	79	75
		15—34	310	315	474	370	467	423
		35—59	227	209	372	435	359	399
		60+	66	63	96	136	95	103
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	393	407	62	63	83	76
		15—34	310	315	472	366	466	420
		35—59	230	213	369	430	358	397
		60+	67	65	97	141	93	107
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	417	441	36	42	62	72
		15—34	310	317	483	386	471	432
		35—59	211	189	396	458	363	408
			62	53	85	114	104	88
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	..	..
Meerut	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	405	417	48	84	72	105
		15—34	305	326	471	456	451	457
		35—59	218	202	379	387	367	375
		60+	71	55	102	73	110	63
		A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	409	414	53	90	75	110
		15—34	297	324	463	457	449	451
		35—59	219	205	376	382	366	376
		60+	74	56	108	71	110	63
		A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	386	429	24	46	46	78
		15—34	339	334	507	450	468	493
		35—59	215	187	393	422	375	367
		60+	60	50	76	82	111	62
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	..

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
22	117	26	68	15	87	10	..	31	48	0—14
624	519	635	739	470	372	565	400	635	525	15—34
324	331	311	176	431	459	393	600	305	372	35—59
30	33	28	17	84	82	32	..	29	55	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
29	43	13	..	10	16	12	20	30	12	0—14
547	283	546	470	446	367	576	200	607	474	15—34
376	609	390	412	449	517	385	680	334	454	35—59
48	65	51	118	95	100	27	100	29	60	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
51	57	19	71	21	25	10	43	34	37	0—14
537	404	511	503	425	189	560	475	509	398	15—34
357	404	403	416	432	566	394	418	388	451	35—59
55	135	67	64	122	220	36	64	69	114	60+
N	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
19	73	13	31	23	28	6	147	39	45	0—14
523	371	551	490	437	201	561	176	524	408	15—34
408	407	390	417	424	542	399	618	370	434	35—59
50	149	46	62	116	228	34	59	67	113	60+
N	..	..	..	N	1	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
64	39	25	..	20	21	11	9	28	23	0—14
542	441	478	519	418	171	559	570	490	381	15—34
336	401	413	416	437	601	392	355	411	480	35—59
58	119	84	65	125	207	38	66	71	116	60+
N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
29	98	14	27	16	41	10	37	39	66	0—14
561	520	537	498	419	264	559	448	508	452	15—34
363	315	396	436	444	518	391	417	374	405	35—59
47	67	53	39	121	177	40	92	79	77	60+
N	..	N	..	N	..	N	6	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
23	116	13	65	18	48	13	30	47	78	0—14
563	538	560	620	424	277	569	537	491	453	15—34
370	288	383	261	430	511	374	358	373	393	35—59
44	58	44	54	128	164	44	60	89	76	60+
N	..	N	..	N	..	N	15	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
33	70	16	6	15	27	8	42	21	24	0—14
560	490	501	431	415	237	554	385	544	451	15—34
358	358	416	533	454	533	400	458	376	445	35—59
49	82	67	30	116	203	38	115	59	80	60+
..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Agra	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	404	414	39	51	66	66
		15—34	313	329	490	406	482	405
		35—59	217	202	377	439	359	428
		60+	65	55	94	104	93	101
		A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	404	409	41	55	71	62
		15—34	310	329	488	410	479	392
		35—59	219	205	373	434	356	437
		60+	66	56	98	101	94	109
		A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	406	434	28	33	44	80
		15—34	328	327	506	388	495	456
		35—59	210	188	396	464	370	395
		60+	56	51	70	115	91	69
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	..
Allahabad	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	398	417	56	94	127	127
		15—34	320	328	481	464	487	475
		35—59	227	202	383	377	318	344
		60+	55	52	80	65	68	54
		A.N.S.	N	1	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	406	415	65	98	144	135
		15—34	311	324	477	467	480	473
		35—59	224	206	371	371	309	339
		60+	58	54	87	64	67	53
		A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	369	426	21	36	49	79
		15—34	349	343	497	407	519	484
		35—59	239	187	431	472	361	378
		60+	43	44	51	85	71	59
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	.	..
Jhansi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	407	403	60	71	145	80
		15—34	325	327	506	487	492	462
		35—59	222	218	370	392	308	402
		60+	45	52	74	50	55	56
		A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	..
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	408	400	66	72	168	86
		15—34	323	327	503	491	489	458
		35—59	223	221	366	388	292	402
		60+	45	51	65	49	51	54
		A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	:

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
51	43	21	51	18	26	11	54	26	33	0—14
605	452	508	494	449	195	559	528	517	415	15—34
306	424	415	408	427	555	398	388	388	454	35—59
38	81	55	47	105	223	32	30	69	98	60+
..	..	1	..	1	1	N	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
49	47	23	109	17	37	15	42	30	42	0—14
650	603	533	584	446	194	573	621	530	425	15—34
272	285	395	287	425	547	375	326	368	447	35—59
29	65	47	20	111	221	36	11	72	86	60+
..	..	2	..	1	1	1	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
52	40	19	8	19	10	8	59	19	18	0—14
583	347	475	424	451	196	549	485	498	398	15—34
323	520	441	500	428	567	415	417	418	465	35—59
42	93	65	68	102	227	28	39	65	119	60+
..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
28	89	19	46	23	29	8	21	28	48	0—14
529	467	516	372	473	302	552	500	509	450	15—34
409	395	420	521	420	523	414	434	415	433	35—59
34	49	45	61	84	145	26	45	48	69	60+
N	N	N	..	N	1	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
76	150	15	97	33	36	14	29	39	61	0—14
600	542	548	387	489	349	561	594	530	467	15—34
287	280	401	484	394	493	390	333	379	408	35—59
36	27	35	32	84	121	35	44	52	64	60+
1	1	1	..	N	1	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
22	47	22	30	18	18	5	20	19	23	0—14
519	415	498	367	465	228	550	481	491	423	15—34
426	474	430	533	434	570	422	454	447	477	35—59
33	64	50	70	83	184	23	45	43	77	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
23	52	24	75	19	33	6	21	39	51	0—14
608	508	563	493	466	322	546	401	551	455	15—34
334	376	380	398	428	521	414	533	368	434	35—59
35	64	33	34	87	124	34	45	42	60	60+
..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
14	63	25	97	22	39	7	..	56	56	0—14
752	645	589	492	479	334	536	691	551	470	15—34
218	272	355	387	419	511	403	309	350	418	35—59
16	20	31	24	80	116	54	..	43	56	60+
..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Jhansi—(*concld.*)	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	406	423	20	33	33	50
		15—34	335	324	519	399	508	482
		35—59	214	198	402	483	382	402
		60+	45	55	59	85	77	66
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	..	..
Lucknow	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	384	390	57	68	120	116
		15—34	315	321	469	437	448	411
		35—59	237	221	381	407	349	387
		60+	64	68	93	88	83	86
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	..
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	386	387	61	70	130	123
		15—34	309	318	465	439	444	400
		35—59	238	224	378	403	345	387
		60+	66	70	96	88	81	90
		A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	..
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	366	410	24	29	47	66
		15—34	351	343	502	395	475	481
		35—59	229	194	410	471	381	390
		60+	53	53	64	105	97	63
		A.N.S.	1	N	N	N	N	..
Faizabad	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	401	375	72	74	134	114
		15—34	301	318	459	444	441	433
		35—59	232	231	373	403	342	378
		60+	66	76	96	79	83	75
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	403	373	74	74	144	115
		15—34	299	317	457	445	435	423
		35—59	232	233	372	402	338	385
		60+	66	77	97	79	83	77
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	383	409	35	64	51	102
		15—34	329	329	485	414	488	513
		35—59	232	204	407	433	376	328
		60+	56	58	73	89	85	57
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
Gorakhpur	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	425	401	76	103	122	153
		15—34	293	312	457	459	479	462
		35—59	221	219	375	376	327	333
		60+	61	68	92	62	72	52
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
25	45	23	35	16	23	6	26	16	24	0—14
574	435	534	494	456	303	549	332	551	376	15—34
361	432	408	418	434	537	418	586	391	519	35—59
40	88	35	53	94	137	27	56	42	81	60+
..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
32	51	14	6	20	26	5	10	31	37	0—14
538	458	506	266	460	277	537	536	522	422	15—34
391	421	427	647	421	517	432	340	393	444	35—59
39	70	53	81	99	180	26	114	54	97	60+
N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
18	50	13	..	23	38	6	74	39	47	0—14
497	494	529	297	471	320	503	593	530	428	15—34
448	397	417	703	405	476	459	296	373	428	35—59
37	59	41	..	101	166	32	37	58	97	60+
N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
37	52	15	7	18	6	5	..	23	20	0—14
550	430	488	258	452	209	547	527	514	413	15—34
374	440	435	632	433	582	424	347	412	471	35—59
9	78	62	103	97	203	24	126	51	96	60+
N	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
48	90	17	128	28	22	7	17	41	49	0—14
533	419	522	287	474	336	523	491	515	423	15—34
374	388	405	521	405	509	443	475	388	438	35—59
45	103	55	64	93	133	27	17	56	90	60+
N	N	1	..	N	N	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
41	88	14	194	29	21	7	32	44	52	0—14
517	410	546	355	479	362	515	484	529	436	15—34
398	397	387	451	401	494	448	484	372	424	35—59
44	105	51	..	91	123	30	..	55	88	60+
N	N	2	..	N	N	..	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
55	97	22	95	26	26	7	..	32	36	0—14
551	446	482	254	465	227	534	500	481	365	15—34
348	363	434	556	412	572	436	464	430	499	35—59
46	94	62	95	97	175	23	36	57	100	60+
..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
26	111	17	63	26	27	5	215	49	83	0—14
487	493	568	429	487	349	573	504	533	460	15—34
452	341	380	474	399	510	404	273	375	397	35—59
35	55	35	34	88	114	18	8	43	60	60+
N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	A.N.S.

State/Division	Total Rural Urban	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
			M	F	M	F	M	F
Gorakhpur—(*concld.*)	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	427	400	77	103	131	151
		15—34	290	311	455	458	473	449
		35—59	221	220	374	376	323	345
		60+	62	69	94	63	73	55
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	388	437	36	110	70	158
		15—34	356	331	503	476	514	536
		35—59	212	184	401	355	345	269
		60+	44	48	60	59	71	37
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	..	...	..
Varanasi	Total	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	438	413	68	97	114	115
		15—34	290	317	459	479	489	473
		35—59	208	205	372	362	314	354
		60+	64	65	101	62	83	58
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	446	412	71	99	122	120
		15—34	282	316	454	481	481	468
		35—59	207	206	370	359	311	354
		60+	65	66	105	61	86	58
		A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	381	420	44	56	94	80
		15—34	346	326	494	408	510	512
		35—59	218	193	392	444	319	352
		60+	54	60	70	92	77	56
		A.N.S.	1	1	N	N	N	..

105. In paragraph 103 we had considered the distribution of 1,000 population of each sex in the various age-groups among workers and also among workers in industrial Categories IV–IX for total, rural, and urban areas. Now we shall study the same for each Class I city/town-group individually and for other towns and town-groups by classes. For this purpose Table 10.71 has been prepared. Classwise comparison reveals that in Class I and II cities and towns the proportion of workers is less than the State average for urban areas and in Class III–VI towns greater, both for males and females, the State average for males being 517 and for females 53. The greatest proportion of workers is found in Class VI towns (M–626 ; F–117). Participation ratio in smaller towns is higher than in larger ones, as a rule.

The two most important categories in each class of towns are given in the following statement for each sex :

Class of Cities and towns	Categories	
	Males	Females
I	IX(172), V (119)	IX (25), IV (8)
II	IX (168), VII (112)	IX (23), IV (13)
III	IX (182), VII(109)	IX (29), IV (28)
IV	IX(170), VII (116)	IV (24), IX (21)
V	IX (171), VII (105)	IV (33), IX (23)
VI	IX (436), VII (59)	IX (36), IV (7)

It will be seen that for males Category IX is the most important for all classes of towns. For

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
25	118	16	107	29	32	6	383	50	91	0—14
467	507	590	482	499	357	564	350	546	472	15—34
475	322	363	357	385	502	407	267	363	381	35—59
33	53	31	54	87	109	23	..	41	56	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
27	71	21	42	19	7	4	49	48	40	0—14
534	418	507	403	459	309	581	656	495	393	15—34
400	443	425	530	434	549	402	279	409	484	35—59
39	68	47	25	88	135	13	16	48	83	60+
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
57	98	23	117	30	46	21	139	54	81	0—14
549	469	598	515	486	349	541	489	524	461	15—34
343	361	338	337	399	477	410	335	365	386	35—59
51	72	41	31	85	128	28	37	57	72	60+
N	..	N	..	N	N	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
53	108	25	126	36	50	32	161	66	93	0—14
538	482	611	539	511	384	551	522	554	482	15—34
353	340	328	315	373	450	385	279	329	361	35—59
56	70	36	20	80	116	32	38	51	64	60+
N	..	..	..	..	..	N	...	N	...	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
61	63	21	86	24	33	7	19	32	35	0—14
562	424	584	440	458	253	530	316	471	368	15—34
331	436	349	405	426	552	439	639	430	491	35—59
45	77	45	69	91	162	24	26	66	106	60+
1	..	1	..	1	N	..	...	1	N	A.N.S.

Class I cities/town-groups manufacturing comes next in importance, and in all other classes trade and commerce. As for females, other services and household industry are the two most important categories, the former taking precedence in Classes I, II, III and VI and the latter in Classes IV and V. Towns of Class VI have a very high proportion of males and a comparatively high proportion of females in other services. As a matter of fact, these towns are exceptions, all situated in the Himalayan Hills and qualifying for urban recognition by virtue of their being notified areas or cantonments.

Taking up male workers in Class I cities/town-groups individually, it will be observed that the two most important categories for Rampur, Bareilly, Meerut, Aligarh, Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow are (1) other services and (2) manufacturing other than household industry, in the order named. For Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Mathura and Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal they are (1) other services and (2) trade and commerce. For Jhansi and Gorakhpur they are (1) other services and (2) transport, storage and communications; these two possess large railway colonies. For the remaining four, other services is not the most predominant category. Saharanpur and Kanpur have the largest proportion of their workers in manufacturing other than household industry followed by other services; Moradabad in manufacturing other than household industry followed by trade and commerce.

Varanasi stands out as a solitary exception in having the largest proportion at household industry (silk weaving on handlooms) and the next largest in other services. Age-groups will now be considered by sex.

Females—The largest proportion of females of ages under 15 years is in household industry and of ages 60 years and above in other services in all classes of towns. The largest proportion in the age-group 15—34 is found in other services in towns of Classes I, II and VI and at household industry in those of Classes III, IV and V. In the age-group 35—59 other services are domi-

TABLE 10.71—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Urban Population of each Sex among*

Cities/Town-groups and Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Moradabad T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	502	22	18	4
	0—14	1,000	1,000	59	2	4	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	796	28	28	6
	35—59	1,000	1,000	949	55	28	8
	60+	1,000	1,000	637	54	27	9
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
2. Rampur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	512	28	20	5
	0—14	1,000	1,000	52	3	1	2
	15—34	1,000	1,000	794	32	32	6
	35—59	1,000	1,000	934	70	33	10
	60+	1,000	1,000	718	61	37	4
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	333	..	..	..
3. Bareilly T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	503	28	29	4
	0—14	1,000	1,000	36	1	6	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	769	32	44	6
	35—59	1,000	1,000	945	74	46	9
	60+	1,000	1,000	639	57	42	8
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	417	50	..	..
4. Shahjahanpur T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	522	30	31	5
	0—14	1,000	1,000	37	2	6	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	782	31	47	7
	35—59	1,000	1,000	952	80	46	13
	60+	1,000	1,000	674	76	49	6
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
5. Dehra Dun T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	513	49	5	2
	0—14	1,000	1,000	23	3	1	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	729	59	5	2
	35—59	1,000	1,000	943	100	9	4
	60+	1,000	1,000	564	73	12	..
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	250	..	..	..
6. Saharanpur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	515	29	18	5
	0—14	1,000	1,000	32	2	3	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	781	40	27	8
	35—59	1,000	1,000	954	64	29	10
	60+	1,000	1,000	631	55	27	6
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	19	..	..	..

nant in the towns of Classes I, II, III and VI and household industry in those of Class V; in towns of Class IV both are at par.

Males—In age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 other services claim the largest proportion, whereas at ages of 60 years and above trade and commerce (except in Class VI towns where other services are dominant). At ages under 15 years, manufacturing other than household industry is the most important category for towns of Classes I, and II and other services for those of Classes III, IV, V and VI.

Table 10.71 is given hereunder :

Total Workers and Workers in Industrial Categories IV to IX, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
170	1	10	N	110	1	73	N	107	14	Total
38	N	N	..	6	N	N	..	9	1	0—14
310	1	12	..	145	1	126	N	156	19	15—34
239	3	24	..	243	5	159	N	231	36	35—59
146	2	26	N	223	7	36	N	148	33	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
140	3	22	N	97	1	39	N	164	15	Total
26	N	4	..	5	N	1	..	11	1	0—14
237	3	29	N	124	1	67	N	265	17	15—34
232	8	43	N	202	3	69	..	299	39	35—59
102	6	31	..	221	3	39	..	210	42	60+
222	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	A.N.S,
114	1	22	N	96	2	76	N	149	19	Total
14	N	1	..	5	N	1	..	8	N	0—14
189	1	32	..	119	1	130	N	232	23	15—34
184	4	44	1	206	5	143	N	286	52	35—59
119	4	33	N	208	7	40	N	159	37	60+
83	..	42	..	125	..	83	..	83	50	A.N S.
54	1	17	N	104	2	47	N	224	21	Total
9	..	N	..	5	N	1	..	11	1	0—14
95	1	26	N	143	1	92	..	315	21	15—34
74	3	31	..	188	7	69	N	462	54	35—59
57	4	22	..	221	7	20	..	212	52	60—+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N-S.
74	3	9	1	89	2	42	N	275	39	Total
3	N	N	..	2	..	N	N	16	2	0—14
107	5	11	2	95	2	60	N	429	46	15—34
130	3	21	3	202	4	82	1	459	81	35—59
102	2	1	1	194	1	31	1	182	64	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	..	A.N.S.
141	5	12	N	115	N	75	N	139	18	Total
16	1	N	..	4	..	1	..	8	N	0—14
235	7	18	..	143	1	128	N	211	23	15—34
239	8	23	N	241	N	138	N	253	43	35—59
86	9	20	N	232	..	40	..	186	38	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	A.N.S.

Cities/Town-groups and Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
7. Meerut T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	516	40	25	12
	0—14	1,000	1,000	31	5	3	3
	15—34	1,000	1,000	778	57	39	19
	35—59	1,000	1,000	957	89	41	19
	60+	1,000	1,000	626	61	35	11
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	143	71	143	..
8. Aligarh T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	474	37	26	5
	0—14	1,000	1,000	37	4	3	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	681	46	38	6
	35—59	1,000	1,000	940	83	49	11
	60+	1,000	1,000	589	75	40	9
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
9. Mathura T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	506	42	15	5
	0—14	1,000	1,000	29	3	1	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	776	45	22	7
	35—59	1,000	1,000	954	113	28	11
	60+	1,000	1,000	639	94	29	7
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
10. Agra T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	477	24	35	2
	0—14	1,000	1,000	30	1	4	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	742	30	56	3
	35—59	1,000	1,000	909	63	60	6
	60+	1,000	1,000	557	43	46	2
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
11. Kanpur T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	543	32	19	2
	0—14	1,000	1,000	25	2	2	N
	15—34	1,000	1,000	765	38	29	3
	35—59	1,000	1,000	952	87	26	5
	60+	1,000	1,000	624	64	28	4
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	162	..	..	..
12. Allahabad T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	499	55	20	6
	0—14	1,000	1,000	34	5	3	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	697	63	29	8
	35—59	1,000	1,000	944	139	33	11
	60+	1,000	1,000	584	106	34	7
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
13. Jhansi T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	495	63	27	12
	0—14	1,000	1,000	17	4	2	2
	15—34	1,000	1,000	796	83	41	20
	35—59	1,000	1,000	936	161	46	22
	60+	1,000	1,000	563	114	57	21
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	214	40	..	..
14. Lucknow T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	522	44	14	5
	0—14	1,000	1,000	32	3	2	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	742	51	18	6
	35—59	1,000	1,000	941	111	25	9
	60+	1,000	1,000	571	86	28	6
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	39	..	..	..

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
103	3	17	N	97	2	44	N	106	16	Total
12	1	1	N	5	N	1	..	6	1	0—14
167	5	23	N	115	1	70	N	146	23	15—34
166	7	37	1	212	5	82	1	219	37	35—59
96	5	24	N	204	11	35	N	137	23	60+
—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	A.N.S.
124	2	14	N	99	4	30	1	164	24	Total
17	1	N	..	5	N	1	N	10	2	0—14
205	3	19	N	126	3	46	2	228	32	15—34
205	5	33	1	211	11	62	N	345	53	35—59
104	2	14	N	179	14	18	1	201	48	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
72	3	20	N	106	4	43	N	235	227	Total
9	N	1	..	6	N	N	..	9	1	0—14
119	3	30	N	143	2	71	N	374	31	15—34
117	9	41	1	218	14	86	1	438	73	35—59
72	6	24	1	195	18	25	1	263	58	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
116	3	16	N	97	2	47	N	156	16	Total
14	N	1	N	4	N	1	..	6	N	0—14
199	3	22	N	133	1	77	1	242	22	15—34
185	8	36	1	202	6	94	1	312	40	35—59
98	5	24	N	180	8	26	N	159	25	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
191	3	14	N	100	4	45	N	154	20	Total
7	N	1	N	5	N	1	N	7	1	0—14
272	4	21	1	133	2	74	1	210	25	15—34
342	10	23	1	172	12	70	1	284	51	35—59
157	5	16	1	198	16	25	1	151	32	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	95	—	A.N.S.
87	4	17	1	85	7	69	1	204	33	Total
11	1	2	N	4	N	1	N	12	3	0—14
139	7	22	1	107	4	97	1	281	39	15—34
134	8	34	2	166	20	143	2	401	85	35—59
76	5	21	2	166	27	34	1	204	58	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
72	8	19	1	65	9	113	1	188	29	Total
4	1	1	..	3	N	1	N	5	1	0—14
118	12	29	1	83	8	186	1	325	36	15—34
133	20	39	2	136	25	226	5	333	82	35—59
61	10	15	1	172	28	69	2	157	45	60+
..	..	36	..	..	..	71	..	107	40	A.N.S.
112	3	20	N	93	4	66	1	205	31	Total
11	N	1	N	4	N	1	..	12	2	0—14
170	4	27	N	116	2	99	1	298	37	15—34
185	7	37	1	180	11	123	1	366	78	35—59
85	4	25	1	182	15	29	1	191	55	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	26	..	A.N.S.

Cities/Town-groups and Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
15. Gorakhpur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	505	70	45	21
	0—14	1,000	1,000	35	8	5	5
	15—34	1,000	1,000	701	85	57	31
	35—59	1,000	1,000	954	176	83	40
	60+	1,000	1,000	622	132	100	27
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	56	..	..	..
16. Varanasi T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	519	74	141	32
	0—14	1,000	1,000	70	10	41	7
	15—34	1,000	1,000	721	97	205	54
	35—59	1,000	1,000	928	163	196	53
	60+	1,000	1,000	635	104	184	24
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	301	25	5	..
17. Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	541	100	75	21
	0—14	1,000	1,000	54	13	10	3
	15—34	1,000	1,000	826	103	113	25
	35—59	1,000	1,000	967	252	123	47
	60+	1,000	1,000	759	179	135	28
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	333	..	..
Class I	Total	1,000	1,000	513	43	34	8
	0—14	1,000	1,000	36	4	7	2
	15—34	1,000	1,000	749	52	51	12
	35—59	1,000	1,000	942	107	52	16
	60+	1,000	1,000	613	81	55	10
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	198	18	4	..
Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	510	47	34	13
	0—14	1,000	1,000	40	5	5	3
	15—34	1,000	1,000	774	58	49	19
	35—59	1,000	1,000	938	107	59	25
	60+	1,000	1,000	652	87	53	19
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	205	14	..	..
Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	527	72	46	28
	0—14	1,000	1,000	38	11	6	7
	15—34	1,000	1,000	759	91	67	42
	35—59	1,000	1,000	954	156	79	47
	60+	1,000	1,000	700	120	76	26
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	135	5	..	..
Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	539	71	69	24
	0—14	1,000	1,000	41	8	7	4
	15—34	1,000	1,000	835	95	104	35
	35—59	1,000	1,000	965	157	121	48
	60+	1,000	1,000	779	114	111	28
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	222	21	..	..
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	534	73	66	33
	0—14	1,000	1,000	43	10	9	7
	15—34	1,000	1,000	812	99	100	82
	35—59	1,000	1,000	955	158	108	57
	60+	1,000	1,000	731	109	104	33
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	194	33	11	7

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
95	2	11	1	77	8	117	1	143	34	Total
6	N	1	N	3	N	N	N	19	3	0—14
137	2	14	1	96	6	185	1	194	40	15—34
181	4	23	2	155	26	214	1	264	91	35—59
69	3	14	N	180	27	30	..	171	65	60+
56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
63	3	14	N	107	8	48	N	135	27	Total
10	N	1	N	6	1	1	N	11	1	0—14
100	3	18	N	137	6	74	N	175	29	15—34
98	7	27	1	215	23	95	2	274	70	35—59
50	4	18	1	163	22	18	N	172	49	60+
39	..	13	..	157	..	..	..	82	22	A.N.S.
100	5	21	N	114	19	48	N	161	46	Total
17	2	2	..	9	2	2	..	13	6	0—14
177	7	33	1	163	16	76	N	236	46	15—34
147	10	37	1	210	51	96	N	311	118	35—59
86	7	20	N	216	44	32	1	196	81	60+
..	..	..	..	..	333	..	..	..		A.N.S.
119	3	16	N	97	4	58	N	172	25	Total
12	N	1	N	5	N	1	N	10	1	0—14
186	4	22	N	124	3	92	1	253	30	15—34
204	8	31	1	191	13	108	1	325	63	35—59
97	5	21	1	191	16	30	1	178	45	60+
25	..	9	..	80	2	15	..	64	15	A.N.S.
100	3	17	N	112	3	41	N	168	23	Total
14	N	1	..	5	N	1	N	10	1	0—14
179	4	25	N	150	2	68	N	253	29	15—34
147	7	34	N	226	10	78	N	324	56	35—59
75	4	21	N	209	12	23	N	191	44	60+
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	A.N.S.
68	2	19	N	109	6	41	N	182	29	Total
6	N	1	N	6	N	1	N	13	2	0—14
113	3	29	N	144	5	67	N	274	34	15—34
111	5	36	1	215	17	79	1	340	71	35—59
62	4	18	1	205	18	22	N	200	57	60+
..	..	..	..	18	..	6	..	92	5	A.N.S.
43	2	15	N	116	5	28	N	170	21	Total
5	N	N	N	5	N	1	N	12	1	0—14
73	3	25	N	167	4	47	N	288	27	15—34
69	3	29	N	222	15	51	N	294	48	35—59
42	4	14	N	204	18	18	N	168	35	60+
..	..	..	..	67	21	..	..	133	..	A.N.S.
55	2	24	1	105	6	27	N	171	23	Total
5	N	1	N	5	N	1	N	13	2	0—14
90	2	45	1	145	5	45	N	277	28	15—34
95	3	37	1	205	16	50	1	303	56	35—59
49	3	19	N	183	15	16	N	172	38	60+
..	..	17	..	6	..	..	..	51	13	A.N.S.

Cities/Town-groups and Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Class VI	Total	1,000	1,000	626	117	23	7
	0—14	1,000	1,000	54	8	2	1
	15—34	1,000	1,000	788	168	22	10
	35—59	1,000	1,000	967	261	46	15
	60+	1,000	1,000	672	137	62	3
	A.N.S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..

106. Now we shall follow the treatment of paragraph 104 for Class I cities/town-groups individually and for other towns and town-groups by classes. For this purpose Table 10.72 has been prepared. An overwhelming majority of workers belongs to ages 15–59, the age-group 15–34 being the more important of the two for males and the age-group 35–59 for females.

Categories in which female workers of the age-group 35–59 exceed those of 15–34 are given in the following statement by classes of towns :

Class of Cities and Towns	Categories
I	V, VI, VII, IX
II	V, VI, VII, VIII, IX
III	VI, VII, VIII, IX
IV	VII, VIII, IX
V	VII, VIII, IX
VI	Too few to be considered

TABLE 10.72—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of each Sex*

Cities/Town-groups and Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Moradabad T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	427	455	50	34	100	56
	15—34	316	326	502	415	498	490
	35—59	198	175	374	440	313	354
	60+	59	44	74	111	89	100
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Rampur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	413	450	42	54	24	160
	15—34	314	316	486	373	510	408
	35—59	211	179	385	453	349	390
	60+	62	55	87	120	117	42
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	..	..	..
3. Bareilly T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	404	439	29	23	82	36
	15—34	334	326	510	379	511	446
	35—59	209	185	393	494	331	382
	60+	53	50	68	104	76	86
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	..	..
4. Shahjahanpur T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	395	424	28	23	81	58
	15—34	314	328	470	331	476	411
	35—59	236	197	430	518	354	469
	60+	55	51	72	128	89	62
	A.N.S.	N	N	..	..	..	..
5. Dehra Dun T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	361	412	17	21	61	79
	15—34	378	365	538	444	399	412
	35—59	215	180	395	470	415	509
	60+	46	43	50	65	125	..
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	..	—	..

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
29	N	27	..	59	4	22	N	436	36	Total
1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	44	N	0—14
33	..	34	..	55	6	30	..	585	58	15–34
50	1	42	..	118	5	33	1	626	78	35—59
58	5	34	..	176	13	19	..	232	23	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.

Category IV—Household Industry which has greater proportion of younger age-group does not figure in the above list. The ratio of female workers in the age-group 35–59 to that in the age-group 15–34 is the highest for Category VII. Among males though this ratio is less than one, yet the disparity is the least in this category. Thus in the case of both males and females Category VII—Trade and Commerce has the highest representation of elderly ages of 35 years and over.

Table 10.72 now follows:

among Age-groups in each of the Industrial Categories, 1961

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
95	78	7	..	24	38	2	..	34	22	0—14
577	333	382	..	418	183	541	250	459	431	15—34
278	510	462	..	439	565	428	500	426	444	35—59
50	79	149	1,000	119	214	29	250	81	103	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
76	28	84	..	20	36	16	..	29	23	0—14
529	345	418	500	400	179	545	1,000	507	361	15—34
350	508	411	500	439	589	377	..	385	464	35—59
45	119	87	..	141	196	62	..	79	152	60+
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
50	22	24	..	20	5	8	..	21	10	0—14
556	304	478	..	415	138	572	412	520	395	15—34
338	519	418	875	449	623	392	529	402	499	35—59
56	155	80	125	116	234	28	59	57	95	60+
N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	1	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
65	..	7	..	19	10	11	..	19	17	0—14
551	197	480	1,000	433	98	615	..	442	338	15—34
325	606	440	..	429	706	350	1,000	486	515	35—59
59	197	73	..	119	186	24	..	53	130	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
14	42	4	..	8	..	3	74	21	19	0—14
546	646	482	495	402	367	544	407	590	434	15—34
378	286	508	485	491	606	420	445	359	477	35—59
62	26	6	20	99	27	33	74	30	70	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	A.N.S.

Cities/Town-groups and Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
6. Saharanpur T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	394	431	25	32	55	57
	15—34	325	341	492	475	492	551
	35—59	223	181	413	404	365	339
	60+	57	46	70	89	88	53
	A.N.S.	1	1	N	..	..	..
7. Meerut T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	389	440	23	53	52	116
	15—34	352	332	531	475	539	549
	35—59	204	180	379	399	332	292
	60+	55	48	67	73	77	43
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	..
8. Aligarh M. B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	396	421	31	47	44	107
	15—34	338	335	486	415	488	386
	35—59	206	193	409	434	379	419
	60+	60	51	74	104	89	88
	A.N.S.	N	N	..	..	..	..
9. Mathura T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	401	440	23	30	32	69
	15—34	338	320	518	347	481	445
	35—59	207	187	391	504	384	409
	60+	54	53	68	119	103	77
	A.N.S.	N	N	..	..	..	..
10. Agra T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	408	446	25	23	45	99
	15—34	335	330	521	423	537	439
	35—59	208	178	396	471	353	418
	60+	49	46	58	83	65	44
	A.N.S.	N	N	..	..	..	..
11. Kanpur T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	357	429	16	26	44	73
	15—34	353	351	498	413	553	458
	35—59	253	181	443	484	347	404
	60+	37	39	43	77	56	65
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	..	..	..
12. Allahabad T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	374	423	25	40	52	86
	15—34	361	339	504	389	517	467
	35—59	221	191	419	480	357	390
	60+	44	47	52	91	74	57
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Jhansi T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	411	445	14	31	29	58
	15—34	341	328	548	429	525	545
	35—59	206	176	391	449	358	310
	60+	42	51	47	91	88	87
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	..	..

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
44	75	6	..	14	..	6	..	21	14	0—14
541	524	480	..	404	708	552	600	495	440	15—34
380	313	419	500	467	292	412	400	407	445	35—59
35	88	95	500	115	..	30	..	77	101	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
46	75	14	35	19	15	10	..	21	24	0—14
573	471	473	138	417	132	563	318	486	485	15—34
329	379	436	793	447	530	383	546	421	421	35—59
52	75	77	34	117	323	44	136	72	70	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
54	141	6	..	21	12	9	138	24	29	0—14
556	396	447	389	432	252	528	741	470	446	15—34
340	411	489	500	439	548	427	69	433	425	35—59
50	52	58	111	108	188	36	52	73	100	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
52	43	23	..	21	4	4	..	15	23	0—14
558	321	496	500	454	154	555	190	537	368	15—34
336	533	417	375	426	620	409	667	387	497	35—59
54	103	64	125	99	222	32	143	61	112	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
49	15	29	13	17	10	6	..	15	13	0—14
576	353	443	449	458	189	549	563	519	456	15—34
333	541	455	474	433	585	417	409	416	458	35—59
42	91	73	64	92	216	28	28	50	73	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
13	24	15	30	17	18	6	16	17	21	0—14
504	376	526	409	473	228	579	523	480	444	15—34
453	537	416	502	437	581	394	410	467	471	35—59
30	63	43	59	73	173	21	51	36	64	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
48	89	36	38	17	12	5	21	22	32	0—14
576	499	462	327	464	220	511	433	499	400	15—34
338	359	447	541	432	574	462	511	433	485	35—59
38	53	55	94	87	194	22	35	44	83	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
23	53	13	..	22	25	3	9	11	17	0—14
559	466	524	536	435	300	559	270	589	404	15—34
383	417	430	406	433	509	413	640	365	500	35—59
35	64	33	58	110	166	25	81	35	79	60+
..	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.

Cities/Town-groups and Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
14. Lucknow T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	360	408	22	27	46	80
	15—34	366	354	520	407	461	485
	35—59	225	188	405	470	397	368
	60+	49	49	53	96	96	67
	A.N.S.	N	1	N	..	..	..
15. Gorakhpur M. B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	369	431	26	49	42	93
	15—34	381	343	528	416	482	507
	35—59	211	181	398	451	390	342
	60+	39	45	48	84	86	58
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	..	..	..
16. Varanasi T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	371	416	50	55	107	87
	15—34	352	327	489	428	513	548
	35—59	219	194	391	428	305	318
	60+	57	62	69	88	75	47
	A.N.S.	1	1	1	1	N	..
17. Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal M. B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	406	415	41	53	55	62
	15—34	313	319	478	327	473	388
	35—59	226	202	404	507	372	463
	60+	55	64	77	113	100	87
	A.N.S.	..	N	..	..	..	..
Class I	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	381	429	27	38	72	86
	15—34	348	338	507	410	513	505
	35—59	222	185	408	461	338	351
	60+	49	48	58	91	77	58
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	..
Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	398	426	32	49	58	90
	15—34	324	327	491	407	470	472
	35—59	218	194	401	445	379	362
	60+	60	53	76	99	93	76
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	..	..
Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	392	423	29	65	51	117
	15—34	334	325	492	414	486	492
	35—59	218	197	403	430	371	339
	60+	56	55	76	91	92	52
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	..	..
Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	405	429	31	51	44	65
	15—34	314	318	487	425	472	470
	35—59	221	198	395	436	388	400
	60+	60	55	87	88	96	65
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	..	..

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
36	55	13	8	16	6	5	..	22	20	0—14
555	443	496	256	456	221	552	541	531	417	15–34
372	431	430	640	434	570	422	327	402	475	35—59
37	71	61	96	94	203	21	132	45	88	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
23	32	17	42	16	9	2	43	49	35	0—14
547	363	489	354	471	260	602	681	516	399	15—34
402	508	445	583	423	584	386	276	389	481	35—59
28	97	49	21	90	147	10	..	46	85	60+
N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
57	35	31	34	20	31	4	29	30	23	0—14
560	397	459	276	452	229	544	295	455	354	15—34
337	489	434	466	439	566	430	667	442	508	35—59
45	79	75	224	87	174	22	9	72	114	60+
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
69	118	30	..	31	37	15	N	34	53	0—14
552	412	505	364	448	265	494	400	461	317	15—34
332	384	411	591	417	546	454	200	438	518	35—59
47	86	54	45	104	151	37	400	67	112	60+
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
38	52	22	20	18	19	6	22	21	23	0—14
543	422	480	369	447	231	556	464	510	411	15—34
379	451	434	533	439	568	413	449	419	478	35—59
40	75	64	78	96	182	25	65	50	88	60+
N	..	N	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
54	57	16	..	19	25	10	56	25	21	0—14
580	400	480	245	431	178	540	352	487	408	15—34
321	465	430	673	439	589	416	493	420	469	35—59
45	78	74	82	111	208	34	99	68	102	60+
—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
36	59	19	33	20	16	10	18	27	32	0—14
558	446	512	332	443	267	544	418	504	379	15—34
355	395	415	564	432	550	416	505	408	480	35—59
51	100	54	71	105	167	30	59	61	109	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
46	76	16	14	19	14	15	54	28	28	0—14
538	463	509	575	453	240	538	243	531	419	15—34
357	356	418	370	422	561	409	649	381	460	35—59
59	105	57	41	106	184	38	54	60	93	60+
—	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	N	..	A.N.S.

Cities/Town-groups and Classes of Towns	Age-group	Population		Total Workers		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	395	428	32	60	53	91
	15—34	323	319	490	432	489	511
	35—59	220	195	394	421	360	339
	60+	62	58	84	87	98	59
	A.N.S.	N	N	N	N	N	N
Class VI	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	271	417	23	27	24	60
	15—34	469	342	590	492	438	520
	35—59	228	188	352	419	452	400
	60+	32	53	35	62	86	20
	A.N.S.	N	N	..	..	..	..

107. We shall turn our attention to Census Table B–III Part A which gives industrial classification by educational levels in urban areas. From this Table 10.73 has been prepared giving the distribution of 1,000 males and 1,000 females in each of the Categories IV to IX by educational levels. As a rule, different kinds of work requires different levels of education. The following statement gives the categories of work having largest and smallest proportions for each educational level:

Educational Level		Males	Females
1. All literates	Largest	VII; IX	VIII; IX
	Smallest	VI; IV	VI; VII
2. Literates without educational level	Largest	VII; V	V; IV
	Smallest	VIII; VI	VI, IX
3. Primary or Junior Basic	Largest	VII; IX	IX; VIII
	Smallest	IV; VI	VIII; VI & VII
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Largest	VIII; IX	VIII; IX
	Smallest	IV; V	IV; VI & VII
5. University Degree Non-technical	Largest	IX; VIII	VIII; IX
	Smallest	IV; V	IV; VI & VII
6. Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree	Largest	IX (Teaching and Medicine); IV (Engineering)	IX (Teaching)

(very small proportions of technically qualified in other categories)

It will be seen that the proportion of male literates is the highest in trade and commerce and of females in transport, storage and communications as compared to other categories. Other services come next for males as well as females. The smallest proportion of literates in both cases is to be found in construction where a large body of workers consists of illiterate labourers. Transport, storage and communications have the largest, and other services the next largest, proportion of matriculates as compared to other categories. For males other services and thereafter transport, storage and communications have the largest representation of University graduates (non-technical). For females the roles of the two are reversed. Quite a good number of educated women are in the railways, posts and telegraphs and telephones. Technical graduates (mostly trained teachers) have greater representation in other services than in other categories or works.

Table 10.73 now follows:

TABLE 10.73—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Workers in each Industrial Category and in each Sex by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State only*, 1961

Educational Level		Total Workers	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1. Total	Males	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Females	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2. Illiterate	Males	439	574	447	577	333	449	387
	Females	815	882	839	940	906	671	729
3. Literate (without educational level)	Males	298	346	353	243	396	234	247
	Females	85	109	116	42	76	86	75
4. Primary or Junior Basic	Males	122	68	126	70	155	108	132
	Females	32	8	30	11	11	52	56
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Males	102	11	62	87	95	173	148
	Females	39	1	11	6	6	142	78

V		VI		VII		VIII		IX		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
37	43	19	85	18	31	13	35	29	30	0—14
527	424	596	612	445	279	539	439	520	396	15—34
381	403	337	289	430	538	410	509	389	478	35—59
55	130	48	14	107	152	38	17	62	96	60+
..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	A.N.S.
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Total
12	..	13	..	8	..	12	..	28	4	0—14
533	..	594	..	438	556	625	..	628	555	15—34
391	333	352	..	457	259	335	1,000	327	407	35—59
64	667	41	..	97	185	28	..	17	34	60+
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A.N.S.

Educational Level		Total Workers	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
6. Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	Males	1	N	N	2	N	1	2
	Females	2	N	N	..	N	..	4
7. Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	Males	2	N	1	N	1	2	5
	Females	3	N	1	..	N	9	7
8. University Degree or Post-graduate Degree other than Technical Degree	Males	32	1	10	16	20	32	68
	Females	15	N	3	1	1	39	32
9. Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree or Post-graduate Degree	Males	4	N	1	5	N	1	11
	Females	9	..	N	..	N	1	19
(*a*) Engineering	Males	1	N	1	5	N	1	1
	Females	N	..	..	..	..	..	N
(*b*) Medicine	Males	1	N	N	N	N	N	4
	Females	2	..	..	..	N	1	4
(*c*) Agriculture	Males	N	..	N	N	N	N	N
	Females	N	..	..	..	..	..	N
(*d*) Veterinary and Dairying	Males	N	..	N	N	..	..	N
	Females	N	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*e*) Technology	Males	N	..	N	N	..	N	N
	Females	..	..	..	..	..	..	N
(*f*) Teaching	Males	2	N	N	N	N	N	6
	Females	7	..	..	..	..	..	15
(*g*) Others	Males	..	N	N	N	N	..	N
	Females	N	..	N	..	..	..	..

108. Now we come to a very important Census Table B–IV Part C which gives industrial classification by sex and industrial Divisions, major groups, and minor groups of persons at work other than cultivation and agricultural labour, i.e., of persons working in Categories III to IX. This Table gives total workers, workers at household industry, and workers in non-household industry, etc., for each Division, major group, and minor group of industry. Major groups employing more than one per cent of all workers are noted below in order of their numerical importance :

Males

64–68–Retail trade

89–Services not elsewhere classified

80–Public services

88–Personal services

70–71–Transport

20–Food-stuffs–manufacture of

23–Cotton textiles–manufacture of

04–Livestock and hunting

28–Wood and wooden products–manufacture of

27–Miscellaneous textiles–manufacture of

40–Construction
34–35–Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal–manufacture of
81–Educational and scientific services
36–Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment–manufacture of
39–Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
31–Leather and leather products–manufacture of
51–Water-supply and sanitary services
38–Transport equipment–manufacture of
02–Forestry and logging

Females

89–Services not elsewhere classified
23–Cotton textiles–manufacture of
20–Food-stuffs–manufacture of
88–Personal services
04–Livestock and hunting
51–Water-supply and sanitary services
64–68–Retail trade
28–Wood and Wooden products–manufacture of
34–35–Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal–manufacture of
81–Educational and scientific services
27–Miscellaneous textiles–manufacture of
24–Jute textiles–manufacture of
82–Medical and health services

Important minor groups for males and females are tabled below in order of their numerical importance :

Males

890–Services not elsewhere classified (including general labour)
640–Retail trading in food-stuffs
040–Production and rearing of livestock
804–Administrative public services under Central Government
809–Administrative public services under State Government
235–Cotton-weaving on handlooms
811–Educational services (non-technical)
273–Making of textile garments
700–Transporting by railways
689–Retail trading in miscellaneous goods
884–Hairdressing, etc.
400–Construction and maintenance of building
883–Laundry services
705–Transporting by man
511–Sanitary Services
650–Retail trading in textiles
350–Manufacture of earthen-ware and earthen pottery
880–Services rendered by domestic servants, cooks, etc.
200–Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.
369–Manufacture of sundry hardware
393–Manufacture of jewellery
803–Public service in police
311–Manufacture of leather footwear
201–Production of sugar from sugar-cane in mills
209–Production of miscellaneous food products
288–Maunfacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products
232–Cotton Spinning and Weaving in mills
207–Production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogenated oils

Females

890–Services not elsewhere classified (including general labour)
040–Production and rearing of livestock
511–Sanitary services
235–Cotton-weaving on handlooms
883–Laundry services
200–Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.
288–Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products.
207–Production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogeneted oils
640–Retail trading in food-stuffs
350–Manufacture of earthen-ware and earthen pottery
880–Services rendered by domestic servants, cooks, etc.
811–Educational services (non-technical)
209–Production of miscellaneous food products
820–Public health and medical services

244–Manufacture of miscellaneous jute products

273–Making of textile garments

689–Retail trading in miscellaneous goods

109. From Census Table B–IV Part C another Table 10.74 has been prepared which gives proportion of workers in the various industrial Divisions, major groups and minor groups to 10,000 of total workers of each sex. In this Table such major groups and minor groups have been omitted as account for less than one per 1,000 of all persons at work other than cultivation and agricultural labour.

TABLE 10.74—*Population of Workers of each Sex to Total of all Workers (per 10,000 of Workers) in Industrial Divisions, Major Groups and Minor Groups, 1961*

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Branches	(a)	Absolute figure 6,142,710	Absolute figure 1,017,877	1,319,180	482,566	4,823,530	535,311
	(b)	10,000	10,000	2,148	4,741	7,852	5,259
Division 0	(a)	386,485	116,578	249,337	94,275	137,148	22,303
	(b)	629	1,145	406	926	223	219
Major Group 00	(a)	34,461	6,443	6,259	2,254	28,202	4,189
	(b)	56	63	10	22	46	41
Minor Group 005	(a)	8,470	2,924	1,655	752	6,815	2,172
	(b)	14	28	3	7	11	21
,, ,, 006	(a)	11,334	1,124	2,085	313	9,249	811
	(b)	18	11	3	3	15	8
,, ,, 009	(a)	13,310	1,837	2,113	805	11,197	1,032
	(b)	21	18	3	8	18	10
Major Group 01	(a)	6,607	2,255	1,650	300	4,957	1,955
	(b)	11	22	3	3	8	19
,, ,, 02	(a)	63,530	8,304	5,151	2,405	58,379	5,899
	(b)	103	82	8	24	95	58
Minor Group 020	(a)	13,884	360	..	..	13,884	360
	(b)	22	4	..	..	22	4
,, ,, 021	(a)	22,729	561	..	..	22,729	561
	(b)	37	5	..	..	37	5
,, ,, 023	(a)	7,648	1,277	2,326	464	5,322	813
	(b)	13	13	4	5	9	8
,, ,, 025	(a)	9,981	2,222	1,846	518	8,135	1,704
	(b)	16	22	3	5	13	17
Major Group 03	(a)	15,896	3,228	3,722	116	12,174	3,112
	(b)	26	32	6	1	20	31
Minor Group 031	(a)	15,728	3,202	3,677	114	12,051	3,088
	(b)	26	31	6	1	20	30
Major Group 04	(a)	265,991	96,348	232,555	89,200	33,436	7,148
	(b)	433	946	379	876	54	70
Minor Group 040	(a)	229,149	87,342	202,050	80,943	27,099	6,399
	(b)	373	858	329	795	44	63
,, ,, 041	(a)	16,066	3,907	14,025	3,567	2,041	340
	(b)	26	38	23	35	3	3
,, ,, 042	(a)	15,387	3,810	14,433	3,603	954	207
	(b)	26	37	24	35	2	2
Division 1	(a)	10,500	2,130	221	1	10,279	2,129
	(b)	17	21	N	N	17	21
Major Group 10	(a)	10,500	2,130	221	1	10,279	2,129
	(b)	17	21	N	N	17	21
Minor Group 107	(a)	8,921	2,057	221	1	8,700	2,056
	(b)	14	20	N	N	14	20
Divisions 2 and 3	(a)	1,840,681	418,066	1,069,622	388,290	771,059	29,776
	(b)	2,997	4,108	1,742	3,815	1,255	293

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Major Group 20	(a)	324,530	105,704	175,099	100,137	149,431	5,567
	(b)	528	1,039	285	984	243	55
Minor Group 200	(a)	82,850	51,608	54,101	48,388	28,749	3,220
	(b)	135	507	88	475	47	32
„ „ 201	(a)	71,445	157	..	..	71,475	157
	(b)	116	2	..	..	116	2
„ „ 202	(a)	25,898	919	11,774	528	14,124	391
	(b)	42	9	19	5	23	4
„ „ 207	(a)	62,517	35,350	53,807	34,557	8,710	793
	(b)	101	348	87	340	14	8
„ „ 209	(a)	68,115	16,471	51,359	15,642	16,756	829
	(b)	111	162	84	154	27	8
Major Group 21	(a)	6,545	319	1,637	134	4,908	185
	(b)	11	3	3	1	8	2
„ „ 22	(a)	42,131	7,472	23,828	5,804	18,303	1,668
	(b)	69	73	39	57	30	16
Minor Group 220	(a)	37,347	7,181	23,109	5,699	14,238	1,482
	(b)	61	71	38	56	23	1
Major Group 23	(a)	275,303	139,788	180,609	136,053	86,694	3,735
	(b)	448	1,374	307	1,337	141	37
Minor Group 230	(a)	9,233	2,675	5,959	2,451	3,274	224
	(b)	15	26	10	24	5	2
„ „ 231	(a)	5,230	49,035	4,169	47,547	1,061	1,488
	(b)	8	482	6	467	2	15
„ „ 232	(a)	63,281	526	..	..	63,281	526
	(b)	103	5	..	..	103	5
„ „ 233	(a)	6,071	1,621	4,089	1,344	1,982	277
	(b)	10	16	7	13	3	3
„ „ 235	(a)	170,063	81,580	161,314	80,754	8,749	826
	(b)	277	802	263	793	14	9
„ „ 237	(a)	8,942	707	5,153	678	3,789	29
	(b)	15	7	9	7	6	N
Major Group 24	(a)	20,402	16,945	12,849	16,522	7,553	423
	(b)	33	166	21	162	12	4
Minor Group 244	(a)	13,178	16,158	12,224	15,875	954	283
	(b)	22	159	20	156	2	3
Major Group 25	(a)	11,742	9,021	5,318	8,489	6,424	532
	(b)	19	89	9	84	10	5
Minor Group 253	(a)	13,257	4,280	1,078	3,838	249	442
	(b)	2	42	2	38	N	4
„ „ 255	(a)	3,898	3,752	3,533	3,725	365	27
	(b)	7	37	6	37	1	N
Major Group 26	(a)	37,472	5,739	30,690	5,634	6,782	105
	(b)	61	56	50	55	11	1
Minor Group 264	(a)	34,579	5,461	30,004	5,402	4,575	59
	(b)	56	54	49	53	7	1
Major Group 27	(a)	210,326	23,559	131,495	20,130	78,831	3,429
	(b)	342	232	214	198	128	34
Minor Group 270	(a)	33,438	1,696	25,151	1,629	8,287	67
	(b)	54	17	41	16	13	1
„ „ 271	(a)	5,530	1,847	3,277	1,638	2,253	209
	(b)	9	18	5	16	4	2
„ „ 272	(a)	9,604	2,748	5,349	2,347	4,255	401
	(b)	16	27	9	23	7	4
„ „ 273	(a)	153,894	15,473	91,961	12,877	61,933	2,596
	(b)	251	153	150	127	101	26
Major Group 28	(a)	211,925	44,316	165,511	41,743	46,414	2,573
	(b)	346	435	270	410	76	25

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Minor Group	280	(a) 11,078	(a) 470	2,224	440	8,854	30
		(b) 18	(b) 4	4	4	14	N
,, ,,	281	(a) 19,696	(a) 1,158	12,844	1,149	6,852	9
		(b) 32	(b) 11	21	11	11	N
,, ,,	282	(a) 38,161	(a) 559	30,129	517	8,032	42
		(b) 62	(b) 5	49	5	13	N
,, ,,	283	(a) 17,406	(a) 102	16,112	77	1,294	25
		(b) 28	(b) 1	26	1	2	N
,, ,,	288	(a) 67,408	(a) 40,513	62,120	38,097	5,288	2,416
		(b) 110	(b) 398	101	374	9	24
,, ,,	289	(a) 52,651	(a) 593	38,842	547	13,809	46
		(b) 86	(b) 7	63	6	23	1
Major Group	29	(a) 6,341	(a) 697	798	339	5,543	358
		(b) 10	(b) 6	1	3	9	3
,, ,,	30	(a) 23,394	(a) 454	1,139	295	22,255	159
		(b) 38	(b) 5	2	3	36	2
Minor Group	302	(a) 14,026	(a) 82	541	9	13,485	73
		(b) 23	(b) 1	1	N	22	1
Major Group	31	(a) 108,809	(a) 4,227	61,501	3,704	47,308	523
		(b) 177	(b) 41	100	36	77	5
Minor Group	310	(a) 16,395	(a) 1,320	9,646	1,077	6,749	243
		(b) 27	(b) 13	16	11	11	2
,, ,,	311	(a) 72,175	(a) 2,127	43,942	1,945	28,233	182
		(b) 118	(b) 21	72	19	46	2
,, ,,	314	(a) 15,830	(a) 284	5,624	209	10,206	75
		(b) 26	(b) 3	9	2	17	1
Major Group	32	(a) 1,375	(a) 10	194	93	1,181	8
		(b) 2	(b) 1	N	1	2	N
,, ,,	33	(a) 16,065	(a) 1,512	4,631	1,324	11,434	188
		(b) 27	(b) 15	8	13	19	2
,, ,,	34-35	(a) 187,970	(a) 43,947	104,049	36,190	83,921	7,757
		(b) 306	(b) 432	169	356	137	76
Minor Group	340	(a) 37,739	(a) 6,709	3,838	684	33,901	6,025
		(b) 63	(b) 66	6	7	57	59
,, ,,	343	(a) 6,918	(a) 1,394	2,593	1,015	4,325	379
		(b) 11	(b) 14	4	10	7	4
,, ,,	350	(a) 95,857	(a) 32,433	91,765	31,858	4,092	575
		(b) 156	(b) 319	149	313	7	6
,, ,,	353	(a) 27,115	(a) 853	2,784	436	24,331	417
		(b) 45	(b) 8	5	4	40	4
,, ,,	357	(a) 8,111	(a) 268	449	102	7,662	166
		(b) 13	(b) 3	1	1	12	2
Major Group	36	(a) 155,349	(a) 4,300	84,214	3,914	71,135	386
		(b) 253	(b) 43	137	39	116	4
Minor Group	360	(a) 26,909	(a) 577	13,604	544	13,305	33
		(b) 44	(b) 5	22	5	22	N
,, ,,	365	(a) 18,125	(a) 487	7,587	326	10,538	161
		(b) 29	(b) 5	12	3	17	2
,, ,,	368	(a) 19,119	(a) 338	3,382	272	15,737	66
		(b) 31	(b) 4	5	3	26	1
,, ,,	369	(a) 78,874	(a) 2,801	57,301	2,686	21,573	115
		(b) 128	(b) 28	93	27	35	1
Major Group	37	(a) 8,720	(a) 40	520	30	8,200	10
		(b) 14	(b) N	1	N	13	N
,, ,,	38	(a) 74,984	(a) 210	9,096	129	65,888	81
		(b) 122	(b) 2	15	1	107	1
Minor Group	380	(a) 27,670	(a) 25	..	..	27,670	25
		(b) 45	(b) N	..	..	45	N

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Minor Group 384	(a)	10,658	21	651	2	10,007	19
	(b)	17	N	1	N	16	N
,, ,, 388	(a)	23,391	90	5,755	67	17,636	23
	(b)	38	1	9	1	29	N
Major Group 39	(a)	117,298	9,715	68,444	7,626	48,854	2,089
	(b)	191	96	111	75	80	21
Minor Group 393	(a)	76,827	2,048	55,428	1,908	21,399	140
	(b)	125	21	90	19	35	2
,, ,, 399	(a)	28,933	7,170	10,682	5,278	18,251	1,892
	(b)	47	71	17	52	30	19
Division 4	(a)	209,914	4,005	..	..	209,914	4,005
	(b)	342	39	..	..	342	39
Major Group 40	(a)	209,914	4,005	..	..	209,914	4,005
	(b)	342	39	..	..	342	39
Minor Group 400	(a)	123,845	2,537	..	..	123,845	2,537
	(b)	202	25	..	..	202	25
,, ,, 401	(a)	50,184	940	..	..	50,184	940
	(b)	82	9	..	..	82	9
,, ,, 403	(a)	33,964	493	..	..	33,964	493
	(b)	55	5	..	..	55	5
Division 5	(a)	127,668	84,274	..	..	127,668	84,274
	(b)	208	828	..	..	208	828
Major Group 50	(a)	19,164	74	..	..	19,164	74
	(b)	31	1	..	..	31	1
Minor Group 501	(a)	11,279	42	..	..	11,279	42
	(b)	18	1	..	..	18	1
Major Group 51	(a)	108,504	84,200	..	..	108,504	84,200
	(b)	177	827	..	..	177	827
Minor Group 511	(a)	103,628	83,250	..	..	103,628	83,250
	(b)	169	818	..	..	169	818
Division 6	(a)	996,260	66,622	..	..	996,260	66,622
	(b)	1,622	655	..	..	1,622	655
Major Groups 60-63	(a)	46,731	734	..	..	46,731	734
	(b)	76	7	..	..	76	7
Minor Group 600	(a)	13,096	242	..	..	13,096	242
	(b)	21	2	..	..	21	2
,, ,, 601	(a)	9,765	59	..	..	9,765	59
	(b)	16	1	..	..	16	1
Major Groups 64-68	(a)	919,331	64,438	..	..	919,331	64,438
	(b)	1,497	633	..	..	1,497	633
Minor Group 640	(a)	383,361	33,324	..	..	383,361	33,324
	(b)	624	327	..	..	624	327
,, ,, 644	(a)	31,711	1,763	..	..	31,711	1,763
	(b)	52	17	..	..	52	17
,, ,, 645	(a)	21,463	3,049	..	..	21,463	3,049
	(b)	35	30	..	..	35	30
,, ,, 646	(a)	50,113	1,894	..	..	50,113	1,894
	(b)	82	19	..	..	82	19
,, ,, 647	(a)	30,813	481	..	..	30,813	481
	(b)	50	5	..	..	50	5
, ,, 648	(a)	7,379	3,493	..	..	7,379	3,493
	(b)	12	34	..	..	12	34
,, ,, 650	(a)	96,799	949	..	..	96,799	949
	(b)	158	9	..	..	158	9
,, ,, 651	(a)	29,704	2,863	..	..	29,704	2,863
	(b)	48	28	..	..	48	28
,, ,, 652	(a)	10,451	370	..	..	10,451	370
	(b)	17	4	..	..	17	4

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Minor Group	653	(a) 9,947	(a) 34	..	..	9,947	34
		(b) 15	(b) N	..	..	15	N
,, ,,	662	(a) 15,013	(a) 518	..	..	15,013	518
		(b) 24	(b) 5	..	..	24	5
,, ,,	683	(a) 7,957	(a) 111	..	..	7,957	111
		(b) 13	(b) 1	..	..	13	1
,, ,,	686	(a) 16,403	(a) 93	..	..	16,403	93
		(b) 27	(b) 1	..	..	27	1
,, ,,	689	(a) 133,355	(a) 13,276	..	..	133,355	13,276
		(b) 217	(b) 130	..	..	217	130
Major Group	69	(a) 30,198	(a) 1,450	..	..	30,198	1,450
		(b) 49	(b) 15	..	..	49	15
Minor Group	695	(a) 11,612	(a) 73	..	..	11,612	73
		(b) 19	(b) 1	..	..	19	1
,, ,,	699	(a) 7,526	(a) 881	..	..	7,526	881
		(b) 12	(b) 9	..	..	12	9
Division 7		(a) 396,530	(a) 2,735	..	..	396,530	2,735
		(b) 645	(b) 27	..	..	645	27
Major Groups	70-71	(a) 357,603	(a) 2,488	..	..	357,603	2,488
		(b) 582	(b) 24	..	..	582	24
Minor Group	700	(a) 136,278	(a) 633	..	..	136,278	633
		(b) 222	(b) 6	..	..	222	6
,, ,,	701	(a) 20,166	(a) 54	..	..	20,166	54
		(b) 33	(b) N	..	..	33	N
,, ,,	702	(a) 27,651	(a) 57	..	..	27,651	57
		(b) 45	(b) 1	..	..	45	1
,, ,,	703	(a) 38,699	(a) 91	..	..	38,699	91
		(b) 63	(b) 1	..	..	63	1
,, ,,	704	(a) 20,244	(a) 263	..	..	20,244	263
		(b) 33	(b) 3	..	..	33	3
,, ,,	705	(a) 107,101	(a) 1,338	..	..	107,101	1,338
		(b) 174	(b) 13	..	..	174	13
Major Group	72	(a) 4,619	(a) 51	..	..	4,619	51
		(b) 7	(b) 1	..	..	7	1
,, ,,	73	(a) 34,308	(a) 196	..	..	34,308	196
		(b) 56	(b) 2	..	..	56	2
Minor Group	730	(a) 30,073	(a) 66	..	..	30,073	66
		(b) 49	(b) 1	..	..	49	1
Division 8		(a) 2,120,965	(a) 319,658	..	..	2,120,965	319,658
		(b) 3,453	(b) 3,140	..	..	3,453	3,140
Major Group	80	(a) 472,545	(a) 3,980	..	..	472,545	3,980
		(b) 769	(b) 39	..	..	769	39
Minor Group	803	(a) 73,513	(a) 235	..	..	73,513	235
		(a) 120	(b) 2	..	..	120	2
,, ,,	804	(b) 175,757	(a) 86	..	..	175,757	864
		(b) 286	(b) 49	..	..	286	9
,, ,,	805	(a) 49,393	(a) 1,248	..	..	49,393	1,248
		(b) 80	(b) 12	..	..	80	12
,, ,,	809	(a) 173,882	(a) 1,633	..	..	173,882	1,633
		(b) 283	(b) 16	..	..	283	16
Major Group	81	(a) 187,863	(a) 26,031	..	..	187,863	26,031
		(b) 306	(b) 256	..	..	306	256
Minor Group	810	(a) 13,640	(a) 1,175	..	..	13,640	1,175
		(b) 22	(b) 12	..	..	22	12
,, ,,	811	(a) 167,766	(a) 24,775	..	..	167,766	24,775
		(b) 273	(b) 243	..	..	273	243
Major Group	82	(a) 61,396	(a) 16,554	..	..	61,396	16,554
		(b) 100	(b) 163	..	..	100	163

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry		In Non-household Industry, Trade Business, etc.	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Minor Group	820	(a) 56,586	(a) 16,430	..	..	56,586	16,430
		(b) 92	(b) 162	..	..	92	162
Major Group	83	(a) 48,786	(a) 3,462	..	..	48,786	3,462
		(b) 79	(b) 34	..	..	79	34
Minor Group	830	(a) 9,019	(a) 1,536	..	..	9,019	1,536
		(b) 15	(b) 15	..	..	15	15
,, ,,	831	(a) 38,853	(a) 1,847	..	..	38,853	1,847
		(b) 63	(b) 18	..	..	63	18
Major Group	84	(a) 23,964	(a) 173	..	..	23,964	173
		(b) 39	(b) 2	..	..	39	2
Minor Group	840	(a) 23,697	(a) 172	..	..	23,697	172
		(b) 39	(b) 2	..	..	39	2
Major Group	85	(a) 23,488	(a) 142	..	..	23,488	142
		(b) 38	(b) 1	..	..	38	1
Minor Group	851	(a) 18,896	(a) 123	..	..	18,896	123
		(b) 31	(b) 1	..	..	31	1
Major Group	86	(a) 11,663	(a) 755	..	..	11,663	755
		(b) 19	(b) 7	..	..	19	7
,, ,,	87	(a) 29,399	(a) 5,419	..	..	29,399	5,419
		(b) 48	(b) 53	..	..	48	53
Minor Group	872	(a) 23,326	(a) 5,219	..	..	23,326	5,219
		(b) 38	(b) 51	..	..	38	51
Major Group	88	(a) 387,886	(a) 103,936	..	..	387,886	103,936
		(b) 632	(b) 1,021	..	..	632	1,021
Minor Group	880	(a) 84,588	(a) 30,969	..	..	84,588	30,969
		(b) 138	(b) 304	..	..	138	304
,, ,,	881	(a) 8,071	(a) 787	..	..	8,071	787
		(b) 13	(b) 8	..	..	13	8
,, ,,	882	(a) 41,550	(a) 1,482	..	..	41,550	1,482
		(b) 68	(b) 15	..	..	68	15
,, ,,	883	(a) 121,311	(a) 65,047	..	..	121,311	65,047
		(b) 197	(b) 639	..	..	197	639
,, ,,	884	(a) 129,986	(a) 5,621	..	..	129,986	5,621
		(b) 212	(b) 55	..	..	212	55
Major Group	89	(a) 873,975	(a) 159,206	..	..	873,975	159,206
		(b) 1,423	(b) 1,564	..	..	1,423	1,564
Minor Group	890	(a) 873,975	(a) 159,206	..	..	873,975	159,206
		(b) 1,423	(b) 1,564	..	..	1,423	1,564
Division 9		(a) 53,707	(a) 3,809	..	..	53,707	3,809
		(b) 87	(b) 37	..	..	87	37
Major Group	90	(a) 53,707	(a) 3,809	..	..	53,707	3,809
		(b) 87	(b) 37	..	..	87	37
Minor Group	900	(a) 53,707	(a) 3,809	..	..	53,707	3,809
		(b) 87	(b) 37	..	..	87	37

Relative importance of the various industrial Divisions for males and females is noted as under--

Males

Division	8–Services
Divisions	2 and 3–Manufacturing
Division	6–Trade and Commerce
Division	7–Transport, Storage, and Communications
Division	0–Field Produce (other than cultivation) and Plantation, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
Division	4–Construction
Division	5–Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services
Division	9–Activities not adequately described
Divisions	1–Mining and Quarrying

Females

Divisions 2 and 3—Manufacturing (mainly household industry)
Division 8—Services
Division 0—Field Produce (other than cultivation) and Plantation, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
Division 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services
Division 6—Trade and Commerce
Division 4—Construction
Division 9—Activities not adequately described
Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications
Division 1—Mining and Quarrying

Among males Divisions 1 and 9, and among females Divisions 1, 4, 7, and 9 account for less than one per cent workers.

Household industry falls in Divisions 0, 1, 2 and 3. For these Divisions workers at household industry and workers at non-household industry are given separately in the Table. Only in Division 1 workers at non-household industry exceed those at household industry. In Divisions 0, 2 and 3 there are many more workers at household industry than at non-household industry. The same is true of all major groups under these Divisions except the following :

For Males and Females

00—Field produce and plantation crops
01—Plantation crops
02—Forestry and logging
03—Fishing
21—Beverages
29—Paper and paper products

For Males only

25—Woollen textiles
30—Printing and publishing
32—Rubber, petroleum and coal products
33—Chemicals and chemical products
37—Machinery (other than transport) and electrical equipment
38—Transport equipment

Major groups of household industry and non-household industry which account for more than one per cent of male and female workers are noted below in order of their numerical strength--

Household Industry

(*a*) *Males*

04—Lives-stock and hunting
23—Cotton textiles
20—Food-stuffs
28—Wood and wooden products
27—Miscellaneous textiles
34-35—Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal
36—Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
39—Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
31—Leather and leather products

(*b*) *Females*

23—Cotton textiles
20—Food-stuffs
04—Live-stock and hunting
28—Wood and wooden products
34-35—Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal
27—Miscellaneous textiles
24—Jute textiles

Non-Household Industry

(*a*) *Males*

20—Food-stuffs
23—Cotton textiles
34-35—Non-metallic mineral products other than petroleum and coal
27—Miscellaneous textiles
36—Basic metals and their products except machinery and transport equipment
38—Transport equipment

(*b*) *Females*

Nil

Minor groups accounting for more than one per cent of male and female workers respectively are noted as under—

Household Industry

(*a*) *Males*

040–Production and rearing of live-stock such as cow, buffalo, goat
235–Cotton-weaving on handlooms
273–Making of textile garments
350–Manufacture of earthen-ware and earthen pottery
288–Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products

(*b*) *Females*

040–Production and rearing of livestock such as cow, buffalo, goat
235–Cotton-weaving on handlooms.
200–Production of rice, atta, flour, etc.
288–Manufacture of materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other allied products
207–Production of edible fats and oils other than hydrogenated oils
350–Manufacture of earthen-ware and earthen pottery
209–Production of miscellaneous food products
273–Making of textile garments

Non-Household Industry

(*a*) *Males*

201–Production of sugar from sugar-cane in mills
273–Making of textile garments

(*b*) *Females*

Nil

110. Now we come to the next most important Census Table B–V for non-agriculturists which gives occupational classification by sex of persons at work other than cultivation and agricultural labour. We shall consider further distribution of workers in each Division, etc., into Categories IV to IX. Divisions 7-8–Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers, not elsewhere classified, are numerically the most important Divisions for both males and females. Division 3–Sales Workers, comes next for males and Division 9–Service, Sport and Recreation Workers, for females. Division 5–Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, is the least important for both. The more important occupational groups are–

Males

89–Labourers, not elsewhere classified
30–Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trades
70–Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers
82–Millers, bakers, brewmasters, and related food and beverage workers
33–Salesmen, shop assistants and related workers
10–Administrators, and executive officials, Government
71–Tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers
28–Clerical workers, miscellaneous
81–Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, and related workers
05–Teachers
64–Drivers road transport
40–Farmers and farm managers

Females

70–Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers
89–Labourers, not elsewhere classified
82–Millers, bakers, brewmasters, and related food and beverage workers
93–Building caretakers, cleaners and related workers
95–Launderers, dry cleaners and pressers
40–Farmers and farm managers
85–Craftsmen and Production Process workers, not elsewhere classified
30–Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trades
41–Farm workers
81–Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, and related workers
91–Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers
05–Teachers

The most important occupational families happen to be the following :

Males

899–Labourers, not elsewhere classified
301–Working proprietors, retail trade

704—Drawers and weavers
710—Tailors, dress-makers and garment makers
331—Hawkers, pedlars and street vendors
100—Administrators and executive officials, Central Government

Females

899—Labourers, not elsewhere classified
931—Cleaners, sweepers and watermen
704—Drawers and weavers
950—Laundrymen, washermen and dhobies
702—Spinners, piecers and winders
820—Millers, pounders, huskers and parchers, grains and related food workers

111. From Census Table B–V another Table, 10.75 has been prepared which gives proportion of workers in occupational Divisions, groups and families to 10,000 of total workers of Categories IV to IX of each sex. Occupational groups and families which have less than one per thousand of all persons at work other than Categories I to III have been omitted. Workers in each Division, group and family have been further subdivided into Categories IV to IX.

TABLE 10.75—*Proportion of Workers of each Sex to Total of all Workers (per 10,000 of all Workers) in the Occupational Divisions, Groups and Families*, 1961

Branch of Occupation	Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Branches	10,000	10,000	2,200	4,857	1,286	300	350	40	1,662	671	662	28	3,840	4,104
Division 0	553	482	1	N	10	N	8	N	3	N	4	2	527	480
Group 00	16	N	..	..	2	N	7	..	..	..	1	N	6	..
,, 03	46	13	N	..	N	N	..	...	N	N	N	N	46	13
Family 031	15	1	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	15	1
Group 04	38	134	N	N	1	N	..	..	N	..	1	2	36	132
Family 041	..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	79
,, 043	14	6	N	N	N	N	..	..	N	..	N	N	14	6
Group 05	263	247	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..	N	..	263	247
Family 051	48	45	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	48	45
,, 052	157	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	145
,, 059	47	36	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	47	47	36
Group 06	32	1	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	32	1
Family 061	22	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	..	..	22	N
Group 07	17	3	N	..	2	N	N	N	2	N	1	N	12	3
Family 071	12	N	N	..	1	N	N	N	2	N	1	N	8	N
Group 08	38	49	1	N	2	N	N	..	N	..	N	N	35	49
Family 089	21	17	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	21	17
Group 0X	86	33	..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	86	33
Family 0X0	37	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	37	15
,, 0X1	37	16	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	37	16
Division 1	474	33	2	1	24	1	20	1	12	3	9	1	407	26
Group 10	380	21	..	...	1	..	2	..	N	...	2	N	375	21
Family 100	244	5	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	244	5
,, 101	55	6	..	..	1	...	2	..	N	..	1	N	51	6
,, 104	66	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	66	10
Group 13	82	9	2	1	23	1	18	1	N	..	7	1	32	5

Branch of Occupation		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Family	131	18	1	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	N	..
,,	133	25	2	2	1	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	135	20	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	3
Division	2	527	38	1	N	55	2	17	N	47	2	62	2	345	32
Group	20	81	N	N	N	11	N	1	N	24	N	6	N	39	N
Family	200	66	N	..	N	9	N	N	N	21	N	3	N	33	N
Group	21	16	3	..	..	1	1	1	N	1	1	1	N	12	2
,,	28	273	10	1	N	31	1	10	N	16	1	43	2	172	6
Family	280	181	4	N	N	18	N	6	N	11	N	32	1	114	3
,,	289	91	4	N	N	13	N	4	N	5	1	11	N	58	3
Group	29	155	24	N	N	11	N	5	..	6	N	12	N	121	24
Family	290	155	24	N	N	11	N	5	..	6	N	12	N	121	24
Division	3	1,566	627	..	..	8	1	..	..	1,558	626	..	..	N	N
Group	30	1,127	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,127	460	..	..	..	..
Family	300	38	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	9	..	..	..	..
,,	301	1,089	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,089	451	..	..	..	..
Group	31	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	3	..	..	N	..
,,	32	17	2	..	..	8	1	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..
,,	33	395	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	395	159	..	..	N	N
Family	330	129	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	129	28	..	..	..	..
,,	331	251	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	251	128	..	..	..	..
,,	339	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	..	..	N	N
Division	4	456	962	420	938	6	4	2	N	2	6	6	N	20	14
Group	40	240	504	240	504	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	403	N	1	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	404	232	495	232	495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	409	8	8	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	41	199	423	167	407	5	1	2	N	2	6	6	N	17	9
Family	411	151	380	151	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N
,,	412	43	25	11	10	5	1	2	N	2	5	6	N	17	9
,,	419	2	17	2	16	N	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	N
Group	43	6	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	431	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	44	11	33	7	25	1	3	..	..	N	N	..	..	3	5
Family	441	5	21	4	19	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	442	3	6	1	1	N	N	..	..	N	N	..	..	2	5
Division	5	1	N	N	..	N	N	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	50	N	N	N	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	501	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	6	443	8	..	..	8	N	7	..	5	N	409	7	14	1

Branch of occupation		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Group	63	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
Family	631	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
Group	64	252	1	..	..	4	N	5	..	4	N	232	1	7	N
Family	641	5647	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	44	..	5	..
,,	642	88	..	..	..	N	..	N	..	2	..	85	..	1	..
,,	643	81	1	..	..	1	N	1	..	1	N	77	1	1	N
,,	649	26	N	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	N	26	N	N	N
Group	65	12	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	N	..	..
,,	66	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..
Family	662	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
Group	68	37	1	..	..	4	N	2	..	1	..	23	..	7	1
Family	680	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
,,	681	18	1	..	..	4	N	2	..	1	..	4	..	7	1
Group	69	74	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	3	..	..
Family	692	47	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	1	..	..
,,	693	8	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	N	..	..
Divisions	7and8	4,859	5,867	1,774	3,914	1,133	288	286	38	29	34	140	14	1,497	1,579
Group	70	604	1,821	449	1,766	155	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	700	19	44	9	41	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	702	37	635	14	611	23	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	704	367	739	312	726	55	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	706	20	30	14	29	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	707	10	28	8	26	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	708	55	15	42	14	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,,	709	86	325	47	314	39	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	71	286	190	167	160	119	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N
Family	710	264	155	158	128	106	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N
,,	715	15	25	6	22	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
Group	72	174	36	100	33	74	3	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Family	720	143	24	86	22	57	2	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
,,	729	19	9	11	8	8	1	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
Group	73	187	39	122	36	62	3	N	..	N	..	2	..	1	..
Family	733	142	34	112	33	29	1	N	..	N	..	1	..	N	..
,,	734	17	2	3	1	14	1	N	..	N	..	N	..	..	..
,,	739	19	2	5	2	14	N	..	..	N	..	N	..	N	..
Group	74	134	20	93	18	40	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Family	741	126	19	91	17	34	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Group	75	214	7	30	4	161	2	5	N	1	N	11	N	6	1
Family	750	30	N	1	N	24	N	1	..	N	..	2	N	2	..
,,	751	22	N	2	N	17	N	1	..	N	..	1	..	1	..

Branch of Occupation		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Family	753	89	3	12	2	68	1	1	..	1	N	5	..	2	N
„	754	20	1	8	1	12	N	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..
„	757	14	N	2	N	12	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
„	759	17	2	4	1	12	1	N	..	N	..	1	..	N	..
Group	76	46	1	N	1	11	N	8	N	1	N	6	..	20	..
Family	760	16	N	N	N	5	N	1	N	N	..	2	..	8	..
Group		234	14	167	13	64	1	1	N	N	N	1	..	1	N
Family	770	204	11	154	10	47	1	1	N	N	N	1	..	1	N
„	772	14	1	3	1	11	N	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..
Group	79	199	30	5	16	7	3	187	11	..	..	..	..	N	..
Family	790	19	21	5	16	7	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	791	132	4	..	..	..	..	132	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	799	43	5	..	..	N	N	43	5	..	..	..	..	N	..
Group	80	42	7	9	5	32	2	N	..	N	N	N	..	1	N
Family	804	13	5	7	5	6	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	..
Group	81	270	418	167	353	103	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	810	39	41	5	4	34	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	811	173	365	156	343	17	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	814	32	2	1	1	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	82	413	1,054	289	1,001	124	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Family	820	137	592	103	554	34	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	821	98	351	89	345	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	823	59	7	17	6	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	824	101	89	72	85	29	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	83	13	5	4	4	9	1	N	..	N	N	..	..	N	N
„	84	66	76	37	59	29	17	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Family	842	56	74	34	58	22	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Group	85	160	479	131	440	29	38	..	..	N	1	N	..	N	N
Family	850	106	369	99	350	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	853	11	5	6	5	5	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„	859	33	94	23	76	10	18	..	..	N	N	..	..	..	..
Group	86	34	6	1	1	9	N	N	..	9	1	4	N	11	4
Family	860	20	3	N	N	5	N	N	..	8	1	2	N	5	2
„	861	13	3	1	1	4	N	N	..	1	N	1	..	6	2
Group	87	55	4	1	1	30	3	11	N	1	..	7	..	5	N
Family	870	24	N	1	N	15	N	6	..	N	..	N	..	2	N
„	876	15	2	N	1	7	1	N	..	N	..	6	..	2	N
Group	89	1,718	1,659	2	2	69	10	74	27	16	32	108	14	1,449	1,574
Family	890	184	116	1	N	34	3	6	7	6	4	73	10	64	92
„	899	1,535	1,542	1	2	35	7	68	19	10	28	35	4	1,386	1,482

Branch of Occupation		Total Workers		IV		V		VI		VII		VIII		IX	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Division	9	1,010	1,946	1	1	23	1	6	1	5	N	26	1	949	1,942
Group	90	214	4	1	..	17	..	5	..	5	..	17	N	169	4
Family	900	16	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..
„	901	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	N	97	1
„	903	92	2	1	..	17	..	5	..	5	..	13	..	51	2
Group	91	135	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	135	324
Family	911	45	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	N	45	73
„	912	81	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	197
Group	93	217	892	N	1	6	1	1	1	N	N	9	1	201	888
Family	931	214	892	N	1	5	1	1	1	N	N	9	1	199	888
Group	94	217	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	56
Family	940	217	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	56
Group	95	201	650	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	650
Family	950	199	648	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	648
Group	99	14	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	18
Family	999	12	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	18
Division	X	111	37	1	3	19	3	3	..	1	N	6	1	81	30
Group	X8	57	23	1	1	11	3	1	..	1	N	3	1	40	18
Family	X80	57	22	1	1	11	3	1	..	1	N	3	N	40	18
Group	X9	54	14	N	2	8	N	2	..	N	N	3	N	41	12
Family	X90	54	14	N	2	8	N	2	..	N	N	3	N	41	12

A perusal of the above Table shows that the bulk of workers of Divisions 0, 1, 2, 9, and X belong to Category IX, those of Division 3 to Category VII, those of Division 4 to Category IV, those of Division 6 to Category VIII, and those of Divisions 7-8 to Categories IV, IX and V. Division 5-Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers is too small to be considered. In five Divisions out of 11, the most predominant category is Category IX, and in three Divisions Category IV. Division 3 is synonymous with Category VII, Division 5 with Category III, and Division 6 with Category VIII. In paragraph 110 important occupational groups for males and females have been given. The most significant industrial category for each of these occupational groups is noted below :

05, 10 and 28	Category IX.
30 and 33	Category VII
40 and 41	Category IV
64	Category VIII
70,71, 81, 82 and 85	Category IV
89, 91, 93 and 95	Category IX

A large number of persons in Division 4—Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Loggers and Related Workers belong to Category III which has not been presented in this Table. It is significant that Category V does not top in any of the important occupational groups. Only in occupational group 71—Tailors, cutters, furriers, and related workers and group 81—Potters, kilnmen, glass and clay formers, does this Category occupy a respectable second place among male workers.

11. Occupational Divisions and Literacy in Urban Areas

112. In paragraph 59 of Chapter VII we had studied the distribution of workers in each occupational Division of work, other than cultivation and agricultural labour, for each sex, by educational levels in urban areas of the State. For all Divisions the male literacy rate per 1,000 workers is 579 and the female literacy rate 195. Occupational Divisions giving pro-

portions of literates to thousand workers are arranged below in descending order for males and females :

Males			*Females*		
Division	2	897	Division	0	710
Division	0	889	Division	5	638
Division	1	827	Division	1	627
Division	3	671	Division	6	566
Division	6	563	Division	2	435
Division	5	488	Divisions	7-8	126
Division	9	451	Division	3	97
Division	7-8	423	Division	9	54
Division	4	229	Division	4	30

Female workers in all urban areas of the State number less than 10,000 each in Divisions 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. They exceed this number only in Divisions 7-8, 9, 0 and 3 in order of their numerical strength. These Divisions alone may be considered to be important in their case. Only in Division 0 the literacy rate is high, which is quite consistent with established facts as educated females are usually found in professional, technical and related occupations. The literacy

TABLE 10.76—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Literate Male and Female Workers in each Occupational*

Occupational Divisions	Age-group	Total Literate Workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
All Divisions	Total	1,000	1,000	528	449	215	174
	0—14	1,000	1,000	775	909	210	76
	15—34	1,000	1,000	476	395	238	167
	35—59	1,000	1,000	564	459	194	201
	60+	1,000	1,000	727	759	148	120
Division 0	Total	1,000	1,000	246	179	145	233
	0—14	1,000	1,000	672	674	209	196
	15—34	1,000	1,000	172	136	122	207
	35—59	1,000	1,000	270	212	167	276
	60+	1,000	1,000	495	607	158	191
Division 1	Total	1,000	1,000	314	371	269	144
	0—14	1,000	1,000	614	400	311	600
	15—34	1,000	1,000	289	319	306	145
	35—59	1,000	1,000	334	402	224	143
	60+	1,000	1,000	544	603	190	103
Division 2	Total	1,000	1,000	280	441	185	139
	0—14	1,000	1,000	664	923	263	77
	15—34	1,000	1,000	218	293	168	158
	35—59	1,000	1,000	340	642	201	109
	60+	1,000	1,000	524	854	268	122
Division 3	Total	1,000	1,000	611	818	235	119
	0—14	1,000	1,000	735	887	255	94
	15—34	1,000	1,000	524	750	274	165
	35—59	1,000	1,000	667	849	209	94
	60+	1,000	1,000	797	859	147	100
Division 4	Total	1,000	1,000	713	809	174	134
	0—14	1,000	1,000	788	833	209	167
	15—34	1,000	1,000	669	777	210	188
	35—59	1,000	1,000	742	835	136	83
	60+	1,000	1,000	865	833	92	83
Division 5	Total	1,000	1,000	583	829	193	79
	0—14	1000	1,000	769	1,000	231	..
	15—34	1,000	1,000	522	800	224	100
	35—59	1,000	1,000	597	839	170	65
	60+	1,000	1,000	849	1,000	75	..
Divisions 6	Total	1,000	1,000	501	288	223	124
	0—14	1,000	1,000	575	1,000	105	..
	15—34	1,000	1,000	469	151	238	99
	35—59	1,000	1,000	539	446	202	181
	60+	1,000	1,000	710	700	168	100
Divisions 7—8	Total	1,000	1,000	721	772	208	102
	0—14	1,000	1,000	803	936	192	60
	15—34	1,000	1,000	671	750	242	106
	35—59	1,000	1,000	782	755	164	113
	60+	1,000	1,000	860	863	101	58

rate among males exceeds 80 per cent in Divisions 0, 1 and 2, is between 50 and 70 per cent in Divisions 3 and 6, between 40 and 50 per cent in Divisions 5, 7-8 and 9, and below 25 per cent in Division 4. Divisions 0, 1 and 2 comprising professional, technical, administrative, executive, managerial, clerical and related workers naturally have high proportions of literates. Division 4 comprising farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers has the lowest literacy rate because in these occupations, as commonly believed, literacy is not essential.

113. It is intended to take up this study further at this stage by age-groups. Table 10.76 gives the distribution of 1,000 male and 1,000 female workers in the urban areas of the State by educational levels and broad age-groups.

Division and Broad Age-group by Educational Levels in Urban Areas of the State, 1961

Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
184	214	2	12	4	19	59	84	8	48	Total
14	14	1	..	N	1	..	..	..	..	0—14
210	245	2	10	4	19	63	108	7	56	15—34
169	197	2	16	4	21	60	62	7	44	35—59
79	73	1	6	5	8	33	24	7	10	60+
254	324	11	22	17	17	259	134	68	91	Total
36	130	76	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	0—14
314	356	12	18	13	16	289	164	78	103	15—34
214	292	11	28	20	18	254	94	64	80	35—59
148	104	6	16	20	14	136	44	37	24	60+
290	271	1	4	5	6	114	163	7	41	Total
75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—14
296	319	1	3	4	8	97	172	7	34	15—34
288	219	2	6	5	2	139	171	8	57	35—59
187	235	2	..	7	15	65	44	5	..	60+
430	320	1	1	9	9	94	88	1	2	Total
73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—14
472	416	1	3	12	15	127	112	2	3	15—34
394	191	1	..	6	..	57	56	1	2	35—59
182	24	1	..	6	..	19	..	..	..	60+
131	52	1	N	2	3	20	7	N	1	Total
10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—14
173	73	N	..	2	2	27	8	N	2	15—34
106	43	1	1	1	4	16	8	N	1	35—59
47	41	N	..	2	..	7	..	N	..	60+
87	36	2	..	1	..	20	21	3	..	Total
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—14
97	35	2	..	..	..	19	..	3	..	15—34
88	47	3	..	2	..	26	35	3	..	35—59
40	..	..	..	..	..	3	84	..	..	60+
138	53	42	..	2	39	38	..	4	..	Total
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—14
188	50	..	..	..	50	59	..	7	..	15—34
82	64	138	..	..	32	13	..	..	..	35—59
57	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	60+
236	448	2	..	2	24	36	112	N	4	Total
320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—14
246	533	3	..	4	39	40	178	N	..	15—34
225	361	2	..	N	..	31	12	1	..	35—59
110	100	1	..	..	..	10	..	1	100	60+
65	72	N	N	1	31	5	23	N	N	Total
5	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	N	..	0—14
81	81	..	..	1	31	5	32	..	N	15—34
48	77	N	1	1	42	5	12	N	..	35—59
30	51	N	..	N	9	8	19	1	..	60+

Occupational Divisions	Age-group	Total Literate Workers		Literate (without educational level)		Primary or Junior Basic	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
Division 9	Total	1,000	1,000	636	839	255	128
	0—14	1,000	1,000	776	899	217	101
	15—34	1,000	1,000	583	809	283	159
	35—59	1,000	1,000	686	858	229	104
	60+	1,000	1,000	845	867	119	94
Division X	Total	1,000	1,000	522	664	201	131
	0—14	1,000	1,000	761	500	184	219
	15—34	1,000	1,000	473	692	230	75
	35—59	1,000	1,000	576	632	160	220
	60+	1,000	1,000	694	923	166	77

Females literate workers will be taken up first. Considering female literate workers of all Divisions the largest proportion is of literates without educational level. Then come matriculates, primary or junior basic, and University graduates. It is worth noting that the proportion of matriculates exceeds that of primary or junior basic. As a rule, females do not take to work; those who do, in a large measure, belong to lower orders and are illiterate. Or they are just literate, about half of the total literates being of this kind. The remaining half have acquired some degree of education. In them matriculates and above are more than double of non-matriculates. This is because the more educated among women seek jobs in larger numbers than the less educated. This is unlike the case of males, all of whom have to find work irrespective of the level of education. We shall now study educational levels of literate female workers in important occupational Divisions:

Divisions 7-8—Only one-eighth of the working population is literate. Seven hundred seventy-two out of a thousand literate workers are just literate, 72 are matriculates, 31 are holders of diplomas not equal to degree, and 23 are University graduates (non-technical). The proportion of matriculates and graduates is the greatest in the age-group 15—34. A large number of workers in these occupational Divisions are general labourers, spinners and weavers, and food workers.

Division 9—Only one out of 18 is literate. Eight hundred thirty-nine out of a thousand literate workers are just literate, 30 are matriculates, and 3 graduates (non-technical). The proportion of matriculates is largest in the ages of 35 years and over and of graduates in the younger age-group 15—34. A large number of workers in this occupational Division are cleaners, sweepresses, washerwomen, and domestic servants.

Division 0—In this occupational Division a little less than three-fourth workers are literate. This is because large numbers are in learned occupations, especially teaching. Out of a thousand literate workers of this Division, 179 are just literate, 324 matriculates, 39 holders of technical and non-technical diplomas not equal to degree, 134 holders of University degrees (non-technical), and 91 holders of technical degrees or diplomas equivalent to a degree or post-graduate degree. Technical degrees or diplomas are mostly in teaching. Matriculates and graduates have the largest representation in the age-group 15—34.

Division 3—About one-tenth workers only are literate in this occupational Division relating to sales. Out of a thousand literate workers, 818 are just literate, 52 are matriculates, and 8 University graduates (non-technical and technical). The age-group 15—34 has the largest sprinkling of the educated.

114. Now literate male workers in various occupational Divisions will be considered:

Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Technical Diploma not equal to Degree		Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree		University Degree or Post-graduate Degree		Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree		Age-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
93	30	N	N	2	N	14	3	N	N	Total
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—14
119	25	N	1	2	..	13	6	N	..	15—34
68	35	N	..	1	1	16	1	N	1	35—59
32	35	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4	60+
204	143	3	..	4	..	61	58	5	4	Total
55	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0—14
217	137	4	..	4	..	65	96	7	..	15—34
197	118	2	..	5	..	58	15	2	15	35—59
103	..	3	..	9	..	23	..	2	..	60+

Divisions 0, 1 and 2—In these Divisions the proportion of literates varies from 827 in Division 1 to 897 in Division 2 per thousand workers. In Division 0—Professional, Technical and Related Workers, the largest proportion is of University graduates, there being 259 non-technical and 68 technical graduates per thousand literate workers. Next come matriculates who are 254 per thousand. Age-group 15—34 has the largest proportion of matriculates and above followed by the age-group 35—59. In Division 1-Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers and Division 2-Clerical and Related Workmen the greatest proportion is of matriculates and above followed by just literates. The largest representation of matriculates and above in Division 1 is in the age-group 35—59 and in Division 2 in 15—34. In Division 0 the largest number of workers are teachers, in Division 1 administrative and executive officials of Central and State Governments, and in Division 2 clerical workers.

Divisions 3 and 6—Literacy rate per thousand workers in the former is 671 and in the latter 563. In Division 3 the proportion steadily falls as the educational level rises. The proportion of matriculates and graduates is higher in the age-group 15—34 as compared to all other age-groups. Working proprietors of wholesale and retail trade, hawkers, pedlers and street vendors form the bulk of workers in Division 3. As regards Division 6, about half of the literate workers there in are without any educational level. Then come matriculates, primary or junior basic, and graduates. Thus 72 per cent of all workers in transport and communications are illiterate or just literate. They are general labourers and lower-grade workers. The occupational group relating to drivers of road transport is the largest single group in this Division. Workers of higher grade are all matriculates. Barring 0—14 which has few workers, the age-group 15—34 has the greatest representation of matriculates and graduates.

Divisions 5, 7-8 and 9—Division 5 is very unimportant and need not be considered. In Divisions 7-8 the literacy rate is 423 per thousand workers. Among literate workers, the overwhelming majority is of just literates and the proportion steadily falls with the rise in educational level. Bulk of workers consists of general labourers, spinners and weavers, food workers, tailors, potters, glass and clay formers. In Division 9 the literacy rate is 451 per thousand workers. Here too, the vast majority of literates are without any educational standard and the proportion is inversely correlated to educational level. The bulk of workers in this Division consists of cleaners, sweepers, washermen, etc. In both Divisions, Matriculates and above have their greatest representation in the age-group 15—34.

Division 4—This is not important in urban areas and need not be considered. Suffice it to say that it comes last in literacy and education.

12. Scheduled Castes

115. In paragraph 96 the proportion of Schedule Castes by sex to the general population in the rural and urban areas of the State and in total workers and workers at household industry had been studied. It is proposed to do the same for the remaining Categories IV to IX. For this purpose the following Table has been prepared :

TABLE 10.77—*Population of Scheduled Castes and working in Manufacturing other than Household Industry, Construction, Trade and Commerce, Transport, Storage and Communications and Other Services compared to the General Population in the same Categories*, 1961

Description		General Population		All Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Castes as Percentage of General Population	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Total Population	P	64,266,506	9,479,895	14,332,181	1,067,700	22·30	11·26
	M	33,401,345	5,232,856	7,353,845	581,090	22·02	11·10
	F	30,865,161	4,247,039	6,978,336	486,610	22·61	11·46
Total Workers	M	19,772,819	2,707,541	4,445,114	317,293	22·48	11·72
	F	6,142,930	226,851	2,000,381	57,889	32·56	25·52
V—Workers in Manufacturing other than Household Industry	M	264,607	506,452	58,198	75,624	21·99	14·93
	F	18,051	11,725	7,241	2,790	40·11	23·80
VI—Workers in Construction	M	118,473	91,441	36,656	18,821	30·94	20·58
	F	2,231	1,774	1,161	696	52·04	39·23
VII—Workers in Trade and Commerce	M	460,283	535,977	31,815	24,207	6·91	4·52
	F	47,102	19,520	7,344	4,131	15·59	21·16
VIII—Workers in Transport, Storage and Communications	M	146,166	250,364	26,374	29,575	18·04	11·81
	F	1,280	1,455	480	384	37·50	26·39
IX—Workers in Other Services	M	1,392,256	910,084	472,398	115,286	33·93	12·67
	F	302,884	104,857	202,409	34,102	66·83	32·52

As already stated, the proportion of Scheduled Castes in urban population is about half of that in rural population. The proportion of workers in Scheduled Caste males is the same as in the general population, but the proportion in Scheduled Caste females is much greater, especially in urban areas. We shall now examine this category-wise for males and females separately.

Males—The percentages of Scheduled Caste workers to general population workers in Categories V, VII and VIII in rural areas of the State are smaller than their over-all percentage, particularly in trade and commerce ; but in Categories VI and IX they are much greater. In Category VI considerable number of Scheduled Caste workers are engaged as labourers in the construction of buildings, roads, canals, dams and other projects. In Category IX the majority of them are engaged as general labourers and in community services, washing, scavenging, etc. In urban areas also the percentage of Scheduled Castes to general population in Category VII is very much smaller than their over-all percentage, but greater in Categories V, VI and IX. Most of the Scheduled Caste workers belonging to Category V are in mills and factories and those belonging to Category VI in constructional activities as labourers. Those of Category IX work as general labourers and perform such services as washing, scavenging, etc. Categories VI and IX have a high and Category VII a small representation of Scheduled Castes in all areas.

Females—The percentages of Scheduled Caste workers in Categories V, VI, VIII and IX to workers of general population are appreciably greater than their over-all percentage in rural areas of the State. In Category IX more than two-third workers and in Category VI more than half belong to Scheduled Castes ; in Category VII their representation is smaller. In urban areas the percentages of workers of Scheduled Castes to workers of general population are smaller than

their over-all percentage in all the Categories V to IX. In Category VI they form more than one-third of the total female workers belonging to the category. Categories V, VI, VIII and IX in all areas have a high representation of Scheduled Castes.

In fact, Categories VI and IX have large percentages of Scheduled Castes in all areas in the case of both males and females.

13. Migrants

116. It is now intended to study the working pattern of the inmigrant population of Class I cities/town-groups by occupational Divisions and groups. The following statement gives a comparative picture of workers in the general population of urban areas and workers in the inmigrant population of Class I cities/ town-groups :

Occupational Divisions		Males		Females	
		Workers in General population of Urban Areas	Workers in the Migrant population of Class I Cities/ Town-groups	Workers in General population of Urban Areas	Workers in the Migrant population of Class I Cities/ Town-groups
All Divisions		10,000	1,0000	10,000	10,000
Division	0	617	588	1,408	1,892
	1	744	1,151	88	67
	2	874	1,014	143	127
	3	1,919	1,473	741	675
	4	199	131	311	180
	5	4	1	6	1
	6	609	821	21	20
	7 and 8	3,983	3,649	4,666	3,835
	9	974	1,034	2,559	3,052
	X	77	138	57	151

Divisions 4 and 5 are unimportant in urban areas. For females even Divisions 1, 2 and 6 are unimportant. From the above statement it appears that as far males are concerned Divisions 1, 2, 6 and 9 are better represented in inmigrants than in the general population, and Divisions 0, 3, 7-8 are less represented. In other words, the proportion of inmigrants is greater among administrative, executive and managerial workers, clerical workers, transport and communication workers, and workers in general services than the average, and less among professional and technical workers, sales workers, craftsmen, production process workers, and general labourers. In the case of females, Divisions 0 and 9 are better represented in inmigrant workers and Division 3 and 7-8 less represented. That is, the proportion of inmigrants is greater among professional and technical workers and workers in general services, and smaller among sales workers, craftswomen, production process workers and general labourers. Thus for both male and female workers, trade and commerce and general labour have relatively smaller proportion of inmigrants than other occupations.

Table 10.78 gives the distribution of 10,000 male and 10,000 female inmigrant workers by occupational Divisions and important occupational groups for all Class I cities/town-groups combined and by occupational Divisions only for individual cities/town-groups.

TATBE 10.78—*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 Class I Cities and Town-Groups*

Occupational Division/Group		Total Migrant Workers (Absolute Figures)		Total Migrant Workers (Proportion)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
		All Class I Cities/Town-Groups			
All Divisions		713,139	48,553	10,000	10,000
Division	0	41,928	9,185	588	1,892
	05	13,980	6,439	196	1,326
Division	1	82,050	327	1,151	67
	10	67,757	192	950	40
	13	13,203	118	185	24
Division	2	72,329	616	1,014	127
	20	12,000	18	168	4
	28	35,656	195	500	40
	29	21,816	346	306	71
Division	3	105,023	3,279	1,473	675
	30	67,081	2,123	941	437
	33	33,680	1,104	472	227
Division	4	9,368	872	131	180
	41	6,271	402	88	83
Division	5	94	3	1	1
Division	6	58,552	96	821	20
	64	37,734	16	529	3
Divisions	7 and 8	260,214	18,621	3,649	3,835
	70	51,951	5,947	728	1,225
	71	14,701	1,474	206	304
	72	18,615	406	261	84
	73	9,800	54	137	11
	74	5,476	59	77	12
	75	25,245	77	354	16
	77	9,876	495	138	102
	79	8,025	128	113	26
	81	3,984	1,048	56	216
	82	11,394	1,261	160	260
	85	5,748	1,252	81	258
	89	73,400	5,957	1,029	1,227
Division	9	73,750	14,820	1,034	3,052
	90	24,978	16	350	3
	91	22,450	7,220	315	1,487
	93	11,568	5,653	162	1,164
	95	5,981	1,788	84	368
Division	X	9,831	734	138	151

Occupational Division/Group	Total Migrant Workers (Absolute Figures)		Total Migrant Workers (Proportion)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Kanpur Town Group				
All Divisions	209,271	7,683	10,000	10,000
Division 0	6,007	1,640	278	2,135
1	14,030	3	671	4
2	13,198	60	631	78
3	28,402	452	1,357	588
4	2,265	93	108	121
5	4	..	N	..
6	14,490	..	692	..
7 and 8	115,223	3,040	5,506	3,957
9	11,887	2,344	568	3,051
X	3,765	51	180	66
Lucknow Town-Group				
All Divisions	107,424	6,416	10,000	10,000
Division 0	7,714	2,053	718	3,200
1	13,195	138	1,228	215
2	17,585	226	1,637	352
3	16,636	416	1,549	648
4	1.777	118	165	184
5	1	..	N	..
6	10,650	38	991	59
7 and 8	24,103	1 474	2,244	2,298
9	15,627	1,946	1,455	3,033
X	136	7	13	11
Agra Town-Group				
All Divisions	53,825	2,622	10,000	10,000
Division 0	3,351	960	622	3,661
1	7,826	21	1,454	80
2	4,396	16	817	61
3	10,628	166	1,974	633
4	295	1	55	65
5	3	..	1	..
6	2,657	17	494	65
7 and 8	18,748	730	3,483	2,784
9	5,277	690	980	2,632
X	644	5	120	19
Varanasi Town-Group				
All Divisions	50,614	7,359	10,000	10,000
Division 0	4,742	816	937	1,109
1	1,760	40	348	54
2	4,931	23	974	31
3	7,620	581	1,506	790
4	1,111	124	219	169
5	4	1	1	1
6	5,127	..	1,013	..
7 and 8	17,911	4,065	3,539	5,524
9	6,744	1,683	1,332	2,287
X	664	26	131	35

Occupational Division/Group	Total Migrant Workers (Absolute Figures)		Total Migrant Workers (Proportion)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Allahabad Town-Group				
All Divisions	56,808	4,407	10,000	10,000
Division 0	5,068	1	892	2
1	8,499	16	1,496	36
2	7,078	50	1,246	114
3	6,312	252	1,111	572
4	748	32	132	73
5	5	..	1	..
6	7,180	13	1,264	30
7 and 8	13,297	1,343	2,341	3,047
9	7,449	2,089	1,311	4,740
X	1,172	611	206	1,386
Meerut Town-Group				
All Divisions	46,203	2,110	10,000	10,000
Division 0	2,283	677	494	3,209
1	11,769	8	2,547	38
2	3,735	..	808	..
3	10,082	81	2,182	384
4	478	23	104	109
5	1	..	N	..
6	1,169	2	253	9
7 and 8	12,457	813	2,696	3,853
9	3,723	495	806	2,346
X	506	11	110	52
Bareilly Town-Group				
All Divisions	25,766	1,420	10,000	10,000
Division 0	1,939	527	752	3,711
1	1,396	15	542	106
2	3,334	54	1,294	380
3	3,445	61	1,337	430
4	410	13	159	92
5	5	..	2	..
6	2,693	5	1,045	35
7 and 8	6,317	246	2,452	1,732
9	4,102	487	1,592	3,430
X	2,125	12	825	84
Moradabad Town-Group				
All Divisions	12,786	914	10,000	10,000
Division 0	789	292	617	3,195
1	355	..	278	..
2	1,273	17	996	186
3	2,305	95	1,803	1,039
4	180	21	141	230
6	3,210	1	2,510	11
7 and 8	3,849	242	3,010	2,648
9	806	246	630	2,691
X	19	—	15	—

Occupational Division/Group	Total Migrant Workers (Absolute Figures)		Total Migrant Workers (Proportion)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Saharanpur M. B.				
All Divisions	19,523	1,628	10,000	10,000
Division 0	551	460	282	2,825
2	1,517	25	777	154
3	2,581	16	1,322	98
4	454	19	233	117
6	3,526	2	1,806	12
7 and 8	9,729	644	4,983	3,956
9	959	462	491	2,838
X	206	..	106	..
Aligarh M. B.				
All Divisions	6,413	2,104	10,000	10,000
Division 0	1,366	77	2,130	366
1	574	8	895	38
2	959	54	1,496	257
3	374	160	583	760
4	192	107	299	509
5	1	..	2	..
6	114	6	178	28
7 and 8	2,069	583	3,226	2,771
9	753	1,109	1,174	5,271
X	11	..	17	..
Gorakhpur M. B.				
All Divisions	29,061	2,452	10,000	10,000
Division 0	1,848	205	636	836
1	1,702	4	585	16
2	4,564	9	1,570	37
3	3,727	284	1,282	1,158
4	163	68	58	278
5	35	..	12	..
6	1,721	..	592	..
7 and 8	11,279	1,050	3,881	4,282
9	4,017	832	1,382	3,393
X	5	..	2	..
Jhansi Town-Group				
All Divisions	25,689	2,874	10,000	10,000
Division 0	1,290	192	502	668
1	7,815	27	3,042	94
2	2,240	10	872	35
3	1,793	48	698	167
4	347	16	135	56
5	1	..	N	..
6	2,593	2	1,010	7
7 and 8	6,998	1,868	2,724	6,500
9	2,111	700	822	2,435
10	501	11	195	38

Occupational Division/Group	Total Migrant Workers (Absolute Figures)		Total Migrant Workers (Proportion)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Dehra Dun Town-Group				
All Divisions	28,871	2,084	10,000	10,000
Division 0	1,679	595	582	2,855
1	5,560	10	1,926	48
2	3,297	34	1,142	163
3	5,206	55	1,803	264
4	559	18	194	87
5	31	..	11	...
6	976	..	338	...
7 and 8	6,685	763	2,315	3,661
9	4,860	609	1,683	2,922
X	18	...	6	..
Rampur M. B.				
All Divisions	7,110	377	10,000	10,000
Division 0	579	81	814	2,149
1	348	1	490	26
2	764	5	1,075	133
3	625	45	879	1,194
4	28	2	39	53
6	242	..	340	..
7 and 8	2,869	132	4,035	3,501
9	1,654	111	2,326	2,944
X	1	...	2	..
Mathura Town-Group				
All Divisions	16,890	1,492	10,000	10,000
Division 0	1,361	336	806	2,252
1	4,404	18	2,607	121
2	1,446	15	856	100
3	2,684	159	1,589	1,066
4	147	27	87	181
6	1,173	7	695	47
7 and 8	3,597	427	2,130	2,862
9	2,032	503	1,203	3,371
X	46	..	27	..
Shahjahanpur Town-Group				
All Divisions	9,842	551	10,000	10,000
Division 0	755	116	767	2,105
1	2,540	10	2,581	182
2	1,284	13	1,305	236
3	1,427	56	1,450	1,016
4	102	18	104	327
6	580	2	589	36
7 and 8	1,887	162	1,917	2,940
9	1,255	174	1,275	3,158
X	12	..	12	..

Occupational Division/Group	Total Migrant Workers (Absolute Figures)		Total Migrant Workers (Proportion)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal M. B.			
All Divisions	7,043	2,060	10,000	10,000
Division 0	606	157	861	762
1	277	8	393	39
2	728	5	1,034	24
3	1,176	352	1,670	1,709
4	112	156	159	757
5	3	2	4	10
6	451	1	640	5
7 and 8	3,196	1,039	4,538	5,044
9	494	340	701	1,650

Considering all Class I cities and town-groups together, it will be seen that the highest number of migrant workers for both sexes is in Divisions 7 and 8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified. Next for males is Division 3—Sales Workers, and for females Division 9—Service, Sport and Recreation Workers. Occupational groups in which the proportion of male workers is more than 5 per cent of all migrants workers are 89—Labourers, not elsewhere classified ; 10—Administrators and executive officials, Government ; 30—Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trades ; 70—Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers and 64 Drivers road transport. For females occupational groups 91—Housekeepers, cooks, maids and related workers ; 05—Teachers ; 89—Labourers, not elsewhere classified ; 70—Spinners, weavers, etc. ; and 93—Building caretakers, cleaners and related workers are important. In all Divisions and groups male workers predominate.

Taking the cities and town-groups individually, the highest number of male workers are found in Divisions 7 and 8—Craftsmen, Production Process Workers etc., except in Jhansi, Mathura and Shahjahanpur, where the largest numbers are found in Division 1—Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers. Division 0 is the next important for Aligarh ; Division 1 for Allahabad, Meerut and Dehra Dun ; Division 2 for Lucknow and Gorakhpur ; Division 3 for Kanpur, Agra, Varanasi and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal ; Division 6 for Moradabad and Saharanpur ; Divisions 7 and 8 for Jhansi, Mathura and Shahjahanpur ; Division 9 for Bareilly and Rampur. In regard to female workers the most important for Lucknow, Agra, Bareilly, and Moradabad is Division 0 ; for Kanpur, Varanasi, Meerut, Saharanpur, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Dehra Dun, Rampur and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal Divisions 7 and 8 ; and for Allahabad, Aligarh, Mathura and Shahjahanpur Division 9.

The highest number for migrant worker for both sexes is found in Kanpur (M—29,271 ; F—7,683)—followed by Lucknow (107,424) for males and Varanasi (7,359) for females.

PART E—EMPLOYER, EMPLOYEE, SINGLE-WORKER, FAMILY-WORKER

14. Employment Status

117. In 1951 for the first time data were collected regarding the employment status of self-supporting persons of non-agricultural classes. Self-supporting persons were divided into four classes—employers, employees, independent workers, and others. At the 1961 Census for workers at household industry only the employee-status has been recorded, but for the remaining workers (other than in cultivation) four kinds of employment status have been recorded, viz., employer, employee, single-worker, and family-worker. The employee-status of household industry was recorded against Question 10 (*c*)—If Employee, and of others against Question 11 (*c*)—Class of Worker. For the first a triangle and for the second an inverted triangle were provided in the Individual Slip. The concept of family-worker is entirely new. Defini-

tions and instructions have been reproduced in full in paragraph 2.

118. Thus at this Census the employment is of two categories only in the case of house-hold industry, viz., (1) employee and (2) others, and of four categories in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service, viz., (1) employer, (2) employee, (3) single-worker, and (4) family-worker. For Question 10 (*c*) an employee in household industry was defined as a person working as a paid employee in another person's household industry. For Question 11 (*c*) an employer was defined as one who had to employ other persons in order to perform work; but the employment of domestic servants for household duties or of subordinates under him in an establishment where the person concerned is himself employed by others did not entitle anyone to be treated as employer. An employee was defined as one working under someone else for salary or wages in cash or kind. The independent workers of 1951 were divided into single-workers and family-workers. A single-worker was defined as a person working by himself who was not employed by anyone else and in his turn did not employ anybody else, not even members of his household, except casually. A family-worker, on the other hand, was defined as a member who worked without receiving wages in cash or kind in an industry, business or trade conducted mainly by workers of the family. A family-worker could be drawn from beyond the limits of the household. Mistakes made in recording the employment category against Questions 10 (*c*) and 11 (*c*) and the degree of completeness of filling up the same have been discussed in detail in paragraph 14.

119. The terms 'family worker' and 'hired worker' have been used in Part C of the Household Schedule also for cultivation and household industry. A family-worker is ordinarily a member of the household (including the head of household) working without wages or salary in cash or kind. If he is not working wholetime, he should be in a position to lend

TABLE 10.79—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Workers of each Sex in Industrial Divisions, Major*

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry					
				Total		Employee		Other	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Divisions		1,000	1,000	215	474	15	14	200	460
Division	0	1,000	1,000	645	809	40	19	605	790
Major Group	00	1,000	1,000	182	350	31	8	151	342
Ditto	01	1,000	1,000	250	133	27	N	223	133
Ditto	02	1,000	1,000	81	290	19	21	62	269
Ditto	03	1,000	1,000	234	36	10	..	224	36
Ditto	04	1,000	1,000	874	926	49	21	825	905
Division	1	1,000	1,000	21	N	2	..	19	N
Major Group	10	1,000	1,000	21	N	2	..	19	N
Divisions	2-3	1,000	1,000	581	929	41	28	540	901
Major Group	20	1,000	1,000	540	947	46	17	494	930
Ditto	21	1,000	1,000	250	420	21	22	229	398
Ditto	22	1,000	1,000	566	777	153	262	413	515
Ditto	23	1,000	1,000	685	973	38	18	647	955
Ditto	24	1,000	1,000	630	975	13	13	617	962
Ditto	25	1,000	1,000	453	941	14	67	439	874
Ditto	26	1,000	1,000	819	982	261	120	558	862
Ditto	27	1,000	1,000	625	854	50	56	575	798
Ditto	28	1,000	1,000	781	942	28	12	753	930
Ditto	29	1,000	1,000	126	486	15	13	111	473
Ditto	30	1,000	1,000	49	650	10	222	39	428

a hand in the industry whenever he finds time in the course of the daily chores. A hired worker, on the contrary, should be in wholetime employment for wages or salary in cash or kind during last working season or during the current working season. He is more in the nature of retained or attached labour than an 'emloyee'.

The concept of single-worker differs from that of own-account worker. The latter can be a family-worker also and in some cases also an employer. A head of household conducting some industry, business or trade can be called an own-account worker even if he takes help from members of his family ; but he cannot be called a single-worker. If he employs one or two persons to help him in his work, he is an employer.

The concept of family-worker has been discussed earlier. It has been pointed out at some length that the 1961 Census has brought out the role of family-workers fully, quite many of whom had escaped notice in the past Census.

Reverting to employers, we shall observe that an employer is a person who has to employ other persons in order to perform the work he has undertaken. Such a person is not only responsible for his own personal work, but also for giving work to others. A person who employs others to work under him where he is himself employed is however, not an employer, for he acts on behalf of his own employer where he employs another person. A private doctor employing a compounder is an employer. A doctor in service is an employee. The total number of employers in non-household industry, trade, business, profession or service as extracted from Table B–IV B is 290, 511 (Males 278,994 ; Females 11,517).

120. The only Table showing employment status is Census Table B–IV. From this the following Table 10.79 has been prepared giving the distribution of 1,000 workers of each sex in industrial Divisions and major groups among employers, employees, single-workers, family-workers, and others :–

Groups among Employers, Employees, Single-Workers, Family-Workers and Others

In Non-household Industry Trade, Business, Profession or Service

Total		Employer		Employee		Single-Worker		Family-Worker	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
785	526	45	11	361	145	335	286	44	84
355	191	14	5	201	68	108	62	32	56
818	650	52	25	420	79	236	222	110	324
750	867	32	4	364	490	182	108	172	265
919	710	22	11	746	360	138	248	13	91
766	964	30	2	88	822	513	70	135	70
126	74	5	3	45	8	59	34	17	29
979	1,000	34	4	672	667	240	266	33	63
979	1,000	34	4	672	667	240	266	33	63
419	71	26	3	271	26	105	30	17	12
460	53	32	4	345	14	67	22	16	13
750	580	48	25	584	514	95	38	23	3
434	223	15	9	310	99	95	92	14	23
315	27	5	1	279	10	26	13	5	3
370	25	6	N	329	11	32	10	3	4
547	59	12	4	477	14	47	39	11	2
181	18	19	N	95	13	55	3	12	2
375	146	41	9	122	40	187.	79	25	18
219	58	17	1	80	5	109	32	13	20
874	514	21	4	780	439	66	58	7	13
951	350	68	18	782	238	83	77	18	7

Branch of Industry		Total Workers		At Household Industry					
				Total		Employee		Other	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Major Group	31	1,000	1,000	565	876	29	99	536	777
Ditto	32	1,000	1,000	141	921	15	..	126	921
Ditto	33	1,000	1,000	288	876	27	127	261	749
Ditto	34-35	1,000	1,000	554	823	23	17	531	806
Ditto	36	1,000	1,000	542	910	32	29	510	881
Ditto	37	1,000	1,000	60	750	13	100	47	650
Ditto	38	1,000	1,000	121	614	15	252	106	362
Ditto	39	1,000	1,000	584	785	29	34	555	751
Division	4	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	40	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	5	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	50	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	51	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	6	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	60-63	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	64-68	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	69	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	7	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	70-71	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	72	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	73	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	8	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	80	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	81	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	82	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	83	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	84	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	85	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	86	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	87	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	88	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto	89	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division	9	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Major Group	90	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..	..	..

The Table shows that out of 1,000 male workers (other than cultivators and agricultural labourers) 215 are at household industry and 785 in other industries, trade, profession or service. The corresponding figures for females are 474 and 526. We shall consider employees first, as they have been recorded in household industry as well as non-household industry. Out of 215 males at household indutsry 15 are employees, and out of 474 females 14. The percentage of employees at household industry for males is 7.0 and for females only 3.0. In other industries, trade, etc., 361 males out of 785 are employees, making a percentage of 46.0. As for females, 145 out of 526 are employees, the percentage in their case being 27.6. It will be seen that employees are not at all important for household industry, only one out of 15 males and only one out of 33 females belongs to this employment category. In non-household indutsry, trade, etc., employees assume a great significance In fact, in the case of males they are numerically the most important. Employers are few. Out of 785 male workers 45 are employers and out of 526 female workers 11 the respective percentages being 5.7 and 2.1. In reality their percentage

In Non-household Industry Trade, Business, Profession or Service

Total		Employer		Employee		Single-Worker		Family-Worker	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
435	124	29	11	232	47	155	36	19	30
859	79	101	10	508	49	230	20	20	..
712	124	44	10	568	65	87	41	13	8
446	177	21	5	93	98	113	53	19	21
458	90	30	3	276	47	131	31	21	9
940	250	61	75	701	125	155	50	23	..
879	386	40	48	667	257	153	57	19	24
416	215	40	9	189	52	156	114	31	40
1,000	1,000	34	13	551	556	396	380	19	51
1,000	1,000	34	13	551	556	396	380	19	51
1,000	1,000	2	4	601	347	274	470	123	179
1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	3	4	530	347	323	470	144	179
1,000	1,000	178	102	157	53	554	606	111	239
1,000	1,000	234	309	258	146	404	490	104	55
1,000	1,000	176	99	139	50	571	609	114	242
1,000	1,000	146	132	539	123	276	566	39	179
1,000	1,000	29	47	646	478	313	437	12	38
1,000	1,000	32	51	609	429	346	478	13	42
1,000	1,000	24	39	885	882	75	79	16	..
1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	13	7	469	279	475	584	43	130
1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	6	3	974	981	18	14	2	2
1,000	1,000	57	17	639	475	304	508	..	..
1,000	1,000	30	22	2	443	668	535	..	..
1,000	1,000	35	11	294	243	669	746	2	..
1,000	1,000	19	21	864	838	107	141	10	..
1,000	1,000	.	..	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	..
1,000	1,000	40	62	341	76	619	862	..	..
1,000	1,000	42	10	339	329	451	336	168	325
1,000	1,000	4	3	120	93	848	856	28	48
1,000	1,000	15	32	684	373	288	377	13	218
1,000	1,000	15	32	684	373	288	377	13	218

is still smaller, quite a few own-account or independent workers having been recorded as employers by virtue of the definition. For example, a street vendor who hires someone to carry the whole or part of his wares is, for Census purposes, recorded as an employer, though to all intents and purposes he is a single-worker. Out of every 785 working males 335 have been reported as single-workers, i.e., 42.7 per cent, and out of 526 working females 286, i.e., 54.4 per cent. Thus for males single-worker is the second most important employment category and for females the most important. Family-workers among males are 44 per 785 and among females 84 per 526. The respective percentages are 5.6 and 16.0. Family-workers are found to a relatively greater extent among female workers.

121. From Table 10.79 for household industry the percentage of employees in Division 0 works out to 6.2 for males and 2.3 for females, in Division 1 to 9.5 for males and nil for females, and in Divisions 2 and 3 to 7.1 for males and 3.0 for females. No comments are needed. For employment status in non-household industry, trade, profession and service the following Table prepared from Table 10.79 will illustrate the position :

TABLE 10.80—*Per Cent Distribution of Workers in each Industrial Division of Non-Household Industry, Trade, Profession or Service among Employers, Employees, Single-Workers and Family-Workers.*

	Employers		Employees		Single-Workers		Family-Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Divisions	5·7	2·1	46.0	27·5	42·7	54·4	5.6	16.0
Division 0	4·0	2·6	56.6	5·6	30·4	32·5	9.0	29.3
1	3·5	0·4	68.6	66·7	24·5	26·6	3.4	6.3
2-3	6·2	4·2	64·7	36·6	25·1	42·3	4·0	16.9
4	3·4	1·3	55·1	55·6	39·6	38·0	1·9	5.1
5	0·2	0·4	60·1	34·7	27·4	47·0	12·3	17.9
6	17·8	10·2	15·7	5·3	55·4	60·6	11·1	23.9
7	2·9	4·7	64·6	47·8	31·3	43·7	1·2	3.8
8	1·3	0·7	46·9	27·9	47·5	58.4	4·3	13.0
9	1·5	3·2	68·4	37·3	28·8	37·7	1·3	21.8

Employers—Percentage in Division 6-Trade and Commerce is very much above the State average for both sexes. The highest percentage in this Division is to be found in major groups 60–63—wholesale trade. More than one-quarter persons in wholesale trade employ others for help. In trade and commerce the necessity to employ others to assist is the greatest. Besides, some single-workers owing to expansion of their establishments are also converting themselves into employers. Among females the percentage of employers in Division 7—Transport, Storage and Communications as well is more than double of the average of all Divisions. Though rail transport and the greater part of road transport are State-owned, yet there are many persons who own rickshaws, tongas, *ekkas*, and taxis and employ drivers to ply them on hire. The percentage of employers in Divisions 2 and 3-Manufacturing too is above the average of all Divisions for both sexes. Major groups in which the percentage of employers among male workers is above 10 are 26-silk textiles, 27-miscellaneous textiles, and 32-rubber, petroleum and coal products. Those for females are 32, 37 and 38. The lowest percentage of employers is to be found in Division 5-Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services.

Employees—The proportion of employees among male workers is over 60 per cent in Divisions 1, 2 and 3, 5, 7 and 9. Divisions 1 and 9 are unimportant, so we shall consider Divisions 2 and 3, 5 and 7 only. In Divisions 2 and 3—Manufacturing, the major groups which account for more than 75 per cent employees among male workers are 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 33, and 38. Among these, the percentage exceeds 80 in major groups 23—cotton textiles, 24—jute textiles, 25—woollen textiles, 29—paper and paper products, and 30—printing and publishing. In major group 50—electricity and gas all workers are employees. Of Division 7, major group 72—storage and warehousing has more than 80 per cent employees and major group 73—communications hundred per cent employees.

Among females (neglecting Division I) employees constitute more than 45 per cent of workers in Divisions 4—Construction and 7—Transport, Storage and Communications. In major groups 72 and 73 of Division 7 the proportions of employees are over 80 per cent and hundred per cent, respectively.

The proportion is very low in Division 6—Trade and Commerce for both sexes.

Single-Workers—The proportion of single-workers is above average in Division 6—Trade and Commerce and 8—Services for both sexes. Major groups 64–68—retail trade have the largest proportion of single-workers. In this branch of activity more than half of the people carry

on their business single-handed, unaided by others.

Division 8—Services had high proportions of single-workers among males in major-groups 83—religious and welfare services, 84—legal services, 87—recreation services, and 89—services not elsewhere classified (general labour). Major group 83 consists of *pandits, purohits,* etc., 84 of legal practitioners, 87 of musicians, dancers, etc., and 89 of general labourers who hire themselves to all and sundry for daily wages. Among females high proportions are found in major groups 84—legal services, 87—recreation services, and 89—services not elsewhere classified (general labour). In major groups 80—public services and 86—community services there are no single-workers (all are employees) of either sex, and in major groups 81—educational and scientific services and 85-business services single-workers of both sexes are in very small proportion.

Family-Workers—In Divisions 0—Field Produce (except agriculture) and Plantation Crops, Live-stock, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting, 5—Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services, and 6—Trade and Commerce, the proportion of family-workers among males is appreciably above average, the highest being in Division 5 (12.3 per cent); but none of the percentage is large enough to evoke comment. The proportion is exceedingly low in Divisions 4—Construction, 7—Transport, Storage and Communications and 9—Activities not adequately described.

As for females, the proportion of family-workers is high in Divisions 0, 6 and 9. In major groups 00 and 04 of Division 0, relating to plantation and rearing of live-stock, more than one female worker out of three is a family-worker. In Division 6 the major groups to which family-workers make the greatest contribution are 64—68—retail trade. Quite a number of women help their menfolk in shopkeeping by giving part-time help. Division 9 concerns activies not adequately described and does not call for notice. Divisions 4 and 7, as in the case of males, have very small proportions of family-workers.

122. We shall revert to the subject of employees and consider their proportion in each industrial Division for household industry, non-household industry, trade, etc., combined. The percentage of employees is given in the under-noted statement :

Divison	*Per Cent Employees*	
	Males	*Females*
All Division	37·6	15·9
Divisions 0	24·1	8·7
1	67·4	66·7
2 and 3	31·2	5·3
4	55·1	55·6
5	60·1	34·7
6	15·7	5·5
7	64·6	47·8
8	46·9	27·9
9	68·4	37·3

The proportions are high for both males and females in Divisions 1, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 9 and low in Divisions 0, 2 and 3 and 6. On account of very few employees in household industry the proportion has gone down considerably in Divisions 0, 2 and 3. These Divisions, which were much above the average when household industry was excluded, are now much below, the same, particularly where females are concerned.

Exact comparison of employees of 1951 and 1961 is not possible, because in 1951 empolyment status was determined for self-supporting persons only and not for all workers. However, the comparative figures are as follows :

	Per Cent Employees	
	Males	*Females*
1961	37·6	15·9
1851	30·3	1·77

The percentage of employees among female workers has gone down. This might be due to the inclusion of all workers (not merely self-supporting women) in 1961 or to an actual decline in the proportion of employees among female workers or to both. However, female workers being far fewer than male workers, detailed investigation in their case is not needed. So far as males are concerned, the shift is at once obvious. The proportion of employees

among male workers is far greater now than it was in 1951. The figures clearly show that the independent worker is on the run and is being rapidly supplanted by the employee. In these days of organized industry, trade, and corporate institutions it is not possible for the independent worker to hold his own. Formerly there used to be a large number of persons carrying on their own trades. Only a small capital and few implements were all that was required. With an all-round technological advancement the average worker alone, or with the collaboration of members of his family, cannot afford to set up a small workshop for himself. Naturally he takes up employment in an establishment set up by another person or persons in a position to make the necessary investment. In other activities too the independent worker makes his exit, and the employee enters on the stage. To quote one familiar instance, not too long ago there used to be a number of teachers who taught at their homes. Now they teach in educational institutions on salary. The old aversion to service does not exist any longer, partly on account of change of circumstances and partly of general improvement in the conditions of service.

CHAPTER XI

NON-WORKING POPULATION

1. Introduction

It has been described in some detail in the previous chapter how the concept of earners and dependants adopted at all earlier Censuses has been discarded at this Census in favour of workers and non-workers. Those who subsist on unearned income have for the first time been struck off the category of the privileged (actual workers, earners, self-supporting persons, etc.) and relegated to the category of non-workers. The concepts of 'self-supporting' and 'earning dependants' adopted in 1951 were particularly liable to misconstruction. The work of Daniel and Alice Thorner proved that these economic concepts were susceptible to subjective variations even in contiguous and culturally homogeneous regions. The change was obviously called for to bring the collection of unsatisfactory data to a stop. Apart from a complete change in the economic classification of working population already dealt with in the preceding chapter, the 1961 Census gave birth to the new concept of non-workers classified into eight types. These have been adopted on the recommendations of the United Nations to ensure international comparability. The eight-fold classification is as follows—

(1) a full-time student not doing any other work;

(2) a person engaged in unpaid household duties;

(3) a dependant, including an infant or child not attending school, a person permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age and not in receipt of any income and not seeking employment;

(4) a retired person not employed again, rentier, a person living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any person of independent means for which he does not have to work;

(5) a beggar, vagrant or independent woman without indication of source of income and others of unspecified source of existence;

(6) a convict in jail or an inmate of a penal, mental or charitable institution (an undertrial to be treated as worker, if he was so before he was apprehended);

(7) a person not in employment before, but seeking employment for the first time; and

(8) a person employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work.

2. The earlier systems, however, had one advantage. They gave a picture of the entire population divided into watertight compartments of economic classification. At this Census the industrial or occupational classification is limited to workers only; non-workers are beyond its purview. Non-workers have all been pooled together and then divided into eight types. It is no longer possible to show on which means of livelihood or occupation dependants or non-workers are subsisting. Perhaps a subsidiary question on this aspect at the next Census will be able to bring out the correlation vividly.

3. The above classification of non-workers makes available the number of children of school-going age who attend or do not attend school, house workers engaged in household duties, persons reaping the fruits of their past labours or their ancestral legacies, those earning without being engaged in any economic activity (beggars, vagrants, etc.), inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, and persons in search of employment for the first time or a subsequent time. It provides measurable dimensions of the different segments of the non-working population. The varied differentials arising from these segments make it possible to compare the economic and social conditions prevailing in the different regions of the State.

It, however, needs mention that it is by no means certain that all full-time students or children attending school, persons engaged in household duties, dependants, or any of the remaining five classes of the non-working population have been completely accounted for, due to the rather generous definition of work and the marginal cases such a definition creates.

4. Question 12 of the Individual Slip was meant for non-workers. It appeared in the following form :

12 Activity, if not working

Instructions to enumerators for recording answers have been reproduced in full in the previous chapter. Briefly, non-workers were divided into the eight classes mentioned in paragraph 1, and the type of activity was denoted by abbreviations in the parallelogram provided. Problems that arose in classifying each of the eight types of non-workers and in confusing workers and non-workers have been discussed in paragraphs 8 and 16 of the previous chapter. Apart from these, at times vague terms or incorrect abbreviations were used. In 36 tahsils out of 231 and in 9 cities and towns of Classes I and II mistakes were rather frequent. Omissions and mistakes were generally of the kind which could be easily detected and corrected in the course of pre-sorting scrutiny.

5. Census Tables dealing with the non-working population are :

1. Primary Census Abstract
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 Unban areas only.
   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.
   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 Part A Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-Workers among Scheduled Castes.
8. D-VI Distribution of Industrial Categori es 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.
10. SC-I Persons not at work Classified by Sex, Type of Activity and Educational Levels for Scheduled Castes.

Subsidiary Tables—The following Subsidiary Tables have also been prepared which give information regarding Non-workers :

1. B-I. 1 Distribution of 1,000 Persons by each Industrial Category of Workers and by Non-Workers and by Sex.
2. B-III Part A.3 Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at work by Educational Levels in Urban Areas only.
   Part B.2 Distribution of 1,000 Persons not at Work by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only.
3. B-VIII Part A.1 Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are Unemployed in each Age-Group according to Educational Level in Urban Areas only.
   Part B.1 Distribution of 1,000 Males and Females who are Unemployed by Educational Levels in Rural Areas only.
4. 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 Type of Activity.
5. C-VIII Part A.2 Distribution of 1,000 Persons of all Scheduled Castes by Categories of Workers and Non-Workers.

6. In the previous chapter on Working Population, some aspects of non-working population have also been touched upon. The proportion of non-workers to 1,000 persons, males and females in India and States was dealt with in paragraphs 18—20 of section 2 of Part A of that chapter. Their proportion in the State and

districts was dealt with in paragraphs 21—28 of section 3 of that Part. Districts were arranged in descending order of the proportion of non-workers in them and grouped accordingly. The same was done for males and females separately. The study of non-working females was pursued further by types and age-groups. In paragraphs 41, 53 and 54 of section 4 of Part B of the same chapter, the proportion of non-workers in the rural and urban areas of the State and districts, the distribution of male and female population of each age-group into workers and certain types of non-workers were examined. Map No. X/c of that chapter gives the proportion of non-workers by districts.

7. The extent to which non-workers are found in the various parts of the State may be briefly recapitulated here. In the hill districts of Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, and Almora the proportion of non-workers is more than 20 per cent below the State average. District Naini Tal (which has a large submontane area); districts Gonda and Basti of Sub-Himalaya East; district Hamirpur, Banda, and Mirzapur of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau; and district Pratapgarh of the Central Plain have proportions from 10 to 20 per cent below the State average. Thus in the extreme north of the State which is mountainous, and in the extreme south which has low hills and plateau, non-workers are relatively few. In the vast Ganga Plain their proportion is comparatively greater with thickenings in the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah, where their proportion exceeds the State average by more than 10 per cent. Apart from regional variations, sex and rural-urban differentials also exist. There are proportionately more non-workers among females than among males, and proportionately more non-workers in urban areas than in rural, as would appear from the following statement:

	Non-Workers per 1,000		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Persons	609	597	690
Males	418	408	483
Females	818	801	947

2. Non-working Population in India and States

8. We shall now examine the proportion of workers and non-workers in the various parts of the country. The following Table gives the distribution of 1,000 of each sex in each age-group in the rural and urban areas of India and States:

TABLE NO. 11.1—*Distribution of* 1,000 *of total Population of each Sex in each Age-group among Workers and Non-workers, India and States*, 1961

Rural/Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		All India					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	582	314	418	68 6
	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
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
		1. Andhra Pradesh					
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

Rural/Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		1. Andhra Pradesh—(*concld*).					
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
		2. Assam					
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
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
		3. Bihar					
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
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
		4. Gujarat					
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
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
		5. Jammu and Kashmir					
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

Rural/Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		5. Jammu and Kashmir (*concld.*)					
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
		6. Kerala					
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
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
		7. Madhya Pradesh					
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
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
		8. Madras					
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
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
		9. Maharashtra					
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

Rural/Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		9. Maharashtra—(*concld.*)					
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
		10. Mysore					
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
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	608	266	392	734
	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
		11. Orissa					
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
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
		12. Punjab					
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
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
		13. Rajasthan					
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

Rural/Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		13. Rajasthan—(*concld*).					
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
		14. Uttar Pradesh					
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
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
	0—14	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
	15—34	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
	35—59	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
	60+	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
		15. West Bengal					
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
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

In the rural areas of the whole country, there are 418 non-workers for every thousand of male population. States in which non-workers exceed the all-India average are Kerala (526), Punjab (466), West Bengal (465), Assam (460), Gujarat (447), Bihar (440), and Maharashtra (419); while in Andhra Pradesh (357), Madras (378), Madhya Pradesh (384), Orissa (390), Mysore (396), Rajasthan (399), Jammu and Kashmir (407), and Uttar Pradesh (408) they are below it. As against this, the number of non-workers per thousand female population is 686 at the all-India level. Their proportions in different States range from 514 in Madhya Pradesh to 894 in West Bengal. Uttar Pradesh (801) stands on the high side and comes after West Bengal and Punjab. Participation of females in economic activities here is below the all India average.

Differentials by broad age-groups have something more to tell. Non-workers are predominant in the age-group 0—14. In all States the non-working male population in this age-group is over 82 per cent. As compared to the average of 894 for all-India, Kerala (978), West Bengal (942), Assam (919), Gujarat (910), Punjab (909) and Uttar Pradesh (907) are quite high. Andhra Pradesh (823), Rajasthan (844), Mysore (864); Madhya Pradesh (867), and Orissa (873) are below the average. In these latter 5 States an appreciable proportion of boys of juvenile ages takes to work. The number of non-working females in the age-group 0—14 in all States is above 855 per thousand, the all-India average standing at 924. Their proportion exceeds that of males in all the States except Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, it is slightly lower than that of non-working males. This points to the existence

of female child labour to a relatively greater extent than that of male child labour in that State. The difference between the two is large in Orissa (58), Andhra Pradesh (49) and Uttar Pradesh (47) and small in Kerala (2), Gujarat (6) and Madhya Pradesh (11).

In the working age-group 15–34, the proportion of non-working males ranges from 43 in Madhya Pradesh to 222 in Kerala with an all-India average of 89. In Uttar Pradesh (83) the proportion of non-workers is slightly lower than in the country as a whole. In Kerala (222) the proportion is very high which indicates that there youngmen take to work at an older age than elsewhere. On the contrary, in Madhya Pradesh (43) and Andhra Pradesh (46) more than 19 out of 20 are at work as soon as the 15th year is completed. The difference is due to sociological and economic reasons. Among females, the proportions of non-workers in ages 15–34 range from 226 in Maharashtra to 822 in West Bengal with an all-India average of 502. In Uttar Pradesh (712), the proportion of non-working females is substantially above the county's average. In Maharashtra (226), Madhya Pradesh (235), Andhra Pradesh (283), Rajasthan (347), Mysore (402), Assam (412), Gujarat (417) and Madras (449) less than half of the females of this age-group are non-workers and the rest are workers. Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh are particularly marked for large participation of females in work.

In the age-group 35–59 the proportion of both male and female non-workers is the minimum, except that in Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and Rajasthan where the minimum for females lies in the age-group 15–34. For males it ranges between 17 in Uttar Pradesh to 50 in Kerala with an all-India average of 25. In this age-group too, the highest proportion of non-workers is to be found in Kerala. Turning to females, the proportion varies from 216 in Madhya Pradesh to 801 in West Bengal with an all-India average of 477. Uttar Pradesh (653) again has a greater proportion of non-workers among females of this age-group than the country treated as one unit. The States which have more than half of their females belonging to this age-group as non-working are West Bengal (801), Punjab (720), Uttar Pradesh (653), Kerala (605), Orissa (556), and Jammu and Kashmir (548).

Next to the age-group 0–14, ages of 60 years and over are marked for relatively high proportions of non-workers. They comprise old men and women, quite many of whom are incapacitated for work. The proportions among males range from 120 in Uttar Pradesh to 322 in Kerala, the all-India average standing at 201. Only 5 States, viz. Uttar Pradesh (120), Bihar (166), Madhya Pradesh (168), Andhra Pradesh (196) and Mysore (200) have proportions below the all-India figure. It will be observed that Kerala and West Bengal stand out as possessing the largest proportions of non-working males in all age-groups. Perhaps a sort of similarity in their climates may have something to do with this resemblance. The proportions of non-working females range from 613 in Madhya Pradesh to 912 in West Bengal with an all-India average of 757. Madhya Pradesh (613), Andhra Pradesh (667), Maharashtra (702), Madras (704) Mysore (729) and Rajasthan (737) have proportions lower than the all-India average; while Uttar Pradesh (791) and the remaining States have higher proportions. West Bengal is marked for the highest proportion of non-working females in all age-groups; in none does it go below 80 per cent. West Bengal, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Bihar and Jammu and Kashmir are marked for consistently higher proportions in all the four age-groups than the corresponding all-India proportions. With the exception of Kerala in the extreme south, all of these are northern States of the Indian Union where outdoor work is not considered respectable' for women.

9. In the urban areas of the country the proportion of male non-workers of 'all ages' is 476. It ranges from 392 in Mysore to 540 in Kerala. Uttar Pradesh (483) is slightly above the all-India average and is exceeded by Kerala (540), Rajasthan (520), Gujarat (516), Jammu and Kashmir (492) and Punjab (491). In the case of females the proportion of non-workers of all ages ranges from 734 in Mysore to 953 in Punjab against the all-India figure of 889. In urban areas also Uttar Pradesh has a high

proportion (947) of non-working females, and comes after Punjab (953) and West Bengal (949).

Males and females of the age-group 0–14 are generally non-workers. Andhra Pradesh has the lowest proportions of both male (937) and female (965) non-workers. The all-India averages are 965 and 984 respectively. The highest for males is found in Gujarat (979) followed by Kerala (978) and West Bengal (978); and for females in West Bengal (998) followed by Punjab (995) and Uttar Pradesh (994). Uttar Pradesh is marked for a below-average proportion (962) of male non-workers and an above-average proportion (994) of female non-workers.

In the working age-groups 15–34 and 35–59, the proportions of male non-workers are 231 and 67, and those of female non-workers 842 and 771 respectively at the all-India level. The State-to-State variation in the proportions of male non-workers in the two age-groups is quite small and may be partly due to the varying degrees of unemployment. The proportions of female non-workers are quite large in the two age-groups. Nowhere does the proportion go below 734 in the former age-group and 641 in the latter. Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion (933) in the younger age-group, while Punjab (901) tops in the older. Uttar Pradesh has the lowest female participation in economic activities in the 15–34 age-group and the third lowest in the next age-group. In all States female participation in work is greater in the older age-group.

In the age-group 60+, the proportion of non-working males goes up to 416 and of females to 886 in India. Bihar (323) followed by Uttar Pradesh (341) has the lowest proportion of non-working males signifying large participation of aged males in economic activities. West Bengal (522) followed by Gujarat (491) has the highest proportion of non-working males. In respect of non-working females of this age-group, the proportion ranges from 819 in Andhra Pradesh to 953 in West Bengal, the all-India figure standing at 886. Uttar Pradesh (906) is above the all-India average in this regard, but comes after West Bengal (953), Punjab (947), Jammu and Kashmir (941), Gujarat (921) and Assam (915) where the proportion of females at work is very low.

The above analysis brings out the basic differences between rural and urban areas and between the two sexes. In all areas and in all age-groups non-workers are found relatively to a much greater extent in females than in males, the only exception being the juvenile age-group 0–14 of rural Maharashtra where the proportion of non-working females is slightly smaller than of non-working males. This has been noticed before. The general rule about rural-urban differentials is that in both sexes there are relatively more non-workers in the urban population than in rural. Assam, Mysore and West Bengal are exceptions to this general rule. In them for all ages taken together the proportion of non-workers among urban males is smaller than among rural. This is due to the greater preponderance of working age-groups, particularly 15–34, brought about by migration in the urban population of these three States as compared to other States of the Union.

3. Non-Working population in Uttar Pradesh

10. Table 11.2 which follows presents the distribution of 1,000 population of each sex in each broad age-group among workers and non-workers in the rural and urban areas of the State and its administrative Divisions:

TABLE NO. 11.2—*Distribution of* 1,000 *of total Population of each Sex in each Age-group among Workers and Non-workers in the State and Divisions*, 1961

Rural/Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		UTTAR PRADESH					
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

Rural/Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		UTTAR PRADESH—(*concld.*)					
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	517	53	483	947
	0—14	1,000	1,000	38	6	962	994
	15—34	1,000	1,000	765	67	235	933
	35—59	1,000	1,000	947	125	53	875
	60+	1,000	1,000	659	94	341	906
		1. UTTARAKHAND					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	606	668	394	332
	0—14	1,000	1,000	99	229	901	771
	15—34	1,000	1,000	928	971	72	29
	35—59	1,000	1,000	989	960	11	40
	60+	1,000	1,000	877	565	123	435
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	612	346	388	654
	0—14	1,000	1,000	79	41	921	959
	15—34	1,000	1,000	822	475	178	525
	35—59	1,000	1,000	883	739	117	261
	60+	1,000	1,000	477	346	523	654
		2. KUMAON					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	587	591	413	409
	0—14	1,000	1,000	87	195	913	805
	15—34	1,000	1,000	907	869	93	131
	35—59	1,000	1,000	986	879	14	121
	60+	1,000	1,000	893	542	107	458
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	569	62	431	938
	0—14	1,000	1,000	40	5	960	995
	15—34	1,000	1,000	784	85	216	915
	35—59	1,000	1,000	962	156	38	844
	60+	1,000	1,000	702	91	298	909
		3. ROHILKHAND					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	615	33	385	967
	0—14	1,000	1,000	96	5	904	995
	15—34	1,000	1,000	938	39	62	961
	35—59	1,000	1,000	986	67	14	933
	60+	1,000	1,000	896	72	104	928
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	507	35	493	965
	0—14	1,000	1,000	44	3	956	997
	15—34	1,000	1,000	789	43	211	957
	35—59	1,000	1,000	951	85	49	915
	60+	1,000	1,000	703	76	297	924
		4. MEERUT					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	574	73	426	927
	0—14	1,000	1,000	75	16	925	984
	15—34	1,000	1,000	895	103	105	897
	35—59	1,000	1,000	983	136	17	864
	60+	1,000	1,000	843	92	157	908

Rural/Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		4. MEERUT—(*concld.*)					
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	521	45	479	955
	0—14	1,000	1,000	32	5	968	995
	15—34	1,000	1,000	778	60	222	940
	35—59	1,000	1,000	955	100	45	900
	60+	1,000	1,000	663	73	337	927
		5. AGRA					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	576	42	424	958
	0—14	1,000	1,000	58	6	942	994
	15—34	1,000	1,000	907	52	93	948
	35—59	1,000	1,000	982	89	18	911
	60+	1,000	1,000	853	75	147	925
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	494	36	506	964
	0—14	1,000	1,000	34	3	966	997
	15—34	1,000	1,000	762	43	238	957
	35—59	1,000	1,000	932	89	68	911
	60+	1,000	1,000	621	81	379	919
		6. ALLAHABAD					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	589	182	411	818
	0—14	1,000	1,000	94	43	906	957
	15—34	1,000	1,000	903	262	97	738
	35—59	1,000	1,000	976	329	24	671
	60+	1,000	1,000	873	217	127	783
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	528	43	472	957
	0—14	1,000	1,000	30	4	970	996
	15—34	1,000	1,000	752	51	248	949
	35—59	1,000	1,000	951	108	49	892
	60+	1,000	1,000	630	82	370	918
		7. JHANSI					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	602	283	398	717
	0—14	1,000	1,000	97	51	903	949
	15—34	1,000	1,000	937	424	63	576
	35—59	1,000	1,000	985	497	15	503
	60+	1,000	1,000	870	268	130	732
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	509	80	491	920
	0—14	1,000	1,000	24	6	976	994
	15—34	1,000	1,000	789	98	211	902
	35—59	1,000	1,000	955	194	45	806
	60+	1,000	1,000	664	125	336	875
		8. LUCKNOW					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	619	126	381	874
	0—14	1,000	1,000	98	23	902	977
	15—34	1,000	1,000	930	174	70	826
	35—59	1,000	1,000	984	227	16	773
	60+	1,000	1,000	905	159	95	841

Rural/Urban	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
		8. LUCKNOW—(concld.)					
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	526	47	474	953
	0—14	1,000	1,000	35	3	965	997
	15—34	1,000	1,000	751	54	249	946
	35—59	1,000	1,000	942	114	58	886
	60+	1,000	1,000	633	93	367	907
		9. FAIZABAD					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	616	266	384	734
	0—14	1,000	1,000	113	53	887	947
	15—34	1,000	1,000	941	373	59	627
	35—50	1,000	1,000	987	459	13	541
	60+	1,000	1,000	901	274	99	726
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	530	102	470	898
	0—14	1,000	1,000	48	16	952	984
	15—34	1,000	1,000	781	129	219	871
	35—59	1,000	1,000	934	218	66	782
	60+	1,000	1,000	686	157	314	843
		10. GORAKHPUR					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	584	296	416	704
	0—14	1,000	1,000	105	77	895	923
	15—34	1,000	1,000	917	437	83	563
	35—59	1,000	1,000	987	506	13	494
	60+	1,000	1,000	885	266	115	734
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	508	126	492	874
	0—14	1,000	1,000	47	32	953	968
	15—34	1,000	1,000	719	181	281	819
	35—59	1,000	1,000	959	243	41	757
	60+	1,000	1,000	688	154	312	846
		11. VARANASI					
Rural	All ages	1,000	1,000	548	263	452	737
	0—14	1,000	1,000	88	63	912	937
	15—34	1,000	1,000	883	402	117	598
	35—59	1,000	1,000	978	459	22	541
	60+	1,000	1,000	878	243	122	757
Urban	All ages	1,000	1,000	523	80	477	920
	0—14	1,000	1,000	61	11	939	989
	15—34	1,000	1,000	746	100	254	900
	35—59	1,000	1,000	938	184	62	816
	60+	1,000	1,000	677	122	323	878

First, let us concentrate on the differentials obtaining in rural areas. Out of every 1,000 males of all ages, 408 are non-workers. Divisions Lucknow (381), Faizabad (384), Rohilkhand (385), Uttarakhand (394), and Jhansi (398) are below the State average. Districts more than 30 points below the State average are Uttar Kashi (301), Bahraich (341), Naini Tal (343), Shahjahanpur (347), Kheri (355), Bara Banki (359), Gonda (363), Dehra Dun (366), Sitapur (368),

Pilibhit (374), Rampur (374), Basti (375), and Budaun (377). Uttar Kashi is in the extreme north-west. The remaining districts form a large rectangular block from Naini Tal to Basti in the north of the State. The causes of low proportions in these districts are of diverse kinds: (1) in Uttar Kashi, hard life necessitating the pressing of juveniles into the working force, (2) in many lack of interest in literacy and education which means children being sent to work instead of schools, and (3) in some the opening up and development of new areas leading to inmigration of working age-groups from other places. The remaining Divisions, namely, Allahabad (411), Kumaon (413), Gorakhpur (416), Agra (424), Meerut (426), and Varanasi (452) are above the State average in respect of male non-workers. Districts having proportions more than 30 points above the State average are Ballia (470), Garhwal (466), Jaunpur (462), Ghazipur (462), Azamgarh (457), Varanasi (456), Meerut (447), Almora (444), Pithoragarh (442), Bulandshahr (440), and Pratapgarh (439). These districts lie in three distinct blocks – one in the Himalayan north, another in the west, and a third in the east. The causes of high proportions of male non-workers are of most varied nature: (1) pressure of population on available land leading outmigration of able-bodied population of working age-groups, (2) rural unemployment, and (3) sending children to schools instead of to work.

The position is somewhat different in the case of female non-workers. Their proportions in different Divisions show a clearer picture. Against the State average of 801, Uttarakhand (332) and Kumaon (409) Divisions comprising nearly the whole of the Himalayan Hills, Jhansi (717), Gorakhpur (704), Faizabad (734), and Varanasi (737) Divisions comprising the whole of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and East Plain and a few border districts of Central Plain have relatively fewer non-workers than the State average. The two Divisions of the Himalayan Hills are marked for very low proportions. Districts Uttar Kashi (312), Chamoli (308), Pithoragarh (363), Tehri Garhwal (304), Garhwal (352), and Almora (354) have less than two-fifths of their females as non-working. In these districts, on account of the mountainous terrain, life is so hard that a large section of womenfolk has to take to work. Districts of the plains where less than two-thirds of females do not work, i.e. more than one-third work are Allahabad (634), Hamirpur (652), Pratapgarh (635), Basti (629), and Mirzapur (650). With the exception of Basti in the north-east, all these districts are in the southern part of the State. Divisions Allahabad (818) and Lucknow (874) of the Central Plain show proportions a little above the State average, while Divisions Meerut (927), Agra (958), and Rohilkhand (967) of the West Plain very much above the same. Districts in which more than 95 per cent females do not work are Moradabad, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, and Kheri – all in the West Plain. In these districts it is against custom for females to engage in economic activities. As a matter of fact, in all districts of Rohilkhand Division, all districts except Dehra Dun of Meerut Division, all except Mathura of Agra Division, districts Farrukhabad, Etawah and Kanpur of Allahabad Division, and districts Kheri, Sitapur and Hardoi of Lucknow Division more than 9 out of 10 females living in villages are non-workers. It is worthy of notice that in districts Chamoli (M-390; F-308), Pithoragarh (M-442; F-363), Tehri Garhwal (M-405; F-304), Garhwal (M-466; F-352), and Almora (M-444; F-354) of the Himalayan Hills the proportion of non-workers among females is less than among males. District-wise data on non-workers of 'all ages' have been obtained from Table 10.19 of Chapter X.

We shall now examine in the following two paragraphs age-group differentials. Since the age-group 0–14 as well as the age-group '60 and over' comprise population outside the labour force, and age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 the population in the labour force, it appears desirable to deal with them in two stages (1) age-groups representing population aged 0–14 and 60+and (2) age-groups denoting population aged 15–59.

11. *Age-Groups* 0–14 *and* 60+–In the age-group 0–14, Divisions Faizabad (887), Gorakhpur (895), Uttarakhand (901), Lucknow (902),

Jhansi (903), Rohilkhand (904) and Allahabad (906) have proportions of non-working males below the State average (907). It will be seen that in Faizabad and Gorakhpur Divisions more than one boy out of ten is pressed into work. In Divisions Varanasi (912), Kumaon (913), Meerut (925) and Agra (942) the proportion of non-working males is above the State average. In the age-group 60+. Divisions Lucknow (95), Faizabad (99), Rohilkhand (104), Kumaon (107), and Gorakhpur (115) are below and Divisions Varanasi (122), Uttarakhand (123), Allahabad (127), Jhansi (130), Agra (147) and Meerut (157) are above the State average (120). Thus Faizabad Gorakhpur, Lucknow, and Rohilkhand Divisions stand out for comparatively low proportions of male non-workers in both the age-groups. In these Divisions an appreciable proportion of boys under 15 and a very large proportion of old men of 60 and above are engaged in work.

In the case of females of ages 0–14, Divisions Uttarakhand (771), Kumaon (805), Gorakhpur (923), Varanasi (937), Faizabad (947), and Jhansi (949) are below and Divisions Allahabad (957), Lucknow (977), Meerut (984), Agra (994) and Rohilkhand (995) above the State average (954). In Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions more than one girl out of every five has to work. In ages 60 years and above, Divisions Uttarakhand (435), Kumaon (458), Faizabad (726), Jhansi (732), Gorakhpur (734), Varanasi (757) and Allahabad (783) are below, and Divisions Lucknow (841), Meerut (908), Agra (925), and Rohilkhand (928) above the State average (791). Thus Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Faizabad, and Jhansi Divisions have comparatively lower proportions of females non-workers in both age-groups. In the Himalayan Hills, Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and the East Plain girls under 15 and old women of 60 and above are in the working force to a considerable degree.

12. *Age-Groups* 15–34 *and* 35–59–The proportions of non-workers in males of ages 15–34 are below the State average (83) in Divisions Faizabad (59), Rohilkhand (62), Jhansi (63), Lucknow (70), and Uttarakhand (72), and above it in Divisions Kumaon (93), Agra (93), Allahabad (97), Meerut (105), and Varanasi (117). Gorakhpur has the same proportion as the State. In the most active working age-group 35–59, Divisions Uttarakhand (11), Faizabad (13), Gorakhpur (13), Kumaon (14), Rohilkhand (14), Jhansi (15) and Lucknow (16) are below the State average (17). Meerut Division is at level with the State. Divisions Agra (18) Varanasi (22) and Allahabad (24) are above the State average. Thus Uttarakhand, Rohilkhand, Jhansi, Lucknow and Faizabad have low proportions of non-working males in both working age-groups and Varanasi, Allahabad and Agra comparatively high proportions.

As regards females, the proportions of non-workers in the two age-groups are comparatively high. The proportion of non-workers in the age-group 15–34 is below the State average (712) in Divisions Uttarakhand (29), Kumaon (131), Gorakhpur (563), Jhansi (576), Varanasi (598) and Faizabad (627). It is above average in Divisions Allahabad (738), Lucknow (826), Meerut (897), Agra (948), and Rohilkhand (961). In the age-group 35–59 it is below the State average (653) in Divisions Uttarakhand (40), Kumaon (121), Gorakhpur (494), Jhansi (503), Faizabad (541), and Varanasi (541), and above the same in Divisions Allahabad (671), Lucknow (773), Meerut (864), Agra (911) and Rohilkhand (933). Thus Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Faizabad, and Varanasi Divisions are marked for low proportions of female non-workers in both age-groups and Rohilkhand, Agra, Meerut, Lucknow, and Allahabad for high proportions. In Uttarakhand Division the proportion of non-workers in ages 35–59 is greater than in ages 15–34, when elsewhere, including Kumaon Division, the opposite holds good.

13. Now we come to urban regional differentials. It needs reiteration that the basic differences as compared to rural are of the same type as have been noted in the coverage of different States. The proportion of non-working males of 'all ages' varies from 388 in Uttarakhand Division to 506 in Agra Division against the State average of 483. The urban areas of

Agra (506), Rohilkhand (493), Gorakhpur (492), and Jhansi (491), Divisions have higher and those of Uttarakhand (388), Kumaon (431), Faizabad (470), Allahabad (472), Lucknow (474), Varanasi (477), and Meerut (479) lower proportions than the State average. Districts appreciably above the State average are Budaun (505), Aligarh (511), Agra (512,) Unnao (533), Basti (505), and Ghazipur (516), and those appreciably below are Uttar Kashi (388), Tehri Garhwal (427), Garhwal (376), Almora (443), Naini Tal (444), Sitapur (446), and Mirzapur (434). No special pattern is discernible except that in hill districts non-workers in urban areas also are fewer.

Amongst females of 'all ages' the proportions of non-workers are below the State average (947) in Divisions Uttarakhand (654), Gorakhpur (874), Faizabad (898), Jhansi and Varanasi (920 each) and Kumaon (938) ; while in Divisions Rohilkhand (965), Agra (964), Allahabad (957), Meerut (955), and Lucknow (953) they are higher. Districts appreciably above the State average are Rampur (970), Bareilly (973), Shahjahanpur (968), and Agra (975). Three out of these four are in Rohilkhand Division where on account of social and cultural factors females do not take to work. Districts substantially below the State average are Uttar Kashi (654), Garhwal (862), Bara Banki (892), Faizabad (854), Azamgarh (748), and Mirzapur (898). Uttar Kashi and Garhwal are in the Himalayan Hills. In the remaining districts household industry accounts for a large number of female workers.

The pattern of distribution of non-workers of the two sexes in the age-groups outside and inside the labour force is explained in the succeeding paragraphs.

14. *Age-Groups* 0–14 *and* 60+—In the age-group 0–14 the proportion of non-working males in no Division goes below 921 (Uttarakhand) or above 976 (Jhansi). The State average stands at 962. If Uttarakhand Division, which is unique is excluded, the lowest proportion obtains in Varanasi (939). In the age-group 60+ Uttarakhand again stands apart with a high proportion of 523 non-working males against the State average of 341, and the rest range from 297 (Rohilkhand) to 379 (Agra). Female non-workers nowhere go below 959 (Uttarakhand) in the age-group 0–14. In the age-group 60+, if Uttarakhand (654) is excluded, the proportion in other Divisions stays at or above 843 (Faizabad). At the State level the proportions in the two age-groups are 994 and 906, respectively. Speaking generally the urban areas of the State draw only a very small proportion of males of the age-group 0–14 and an insignificant proportion of females of age-groups 0–14 and 60+ into work.

15. *Age-Groups* 15–34 *and* 35–59—In all Divisions, except Uttarakhand, the proportion of non-working males in the age-group 15–34 ranges from 211 each in Rohilkhand and Jhansi to 281 in Gorakhpur around the State average of 235. In Uttarakhand the proportion is as low as 178. In the next higher age-group 35–59 the proportion ranges from 38 (Kumaon) to 68 (Agra) excluding, of course, the widely differing proportion of 117 in Uttarakhand. The State average is 53. As for females in the two working age-groups, Uttarakhand again stands apart with minimum proportions of 525 and 261 in age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 respectively as against the corresponding State averages of 933 and 875. The remaining Divisions range close to each other and the State. In the age-group 15–34 they range from 819 (Gorakhpur) to 957 (Rohilkhand and Agra), and in the age-group 35–59 from 757 (Gorakhpur) to 915 (Rohilkhand). Amongst these Divisions Gorakhpur and Faizabad are marked for the lowest, and Rohilkhand and Agra for the highest, non-participation of females. In other words, females of the cities and towns of Uttarakhand, Gorakhpur, and Faizabad Divisions take an appreciable part in economic activities.

16. In the case of urban areas, it would be desirable to go further down to individual Class I cities and town-groups, which are the most urbanized units of population, and also to the six classes of towns collectively and to observe trends therein. Table No. 11.3 gives the distribution of 1,000 of total population of each sex in each age-group among workers and non-workers in the 17 cities/town-groups and the six classes of towns.

TABLE NO. 11.3—*Distribution of* 1,000 *of Total Population of each Sex in each Age-group among Workers and Non-workers in the Cities and Classes of Towns*, 1961

City and Class of Town	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Kanpur T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	543	32	457	968
	0—14	1,000	1,000	25	2	975	998
	15—34	1,000	1,000	765	38	235	962
	35—59	1,000	1,000	952	87	48	913
	60+	1,000	1,000	624	64	376	936
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	162	..	838	1,000
2. Lucknow T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	522	44	478	956
	0—14	1,000	1,000	32	3	968	997
	15—34	1,000	1,000	742	51	258	949
	35—59	1,000	1,000	941	111	59	889
	60+	1,000	1,000	571	86	429	914
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	39	..	961	1,000
3. Agra T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	477	24	523	976
	0—14	1,000	1,000	30	1	970	999
	15—34	1,000	1,000	742	30	258	970
	35—59	1,000	1,000	909	63	91	937
	60+	1,000	1,000	557	43	443	957
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000
4. Varanasi T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	519	74	481	926
	0—14	1,000	1,000	70	10	930	990
	15—34	1,000	1,000	721	96	279	904
	35—59	1,000	1,000	928	163	72	837
	60+	1,000	1,000	635	105	365	895
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	301	25	699	975
5. Allahabad T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	499	55	501	945
	0—14	1,000	1,000	34	5	966	995
	15—34	1,000	1,000	697	63	303	937
	35—59	1,000	1,000	944	139	56	861
	60+	1,000	1,000	584	106	416	894
6. Meerut T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	516	40	484	960
	0—14	1,000	1,000	31	5	969	995
	15—34	1,000	1,000	778	57	222	943
	35—59	1,000	1,000	957	89	43	911
	60+	1,000	1,000	626	61	374	939
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	143	71	857	929
7. Bareilly T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	503	28	497	972
	0—14	1,000	1,000	36	1	964	999
	15—34	1,000	1,000	769	32	231	968
	35—59	1,000	1,000	945	74	55	926
	60+	1,000	1,000	639	57	361	943
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	417	50	583	950
8. Moradabad T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	502	22	498	978
	0—14	1,000	1,000	59	2	941	998
	15—34	1,000	1,000	796	28	204	972
	35—59	1,000	1,000	949	55	51	945
	60+	1,000	1,000	637	54	363	946

City and Class of Town	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
9. Saharanpur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	515	29	485	971
	0—14	1,000	1,000	32	2	968	998
	15—34	1,000	1,000	781	40	219	960
	35—59	1,000	1,000	953	64	47	936
	60+	1,000	1,000	631	55	369	945
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	19	..	981	1,000
10. Aligarh M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	474	37	526	963
	0—14	1,000	1,000	37	4	963	996
	15—34	1,000	1,000	681	46	319	954
	35—59	1,000	1,000	940	83	60	917
	60+	1,000	1,000	589	75	411	925
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000
11. Gorakhpur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	505	70	495	930
	0—14	1,000	1,000	35	8	965	992
	15—34	1,000	1,000	701	85	299	915
	35—59	1,000	1,000	954	176	46	824
	60+	1,000	1,000	622	132	378	868
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	56	..	944	1,000
12. Jhansi T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	495	63	505	937
	0—14	1,000	1,000	17	4	983	996
	15—34	1,000	1,000	796	83	204	917
	35—59	1,000	1,000	936	161	64	839
	60+	1,000	1,000	563	114	437	886
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	214	40	786	960
13. Dehra Dun T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	513	49	487	951
	0—14	1,000	1,000	23	2	977	998
	15—34	1,000	1,000	729	59	271	941
	35—59	1,000	1,000	943	127	57	873
	60+	1,000	1,000	564	73	436	927
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	250	..	750	1,000
14. Rampur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	512	27	488	973
	0—14	1,000	1,000	52	3	948	997
	15—34	1,000	1,000	794	32	206	968
	35—59	1,000	1,000	934	70	66	930
	60+	1,000	1,000	718	61	282	939
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	333	..	667	1,000
15. Mathura T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	506	42	494	958
	0—14	1,000	1,000	29	3	971	997
	15—34	1,000	1,000	776	45	224	955
	35—59	1,000	1,000	954	113	46	887
	60+	1,000	1,000	639	94	361	906
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000
16. Shahjahanpur T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	522	30	478	970
	0—14	1,000	1,000	37	2	963	998
	15—34	1,000	1,000	782	31	218	969
	35—59	1,000	1,000	952	80	48	920
	60+	1,000	1,000	674	76	326	924
	A N. S.	1,000	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,000

City and Class of Town	Age-group	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
17. Mirzapur-*cum*-	Total	1,000	1,000	541	101	459	899
Vindhayachal M.B.	0—14	1,000	1,000	54	13	946	987
	15—34	1,000	1,000	826	103	174	897
	35—59	1,000	1,000	967	252	33	748
	60+	1,000	1,000	759	179	241	821
	A. N. S.	..	1,000	..	333	..	667
Class I	Total	1,000	1,000	513	43	487	957
	0—14	1,000	1,000	36	4	964	996
	15—34	1,000	1,000	749	52	251	948
	35—59	1,000	1,000	942	107	58	893
	60+	1,000	1,000	613	81	387	919
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	198	18	802	982
Class II	Total	1,000	1,000	510	47	490	953
	0—14	1,000	1,000	41	5	959	995
	15—34	1,000	1,000	774	58	226	942
	35—59	1,000	1,000	938	107	62	893
	60+	1,000	1,000	652	87	348	913
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	205	14	795	986
Class III	Total	1,000	1,000	515	72	485	928
	0—14	1,000	1,000	38	11	962	989
	15—34	1,000	1,000	759	91	241	909
	35—59	1,000	1,000	954	156	46	844
	60+	1,000	1,000	700	120	300	880
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	135	5	865	995
Class IV	Total	1,000	1,000	534	73	466	927
	0—14	1,000	1,000	43	10	957	990
	15—34	1,000	1,000	812	99	188	901
	35—59	1,000	1,000	955	158	45	842
	60+	1,000	1,000	731	109	269	891
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	194	33	806	967
Class V	Total	1,000	1,000	539	71	461	929
	0—14	1,000	1,000	41	8	959	992
	15—34	1,000	1,000	835	95	165	905
	35—59	1,000	1,000	965	157	35	843
	60+	1,000	1,000	779	114	221	886
	A. N. S.	1,000	1,000	222	21	778	979
Class VI	Total	1,000	1,000	626	117	374	883
	0—14	1,000	1,000	54	8	946	992
	15—34	1,000	1,000	788	168	212	832
	35—59	1,000	1,000	967	261	33	739
	60+	1,000	1,000	672	137	328	863

A. N. S. stands for 'Age not Stated'.

We shall first consider class differentials. It may be recalled that all Class VI towns are cantonments and notified areas situated in the Himalayan Hills where both males and females take part in economic activities to a much greater extent than elsewhere, hence the proportion of non-workers in them is the lowest. The greatest proportion of male non-workers of 'all ages' is to be found in Class II towns (490) closely followed by Class I cities/town-groups (487) and of female non-workers in Class I cities/town-groups (957) followed by Class II towns (953).

The proportions for males in the cities and towns of Classes I to V range from 490 to 461 and for females from 957 to 927. The proportions in Class VI towns are 374 and 883 for males and females respectively. The variations are not large in the first five classes. Generally speaking, non-workers become relatively less and less as the class goes down; minor fluctuations are due to differing social conditions and functional characteristics independent of the size of population.

In the age-group 0–14 the proportion of non-workers of either sex does not fall below 946 in any class. In ages of 60 years and over the greatest proportion for males is to be found in Class I (387) and the least in Class V (221). Thus in all classes more than 600 per thousand old men are at work. As for females, the greatest proportion of non-workers of 60 years and over is again to be met in Class I cities/town-groups (919), but the least in the towns of Class VI (863) followed by Class III (880).

In the younger working age-group 15–34, Class I cities/town-groups have a greater proportion of non-workers for either sex as compared to other classes. The proportions for males range between 251 in Class I and 165 in Class V, and for females between 948 in Class I and 832 in Class VI. The proportion for females does not fall below 901 in any of the Classes I to V. While the proportion of non-working males is much smaller than of non-working females, yet it is quite substantial in cities and towns of Classes I to III, occasioned by a large number of young men at their studies. In the older working age-group 35–59, nowhere does the proportion of non-working males rise above 62. This is the most active working age-group and no comments are required. The proportion of non-working females varies from 893 to 842 in Classes I to V. The variations in these classes are insignificant. The proportion, however, goes down to 739 in Class VI, where one woman out of four of ages 35–59 is at work.

17. After observing the above general features, it would be fruitful to note the differences in the 17 cities/town-groups against the average of Class I which comprises them all.

Age-Groups 0–14 *and* 60+—In all Class I cities/town-groups 964 males out of every 1,000 males of the age-group 0–14 are non-workers. The proportions vary from 930 in Varanasi to 983 in Jhansi. Varanasi, Moradabad, Aligarh, Rampur, Shahjahanpur and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal have lower proportions than the average. The other 11 cities/town-groups have the same proportion as the average or higher proportions. The variations are not large. The proportions of non-working males in the age-group 60+ vary from 241 in Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal to 443 in Agra around the average of 387 for Class I. Cities above average are Agra (443), Jhansi (437), Dehra Dun (436), Lucknow (429), Allahabad (416) and Aligarh (411). Cities and town-groups where non-workers form less than one-third of the old male population are Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (241), Rampur (282) and Shahjahanpur (326). Here more than two-thirds of old men have to work for a living.

The proportions of female non-workers in the age-group 0–14 in all cities are above 987. No comments are needed. The proportions of female non-workers in the age-group 60+ are also quite high though with larger variations. They vary from 821 in Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal to 957 in Agra, around the class average of 919. In Varanasi, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal the proportions are below 900. They draw more old females into economic activities than other places and are all southern and eastern cities/town-groups.

Age-Groups 15–34 *and* 35–59—Nearly three-fourths of males of the age-group 15–34 are engaged in some economic activity or the other in all Class I cities/town-groups. The remaining are generally those continuing their studies or seeking work. The proportion of non-working males in the age-group varies from 174 in Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal to 319 in Aligarh around the class average of 251. If Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal is left out of consideration, the proportion varies nearly 20 per cent above or below the class average. Aligarh (319), Allahabad (303), Gorakhpur (299), Varanasi (279), Dehra Dun (271), Lucknow and Agra (258 each) have higher proportions. It is noteworthy

that all, but Dehra Dun have universities and other technical institutions. Dehra Dun too has big colleges. These factors are obviously responsible for keeping some males outside the working force. In Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (174), Jhansi (204), Moradabad (204), and Rampur (206) the proportions are particularly low. The first two are in Hills and Plateau and the next two in Rohilkhand Division where literacy is poor. In the next age-group 35–59 non-working males are in scanty proportion. The class average is 58. Proportions higher than average obtain in Agra (91), Varanasi (72), Rampur (66), Jhansi (64), Aligarh (60) and Lucknow (59). In the remaining places they are below average, the lowest again in Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (33). The variations on both sides of the class average, excluding Agra and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal, are within 25 per cent.

In no city except Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal does the proportion of non-working females in the age-group 15–34 go below 900. Their proportions range from 897 in Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal to 972 in Moradabad around the class average 948. Ten cities, namely, Moradabad (972), Agra (970), Shahjahanpur (969),

TABLE 11.4—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Non-workers of each Sex among the different Educational Levels*

	Sex	Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculate or Higher Secondary	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree
UTTAR PRADESH (URBAN)	M	1,000	566	216	134	66	1
	F	1,000	716	186	71	22	N
Class I Cities/Town-groups							
1. Kanpur T.G.	M	1,000	511	254	149	68	N
	F	1,000	645	228	96	26	..
2. Lucknow T.G.	M	1,000	507	219	155	89	N
	F	1,000	634	218	95	42	..
3. Agra T.G.	M	1,000	602	254	66	63	N
	F	1,000	756	182	39	20	..
4. Varanasi T.G.	M	1,000	499	298	81	93	N
	F	1,000	708	237	33	17	..
5. Allahabad T.G.	M	1,000	479	199	181	62	1
	F	1,000	639	224	90	31	N
6. Meerut T.G.	M	1,000	516	249	133	81	1
	F	1,000	636	226	93	36	N
7. Bareilly T.G.	M	1,000	593	180	151	62	..
	F	1,000	696	159	111	28	N
8. Moradabad T.G.	M	1,000	613	180	140	55	N
	F	1,000	743	127	86	36	N
9. Saharanpur M.B.	M	1,000	576	218	146	51	N
	F	1,000	686	198	89	23	..
10. Aligarh M.B.	M	1,000	570	179	95	113	1
	F	1,000	726	181	54	31	..
11. Gorakhpur M.B.	M	1,000	444	262	144	123	..
	F	1,000	653	253	65	25	..
12. Jhansi T.G.	M	1,000	566	234	147	47	..
	F	1,000	709	188	79	21	..
13. Dehra Dun T.G.	M	1,000	408	219	241	105	N
	F	1,000	504	238	179	63	N
14. Rampur M. B.	M	1,000	676	129	155	35	N
	F	1,000	801	126	57	12	..
15. Mathura T.G.	M	1,000	556	213	145	70	N
	F	1,000	702	196	75	23	..
16. Shahjahanpur T.G.	M	1,000	708	103	129	55	N
	F	1,000	769	136	77	15	N
17. Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal M.B.	M	1,000	588	246	118	43	..
	F	1,000	764	189	38	8	..

Rampur and Bareilly (968 each), Kanpur (962), Saharanpur (960), Mathura (955), Aligarh (954) and Lucknow (949) are above the average, Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (897), Varanasi (904), Gorakhpur (915), Jhansi (917), Allahabad (937), Dehra Dun (941), and Meerut (943) are below average. In them more than one female out of twenty is a worker. There is a further decrease in the proportion of non-working females in the next age-group 35–59. The difference is more marked in Varanasi and Gorakhpur of the East Plain, and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal and Jhansi of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. The proportions of non-workers are below 850 in Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (748), Gorakhpur (824), Varanasi (837) and Jhansi (839).

4. Literacy and Education

18. It is now proposed to give from Census Table B-III Part A, the distribution of educational standards among non-workers in urban areas. For this purpose Table 11.4 has been prepared for each class city/town-group and for urban areas of each administrative Division.

for each City and Town-Group of population 100,000 *and over and for Urban Areas of Divisions,* 1961

Non-technical Diploma	University Degree other than technical	Technical Degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and Dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others	
2	14	1	N	1	N	N	N	N	N	UTTAR PRADESH (URBAN)
1	4	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	
										Class I Cities/ Town-groups
N	17	1	N	N	N	..	..	N	..	1. Kanpur T.G.
N	5	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	
N	28	2	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	2. Lucknow T.G.
..	10	1	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	
N	15	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	3. Agra T.G.
..	3	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	
N	28	1	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	4. Varanasi T.G.
N	5	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	N	
45	33	N	N	N	N	..	N	N	..	5. Allahabad T.G.
7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	
N	19	1	N	N	N	..	..	N	..	6. Meerut T. G.
2	7	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	N	
N	14	N	N	N	N	..	..	N	N	7. Bareilly T.G.
2	4	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	
N	11	1	N	N	N	..	..	N	N	8. Moradabad T.G.
..	7	1	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	
N	8	1	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	9. Saharanpur M.B.
N	4	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	
N	40	2	1	N	N	..	N	1	N	10. Aligarh M.B.
..	8	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	
..	27	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	11. Gorakhpur M.B.
..	4	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	
N	5	1	N	1	..	N	N	..	N	12. Jhansi T.G.
..	3	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	
N	25	2	1	N	N	..	..	N	N	13. Dehra Dun T.G.
3	11	2	..	N	..	..	..	1	..	
1	4	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	14. Rampur M.B.
2	2	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	
..	11	5	N	N	N	4	..	..	N	15. Mathura T.G.
..	4	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	
N	5	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	16. Shahjahanpur T.G
N	3	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	
N	5	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	..	17. Mirzpur-*cum*-
...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	Vindhyachal M.B.

	Sex	Total	Illiterate	Literate without educational level	Primary or Junior Basic	Matriculate or Higher Secondary	Technical Diploma not equal to Degree
Divisions							
1. Uttarakhand	M	1,000	372	279	312	34	..
	F	1,000	631	208	122	27	..
2. Kumaon	M	1,000	473	221	210	86	N
	F	1,000	635	189	141	30	N
3. Rohilkhand	M	1,000	660	159	127	46	N
	F	1,000	774	131	73	18	N
4. Meerut	M	1,000	552	213	148	73	N
	F	1,000	695	185	88	27	N
5. Agra	M	1,000	596	222	98	66	3
	F	1,000	740	187	50	19	..
6. Allahabad	M	1,000	517	232	156	63	N
	F	1,000	657	222	87	25	N
7. Jhansi	M	1,000	571	235	144	46	N
	F	1,000	756	173	57	12	..
8. Lucknow	M	1,000	536	210	155	78	N
	F	1,000	681	195	84	33	N
9. Faizabad	M	1,000	623	173	138	58	N
	F	1,000	766	163	55	13	N
10. Gorakhpur	M	1,000	503	255	126	100	N
	F	1,000	709	223	49	16	N
11. Varanasi	M	1,000	539	269	93	79	N
	F	1,000	741	209	34	13	..

NOTE—Figures in columns under the bar do not necessarily total up the figures under 'Technical Degrees' on account of rounding.

Before analysing this Table it will be worthwhile to study the basic differences between the educational levels of workers and non-workers. The distribution of 1,000 workers and 1,000 non-workers by educational levels in urban areas of the State can be gathered from the following statement :

	Workers		Non-Workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Levels	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1. Illiterate	439	815	566	716
2. Literate without educational level	298	85	216	186
3. Primary or Junior Basic	122	32	134	71
4. Matriculate or Higher Secondary	102	39	66	22
5. Technical Diploma not equal to Degree	1	2	1	N
6. Non-technical Diploma not equal to Degree	2	3	2	1
7. University Degree (non-technical)	32	15	14	4
8. Technical Degree or Diploma equal to Degree	4	9	1	N

There is greater illiteracy in male non-workers than in male workers, but in the case of females it is the other way round. To appreciate this, it is necessary to recall that while male non-workers are chiefly confined to the juvenile age-group 0—14, females of all age-groups are non-workers in an overwhelming proportion in urban areas. Literate adult females engaged in household duties are treated as non-workers. This is why there is a lesser degree of illiteracy in non-working females than in working females whose ranks are formed by illiterates. However, as far as upper educational levels are concerned, they are found relatively to a greater extent in workers of both sexes than in non-workers.

19. From Table 11.4 it follows that out of the 17 Class I cities/town-groups : Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Dehra Dun and Mathura have a lesser proportion of illiterates, i.e., a higher literacy rate, in their non-working population than the State average. On the other hand, Agra, Moradabad, Aligarh, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal, have a larger propotion of illiterates, i.e. a lower

Non-technical Diploma	University Degree other than technical	Technical Degree	Engineering	Medicine	Agriculture	Veterinary and Dairying	Technology	Teaching	Others	*Divisions*
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1. Uttarakhand
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	9	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	2. Kumaon
1	4	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	
N	7	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	N	3. Rohilkhand
1	3	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	
N	13	1	N	N	N	..	..	N	N	4. Meerut
1	4	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	..	
N	14	1	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	5. Agra
N	4	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	
12	19	1	N	1	N	..	N	N	N	6. Allahabad
2	7	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	
N	4	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	7. Jhansi
N	2	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	
N	20	1	N	1	N	N	..	N	..	8. Lucknow
N	7	N	N	N	..	..	..	N	N	
2	6	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	9. Faizabad
1	2	N	..	..	..	..	..	N	..	
N	16	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	10. Gorakhpur
N	3	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	
N	19	1	N	1	..	..	..	N	..	11. Varanasi
N	3	N	..	N	..	..	..	N	..	

literacy rate. Bareilly and Saharanpur have a lower literacy rate for males and a higher for females than the respective State averages. The maximum literacy among both male and female non-workers is to be found in Dehra Dun, and the minimum in Rampur and Shahjahanpur. The proportion of literates among non-working males is above 500 in Dehra Dun (592) followed by Gorakhpur (556), Allahabad (521), and Varanasi (501). The lowest is found to exist in Shahjahanpur (292), followed by Rampur (324) and Moradabad (387). They are all of Rohilkhand Division which in general has the lowest literacy level in the State. Female literacy is highest in Dehra Dun (496). In the other cities/town-groups the proportion is quite low. However, it is above 333 in Lucknow (366), Meerut (364), Allahabad (361), Kanpur (355) and Gorakhpur (347). It is lower than 250 in Rampur (199), Shahjahanpur (231), Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (236) and Agra (244).

The proportion of just literates among non-working males is the lowest in Shahjahanpur (103) and highest in Varanasi (298). In Rampur, Aligarh, Moradabad, Bareilly and Allahabad the proportions are below 200 while in others they range from 213 to 298. As we move to higher educational levels, a different pattern emerges. At the primary or junior basic level Dehra Dun (241) is at the top and Agra (66) at the bottom. At the matriculation or higher secondary educational level, Gorakhpur (123) has the highest proportion followed by Aligarh (113) and Dehra Dun (105) whereas in Rampur (35) Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (43) and Jhansi (47) it is very low. The rest range from 51 to 93. While many of them are prosecuting further studies as full-time students, some are seeking employment. The proportions of non-workers with technical or non-technical diplomas are too small to be considered, except for a conspicuous proportion of 45 in regard to non-technical diploma not equal to degree in Allahabad. Holders of University degrees (non-technical) are in significant proportions in Aligarh (40), Allahabad (33), Lucknow (28), Varanasi (28), Gorakhpur (27) and Dehra Dun (25). They are all University towns except Dehra Dun which too has a number of colleges. These graduate non-workers are going up for

still higher studies or are in search of work. Technical degree holders are very few. In Dehra Dun and Aligarh there is one engineer, in Jhansi and Lucknow one doctor, in Aligarh one trained teacher, and in Mathura 4 veterinary surgeons for every thousand non-workers. Mathura has a Veterinary College where many graduates pursue post-graduate courses.

Because of lesser extent of education amongst females, the proportions by educational levels of non-working females are lower. The proportion of just literates varies from 126 to 253. It is the lowest in Rampur (126) followed by Moradabad (127), and Shahjahanpur (136), all of Rohilkhand Division. The proportion is above 225 in Gorakhpur (253), Dehra Dun (238), Varanasi (237), Kanpur (228), and Meerut (226). At the educational level of primary or junior basic, Dehra Dun (179) has the highest proportion of female non-workers. It is followed by Bareilly (111), whereafter all the remaining 15 cities/town-groups have proportions ranging from 33 in Varanasi to 96 in Kanpur. Dehra Dun maintains its superiority at all higher educational levels also, followed by Lucknow at all levels. University graduates (non-technical) form more than 5 per thousand of non-workers in Dehra Dun (11), Lucknow (10), Allahabad (9), Aligarh (8), Moradabad (7), and Meerut (7). These are either married women looking after their households or students pursuing further courses. Technical graduates form 2 per thousand of non-working females in Dehra Dun and one per thousand each in Lucknow and Moradabad. Most of them hold diplomas or degrees in teaching.

20. Coming to administrative Divisions, it would be best to show their relative positions in literacy and education by a summary statement as follows :

Educational Level	Divisions above Average (in descending order)	Divisions below Average (in ascending order)	Remarks
	Males		
1. All literates	Uttarakhand Kumaon, Gorakhpur Allahabad, Lucknow, Varanasi and Meerut	Rohilkhand, Faizabad, Agra and Jhansi	
2. Literate without educational level	Uttarakhand, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra and Kumaon	Rohilkhand, Faizabad, Lucknow and Meerut	
3. Primary or Junior Basic	Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Allahabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Jhansi and Faizabad	Varanasi, Agra, Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand	
4. Matriculation or Higher secondary	Gorakhpur, Kumaon, Varanasi, Lucknow and Meerut	Uttarakhand, Rohilkhand, Jhansi, Faizabad and Allahabad	Agra is equal to State average
5. University Degree	Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi and Gorakhpur	Uttarakhand, Jhansi, Faizabad, Rohilkhand, Kumaon and Meerut	Agra is equal to State average
	Females		
1. All literates	Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Allahabad, Lucknow, Meerut and Gorakhpur	Rohilkhand, Faizabad, Jhansi, Varanasi and Agra	
2. Literate without educational level	Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Uttarakhand, Lucknow, Kumaon and Agra	Rohilkhand, Faizabad, Jhansi and Meerut	
3. Primary or Junior Basic	Kumaon, Uttarakhand, Meerut, Allahabad, Lucknow and Rohilkhand	Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Agra, Faizabad and Jhansi	
4. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Lucknow, Kumaon, Uttarakhand, Meerut and Allahabad	Jhansi Faizabad, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Rohilkhand and Agra	
5. University Degree	Uttarakhand, Allahabad and Lucknow	Jhansi Faizabad, Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur and Varanasi	In Kumaon, Meerut and Agra it is equal to State average

21. We shall now consider literacy and educational levels of non-workers in rural areas. Table 11.5 presents the distribution of 1,000 population of each sex in each educational level among workers and non-workers in the rural areas of the State and administrative Divisions:

TABLE NO. 11.5—*Distribution of* 1,000 *of Total Population of each Sex and each Educational Level among Workers and Non-workers in the Rural Areas of the State and Divisions,* 1961

Educational Level	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
UTTAR PRADESH						
Total	1,000	1,000	592	199	408	801
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	583	204	417	796
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	623	81	377	919
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	604	99	396	901
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	671	211	329	789
1. UTTARAKHAND DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	606	668	394	332
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	567	674	433	326
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	659	533	341	467
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	654	563	346	437
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	884	381	116	619
2. KUMAON DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	587	591	413	409
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	564	600	436	400
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	622	400	378	600
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	609	467	391	533
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	847	287	153	713
3. ROHILKHAND DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	615	33	385	967
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	612	33	388	967
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	629	42	371	958
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	631	39	369	961
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	723	161	277	839
4. MEERUT DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	574	73	426	927
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	574	74	426	926
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	575	39	425	961
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	548	56	452	944
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	661	153	339	847
5. AGRA DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	576	42	424	958
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	558	42	442	958
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	628	32	372	968
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	623	40	377	960
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	641	151	359	849

Educational Level	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
6. ALLAHABAD DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	589	182	411	818
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	570	191	430	809
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	634	49	366	951
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	644	49	356	951
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	657	162	343	838
7. JHANSI DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	602	283	398	717
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	575	289	425	711
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	687	111	313	889
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	641	122	359	878
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	713	317	287	683
8. LUCKNOW DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	619	126	381	874
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	614	129	386	871
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	643	43	357	957
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	619	49	381	951
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	719	202	281	798
9. FAIZABAD DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	616	266	384	734
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	608	271	392	729
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	641	83	359	917
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	649	81	351	919
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	746	251	254	749
10. GORAKHPUR DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	584	296	416	704
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	580	303	420	697
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	610	111	390	889
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	546	103	454	897
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	646	229	354	771
11. VARANASI DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	548	263	452	737
Illiterate	1,000	1,000	534	273	466	727
Literate (without educational level)	1,000	1,000	592	84	408	916
Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	553	111	447	889
Matriculation and above	1,000	1,000	577	330	423	670

Out of every 1,000 rural males, 408 are non-workers. The proportion of non-workers among illiterates is higher and stands at 417. In the three educational levels the proportion is the smallest for matriculation and above (329) and the greatest for primary or junior basic (396), literates without educational level (377), occupying an intermediate position. While these figures suggest that the attainment of educational standard lowers the proportion of non-working population, the fact is that in this comparison the same ages have not been taken for all educational levels. Considering that by and large matriculates and above are of ages 15+, the

proportion of non-workers for the male population of these ages is only 62 which is much less than for any educational level including matriculation and above. Thus there are proportionately more non-workers among the literate and educated of working age-groups than among the illiterate. Male matriculates who are non-workers are either studying further or seeking work. Among females, out of every 1,000 as many as 801 are non-workers. The proportion of non-workers among illiterates is 796, among literates without educational level 919, among those of primary or junior basic standard 901, and among those of matriculation or higher standard 789. In females of ages 15+ the proportion of non-workers is 699. Thus educated females take relatively less to work than the uneducated. While uneducated females can take up any and every kind of inferior work, the educated among them, if they engage themselves at all, prefer teaching jobs, office jobs and the like. Educated females, however, exhibit one unmistakable trait—the higher the level of education, the greater the likelihood of their seeking employment.

22. Let us now examine the position obtaining in Divisions and deal with each of the three educational levels separately.

Literates without educational level—Among males the proportion of non-workers varies from 313 in Jhansi Division to 425 in Meerut Division around the State average of 377. The hill Divisions are wide apart from the State average is Meerut (425) in the extreme west and the Division more than 10 per cent below is Jhansi (313) in the extreme south. In respect of females, the proportions of non-workers in the hill Divisions are wide apart from the State average of 919. In Uttarakhand and Kumaon they are as low as 467 and 600, respectively, while in the remaining Divisions they vary from 889 to 968. The low proportions in the hill Divisions are due to markedly high participation of females in economic activities. Very high proportions exist in Agra (968), Meerut (961), and Rohilkhand (958) Divisions which generally have very low participation of females in such activities.

Primary or Junior Basic—The proportion of non-workers among males of this educational level is 396 in the State. Divisions Uttarakhand (346) and Faizabad (351) are more than 10 per cent below and Divisions Varanasi (447), Meerut (452) and Gorakhpur (454) more than 10 per cent above the State average. All the remaining Divisions have proportions below the State average and range from 356 to 391. In respect of females, the proportions of non-workers in the hill Divisions are again very low, to wit, Uttarakhand (437) and Kumaon (533). In the remaining Divisions the proportions range from 878 in Jhansi Division to 961 in Rohilkhand Division as against the State average of 901.

Matriculation and Above—The proportions of non-workers in males belonging to this educational standard range from 116 to 423 in the Divisions around the State average of 329, while in the case of females they range from 619 to 849 around the State average of 789. In respect of males, Divisions Uttarakhand (116), Kumaon (153), Faizabad (254), Rohilkhand (277), Lucknow (281) and Jhansi (287) are on the lower side, whereas Varanasi (423), Agra (359), Gorakhpur (354), Allahabad (343) and Meerut (339) on the higher side. In these 5 Divisions more than one matriculate out of three is a non-worker. On the other hand, female non-participation is below average in Divisions Uttarakhand (619), Varanasi (670), Jhansi (683), Kumaon (713), Faizabad (749) and Gorakhpur (771) which are in the Himalayan Hills, Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and the East Plain. In Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Jhansi, Faizabad, and Varanasi Divisions more than one female matriculate out of four is a worker. Divisions Agra (849), Meerut (847), Rohilkhand (839), Allahabad (838) and Lucknow (798) which nearly cover the West and Central Plains have higher proportions of non-workers than the State average.

From the above detailed analysis, features which come to the fore are that Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions of the Himayalan Hills and Jhansi Division of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau are consistently below the State average in the proportions of both male and female non-workers who have attained some educational level. On the other hand, Meerut Division alone of the West Plain has consistently higher

proportions. Divisions Gorakhpur and Varanasi of the East Plain are above average in respect of non-participation of males and below average in respect of non-participation of females attaining some educational level. Lucknow Division of the Central Plain and Rohilkhand Division of the West Plain have a trend opposite to the one noticed in the above two Divisions. Of the remaining three Divisions, Agra and Allahabad are similar to each other; whereas Faizabad is a type of its own. In Agra and Allahabad Divisions, the proportions of non-workers among males who are just literates or of primary or junior basic level are below the State average, while in the highest educational level they are above average; the non-participation of females with any educational level is also above average. Faizabad Division is consistently below average in male and female non-workers of all educational levels except that it has a higher proportion of female non-workers of the primary or junior basic level than the State average.

23. It is now proposed to present the preceding Table in another form by distributing the total population, workers and non-workers of each sex into broad educational levels. Table 11.6 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex among workers and non-workers by different educational levels in the rural areas of the State and its administrative Divisions:

TABLE NO. 11.6—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of each Sex among Workers and Non-workers by different Educational Level in the Rural Areas of the State and Divisions*, 1961

Educational Level	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	UTTAR PRADESH					
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	762	958	751	982	779	953
Literate (without educational level)	163	35	171	14	151	40
Primary or Junior Basic	61	7	62	3	59	7
Matriculation and above	14	..	16	1	11	..
	1. UTTARAKHAND DIVISION					
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	612	956	572	965	672	939
Literate (without educational level)	247	32	269	25	214	45
Primary or Junior Basic	124	11	134	9	109	15
Matriculation and above	17	1	25	1	5	1
	2. KUMAON DIVISION					
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	645	950	619	965	681	928
Literate (without educational level)	234	37	248	25	214	55
Primary or Junior Basic	104	12	108	9	98	15
Matriculation and above	17	1	25	1	7	2
	3. ROHILKHAND DIVISION					
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	842	970	838	960	851	970
Literate (without educational level)	98	23	101	30	95	23
Primary or Junior Basic	51	7	51	8	48	7
Matriculation and above	9	..	10	2	6	..
	4. MEERUT DIVISION					
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	749	954	748	973	749	953
Literate (without educational level)	169	38	170	20	169	39
Primary or Junior Basic	62	7	59	5	66	7
Matriculation and above	20	1	23	2	16	1

Educational Level	Total Population		Total Workers		Total Non-workers	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
5. AGRA DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	736	950	712	959	768	950
Literate (without educational level)	186	42	203	32	163	42
Primary or Junior Basic	63	8	68	7	56	8
Matriculation and above	15	..	17	2	13	..
6. ALLAHABAD DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	719	941	696	984	753	931
Literate (without educational level)	191	49	205	13	170	57
Primary or Junior Basic	75	9	82	3	65	11
Matriculation and above	15	1	17	..	12	1
7. JHANSI DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	745	964	713	985	795	955
Literate (without educational level)	196	32	223	13	154	40
Primary or Junior Basic	50	4	53	2	45	5
Matriculation and above	79	..	11	..	6	..
8. LUCKNOW DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	795	963	788	986	806	959
Literate (without educational level)	139	30	145	10	131	33
Primary or Junior Basic	57	7	57	3	57	8
Matriculation and above	9	..	10	1	6	..
9. FAIZABAD DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	798	974	788	992	815	967
Literate (without educational level)	141	22	147	7	133	28
Primary or Junior Basic	51	4	54	1	46	5
Matriculation and above	10	..	11	..	6	..
10. GORAKHPUR DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	774	963	768	986	781	953
Literate (without educational level)	156	32	163	12	146	41
Primary or Junior Basic	54	5	51	2	59	6
Matriculation and above	16	..	18	..	14	..
11. VARANASI DIVISION						
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Illiterate	711	946	693	982	733	934
Literate (without educational level)	202	46	218	15	182	58
Primary or Junior Basic	68	7	69	3	67	8
Matriculation and above	19	1	20	..	18	..

In the rural areas of the State, out of every 1,000 male workers 751 are illiterate, 171 just literate, 62 read up to primary or junior basic, and 16 matriculates and above. Corresponding proportions for male non-workers are 779, 151, 59 and 11 indicating greater illiteracy among non-workers. This is because of almost total exclusion of the age-group 0–14 from workers and its almost total inclusion in non-workers. All Divisions exhibit the same trend

as the State except Meerut and Gorakhpur which show some deviations. In these Divisions at the primary or junior basic level the proportion among non-workers is higher than among workers. These deviations are due to varying emphasis on primary and secondary education. The position is different in the case of females due to their being predominantly non-working at all ages. Literacy among non-workers is found to a greater extent than among workers. Out of every 1,000 female workers, 982 are illiterate, 14 just literate, 3 read up to primary or junior basic level, and one matriculate or above. Against these, the proportions among female non-workers are respectively 953, 40, 7 and nil. The difference nearly holds good in all the Divisions except Rohilkhand where literacy rate among the few female workers is greater than among non-workers.

24. Divisionwise position of non-workers may now be examined for each educational level separately.

Literates without educational level—For males Uttarakhand (214), Kumaon (214) and Varanasi (182) Divisions are substantially above and Rohilkhand (95), Lucknow (131), and Faizabad (133) substantially below the State average of 151. For females Varanasi (58), Allahabad (57), and Kumaon (55) are substantially above and Rohilkhand (23), Faizabad (28), and Lucknow (33) substantially below the State average of 40.

Primary or Junior Basic—For males Uttarakhand (109), Kumaon (98) and Varanasi (67) are the three top and Jhansi (45), Faizabad (46) and Rohilkhand (48) are the three bottom Divisions — the State average being 59. For females Uttarakhand and Kumaon (15 each) are at the top and Jhansi and Faizabad (5 each) at the bottom against the State average of 7.

Matriculation and Above—The proportion among male non-workers of those who have attained this standard exceeds 10 in Divisions Varanasi (18), Meerut (16), Gorakhpur (14), Agra (13), and Allahabad (12). In other Divisions it ranges from 5 to 7 against the State average of 11. Only in Divisions Uttarakhand (1), Kumaon (2), Meerut and Allahabad (one each) the proportion of matriculates among female non-workers is of any sizable quantity. In all other Divisions it is negligible. In the State as a whole as well, it is negligible.

5. Unemployment

25. We shall now consider the unemployed sector of non-workers and compare the number of those seeking employment for the first time and of those employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work. We shall also examine the distribution of the unemployed in each age-group by educational levels. The total number of persons returned as unemployed at the 1961 Census is 87,923 (M-84,036; F-3,887). Of these, 84,472 (M-81,029; F-3,443) are aged 15 years and above. The figures of the unemployed of 15+ for urban areas are 47,037 (M-46,077; F-960) and the corresponding figures for rural areas 37,435 (M-34,952; F-2,483). *Prima facie* the figures of unemployment look very small But as already pointed out before, only that person is recorded as unemployed at the Census, who declares himself to be so and is in search of work. If anyone is doing somehting for a few hours everyday or doing a small job as a stop-gap, he is recorded as a worker. Thus Census data on unemployment take no notice of the large volume of underemployment or mis-employment.

26. Table 11.7 makes a comparison between those seeking employment for the first time and those seeking for a subsequent time in urban areas. The Table is given below :

TABLE No. 11.7—*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

State/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
UTTAR PRADESH (URBAN)	1,000	1,000	588	550	412	450
Class I Cities/Town-groups						
1. Kanpur T.G.	1,000	1,000	581	558	419	442
2. Lucknow T.G.	1,000	1,000	579	474	421	526
3. Agra T.G.	1,000	1,000	538	517	462	483
4. Varanasi T.G.	1,000	..	554	..	446	..
5. Allahabad T.G.	1,000	1,000	655	318	345	682
6. Meerut T.G.	1,000	1,000	772	571	228	429
7. Bareilly T.G.	1,000	1,000	528	1,000	472	—
8. Moradabad T.G.	1,000	1,000	566	222	434	778
9. Saharanpur M.B.	1,000	1,000	645	615	355	385
10. Aligarh M.B.	1,000	1,000	634	846	366	154
11. Gorakhpur M.B.	1,000	1,000	704	583	296	417
12. Jhansi T.G.	1,000	..	688	..	312	..
13. Dehra Dun T.G.	1,000	1,000	664	671	336	329
14. Rampur M.B.	1,000	1,000	548	500	452	500
15 Mathura T.G.	1,000	1,000	572	1,000	428	—
16. Shahjahanpur T.G.	1,000	1,000	477	833	523	167
17. Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal M.B.	1,000	1,000	637	..	363	1,000
Districts (Urban)						
1. Uttar Kashi	1,000	..	500	..	500	..
2. Tehri Garhwal	1,000	..	437	..	563	—
3. Garhwal	1,000	1,000	621	750	379	250
4. Almora	1,000	1,000	647	821	353	179
5. Naini Tal	1,000	1,000	510	462	490	538
6. Bijnor	1,000	1,000	544	..	456	1,000
7. Moradabad	1,000	1,000	611	462	389	538
8. Budaun	1,000	1,000	696	1,000	304	—
9. Rampur	1,000	1,000	524	500	476	500
10. Bareilly	1,000	1,000	538	1,000	462	..
11. Pilibhit	1,000	1,000	594	..	406	1,000
12. Shahjahanpur	1,000	1,000	618	800	382	200
13. Dehra Dun	1,000	1,000	620	667	380	333
14. Saharanpur	1,000	1,000	589	524	411	476
15. Muzaffarnagar	1,000	1,000	510	..	490	1,000
16. Meerut	1,000	1,000	680	622	320	378
17. Bulandshahr	1,000	1,000	816	500	184	500
18. Aligarh	1,000	1,000	582	846	418	154
19. Mathura	1,000	1,000	542	1,000	458	..
20. Agra	1,000	1,000	528	517	472	483
21. Etah	1,000	1,000	603	364	397	636
22. Mainpuri	1,000	1,000	576	..	424	1,000

State/Ctiy/Town-group/District	Total unemployed		Seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employement and seeking work	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
23. Farrukhabad	1,000	..	549	..	451	..
24. Etawah	1,000	1,000	489	1,000	511	..
25. Kanpur	1,000	1,000	580	580	420	420
26. Fatehpur	1,000	..	576	..	424	..
27. Allahabad	1,000	1,000	656	318	344	682
28. Jhansi	1,000	..	681	..	319	..
29. Jalaun	1,000	1,000	479	667	521	333
30. Hamirpur	1,000	1,000	764	839	236	161
31. Banda	1,000	..	630	..	370	..
32. Kheri	1,000	..	449	..	551	..
33. Sitapur	1,000	1,000	489	400	511	600
34. Hardoi	1,000	..	766	..	234	..
35. Unnao	1,000	1,000	521	833	479	167
36. Lucknow	1,000	1,000	572	439	428	561
37. Rae Bareli	1,000	1,000	794	..	206	1,000
38. Bahraich	1,000	..	643	..	357	..
39. Gonda	1,000	1,000	535	286	465	714
40. Bara Banki	1,000	..	453	..	547	..
41 Faizabad	1,000	1,000	596	571	404	429
42. Sultanpur	1,000	1,000	704	444	296	556
43. Pratapgarh	1,000	..	826	..	174	..
44. Basti	1,000	..	589	..	411	..
45. Gorakhpur	1,000	1,000	704	583	296	417
46. Deoria	1,000	1,000	572	1,000	428	..
47. Azamgarh	1,000	1,000	584	1,000	416	..
48. Jaunpur	1,000	1,000	571	333	429	667
49. Ballia	1,000	1,000	594	1,000	406	..
50. Ghazipur	1,000	1,000	795	778	205	222
51. Varanasi	1,000	1,000	553	..	447	1,000
52. Mirzapur	1,000	1,000	604	286	396	714

The above Table gives the distribution of a total of 1,000 unemployed persons of each sex between those seeking employment for the first time and those employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work, in Class I cities/ town-groups and the urban areas of districts. The two subdivisions of the unemployed give some idea about the dimension of unemployment at the termination of dependency and of recurrent unemployment.

In the 17 cities, the proportion of unemployed males seeking work for the first time varies from 477 in Shahjahanpur to 772 in Meerut. Shahjahanpur is the only city where males seeking work for a subsequent time outnumber those seeking work for the first time. Meerut (772), Gorakhpur (704), Jhansi (688), Dehra Dun (664), Allahabad (655), Saharanpur (645), Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (637) and Aligarh (634) are the places where over 60 per cent of the unemployed are seeking work for the first time and recurrent unemployment is low in dimension. In the remaining cities/town-groups the proportion of the unemployed seeking work for the first time is between 528 and 581 per thousand. The number of unemployed females is generally small in all the cities, and unemployment in their case is no problem. Therefore, the proportions are somewhat erratic and are not of great statistical importance. Any conclusions based on these figures are liable to go wrong. General features, therefore, may only be mentioned. In Bareilly and Mathura all unemployed females are seeking work for the

first time, while in Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal all were employed before and are seeking work afresh. Lucknow, Allahabad and Moradabad have higher proportions of those employed before but unemployed and seeking work. All the remaining except Rampur have higher proportions of those seeking work for the first time. In Rampur the numbers in the two categories of unemployment are equal. In Jhansi and Varanasi there are no unemployed females.

27. In the urban areas of districts, the proportion of unemployed males seeking work for the first time varies from 437 in Tehri Garhwal to 826 in Pratapgarh. The two contiguous hill. districts of Uttar Kashi (500) and Tehri Garhwal (437), the two contiguous districts of Etawah (489) and Jalaun (479), and the three contiguous districts of Kheri (449), Sitapur (489), and Bara Banki (453) are marked for lower proportions of those seeking work for the first time than of those seeking employment for a subsequent time. On the other hand, Bulandshahr district in the extreme west, Hardoi and three contiguous districts Rae Bareli, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh in the centre, districts Gorakhpur and Ghazipur in the extreme east, and district Hamirpur in the south have over 700 males seeking work for the first time out of every thousand unemployed males. In the remaining districts the proportions of such unemployed range between 500–700.

As already indicated above, the proportions of unemployed females in the two categories are erratic. The urban areas of districts Budaun, Bareilly, Mathura, Etawah, Deoria, Azamgarh and Ballia do not report any females who were employed before, but are out of unemployment and seeking work. On the other hand, the urban areas of districts Bijnor, Pilibhit, Muzaffarnagar, Mainpuri, Rae Bareli and Varanasi do not report any females seeking work for the first time. Obviously in the former districts recurrent unemployment among females is nil, while in the other group of districts it is the main problem. Districts Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Jhansi, Banda, Kheri, Hardoi, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Pratapgarh and Basti are marked for the complete absence of unemployment among females. In the remaining districts the proportion of the unemployed seeking work for the first time varies from 286 in Gonda and Mirzapur to 846 in Aligarh. Proportions below 400 are to be found in districts Etah (364), Allahabad (318), Gonda (286), Jaunpur (333), and Mirzapur (286), while those over 700 in districts Garhwal (750), Almora (821), Shahjahanpur (800), Aligarh (846), Hamirpur (839), Unnao (833) and Ghazipur (778).

28. It is now proposed to go further in the case of Class I cities/town-groups and to study the distribution by educational levels of the unemployed in each age-group. Table 11.8 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group of persons seeking employment for the first time between the various educational levels in the 17 Class I cities/town-groups of the State. Before proceeding to analyse the Table it appears necessary to give an idea about the absolute quantum of initial unemployment in cities. In Kanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra only over 1,000 males are reported as seeking work for the first time, while in Moradabad, Aligarh, Mathura and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal the figure reported is below 500. Females reported seeking work for the first time are in very small numbers, the largest having been reported from Kanpur (187).

TABLE 11.8—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of each Sex and Age-group of Persons seeking*

State/City/Town-group	Educational Level	Age-Total M	Age-Total F	Age-15-19 M	Age-15-19 F
UTTAR PRADESH (URBAN)	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	230	392	268	273
	Literate (without educational level)	245	161	258	189
	Primary or Junior Basic	239	112	281	189
	Matriculation and above	286	335	193	349
Class I Cities/Town-groups					
1. Kanpur T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	320	540	297	347
	Literate (without educational level)	286	262	316	388
	Primary or Junior Basic	216	128	256	204
	Matriculation and above	178	70	131	61
2. Lucknow T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	227	170	310	300
	Literate (without educational level)	177	21	183	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	235	107	303	300
	Matriculation and above	361	702	204	400
3. Agra T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	309	333	365	..
	Literate (without educational level)	319	200	325	1,000
	Primary or Junior Basic	127	134	138	..
	Matriculation and above	245	333	172	..
4. Varanasi T.G.	Total	1,000	..	1,000	..
	Illiterate	140	..	120	..
	Literate (without educational level)	309	..	370	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	177	..	257	..
	Matriculation and above	374	..	253	..
5. Allahabad T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	182	393	227	143
	Literate (without educational level)	256	36	281	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	221	36	284	143
	Matriculation and above	341	535	208	714
6. Meerut T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	147	143	165	500
	Literate (without educational level)	228	500	135	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	119	71	100	..
	Matriculation and above	506	286	600	500
7. Bareilly T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	207	..	231	..
	Literate (without educational level)	161	200	224	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	310	200	342	500
	Matriculation and above	322	600	203	500
8. Moradabad T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	573	..	626	..
	Literate (without educational level)	140	500	94	1,000
	Primary or Junior Basic	185	..	222	..
	Matriculation and above	102	500	58	..

employment for the first time and between the various Educational Qualifications, 1961

groups

20-24		25-29		30-34		35+		State/City/Town-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	UTTAR PRADESH
159	217	197	326	263	720	400	764	(URBAN)
189	151	277	232	324	80	335	118	
243	120	180	93	201	60	131	32	
409	512	346	349	212	140	134	86	
								Class I Cities/Town-groups
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1. Kanpur T. G.
289	396	296	593	350	773	554	903	
221	328	307	333	354	46	301	32	
236	155	180	74	146	136	69		
254	121	217	..	150	45	76	65	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2. Lucknow T. G.
157	150	181	..	278	500	247	200	
131	50	216	..	173	..	363	..	
207	50	175	..	257	..	130	200	
505	750	428	1,000	292	500	260	600	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3. Agra T. G.
226	..	164	..	240	..	500	1,000	
290	..	327	333	460	1,000	316	..	
152	400	82	..	80	..	66	..	
332	600	427	667	220	..	118	..	
1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	4. Varanasi T. G.
102	..	97	..	379	..	213	..	
263	..	161	..	207	..	463	..	
158	..	108	..	121	..	111	..	
477	..	634	..	293	..	213	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5. Allahabad T. G.
104	167	123	167	200	833	496	1,000	
196	..	305	..	347	167	351	..	
215	..	102	..	187	..	54	..	
485	833	470	833	266	..	99	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	6. Meerut T. G.
..	..	177	..	230	..	393	500	
179	334	371	857	311	..	311	..	
178	333	65	..	82	..	148	..	
643	333	387	143	377	..	148	500	
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	7. Bareilly T. G.
145	..	191	..	300	1,000	415	..	
78	..	146	..	67	..	366	..	
327	333	258	..	300	..	98	..	
450	667	405	..	333	..	121	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	8. Moradabad T. G.
482	..	400	..	545	..	454	..	
197	..	..	..	182	..	364	..	
125	..	..	..	182	..	91	..	
196	1,000	600	..	91	..	91	..	

State/City/Town-group	Educational Level	Age-Total M	Age-Total F	Age-15-19 M	Age-15-19 F
9. Saharanpur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	267	250	218	..
	Literate (without educational level)	364	125	379	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	161	125	223	..
	Matriculation and above	208	500	180	1,000
10. Aligarh M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	..	..	..	..
	Literate (without educational level)	356	..	397	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	243	..	326	..
	Matriculation and above	401	1,000	277	1,000
11. Gorakhpur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	150	286	132	..
	Literate (without educational level)	205	143	231	1,000
	Primary or Junior Basic	298	143	364	..
	Matriculation and above	347	428	273	..
12. Jhansi T.G.	Total	1,000	..	1,000	..
	Illiterate	163	..	189	..
	Literate (without educational level)	302	..	340	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	287	..	313	..
	Matriculation and above	248	..	158	..
13. Dehra Dun T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	148	229	164	105
	Literate (without educational level)	135	21	157	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	315	83	386	211
	Matriculation and above	402	667	293	684
14. Rampur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	Illiterate	392	1,000	500	..
	Literate (without educational level)	205	..	203	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	194	..	188	..
	Matriculation and above	209	..	109	..
15. Mathura T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	158	1,000	205	1,000
	Literate (without educational level)	244	..	279	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	294	..	287	..
	Matriculation and above	304	..	229	..
16. Shahjahanpur T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	281	500	376	..
	Literate (without educational level)	173	..	174	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	298	..	300	..
	Matriculation and above	248	500	150	1,000
17. Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	92	..	167	..
	Literate (without educational level)	227	..	262	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	283	250	321	..
	Matriculation and above	398	750	250	1,000

groups

20—24		25—29		30—34		35+		State/City/Town-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	9. Saharanpur M.B.
164	..	359	..	586	..	385	500	
247	..	406	..	207	..	542	250	
209	1,000	94	..	69	..	21	..	
380	..	141	..	138	..	52	250	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	10. Aligarh M.B.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
198	..	508	..	722	..	384	..	
206	..	148	..	167	..	308	..	
596	1,000	344	1,000	111	1,000	308	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	11. Gorakhpur M.B.
111	..	171	500	231	..	542	1,000	
174	..	191	..	269	..	208	..	
272	500	238	..	269	..	125	..	
443	500	400	500	231	1,000	125	..	
1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	12, Jhansi T.G.
120	..	133	..	.	..	462	..	
231	..	367	..	500	..	461	..	
274	..	233	..	333	..	77	..	
375	..	267	..	167	..	..	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	13. Dehra Dun T.G.
115	111	121	667	80	667	526	600	
99	..	136	..	320	..	53	200	
254	..	258	..	320	..	263	..	
532	889	485	333	280	333	158	200	
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	14. Rampur M.B.
292	1,000	281	..	333	.	545	..	
146	..	247	..	417	..	327	..	
254	..	180	..	..	..	55	..	
308	..	292	..	250	..	73	..	
1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	15. Mathura T.G.
134	..	61	..	..	..	227	..	
143	..	273	..	571	..	455	..	
286	..	333	..	286	..	318	..	
437	..	333	..	143	..	..	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	16. Shahjahanpur T.G.
167	1,000	184	..	176	..	375	..	
130	..	245	..	294	..	313	..	
323	..	204	..	412	..	125	..	
380	..	367	..	118	..	187	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	17. Mirzapur-*cum*-
30	..	119	..	59	..	..	..	Vindhyachal M.B.
168	..	238	..	294	—	429	..	
267	..	214	1,000	235	..	571	..	
535	1,000	429	..	412	..	..	..	

In the State out of every 1,000 males of urban areas seeking work for the first time, 286 are matriculates and above, 245 literate without educational level, 239 of primary or junior basic standard, and 230 illiterates. The numbers are evenly balanced, yet the number of those who have passed the High School or higher examinations is unmistakably the largest. Coming to individual cities/town-groups, it will be observed that Moradabad (573) has the highest and Aligarh (nil) the lowest proportion of illiterates. In the remaining cities the proportions of illiterates range from 92 in Mirzapur-*cum* Vindhyachal to 392 in Rampur. Next to Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal is Varanasi (140) and close to it Meerut (147), Dehra Dun (148) and Gorakhpur (150). The proportion of just literates varies from 135 in Dehra Dun to 364 in Saharanpur, while that of primary or junior basic level from 119 in Meerut to 315 in Dehra Dun. The most important educational level for consideration is matriculation and above. The proportion for this level varies from 102 in Moradabad to 506 in Meerut. Citis/town-groups near the tail end are Kanpur (178), Saharanpur (208) and Rampur (209); while those near the top are Dehra Dun (402) and Aligarh (401). Thus is Meerut, Dehra Dun and Aligarh more than 40 per cent of unemployed males seeking employment for the first time are matriculates or above, and in Moradabad and Kanpur less than 20 per cent. Moradabad is a place backward in literacy and education, while Kanpur attracts large number of illiterates and semi-literates from outside to its workshops and factories.

As regards females, out of every 1,000 seeking employment for the first time 392 are illiterate, 335 have attained matriculation or higher standard, 161 are just literates, and 112 of primary or junior basic level. Females seeking work are either completely illiterate or fairly well educated, unlike males who are more or less evenly balanced in all the four levels. On account of small numbers of females in search of employment, it is not worthwhile to study the variations in individual cities.

29. Now delving deeper into the differentials created by the quinquennial age-groups 15–19, 20–24, 25–29, 30–34 and 35+, it will be observed that in the age-group 15–19 the highest proportion is of primary or junior basic followed by illiterates, just literates, and matriculation and above. In Moradabad (626), Rampur (500), Shahjahanpur (376), Agra (365), and Lucknow (310), illiterates predominate. Against this, the highest proportion in Meerut (600) is of matriculates and above. For this educational level the proportions in different cities/town-groups are widely divergent. They range from 58 in Moradabad to 600 in Meerut. In 5

TABLE 11.9—*Distribution of* 1,000 *persons of each Sex and Age-group of Persons employed before but*

State/City/Town-group	Educational Level	Age: Total		15-19	
		M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH (URBAN)	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	320	528	328	214
	Literate (without educational level)	309	143	284	200
	Primary or Junior Basic	188	111	236	243
Class I Cities/Town-groups	Matriculation and above	183	218	152	343
1. Kanpur T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	395	676	346	296
	Literate (without educational level)	295	149	241	148
	Primary or Junior Basic	144	155	249	556
	Matriculation and above	166	20	164	..
2. Lucknow T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	420	300	500	..
	Literate (without educational level)	244	217	169	200
	Primary or Junior Basic	175	100	251	200
	Matriculation and above	161	383	80	600

cities/town-groups, viz. Rampur (109), Kanpur (131), Shahjahanpur (150), Jhansi (158) Agra (172) and Saharanpur (180) the proportions are between 100 and 200, and in the remaining between 200 and 300.

In the next age-group 20–24, matriculates and above are at the top in all cities/town-groups except Moradabad and Kanpur. In these two town-groups the illiterate dominate.

Coming to the next age-group 25–29, matriculates and above are predominant in most of the cities/town-groups. The exceptions are Saharanpur, Aligarh, Kanpur and Jhansi where the just literate are the most numerous. In Aligarh the just literate form more than half of the total unemployed of the type under consideration. It will be observed that in age-groups 20–24 and 25–29 matriculates and above form the greatest proportion of those seeking work for the first time. They are the ages at which young men look for employment after finishing their courses of study.

The age-group 30–34 represents the population born in the quinquennium 1926–30. In those days the spread of education was even less than at present. That accounts for the proportion of matriculates going down in this age-group, the top place being occupied by the just literate. However, in Bareilly, Meerut, Lucknow, and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal matriculates and above predominate in this age-group also. They are mostly men who compelled by the pressure of circumstances started thinking of work rather late in life. However ,the absolute figures in this age-group are small, which restricts any detailed analysis.

The last age-group of 35+ represents the population born before 1926, when the extent of literacy and education was still less. In this age-group of the unemployed, therefore, illiterates predominate. The unemployed of these ages also are again mostly they who thought of earning a living at a late stage in life, when adverse conditions forced them to seek work. Absolute figures in their case too are small, and a detailed analysis is not possible.

Female unemployeds are too few to warrant any investigation. Detailed analysis of female unemployment is, therefore, not attempted. It will be sufficient to say that by and large in all age-groups up to the age of 30 the largest numbers are of matriculates and above and at higher ages of illiterates.

30. Those employed, before, but now out of employment and seeking work, will now be considered. Table 11.9 gives the distribution of 1,000 such persons of each sex and age-group between the various educational levels in the urban areas of the State and the 17 Class I cities/town-groups.

now out of employment and seeking work and between the various Educational Qualifications, 1961

group										
20-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60 and above		State/City/Town-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	UTTAR PRADESH
220	392	312	537	360	674	385	710	440	829	(URBAN)
244	108	296	120	364	163	373	145	377	171	
237	68	180	134	143	61	140	72	120		
299	432	212	209	133	102	102	73	63	..	*Class I Cities/Town-groups*
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1. Kanpur T.G.
287	933	394	724	480	727	459	735	539	1,000	
238	..	292	173	361	182	343	177	351	..	
196	67	134	86	70	..	101	59	45	..	
279	..	180	17	89	91	97	29	65	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2. Lucknow T.G.
378	91	355	316	419	375	454	500	473	455	
201	182	270	53	251	250	311	167	331	545	
194	..	186	210	141	125	114	..	89	..	
227	727	189	421	189	250	121	333	107	..	

State/City/Town-Group	Educational Level	Age- Total M	Total F	15-19 M	15-19 F
3. Agra T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	363	500	349	..
	Literate (without educational level)	386	500	427	1,000
	Primary or Junior Basic	83	..	95	..
	Matriculation and above	168	..	129	..
4. Varanasi T. G.	Total	1,000	..	1,000	..
	Illiterate	263	..	196	..
	Literate (without educational level)	402	..	490	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	155	..	196	..
	Matriculation and above	180	..	118	..
5. Allahabad T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	244	250	227	..
	Literate (without educational level)	340	117	332	300
	Primary or Junior Basic	172	50	282	..
	Matriculation and above	244	583	159	700
6. Meerut T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	Illiterate	242	667	242	..
	Literate (without educational level)	231	83	61	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	242	..	364	..
	Matriculation and above	285	250	333	..
7. Bareilly T.G.	Total	1,000	..	1,000	..
	Illiterate	254	..	267	..
	Literate (without educational level)	252	..	310	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	267	..	276	..
	Matriculation and above	227	..	147	..
8. Moradabad T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	252	..	260	..
	Literate (without educational level)	243	286	299	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	204	571	104	1,000
	Matriculation and above	301	143	337	..
9. Saharanpur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	Illiterate	320	800	84	..
	Literate (without educational level)	489	..	632	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	70	200	116	..
	Matriculation and above	121	..	168	..
10. Aligarh M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	Illitetrate	171	..	..	..
	Literate (without educational level)	347	..	308	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	199	..	359	..
	Matriculation and above	283	1,000	333	..
11. Gorakhpur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	Illiterate	189	800	231	..
	Literate (without educational level)	313	..	338	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	218	..	262	..
	Matriculation and above	280	200	169	..

group

20-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60 and above		State/City/Town-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	3. Agra T.G.
285	..	326	..	360	1,000	413	1,000	686	..	
297	1,000	472	1,000	359	..	394	..	286	..	
101	..	79	..	60	..	99	..	28	..	
317	..	123	..	221	..	94	..	..	..	
1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	4. Varanasi T.G.
236	..	397	..	239	..	224	..	286	500	
279	..	294	..	490	..	492	..	500	..	
218	..	103	..	136	..	129	..	71	500	
267	..	206	..	135	..	155	..	143	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5. Allahabad T.G.
148	..	198	176	191	1,000	452	1,000	552	1,000	
300	91	295	..	490	..	331	..	310	..	
183	182	169	59	134	..	64	..	52	..	
369	727	338	765	185	..	153	..	86	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	6. Meerut T.G.
176	..	163	500	268	1,000	355	750	500	1,000	
118	..	209	..	317	..	419	250	500	..	
412	..	163	..	220	..	97	..	..	..	
294	1,000	465	500	195	..	129	..	..	..	
1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	7 Bareilly T.G.
185	..	231	..	333	..	279	..	500	..	
214	..	181	..	321	..	329	..	292	..	
329	..	260	..	154	..	278	..	167	..	
272	..	328	..	192	..	114	..	41	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	8. Moradabad T.G.
125	..	400	..	333	..	..	..	1,000	..	
196	..	157	..	394	..	500	500	..	..	
286	..	157	..	243	1,000	333	500	..	..	
393	1,000	286	..	30	..	167	..	..	..	
1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	9. Saharanpur M.B.
262	..	338	..	733	1,000	500	1,000	291	..	
541	..	500	..	111	..	395	..	625	..	
17	..	74	1,000	89	..	26	..	42	..	
180	..	88	..	67	..	79	..	42	..	
1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1.000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	10. Aligarh M.B.
268	..	97	..	250	..	381	..	..	..	
179	..	419	..	531	..	381	..	333	..	
214	..	113	..	125	..	143	..	500	..	
339	..	371	1,000	94	..	95	..	167	..	
1,000	1,000	1.000	1,000	1.000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	11 Gorakhpur M.B.
94	..	204	1,000	186	..	278	..	400	1,000	
306	..	265	..	186	..	444	..	600	..	
271	..	184	..	233	..	56	..	..	..	
329	1,000	347	..	395	..	222	..	..	..	

State/City/Town-Group	Educational Level	Age- Total		15-19	
		M	F	M	F
12. Jhansi T.G.	Total	1,000	..	1,000	..
	Illiterate	312	..	379	..
	Literate (without educational level)	393	..	310	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	137	..	190	..
	Matriculation and above	158	..	121	..
13. Dehra Dun T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Illiterate	234	208	228	..
	Literate (without educational level)	140	125	143	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	310	42	429	..
	Matriculation and above	316	625	200	1,000
14. Rampur M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	Illiterate	449	1,000	634	..
	Literate (without educational level)	289	..	178	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	160	..	129	..
	Matriculation and above	102	..	59	..
15. Mathura T.G.	Total	1,000	..	1,000	..
	Illiterate	269	..	365	..
	Literate (without educational level)	348	..	286	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	216	..	238	..
	Matriculation and above	167	..	111	..
16. Shahjahanpur T.G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	Illiterate	377	1,000	441	..
	Literate (without educational level)	171	..	129	..
	Primary of Junior Basic	240	..	161	..
	Matriculation and above	212	..	269	..
17. Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal M.B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	..
	Illiterate	154	..	177	..
	Literate (without educational level)	391	..	176	..
	Primary or Junior Basic	273	1,000	471	..
	Matriculation and above	182	..	176	..

The absolute number of unemployed males of this type varies between 143 in Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal to 3,400 in Kanpur. They are between 1,000–1,999 in Lucknow (1,841) and Agra (1,248), between 500–999 in Allahabad (996), Varanasi (704), Bareilly (647), and Rampur (626) and below 500 in Shahjahanpur (350), Saharanpur (331), Dehra Dun (329), Moradabad (309), Gorakhpur (275), Jhansi (234), Mathura (227), Aligarh (216), Meerut (186), and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal (143). The problem has, therefore, significance in the KAVAL town-groups only, where absolute numbers exceed the figure of 700. Therefore, it

group

20-24		25-34		35-44		45-59		60 and above		State/City/Town-group
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	12. Jhansi T.G.
254	..	208	..	333	..	417	..	400	..	
407	..	396	..	467	..	375	..	533	..	
186	..	63	..	167	..	41	..	67	..	
153	..	333	..	33	..	167	..	..	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	13. Dehra Dun T.G.
96	..	198	..	667	333	656	1,000	714	1,000	
88	..	209	..	111	500	125	..	286	..	
328	..	326	..	111	..	63	..	..	..	
488	1,000	267	..	111	167	156	..	..	..	
1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	14. Rampur M.B.
281	..	408	..	446	..	472	..	514	1,000	
182	..	320	..	347	..	387	..	347	..	
297	..	128	..	148	..	113	..	111	..	
240	..	144	..	59	..	28	..	28	..	
1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	15. Mathura T. G.
189	..	304	..	222	..	237	..	125	..	
379	..	326	..	371	..	342	..	563	..	
189	..	196	..	222	..	237	..	187	..	
243	..	174	..	185	..	184	..	125	..	
1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	..	16. Shahjahanpur T.G.
259	..	323	1,000	258	..	556	..	519	..	
155	..	31	..	306	..	200	..	333	..	
207	..	369	..	339	..	200	..	111	..	
379	..	277	..	97	..	44	..	37	..	
1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	17. Mirzapur-*cum*-
241	..	59	..	217	..	200	..	..	..	Vindhyachal M.B.
276	..	412	..	478	..	550	..	667	..	
173	..	294	..	261	1,000	200	..	333	..	
310	..	235	..	44	..	50	..	..	..	

would be quite sufficient, if the differentials of the KAVAL town-groups only are discussed.

Such unemployment among females is rare and only in Kanpur (148), Allahabad (60), and Lucknow (60) their absolute numbers exceed 50. In the rest, except for Dehra Dun (24), Agra (14), and Meerut (12), the figures are nil or below 10. Thus it appears futile to analyse the figures of unemployed females in all the cities/town-groups.

31. In the State out of every 1,000 males of urban areas seeking employment for a subsequent time 320 are illiterate, 309 just literate 188 of primary or junior basic level, and 183 of

matriculation or higher standard. The proportion progressively declines with the rise in the educational level. Illiterates form the highest proportion in all age-groups except 20–24 and 35–44 where the top place is taken by matriculates and just literates, respectively.

In KAVAL town-groups illiterates form substantial proportions in all the 6 age-groups. In the age-group 15–19 they vary from 196 in Varanasi to 500 in Lucknow, in the age-group 20–24 from 148 in Allahabad to 378 in Lucknow, in the age-group 25–34 from 198 in Allahabad to 397 in Varanasi, in the age-group 35–44 from 191 in Allahabad to 480 in Kanpur, in the age-group 45–59 from 224 in Varanasi to 459 in Kanpur, in the age-group 60+ from 286 in Varanasi to 686 in Agra. From the age of 20 onwards it can be said that their proportion generally increases as the age-groups go up in all these town-groups except Varanasi. In this town-group it progressively increases till 35 years and then falls till the age 60 is reached. Just literates are dominant amongst all unemployed males in the age-group 25–34 in Agra (472), in the age-group 35–44 in Kanpur (361), and Allahabad (490), and in the age-group 60+ in Lucknow (331) and Varanasi (500). As we move to those with primary or junior basic level of education, the general trend is that higher the age-group the lower the proportion of unemployed. The only difference among the five town-groups is that the decreasing trend in Agra and Varanasi sets in after the age-group 20–24, while in the remaining three it starts right after age-group 15–19. The deviations from the general trend in the age-group 45–59 in Agra and Kanpur and in the age-group 35–44 in Varanasi are immaterial. The proportions of unemployed males possessing matriculation or higher educational standard pursue a similar trend, but in a more marked manner. In all the five town-groups the proportions rise to maximum varying from 227 in Lucknow to 369 in Allahabad in the age-group 20–24 whereafter there is a general decrease. Agra and Varanasi again show fluctuations in the age-groups 35–44 and 45–59, respectively but in the age-group 60+ all have low proportions. This age-group has the lowest proportion among all age-groups in Agra (nil), Kanpur (65) and Allahabad (86).

Analysis by individual town-groups shows that in Kanpur and Lucknow illiterates prevail in all age-groups; in Varanasi literates without educational level except in the age-group 25–34 where illiterates are predominant; in Agra literates without educational level in ages 15–34 and illiterates in ages 35+; in Allahabad literates without educational level in age-groups 15–19 and 35–44, illiterates in ages 45+, and matriculates and above in age-groups 20–24 and 25–34. The peculiarity of Allahabad in regard to recurrent unemployment among the educated needs to be noticed. Out of every 1,000 unemployed here, who were employed before and are seeking work again, as many as 244, i.e., about one quarter are matriculates and graduates.

32. Table No. 11.10 gives the distribution of 1,000 unemployed aged 15 and above by sex and different educational levels in the rural areas of the State and administrative Divisions. Unemployment by educational levels does not follow any uniform trend in the different Divisions of the State.

TABLE NO. 11.10—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Unemployed Aged* 15+*by Sex and different Educational Levels in the Rural Areas of Divisions in the State*, 1961

State/Division	Total Unemployed		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	1,000	1,000	287	860	182	84	243	33	288	23
1. Uttarakhand	1,000	1,000	276	750	72	..	385	143	267	107
2. Kumaon	1,000	1,000	207	482	165	333	340	111	288	74
3. Rohilkhand	1,000	1,000	393	861	143	79	252	46	212	14

State/Division	total Unemployed		Illiterate		Literate without educatiodal level		Primary or Junior Basic		Matriculation and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4. Meerut	1,000	1,000	277	909	162	18	219	18	342	55
5. Agra	1,000	1,000	230	919	147	9	258	54	365	18
6. Allahabad	1,000	1,000	275	841	198	132	279	19	248	8
7. Jhansi	1,000	1,000	362	957	263	21	205	11	170	11
8. Lucknow	1,000	1,000	485	883	177	99	193	8	145	10
9. Faizabad	1,000	1,000	186	768	183	53	304	134	327	45
10. Gorakhpur	1,000	1,000	264	914	147	61	235	22	354	3
11. Varanasi	1,000	1,000	226	820	240	86	227	41	307	53

In rural areas out of every 1,000 unemployed males aged 15 and above there are 287 illiterate, 182 just literate, 243 educated up to primary or junior basic and 288 matriculates and above. Thus, the proportion of males with some educational level is 531, i.e., more than half. The illiterates or just literates are in all probability those seeking work as general or agricultural labourers, while those with some educational level are unemployed due to lack of proper avenues. The Himalayan Hill division of Uttarakhand (652) has the highest proportions of unemployed males with some educational standard. Out of 652, the number educated up to the primary or junior basic level is 385; the rest are matriculates and above. The highest literacy rate among unemployed males is to be found in Faizabad Division and the lowest in Lucknow Division. Gorakhpur, Faizabad and Varanasi Divisions of the east and Meerut and Agra Divisions of the west exhibit high proportions of unemployed males of matriculation or higher educational level. The proportions range from 365 in Agra Division to 307 in Varanasi Division. In these Divisions of the extreme east and the extreme west the educated of rural areas find it more difficult to obtain suitable employment than elsewhere. Lucknow Division has the lowest proportion (145) followed by Jhansi Division (170).

33. Unemployed females aged 15 and above are generally illiterate. In the rural areas of the State the proportions are 860 illiterate, 84 just literate, 33 educated up to primary or junior basic standard, and 23 matriculates and above. The proportion of illiterates is prominent in all Divisions varying from 482 in Kumaon Division to 957 in Jhansi Division. Divisions Jhansi (957), Agra (919), Gorakhpur (914), and Meerut (909) have over 900 illiterates per thousand unemployed females. The two hill Divisions and Faizabad Division have the highest proportions of those attaining some educational level. The proportions respectively are 250, 185 and 179 very much above the State average of 56. Divisions which have fair proportions of matriculates and above among the educated female unemployed are Uttarakhand (107), Kumaon (74), Meerut (55), and Varanasi (53). The State average is only 23. The absolute numbers of females of rural areas returned as unemployed are indeed too small to yield any but broad conclusions.

6. The Eight Types of Activity

34. After completing the study of the unemployed in the rural and urban areas, attention may now be diverted to the 8 types of activity of the non-working population. Some of them have already been referred to before. The study will be restricted to the State, 5 districts and 6 representative cities selected on the basis of the highest proportions of non-workers in them. The selected districts are Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Mainpuri, and Etawah, and the selected cities/town-groups Moradabad, Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Allahabad, and Jhansi. Table 11.11 gives the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and age-group among the 8 types of activity of non-workers in the rural and urban areas of the State and the above-named districts, cities and town-groups.

TABLE 11.11.—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Persons of each Sex and Age-*

State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups		Age-group	Total Non-working Population		Full-time Students		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRSDESH	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	207	15	2	507	784	477
		0—14	1,000	1,000	184	29	2	97	814	874
		15—34	1,000	1,000	654	4	10	933	280	63
		35—39	1,000	1,000	..	..	32	927	767	72
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	6	513	913	479
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	369	111	2	491	577	393
		0—14	1,000	1,000	326	200	1	68	672	732
		15—34	1,000	1,000	708	65	5	858	164	75
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	14	896	409	92
		60+	1,000	1.000	..	..	5	464	540	485
Bulandshahr District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	240	10	1	586	752	404
		0—14	1,000	1,000	203	20	1	152	796	828
		15—34	1,000	1,000	743	3	4	940	216	57
		35—59	1.000	1,000	..	..	10	955	817	45
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	1	605	920	387
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	315	89	1	520	674	390
		0—14	1,000	1,000	270	150	..	37	730	813
		15—34	1,000	1,000	735	75	4	872	241	53
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	964	839	32
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	800	853	193
Aligarh District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	207	12	2	566	783	422
		0—14	1,000	1,000	178	28	1	88	821	884
		15—34	1,000	1,000	647	2	17	947	293	51
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	17	956	769	44
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	5	579	902	417
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	353	96	1	480	615	418
		0—14	1,000	1,000	285	176	N	66	715	758
		15—34	1,000	1,000	770	59	5	801	157	139
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	907	574	79
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	N	428	802	516
Agra District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	214	15	..	549	780	436
		0—14	1,000	1,000	190	33	..	96	810	871
		15—34	1,000	1,000	674	2	..	936	284	62
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	922	838	78
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	520	931	475
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	324	117	1	430	616	448
		0—14	1,000	1,000	306	181	N	25	692	793
		15—34	1,000	1,000	582	106	4	767	273	127
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	8	878	462	110
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	3	366	553	570
Mainpuri District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	240	20	..	577	753	403
		0—14	1,000	1,000	210	46	..	86	790	868
		15—34	1,000	1,000	737	2	..	961	213	37
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	959	778	40
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	619	878	372

group among the Eight Types of Activity of Non-Workers, 1961

Retired, rentiers or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	N	2	1	1	N	2	N	1	N	UTTAR PRADESH
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	
1	N	11	N	7	N	28	N	9	N	
29	N	111	1	31	N	12	N	18	N	
44	6	31	2	4	N	1	N	1	N	
22	4	3	1	8	N	11	N	8	N	
N	N	N	N	N	N	1	N	N	N	
6	1	5	1	23	N	60	N	29	N	
272	9	63	2	117	1	30	N	95	N	
387	45	26	4	28	2	2	N	12	N	
2	N	2	N	N	..	2	...	1	N	Bulandshahr District
..	..	N	N	..	..	N	...	N	...	
N	N	5	N	N	..	24	...	8	N	
38	N	109	N	1	..	7	...	18	N	
50	7	28	1	N	..	..	...	1	...	
8	1	N	N	N	..	2	N	N	N	
..	..	N	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	
N	N	..	...	3	..	14	N	3	...	
145	4	1	...	...	..	7	..	8	N	
147	7	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	...	
2	N	3	N	N	N	2	N	1	N	Aligarh District
N	..	N	N	...	..	N	N	N	...	
N	N	7	N	N	N	25	N	11	N	
36	N	143	N	2	N	9	N	24	N	
44	4	45	N	N	N	1	N	3	N	
14	6	1	N	4	N	7	N	5	N	
..	..	..	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	
3	1	1	...	12	...	35	N	17	N	
265	13	20	1	53	N	18	...	70	...	
177	55	8	1	5	...	3	...	5	...	
2	N	2	N	N	N	2	N	...	...	Agra District
..	..	N	N	...	...	N	..	N	...	
N	N	7	N	N	..	25	N	10	..	
50	N	89	N	2	N	5	...	16	...	
49	4	19	1	N	...	N	...	1	...	
19	4	3	N	20	1	9	N	8	N	
..	..	N	N	2	1	...	...	...	...	
2	N	6	...	48	N	53	N	32	N	
199	9	36	1	193	2	20	N	82	N	
299	56	19	3	112	5	4	...	10	...	
2	N	2	N	1	N	2	N	N	...	Mainpuri District
N	..	N	N	N	..	N	..	N	..	
N	N	6	N	7	...	30	N	7	..	
33	1	152	N	22	N	9	...	6	...	
60	8	58	1	4	...	N	..	N	..	

State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups		Age-group	Total Non-working Population		Full-time Students		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disbaled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Mianpuri District (*concld.*)	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	364	88	..	50	596	39
		0—14	1,000	1,000	302	180	..	25	698	79
		15—34	1,000	1,000	782	35	..	899	132	65
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	909	490	74
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	450	510	472
Etawah District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	259	19	2	575	733	405
		0—14	1,000	1,000	225	44	1	136	774	820
		15—34	1,000	1,000	782	2	4	939	177	59
		35—59	1,000	1,000	.	..	38	927	775	72
		60+	1,000	1,000	.	..	48	583	859	410
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	361	66	..	526	582	402
		0—14	1,000	1,000	312	119	..	63	685	818
		15—34	1,000	1,000	773	41	..	934	79	24
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	938	409	53
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	550	507	388
Moradabad T. G.		Total	1,000	1,000	350	115	3	550	589	330
		0—14	1,000	1,000	314	194	1	167	678	639
		15—34	1,000	1,000	745	78	11	888	117	34
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	50	947	293	43
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	39	588	476	45
Bareilly T. G		Total	1,000	1,000	340	96	N	481	596	419
		0—14	1,000	1,000	300	168	N	66	700	766
		15—34	1,000	1,000	719	62	N	841	146	96
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	1	862	331	128
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	551	458	417
Aligarh M. B.		Total	1,000	1,000	361	105	1	499	605	390
		0—14	1,000	1,000	272	188	N	62	727	750
		15—34	1,000	1,000	798	69	7	885	128	45
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	904	562	80
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	255	825	691
Agra T. G.		Total	1,000	1,000	336	104	1	437	597	453
		0—14	1,000	1,000	322	186	N	24	676	789
		15—34	1,000	1,000	562	59	4	790	283	151
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	7	882	445	105
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	3	367	519	562
Allahabad T.G.		Total	1,000	1,000	418	142	N	474	517	379
		0—14	1,000	1,000	354	241	1	45	645	714
		15—34	1,000	1,000	745	104	..	814	129	76
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	13	899	438	89
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	5	515	361	443
Jhansi T.G.		Total	1,000	1,000	342	65	N	446	612	488
		0—14	1,000	1,000	320	96	N	29	680	875
		15—34	1,000	1,000	623	62	..	870	270	68
		35—59	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	831	603	168
		60+	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	434	428	542

Retired, rentiers or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town groups
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
22	7	3	1	1	..	8	..	6	N	Mainpuri District
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*(concld.)*
5	1	3	..	N	..	50	..	28	..	
304	17	91	N	19	..	12	..	84	..	
455	72	29	6	1	..	1	..	4	..	
1	1	3	N	N	N	2	N	N	N	Etawah District
..	..	N	N	N	..	..	..	..	..	
1	N	11	N	N	N	20	N	5	N	
23	N	119	1	8	N	16	N	21	N	
56	6	31	1	3	..	1	N	2	N	
25	5	2	1	9	N	10	N	11	..	
..	..	..	N	3	..	..	..	..	..	
2	1	2	..	31	..	67	N	46	..	
283	8	52	1	68	N	19	..	169	..	
447	59	28	3	8	..	..	..	10	..	
32	5	1	N	9	..	9	N	7	N	Moradabad T. G.
N	N	N	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	
17	N	1	N	34	..	36	N	39	N	
427	10	40	N	126	..	21	..	43	N	
498	66	4	1	11	..	..	..	2	..	
26	3	3	N	10	1	10	N	9	..	Bareilly T. G.
..	..	N	N	N	N	N	..	..	..	
1	N	2	N	33	1	59	N	40	..	
282	7	89	N	177	3	24	..	96	..	
515	28	1	..	18	4	..	..	8	..	
15	6	1	N	6	..	7	N	4	N	Aligarh M. B.
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
4	1	N	..	16	..	33	N	14	N	
294	15	16	1	76	N	10	..	42	..	
158	54	8	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	
19	4	3	1	25	1	10	N	9	N	Agra T. G.
..	..	N	N	2	1	..	..	..	..	
2	N	7	N	56	N	55	N	31	N	
180	9	36	1	231	3	20	N	81	N	
297	62	21	3	143	6	5	..	12	..	
29	4	2	1	10	N	16	N	8	N	Allahabad T. G.
..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	
3	2	2	2	29	N	67	1	25		
286	8	29	2	108	2	32	N	94	N	
582	35	15	5	20	1	4	N	13	1	
22	1	2	N	6	..	11	..	5	..	Jhansi T. G.
..	..	N	..	N	..	..	..	..	..	
N	N	2	..	1	..	78	..	26	..	
94	1	29	..	220	..	10	..	44	..	
544	21	12	3	7	..	..	..	9	..	

In the rural areas of the State, non-workers per 1,000 male population number 408. More than three-fourths of them are dependants, infants and disabled and more than one-fifth full-time students. The remaining six types claim very small proportions. Before coming to age-groups, it must be recalled that the proportion of non-workers to 1,000 males in the age-group 0–14 is 907, in 15–34 only 83, in 35–59 still less, i.e., 17, and in ages of 60 and above 120. Thus very few males of ages 15–59 and not many of 60+are non-workers. We shall now study the distribution of 1,000 non-workers in each age-group by types of activity. There is a preponderance of dependants, infants and disabled in non-working males of the age-group 0–14 (814) and of dependants and disabled in those of 60+ (913) for obvious reasons. In the age-group 15–34 full-time students (654) claim the major portion, followed by dependants and disabled (280), persons seeking employment for the first time (28), beggars and vagrants (11), persons engaged in household duties (10), persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work (9), inmates of penal and charitable institutions (7), and retired persons, rentiers, etc. (1). The age-group 35–59 has no full-time students. In it dependants and disabled (767) form the bulk, followed by beggars and vagrants (111), persons engaged in household duties (32), inmates of institutions (31), retired persons, rentiers, etc. (29), persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work (18), and persons seeking work for the first time (12). In the ages of 60 years and above, most of the non-workers are dependants or disabled (913). The other types are retired persons, rentiers, etc. (44), beggars and Vagrants (31), inmates of institutions (4) and the unemployed seeking work (2). Full-time students and unemployeds seeking work for the first time are prominent in the age-group 15–34 only. Beggars, vagrants, etc., form an appreciable proportion among non-workers of the age-group 35–59. This age-group also has a sizable proportion of unemployeds seeking work for a subsequent time. Retired persons, rentiers, etc. are found in the greatest proportion in non-workers of the age-group 60+. This trend is shared by rural areas of all the selected districts. Dimensional variations are small. In the age-group 0–14, the proportion of dependants, infants, etc. is 796 in Bulandshahr, 821 in Aligarh, 810 in Agra, 790 in Mainpuri and 774 in Etawah against the State average of 814. In the age-group 15–34, the proportion of full-time students is 743 in Bulandshahr, 647 in Aligarh, 674 in Agra, 737 in Mainpuri and 782 in Etawah, all of which except Aligarh are above the State average of 654. Of those seeking work for the first time in the same age-group is 24 in Bulandshahr, 25 each in Aligarh and Agra, 30 in Mainpuri and 20 in Etawah. The State average is 28. In the age-group 35–59, the proportion of beggars, vagrants, etc. is 109 in Bulandshahr, 143 in Aligarh, 89 in Agra, 152 in Mainpuri, and 119 in Etawah, and those of employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work, 18 in Bulandshahr, 24 in Aligarh, 16 in Agra, 6 in Mainpuri, and 21 in Etawah. The corresponding State averages are 111 and 18. In the age-group 60+, the proportion of retired persons, rentiers, etc. is 50 in Bulandshahr, 44 in Aligarh, 49 in Agra, 60 in Mainpuri and 56 in Etawah against the State average of 44.

Female non-workers comprise 801 out of every 1,000 of rural female population and are in a majority in all age-groups, unlike males who are concentrated in the age-group 0–14. Considering female non-workers of all ages, it will be observed that about half of them are engaged in household duties and a little less than half are dependants, infants, and disabled. Very few are full-time students, and the numbers in other types of activity are still smaller. Taking the non-workers of each age-group equal to 1,000, non-working females of the age-group 0–14 are mostly dependants, infants, etc. (874), about one-tenth are engaged in household duties (97) and very few are full-time students (29). In the next age-group 15–34, universality of marriage draws them mostly into household duties. Nine hundred thirty-three of every 1,000 are doing household jobs, 63 are dependants or disabled, and only 4 are full-time students. They continue to be primarily engaged in household duties in the age-group 35–59 also (927). In the age-group 60+, the proportion in house-

hold duties comes down to 513 of dependants and disabled goes up to 479. This trend holds good in all the selected districts though in slightly varying proportions.

35. Let us now examine the differentials among the selected cities/town-groups and compare these with the entire urban population of the State. The proportion of non-workers in urban areas of the State is 483 for males and 947 for females. In the age-group 0–14, as many as 962 males out of 1,000 are non-workers, in the age-group 15–34 the proportion is 235, in 35–59 it is only 53, and in ages of 60 and over 341. Females of all age-groups are overwhelmingly non-workers. It is proposed to deal with each type of non-workers separately.

Full-time Students–Among all male non-workers of the State the proportion of full-time students is 369. They are found only in age-groups 0–14 and 15–34. In the former age-group the proportion is 326, while in the latter 708. About three-fourth non-workers of ages 15–34 are full-time students. Of the selected cities/town-groups Allahabad (354) has the highest proportion of full-time students among non-workers of the age-group 0–14, while Aligarh M. B. the lowest (272). In the age-group 15–34, Aligarh (798), Allahabad, and Moradabad (745 each), and Bareilly (719) are above the State average, and Jhansi (623) and Agra (562) below average. In this age-group, most of the male students are studying in Intermediate and higher classes.

Among female non-workers, full-time students form quite low proportions. They have a larger proportion in the age-group 0–14 than in 15–34. The proportion of full-time students in the urban areas of the State in the age-group 0–14 is 200 and in 15–34 only 65. The selected cities/town-groups range close to these proportions, except Jhansi which has a very low proportion in the first age-group, and Allahabad which claims the high proportions in both age-groups.

Household Duties–About half of females are engaged in this type of activity. In the age-group 0–14 the State average is 68 per 1,000 female non-workers. Moradabad (167) has the highest proportion. In this age-group even young girls below 15 are saddled with household duties, to wit, one in 6. In Agra (24) and Jhansi (29) the proportions are quite low. In age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 proportions in household duties are extremely high, the respective State averages being 858 and 896. Old age and consequent infirmity shifts a considerable section of housewives to the next type of non-workers, viz., dependants or disabled. At ages of 60 years and over the proportion in household duties comes down to 464. The selected cities/town-groups range closely around the State averages in age-groups 15–34 and 35–59. In the age-group 60+, however, Aligarh and Agra have appreciably lower proportions, while Moradabad (588) and Bareilly (551) considerably higher. In these town-groups a larger section of women goes on performing household duties even in advanced age.

Dependants, Infants and Disabled–Non-workers of this type predonderate in age-groups 0–14 and 60+ in the case of both male and female non-workers. Their proportions among male and female non-workers are 672 and 732 respectively in the age-group 0–14. In ages 60 and above the corresponding proportions are 540 and 485. All the selected cities/town-groups generally cluster closely around the State averages in the age-group 0–14, but in the age-group 60+ they do not closely line together. Aligarh is marked for very high proportions of both male (825) and Female (691) dependants or disabled, Allahabad (361) for very low proportion of males and Moradabad (345) for very low proportion of females. In urban areas of the State and in selected cities/town-groups the proportion of male dependants and disabled in the age-group 15–34 varies from 117 to 283, while that of females from 34 to 151. Similarly, the proportions in the age-group 35–59 range from 293 to 603 and 43 to 168 respectively. Moradabad exhibits the lowest proportions for both males and females in these two age-groups, Agra the highest in the age-group 15–34 and Jhansi in the age-group 35–59.

Retired Persons, Rentiers and Persons of Independent Means–For apparent reasons they are in considerable proportion in age-groups

35–59 and 60+among both male and female non-workers. The proportion for males is very much higher as compared to that for females. In the age-group 35–59, Moradabad (427) has the highest proportion among male non-workers and Jhansi (94) the lowest. In ages 60 and above, Allahabad (582), Jhansi (544), Bareilly (515), and Moradabad (498) have very high proportions, while Aligarh (158) low. More than half of old men of 60 and above in Allahabad, Jhansi, and Bareilly who are not working belong to this type of non-workers.

Beggars, Vagrants, etc.—They form quite low-proportions in both male and female non-workers. Males have an appreciable proportion in the age-group 35–59 followed by 60+. In the case of females, proportions are insignificant in all age-groups. Male beggars are in negligible proportion in the age-group 0–14, very few in 15–34, considerable in 35–59 (63) and quite appreciable in ages of 60 and over (26). Among the selected cities/town-groups male beggars are in sizable proportion only in Bareilly (89) in the age-group 35–59.

Inmates of Institutions—It should be mentioned at the outset that the distribution of inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions does not depend on natural or economic factors. For people do not go to jails or mental hospitals of their volition. To be clapped up in a prison or asylum is the result of the process of law. Moreover, only in such places sizable proportions of non-workers of this type exist as have institutions of this kind. A jail located outside municipal limits means the assignation of such population to rural area, and if located within these limits assignation to urban. In urban areas 8 out of every thousand male non-workers belong to this type. The proportion of females is negligible. So only males need be considered. The proportion among them is high only in the age-group 35–59 (117), chiefly because the absolute base of non-workers in this age-group is very small. Among selected cities/town-groups the proportion is above the State average in Agra (25), Allahabad (10), Bareilly (10), and Mora-

TABLE 11.12—*Distribution of* 1,000 *persons of each Sex and type*

State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups		Age-group	Total Non-working Population		Full-time Students		Household duties		Dependant, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	910	476	806	931	547	91	946	872
		15—34	61	284	194	69	273	523	22	37
		35—59	9	176	..	..	129	322	9	26
		60+	19	63	..	..	49	64	22	64
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	773	449	683	808	350	62	900	836
		15—34	165	327	317	192	383	571	47	62
		35—59	24	175	..	..	174	321	17	41
		60+	38	49	..	..	84	46	35	61
Bulandshahr District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	888	428	750	884	598	111	939	876
		15—34	81	313	250	112	316	502	23	44
		35—59	8	199	..	..	75	325	9	22
		60+	23	59	..	..	11	61	28	57
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	817	438	700	737	..	31	885	913
		15—34	129	316	300	263	1,000	530	46	43
		35—59	13	188	..	..	..	350	16	15
		60+	41	58	..	..	..	89	52	29

dabad (9), and lower in Aligarh (6) and Jhansi (6). Agra has a large Central Jail, a District Jail, and a Mental Hospital.

Persons seeking Employment for the first time and Persons employed before but now out of Employment and seeking Work—The proportion of non-workers of these types among females is negligible in all age-groups. The proportion of male non-workers of these types in urban areas are 11 and 8 respectively. The first type is in appreciable proportion in the age-group 15–34 (60) and the second in the older age-group 35–59 (95).

The subject of urban employment has already been discussed in detail in paragraph 26–31.

36. In the end it appears desirable to highlight the important differences between rural and urban areas and between male and females. The proportion of dependants, infants, etc., is higher in rural than in urban areas. This is due to a large number of male migrants to urban areas leaving their dependants behind in villages as well as to a lesser proportion of full-time students in rural areas. The proportions of full-time students, retired persons, rentiers, etc., are substantially higher in urban than in rural areas, because there are greater educational facilities in cities and towns and most of the retired people and persons of the rentier class owning house and other landed property prefer to live in cities and towns. The proportions of males to 1,000 non-working males are substantially higher than the corresponding proportions of females in all types of activity except household duties which are almost exclusively a female preserve. In both rural and urban areas, almost half of the non-working female population is engaged in these duties, the proportion in rural areas being slightly higher (R–507 ; U–491).

37. It is now intended to present the distribution in another way also. Table 11.12 shows the distribution of 1,000 persons of each sex and type of activity of non-workers among the different age-groups in the rural and urban areas of the State, and the same selected districts and cities/town-groups.

of Activity of non-workers among the different Age-groups, 1961

Retired, rentiers or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	UTTAR
4	5	59	88	50	138	50	171	27	83	PRADESH
60	29	275	258	533	367	885	536	723	532	
221	178	422	351	335	299	59	248	213	253	
692	775	243	302	82	157	6	45	36	132	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
..	14	29	53	36	131	39	22	18	2	
48	51	219	382	477	210	889	804	621	642	
298	386	459	349	355	391	64	163	303	273	
654	549	291	215	132	266	8	9	58	81	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	Bulandshahr
..	..	28	43	..	..	34	..	11	..	District
23	26	209	236	375	..	937	..	762	667	
211	203	442	366	375	...	29	..	191	333	
766	771	318	355	250	...	..	..	36	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
..	..	667	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4	20	..	..	1,000	..	955	1,000	760	..	
237	634	333	..	..	..	45	..	240	1,000	
759	346	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	..	—	

State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups		Age-group	Total Non-working Population		Full-time Students		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disabled	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Aligarh District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	889	420	766	953	333	66	932	881
		15—34	75	320	234	46	546	536	28	39
		35—59	9	200	..	..	65	338	9	21
		60+	26	59	..	..	56	60	30	58
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	754	437	607	802	13	60	876	793
		15—34	180	323	393	198	974	539	46	107
		35—59	23	188	..	..	..	355	21	36
		60+	43	52	..	..	13	46	57	64
Agra District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	900	433	797	965	..	76	935	855
		15—34	64	328	203	35	..	559	24	47
		35—59	9	190	..	..	..	319	10	34
		60+	25	49	..	..	..	46	30	53
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	773	455	729	702	61	27	870	808
		15—34	151	332	271	298	592	591	67	94
		35—59	34	169	..	..	245	344	25	42
		60+	42	44	..	..	102	38	38	56
Mainpuri District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	911	419	800	973	..	63	956	903
		15—34	65	337	200	27	..	561	18	31
		35—59	7	195	..	..	..	324	7	20
		60+	15	49	..	..	..	52	17	45
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	787	426	653	869	..	21	920	848
		15—34	161	329	347	131	..	586	36	54
		35—59	18	192	..	..	..	346	15	36
		60+	34	53	..	..	..	47	29	62
Etawah District	Rural	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	904	430	787	970	216	102	954	872
		15—34	71	338	213	30	178	552	17	49
		35—59	8	187	..	..	188	301	9	33
		60+	15	44	..	..	418	45	18	45
	Urban	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	789	446	683	801	..	53	930	907
		15—34	148	323	317	199	..	572	20	20
		35—59	22	179	..	..	..	319	15	23
		60+	41	51	..	..	..	54	35	50
Moradabad T. G.		Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		0—14	808	464	725	780	195	141	929	900
		15—34	129	324	275	220	397	522	26	33
		35—59	20	169	..	..	296	291	10	22
		60+	43	43	..	..	112	64	35	45

Retired, rentiers or independent means		Beggars, vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Aligarh	District
2	..	24	18	..	—	46	500	26	..		
8	58	182	167	273	200	908	389	713	385		
222	187	419	315	545	400	39	56	194	384		
768	755	375	500	182	400	7	55	65	231		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
..	..	..	..	111	..	—	—	—	—		
33	51	147	..	542	—	923	1,000	638	1,000		
424	434	480	700	294	1,000	61	—	319	—		
543	515	373	300	53	..	16	..	43	—		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	Agra	District
..	..	28	30	..	—	92	—	70	—		
11	36	242	91	364	..	881	1,000	738	..		
271	177	468	334	454	1,000	25	..	175	..		
718	787	262	515	182	..	2	..	17	..		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
—	—	9	160	67	302	—	—	—	—		
18	15	317	244	365	57	903	667	599	500		
344	378	405	275	331	395	78	333	350	500		
638	607	269	321	237	246	19	..	51	..		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	Mainpuri	District
5	..	26	68	7	..	18	..	31	..		
28	29	176	135	685	..	956	1,000	828	..		
132	197	444	378	230	1,000	22	..	125	..		
506	774	353	419	78	..	4	..	16	..		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	1,000	..	1,000	..		
—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
34	33	164	..	250	..	969	..	734	..		
251	440	521	368	667	..	26	..	245	..		
715	527	315	632	83	..	5	..	21	..		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Etawah	District
..	..	131	54	68	..	..	..	..	..		
68	12	297	176	273	333	909	636	620	441		
176	175	390	419	386	667	86	341	328	471		
752	807	182	351	273	..	5	23	52	88		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..		
..	..	..	454	256	..	..	..	..	..		
13	42	110	..	537	667	959	1,000	621	..		
248	315	438	273	171	333	41	..	340	..		
739	643	452	273	36	..	..	..	39	.		
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Moradabad T. G.	
4	3	32	..	150	..	407	..	99	..		
68	32	131	125	503	..	544	1,000	752	286		
270	356	689	375	294	..	49	..	134	714		
658	609	148	500	53	..	..	..	15	..		

State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups	Age-group	Total Non-working Population		Full-time Students		Household duties		Dependants, infants and disabled	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Bareilly T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	783	451	679	792	222	61	920	823
	15—34	155	325	321	208	556	568	38	75
	35—59	23	176	..	..	222	315	12	54
	60+	39	48	..	..	..	56	30	48
Aligarh M. B.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	724	435	546	781	14	54	871	838
	15—34	205	332	453	219	986	588	44	338
	35—59	24	184	..	..	..	333	21	38
	60+	47	49	..	..	..	25	64	86
Agra T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	757	456	724	815	51	25	858	795
	15—34	165	328	276	185	590	592	78	109
	35—59	36	171	..	..	231	345	27	40
	60+	42	45	..	..	128	38	37	56
Allahabad T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	720	444	611	753	631	42	899	839
	15—34	218	337	389	247	..	579	54	68
	35—59	25	174	..	..	402	330	21	41
	60+	37	45	..	..	237	94	26	52
Jhansi T. G.	Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	0—14	799	473	749	696	1,000	31	887	848
	15—34	138	321	251	304	..	628	60	45
	35—59	27	158	..	..	..	294	28	54
	60+	36	48	..	..	..	47	25	53

Totals are inclusive of figures of 'Age not stated'.

In the rural areas of the State more than 90 per cent of male non-workers are in the age-group 0—14. This age-group has about half of the female non-workers. The remaining half are distributed over the age-groups 15—34 (284), 35—59 (176) and 60+ (63).

Full-time Students—They are restricted to the first two age-groups in the case of both males and females. Of the two age-groups the former is predominant, accounting for 806 per 1,000 male students and 931 per thousand female students. In the next age-group the proportions drop down to 194 and 69 respectively. Thus relatively fewer females remain full-time students as compared to males in the age-group 15—34. This trend is confirmed by all the five selected districts.

Household Duties—As persons engaged in household duties are overwhelmingly females, the distribution in their case only will be considered. More than half of them (523) are in the age-group 15—34 and about one-third (322) in 35—59. The difference between these two is due to smaller population of females in the age-group 35—59. The rural areas of all the five selected districts conform closely to this trend.

Dependants, Infants and Disabled—The most prominent age-group is 0—14 for both males and females for obvious reasons, the respective proportions being 946 and 872. In the next age-group 15—34 they steeply drop to 22 and 37 respectively and still further in age-group 35—59

Retired, rentiers or independent means		Beggars vagrants, etc.		Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions		Persons seeking employment for the first time		Persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work		State/Selected Districts and Cities/Town-groups
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	Bareilly T. G.
..	..	102	143	1	82	14	..	..	..	
7	23	107	143	514	213	930	1,000	711	..	
244	451	770	428	412	508	56	..	252	..	
749	526	21	286	70	172	..	..	37	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Aligarh M. B.
..	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	
46	68	113	..	543	..	965	1,000	727	1,000	
461	483	455	1,000	295	1,000	35	..	245	..	
493	449	432	..	53	..	..	..	28	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Agra T. G
..	..	10	181	67	302	..	..	..	..	
16	12	339	276	366	57	906	667	599	500	
340	350	387	259	331	395	73	333	343	500	
644	638	264	284	236	246	21	..	56	..	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Allhabad T. G.
..	..	14	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	
21	171	241	521	635	148	941	892	660	800	
242	383	413	307	263	705	50	71	282	117	
737	446	332	172	74	147	9	37	58	83	
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	..	1,000	..	Jhansi T. G.
..	..	78	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	
1	170	208	..	21	..	975	..	705	..	
112	160	454	..	931	..	25	..	231	..	
887	670	260	1,000	38	..	..	..	64	..	

to 9 and 26 respectively. However, they show an increase in the age-group 60+ to nearly the level of age-group 15–34 in the case of males and slightly higher in that of females. The rural areas of selected districts conform to the State level trend.

Retired Persons, Rentiers or Persons of Independent Means—They are distributed in such a manner that the proportion increases as the age-group advances. More than two-thirds of males and three-fourths of females are of ages 60 and above. The selected districts also conform to this trend.

Beggars, Vagrants, etc.—The largest proportion of beggars, both male (422) and female (351), belongs to the age-group 35–59. The next lower proportion of males is in the age-group 15–34 (275), while that of females in the age-group 60+ (302). The age-group 0–14 has the lowest proportion. The rural areas of Bulandshahr and Etawah districts only compare with the State in having the highest proportion of beggars, both male and female, in the age-group 35–59. The other three districts doubtless have the highest proportion of male beggars in the age-group 35–59, but that of female beggars is in ages of 60 and above. In Aligarh and Agra half or more than half and in Mainpuri more than two-fifths of female beggars are old women. What is more shocking is that a sizable proportion of beggars is under 15

years of age. The proportion of males in this age-group is 59 and of females 88 per thousand. these children are not confirmed beggars, but are being trained in the art of beggary by their elders. They have to be retrieved from the abyss into which they are being steadily pushed. This is a problem worth the attention of social workers.

Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions—Rural areas do not ordinarily have such institutions, and consequently absolute figures are very small in these areas. In the rural areas of the State, there are only 11,473 males and 592 females of this type, while in selected districts the figures are very small indeed. It is needless to deal with this type of non-workers in any detail. It would suffice to say that such persons are generally of the age-group 15—59.

Persons seeking Employment for the first time—According to expectations, such unemployeds mostly are of ages 15—34. The proportion of males in this age-group is 885 and of females 536. The age-group 0—14 too has appreciable proportions, 50 for males and 171 for females, indicating that even boys and girls seek jobs. The differentials by age-groups of such unemployed females appear erratic due to the very small absolute base. The selected districts conform to the State trend of unemployed males, but the high proportions in the age-group 0—14 in Agra of males and in Aligarh of females deserve notice.

Persons employed before but now out of Employment and seeking Work—Such unemployeds also mostly belong to the age-group 15—34. The proportion of males in this age-group is 723 and of females 532. Next comes the age-group 35—59. The rural areas of selected districts follow the State trend in general.

38. We now turn to urban areas. More than three-fourths of non-working males are in the age-group 0—14 (in rural areas more than nine-tenths), about one-sixth in 15—34 and the rest in older age-groups. As far females, about half are in the age-group 0—14, and the remainder in older age-groups. The higher proportion of non-workers in urban areas as compared to rural in the age-group 15—34 is due to greater proportion of full-time students.

Full-time Students—They are confined to the age-group 0—14 and 15—34. The proportion of males in the latter age-group is 317 and of females 192. There is a marked shift towards this age-group in urban areas indicating larger emphasis on education. Moradabad, Agra and Jhansi are marked for lower proportions than the State average in ages 15—34 in the case of males. All the selected cities except Agra show higher proportions in that of females on account of greater extent of female education in them.

Household Duties—These engage males in insignificant numbers. Females preponderate and it may suffice to limit our discussion to them. Urban areas have low proportions of females in household duties as compared to rural in age-groups 0—14 and 60+. Consequently they have higher proportions in age-group 15—34. As against the State proportion of 62 in the age-group 0—14 all the selected cities except Moradabad, have lower proportions. In the age-group 60+ Aligarh and Agra have lower proportions than the State average of 46. Moradabad has the uneviable distinction of one out of every 7 females in household duties being under 15 years, denying education to a large number of girls.

Dependants, Infants and Disabled—Most of these belong to the age-group 0—14 in urban areas also, but in comparatively lesser proportion than rural, because there are relatively more boys and girls as full-time students in urban areas. The proportions in this age-group of males and females are respectively 900 and 836. The proportions come down sharply in the age-group 15—34, still further in 35—59, but rise in ages 60 and above. Only the age-group 0—14 deserves to be considered. In Moradabad and Bareilly the proportions of males and in Moradabad, Aligarh, Allahabad and Jhansi those of females are greater than the State average in this age-group.

Retired Persons, Rentiers or Persons of Independent Means—As in rural areas, the proportion increases with age. About two-thirds of males and more than half of females are of ages 60 and above. The selected cities show the same trend with two exceptions. In Aligarh females in the age-group 35–59 and in Jhansi in the age-group 15–34 are greater in number than in the next age-group. The absolute base of non-working females of this type being small no inference is attempted.

Beggars, Vagrants, etc.—The largest proportion of male beggars is in the age-group 35–59 (459) as in rural areas, and of female beggars in 15–34 (382) unlike rural areas. Thus in urban areas female beggars are comparatively younger. However, only Allahabad of the selected cities/town-groups conforms to the State trend in regard to females. In the rest, the largest number of female beggars is in older age-groups. The age-group 0–14 has the lowest proportions, lower even than in rural areas, yet they are not altogether insignificant. In Bareilly 102 males and 143 females out of 1,000 of each sex are under 15 years of age ; in Agra 181 out of 1,000 female beggars are below 15. These high proportions call for instant social remedial measures.

Inmates of Penal, Mental and Charitable Institutions—The absolute number of females being small, only males need be considered. As remarked earlier, people do not go to jails and asylums of their own free will, but are taken there by the process of law. The largest number of inmates belong to the age-group 15–34. Their number in the age-group 35–59 is smaller, though the proportion of non-workers of this type to all non-workers in this age-group is the highest on account of the very small base. In Agra, which has the largest proportion of non-workers of this type, the age-group distribution of males is as under :

0–14	67	35–59	331
15–34	366	60 and Above	236

All the selected cities/town-groups show trends similar to the State in age-distribution, except Jhansi which has more than nine-tenths of the male population of this type in the age-group 35–59. No females of this type have been reported from Moradabad and Jhansi.

Persons seeking Employment for the first time—More than four-fifths of the unemployed of this type are of ages 15–34. The proportion of males in this age-group is 889 and of females 804. The proportion in the age-group 0–14 is quite small, being 39 for males and 22 for females. As female non-workers of this type are not very many, so only males will be considered. In all selected cities/town-groups more than 9 out of 10 males belong to the age-group 15–34, except Moradabad. In this town-group more than two-fifths of males (407) are under 15 years. There a large proportion of males seeking employment are boys of tender ages.

Persons employed before but now out of Employment and seeking Work—The greatest number of these too is of ages 15–34. The proportion of unemployed males of this type in this age-group is 621 and of females 642. The second age-group represented most is 35–59. All the selected cities/town-groups reflect the State trend in the case of males. In Moradabad nearly one out of 10 is under 15 years. In this town-group boys begin to seek work from quite an early age. The picture of unemployed females of this type is confused, because of small numbers.

7. Migrants and Scheduled Castes

39. It would be pertinent to compare the proportions of non-workers among inmigrants and Scheduled Castes with those obtaining in the general population. For this purpose Table 11.13 has been prepared. It gives the required proportions in the State and districts which have the largest percentage of inmigrants and Scheduled Castes. Districts which have relatively large number of inmigrants are Garhwal, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Meerut and Kanpur, and those with relatively large populations of Scheduled Castes, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and Mirzapur.

TABLE 11.13—*Distribution of* 1,000 *of total population of each Sex between workers and non-workers in the* (i) *General population,* (ii) *Migrants and* (iii) *Scheduled Castes in the State and Selected Districts where there are appreciable number of Migrants or/and Scheduled Castes,* 1961

State/Selected Districts	General population Migrants Scheduled Castes	Total population		Total workers		Total non-workers	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
UTTAR PRADESH	General population	1,000	1,000	582	181	418	819
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	653	233	347	767
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	600	276	400	724
1. Garhwal	General population	1,000	1,000	541	629	459	371
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	739	840	261	160
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	601	603	399	397
2. Naini Tal	General population	1,000	1,000	638	269	362	731
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	589	380	411	620
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	658	378	342	622
3. Dehra Dun	General population	1,000	1,000	589	157	411	843
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	717	206	283	794
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	596	192	404	808
4. Meerut	General population	1,000	1,000	545	81	455	919
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	636	125	364	875
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	559	171	441	829
5. Kanpur	General population	1,000	1,000	564	60	436	940
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	724	51	276	949
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	617	105	383	895
6. Sitapur	General population	1,000	1,000	626	59	374	941
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	763	83	237	917
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	628	75	372	925
7. Hardoi	General population	1,000	1,000	611	62	389	938
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	719	93	281	907
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	618	91	382	909
8. Unnao	General population	1,000	1,000	595	147	405	853
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	589	207	411	793
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	600	212	400	788
9. Lucknow	General population	1,000	1,000	566	114	434	886
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	674	181	326	819
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	619	214	381	786
10. Rae Bareli	General population	1,000	1,000	600	292	400	708
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	389	277	611	723
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	616	421	384	579
11. Mirzapur	General population	1,000	1,000	595	323	405	677
	Migrants	1,000	1,000	731	515	269	485
	Scheduled Castes	1,000	1,000	594	481	406	519

We shall take the inmigrant population first. In the State the proportion of non-workers among males is 347 per thousand and among females 767 per thousand. The corresponding proportions in the general population are 418 and 819. Migration of males is generally for work and of females for marriage. Hence migrants, as a rule, are grown-up persons. Because of age difference the proportion of workers in them is greater than in the general

population, and consequently of non-workers smaller. This is found to hold good in all selected districts with some exceptions. In Naini Tal, Unnao and Rae Bareli the proportion of non-workers among inmigrant males is higher than in males of the general population; in Kanpur and Rae Bareli the same is true of female population.

40. Scheduled Caste non-workers will now be considered. 400 per thousand males and 724 per thousand females of Scheduled Castes are non-workers against 418 males and 819 females per thousand in the general population. This is because relatively greater numbers of the Scheduled Caste population have to take to work on account of poverty and general backwardness. In all selected districts non-workers are in a lesser proportion in the Scheduled Caste population than in the general population, but here again there are some exceptions. In Garhwal the proportion of non-workers in Scheduled Caste females is greater than in the general female population. The same applies to males in district Mirzapur, but here the difference is merely nominal.

41. We shall close this chapter by making a comparison of the proportions of full-time students and the two types of the unemployed in the non-working Scheduled Caste population with corresponding proportions in the non-working general population. Table 11.14 presents the distribution of 1,000 non-workers of each sex into full-time students, persons seeking work for the first time, persons employed before but now out of employment and seeking work, and others in the general population and the Scheduled Caste population. The Table gives distribution in each educational level also for Schedued Castes.

TABLE 11.14—*Distribution of* 1,000 *of Total population of each Sex and Educational Level among non-workers in General population and Scheduled Castes in the State*, 1961

Type of population	Educational Levels	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
(i) Scheduled Castes	All Levels	1,000	1,000	137	9	4	N	2	N	857	991
	Illiterate	1,000	1,000	29	5	2	N	1	N	968	995
	Literate (without Educational level)	1,000	1,000	717	355	10	1	6	N	267	644
	Primary or Junior Basic	1,000	1,000	779	406	22	3	8	3	191	588
	Matriculation or Higher Secondary and above	1,000	1,000	739	443	54	46	20	19	187	492
(ii) General population	All levels	1,000	1,000	232	28	3	N	2	N	763	972

In the general population, out of every 1,000 male non-workers 232 are full-time students, 3 seeking work for the first time and 2 employed before and again seeking work. As against these, the corresponding figures for Scheduled Castes are 137 full-time studentts, 4 seeking work for the first time, 2 employed before but now out of employment and seeking work. Among 1,000 female non-workers in the population there are 28 full-time students. As compared to this, the number of full-time students per 1,000 female non-workers of the Scheduled Castes is only 9. Unemployment in females in negligible. These figures tell their own tale. While there is an appreciable difference in the quantum of unemployment, the disparity between the proportions of full-time students cannot escape notice. Among both males and females the proportions in Scheduled Castes are very much smaller. They are still lagging far behind in sending

their children to schools and are continuing to be educationally backward.

42. Let us now examine the proportions of full-time students and the unemployed in each educational level of Scheduled Castes. Illiterate male and female non-workers have very meagre proportions, 29 and 5 respectively, of full-time students, and of only 3 and negligible respectively of the unemployed. Non-workers who have acquired some literacy or education have high proportions of full-time students. These generally exhibit a rising trend, as we move to higher educational levels. In the just literate among males the proportion is 717 ; it rises to 779 in the primary or junior basic level ; then falls to 739 in the level of matriculation and above. The fall is, however, nominal. The rising trend holds good for literate non-working females also. In the just literate the proportion of full-time students is 355. It rises to 406 in the primary or junior basic level and further to 443 in the level of matriculation and above. Amongst the educated, unemployment also increases with the rise in the educational level which deserves notice. This trend is applicable to both males and females. The respective proportions of non-working males seeking work for the first time in the three educational levels are 10, 22, and 54, and of non-working females 1, 3, and 46. Similarly, the proportions of persons employed before but now unemployed and seeking work are 6, 8, and 20 in males and negligible, 3 and 19 in females.

CHAPTER XII

Economic Trends and Projections

1. Introduction

Uttar Pradesh, with an area of about 294,364 sq. kilometres (113,654 sq. miles), is the fourth largest State of the Indian Union in expanse. Though fourth in area, it is the most populous State in the country having a population of 73,746,401 in 1961. Of this population, as much as 87.15 per cent is rural, and only 12.85 per cent urban. The rural population of 64,266,506 lives in 112,624 inhabited villages. Besides them there are 12,720 uninhabited villages also in the State. The sex ratio of the population is tilted in favour of males, there being 35,112,200 females against 38,634,201 males, i.e., 909 females per thousand males. The average density of population is 250 persons per sq. kilometre (648 persons per sq. mile); in point of density Uttar Pradesh is the fifth most densely populated State in the country. During the decade 1951–61 the State has recorded an increase of 16.66 per cent in its population. The general rate of literacy during the same period has risen from 10.8 to 17.6 per cent. In literacy Uttar Pradesh is behind most of the States of India, being twelfth in rank. The three States which have even lower literacy rates are Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

2. Only 39.12 per cent of the State's population consists of workers, as against 42.98 per cent of India's population. Of the workers 64 per cent are cultivators, 11 per cent are agricultural labourers, and one per cent raise livestock or work on plantations. Obviously Uttar Pradesh has a primarily agricultural economy, the primary sector absorbing 76 per cent of workers. The remaining 24 per cent can be accounted for in this manner–9 per cent are engaged in household industry and other manufacture, one per cent in construction, 4 per cent in trade and commerce, one per cent in transport, storage and communications and 9 per cent in other services. Uttar Pradesh is the largest food-grains producing State, ranking first in the production of wheat, barley, oilseeds, sugarcane and potato amongst all the States of the Union. Owing to uncertainty of rainfall, inadequate irrigation facilities, primitive agricultural methods, insufficient manuring, poor quality of seeds, etc., yields are low. Hence the economic conditions and living standards of the cultivators leave much to be desired. The farmer gets from his land not what he plans, but what nature feels pleased to offer. Agriculture is on the whole a sick industry.

3. In the field of agriculture the principal *kharif* crops of the State are paddy, *juar, bajra* and maize and the principal *rabi* crops are wheat, barley and gram. Of some importance in *kharif* are *mandua, sawan, kodon, urd* and *moong,* and in *rabi* peas, *arhar* and *masur.* The progress in the average annual production of food-grains at the end of each quinquennium from 1950-51 onwards is given below :

	Metric Tonnes (000)
1. Average annual production of three years with 1950-51 as mid-year	11,249
2. Average annual production of three years with 1955-56 as mid-year	12,650
3. Average annual production of three years with 1960-61 as mid-year	13,994

The increase in the first quinquennium was 12.45 per cent and in the second 10.62 per cent. The percentage increase in production during the whole decade was 24.40. The figures of food-grains production have been worked out from the *Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Uttar Pradesh* 1960-61 *and* 1961-62 of the Department of Agriculture and from *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, Jan.* 1953 of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics. The average annual production per capita in the trienneium with 1950-51 as mid-year was 178 kg., the same with 1955-56

as mid-year 185 kg., and with 1960-61 as mid-year 190 kg. Much of the increase in production brought about by constant efforts has been eaten by the rise in population. The State continued to be deficit in food-grains and had to depend on imports. However, the amount imported in 1960-61 was less than in the previous years, in view of the improved position.

4. The total number of rural cultivating households in the State is 9,363,735. Out of these 89.5 per cent own their land or hold it from Government, 3.2 per cent hold it from private persons and the remaining 7.3 per cent partly own or hold from Government and partly from private persons. The proportion of the first category of households goes up and of the second goes down, as the size of holdings increases. This is because the land held from private persons generally consists of small holdings. More than four-fifths of households have holdings of less than 7.5 acres as would appear from the following—

Area (in acres)	Percentage of Households
Less than one	11·8
1·0—2·4	27·1
2·5—4·9	26·8
5·0—7·4	14·9
Total	80·6

More than half of the households have holdings of sizes varying between 1 and 5 acres, which shows that the size of an average holding is quite small. Only 34.3 per cent of the households have holdings of 5 acres and above. The proportion of those possessing 50 acres and above is insignificant, i.e., 0.3 per cent.

As noted above, 89.5 per cent of cultivating households exclusively own or hold their land from Government. This proportion exceeds 90 per cent in Meerut (95.7), Agra (94.0), Gorakhpur (93.8), Rohilkhand (93.2) and Allahabad (90.1) Divisions because of the abolition of Zamindari. The two Divisions where the proportion is less than 80 per cent are Uttarakhand (54.0) and Kumaon (68.9) situated in the Himalayas, where Zamindari existed on the date of enumeration.

5. The important industries in the State (non-household) employing more than 30,000 persons are the production of mill-made sugar (71,602), making of textile garments (64,529), production of cotton textiles (63,807), making of bricks and tiles (39,926), and production of rice, atta, etc., (31,969). Other important industrial products are edible oils (including hydrogenated oils), leather and leather products, power alcohol, electric lamps, straw and paper-boards, matches, etc. In 1960-61 Uttar Pradesh produced 93.1 per cent of power alcohol, 50.4 per cent of sugar, 29.3 per cent of electric lamps, 24.4 per cent of straw and paper-boards, 18.7 per cent of hydrogenated oils, 18.6 per cent of matches, 6.8 per cent of yarn, 6.4 per cent of mill-made cloth, 4.2 per cent of finished steel, 3.1 per cent of paper, 3.0 per cent of cement, and 1.8 per cent of jute products manufactured in India. The percentage, unfortunately, fell in the next year for most of the commodities.

6. Important household industries in the order of number of workers employed are the making of handloom cotton fabrics (242,068), earthware and earthen pottery (123,623), textile garments (104,838), Production of rice, atta, etc. (102,489), Bamboo and cane products (100,217), edible oils (88,364), misc. food products (67,001), sundry hardware (59,987), ornaments and jewellery (57,336), and cotton-spinning (51,716). The percentage of household engaged in household industries in rural areas of the State is 4.4. In the western districts of Meerut, Bijnor, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, where small enterprises are popular it is more than double of the State average. In hills and western districts, especially Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Garhwal, Almora, Bahraich, Gorakhpur and Deoria the proportion is insignificant; for production of food-grains is the main occupation of the people in these areas. The percentage of households in household industry in urban areas of the State is 11.9. Districts which have percentages

above 15, in descending order, are Azamgarh, Varanasi, Moradabad, Faizabad, Farrukhabad, Bijnor, Bara Banki, Bulandshahr and Etah. Azamgarh (42) known for its cotton handloom fabrics is at the top. In the towns of Kanpur and Almora, however, the proportion is below 5 per cent. Uttar Pradesh is also the home of many handicrafts, which in fact form part of its cultural heritage. Silk and brocade industry has been carried on in Varanasi for many centuries, while delicate and beautiful *chikan* embroidery is the speciality of Lucknow. Moradabad has been famous for its delicate engraved brasswares while Varanasi has made a mark in *repousse* work. Khurja, Chunar and Nizamabad are the main centres of pottery industry. The State has about 1/9th of the total number of handloom weavers in India. Mirzapur and Varanasi are the two centres of woollen-pile carpets, so popular in foreign markets. Delicate carving on *sheesham* wood is done at Saharanpur, while intricate ivory and marble work at Agra. Clay toys are a speciality of Lucknow and wooden toys of Varanasi.

7. Uttar Pradesh is deficient in important fuels, like coal and petroleum. No petroleum is found and there is very little coal. The small coal-field of Singhrauli of Mirazpur district has not been worked so far. Even electricity is in short supply. There is also little iron ore. Absence of coal, petroleum and iron has put the State under a great industrial handicap. Those industries which consume iron and steel in large quantities either do not exist, or are very few; and for these also the State has to depend on supplies hauled over long distances. Whenever transport bottleneck occurs, production is crippled. Even then, an all-round progress is visible in industry. The number of registered factories has almost doubled during 1951–61, and employment therein has risen by about 33 per cent. Employment, it would seem, has not increased proportionately, as the new factories which have come up are of comparatively smaller size. Unfortunately, the rise in employment has been to a considerable extent offset by over 16 per cent increase in population. The State has been lagging behind India as a whole not only in industrial production, but in the production of food-grains and sugarcane as well. During the decade 1951–61 the per capita production of food-grains has shown only a slight increase, while per capita industrial production has registered a fall. The inadequacy of power and fuel has restricted the pace of economic development of the State. The per capita income of the State during the decade has increased by 3.5 per cent against the per capita increase of 16.7 per cent in India. The State's economy did not show the expected growth during the first and second Five Year Plans, for which rise in population, inadequacy of outlay, non-adoption of modern techniques of production, various bottlenecks, and a comparative lack of enterprise are mainly responsible.

PART A—PEOPLE AT WORK IN THE STATE

2. Proportion of Workers in Broad Age-Groups

8. In Chapter X we have examined the composition and characteristics of people at work. As mentioned earlier, 39.12 per cent of the State's population consists of workers. The percentage is 58.19 among males and 18.14 among females. It will be of advantage to consider the proportion of workers of each sex in broad age-groups.

TABLE 12.1—*Percentage of Working Force to Male and Female Population in certain Age-groups in Uttar Pradesh,* 1961

	Age-groups				
	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	15—59
Persons	6·47	58·52	67·49	54·27	62·20
Males	8·58	89·42	97·85	85·52	92·98
Females	4·12	26·06	32·32	19·77	28·55

In the juvenile age-group the percentage of workers among males is small, but it is by no means insignificant. In the younger working age-groups of 15–34 about nine-tenths of males are workers, and in the next age-group of 35–59 almost all. Contrary to the popular belief, about seven persons out of eight among old men of 60 years and over do some kind of work. They are not just sitting idle depending on others or reaping the fruits of their past labours. Workers among females are relatively much

fewer than among males, but their numbers are quite appreciable. About one-fourth of females in the age-group 15–34 and about one-third in 35–59 are engaged in gainful activities. Considering both working age-groups together, i.e., the working period 15–59, the percentage of workers in males is about 93 and in females about 29. The proportion of workers for males and females together is 62.20 per cent.

9. Let us now consider the proportion of workers (males and females combined) in the broad age-groups and the working age-period 15–59 in the State and districts. This has been done in the following table :–

TABLE 12.2—*Percentage of Working Force to Population in certain Age-groups in the State and Districts*, 1961

State/District	Workers by age-groups				
	0–14	15–34	35–59	60+	15–59
UTTAR PRADESH	6·47	58·52	67·49	54·27	62·20
1. Uttar Kashi	18·20	95·70	96·22	62·77	95·93
2. Chamoli	18·74	95·98	98·10	72·59	96·87
3. Pithoragarh	13·45	93·76	97·28	75.10	95·17
4. Tehri Garhwal	20·56	92·18	96·50	66·52	94·04
5. Garhwal	13·92	89·62	95·36	75·33	92·12
6. Almora	13·29	91·16	95·86	75·66	93·14
7. Naini Tal	7·63	72·61	78·53	60·97	74·76
8. Bijnor	4·45	49·58	58·89	51·80	53·46
9. Moradabad	5·08	50·48	57·93	52·44	53·46
10. Budaun	4·77	51·06	57·25	52·80	53·67
11. Rampur	4·61	50·86	59·05	53·86	54·21
12. Bareilly	4·52	49·95	57·35	47·59	52·95
13. Pilibhit	4·51	51·72	58·42	46·02	54·50
14. Shahjahanpur	5·77	52·47	58·84	50·02	55·16
15. Dehra Dun	5·31	58·32	69·74	49·13	62·69
16. Saharanpur	5·10	49·71	59·44	52·95	53·55
17. Muzaffarnagar	5·57	50·38	60·07	53·78	54·23
18. Meerut	3·40	50·32	61·54	51·32	54·84
19. Bulandshahr	3·20	48·20	58·70	54·03	52·54
20. Aligarh	2·50	46·67	57·74	51·34	51·21
21. Mathura	3·84	53·61	62·64	51·10	57·14
22. Agra	2·94	47·57	57·12	45·87	51·20
23. Etah	3·53	48·88	57·07	51·50	52·22
24. Mainpuri	3·15	48·85	57·72	52·99	52·33
25. Farrukhabad	5·70	48·70	56·96	50·62	52·01
26. Etawah	3·42	49·07	59·35	52·52	53·06
27. Kanpur	2·86	49·75	63·38	47·97	55·12
28. Fatehpur	7·94	66·05	74·98	60·51	69·68
29. Allahabad	9·29	66·53	77·30	60·51	70·93
30. Jhansi	4·93	64·23	71·53	48·59	67·16
31. Jalaun	4·61	58·65	67·83	49·81	62·28
32. Hamirpur	7·05	71·22	78·60	57·29	74·31
33. Banda	9·88	69·68	75·90	59·41	72·16
34. Kheri	5·58	52·35	58·60	50·14	55·00
35. Sitapur	5·19	52·26	59·95	52·37	55·52
36. Hardoi	5·28	53·20	60·34	52·33	56·17
37. Unnao	6·62	56·71	64·59	55·72	59·99
38. Lucknow	3·87	51·68	64·89	48·72	56·92
39. Rae Bareli	7·89	67·09	74·32	57·77	70·26
40. Bahraich	8·81	63·42	71·31	56·15	66·73

State/District	Workers by age-groups				
	0—14	15—34	35—59	60+	15—59
41. Gonda	9·74	66·43	73·71	55·69	69·52
42. Bara Banki	6·96	63·61	70·06	55·85	66·35
43. Faizabad	7·69	62·67	70·53	53·96	66·03
44. Sultanpur	6·82	62·07	69·94	55·58	65·52
45. Pratapgarh	8·66	69·13	78·75	63·85	73·37
46. Basti	11·29	74·49	79·96	58·04	76·82
47. Gorakhpur	8·97	66·24	75·47	54·66	70·05
48. Deoria	8·06	60·66	71·78	54·50	65·40
49. Azamgarh	7·46	61·38	69·53	54·63	64·81
50. Jaunpur	7·95	62·27	71·86	57·47	66·22
51. Ballia	6·40	54·49	67·15	51·85	59·82
52. Ghazipur	7·49	61·15	71·62	55·69	65·48
53. Varanasi	5·93	56·43	67·00	50·68	60·60
54. Mirzapur	8·94	71·56	78·14	57·68	74·15

In the State, 62.20 per cent of the population in the working age-period (15—59 years) consists of workers. Within this range the percentage is higher in the age-group 35—59 than in 15—34 throughout the State. The percentage of workers in the age-period 15—59 is very high in the first 6 hill districts—Chamoli (96.87), Uttar Kashi (95.93), Pithoragarh (95.17), Tehri Garhwal (94.04), Almora (93.14), Garhwal (92.12) and quite high in Naini Tal (74.76). In hilly terrains nature is not bountiful and life is exceedingly hard. Hence men, women, and grown-up children, all have to work side by side for exploiting the limited resources. The proportion of female workers in these rugged mountains is, in fact, greater than that of males. It is slightly higher in Uttarakhand Division than in Kumaon, because being more in the interior life therein is still harder. To some extent it is due to migration of workers to that area for the execution of development works. Other districts having high percentages are Basti (76.82), Hamirpur (74.31), Mirzapur (74.15), Pratapgarh (73.37), Banda (72.16), Allahabad (70.93), Rae Bareli (70.26), and Gorakhpur (70.05). These districts form 2 solid blocks, one in the south of the State extending from Hamirpur to Mirzapur and projecting northward into Rae Bareli, and the other in the northeast of the State comprising Basti and Gorakhpur. Districts having comparatively low percentages are Aligarh (51.21), Agra (51.20), Farrukhabad (52.01), Etah (52.22), Mainpuri (52.33), Bulandshahr (52.54), Bareilly (52.95), Etawah (53.06), Bijnor (53.46), Moradabad (53.46), Saharanpur (53.55), Budaun (53.67), Rampur (54.21), Muzaffarnagar (54.23), Pilibhit (54.50), and Meerut (54.84), all forming a solid block in the West Plain. Generally speaking, in the northern, north-eastern and southern districts the percentage of workers is high, whereas in western districts it is low, one reason being greater agricultural and other prosperity and comparatively lesser pressure of land in the west. Another reason operating in some districts is the influence of Muslim culture which tends to deter women from joining the working force.

In the age-group 0—14 only 6.47 per cent of the population consists of workers, but in the hill districts the percentage is high—Tehri Garhwal (20.56), Chamoli (18.74), Uttar Kashi (18.20), Garhwal (13.92), Pithoragarh (13.45) and Almora (13.29). The reasons for this have been given above. In the plains, the only district to have a higher percentage than 10 is Basti (11.29). In this district too juvenile labour seems to be a common feature. Other districts having high percentages are Banda (9.88), Gonda (9.74), Allahabad (9.29), Gorakhpur (8.97), Mirzapur (8.94), Bahraich (8.81), Pratapgarh (8.66) and Deoria (8.06). These districts are spread in two strips, one northern running from Bahraich to Deoria, and the other southern from Banda to Mirzapur.

In the age-group 60 years and over, 54.27 per cent of the population consists of workers. Again, a high percentage of workers in this age-group is to be found in the hill districts–Almora (75.66), Garhwal (75.33), Pithoragarh (75.10) and Chamoli (72.59).

3. Distribution of Working Force

10. The following Table gives the working force of the State by industrial sectors–

TABLE 12.3–*Working Force of the State by Industrial Sectors*, 1901–61

(in thousands)

Year	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Goods Producing Sector (3+4)	Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	28,850	22,192	2,505	24,697	4,153
1951	26,396	20,182	2,157	22,339	4,057
1931	23,481	17,871	2,019	19,890	3,591
1921	24,292	19,015	2,058	21,073	3,219
1911	24,041	17,671	2,408	20,079	3,962
1901	21,693	14,138	2,491	16,629	5,064

For preparing this Table workers in Mining and Quarrying of Category III and in Gas and Electricity Supply of Category IX have been transferred from the primary and tertiary sectors respectively to the secondary sector. Moreover, for the sake of comparability with previous years Livetsock-raising, Plantation, etc., shown under Category IV has also been transferred to the primary sector. The above Table reveals that in spite of increase in population between 1921 and 1931 the working force received a set-back during the decade. Since then, there has been a constant increase. The same remarks apply to the primary sector which is numerically the most important. The tertiary sector has been exhibiting a continuous rise since 1921. The secondary sector betrayed definite signs of stagnation between 1921 and 1951, and has shown a welcome rise only in the decade 1951–61.

11. The same data by proportions expressed as percentage of the total working force are given in the following Table which is a subsidiary of the preceding–

TABLE 12.4–*Percentage Distribution of Working Force in the Industrial Sectors of the State*, 1901–61

Year	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Goods Producing Sector (3+4)	Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6
1961	100	76·92	8·68	85·60	14·40
1951	100	76·46	8·17	84·63	15·37
1931	100	76·10	8·60	84·70	15·30
1921	100	78·28	8·47	86·75	13·25
1911	100	73·50	10·02	83·52	16·48
1901	100	65·17	11·48	76·65	23·35

The shifts in the working pattern since the beginning of the century are clearly indicated by the above Table. From 1921 onwards the primary sector has been engaging more than 75

TABLE 12.5–*Distribution of working*

(*In*

State/District	Total Workers	Primary sector			Total Primary Sector
		I	II	III (Excluding Mining and Quarrying)	
UTTAR PRADESH	288,502	184,284	32,612	1,592	218,488
1. Uttar Kashi	848	735	8	22	765
2. Chamoli	1,652	1,468	4	8	1,480
3. Pithoragarh	1,578	1,378	12	10	1,400
4. Tehri Garhwal	2,242	2,081	7	15	2,103
5. Garhwal	2,839	2,437	13	92	2,542
6. Almora	3,759	3,360	23	43	3,426
7. Naini Tal	2,778	1,379	318	220	1,917
8. Bijnor	3,892	1,762	365	96	2,223

per cent of the State's working population. Since 1931 the percentage in this sector has been almost constant, though a slight tendency towards increase is clearly visible. The secondary sector has been maintaining itself at a constantly low level since 1921. The perceptible increase in absolute numbers during 1951–61 has been almost completely wiped out by the increase in population. The tertiary sector showed an increase in 1921–31, remained almost stationary during 1931–51, but in the decade 1951–61 has declined. This diminution instead of going exclusively to raise the proportion of the secondary sector has also gone to raise the proportion of the primary sector.

12. The distribution of the working force of the State into districts may now be considered. Table 12.5 gives the number of workers in the State and districts in hundreds for each category of work and the 3 industrial sectors. For this Table workers of Division 0 recorded under Household Industry, numbering 343,612, have not been transferred from the secondary sector to the primary sector. Hence the figures under these two sectors differ from those given in Table 12.3. If this transfer had not been effected the figures of Table 12.4 for 1961 would have been as follows–

Primary Sector 75.73 Secondary Sector 9.87

Goods Producing Sector 85.60

There are two ways of studying this Table. According to the first, all workers of the State in each category of work and each industrial sector are deemed to be equal to 100 and numbers in districts are expressed as percentages. The other method deals with the relative strength of workers in the various categories and sectors of work in individual districts, i.e., the total number of workers of a district is presumed to be 100 and distributed in the 9 categories of work and the 3 sectors. The distribution of workers of the State into districts according to the first methodology has been made in Table 12.6 which immediately follows Table 12.5. Uttar Pradesh has 288.5 lakh workers. The largest numbers are in the eastern districts chiefly on account of their large population, and to some extent owing to higher participation of population in work. The 8 districts at the top, which have each more than 3 per cent workers of the State, are Basti (4.54), Gorakhpur (3.93), Allahabad (3.79), Deoria (3.35), Gonda (3.28), Azamgarh (3.26), Meerut (3.12), and Varanasi (3.03). Most of them fall in the eastern part of the State. It is noticeable that district Meerut which has the largest population in the State ranks only seventh. In the above mentioned districts the absolute number of workers ranges from 13.09 lakhs in Basti to 8.74 lakhs in Varanasi. The smaller numbers of workers are naturally in the scantily populated districts of Uttarakhand Division–Uttar Kashi 84,749 (0.29 per cent), Pithoragarh 157,777 (0.55 per cent) and Chamoli 165,238 (0.57 per cent).

Force by Districts, 1961
hundreds)

Secondary Sector						Tertiary Sector				
In Mining and Quarrying only	IV	V	VI	Gas and Electricity supply	Total Secondary Sector	VII	VIII	IX (Excluding Gas and Electricity supply)	Total Tertiary Sector	State/District
126	18,018	8,008	2,139	193	28,484	10,629	3,993	26,908	41,530	UTTAR PRADESH
N	28	2	26	..	56	4	2	21	27	1. Uttar Kashi
N	75	2	32	N	109	9	4	50	63	2. Chamoli
N	55	4	25	N	84	12	5	77	94	3. Pithoragarh
1	54	4	10	N	69	8	4	58	70	4. Tehri Garhwal
N	53	23	27	1	104	24	21	148	193	5. Garhwal
N	68	12	30	1	111	32	14	176	222	6. Almora
10	162	78	96	6	352	105	62	342	509	7. Naini Tal
N	532	154	48	2	736	169	51	713	933	8. Bijnor

State/District	Total Workers	Primary Sector			
		I	II	III (Excluding Mining and Quarrying)	Total Primary Sector
9. Moradabad	6,499	4,148	356	36	4,540
10. Budaun	4,867	3,848	249	6	4,103
11. Rampur	2,350	1,554	175	12	1,741
12. Bareilly	4,947	3,126	250	21	3,397
13. Pilibhit	2,117	1,364	171	25	1,560
14. Shahjahanpur	4,078	2,907	252	7	3,166
15. Dehra Dun	1,723	603	83	73	759
16. Saharanpur	5,469	1,975	494	68	2,537
17. Muzaffarnagar	4,894	2,110	559	12	2,681
18. Meerut	9,016	3,640	438	34	4,112
19. Bulandshahr	5,633	3,169	475	30	3,674
20. Aligarh	5,551	2,746	551	9	3,306
21. Mathura	3,739	2,076	276	51	2,403
22. Agra	5,703	2,539	285	25	2,849
23. Etah	4,260	2,998	217	8	3,223
24. Mainpuri	3,824	2,752	144	8	2,904
25. Farrukhabad	4,333	3,075	249	4	3,328
26. Etawah	3,850	2,808	180	5	2,993
27. Kanpur	8,054	3,536	496	31	4,063
28. Fatehpur	4,704	3,242	572	6	3,820
29. Allahabad	10,926	6,249	1,921	27	8,197
30. Jhansi	4,460	2,706	324	26	3,056
31. Jalaun	2,531	1,710	250	14	1,974
32. Hamirpur	3,700	2,261	535	11	2,908
33. Banda	4,390	2,811	848	6	3,665
34. Kheri	4,557	3,534	365	41	3,940
35. Sitapur	5,847	4,591	324	10	4,925
36. Hardoi	5,630	4,476	295	4	4,775
37. Unnao	4,710	3,719	337	6	4,062
38. Lucknow	4,822	2,169	197	15	2,381
39. Rae Bareli	5,902	4,166	882	14	5,062
40. Bahraich	6,663	5,251	653	22	5,926
41. Gonda	9,461	7,220	1,122	29	8,371
42. Bara Banki	6,175	4,621	562	15	5,198
43. Faizabad	6,855	4,334	1,313	18	5,665
44. Sultanpur	5,863	3,637	1,393	13	5,043
45. Pratapgarh	5,726	3,966	1,025	8	4,999
46. Basti	13,087	10,113	1,858	13	11,984
47. Gorakhpur	11,330	7,391	2,215	22	9,628
48. Deoria	9,669	7,125	1,658	5	8,788
49. Azamgarh	9,401	6,048	1,570	25	7,643
50. Jaunpur	6,969	4,925	948	35	5,908
51. Ballia	4,861	2,694	929	12	3,635
52. Ghazipur	5,243	3,284	851	47	4,182
53. Varanasi	8,739	3,648	1,524	71	5,243
54. Mirzapur	5,784	2,820	1,490	108	4,418

Secondary Sector						Tertiary Sector				
In Mining and Quarrying only	IV	V	VI	Gas and Electricity supply	Total Secondary Sector	VII	VIII	IX (Excluding Gas and Electricity supply	Total Tertiary Sector	State/District
N	437	333	58	7	835	334	154	636	1,124	9. Moradabad
..	194	46	21	1	262	144	24	334	502	10. Budaun
..	80	128	21	3	232	124	36	217	377	11. Rampur
N	224	257	65	6	552	271	144	583	998	12. Bareilly
..	89	79	25	1	194	91	26	246	363	13. Pilibhit
N	205	75	21	2	303	161	60	388	609	14. Shahjahanpur
12	117	104	39	4	276	123	55	510	688	15. Dehra Dun
N	468	332	59	9	868	340	153	1,571	2,064	16. Saharanpur
N	575	206	56	2	839	284	77	1,013	1,374	17. Muzaffarnagar
N	1,394	642	136	8	2,180	590	229	1,905	2,724	18. Meerut
2	530	158	63	8	761	293	87	818	1,198	19. Bulandshahr
N	478	285	60	13	836	350	105	954	1,409	20. Aligarh
N	254	89	49	2	394	210	79	653	942	21. Mathura
13	351	731	97	7	1,199	500	255	900	1,655	22. Agra
N	253	65	27	1	346	185	40	465	691	23. Etah
3	203	112	33	5	356	152	36	376	564	24 Mainpuri
N	253	90	24	4	371	187	49	398	634	25. Farrukhabad
N	182	65	24	2	273	155	31	398	584	26. Etawah
N	375	1,125	100	25	1,625	693	279	1,394	2,366	27. Kanpur
1	294	25	18	N	338	132	24	390	546	28. Fatehpur
20	648	310	65	5	1,048	433	233	1,015	1,681	29. Allahabad
11	316	102	70	2	501	169	146	588	903	30. Jhansi
3	128	22	21	N	174	89	20	274	383	31. Jalaun
5	279	22	20	N	326	85	21	461	567	32. Hamirpur
8	247	15	15	..	285	105	26	309	440	33. Banda
N	155	58	19	1	233	107	30	247	384	34. Kheri
N	250	75	22	2	349	156	29	388	573	35. Sitapur
N	251	58	27	1	337	148	32	338	518	36. Hardoi
N	222	30	14	1	267	103	21	257	381	37. Unnao
N	190	459	94	12	755	410	264	1,012	1,686	38. Lucknow
1	265	43	16	N	325	149	25	341	515	39. Rae Bareli
N	201	63	18	1	283	147	27	280	454	40. Bahraich
N	306	77	32	3	418	218	63	391	672	41. Gonda
N	414	48	16	1	479	136	32	330	498	42. Bara Banki
N	473	91	27	5	596	180	48	366	594	43. Faizabad
N	344	39	12	1	396	127	28	269	424	44. Sultanpur
N	311	27	8	N	346	118	37	226	381	45. Pratapgarh
1	493	55	17	1	567	204	31	301	536	46. Basti
1	452	241	36	6	736	246	166	554	966	47. Gorakhpur
1	268	134	19	2	424	137	36	284	457	48. Deoria
1	969	78	24	4	1,076	225	53	404	682	49. Azamgarh
2	421	91	19	1	534	187	51	289	527	50. Jaunpur
2	510	46	20	N	578	181	37	430	648	51. Ballia
4	406	48	13	1	472	151	34	404	589	52. Ghazipur
1	1,172	404	88	11	1,676	547	294	979	1,820	53. Varanasi
19	345	149	118	11	642	188	100	436	724	54. Mirzapur

TABLE 12.6—*Percentage distribution of Working*

State/District	Total Workers	Primary Sector			Total Primary Sector
		I	II	III (Excluding *Mining* and Quarrying)	
UTTAR PRADESH	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
1. Uttar Kashi	0·29	0·40	0·02	1·37	0·35
2. *Chamoli*	0·57	0·80	0·01	0·53	0·68
3. Pithoragarh	0·55	0·75	0·04	0·64	0·64
4. Tehri Garhwal	0·78	1·13	0·02	0·94	0·96
5. Garhwal	0·98	1·32	0·04	5·75	1·16
6. Almora	1·30	1·82	0·07	2·73	1·57
7. Naini Tal	0·96	0·75	0·98	13·84	0·88
8. Bijnor	1·35	0·96	1·12	6·05	1·02
9. Moradabad	2·25	2·25	1·09	2·24	2·08
10. Budaun	1·69	2·09	0·76	0·38	1·88
11. Rampur	0·81	0·84	0·54	0·76	0·80
12. Bareilly	1·71	1·70	0·77	1·31	1·55
13. Pilibhit	0·73	0·74	0·52	1·55	0·71
14. Shahjahanpur	1·41	1·58	0·77	0·46	1·45
15. Dehra Dun	0·60	0·33	0·25	4·61	0·35
16. Saharanpur	1·90	1·07	1·51	4·24	1·16
17. Muzaffarnagar	1·70	1·14	1·72	0·76	1·23
18. Meerut	3·12	1·98	1·33	2·16	1·88
19. Bulandshahr	1·95	1·72	1·46	1·88	1·68
20. Aligarh	1·92	1·49	1·69	0·54	1·51
21. Mathura	1·30	1·13	0·85	3·18	1·10
22. Agra	1·98	1·38	0·87	1·56	1·30
23. Etah	1·48	1·63	0·67	0·51	1·48
24. Mainpuri	1·33	1·49	0·44	0·50	1·33
25. Farrukhabad	1·50	1·67	0·76	0·25	1·52
26. Etawah	1·33	1·52	0·55	0·33	1·37
27. Kanpur	2·79	1·92	1·52	1·93	1·86
28. Fatehpur	1·63	1·76	1.75	0·33	1·75
29. Allahabad	3·79	3·39	5·89	1·69	3·76
30. Jhansi	1·55	1·47	1·00	1·63	1·40
31. Jalaun	0·88	0·93	0·77	0·85	0·90
32. Hamirpur	1·28	1·23	1·64	0·72	1·28
33. Banda	1·52	1·53	2·60	0·35	1·68
34. Kheri	1·58	1·92	1·12	2·55	1·80
35. Sitapur	2·03	2·49	0·99	0·62	2·25
36. Hardoi	1.95	2·43	0·90	0·27	2·19
37. Unnao	1·63	2·02	1·03	0·36	1·86
38. Lucknow	1·67	1.18	0·60	0·97	1·09
39. Rae Bareli	2·05	2.26	2·70	0·87	2·32
40. Bahraich	2·31	2·85	2·00	1·37	2·71
41. Gonda	3·28	3·91	3·44	1·85	3·83
42. Bara Banki	2·14	2·51	1·72	0·94	2·38
43. Faizabad	2·38	2·35	4·03	1·12	2·59
44. Sultanpur	2·03	1.97	4·28	0·77	2·31
45. Pratapgarh	1·98	2·15	3.15	0·51	2·29
46. Basti	4·54	5·48	5·70	0·80	5·49
47. Gorakhpur	3·93	4·01	6·79	1·39	4·41

Force of the State by Districts, 1961

Secondary Sector						Tertiary Sector				State/District
In Mining and Quarrying only	IV	V	VI	Gas and Electricity supply	Total Secondary Sector	VII	VIII	IX (Excluding Gas and Electricity supply)	Total Tertiary Sector	
100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	UTTAR PRADESH
0·04	0·15	0·02	1·23	..	0·20	0·04	0·05	0·08	0·07	1. Uttar Kashi
0·02	0·42	0·03	1·47	0·01	0·38	0·08	0·09	0·19	0·15	2. Chamoli
0·21	0·31	0·04	1·15	0·01	0·29	0·12	0·11	0·27	0·23	3. Pithoragarh
1·03	0·30	0·05	0·48	0·04	0·24	0·08	0·10	0·21	0·17	4. Tehri Garhwal
0·16	0·29	0·28	1·26	0·29	0·36	0·22	0·53	0·55	0·47	5. Garhwal
0·08	0·38	0·14	1·41	0·29	0·39	0·30	0·35	0·65	0·53	6. Almora
8·04	0·90	0·98	4·49	3·13	1·24	0·99	1·54	1·27	1·22	7. Naini Tal
0·25	2·95	1·93	2·23	1·03	2·58	1·59	1·28	2·65	2·25	8. Bijnor
0·02	2·42	4·16	2·69	3·84	2·93	3·15	3·85	2·36	2·71	9. Moradabad
..	1·08	0·58	0·96	0·66	0·92	1·35	0·61	1·24	1·21	10. Budaun
..	0·44	1·60	0·99	1·67	0·82	1·17	0·90	0·81	0·91	11. Rampur
0·06	1·24	3·20	3·05	3·19	1·94	2·55	3·61	2·17	2·40	12. Bareilly
..	0·50	0·98	1·17	0·41	0·68	0·85	0·66	0·91	0·87	13. Pilibhit
0·11	1·14	0·93	0·96	1·27	1·06	1·51	1·50	1·48	1·47	14. Shahjahanpur
9·64	0·65	1·30	1·84	2·16	0·97	1·16	1·38	1·89	1·66	15. Dehra Dun
0·07	2·60	4·15	2·78	4·49	3·05	3·20	3·84	5·83	4·97	16. Saharanpur
0·04	3·19	2·57	2·63	0·82	2·94	2·67	1·92	3·76	3·31	17. Muzaffarnagar
0·32	7·73	8·02	6·36	4·23	7·66	5·55	5·73	7·08	6·56	18. Meerut
1·36	2·94	1·97	2·97	4·00	2·67	2·76	2·18	3·04	2·88	19. Bulandshahr
0·34	2·65	3·55	2·80	6·98	2·94	3·29	2·64	3·54	3·39	20. Aligarh
0·43	1·41	1·11	2·30	0·97	1·38	1·98	1·97	2·43	2·27	21. Mathura
10·68	1·95	9·13	4·55	3·57	4·21	4·70	6·38	3·34	3·98	22 Agra
0·10	1·41	0·81	1·25	0·35	1·22	1·75	1·00	1·73	1·66	23. Etah
2·22	1·13	1·40	1·53	2·87	1·25	1·43	0·91	1·40	1·36	24. Mainpuri
0·01	1·41	1·12	1·13	1·85	1·30	1·76	1·22	1·48	1·53	25. Farrukhabad
0·03	1·01	0·81	1·10	1·23	0·96	1·46	0·79	1·48	1·41	26. Etawah
0·29	2·08	14·05	4·67	13·22	5·71	6·52	6·98	5·18	5·70	27. Kanpur
0·95	1·63	0·31	0·82	0·12	1·18	1·24	0·61	1·45	1·32	28. Fatehpur
16·20	3·59	3·87	3·05	2·68	3·68	4·07	5·84	3·77	4·05	29. Allahabad
8·80	1·75	1·27	3·27	1·23	1·76	1·59	3·66	2·19	2·17	30. Jhansi
2·02	0·71	0·28	0·97	0·06	0·61	0·84	0·50	1·02	0·92	31. Jalaun
3·95	1·55	0·27	0·95	0·17	1·15	0·80	0·52	1·71	1·36	32. Hamirpur
6·29	1.37	0·19	0·70	..	1·00	0·99	0·64	1·15	1·06	33. Banda
0·06	0.86	0·72	0·90	0·35	0·82	1·00	0·74	0·92	0·92	34. Kheri
0·07	1·39	0·93	1·01	1·07	1·22	1·47	0·74	1·44	1·38	35. Sitapur
0·06	1·39	0·72	1·25	0·56	1·18	1·39	0·81	1·26	1·25	36. Hardoi
0·13	1·23	0·38	0·67	0·30	0·94	0·97	0·53	0·96	0·92	37. Unnao
0·01	1·05	5·74	4·39	5·96	2·65	3·86	6·61	3·76	4·06	38. Lucknow
0·29	1·47	0·54	0·74	0·12	1·14	1·41	0·62	1·27	1·24	39. Rae Bareli
0·10	1·11	0·79	0·85	0·53	0·99	1·39	0·68	1·04	1·09	40. Bahraich
0·14	1·70	0·96	1·47	1·59	1·47	2·05	1·59	1·45	1·62	41. Gonda
0·17	2·30	0·60	0·75	0·26	1·68	1·28	0·80	1·23	1·20	42. Bara Banki
0·11	2·63	1·13	1·26	2·72	2·09	1·70	1·19	1·36	1·43	43. Faizabad
0·26	1·91	0·48	0·58	0·35	1·39	1·19	0·71	1·00	1·02	44. Sultanpur
0·21	1·73	0·34	0·37	0·09	1·22	1·11	0·93	0·84	0·92	45. Pratapgarh
0·54	2.73	0·69	0·81	0·62	1·99	1·92	0·79	1·12	1·29	46. Basti
1·05	2·51	3·01	1·69	3·09	2·58	2·31	4·16	2·06	2·33	47. Gorakhpur

State/District	Total Workers	Primary Sector			
		I	II	III (Excluding Mining and Quarrying)	Total Primary Sector
48. Deoria	3·35	3·86	5·09	0·30	4·02
49. Azamgarh	3·26	3·28	4·82	1·58	3·50
50. Jaunpur	2·42	2·67	2·91	2·17	2·70
51. Ballia	1·69	1·46	2·85	0·77	1·66
52. Ghazipur	1·82	1·78	2·61	2·95	1·91
53. Varanasi	3·03	1·98	4·68	4·47	2·40
54. Mirzapur	2·00	1·53	4·57	6·80	2·02

13. The number of workers in the 3 various sectors also differs from district to district. Of workers in the primary sector (218.5 lakhs), all districts of Himalayan Hills except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun; Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Kheri of West Plain; all districts except Kanpur, Allahabad, and Lucknow of Central Plain; all districts except Ballia and Varanasi of the East Plain; and all districts except Jhansi and Hamirpur of Vindhyan Hills & Plateau possess a share greater than what they have of total workers. Only Shahjahanpur, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal of this list have a Class I city/town-group. Ordinarily districts with large urban populations do not have a greater share of the primary sector as compared to their share of total workers. As in the case of total workers, the largest number of workers in the primary sector also is to be found in the eastern districts. The first six places are occupied by districts which also top in total workers, with slight variations in order. District Allahabad ranking third in total workers stands fifth in the primary sector, and districts Deoria and Gonda each rank one place higher. The number of workers in the primary sector in these 6 districts varies between 11.98 lakhs (5.49 per cent) in Basti and 7.6 lakhs (3.50 per cent) in Azamgarh. The smallest numbers of workers in this sector are found in district Dehra Dun and in districts of Uttarakhand Division—the figures ranging from 75,900 (0.35 per cent) in Dehra Dun to 148,000 (0.68 per cent) in Chamoli.

14. The number of workers in the secondary sector is 28.5 lakhs. Districts possessing more than 3 per cent of the State's workers in this sector are Meerut (7.66), Varanasi (5.88), Kanpur (5.71), Agra (4.21), Azamgarh (3.78), Allahabad (3.68), and Saharanpur (3.05). Meerut, Varanasi, Kanpur, Agra and Saharanpur have large industrial cities. Azamgarh though it does not have large urban population is noted for its cotton and silk handloom products.

For the purposes of this Table, Mining and Quarrying as well as Gas and Electricity Supply have been included in the secondary sector. Uttar Pradesh being deficient in minerals, mining and quarrying are not at all important for this State. Here and there, limestone and sandstone are worked. Districts which have an appreciable number of workers in this branch of activity lie in 2 geographical zones—(1) Dehra Dun and Naini Tal in the Himalayas and (2) Agra, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Allahabad, Mirzapur and Ghazipur in the south skirting the State. Allahabad (16.20) and Mirzapur (14.84) are the most prominent districts in this respect. Districts which have more than 5 per cent of the State's workers in Gas and Electricity Supply are Kanpur (13.22), Aligarh (6.98), Mirzapur (5.97), Lucknow (5.96), and Varanasi (5.80), as they have large power stations located in them.

Districts which have more than 3 per cent of the State's total workers in Construction are Meerut (6.36), Mirzapur (5.50), Kanpur (4.67), Agra (4.55), Naini Tal (4.49), Lucknow (4.39), Varanasi (4.10), Jhansi (3.27), Allahabad (3.05) and Bareilly (3.05). This list includes all districts possessing the first 7 cities/town-groups of the State. The remaining 3 districts

Secondary Sector						Tertiary Sector				
In Mining and Quarrying only	IV	V	VI	Gas and Electricity supply	Total Secondary Sector	VII	VIII	IX (Excluding Gas and Electricity supply)	Total Tertiary Sector	State/District
0·76	1·49	1·68	0·89	0·86	1·49	1·29	0·91	1·05	1·10	48 Deoria
0·87	5·38	0·97	1·11	1·85	3·78	2·11	1·34	1·50	1·64	49. Azamgarh
1·33	2·34	1·14	0·90	0·38	1·88	1·76	1·28	1·07	1·27	50. Jaunpur
1·64	2·83	0·57	0·95	0·29	2·03	1·70	0·94	1·60	1·56	51. Ballia
3·02	2·25	0·60	0·60	0·40	1·66	1·42	0·86	1·50	1·42	52. Ghazipur
0·58	6·51	5·05	4·10	5·80	5·88	5·14	7·37	3·64	4·38	53. Varanasi
14·84	1·91	1·86	5·50	5·97	2·25	1·77	2·51	1·62	1·74	54. Mirzapur

are Mirzapur, Naini Tal and Jhansi. In these districts also lot of construction work, e.g., construction of buildings and roads, irrigational, electrical and other projects is going on.

15. Household Industry and Other Manufacturing of the secondary sector will now be considered. Districts which possess more than 3 per cent of the State's workers in Household Industry and Other Manufacturing are noted as under—

Household Industry

1. Meerut (7·73) Cotton Textiles; Wood and Wooden Products.
2. Varanasi (6·51) Silk Textiles; Cotton Textiles; Food-stuffs.
3. Azamgarh (5·38) Cotton Textiles; Food-stuffs.
4. Allahabad (3·59) Tobacco Products (*Bidis*); Food-stuffs.
5. Muzaffarnagar (3·19) Cotton Textiles.

Manufacturing other than Household Industry

1. Kanpur (14·05) Cotton Textiles; Leather and Leather Products; Basic Metals (Ferrous) and their Products; Miscellaneous Textiles; Food-stuffs; Transport Equipment (Rail and Road).
2. Agra (9·13) Glass Products; Leather and Leather Products.
3. Meerut (8·02) Food stuffs; Cotton Textiles; Basic Metals (Ferrous) and their Products.
4. Lucknow (5·74) Transport Equipment (Rail and Road); Miscellaneous Textiles.
5. Varanasi (5·05) Miscellaneous Textiles; Silk Textiles.
6. Moradabad (4·16) Basic Metals (Non-ferrous) and their Products; Food-stuffs.
7. Saharanpur (4·15) Food-stuffs; Miscellaneous Textiles.
8. Allahabad (3·87) Printing and Publishing; Tobacco Products.
9. Aligarh (3·55) Basic Metals and their Products (locks); Cotton Textiles.
10. Bareilly (3·20) Food-stuffs; Wood and Wooden Products.
11. Gorakhpur (3·01) Transport Equipment (Rail); Food-stuffs.

In the above list industries have been recorded by Major Groups in order of the number of workers. Other important industries and handicrafts of the districts concerned are noted below. The districts have been arranged in order of the combined strength of workers in Household Industry and other Manufacturing.

(1) Meerut—Light machinery and machine tools; repairs of rail-road equipment; manufacture of bicycles; chemical products; alcohol; hydrogenated oil; sugar; soap.

(2) Varanasi—Steel furniture.

(3) Kanpur—Light machinery and machine tools; bicycles; basic chemicals and chemical products; jute and woollen textiles; edible oils including hydrogenated oils.

(4) Agra—Basic ferrous metals; metal products; chemical products; woollen textiles; carpets; edible oils; processing of food-grains.

(5) Saharanpur—Scientific instruments; cotton textiles; paper; alcohol; cigarettes; sugar, processing of food-grains.

(6) Muzaffarnagar—Woollen blankets.

(7) Moradabad—Wood and wooden products.

(8) Gorakhpur—Sugar; handloom cotton textiles.

(9) Lucknow–Light machinery and tools; bicycles; scientific instruments; chemical products including cosmetics and perfumes; cotton textiles; paper; printing; electrical goods; processing of food-grains; confectionery; cotton-ginning; earthenware, pottery and clay toys; *chikan* work.

(10) Bareilly–*Khandsari* sugar.

Azamgarh, Allahabad and Aligarh districts do not have any important industries or handicrafts besides those already named.

As mentioned earlier in paragraph 10 the secondary sector has made appreciable progress during the decade 1951–61. In 1950 there were 1,349 registered factories in the State. In 1960 the number of registered factories rose to 2,426, as a result of planned economic development. The total employment in registered factories rose from 233 thousand to 309 thousand. In the matter of factory employment Uttar Pradesh occupies the fifth position in India after Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat and Madras. However, if the proportion of factory workers to total population is considered Uttar Pradesh ranks eleventh among the States of Indian Union, the number of factory workers being only 4.2 per 1,000 population. Considering all factories and workshops, whether big or small, registered or unregistered, engaged in production, fabrication, processing and servicing, their number in Uttar Pradesh according to the Houselist of 1960 is 240,832. In this respect this State stands fourth in India, but when judged against the number per lakh population its position is quite low. India cannot yet be regarded as an industrially progressed country of the world, and this State is in a comparatively less advanced stage. Nevertheless, efforts are continually being made to put Uttar Pradesh on the industrial map of India through successive Five Year Plans.

16. The number of workers engaged in the tertiary sector is 41.5 lakhs in the State. Districts with more than 3 per cent workers of the State in this sector are Meerut (6.56), Kanpur (5.70), Saharanpur (4.97), Varanasi (4.38), Lucknow

TABLE 12.7—*Percentage Distribution of*

India/State/Disrtict	Primary Sector			Total Primary Sector
	I	II	III (Excluding Mining and Quarrying)	
INDIA	53	17	2	72
UTTAR PRADESH	64	11	1	76
1. Uttar Kashi	87	N	3	90
2. Chamoli	89	N	1	90
3. Pithoragarh	87	1	1	89
4. Tehri Garhwal	93	N	1	94
5. Garhwal	86	1	3	90
6. Almora	89	1	1	91
7. Naini Tal	50	11	8	69
8. Bijnor	45	9	3	57
9. Moradabad	64	5	1	70
10. Budaun	79	5	N	84
11. Rampur	66	7	1	74
12. Bareilly	63	5	1	69
13. Pilibhit	65	8	1	74
14. Shahjahanpur	72	6	N	78
15. Dehra Dun	35	5	4	44
16. Saharanpur	36	9	1	46
17. Muzaffarnagar	43	12	N	55
18. Meerut	41	5	N	46
19. Bulandshahr	56	8	1	65

(4.06), Allahabad (4.05), Agra (3.98), Aligarh (3.39), and Muzaffarnagar (3.31), each having a large urban population providing adequate employment opportunities. Districts Naini Tal and Dehra Dun of Himalayan Hills, all districts of the West Plain (excepting Budaun and Kheri), districts Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow of the Central Plain, Varanasi of East Plain and Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau have higher share of workers in the tertiary sector than in total workers. The majority of districts of the Central and East Plains have a lesser share in this Sector.

We shall now take up the categories of the tertiary sector separately. As regards Trade and Commerce 9 districts have more than 3 per cent of the State's total workers in this category. They are Kanpur (6.52), Meerut (5.55), Varanasi (5.14), Agra (4.70), Allahabad (4.07), Lucknow (3.86), Aligarh (3.29), Saharanpur (3.20), and Moradabad (3.15). All these have large cities and towns to serve as trading centres. Eleven districts have more than 3 per cent each of the State's total workers in Transport, Storage and Communications. They are Varanasi (7.37), Kanpur (6.98), Lucknow (6.61), Agra (6.38), Allahabad (5.84), Meerut (5.73), Gorakhpur (4.16), Moradabad (3.85), Saharanpur (3.84), Jhansi (3.66), and Bareilly (3.61), The headquarters of these districts are important centres of the railways, road transport, posts, telegraphs and telephones.

In regard to Other Services, 10 districts possess more than 3 per cent each of the total workers of the State in this category, these districts being Meerut (7.08), Saharanpur (5.83), Kanpur (5.18), Allahabad (3.77), Lucknow (3.76), Muzaffarnagar (3.76), Varanasi (3.64), Aligarh (3.54), Agra (3.34), and Bulandshahr (3.04), These districts have developed services to the best extent. The names of Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr call for special notice. They do not have Class I cities/town-groups, yet they rank high in the number of workers in public and miscellaneous kinds of services.

District Working Force by Sectors, 1961

Secondary Sector				Total Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector			Total Tertiary Sector	Total All Sectors	India/State/District
In Mining and Quarrying only	IV	V	VI Gas and Electricity supply		VII	VIII	IX (Excluding Gas and Electricity supply)			
1	6	4	1 N	12	4	2	10	16	100	INDIA
N	6	3	1 N	10	4	1	9	14	100	UTTAR PRADESH
N	4	N	3 ..	7	N	N	3	3	100	1. UttarKashi
N	4	N	2 N	6	1	N	3	4	100	2. Chamoli
N	3	N	2 N	5	1	N	5	6	100	3. Pithoragarh
N	2	N	1 N	3	N	N	3	3	100	4. Tehri Garhwal
N	2	N	1 N	3	1	1	5	7	100	5. Garhwal
N	2	N	1 N	3	1	N	5	6	100	6. Almora
N	6	3	4 N	13	4	2	12	18	100	7. Naini Tal
N	14	4	1 N	19	5	1	18	24	100	8. Bijnor
N	7	5	1 N	13	5	2	10	17	100	9. Moradabad
..	4	1	1 N	6	3	N	7	10	100	10. Budaun
..	3	6	1 N	10	5	2	9	16	100	11. Rampur
N	5	5	1 N	11	5	3	12	20	100	12. Bareilly
..	4	4	1 N	9	4	1	12	17	100	13. Pilibhit
N	5	2	N N	7	4	1	10	15	100	14. Shahjahanpur
1	7	6	2 N	16	7	3	30	40	100	15. Dehra Dun
N	9	6	1 N	16	6	3	29	38	100	16. Saharanpur
N	12	4	1 N	17	6	1	21	28	100	17. Muzaffarnagar
N	15	7	2 N	24	7	2	21	30	100	18. Meerut
N	10	3	1 N	14	5	1	15	21	100	19. Bulandshahr

India/State/District	Primary Sector			Total Primary Sector
	I	II	III (Excluding Mining and Quarrying)	
20. Aligarh	50	10	N	60
21. Mathura	56	7	1	64
22. Agra	45	5	N	50
23. Etah	71	5	N	76
24. Mainpuri	72	4	N	76
25. Farrukhabad	71	6	N	77
26. Etawah	73	5	N	78
27 Kanpur	44	6	N	50
28. Fatehpur	69	12	N	81
29. Allahabad	57	18	N	75
30. Jhansi	61	7	1	69
31. Jalaun	68	10	N	78
32. Hamirpur	61	15	N	76
33. Banda	64	19	N	83
34. Kheri	78	8	1	87
35. Sitapur	79	5	N	84
36. Hardoi	80	5	N	85
37. Unnao	79	7	N	86
38. Lucknow	45	4	N	49
39. Rae Bareli	71	15	N	86
40. Bahraich	79	10	N	89
41. Gonda	77	12	N	89
42. Bara Banki	75	9	N	84
43. Faizabad	63	19	N	82
44. Sultanpur	62	24	N	86
45. Pratapgarh	69	18	N	87
46. Basti	78	14	N	92
47. Gorakhpur	65	20	N	85
48. Deoria	74	17	N	91
49. Azamgarh	64	17	N	81
50. Jaunpur	71	14	N	85
51. Ballia	56	19	N	75
52. Ghazipur	63	16	1	80
53. Varanasi	42	17	1	60
54. Mirzapur	49	25	2	76

17. Now we shall take up the percentage distribution of workers into the various categories of work and industrial sectors in each district separately. This has been done in Table 12.7. A glance at the Table reveals that the primary sector accounts for 76 per cent of the total workers in the State, which is a clear indicator of the predominantly agrarian economy of the State. This sector has an overwhelmingly large proportion of workers in the districts also. All districts except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun of Himalayan Hills; Budaun and Kheri of the West Plain; all except Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow of the Central Plain; all except Ballia and Varanasi of the East Plain; and district Banda of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau have percentages of 80 and above in this sector. These districts are almost entirely agricultural in their economy. Only 10 districts have a percentage of 60 or below. Their names in ascending order are Dehra Dun (44), Saharanpur (46), Meerut (46), Lucknow (49), Kanpur (50),

Secondary Sector						Tertiary Sector					
In Mining and Quarrying only	IV	V	VI	Gas and Electricity supply	Total Secondary Sector	VII	VIII	IX (Excluding Gas and Electricity supply)	Total Tertiary Sector	Total All Sectors	India/State/District
N	9	5	1	N	15	6	2	17	25	100	20. Aligarh
N	7	3	1	N	11	6	2	17	25	100	21. Mathura
N	6	13	2	N	21	9	4	16	29	100	22. Agra
N	6	1	1	N	8	4	1	11	16	100	23. Etah
N	5	3	1	N	9	4	1	10	15	100	24. Mainpuri
N	6	2	N	N	8	5	1	9	15	100	25. Farrukhabad
N	5	2	N	N	7	4	1	10	15	100	26. Etawah
N	5	14	1	N	20	9	4	17	30	100	27. Kanpur
N	6	1	N	N	7	3	1	8	12	100	28. Fatehpur
N	6	3	1	N	10	4	2	9	15	100	29. Allahabad
N	7	2	2	N	11	4	3	13	20	100	30. Jhansi
N	5	1	1	N	7	3	1	11	15	100	31. Jalaun
N	8	1	N	N	9	2	1	12	15	100	32. Hamirpur
N	6	1	N	..	7	2	1	7	10	100	33. Banda
N	3	1	1	N	5	2	1	5	8	100	34. Kheri
N	4	1	1	N	6	3	N	7	10	100	35. Sitapur
N	4	1	1	N	6	3	N	6	9	100	36. Hardoi
N	5	1	N	N	6	2	1	5	8	100	37. Unnao
N	4	10	2	N	16	9	5	21	35	100	38. Lucknow
N	4	1	N	N	5	3	N	6	9	100	39. Rae Bareli
N	3	1	N	N	4	2	N	5	7	100	40. Bahraich
N	3	1	N	N	4	2	1	4	7	100	41. Gonda
N	7	1	N	N	8	2	1	5	8	100	42. Bara Banki
N	7	1	1	N	9	3	1	5	9	100	43. Faizabad
N	6	1	N	N	7	2	N	5	7	100	44. Sultanpur
N	5	1	N	N	6	2	1	4	7	100	45. Pratapgarh
N	4	N	N	N	4	2	N	2	4	100	46. Basti
N	4	2	N	N	6	2	2	5	9	100	47. Gorakhpur
N	3	1	N	N	4	2	N	3	5	100	48. Deoria
N	11	1	N	N	12	2	1	4	7	100	49. Azamgarh
N	6	2	N	N	8	2	1	4	7	100	50. Jaunpur
N	11	1	N	N	12	3	1	9	13	100	51. Ballia
N	8	1	N	N	9	3	N	8	11	100	52. Ghazipur
N	13	5	1	N	19	6	4	11	21	100	53. Varanasi
N	6	3	2	N	11	3	2	8	13	100	54. Mirzapur

Agra (50), Muzaffarnagar (55), Bijnor (57), Aligarh (60), and Varanasi (60). These districts, some of which have large share of urban population, are less agricultural than the remaining districts of the State, as a good proportion of their workers are in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Within the primary sector, Cultivators form the bulk of the workers, the State having 64 per cent of the total workers in this category as against 11 per cent in Agricultural Labour. Only 1 per cent are in Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, etc. Districts having the highest proportion of their workers in cultivation are the 6 northernmost hill districts with percentages well above 85. Half the districts of the State employ over two-third of their workers in this category. Proportion in cultivation is high in district Budaun, all districts of Lucknow Division (except Lucknow), northern districts of Faizabad Division, and district Basti. Dehra Dun (35) has the lowest proportion in cultivation, and next

to it is Saharanpur (36), It is noticeable that district Basti which stands second in the primary sector ranks 12th in cultivation. This is because the proportion of agricultural labourers is high in this and other eastern districts. Mirzapur district (25) has the highest proportion of its workers in agricultural labour followed by Sultanpur (24) and Gorakhpur (20). In the 6 northernmost districts the proportion of agricultural labourers is very small. With the exception of Muzaffarnagar (12) and Aligarh (10) in the West Plain this class of workers forms less than 10 per cent of all workers; while in the East Plain, the adjoining portion of the Central Plain and in all the districts except Jhansi of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau the percentage is 10 or more. The employment of agricultural labour is a common feature in a large area of the State lying to the east of a line drawn from Jalaun to Faizabad and from thence to Bahraich. The proportion of workers in Forestry, Fishing, etc. is no where more than one per cent, with the exception of district Naini Tal (8), Dehra Dun (4), Uttar Kashi (3), Garhwal (3), Bijnor (3) and Mirzapur (2) where considerable areas are under forest. It is even negligible in most of the districts.

18. Workers engaged in secondary activities constitute 10 per cent of the total workers of the State, of which 6 per cent are in Household Industry, 3 per cent in Manufacturing other than Household Industry and 1 per cent in Construction. The highest percentage of workers in this sector is in districts Meerut (24), Agra (21), Kanpur (20), Varanasi (19), Bijnor (19), Muzaffarnagar (17), Dehra Dun (16), Saharanpur (16), Lucknow (16) and Aligarh (15). The smallest percentage (about 3 per cent of total workers) is in districts Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora. Excepting Varanasi (19), Azamgarh (12), Ballia (12) and Mirzapur (11), no district situated to the east of Lucknow crosses the State average figure.

Districts having the largest share of workers in Household Industry are Meerut (15), Bijnor (14), Varanasi (13), Muzaffarnagar (12), Azamgarh (11) and Ballia (11). Districts with the highest proportion in Manufacturing other than Household Industry are Kanpur (14), Agra (13), Lucknow (10) and Meerut (7). The chief industrial products of these districts except Bijnor have been given in paragraph 15 above. Bijnor makes cotton textiles, wood and wooden products. Half of the districts of Uttar Pradesh have smaller proportions in Household Industry than the State average, while about two-thirds of districts have smaller proportions in Manufacturing other than Household Industry than the State average. This shows to what extent small and large-scale industries have made an impact on the State's economy. Workers engaged in Construction form an appreciable proportion in districts Naini Tal (4), Uttar Kashi (3) and Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Dehra Dun, Meerut, Agra, Jhansi, Lucknow and Mirzapur (2 each). As many as 20 districts have a negligible proportion of their workers in this category. The percentage of workers engaged in Gas and Electricity Supply is negligible everywhere.

19. According to the strength of workers the tertiary sector comes next to the primary sector in the State, employing 14 per cent of the total workers. Districts with the highest percentage in this sector are Dehra Dun (40), Saharanpur (38), Lucknow (35), Meerut (30), Kanpur (30), Agra (29), Muzaffarnagar (28), Aligarh (25), Mathura (25) and Bijnor (24). The percentage therein is more than one and a half times the average of the State. It is interesting to note that the percentage in districts Dehra Dun and Saharanpur exceeds even that of cultivators. All districts of Rohilkhand, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (except Budaun, Fatehpur and Banda) have higher percentages than the State average; whereas all districts of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions except Naini Tal and all districts (except Lucknow and Varanasi) of Lucknow, Faizabad, Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions are below the State average.

In the tertiary sector, workers in Other Services other than those in Gas and Electric Supply constitute 9 per cent, in Trade and Commerce 4 per cent, and in Transport, Storage and Communications one per cent of total workers. Barring minor exceptions in the order of high rank-

ing districts, the relative position in these activities more or less remains the same. A large percentage of workers is engaged in these activities in districts having large cities and in districts of western Uttar Pradesh. Districts Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow, each with 9 per cent, have the largest proportion of workers in Trade and Commerce. Districts Lucknow (5), Agra (4), Kanpur (4), Varanàsi (4), Bareilly (3), Dehra Dun (3), Saharanpur (3) and Jhansi (3) occupy a high rank in Transport, Storage and Communications. Their headquarters have an excellent network of rail, road and other communications. Districts Dehra Dun (30), Saharanpur (29), Muzaffarnagar (21), Meerut (21), Lucknow (21), Bijnor (18), Aligarh (17), Mathura (17), Kanpur (17) and Agra (16) have seen a good expansion of public and other miscellaneous services.

20. We shall close this Part by comparing the percentage distribution of workers in Uttar Pradesh with that in India as a whole. As observed earlier, the percentage of workers to the total population is 39.12 in Uttar Pradesh as against 42.98 in India. Sectorwise comparison is given as under—

Primary Sector—In India this sector accounts for 72 per cent of workers as against 76 here. There are relatively much fewer workers in Cultivation and more numerous in Agricultural Labour in India than in this State. Considering all the categories of this sector together, a far greater proportion of workers is engaged in primary activities in this State.

Secondary Sector—12 per cent of workers are engaged in secondary activities in India as against 10 in this State. There is no appreciable difference as far as Household Industry and Construction are concerned, but a marked difference is observable in Mining and Quarrying and in other Manufacturing. Whereas in India 4.2 per cent workers are in manufacturing industries, in Uttar Pradesh the percentage is only 2.8, i.e., exactly two-thirds. This cries for a concerted effort for industrial development to bring the State at par with the rest of the country.

Tertiary Sector—This sector employs 16 per cent workers in India as against 14 in this State. There is no difference in Trade and Commerce, and only a little in Transport, Storage and Communications (India 1.6; Uttar Pradesh 1.3). But in Other Services the difference is somewhat appreciable. The percentage of workers in this category is 10.2 for India and 9.4 for Uttar Pradesh. This is an indicator of lesser employment opportunities here in miscellaneous public and other services.

PART B — INVESTMENT AND OUTLAY IN THE STATE DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

4. The Five Year Plans

21. "The basic aim of planning in underdeveloped countries in the initial stages of development is to break the vicious circle of poverty leading to low level of investment resulting in continued low *per capita* income. The essence of this process of transformation of a static and stagnant economy into a self-reliant and self-generating one lies in the effort to push up levels of investment which would increase *per capita* income, a part of this increase being made available for further investment. The increase in income level enables the economy to secure higher levels of investment without lowering *per capita* consumption. As investment proceeds, *per capita* income increases further and the rate of investment moves up to a point where the economy secures an adequate rate of growth of income"[1]. The First Five Year Plan (1951–56) was the earliest attempt for developing the country on a planned basis. It had a two-fold objective. First, it aimed at correcting the disequilibrium caused in the economy by the Second World War and the Partition. Secondly, it proposed to initiate simultaneous process of all-round balanced development to ensure a rising national income and a steady improvement in living standards. While the investment pattern envisaged in the Plan was formulated with due regard to the immediate objectives and the resources in sight, the approach to the problems of mobilization and deployment of resources was set forth in the light of long-term

[1]Uttar Pradesh — *Third Five Year Plan — Volume I (Report) p.* 1

objectives. The aim was not merely to plan within the existing socio-economic framework, but to change this framework progressively, and by democratic methods, in keeping with the larger ends of policy enunciated in the Constitution. The First Five Year Plan was thus a step in a new direction, a step which involved greater direct responsibility for the State in promoting development and a greater degree of co-ordination of activity in all economic sectors, and at all levels.

22. When the First Five Year Plan was prepared, the Planning Commission attempted to visualize a picture of economic growth over a period of about 25 years on certain assumptions regarding population growth, proportion of increase in national income which would be available for investment at each stage, and return on investment. It was envisaged that the national income could be doubled by 1971-72 and per capita income by 1977-78. In the light of later experience, however, the earlier projections and assumptions were reviewed in 1955-56 and objectives were placed before the country of (i) doubling the national income by 1967-68 and of per capita income by 1973-74 and (ii) reducing the proportion of the population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to 60 per cent. The rate of development envisaged in the 1951–76 period for India can be seen in broad outline from the following Table—

TABLE 12.8—*Growth in Income and Investment in India* 1951—76 (*At* 1957-58 *prices*)

Item	First Plan 1951-56	Second Plan 1956—61	Third Plan 1961—66	Fourth Plan 1966—71	Fifth Plan 1971—76
1. National Income at the end of the period (in crores)	11,010	13,310	17,160	22,300	29,600
2. Net investment over the Plan period (in crores)	3,160	6,550	10,000	15,410	22,550
3. Investment as percentage of national income at the end of the period	7·6	11·0	14·6	16·9	17·7
4. Aggregate savings over the Plan period (in crores)	2,950	4,450	7,500	13,410	21,550
5. Savings rate at the end of the Plan period	7·3	8·0	12·0	15·0	17·5
6. Population at the end of the period (in millions)	391	431	480	528	568
7. Incremental capital out-put ratio	1·8	2·8	2·6	3·0	3·1
8. Per capita income at the end of the Plan period (in Rs.)	282	309	357	422	520

23. The First Five Year Plan covered the five-year period ending on March 31, 1956. It brought into its fold various schemes already in existence, and its cope was expanded from time to time according to changing needs. The size of the State Plan for Uttar Pradesh was initially reckoned to be Rs.97.8 crores, but as the Plan unfolded and more and more schemes were brought in, its size also expanded to Rs.153 crores. This amount covered the expenditure on the Centrally Sponsored Schemes as well which were all included in the State Plan. The Second Plan extended over the period from April 1956 to March 1961. It envisaged an expenditure of Rs.253.10 crores. The balance of payments created a grave problem in the country and a reappraisal had to be made in 1958. Projects which involved foreign exchange were given up or slowed down, unless they were considered important enough to be included in the core of the Plan. This adversely affected important power projects of the State. In the revised State Plan the total outlay remained almost the same (Rs.253.00 crores), but sector-wise allocations were substantially altered in the light of three years' experience. Those for agriculture and power were considerably augmented and for social services and industries considerably whittled down. The total utilization was, however, Rs.229.48 crores, i.e., 90.7 per cent of the Plan provision. The Third Plan for the State was prepared with a total outlay of Rs.502.25 crores. The anticipated expenditure in the Third Plan period is Rs.525.95 crores, i.e., it will exceed the amount provided initially. In this Plan agricultural production has been given the highest priority. Industry, technical, education, power, health, education, and other nation-building activities have also been given consideration.

24. Table 12.9A shows sectorwise expenditure in Uttar Pradesh under the three Plans. In the First Plan, Co-operation (=130 lakhs) was included in Agricultural Programmes. In the following Table it has been excluded from this Sector and included in the next. At the same time, there was no separate item in the First Plan for Minor Irrigation which is now included in Agricultural Programmes. Part of it was under Agriculture and part under Major Irrigation. It has now been reconstituted and shown under Agricultural Programmes. This has been done to make the three Plans comparable. One thing more. The First Plan included all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes also. Such schemes, as added to the particular Sector of the Plan bring its expenditure equal to the figure accepted therefor, have been included therein.

TABLE 12.9.A—*Sector wise outlays in Five Year Plans*

(Rs. in crores)

Sector	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Outlay	Percentage	Outlay	Percentage	Outlay (anticipated)	Percentage
Total	153·36	100·00	229·48	100·00	525·95	100·00
1. Agricultural Programmes	40·43	26·36	39·78	17·33	105·77	20·11
2. Co-operation and Community Development	9·81	6·40	31·78	13·85	58·89	11·20
3. Irrigation and Power	45·15	29·45	82·18	35·81	184·91	35·15
4. Industry and Mining	6·37	4·15	12·92	5·63	26·25	4·99
5. Transport and Communications	6·86	4·47	15·37	6·70	39·24	7.46
6. Social Services	44·74	29·17	45·45	19·81	109·27	20·78
7. Miscellaneous	..	..	2·00	0·87	1·62	0·31

Source :—Plan Reports of Uttar Pradesh

The outlays in the Second and Third Five Year Plans are about 1½ times and 3½ times respectively that on the First Plan. The size of the Plans has been progressively augmented to meet the need of an expanding economy and a growing population. Provision made for and the amount utilized for each Head of Development in the three Plans is given in the following Table—

TABLE 12.9B:—*Provision and utilisation in the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans of Uttar Pradesh*

(Rs. in crores)

Head of Development	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Provision	Utilization	Provision	Utilization	Provision	Utilization (Anticipated)
Total for the Plan	156·40	153·36	253·00	229·48	502·25	525·95
1. Agricultural Programmes—	41·60	40·43	44·73	39·78	88·07	195·77
(i) Agricultural Production	19·72	20·27	19·36	17·97	33·39	31·51
(ii) Minor Irrigation	19·10	17·43	18·06	15·67	33·00	51·96
(iii) Soil Conservation	..	..	1·44	1·23	4·09	4·26
(iv) Animal Husbandry	1·17	1·12	2·70	2·19	6·66	5·64
(v) Dairying and Milk Supply	0·20	0·19	0·50	0·21	3·00	4·18
(vi) Forests	1·37	1·39	2·27	2·24	6·62	7·36
(vii) Fisheries	0·04	0·03	0·40	0·27	1·02	0·68
(viii) Warehousing and Marketing	..	..	..	..	0.29	0·18
2. Co-operation and Community Development—	9·78	9·81	32·49	31·78	66·62	58·89
(i) Co-operation	1·30	1·30	4·69	4·14	10·84	8·46
(ii) Community Development	8·48	8·51	27·80	27·64	51·67	49 03
(iii) Panchayats	..	..	..	..	4·11	1·40

Total for the Plan	First Plan		Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Provision	Utilization	Provision	Utilization	Provision	Utilization (Anticipated)
3. Irrigation and Power—	45·69	45·15	86·30	82·18	165·82	184·91
(i) Irrigation Major and Medium	19·56	19·74	26·00	25·43	51·71	55·23
(ii) Flood Control	2·10	2·10	..	..	5·75	7·33
(iii) Power	24·03	23·31	60·30	56·75	108·36	122·35
4. Industry and Mining—	6·25	6·37	13·12	12·92	21·49	26·25
(i) Large and Medium Industries	3·28	3·45	3·36	3·76	3·68	9·94
(ii) Mineral Development	..	..	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·25
(iii) Village and Small Industries	2·97	2·92	9·70	9·10	17·75	16·06
5. Transport & Communications—	7·51	6·86	17·28	15·37	30·86	39·24
(i) Roads	6·14	5·51	16·14	14·53	30·48	39·10
(ii) Road Transport	1·37	1·35	0·86	0·66	..	..
(iii) Tourism	..	..	0·28	0·18	0·38	0·14
6. Social Services—	45·57	44·74	56·57	45·45	124·85	109·27
(i) General Education	17·87	18·09	16·49	14·31	50·23	48·35
(ii) Technical Education and Scientific Research	1·49	1·48	4·07	3·17	9·55	8·97
(iii) Health	13·93	13·09	16·56	12·33	41·26	37·82
(iv) Housing	7·81	7·62	10·45	8·58	9·20	4·94
(v) Welfare of Backward Classes	3·44	3·45	6·00	5·22	9·61	6·08
(vi) Social Welfare	..	..	0·50	0·30	0·86	0·28
(vii) Labour and Labour Welfare	1·03	1·01	2·50	1·54	4·14	2·78
(viii) Public Co-operation	..	..	..	..	..	0·05
7. Miscellaneous—	..	..	2·51	2·00	4·54	1·62
(i) Statistics	..	..	0·36	0·24	0·46	0.38
(ii) Information and Publicity	..	..	0·82	0·57	0·72	0·78
(iii) Others	..	..	1·33	1·19	3·36	0·46
Special Scheme for Backward Areas			4·00	3·86		
Grand Total for Second Plan			257·00	233·34		

25. Table 12.10A shows the per capita outlay in the State during the three Plans. In reality the whole decade 1951–61 constitutes one phase in the development of the country. Hence per capita outlay has been considered for the first two Plans together.

TABLE 12.10 A—*Per Capita Expenditure in State Plans during the Decade* 1951—61

State	Poupla-tion in 1956 (esti-mated in crores)	Outlay in the State Sector in First Plan (actual in crores)	Outlay in the State sector in Second Plan (estimated in crores	Per Capita Outlay 1951-61 (Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	3·34	108	175	84·73
Assam	1·02	28	51	77·45
Bihar	4·21	102	166	63·68
Gujarat } Maharashtra	5·37	224	350	106·89
Jammu and Kashmir	0·34	13	25	111·76
Kerala	1·51	44	76	79·47
Madhya Pradesh	2·87	94	145	83·27
Madras	3·19	85	167	78·99
Mysore	2·14	94	122	100·93
Orissa	1·58	85	85	107·59
Punjab	1·77	163	148	175·70
Rajasthan	1·78	67	99	93·25
Uttar Pradesh	6·80	166	228	57·94
West Bengal	2·99	154	145	100·00
Total for all States	38·91	1,427	1,982	87·61

Source : Uttar Pradesh, *Third Five Year Plan, Volume I (Report)*, P. 8.

Note —The total for the First Five Year Plan according to State Government records is only 153 crores.

On the basis of approved expenditure for the years 1961–66 the per capita outlays in the various States for the Third Plan are as follows :

TABLE 12.10 B—*Per Capita Outlay in State Plans, 1961—66*

State	Size of the State Third Plan (Rs. in crores)	Population in 1961 (in crores)	Per Capita Outlay (Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	305	3·60	84·72
Assam	120	1·19	100·84
Bihar	337	4·65	72·47
Gujarat	235	2·06	114·08
Maharashtra	390	3·96	98·48
Jammu and Kashmir	75	0·36	208·33
Kerala	170	1·69	100·59
Madhya Pradesh	300	3·24	92·59
Madras	291	3·37	86·35
Mysore	250	2·36	105·93
Orissa	160	1·75	91·43
Punjab	231	2·03	113·79
Rajasthan	236	2·01	117·41
Uttar Pradesh	497	7·37	67·44
West Bengal	250	3·49	71·63
Total for all States	3,847	43·13	89·20

Source : Uttar Pradesh, *Third Five Year Plan, Volume I (Report)*, P. 15.

Population figures given there for 1961 are provisional. In the above Table actual populations have been used and per capita outlay calculated afresh.

The average per capita outlay for the country in the State Sector of the first two Plans and the Third Plan is Rs.87.61 and Rs.89.20, respectively, whereas for Uttar Pradesh the corresponding figures are only Rs.57.94 and Rs.67.44. Thus compared to other States of the country, the average per capita outlay in the State Sector of the Plan has been the lowest for Uttar Pradesh in all the three Plans. In fact, Uttar Pradesh has on per capita basis spent less in 10 years than what some States (viz., Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Gujarat and Maharashtra) have done in the Second Plan period alone. The per capita outlay in the public sector during the Second Plan was only Rs.34 in Uttar Pradesh as against Rs.120 in the country as a whole. In spite of the fact that the approved Plan provision for Uttar Pradesh in the Third Plan is about 25 per cent more than in the First and Second Plans taken together, the per capita outlay in this State will still be the lowest in the country.

5. Agriculture and Rural Development

26. The following Table shows the expenditure on Agricultural Programmes, Co-operation and Community Development during the First Five Year Plan. Sectors and heads of development have been adjusted to bring them into conformity with subsequent Plans. For example, Co-operation has been transferred from Agricultural Programmes to Co-operation and Community Development. Minor Irrigation has been reconstituted from Agricultural Engineering section of Agriculture and from Major Irrigation. The total for Agricultural Programmes, therefore, does not tally with that given in the First Plan Progress Review. However, the total of Agriculture Production, Minor Irrigation and Major and Medium Irrigation tallies with the total of Agriculture and Minor Irrigation Projects given in said Review.

TABLE 12.11A—*Plan Expenditure on Agricultural and Rural Development (First Plan)*

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Head of Development	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan expenditure	First Plan Provision
1. A. Agricultural Production	330·72	324·73	460·29	450·39	461·12	2,027	19,72
B. Minor Irrigation	161·68	238·69	283·53	466·64	591·86	1,743	19,10
2. Animal Husbandry (including Dairying and Milk Supply)	16·16	20·13	27·11	29·73	37·80	131	137
3. Forests	12·60	22·25	29·76	38·31	35·90	139	137
4. Fisheries	0·13	0·69	1·14	0·54	0·77	3	4
Total for Agricultural Programmes	521·29	606·49	801·83	985·61	11,27·45	4,043	4,160
5. Co-opeartion	25·47	25·67	24·58	25·34	29·40	130	130
6. Community Development	2·83	26·93	153·20	227·98	440·13	851	848
Total for Co-operation and Community Development 5 to 6.	28·30	52·60	177·78	253·32	469·53	981	978

Source : *Progress Review of Uttar Pradesh First Five Year Plan* 1951—56, pp. 119, 126, 134-135.

(Minor irrigation expenditure has been worked out and Agricultural Production suitably, adjusted.)

During the Second and Third Five Year Plans the expenditure and provision have been much higher as would be evident from the following–

TABLE 12.11B—*Plan Expenditure on Agriculture and Rural Development (Second and Third Plans)* (rounded to whole lakhs rupees)

Sector	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan expenditure	Expenditure per Capita of Workers of 1961 Census (Rupees)	Second Plan provision	Third Plan provision (anticipated expenditure)
1-A. Agricultural production	116	206	417	498	559	1,797	..	1,936	3,339 (3151)
B. Minor Irrigation	453	292	211	245	367	1,567		1,806	3,300 (5,196)
C. Soil Conservation	12	27	28	26	30	123		144	409 (426)
D. Warehousing and Marketing	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	29 (18)
Total	582	525	656	769	956	3,487	16	3,886	7,077
2. Animal Husbandry (Including Dairying and Milk Supply)	23	42	67	50	58	240	69	320	966 (982)
3. Forests	24	40	48	53	59	224	329	227	662 (736)
4. Fisheries	3	3	7	6	7	27	198	40	102 (68)
Total for Agricultural Programmes 1 to 4	632	610	779	878	1,079	3,978		4,473	8,807 (10,577)
5 Co-operation	33	77	86	105	115	414	N.A.	469	1,084 (468)
6. Community Development	329	425	539	647	824	2764	N.A.	2780	5,167 (4,903)
7. Panchayats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411 (140)
Total for Co-operation and Community Development 5 to 7	361	502	625	751	939	3,178		3,249	6,662 (5,889)

Sources : Plan Reports

Note: Figures do not tally due to rounding.

Expenditure on almost every item has been on the increase during every successive year of the Plan period. The per capita expenditure is the lowest on workers in agriculture and the highest on workers in forestry.

Agricultural Programmes

27. We shall now take up the utilisation of provision for Agricultural Programmes at this stage. The First Plan was added up piecemeal, and, therefore, there is not much difference between the amounts provided and spent. Thus only the Second Plan need be considered for this purpose. Agricultural Programmes in this Plan included Agricultural Production, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry,

Dairying and Milk Supply, Forests and Fisheries. The provisions and outlays in regard to these Heads were as follows–

TABLE 12.12—*Second Plan outlays and expenditure on Agricultural Programmes*

	Provision (in lakhs)	Outlay (in lakhs)	Percentage
1. Agricultural Production	1,936	1,797	92·8
2. Minor Irrigation	1,806	1,567	86·8
3. Soil Conservation	144	123	85·4
	3,886	3,487	
4. Animal Husbandry	270	219	81·1
5. Dairying and Milk Supply	50	21	42·0
	320	240	
6. Forests	227	224	98·5
7. Fisheries	40	27	68·0
Total Agricultural programmes	4,473	3,978	88·9

Source : U. P., *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Review* 1956–61, p. 22.

Causes of shortfalls for important Heads are noted below in brief. Minor Irrigation will be discussed later on with Major and Medium Irrigation.

Agricultural Production

(i) delays in financial sanctions hampering implementation,

(ii) delays in acquisition of land resulting in slowing down of schemes,

(iii) non-settlement of bills for certain camping grounds transferred by the Defence Ministry,

(iv) shortage of building material holding up construction,

(v) delays by cane unions and sugar factories in contributing their share towards certain items, and

(vi) difficulties of foreign exchange in the matter of imported equipment and machinery.

Animal Husbandry

(i) delays in financial sanctions,

(ii) delays in acquisition proceedings,

(iii) inability to order purchases in the absence of buildings, and

(iv) modification of schemes in the course of implementation.

Dairying and Milk Supply

(i) frequent changes in programmes,

(ii) difficulties in the selection and purchase of land and dairying equipment, and

(iii) delays in construction works.

28. The extent of land brought under cultivation and irrigation and the production of food-grains during 1949–62 can be gathered from the following Table–

TABLE 12.13—*Utilisation of Land and Production of Food-grains*, 1949-62

(Area in lakh acres)

Year	Net Cultivated Area	Net Irrigated Area	Gross Cultivated Area	Gorss Irrigated Area	Gross Irrigated Area as percentage of Gross Cultivated Area	Production (000 tonnes)
1949-50	382·4	108·0	475.9	116·6	24.5	11,030
1950-51	385·7	118·8	475·9	128·0	26·9	11,774
1951-52	390·7	126·9	475·0	138·8	29·2	10,943
1952-53	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	12,105
1953-54	394·2	125·1	488·6	135·8	27·8	12,555
1954-55	400·2	122·6	496·5	135·2	27·2	13,279
1955-56	401·2	121·6	501·8	131·6	26·2	12,058
1956-57	402·6	113·4	510·2	123·7	24·2	12,614
1957-58	400·8	121·3	402·9	132·3	26·3	11,362
1958-59	405·7	120·6	520·5	131·4	25·2	13,020
1959-60	407·9	126·6	519·6	139·9	26·9	13,435
1960-61	409·2	124·6	519·5	136·6	26·3	14,486
1961-62	411·8	119·3	529·8	129·9	24·5	14,061

NOTE (i) Area figures are exclusive of the conventionally estimated figures for the hill areas of Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions.

(ii) Area figures for 1952-53 are not available.

Source : *Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Uttar Pradesh* 1960-61, Department of Agriculture.

The net cultivated area showed a steady increase. It increased by about 15.5 lakh acres during the First Plan, while the gross cultivated area showed an increase of 25.9 lakh acres. During the Second Plan period 8.0 lakh acres of land were further brought under cultivation and the gross cultivated area increased by 17.7 lakh acres. The net irrigated area rose sharply in 1951-52. which figure has not been exceeded in any subsequent year. The area since has averaged about 122.5 lakh acres and was particularly low in 1956-57. The gross area also rose sharply in 1951-52. It has fluctuated greatly recording a high figure of 139.9 lakh acres in 1959-60 and a figure of 123.7 lakh acres in 1956-57. The average since 1951-52 has been 133.9 lakh acres. The percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cultivated area has varied between 24.2 per cent in 1956-57 and 29.2 per cent in 1951-52. The production of food-grains has made substantial progress during the decade. 1951-52 and 1957-58 were, however, lean years in agricultural production.

The area under forests, including the conventional area in Uttarakhand and Kumaon Divisions, increased from 78.9 lakh acres in 1950-51 to 105.5 lakh acres in 1955-56. This increase was mainly due to the transfer of private-owned forests and waste land as a result of the enforcement of the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1950 on July 1, 1952. The area under forests declined to 95.3 lakh acres in 1960-61.

Fisheries in this land-locked State are not of very great importance.

29. The total expenditure under Agriculture including Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation in the First Plan was Rs.37.70 crores and in the Second Plan Rs.34.87 crores. The expenditure on Agriculture and Irrigation under Community Development in the First Plan was Rs.3.12 crores and in the next Rs.9.70 crores. That on other Irrigation was Rs.19.74 crores and Rs.25.43 crores respectively. Thus the investment on Agriculture Production, Soil Conservation and Irrigation in the First Plan was Rs.60.56 crores and in the Second Plan Rs.70.00 crores, which meant a rise of 15.5 per cent. The additional investment of Rs.9.44 crores during the Second Plan resulted in an increased production of 1,344 thousand metric tonnes of food-grains per year at the end of the Second Plan as compared to the end of the First. The increase during the First Plan was 1,401 thousand metric tonnes annually and the additional increase during the Second 1,344 thousand metric tonnes, i.e., 96 per cent of the former.

It may be of interest to compare the rate of growth of investment on Agricultural Production, Soil Conservation, Minor and Major Irrigation (including the investment on these items under Community Development) with percentage increase in the rural population over a strength of working force in the primary sector. The quinquennial increase in the investment on these items was 15.5 per cent. The percentage increase in the rural population over a period of 5 years during the decade works out as 7.38, and in total population 8.03. The working force in the primary sector was 20,182 thousand in 1951 and 22,192 thousand in 1961. The percentage increase in it during the period of 5 years was 4.88. Other things remaining the same, each additional acre brought under irrigation has a potentiality to increase production by 0.22 tons ; each ton of improved seed increases production by 1.25 tons and each ton of chemical fertilizer (ammonium sulphate) raises the production by 1.60 tons.

As a result of implementation of various schemes, such as bringing more land under the plough, better irrigation, better distribution of improved seed and fertilizers, the production of food-grains rose from 11,774 thousand metric tonnes in 1950-51 to 13,279 thousand metric tonnes in 1954-55, though as a consequence of natural calamities it fell to 12,058 thousand metric tonnes in 1955-56. During the Second Plan the production of food-grains has continuously increased from 12,058 thousand metric tonnes in 1955-56 to 14,486 thousand metric tonnes in 1960-61, except in 1957-58 when the production fell to 11,362 thousand metric tonnes owing to circumstances beyond control. The State target of agricultural production for the Second Plan along with achievements is as follows :

TABLE 12.14—*Targets and Achievements of Agricultural Production at the end of Second Plan*

Item	Unit	Targets	Production in 1960-61
1. Food-grains	thousand tonnes	14,225	14,486
2. Sugarcane (in terms of *gur*)	,,	3,627	5,451
3. Oil seeds	,,	1,199	1,349
4. Potato	,,	N. A.	800
5. Cotton	Thousand bales	110	40
6. Jute	,,	110	139

The targets were exceeded except in the case of cotton. In cotton the shortfall was due to unfavourable weather, competition with sugarcane for summer irrigation, and absence of proper market.

Community Development and Panchayats

30. Annual expenditure on Community Development from 1951-52 to 1960-61 has been shown in Tables 12.11A and B. We shall take up here the growth of this movement, as it is intimately connected with rural development. After the first Pilot Project at Etawah, 26 Community Projects were started in Uttar Pradesh in 1952. Subsequently, 135 National Extension Service (NES) Blocks were started during the First Plan period. Community Development envisaged an all-round development of the rural population. The percentage of rural population served by such Blocks at the end of the First Plan period was 18.13. The programme during the Second Plan was to cover all the villages, but owing to certain difficulties the target date was deferred to October, 1963. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended only two types of Blocks, namely Stage I and Stage II. So from the 1st April, 1958 all Blocks have been designated either as Stage I or Stage II. A Block before being included in Stage I is given at least one year of processing especially in agriculture. Stage I covers a period of 5 years, and the expenditure on the Block during this period is Rs.12 lakhs. Stage II also covers a period of 5 years and the expenditure involved is Rs.5 lakhs. Blocks which were in the Intensive Development (I. D.) phase on April 1, 1958 on the completion of that phase were admitted to Stage II. At the end of the Second Plan, there were 610 Blocks—92 in pre-extension stage, 31 in I. D. phase, 398 in Stage I, and 89 in Stage II. The percentage of rural population served by the Blocks at the end of this period was 53.19. In the last year of the Third Plan, i.e., in 1965-66 the State is expected to have 878 Blocks—404 in Stage I (including 37 for 6 months), 377 in Stage II (and 37 for 6 months), and 97 in Post-Stage II (including 11 for 6 months), besides the 21 Blocks opened in Uttarakhand Division during the Second Plan. The following Table shows the number of villages and population served by Community Development and N. E. S. (Stage I and Stage II only) Blocks at the end of the first two Plans—

TABLE 12. 15—*Number of Villages and Population served by C.D.P. and N.E.S. (Stage I and Stage II) as in the First Plan and the Second Plan*

State/District	Number of blocks		Number of villages		Population	
	1st Plan	2nd Plan	1st Plan	2nd Plan	1st Plan	2nd Plan
UTTAR PRADESH	161	506	21,720	63,926	10,772,272	34,184,686
1. Uttar Kashi	2	4	287	657	45,393	112,349
2. Chamoli	2	9	220	1,441	40,283	230,858
3. Pithoragarh	1	8	76	1,601	23,095	236,615
4. Tehri Garhwal	2	5	397	1,022	65,576	173,494
5. Garhwal	2	6	502	1,417	77,695	209,750
6. Almora	5	9	1,169	2,353	192,503	327,086
7. Naini Tal	3	6	425	977	139,273	211,623
8. Bijnor	3	6	822	1,443	215,660	455,377
9. Moradabad	3	11	342	1,092	221,075	783,783
10. Budaun	3	10	199	782	175,567	637,201
11. Rampur	3	4	650	861	196,400	293,999
12. Bareilly	3	9	389	1,058	220,380	636,230

State/District	Number of blocks		Number of villlages		Population	
	1st Plan	2nd Plan	1st Plan	2nd Plan	1st Plan	2nd Plan
13. Pilibhit	3	4	624	744	248,938	301,246
14. Shahjahanpur	2	7	458	1,362	135,426	477,509
15. Dehra Dun	3	4	574	749	113,378	179,575
16. Saharanpur	3	9	447	1,118	209,620	558,481
17. Muzaffarnagar	3	8	338	703	254,220	648,469
18. Meerut	3	14	201	853	254,049	1,108,139
19. Bulandshahr	3	11	256	783	229,379	795,729
20. Aligarh	3	10	253	841	262,542	874,933
21. Mathura	3	7	180	407	179,633	433,731
22. Agra	4	11	182	574	214,232	619,989
23. Etah	3	9	309	950	229,351	629,944
24. Mainpuri	3	9	212	640	222,971	640,464
25. Farrukhabad	3	8	333	1,103	228,670	606,376
26. Etawah	..	9	..	1,065	..	589,568
27. Kanpur	4	11	433	1,170	280,125	691,916
28. Fatehpur	3	8	315	961	191,868	544,621
29. Allahabad	6	16	878	2,217	420,881	1,057,476
30. Jhansi	5	8	595	956	248,300	418,248
31. Jalaun	3	6	434	824	171,485	331,563
32. Hamirpur	3	7	274	715	174,772	425,11
33. Banda	3	8	331	851	176,729	534,774
34. Kheri	3	9	367	1,135	246,532	721,392
35. Sitapur	3	10	606	1,465	225,863	744,002
36. Hardoi	3	11	360	1,144	211,954	805,578
37. Unnao	3	9	373	1,063	204,571	614,432
38. Lucknow	3	7	322	654	292,682	605,337
39. Rae Bareli	3	9	349	1,029	226,238	680,582
40. Bahraich	3	11	315	1,136	187,668	738,296
41. Gonda	3	13	274	1,227	238,502	1,033,635
42. Bara Banki	3	9	369	1,144	228,374	676,767
43. Faizabad	3	10	384	1,575	222,010	781,566
44. Sultanpur	3	12	479	1,598	213,403	847,381
45. Pratapgarh	3	9	416	1,162	217,178	673,575
46. Basti	3	16	395	1,869	254,480	1,286,876
47. Gorakhpur	3	16	350	1,435	223,631	1,090,050
48. Deoria	3	16	427	2,147	225,440	1,181,792
49. Azamgarh	3	15	285	1,491	215,210	1,072,887
50. Jaunpur	3	11	389	1,613	222,789	885,650
51. Ballia	3	10	498	1,571	174,922	717,541
52. Ghazipur	3	9	771	2,031	209,829	655,090
53. Varanasi	3	12	655	2,114	326,402	1,000,135
54. Mirzapur	3	11	231	1,033	145,125	595,896

Source : *Directorate of Economics and Statistics*

Out of the 54 districts of the State, Uttar Kashi (93.5), Chamoli (91.2), Pithoragarh (89.8), Lucknow (89.6), and Dehra Dun (77.7), had more than two-thirds of their rural population served by Stage I and Stage II Blocks. However, in 9 districts the coverage is less than half. They are Saharanpur (44.9), Bijnor (45.8), Naini Tal (45.8), Gorakhpur (45.8), Azamgarh (46.8), Mathura (48.6), Shahjahanpur (49.1), Kanpur (49.2), Budaun (49.3), and Basti (49.7). The first list includes all the districts of Uttarakhand Division and the second all but Deoria of Gorakhpur Division.

31. The following Table shows itemwise expenditure on N. E. S. Blocks and Community Projects Blocks during the First and Second Plans :

TABLE 12.16—*Development Expenditure on National Extension Service Blocks and Community Projects Blocks*

Item	First Five Year Plan			Second Five Year Plan		
	Total Expenditur (in lakhs)	Total Population Served (in thousands)	Expenditure per Capita of Population served (Rupees)	Total Expenditure (in lakhs)	Total Population Served (in thousands)	Expenditure per Capita of Population Served (Rupees)
1. Agriculture, Animal Husbandry	60	10,772	0·56	135	34,185	0·40
2. Irrigation and Land Reclamation	252	,,	2·34	835	,,	2·44
3. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries	30	,,	0·28	81	,,	0·24
4. Health Services and Rural Sanitation	29	,,	0·27	229	,,	0·67
5. Education including Social Education	35	,,	0·32	287	,,	0·84
6. Rural Housing	20	,,	0·19	129	,,	0·38
7. Block Headquarters	180	,,	1·67	893	,,	2·61
8. Communications	64	,,	0·59	175	,,	0·51
9. Miscellaneous	181	,,	1·68	—	—	—
Total	851	10,772	7·90	2,764	34,185	8·09

During the First Plan, a population of 10,772,272 persons only was covered by the Blocks and Projects while during the Second Plan 34,184,686 persons were covered. In the First Plan the expenditure *per capita* of population served was Rs.7.90 and the increase in the Second Plan to Rs.8.09 was merely nominal. Thus, taken as whole, the increased expenditure was due to greater coverage of population rather than to more intensive development. However, per capita itemwise expenditure shows considerable variations. As compared to the First Plan the expenditure per capita on the following items was greater in the Second Plan–

1. Irrigation and Land Reclamation,
2. Health Services and Rural Sanitation.
3. Education including Social Education, and
4. Rural Housing.

On the other hand, the per capita expenditure on

1. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry,
2. Rural Arts, Crafts and Industry, and
3. Communications,

was less than before. Figures of new employment secured in the areas served by Community Development are not available, and have, therefore, not been given in the above Table.

The requirements of the Third Plan are Rs.65.00 crores against which an outlay of Rs.51.67 crores has been provided. It is, therefore, proposed to divide all Blocks into Categories A, B and C on the basis of their performance and to give reduced allotments to those placed in Categories B and C.

32. Panchayats, though not included in the Second Plan, have received an allocation in the Third Plan, so they should be briefly considered. Gaon Sabhas were originally constituted for every village or group of villages having a population of 1,000 or more persons. In 1955 by an amending Act a Gaon Sabha was constituted for every revenue village with a population of 250 or more. Accordingly, more than 12,000 Gaon Sabhas came into existence. In 1960-61, the State had 72,333 Gaon Sabhas covering 1,11,722 villages and a population of 546 lakh persons. The Panchayat is the basic unit of rural self-government on which a structure of decentralized administration is sought to be built up. The *Kshettra Samities* are federations of Village panchayats at the Block level. Even though panchayats have been in existence in the State for more than a decade, they have yet to acquire

vitality, strength and steadfastness of purpose. From the beginning, panchayats have been associated with development effort, particularly in local development works, programmes of common benefits, and agricultural production. During the First Plan a large number of *Panchayatghars,* schools and seed stores were built. 2,402 miles of *kachcha* and 275 miles of *pukka* roads were constructed through village effort. Work worth Rs.1,48,60,880 was done through *shramdan.* During the Second Plan period panchayats constructed 4,500 *panchayatghars,* established 8,452 libraries, installed 4,986 radio sets, constructed 1,609 miles of *pukka* and 2,228 miles of *kachcha* roads, 2,300 miles of drains, paved 1,610 miles of lanes and put up 22,702 lamps. In addition, they constructed 47,338 drinking-water wells and repaired 70,134.

Grants totalling Rs.413.78 lakhs were advanced for local development works in villages. During the First Plan period, panchayats levied a tax of Rs.512.96 lakhs, out of which Rs.272.33 lakhs were realized. During the Second Plan period, tax amounting to Rs.489.73 lakhs was levied out of which an amount of Rs.466.36 lakhs was collected. Early in 1960, as part of the policy of progressive devolution of functions and responsibility to local institutions, funds provided in the schematic budgets of Blocks for Health and Rural Sanitation and Communications were distributed among Gaon Sabhas on the basis of their needs and population. Simultaneously, with a view to encourage members to take active interest in local development programmes, each Gaon Sabha constituted a *Krishi-evam-utpadan Samiti* and a *Kalyan Up-Samiti.* Each of these consists of the *Pradhan,* the *Up-pradhan,* 3 to 7 elected members, and 2 to 4 nominated members. They were largely responsible for preparing the Third Five Year Plans of villages, a work which aroused considerable interest.

In the Third Five Year Plan, the training of non-officials, specially the *Pradhans* and members of village panchayats, the *Pramukh* and members of *Kshetra Samities* and the *Adhyaksh* and members of *Zila Parishads* is to occupy an important place in the programme of rural development. Another important scheme concerning the panchayats is the one for grant of loans to enable them to increase their financial resources by building up remunerative assets like community orchards and forests, local markets, minor irrigation works, fisheries, etc. A provision of Rs.110 lakhs has been made for this purpose.

Co-operation

33. The co-operative movement was born in this State with the enactment of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1904 under which only Co-operative Credit Societies could be organized. Later on, in 1912, another Co-operative Act was passed which provided for the organization of co-operative societies in every sphere of economic activity such as production, distribution, marketing, distribution of consumer goods, etc. Up to 1946-47 the main activity of the co-operatives continued to be credit although societies for other purposes had also been established. In 1947, a comprehensive programme in the State for the development of rural areas through co-operatives, known as the *New Co-operative Development Plan* was formulated. Its salient features were as follows–

(*a*) The rural Development Department was merged with the Co-operative Department in May 1957.

(*b*) A Multi-purpose Co-operative Society was to be organized in every village and a Co-operative Development Union for a group of villages.

(*c*) At the district level, a federated institution of the Development Unions to be called as District Co-operative Federation was to be set up which, in its turn, was to be affiliated to Provincial Co-operative Department and Marketing Federation.

34. During the First Plan, effort was concentrated on increasing the number of primary societies, their membership and their share capital. The Second Plan sought to promote an all-sided development in Co-operation. It was intended to spread Co-operative Credit Societies so as to cover the entire State and more than half of the rural households, and to develop co-operative credit up to Rs.36 crores. The following 5 schemes were included in the Plan–

(i) Co-operative Credit,

(ii) Co-operative Marketing,

(iii) Co-operative Training and Education,

(iv) Co-operative Farming, and

(v) Co-operative Dairying.

The important features of co-operative development during this period, therefore, were linking of credit with marketing. State partnership in co-operative credit and marketing societies and the shift in the basis of loaning from *haisiyat* to production needs on a cash-credit basis. In addition to the above 5 schemes of the Second Plan, the Third Plan covers 3 new schemes, viz., Consumers' Co-operative Societies, Labour Co-operative Societies and Publicity and Propaganda. The important targets of this Plan are as follows—

(i) Coverage of the entire rural area of the State with Service Co-operatives excluding the areas already covered by large-sized societies.

(ii) Increase in the over-all loaning by Agricultural Primary Societies to Rs.80 crores.

(iii) Covering 55 per cent of the rural families and 75 per cent of the agriculturist families by enrolling 35 lakh new members.

(iv) Strengthening of credit co-operatives at every level.

(v) Loaning to weaker sections of the cultivating population.

(vi) Government grant for creation of special Bad Debt Reserves to meet probable losses in financing these weaker sections.

(vii) Organization of 45 Co-operative Farming Pilot Projects, with 10 societies in every project, and establishment of 350 co-operative farming societies in the non-pilot areas.

(viii) Organization of 150 labour co-operatives and 8 co-operative societies of rickshaw-pullers.

(ix) Organization of 400 Primary Consumers' Stores. Later on, the scheme was revised by Government of India. According to the new scheme, 27 wholesale stores each having 20 branches, primary stores affiliated to it would be set up in 27 cities/towns of the State.

(x) Expansion of the training, education, publicity and propaganda programmes.

(xi) Expansion of the dairying and milk supply scheme.

(xii) Establishment of 50 warehouses with storage capacity of 23 lakh mds. of grains.

The annual expenditure on Co-operation from 1950-51 to 1960-61 and provisions made in the 3 Plans have already been given in Tables 12.11A and B.

35. The State has a three-tier structure of credit co-operatives. At the village level there is the primary agricultural (multi-purpose) society or a large-sized society or a service co-operative. At the district level is the District or Central Co-operative Bank or a branch of the U. P. Co-operative Bank, Ltd., performing the functions of a District Co-operative Bank. At the State level there is the U. P. Co-operative Bank, Ltd. It is the apex credit organization in the State. Its main responsibility is the financing of co-operatives. It is through this apex bank that concessional finance from the Reserve Bank of India is made available to the Central/District Co-operative Banks as short-term loans for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops as well as for financing medium-term requirements. The following Table shows the progress of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies in the State during the decade covered by the first two Plans—

TABLE 12.17—*Primary Agricultural Credit Societies*

State/District	No. of societies during			No. of Members during			Short and Medium Term Loans Advanced (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61
UTTAR PRADESH	27,293	44,006	55,263	894,192	1,403,198	3,319,857	257·42	558·10	3,097·97
1. Uttar Kashi	...	..	192	..	..	6,322	..	..	1·74
2. Chamoli	...	..	509	..	..	21,646	..	..	7·02
3. Pithoragarh	..	..	489	..	..	19,513	..	..	1·80
4. Tehri Garhwal	41	252	481	1,361	7,800	15,182	0·11	0·19	5·56
5. Garhwal	404	582	705	13,716	17,753	30,581	0·65	1·46	7·49
6. Almora	546	641	1,082	22,243	26,071	40,407	0·27	2·40	6·39
7. Naini Tal	398	547	316	9,193	12,715	26,310	2·49	3·15	33·80
8. Bijnor	656	1,086	626	24,361	38,718	60,308	6·39	13·16	70·19
9. Moradabad	1,195	1,780	1,335	45,805	62,514	98,107	20·00	26·49	120·54
10. Budaun	808	964	1,199	34,230	43,800	79,224	6·95	9·56	50·80
11. Rampur	153	424	422	7,876	18,690	34,730	0·07	5·30	28·81
12. Bareilly	436	728	1,008	16,749	27,217	60,596	2·59	8·09	31·91
13. Pilibhit	339	467	219	11,981	16,448	37,362	0·09	4·38	37·81
14. Shahjahanpur	453	674	919	16,603	26,425	58,111	2·93	6·95	50·75
15. Dehra Dun	269	401	205	6,060	8,125	15,909	4·62	4·85	20·58
16. Saharanpur	600	893	925	20,272	32,909	85,833	13·69	30·45	124·72
17. Muzaffarnagar	271	471	528	10,563	19,472	53,061	1·86	14·80	67·80
18. Meerut	526	899	818	16,977	41,124	82,823	5·66	21·29	104·04
19. Bulandshahr	472	670	1,180	15,380	19,804	66,974	5·96	8·72	93·48
20. Aligarh	443	758	538	10,897	22,112	95,447	6·72	17·17	130·90
21. Mathura	457	817	601	19,460	31,455	65,700	9·06	25·87	131·94
22. Agra	420	736	964	12,364	26,113	65,705	7·78	19·04	80·30
23. Etah	442	599	387	17,431	19,931	67,274	4·76	8·58	79·51
24. Mainpuri	447	684	705	14,245	21,070	76,440	9·39	16·74	91·53
25. Farrukhabad	561	994	582	16,797	32,533	86,360	5·68	26·73	100·27
26. Etawah	493	898	697	15,976	34,346	85,277	8·37	19·67	93·92
27. Kanpur	234	708	1,233	10,393	26,593	76,289	0·90	8·29	48·38
28. Fatehpur	329	532	238	6,801	15,024	34,224	2·63	6·39	65·07
29. Allahabad	630	1,351	1,555	16,578	30,156	97,879	3·21	13·10	87·67
30. Jhansi	393	726	813	12,170	27,777	55,623	5·81	22·50	69·38
31. Jalaun	435	604	270	12,931	21,610	47,920	6·86	14·32	83·33
32. Hamirpur	345	523	507	8,821	16,063	53,103	3·70	9·02	74·09
33. Banda	367	478	399	10,613	12,336	48,881	3·99	8·15	50·72
34. Kheri	555	809	738	20,105	27,939	58,693	5·32	6·46	38·31
35. Sitapur	418	717	1,285	10,600	16,873	59,386	3·35	6·30	34·38
36. Hardoi	417	859	1,272	16,506	28,913	76,416	0·95	2·62	38·88
37. Unnao	575	910	1,515	14,145	22,745	48,139	3·93	5·13	38·38
38. Lucknow	375	544	735	10,021	15,631	44,465	4·94	6·51	30·98
39. Rae Bareli	629	939	1,667	16,598	27,957	65,716	3·07	6·95	46·09
40. Bahraich	460	730	1,001	15,280	24,986	59,973	2·87	5·89	33·99
41. Gonda	576	838	1,735	19,138	28,721	71,448	4·36	7·21	46·66
42. Bara Banki	418	793	1,556	9,462	15,799	49,560	0·94	1·71	19·39
43. Faizabad	753	1,130	1,705	20,631	24,695	62,716	2·58	4·51	31·46
44. Sultanpur	576	957	1,672	12,640	23,221	66,388	4·56	10·20	53·78
45. Pratapgarh	877	1,304	1,599	26,484	37,815	74,505	9·59	13·18	46·28
46. Basti	994	1,425	1,918	27,171	35,951	79,429	3·66	4.10	41·66
47. Gorakhpur	890	1,739	1,942	27,785	47,585	94,841	8·10	18·04	86·25

State/District	No. of societies during			No. of Members during			Short and Medium Term Loans Advanced (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61
48. Deoria	998	1,916	2,735	29,910	62,135	113,946	17·90	42·63	119·60
49. Azamgarh	834	1,312	2,387	36,592	50,764	89,558	2·45	7·39	42·28
50. Jaunpur	623	974	2,070	18,684	23,803	72,013	2·89	4·54	52·44
51. Ballia	348	519	1,054	17,852	25,086	66,303	1·01	4·08	46·64
52. Ghazipur	686	1,064	1,394	20,187	25,957	76,882	5·95	12·37	85·85
53. Varanasi	1,092	1,711	1,550	47,153	56,966	94,140	2·05	3·90	70·03
54. Mirzapur	636	929	1,086	18,401	22,952	46.219	3·79	7·32	42·30

Source:—Registrar, Co-operative Societies

NOTE; State figures in last three columns do not tally due to rounding.

The increase in the number of societies from 27,293 in 1951-52 to 44,006 in 1955-56 and then to 55,263 in 1960-61 is quite appreciable. There was more than proportionate increase in the number of members from 894,192 in 1951-52 to 1,403,198 in 1955-56 and 3,319,857 in 1960-61. The volume of short-term and medium-term loans advanced shot up like a hyperbolic curve—from Rs.2.57 crores in 1951-52 to Rs.30.98 crores in 1960-61. In the State, 18.16 per cent of rural cultivators in 1960-61 were members of Agricultural Credit Societies. The district having the highest percentage of cultivators as members is Saharanpur (44.38), followed by Aligarh (35.11), Bijnor (35.10), Mathura (31.86), Etawah (30.53) and Budaun (28.91). On the other hand, the district having the lowest percentage is Tehri Garhwal (7.30) preceded by Basti (7.86), Uttar Kashi (8.64), Gonda (9.92) and Fatehpur (10.59). For the State, the average loan advanced per member was Rs.93.32. The district having the highest average is Mathura (Rs.200.82) followed by Fatehpur (Rs.190.13), Jalaun (Rs.173.89), Saharanpur (Rs.143.31) and Bulandshahr (Rs.139.58). At the other end of the scale, the district with the lowest average is Pithoragarh (Rs.9.22), preceded by Almora (Rs.15.81), Garhwal (Rs.24.49), Uttar Kashi (Rs.27.52) and Chamoli (Rs.32.43).

36. For meeting the long-term agricultural requirements of cultivators, the U. P. State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was established in March, 1959. It started functioning from May 1960. The main purposes for which the Bank advances loans are—

(*a*) Improvement of land including orchards, and introduction of better methods of cultivation ;

(*b*) *Minor Irrigation schemes such as* construction of tube-wells, masonry wells, oil engines, pumping sets and costly irrigation equipment, and construction of *bundhis* and field channels ;

(*c*) Purchase of costly agricultural implements ;

(*d*) Liquidation of old debts and redemption of mortgages on land ; and

(*e*) Purchase of contiguous lands intervening between the fields of the borrower, so as to consolidate his holdings for more efficient and economic cultivation.

The area of operation of the Bank extends to the whole State. To begin with, 30 branches were established in as many districts in September 1960 ; 21 more branches were established in September 1962. In the year 1960-61, the Bank had 604 members. The paid-up share capital was 15.34 lakhs of rupees. An amount of Rs.2.72 lakhs was advanced as long-term loan. The Third Five Year Plan envisages a total disbursement of Rs.10 crores as long-term loans. The supply of long-term credit by the U. P. State Co-operative

Land Mortgage Bank and 6 Primary Land Mortgage Banks is given in the following Table–

TABLE 12.18—*Supply of Long-Term Credit by Co-operative Banks*

State/District	Year	Number of Banks		Long-term loans supplied (Rs. in lakhs)	
		Central Land Mortgage Banks	Primary Land Mortgage Banks		
		(A)	(B)	(A)	(B)
UTTAR PRADESH	1951-52	..	6	..	..
	1955-56	..	6	..	..
	1960-61	1	6	2·72	0·65
1. Jalaun	1951-52	..	1	..	..
	1955-56	..	1	..	..
	1960-61	..	1	..	0·65
2. Banda	1951-52	..	1	..	..
	1955-56	..	1	..	..
	1960-61	..	1	..	..
3. Faizabad	1951-52	..	1	..	..
	1955-56	..	1	..	..
	1960-61	..	1	..	..
4. Gorakhpur	1951-52	..	1	..	..
	1955-56	..	1	..	..
	1960-61	..	1	..	..
5. Jaunpur	1951-52	..	1	..	..
	1955-56	..	1	..	..
	1960-61	..	1	..	..
6. Ghazipur	1951-52	..	1	..	..
	1955-56	..	1	..	..
	1960-61	..	1	..	..

Source : Registrar, Co-operative Societies

No other district has any Primary Land Mortgage Bank. Since the passing of Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, the working of Primary Land Mortgage Banks has come to a standstill, but is likely to be revived.

37. The Provincial Co-operative Federation was organized in 1942 as an apex institution for promotion of marketing, supply, and production activities. The main objects of the Federation are marketing of agricultural produce and supply of agricultural requisites and consumer goods to members, through its constituent District Federations and Marketing Societies. It also co-ordinates the activities of marketing co-operatives, guides and imparts business intelligence, helps in the disposal of their produce and in establishing contacts at the State level. The organization of Co-operative Marketing Societies was taken up during the Second Plan on the recommendations of the Committee of Directors of the All-India Rural Credit Survey. Their role is to arrange for disposal of the produce of cultivator members at the best possible rates, afford pledge facilities and recover loans advanced to their members by service co-operatives and other co-operative credit societies out of the sale proceeds of their produce. The Co-operative Marketing Societies have been doing their business mainly on commission basis adopting the prevalent *mandi* practices. They are organized on *mandi* basis, at the rate of one per *mandi*. Before actual organization, a survey is undertaken to find out its natural area from where goods flow to it for sale, prevailing practices, variety and quantity of goods handled, and other details about the disposal of the produce. Co-operative Credit Societies have to be set up in advance in the command area of the *mandi*, if they do not exist already. Membership of these societies consists of the following :

(i) The State Government, known as Special Class member.

(ii) Primary Credit Co-operatives known as 'A' Class members.

(iii) Agriculturists, who are also members of the Primary Credit Co-operatives, known as 'B' Class members.

(iv) Nominal members, i.e., traders and commission agents, known as 'C' Class members. They do not have the right to vote or to participate in the administration of the society.

38. There were no Co-operative Marketing Societies up to 1956. Hence data for 1951 and 1956 do not exist. The following Table shows district-wise achievements in co-operative marketing as in 1961–

TABLE 12.19—*Progress in Co-operative Marketing*

State/District	Number of Primary Marketing Societies	Number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies affiliated from 1955-56 to 1960-61	Number of members served	Volume of agricultural business transacted (lakhs of Rs.)	Number of godowns at *Mandi* centres
UTTAR PRADESH	150	7,287	464,565	743·30	83
1. Chamoli	1	18	1	..	..
2. Tehri Garhwal	1	..	..	..	..
3. Garhwal	1	26	659	3·48	1
4. Almora	1	31	134	0·11	..
5. Naini Tal	7	117	6,870	55·80	5
6. Bijnor	3	62	18,300	26·32	3
7. Moradabad	4	59	18,766	27·42	3
8. Budaun	2	133	13,728	16·54	1
9. Rampur	2	22	5,228	14·71	2
10. Bareilly	1	9	7,901	8·30	1
11. Pilibhit	2	78	12,126	12·18	2
12. Shahjahanpur	3	69	10,340	18·16	2
13. Dehra Dun	1	53	6,594	6·91	..
14. Saharanpur	4	101	18,385	39·90	2
15. Muzaffarnagar	2	35	12,630	15·42	1
16. Meerut	6	56	18,757	36·62	3
17. Bulandshahr	7	430	15,112	17·02	2
18. Aligarh	7	326	45,042	70·26	2
19. Mathura	3	67	14,307	45·42	2
20. Agra	3	137	7,761	7·36	1
21. Etah	5	180	28,108	55·51	4
22. Mainpuri	3	383	14,200	31·79	1
23. Farrukhabad	5	337	22,833	15·68	3
24. Etawah	6	626	9,321	32·44	3
25. Kanpur	5	226	7,165	5·69	3
26. Fatehpur	3	67	11,693	19·76	1
27. Allahabad	2	10	21,467	19·88	1
28. Jhansi	5	139	10,566	10·79	4
29. Jalaun	4	53	12,954	31·34	2
30. Hamirpur	4	215	8,315	4·82	4
31. Banda	3	52	11,452	23·55	3
32. Kheri	1	40	3,660	8·59	1
33. Sitapur	1	23	2,724	1·84	1
34. Hardoi	2	318	3,229	5·52	1
35. Unnao	1	138	61	0·08	..
36. Lucknow	1	89	59	0·15	..
37. Rae Bareli	1	210	906	0·56	1
38. Bahraich	3	184	9,092	0·56	2
39. Gonda	4	307	5,082	2·07	2
40. Bara Banki	1	2	..	0·24	..
41. Faizabad	3	220	2,573	1·76	..
42. Sultanpur	3	303	2,449	1·22	1
43. Pratapgarh	2	251	1,263	1·82	..
44. Basti	4	82	8,172	3·13	2

State/District	Number of Primary Marketing Societies	Number of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies affiliated from 1955-56 to 1960-61	Number of members served	Volume of agricultural business transacted (lakhs of Rs.)	Number of godowns at *Mandi* centres
45. Gorakhpur	2	75	4,113	0·35	1
46. Deoria	1	..	..	..	..
47. Azamgarh	2	27	2,639	15·34	1
48. Jaunpur	1	31	2,971	1·71	1
49. Ballia	3	299	3,188	5·03	2
50. Ghazipur	3	332	9,284	5·51	1
51. Varanasi	3	122	9,556	4·12	3
52. Mirzapur	2	117	2,829	10·52	1

The above Co-operative Marketing Societies are handling food-grains, cotton, jute, sunn-hemp, fruits and vegetables. The majority of them are, however, dealing in food-grains only. Business is done mostly on commission basis ; outright purchase is done only rarely. Pledge business is, however, done in an appreciable quantity. These societies have now come to handle approximately 12 per cent of the total arrivals in all the *mandis* where they are operating. Districts in which a greater quantum of business than the double of the State average for districts is being transacted are Aligarh (70.26), Naini Tal (55.80), Etah (55.51), Mathura (45.42), Saharanpur (39.90), Meerut (36.62), Etawah (32.44), Mainpuri (31.79), and Jalaun (31.34). Except Naini Tal, all these districts are or nearly are on the western border of the State. Those in which the transacted business is less than half of the State average for districts are (1) all districts of the Himalayan Hills except Naini Tal, (2) Kanpur, (3) Hamirpur, (4) all districts of Lucknow and Faizabad Divisions except Kheri, and (5) all districts of Gorakhpur and Varanasi Divisions except Azamgarh and Mirzapur. These societies function with difficulty in hill areas of low productivity, eastern districts of dense population and areas preferring sugarcane to food-grains, because such areas are unable to obtain the minimum of handling necessary to produce profits. They are also handicapped in big *mandis* or in their vicinity on account of competition from established *pukka arhatiyas.*

The U. P. Co-operative Federation has established *pukka arhat* shops at Varanasi and Agra—two important terminal markets of the State. This is expected to provide a solution to the disposal problem of the marketing societies controlled by these two terminal markets. In course of time *pukka arhat* shops will be established in the remaining important terminal markets of the State.

Irrigation

A. Minor Irrigation (including Tube-wells)

39. Minor Irrigation was not a separate head Irrigation under Major Irrigation, and (*c*) of development in the First Five-Year Plan. Data on the same have been selected from (*a*) Agricultural Engineering under Agriculture, (*b*) Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In the Second Plan, however, Minor Irrigation was a separate head of development. It includes tube-wells, masonry wells, pumping plants, Persian wheels, *bunds* and *bundhis, guls* and small channels, drainage improvement and other minor works. As a matter of fact, all State irrigation works costing up to Rs.10 lakhs each are included in Minor Irrigation. The expenditure incurred and additional area (wherever available) benefited in each year of the decade are given in the following Table :

TABLE 12.20 *A—Targets and Achievements in Minor Irrigation Projects, Uttar Pradesh,* 1951-61

	First Plan						
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	First Plan Total	First Plan Target
1. Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	162	239	283	467	592	1,743	1,910
2. Additional Area Benefited by State works (in thousand acres)	..	..	..	..	..	901	..

	Second Plan							
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Second Plan Total	Second Plan Target	Third Plan Target (anticipated)
1. Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	453	292	211	245	367	1,567	1,806	3,300 (3,151)
2. Additional Area Benefited by State Works (in thousand acres)	..	..	..	..	..	1,237	..	1,063 (1,063)

Source : Plan Reports

In the First Plan the actual expenditure was less than the Plan provision. In the Second Plan also there were shortfalls and the expenditure was 86.8 per cent of the Plan provision. However, the annual ceilings, and budgeted outlays based thereon, were far lower than the provision, and as compared to them the actual expenditure was greater.

The potential of State minor irrigation works at the beginning of the First Plan was 12.60 lakh acres and the potential created in the Plan was 9.01 lakh acres bringing the total to 21.61 lakh acres at the end of the First Plan. The additional potential generated in the Second Plan was 12.37 lakh acres. Thus at the end of the Second Plan the total potential was 33.98 lakh acres. Zonewise distribution of potential in lakh acres is as under :

Zone	At the end of First Plan	Created during Second Plan	At the end of Second Plan
Hill	0·34	0·25	0·59
Central	0·81	0·65	1·46
Western	14·69	4.79	19·48
Eastern	4·90	6.26	11·16
Bundelkhand	0·87	0.42	1·29
	21·67	12·37	33·98

The Eastern Zone received the greatest attention during the Second Plan. The utilized potential at the beginning of the First Plan was 10.36 lakh acres. An additional potential of 3.99 lakh acres was utilized during this Plan, bringing the utilization at the conclusion of the First Plan to 14.35 lakh acres. A further potential of 13.18 lakh acres was utilized in the next Plan. The total utilization at the end of the Second Plan was 27.53 lakh acres.

The provision for Minor Irrigation in the Third Plan is Rs.33 crores. The likely expenditure is Rs.51.96 crores, much in excess of expectation. The total potential expected to be developed in the Third Plan is 10.63 lakh acres. The gap between the developed potential of 44.61 lakh acres and the utilized potential of 37.13 lakh acres will be made use of in the Fourth Plan. Irrigation potential of minor irrigation works at the end of each Plan period is as follows :

	State Works	Private Works
1955-56	21·61	55·00
1960-61	33·98	61·99
1965-66 (anticipated)	44·61	96·99

B. Major and Medium Irrigation

40. A Table similar to the foregoing is given below for Major and Medium Irrigation for the First and Second Five Year Plans. Figures for the First Plan have been obtained by deducting Minor Irrigation expenditure from the expenditure shown against Major Irrigation Projects in the Plan Report.

TABLE 12.20 B—*Targets and Achievements in Medium and Major Irrigation Projects, Uttar Pradesh,* 1951—61

	First Plan						
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	First Plan Total	First Plan Target
1. Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	141	253	393	588	599	1,974	1,956
2. Additional Area Benefited (in thousand acres)	..	..	..	..	..	714	N.A

	Second Plan							
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Second Plan Total	Second Plan Target	Third Plan Target (anticipated)
1. Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	759	537	430	400	417	2,543	2,600	5,171 (5523)
2. Additional Area Benefited (in thousand acres)	..	..	..	..	..	670	N.A.	998 (998)

Source : Plan Repors

Brief particulars of the important irrigation works taken up during the First Plan are given below:

(i) *Saprar Dam*—A 55 ft. high earthen dam was constructed on Saprar river, near Mauranipur in Jhansi district, for storing 2,800 million cubit feet of flood water of the river for being used to irrigate 42 thousand acres of land.

(ii) *Reservoirs, Bundhis and Canal System in Southern U. P.*—These included the Ahraura Dam in Mirzapur district, Rangawan Dam in Banda district, Chandraprabha and Naugarh Dams in Varanasi district, Mata Tila Dam Stage I in Jhansi district, Arjun Dam in Hamirpur district, and Shahganj Distributary in Mirzapur district as a result of which 4.88 lakh acres were made irrigable by the end of the First Plan.

(iii) *Belan and Tons Canal*—This project provided for the construction of a storage reservoir at Sirsi, a pick-up weir at Baraudha, an aqueduct on the Tons and a net-work of canals to irrigate 1.01 lakh acres of land in district Allahabad.

(iv) *Sarda Sagar Stage I*—Construction of this reservoir on the left bank of Sarda Canal was taken up for providing irrigation facilities in Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh and Jaunpur districts. It has a potential of 1.67 lakh acres.

(v) *Banganga Canal*—A barrage across the river Banganga, three miles from Shohratgarh and two canal systems of 85 miles length have been constructed under this project. An area of 22 thousand acres was brought under irrigation.

(vi) *Dohrighat Pumped Canal*—A pumped canal from the Ghagra river at Dohrighat has been constructed for extending irrigation facilities to 1.19 lakh acres in districts Azamgarh and Ballia.

The irrigation potential added by the irrigation works of the First Five Year Plan was 20.11 lakh acres bringing the State's total potential to 96.79 lakh acres at the end of the Plan. A large number of First Plan schemes were completed during the Second Plan period and they added an irrigation potential of 8.30 lakh acres.

41. The Second Five Year Plan provided for an outlay of Rs.2,600 lakhs on major and medium irrigation works. Besides completing schemes of the First Plan many new schemes were undertaken. The more important of them are mentioned below:

(i) *Mata Tila*—This hydel-*cum*-irrigation project in Jhansi district is meant to provide irrigation facilities to an area of 4.10 lakh acres in Jhansi, Hamirpur and Jalaun districts. Most of the work on the project was completed and irrigation facilities were provided through the Betwa Canal system during the Second Plan to 2.6 lakh acres.

(ii) *Ramganga*—The Ramganga project will, on completion in the Fourth Plan, provide irrigation facilities to an area of 17.06 lakh acres.

(iii) *Sarda Sagar, Stage II*—On completion, the project will provide additional irrigation facilities to an area of 1.85 lakh acres.

(iv) *Nanak Sagar*—A reservoir is to be constructed on the river Deoha and another on river Dhora in Pilibhit district. This project will be completed in the Third Plan period and will provide irrigation facilities to an area of 1.33 lakh acres in Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur Pratapgarh and Jaunpur districts.

(v) *Tanda Pumped Canal*—This pumped canal takes off from the river Ghagra near Tanda in Faizabad district. On completion the project will irrigate an area of 68 thousand acres in districts Faizabad and Azamgarh.

(vi) *Kwano Pumped Canal*—The canal takes off from the river Kwano in Basti district. This project will provide irrigation to an area of 0.21 lakh acres in that district. The canal has been completed and irrigation has partially started.

(vii) *Meja Reservoir*—This project will provide irrigation facilities to 65 thousand acres in Allahabad and Mirzapur districts. Some channels have started working.

(viii) *Remodelling of Eastern Yamuna Canal*—This will provide irrigation to an additional 22 thousand acres.

(ix) *Remodelling of Agra Canal*—This work was started in 1954-55. This will provide irrigation to an additional area of 47 thousand acres.

(x) *Balmiki (Ohen) Reservoir*—This project is in Banda district. It has provided irrigation facilities to an area of 15 thousand acres in that district.

(xi) *Jirgo Reservoir*—This is a storage project on the river Jirgo in Mirzapur district and will provide irrigation facilities to an area of 64 thousand acres in Mirzapur and Varanasi districts.

(xii) *Tumaria Reservoir*—This project is in district Naini Tal on rivers Lapkana and Dhela. It will irrigate an area of 40 thousand acres.

(xiii) *Upper Khajuri Reservoir*—This is a reservoir on the river Khajuri in district Mirzapur. It will provide irrigation to an area of 18 thousand acres. The dam has been completed and irrigation is in progress.

42. The work on Chandraprabha Dam, Naugarh Dam, Sarda Sagar Stage I, Banganga Canal, Afzalgarh Canal, Arjun Dam, and Ahraura Dam was completed during the Second Plan. That on Dohrighat Pumped Canal, Tanda Pumped Canal, remodelling of Eastern Yamuna and Agra Canals, Mata Tila Dam Stages I and II, Ramganga River Project, Balmiki (Ohen) Reservoir, Jirgo Reservoir, Nanak Sagar, Tumaria Reservoir, Meja Reservoir, Kwano Pumped Canal, Sarda Sagar Stage II, and Upper Khajuri Reservoir has spilled over to the Third Plan. The gross irrigation potential of the State's major and medium projects at the commencement of the First Plan was 64.09 lakh acres. A potential of 7.14 lakh acres was created during the First Plan, bringing the total to 71.23 lakh acres at the end of the Plan. The additional potential developed during the Second Plan was 6.70 lakh acres. Thus at the end of the Second Plan the total potential was 77.93 lakh acres.

The utilized potential at the beginning of the First Plan was 62.46 lakh acres. An additional potential of 3.20 lakh acres was utilized by the end of this Plan bringing the total to 65.66 lakh acres. A further potential of 7.88 lakh acres was utilized in the next Plan. The total utilization at the end of the Second Plan was 73.54 lakh acres.

In the First Plan the actual expenditure exceeded the Plan target. In the Second Plan there was a nominal shortfall, which does not call for comment.

43. The provision for Major and Medium Irrigation in the Third Plan is Rs.51.71 crores on account of the great emphasis put on food-production. However, the likely expenditure is Rs.55.23 crores, which is in excess of the target. An additional gross potential of 9.98 lakh acres is expected to be created in the Third Plan, bringing the total to 87.91 lakh acres. Additional utilization in the Third Plan period is likely to be 12.13 lakh acres, bringing the total to 85.67 lakh acres. The physical targets of the Third Plan, both in gross and utilized potentials, will be achieved in full, but the achievement of

gross potential will be considerably less than the targets of 100.38 lakh acres originally contemplated.

The position regarding the creation of potential and its utilization at the end of the Plan periods is summarized in the following Table :

TABLE 12.21—*Irrigation Potential of State Irrigation Works and Utilization at the end of the Plan Periods*
(area in lakh acres)

Period	Potential			Utilization		
	Major Schemes	Minor Schemes	Total	Major Schemes	Minor Schemes	Total
1950-51	64·09	12·60	76·69	62·46	10·36	72·82
1955-56	71·23	21·61	92·84	65·66	14·35	80·01
1960-61	77·93	33·98	111·91	73·54	27·53	101·07
1965-66 (anticipated)	87·91	44·61	132·52	85·67	37·13	122·80

Village and Small Industries

44. In the First Five Year Plan, Village and Small Industries enjoined relatively little importance. In the First Plan the total outlay was Rs.2.92 crores. For a balanced economy, particularly rural economy, it is necessary to develop small industries along with agriculture. With this end in view, the Second Five Year Plan gave better priority to the development of Village and Small Industries The outlay which was only Rs.2.92 crores in the First Plan was increased to Rs.9.10 crores. The expenditure on various items from year to year of the two Plans is given in the following Tables :

TABLE 12.22 A—*Plan Expenditure on Village and Small Industries in the State* (Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	First Plan						
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	First Plan Total	Percentage Break-down
Village and Small Industries	54·03	53·27	55·13	57·14	72·85	292·42	100·0
(*a*) Handloom	3·17	3·92	3·99	5·51	4·95	21·54	7·4
(*b*) *Khadi, Ambar Charkha and Village Industries	8·58	9·41	8·11	10·17	12·46	48·73*	16·6
(*c*) Silk and Sericulture	0·82	0·40	0·73	1·14	2·20	5·29	1·8
(*d*) Handicrafts	0·15	0·16	0·15	0·15	0·17	0·78	0·3
(*e*) Coir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Small-Scale Industries	41·31	39·38	42·15	40·17	53·07	216·08	73·9

*Includes 2.88 lakhs under Cottage and Small-Scale Industries in Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Note—Classification of schemes under Handicrafts and Small-Scale Industries has been made on the pattern of the Second Plan. Only Chikan Embroidery has been included in Handicrafts.

TABLE 12.22 B—*Plan Expenditure on Village and Small Industries in the State (Second and Third Plans)*
(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Second Plan							Third Plan	
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Second Plan Total	Percentage Break-down	Third Plan Target (anticipated)	Percentage Break-down
Village and Small Industries	195·88	146·49	179·65	174·11	213·94	910·07*	100.0	1,775 (1,606)	100·0
(*a*) Handloom	64·82	32·87	63·15	24·81	39·82	225·47	24·8	275	15·5
(*b*) Khadi, Ambar Charkha and Village Industries	19·98	6·00	7·72	6·30	7·94	47·94	5·3	168†	9·4
(*c*) Silk and Sericulture	3·08	5·64	3·48	3·32	3·69	19·21	2·1	35	2·0
(*d*) Handicrafts	2·86	4·71	5·69	9·85	11·13	34·23	3·8	90	5·1
(*e*) Coir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Small-Scale Industries	94·53	79·09	85·38	110·60	134·15	503·75	55·3	832	46·9
(*g*) Industrial Estates	10·61	18·18	14·23	19·23	17·21	79·47	8·7	375	21·1

*Expenditure per capita of all workers returned under Category IV of 1961 Census=Rs. 50·50

†Includes provision of Rs. 30 lakhs for Village Industries and Rs. 138 lakhs for Uttarakhand Schemes which generally fall under Village Industries.

Source : Plan Reports

In the First Plan the total expenditure showed a fall in the second year after which it registered a continuous rise. Relatively Handloom and Handicrafts have obtained much better share in the Second Plan than in the First. For the Second Plan we shall consider each group separately. The expenditure on handloom fluctuated between wide limits of Rs.24.81 and Rs.64.82 lakhs. That on *Khadi, Ambar Charkha* and Village Industries was approximately Rs.20 lakhs in the first year after which there was a substantial reduction, because, leaving hill wool and hand-made paper, other schemes financed by Khadi and Village Industries Commission were taken out of the Plan. The outlay on silk and sericulture remained small throughout. That on handicrafts showed a continuous rise from year to year. The two items of this group on which substantial expenditure was incurred were (i) Central Design Centre and (ii) *Chikan* Embroidery. There is no coir industry in the State of any importance. The next two groups, namely, Small-Scale Industries and Industrial Estates will be taken up for discussion in the next Section.

The important household industries (excluding processing of food-grains) of the State are handloom cotton fabrics, earthenware and earthen pottery, textile garments, bamboo and cane products, edible oils, sundry hardware, ornaments and jewellery and cotton-spinning. Of these, cotton handloom has received the largest attention; pottery and blacksmithy some little consideration; while bamboo and cane industry merely a passing notice. Extraction of edible oils, making of ornaments of silver and 14 ct. gold, and tailoring—each of which provides occupation to more than 50,000 persons—have not yet been included in Plan schemes. Districts which have more than 3 per cent of State's workers in selected household industries are noted as under:

Handloom Cotton Fabrics—Azamgarh (40,117), Bijnor (21,745), Meerut (21,361), Basti (19,576), Faizabad (18,379), Bara Banki (15,212), Moradabad (13,116), Varanasi (10,407) and Muzaffarnagar (9,001).

Earthenware and Earthen Pottery—Meerut (7,419), Azamgarh (7,376), Varanasi (6,348), Allahabad (6,232), Jaunpur (4,894), Bulandshahr (4,551), Pratapgarh (4,291), Muzaffarnagar (4,215), Aligarh (4,207) and Ballia (4,064).

Textile Garments—Meerut (8,563), Muzaffarnagar (5,060), Saharanpur (4,266), Bulandshahr (3,637) and Aligarh (3,162)—all in Upper Ganga Doab.

Bamboo and Cane Products—Varanasi (6,968), Sultanpur (5,774), Jhansi (5,260), Azamgarh (5,138), Jaunpur (4,832), Allahabad (4,764), Hamirpur (3,596), Banda (3,510) and Meerut (3,101).

Edible Oils—Azamgarh (5,548), Basti (4,663), Gorakhpur (4,439), Pratapgarh (4,177), Ballia (4,151), Ghazipur (4,128), Jaunpur (3,712), Sultanpur (3,639), Deoria (3,220), Gonda (3,167), Bara Banki (3,093), Aligarh (3,027), Allahabad (2,981) and Faizabad (2,667).

Sundry Hardware—Meerut (5,627), Varanasi (3,379), Muzaffarnagar (2,695), Aligarh (2,614 Chiefly locks), Azamgarh (2,465), Bulandshahr (2,458), Mirzapur (2,014) and Jaunpur (2,007).

Ornaments and Jewellery—Varanasi (3.461), Basti (2,676), Meerut (2,588), Allahabad (2,399), Gorakhpur (2,256), Gonda (2,090), Jaunpur (2,053), Ballia (1,993) and Deoria (1,849).

Cotton Spinning—Gorakhpur (5,742), Ballia (4,154), Meerut (3,722), Moradabad (2,992), Bijnor (2,790), Azamgarh (2,235), Saharanpur (2,169), Bulandshahr (2,075), Hardoi (1,921), Basti (1,750), Faizabad (1,741), Aligarh (1,734), Hamirpur (1,690), Ghazipur (1,669) and Deoria (1,614).

The following household industries (apart from cotton-weaving on handlooms and processing of food-grains) provide employment to more than 10,000 workers in the districts noted against each:

Handloom Silk Fabrics—Varanasi (32,805)
Manufacture of Bidis—Allahabad (14,164).
Making of Carpets, etc.—Varanasi (12,297)

45. The provision for Village and Small Industries in the Third Five Year Plan is almost double of that in the Second Plan. Out of Rs.17.75 crores, Rs.16.06 crores are likely to be utilized. Village Industries, Handicrafts and Industrial Estates have received relatively bigger shares. Village industries of the Second Plan

included hill wool, blanket, gur, leather tanning, hand-made paper and palm gur, their implementation being financed by Khadi and Gram Udyog Commission. The Third Plan, besides, includes cotton-spinning, weaving, oil-pressing, hand-pounding of paddy, atta chakkis, pottery, soap-making and match industries for which 300 Co-operative Societies are to be set up. Under Handicrafts the schemes provide for facility centres, training, financial assistance, quality-marking, and the establishment of show cases, museums and sales emporia. It is proposed to organize 100 Co-operative Societies of handicraft workers during the Plan. The sericulture scheme is operating in districts Garhwal, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Etawah and Gorakhpur. It is being extended to Tehri Garhwal and Almora districts. Sericulture means rearing of silk-worms on mulberry leaves, while ericulture means rearing them on castor leaves. The ericulture scheme is working in Rampur and Deoria districts and is being extended to Kheri district in the Third Plan.

The inclusion of household industries noted in paragraph 44 among those earmarked for development is strongly recommended, as they provide employment to a very large number of persons. If the schemes can not be extended to all districts mentioned against them for lack of finance or technical personnel, some districts may be selected to make a beginning.

6. Power Projects, Industries and Mining

Power Projects

46. Development of power resources is necessary not only for daily amenities, but also for industry and agriculture; for electricity is required for running the machines and operating the tube-wells. A number of projects were taken up for the benefit of the State, especially in the eastern and central districts. The following Table shows the expenditure on power development projects in the First and Second Five Year Plans and the provision made in the Third Plan.

TABLE 12.23—*Plan expenditure on Power Development Projects in Uttar Pradesh*, 1951—61 (Rs. in lakhs)

First Plan							
1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan		First Plan Provision
238	490	471	458	674	2,331		2,403
Second Plan							Third Plan
1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan	Second Plan Provision	Third Plan Provision (anticipated)
1,322	1,105	1,040	1,094	1,114	5,675	6,030	10,836 (12,235)

Source.—Plan Reports

During the Second Plan, the expenditure was Rs.56.75 crores, i.e., 2.43 times the expenditure in the First Plan. In the Third Plan the provision is Rs.108.36 crores which is 1.92 times the outlay on the Second Plan. Ten schemes were undertaken in the First Five Year Plan, besides the electrification of 36 towns to relieve unemployment and the Rihand Dam Power Project. Twenty-eight schemes were undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan. Progress in the development of power projects in terms of selected physical targets in each year of the two Plans is given in the following Table:

TABLE 12.24—*Progress in Development of State Power Projects in Uttar Pradesh*, 1951—61

Particulars	First Plan						
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	First Plan Total	First Plan Target
(i) Installed Capacity (Additional) in MW	14	..	..	48 (Progressive	14	76 215	114 253)
(ii) Electrification of 36 towns to relieve unemployment	..	..	..	..	6	6	36

	Second Plan							Third Plan
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Second Plan Total	Second Plan Target	Third Plan Target
(i) Installed Capacity (Additional) in MW	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A. (Progressive	N.A.	22 237	395 610	745 982)
(ii) Power Generated (Additional) in Million KWH	63	117	56	159 (Progressive	46	441 916	.. ..	1,443 2,359)
(iii) Towns and Villages Electrified (Additional)	781	481	306	195 (Progressive	131	1,894 4,866	..	5,000 9,866)
(iv) Electrification of 36 Towns of the First Plan to relieve unemployment	13	3	9	3	..	28	30	

Source: Plan Reports

Note—Six towns shown to be electrified in the year 1955-56 of the First Plan have been deducted from target of the Second Five Year Plan and from achievement of the first year thereof in order to reconcile the figures.

47. The installed capacity of the State undertakings at the commencement of the First Five Year Plan was 139 MW which rose to 215 at the end of the Plan. That of private and non-utility undertakings at the end of the First Plan was 155 MW. For the Second Five Year Plan the target of additional installed capacity of State projects was 395 MW. Out of this only the following was realized:

1. Eastern Area Power Project	45 MW
2. Mainpuri Power Station	10 MW
3. KESA Extension Project (non-Plan)	15 MW
4. Other Small Power Stations	5 MW
Total	85 MW

Deducting decrease for closure of some small generating sets amounting to 63 MW, the net increase was only 22 MW in the public sector. This brought the total of State undertakings to 237 MW at the end of the Second Plan. Simultaneously there was a net increase of 46 MW in private and non-utility undertakings bringing their total to 201 MW. Thus at the end of the Second Plan the installed capacity of all undertakings was 438 MW. The firm generating capacity of State undertakings at the end of the First Plan was 138.7 MW, of private and non-utility undertakings 103.0 MW, the combined capacity being 241.7 MW. During the Second Plan an additional firm generating capacity of 14.8 MW was developed in State undertakings and of 39.8 MW in others. The combined increase in the Second Plan was thus 54.6 MW, and the firm generating capacity of all undertakings at the end of the Second Plan 296.3 MW. The total amount of electrical energy generated in State undertakings in the last year of the First Plan was 475 million KWH. The addition during the period of the Second Plan was 441 million KWH, bringing the total production to 916 million KWH. The production in private and non-utility undertakings in the last year of the Second Plan was 336 million KWH. Thus the production of electrical energy in all undertakings taken together in the concluding year of the Second Plan period was 1,252 million KWH and the total consumption 976 million KWH, which includes 504 million KWH spent on industrial power and 200 million KWH spent on irrigation and agriculture. About 4,500 miles of transmission lines were constructed in the First Plan period. The total length of transmission lines at the end of that Plan was 10,000 circuit miles. During the Second Plan another 5,000 circuit miles were constructed, the number of localities electrified by the end of the First Plan was 2,972. In the Second Plan 1,894 new localities were electrified.

48. Important power projects and schemes of the First and Second Five Year Plans are listed below:

A. Multi-purpose projects:

1. Rihand Project
2. Mata Tila Dam Stages I and II
3. Bundelkhand Power Station and Bundelkhand Transmission Lines
4. Ramganga River Project
5. Yamuna Hydel Scheme

Numbers 2 and 4 form part of the Irrigation Plan and 1, 3 and 5 of the Power Plan.

B. Other Powers and Schemes costing more than 50 lakhs each :

1. Eastern Area Power Project and increasing capacity of Gorakhpur, Mau and Sohawal Steam Power Stations.
2. Khatima Hydel Power Station.
3. Pathri Hydel Power Station.
4. Mainpuri Thermal Power Station.
5. New Steam Station at Harduaganj.
6. KESA Extension Project.
7. Rural and Urban Electrification.
8. Electrification of State Tube-wells.
9. Ganga Transmission Lines.
10. Sarda Transmission Lines.

The expenditure in the First Plan was 97.0 per cent of the Plan provision and in the Second Plan 94.1 per cent. However, the outlays on the basis of annual ceilings in the Second Plan were only Rs.55.35 crores, and on their basis the expenditure worked out to be 102.5 per cent. As compared to the needs of the State, not much could be achieved in Uttar Pradesh during the Plan periods. Rihand Dam progressed a little, but other projects shown under multi-purpose projects had to be deferred. This resulted in acute power shortage. The State Government found themselves unable to meet the huge demands made on them. Power shortage is crippling the growth of industry which an industrially less advanced State like Uttar Pradesh can ill afford. Even agriculture is suffering for want of sufficient power for tube-wells. The per capita consumption of electrical energy in Uttar Pradesh is one of the lowest in India. In the Third Plan, however, good progress has been achieved. The likely expenditure is Rs.122.35 crores against a provision of Rs.108.36 crores in the Plan. The installed generating capacity is likely to go up to 1,024 MW and the target will be exceeded. Even then the availability of energy will fall short of the demand by 148 MW at the close of the Third Plan period.

Industries and Mining

49. Uttar Pradesh is not an industrially advanced State, and much requires to be done to bring it into the fold of industrial States. For progress in the industrial sphere the State will have to look to private enterprise as well as to the Central Government for setting up industries in the public sector. The following Table shows the expenditure incurred on industries and mining in each year of the first two Plans and the provision made in the Third Plan :

TABLE 12.25 A—*Plan Expenditure on Industries and Mining in Uttar Pradesh (First Plan)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan	First Plan Target
4. *Industry and Mining*	107	114	148	117	151	637	625
1. Large and Medium Industries	53	61	93	60	78	345	328
2. Mineral Development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Village and Small Industries	54	53	55	57	73	292	297
(a) Small-Scale Industries	41	40	42	40	53	216	220

TABLE 12.25 B —*Plan Expenditure on Industries and Mining in Uttar Pradesh (Second and Third Plans)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Second Plan							Third Plan
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan	Second Plan Provision	Third Plan Provision (anticipated)
4. *Industry and Mining*	272	196	213	284	327	1,292	1,312	2,149 (2,625)
1. Large and Medium Industries	76	48	32	109	111	376	336	368 (994)
2. Mineral Development	N	2	1	1	2	6	6	6 (25)
3. Village and Small Industries	196	146	180	174	214	910	970	1,775 (1,606)
(*a*) Small-Scale Industries	95	79	85	111	134	504	489	832

Source :—Plan Reports

In this Section we shall deal with Large and Medium Industries, Mineral Development, and only with the Small-Scale industries and Industrial Estates groups under the development head Village and Small Industries. Other groups thereof have already been discussed in section 5. They are listed below:

(*a*) Handloom,

(*b*) Khadi, Ambar Khadi and Village Industries,

(*c*) Silk and Sericulture, and

(*d*) Handicrafts.

There has been little change in the outlays on Large and Medium Industries in the first two Plans. This is because there are only two factories in the State's public sector, i.e., Government Cement Factory, Churk (Mirzapur) and Government Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow, existing since the First Plan. During the Second Plan, one Co-operative Sugar Factory was opened at Bazpur (Naini Tal) and another at Baghpat (Meerut). The State assistance given was Rs.134.00 lakhs. Share capital issue of U. P. Financial Corporation was subscribed to the tune of Rs.20.41 lakhs and of U. P. State Industrial Corporation to that of Rs.25 lakhs. An additional expenditure of Rs.1.66 lakhs was incurred in strengthening the Directorate of Industries. Other expenses in the Second Plan were minor, i.e, less than Rs.one lakh each. During the Third Plan a provision of Rs.80 lakhs has been made for co-operative sugar factories under Co-operative schemes separately. A provision of Rs.188 lakhs has been made for the two State undertakings under Large and Medium Industries. Besides, the following item have been included—

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Two Industrial Development Areas	62
(2) Ghaziabad Industrial Area	63
(3) U. P. Heavy Industries Corporation	50
(4) Organization of Large Industries Section in the Directorate of Industries	5
Total	180

The Uttar Pradesh Large Industries Corporation is being set up for better management of the Public Sector and to obtain the collaboration of the private sector and outside agencies. It will undertake new industries and remodel the existing ones. The likely expenditure in the Third Plan is Rs.9.94 crores in large and medium industries against the provision of Rs.3.68 crores. They are making better progress than expected.

During the Third Plan period, the Central Government has started an Antibiotics Factory

at Rishikesh (Dehra Dun), a Heavy Electrical Project at Jwalapur (Saharanpur) and a Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur. The Railways have set up a diesel engine manufacturing unit near Varanasi.

50. Minerals are not of any great importance in the State's economy; Uttar Pradesh on account of its geological formation is grossly deficient in minerals. There was no outlay on Mineral Development in the First Plan. Towards the end of that Plan a Directorate of Geology and Mining was established. As a result of its investigations some mineral deposits were discovered. The provision for the Second Plan was Rs.6 lakhs. A similar sum has been provided in the Third Plan.

51. The total number of workshops and factories in Uttar Pradesh in Divisions 2 and 3 carrying on some kind of manufacture was 240,832 at the end of 1960 according to the House list. The following Table gives the number of workshops and factories by sectors of industry and the number of workers in each sector. The number of workshops and factories has been obtained from Table E-III prepared from the Houselist and that of workers from Table B-IV Part A and B-IV Part B based on the 1961 Census returns:

TABLE 12.26 A- *Number of Workshops and Factories (Registered and Unregistered) and of Workers by Sectors of Industry in Uttar Pradesh (Census data)*

Sector	Number of Factories	Number of Workers
ALL MANUFACTURING	240,832	2,258,747
1. Food and Kindred Products	81,962	486,701
2. Textiles and their Products	61,997	750,297
3. Leather and Leather Products	13,220	113,036
4. Rubber Products	77	1,274
5. Forest Products	13,132	256,241
6. Paper, Pulp and Products	410	7,038
7. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1,243	23,848
8. Chemical and Allied Products	2,109	17,577
9. Non-metallic Mineral Products	12,537	232,119
10. Metals and Metal Products		
(*a*) Iron and Steel	12,328	112,329
(*b*) Non-ferrous Metals	3,351	47,320
(*c*) Machinery other than Transport Equipment	862	8,760
(*d*) Transport Equipment	9,076	75,194
11. Miscellaneous Manufacturing	28,528	127,013

The largest number of workshops and factories are engaged in food and kindred products and the next largest in textiles. The greatest number of workers on the contrary, is to be found in textiles; food and kindred products come next. Most of the numbers in textiles are, however, handloom workers. Machinery (other than transport equipment), paper and pulp, and rubber products employ less than 10,000 workers each.

52. The number of registered factories in Divisions 2 and 3 at the end of 1960 was 2,369, ie., less than one per cent of the total number of workshops and factories. The following Table gives the distribution of registered factories and the average number of daily workers therein by sectors of Industry. Data are based on the list of registered establishments supplied by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

TABLE 12.26 B—*Distribution of Factories and Workers (Registered Factories) in the State and Selected Districts*

Sector	Uttar Pradesh		Kanpur		Meerut		Lucknow	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
I—MANUFACTURING								
All Manufacturing	**2,369**	**282,146**	**354**	**70,661**	**219**	**23,303**	**156**	**21,413**
1. Food and kindred Products	779	85,824	52	3,308	41	8,804	26	1,344
Sugar Mills	*71*	*55,402*	*1*	*196*	*8*	*6,545*	..	..
Cigarette Factory	*1*	*2,081*	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Textiles and their Products	159	73,057	42	49,607	12	5,675	3	872
Cotton Mills	*58*	*58,370*	*14*	*40,090*	*7*	*5,387*	*2*	*858*
Jute Mills	*3*	*5,900*	*2*	*4,844*	..	..	..	..
Woollen Mills	*10*	*2,956*	*2*	*2,369*	..	..	..	..
3. Leather and Leather Products	75	7,001	33	5,477	1	60	..	..
Boot and Shoe Factories	*32*	*3,047*	*2*	*2,174*	..	..	..	..
4. Rubber Products	5	106	1	9	2	74	..	..
5. Forest Products	43	2,247	5	107	1	32	8	137
6. Paper, Pulp and Products	14	2,420	4	131	2	620	1	464
Paper Mills	*3*	*1,373*	..	..	*1*	*49*	*1*	*464*
7. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	198	9,672	20	538	11	225	36	2,026
8. Chemical and Allied Products	72	6,602	25	1,671	6	181	12	499
Match Factory	*1*	*1,193*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fertilizer Factories	*5*	*1,373*	*2*	*72*	*1*	*34*	..	..
9. Non-metallic Mineral Products (including glass)	205	17,418	4	354	4	251	2	299
Cement Factory	*1*	*1,127*	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Metals and Metal Products	243	11,834	52	4,050	34	1,896	6	189
A. Iron and Steel (including basic-metal-industries, galvanising, plating and welding; and other metal products)	243	11,834	52	4,050	34	1,896	6	189
B. Non-ferrous Metals	37	1,097	..	..	3	74	1	15
C. Machinery other than Transport Equipment (including general and jobbing engineering)	281	22,561	78	2,644	73	2,902	21	3,571
Government Technical and Polytechnic Institute	*5*	*2,223*	..	..	..	..	*1*	*1,205*
D. Transport Equipment	158	34,068	26	2,265	12	1,413	27	10,127
Railway Workshops	*21*	*25,573*	..	..	*4*	*859*	*2*	*9,294*
U. P. Government Roadways Workshops	*50*	*5,317*	*3*	*1,562*	*1*	*294*	*3*	*312*
11. Miscellaneous Manufacturing	100	8,239	12	500	17	1,096	13	1,870
II—MINING		N		I		L		

Sector	Agra		Gorakhpur		Saharanpur		Deoria	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
I MANUFACTURING								
All Manufacturing	**344**	**16,791**	**40**	**14,619**	**71**	**12,059**	**19**	**10,287**
1. Food and kindred Products	37	1,301	14	3,648	30	7,055	18	10,235
Sugar Mills	..	..	*5*	*3,623*	*4*	*4,398*	*14*	*10,052*
Cigarette Factory	..	..	..	..	*1*	*2,081*	..	..
2. Textiles and their Products	18	1,728	3	1,139	1	1,820	..	..
Cotton Mills	*3*	*1,320*	*2*	*83*	*1*	*1,820*	..	..
Jute Mills	..	..	*1*	*1,056*	..	..	..	..
Woollen Mills	*2*	*48*	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Leather and Leather Products	38	1,256	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot and Shoe Factories	*30*	*873*	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rubber Products	2	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Forest Products	2	16	..	..	6	164	..	..
6. Paper, Pulp and Products	1	16	..	..	2	1,034	..	..
Paper Mills	..	..	..	..	*1*	*860*	..	..
7. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	14	359	5	633	2	98	..	..
8. Chemical and Allied Products	5	98	..	..	2	206	..	..
Match Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fertilizer Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Non-metallic Mineral Products (including glass)	141	9,030	4	153	..	..	..	..
Cement Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Metals and Metal Products								
A. Iron and Steel (including basic metal-industries, galvanising, plating and welding; and other metal products)	51	1,792	1	45	4	143	..	..
B. Non-ferrous Metals	7	249	2	41	..	..	..	..
C. Machinery other than Transport Equipment (including general and jobbing engineering)	13	304	5	682	10	1,007	..	..
Government Technical and Polytechnic Institute	..	..	*1*	*418*	*2*	*543*	..	..
D. Transport Equipment	8	504	5	8,245	5	317	1	52
Railway Workshops	..	..	*3*	*8,067*	*2*	*195*	..	..
U. P. Government Roadways Workshops	*3*	*373*	*2*	*178*	*2*	*111*	*1*	*52*
11. Miscellaneous Manufacturing	7	115	1	33	9	215	..	..
II MINING		N		I		L		

Sector	Aligarh		Bareilly		Allahabad	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
I MANUFACTURING						
All Manufacturing	**135**	**9,035**	**65**	**8,628**	**116**	**8,464**
1. Food and kindred Products	52	1,890	34	2,119	19	957
Sugar Mills	..	—	*2*	*1,623*	—	—
Cigarette Factory	..	—	—	—	—	—
2. Textiles and their Products	6	2,160	3	821	2	850
Cotton Mills	*2*	*2,093*	*1*	*50*	*1*	*804*
Jute Mills	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woollen Mills	..	—	—	—	*1*	*46*
3. Leather and Leather Products	..	—	—	—	—	—
Boot and Shoe Factories	..	—	—	—	—	—
4. Rubber Products	—	—	..	..	..	—
5. Forest Products	..	—	4	410	3	249
6. Paper, Pulp and Products	..	—	—	—	1	53
Paper Mills	..	..	—	—	—	—
7. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	7	1,164	2	27	56	2,993
8. Chemical and Allied Products	2	45	2	1,656	1	20
Match Factory	—	—	*1*	*1,193*	—	—
Fertilizer Factories	—	—	—	..	—	—
9. Non-metallic Mineral Products (including glass)	9	746	2	24	9	1,267
Cement Factory	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Metals and Metal Products						
A. Iron and Steel (including basic metal-industries, galvanising, plating and welding; and other metal products)	44	1,637	..	..	4	365
B. Non-ferrous Metals	4	116	..	..	—	..
C. Machinery Other than Transport Equipment (including general and jobbing engineering)	6	724	9	703	7	368
Government Technical and Polytechnic Institute	..	..	..	..	..	..
D. Transport Equipment	2	136	7	2,571	11	685
Railway Workshops	..	..	*2*	*2,133*	*1*	*62*
U. P. Government Roadways, Workshops	*2*	*136*	*1*	*264*	*1*	*131*
11. Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3	417	2	297	3	657
II MINING		N	I		L	

Sector	Muzaffarnagar		Varanasi		Rampur		Moradabad	
	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers	No. of Factories	No. of Workers
I MANUFACTURING								
All Manufacturing	**95**	**8,415**	**106**	**8,322**	**17**	**5,045**	**73**	**4,165**
1. Food and kindred Products	85	8,108	20	664	9	1,988	29	2,410
Sugar Mills	*4*	*5,586*	..	..	*2*	*1,810*	*2*	*1,603*
Cigarette Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
2. Textiles and their Products	..	..	24	2,036	1	2,232	1	15
Cotton Mills	..	..	*2*	*754*	*1*	*2,232*	—	—
Jute Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Woollen Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Leather and Leather Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot and Shoe Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Rubber Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
5. Forest Products	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..
6. Paper, Pulp and Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper Mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	..	..	17	689	1	15	5	66
8. Chemical and Allied Products	..	..	2	1,294	..	..	1	12
Match Factory	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Fertilizer Factories	..	..	*1*	*1,255*	..	..	*1*	*12*
9. Non-metallic Mineral Products (including glass)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	526
Cement Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Metals and Metal Products								
A. Iron and Steel (including basic metal-industries, galvanising, plating and welding; and other metal products)	2	82	10	426	—	..	20	517
B. Non-ferrous Metals	..	—	1	31	..	..	7	229
C. Machinery Other than Transport Equipment (including general and jobbing engineering)	5	124	16	921	3	308	5	117
Government Technical and Polytechnic Institute	—	—	*1*	*57*	..	..	..	—
D. Transport Equipment	1	58	9	2,017	..	..	2	155
Railway Workshops	..	..	*1*	*1,247*	..	..	*1*	*77*
U. P. Government Roadways Workshops	*1*	*58*	*1*	*120*	..	..	*1*	*78*
11. Miscellaneous Manufacturing		43	6	219	3	502	2	118
II MINING		N		I				

The above Table gives data for the State and 14 districts which have more than 5,000 workers or more than 50 registered factories each. They have been arranged in order of the total number of workers. Only 13 districts had more than 5,000 workers each at the end of 1960. They are Kanpur, Meerut, Lucknow, Agra, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur, Deoria, Aligarh, Allahabad, Varanasi, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar and Rampur. Moradabad, though it has less than 5,000 workers, possesses 73 factories. Fifteen districts, namely, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Etah, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur do not have even 5 factories each. Industries which have one or more factories employing more than 1,000 workers have been printed in italics. We shall now take up the discussion on the number of factories and workers sector by sector.

(1) *Food and Kindred Products*

A. *Food-stuffs*—The production of crystal sugar and *gur* is a very important industry of Uttar Pradesh and is vitally linked with sugarcane cultivation done extensively in a wide belt to the south of the Himalayan range. This industry provides the largest amount of employment of all organized industries. There are 71 sugar mills in the State of which 17 employ above 1,000 workers each, and 44 between 500 and 999 each. The 17 mills employing more than a thousand workers each are situated in districts Rampur (2), Pilibhit (1), Saharanpur (3), Muzaffarnagar (4), Meerut (2), Kheri (1), Sitapur (1), Gorakhpur (1) and Deoria (2). Deoria, Meerut, Gorakhpur, Saharanpur, Muzffarnagar, Gonda and Basti districts each have 4 or more sugar mills. Uttar Pradesh produces 50.4 per cent of the total sugar produced in India. Some more sugar factories are being set up in the Third Plan and a large number of existing ones expanded to increase production. In addition, there are 166 factories for the production of indigenous sugar of which 2 employ more than 100 workers each. For *gur* there are 90 factories, one of which employs more than 100 workers.

For the production of flour, rice and *dal* there are 237 mills. Three mills of Kanpur and one of Lucknow employ more than 100 workers each. There are 11 factories for canning and preservation of fruits and vegetables and 7 for the manufacture of bakery products, one of each employing more than 100 workers. Most of the dairies are co-operative or Government ventures. One factory makes confectionary. Eight factories manufacture dairy products; one of them has more than 100 workers. In the manufacture of food-stuffs other than sugar and allied products Kanpur and Aligarh are at the top.

Production of edible oils from oil-seeds, including ground-nuts, is again a very important industry of the State and accounts for 100 mills. Six factories of Kanpur, 2 of Agra, 3 of Aligarh, 2 of Allahabad, and one each of Meerut and Lucknow employ more than 100 workers each. Kanpur and Agra have the largest number of oil mills. The mills of Kanpur and Aligarh provide employment to more than 1,000 workers in each district. Hydrogenated oil is manufactured in 4 factories each employing more than 100 workers. In the manufacture of hydrogenated oil, Meerut comes first and Kanpur next. The production of *vanaspati* in the State accounts for 18.7 per cent of the total production of India.

B. *Beverages and Ice*—There are 17 distilleries and breweries, of which 5 employ more than 100 workers each. Most of the distilleries are in the vicinity of sugar mills. Production of alcohol in the State is 93.1 per cent of the total production in India. The largest number of distilleries and breweries is in Meerut district (3) followed by Saharanpur and Muzaffarnagar (2 each). Industrial alcohol, power alcohol, butyl alcohol, acetone, diacetone alcohol, polythene, etc., are the main products of this industry. Licenses have been granted for starting 2 new factories at Bareilly and Padrauna (Deoria), and 4 existing distilleries are being expanded. A factory for producing butyl alcohol, etc., is being set up at Bara Banki. There is one factory for soft drinks and 15 for processing tea of which 4 employ more than 100 workers each. Tea is grown in Dehra Dun district and 14 factories are found there and the remaining one at Naini

in Allahabad. There are 41 ice factories, and one of them employs more than 100 workers.

C. *Tobacco Products*—There is one cigarette factory employing over 2,000 persons, and there are 9 factories for tobacco products of which 2 employ over 1,000 workers each. Saharanpur is very important for cigarette manufacture. Varanasi and Lucknow are famous for their chewing tobacco. Farrukhabad is an important tobacco growing area.

(2) *Textiles and their Products*

A. *Cotton Textiles*—Cotton textile industry is only next to the sugar industry in importance. This has, however, not made as much progress here as in Bombay (Maharashtra) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat). In this State there are 72 cotton textile factories, 14 of which do cotton-ginning, pressing and baling, and 58 cotton-spinning and weaving. Six employ between 500 and 999 workers, 11 between 1,000 to 4,999 and 3 above 5,000 each. All the 3 cotton mills employing 5,000 or more workers are at Kanpur. Of the 11 factories employing between 1,000 and 4,999 workers, 7 are at Kanpur and one each in Rampur, Saharanpur, Meerut and Aligarh districts. Uttar Pradesh is deficit in the production of yarn and cloth. One of the reasons is the outdated machinery of U. P. mills. Though production of yarn increased from 1956 to 1961, that of cloth actually decreased on account of set-back received in 1957 and 1958.

B. *Jute Textiles*—For jute pressing there are 5 factories, only one of which employes more than 100 workers. There are, besides, 5 jute mills, each employing above 1,000 workers. Two of these are at Kanpur and one at Sahjanwa (Gorakhpur). Besides, there is one factory for jute cordage employing more than 100 workers. Thus there are in all 9 factories in jute industry which is not an important industry of the State. Only 1.8 per cent of the total jute manufactures of India are produced in this State.

C. *Woollen Textiles*—Production of woollen cloth is one of the oldest industries of the State. Wool-pressing and baling is done in one factory, and spinning and weaving in 10. The most important woollen mill, popularly known as the Lal-imli, is at Kanpur employing over 2,000 workers. The factories of Mirzapur primarily produce woollen yarn required for the manufacture of carpets. The woollen mill of Allahabad is engaged only in spinning wool. It is proposed to start a big mill at Dehra Dun. The production of woollen textiles suffered a sudden fall in 1960. Till then the progress was constant.

D. *Silk Textiles*—Silk-spinning and weaving is done in 10 factories, only one of which employs over 100 workers. Eight factories are at Varanasi and 2 at Dehra Dun. The silk industry of Varanasi is mainly handloom.

E. *Miscellaneous Textiles*—Carpet-weaving is done in 14 factories, 4 of which are in Varanasi district. Five factories employ more than 100 workers each. For other textiles there are 43 factories including the 2 rayon factories of Kanpur and Modinagar (Meerut). Two factories making hosiery, one clothing, and one other textiles employ between 100 and 499 workers each, and one rayon factory employs over 500 workers.

Taking all textiles together, Kanpur is by far the most important centre of the State, followed by Varanasi, Agra and Meerut. In cotton Meerut, and in wool Mirzapur comes next. In Silk Varanasi stands at the top. Banarasi silks are well known. Varanasi, Mirzapur, Agra and Shahjahanpur are famous for their carpets. Uttar Pradesh is not a cotton-growing or wool-producing area and has mostly to depend on outside supplies for raw material. Consequently the production of mill-made yarn and cloth in the State is only 6.8 and 6.4 per cent, respectively of the total production in India.

(3) *Leather and Leather Products*—Leather industry is again a very important industry of the State. For tanning and finishing of leather there are 30 factories, of which 9 employ over 100 workers each. For making boots and shoes there are 42 factories, 2 of them employing over 100 workers each, and one over 2,000. Miscellaneous leather goods are produced in 3 factories. Kanpur has been for long the most important centre for currying, tanning and finish-

ing of hides and skins and preparation of finished leather. Agra specializes in boots and shoes. The largest factory for making boots and shoes is, however, located at Kanpur which employs more workers than all other factories put together. Apart from Kanpur and Agra, no district is important for leather industry.

(4) *Rubber Products*—The rubber tree does not grow in Uttar Pradesh, and the manufacture of rubber products is not an important industry for this State. There is no factory for the manufacture of rubber tyres. One is making rubber footwear and 4 other rubber goods. A significant advance has, however, taken place in the gastation stage. A large synthetic plant has recently been set-up at Bareilly. The industry will use alcohol as the main raw material. The butadious rubber will be utilized in the manufacture of tyres and tubes.

(5) *Forest Products*—For wood-sawing, wood and wooden products there are 43 factories, of which 3 employ more than 100 workers each. There are 8 factories at Lucknow, 6 at Saharanpur and 5 at Kanpur.

(6) *Paper, Pulp and Products*—For making pulp, paper and paper products there are 14 factories. Two factories manufacturing paper and 3 straw-boards employ more than 100 workers each, and one of each kind employs more than 500. Saharanpur and Lucknow are important centres for the manufacture of paper. Hand-made paper is produced on factory scale in 2 factories at Kalpi (Jalaun). Meerut is important for straw-boards. Uttar Pradesh produces 3.1 per cent of paper and 24.4 per cent of paper-board and straw-board manufactured in India. Three more plants – one at Meerut, another at Lakhimpur (Kheri) and a third at Gorakhpur – are being set up in the Third Plan.

(7) *Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries*—Printing and publishing is quite an important industry of the State and there are 198 presses doing letter press and lithographic printing and book binding. Fourteen of them employ 100 or more workers each; one of these 500–999 workers and 2 have more than 1,000 workers each. In printing and publishing books and other material Allahabad holds the top place and Lucknow comes next. The biggest presses are located at Allahabad, Aligarh and Lucknow, and they are engaged in Government printing. As many as 30 districts do not have any sizable press and have to depend either on small presses or have to send their printing work outside.

(8) *Chemicals and Allied Products*—Basic chemicals such as acids, alkalis and their salts have a great importance in industry. Six factories are engaged in their production, 5 of which are at Kanpur and one in Meerut district. One Kanpur factory employs more than 500 persons. There are 5 fertilizer factories, 2 at Kanpur, and one each in Agra, Varanasi and Moradabad districts. The one in Varanasi is large employing more than 1,000 workers; all others are small. There is one match factory at Bareilly which also employs more than 1,000 workers. Match production in the State is 18.6 per cent of the total production in India. Thirty-three factories manufacture pharmaceuticals preparations, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet goods, 4 of which engaged in pharma preparations employ more than 100 workers each. Twenty-seven factories are preparing paints, colours, varnishes, turpentine, rosin, plastics, inedible oils, opium and miscellaneous goods; 4 of them employ more than 100 workers each and one over 500. Kanpur is the centre of chemical industry. For pharma preparations, toilets, perfumes and cosmetics, Lucknow is the most important.

(9) *Non-Metallic Mineral Products*—Petroleum does not occur in Uttar Pradesh. A little coal occurs near Singhrauli in Mirzapur district. Needs of this State in coal and petroleum have, therefore, to be met from outside. Thus there are no industries in the State for the manufacture of coal and petroleum products. There are even no petroleum refineries.

Manufacture of earthen mineral products is, however, an important industry of the State. There is one large factory for cement manufacture at Churk (Mirzapur) which employs more than 1,000 workers. Others are proposed to be set up soon. The production of cement is 3.0 per cent of the total production of India.

For stone-dressing and stone-crushing and for the manufacture of lime and *surkhi* and sundry non-metallic products, such as concrete, hume pipes, etc., there are 34 factories, only 2 of which employ over 100 workers each. In this branch of industry Jhansi is the most important district. It has 9 factories for granite-crushing and allied activities.

Four factories make pottery and chinaware, 2 in Meerut district, one at Khurja (Bulandshahr) and one at Chunar (Mirzapur). Both Khurja and Chunar have earned a name for being important centres of pottery.

For the manufacture of glass and glass products including glass bangles there are 166 factories in the State 53 of which employ more than 100 workers each and 5 even more than 500 each. For glassware and glass bangles Agra district enjoys the top place. Within the district, Firozabad is the most important centre for glass bangles. As many as 125 factories are located there; some of them are quite small. Sasni in Aligarh, Naini in Allahabad, Shikohabad in Mainpuri, Balawali in Bijnor, and Bahjoi in Moradabad are also noted for glass industry. Uttar Pradesh ranks first in the field of hollow-ware and has no rival in glass-bangle production. In the large sector there are 29 glass factories in the State which manufacture a variety of glass articles including scientific glassware, glass shuts, bottles, etc. Of the 2 modern automatic glass manufacturing plants in the State, one is at Varanasi manufacturing bottles, etc., and the other at Bahjoi (Moradabad) manufacturing shut glass.

Manufacture of electric bulbs is carried on at Shikohabad and miniature bulb factories exist at Dehra Dun and Kanpur. The production of electric bulbs in the State is 29.3 per cent of the total production in India.

(10) *Metals and Metal Products*

A. *Iron and Steel*—As iron ore deposits do not occur anywhere significantly, there are no steel works of the type of Tatanagar, Durgapur, Rourkela or Bhilai. Iron and most of the steel are obtained from outside. Some steel is produced in a few factories, the State's share in production being 4.2 per cent of the total production in India. One hundred and four factories are engaged in ferrous metal industries — 3 in the manufacture of iron and steel, 23 in rolling them into basic forms, 4 in tube-making and wire-drawing, 63 in rough-casting and 11 in allied activities. Thirteen of these factories employ 100 workers and above, and 2 over 500 workers each. Both of these are located at Kanpur. Twenty-six factories are doing galvanising, plating and welding, out of which one employs above 100 workers. One hundred and thirteen factories are manufacturing metal products except transport equipment and machinery. Seven of these employ above 100 workers each. Kanpur, Agra and Meerut are advanced in iron and steel industries. The largest number of factories making metal products is in Aligarh which has 22 lock factories for which it is famous. Next come Agra and Kanpur, both of which are industrially progressive.

The distribution of metal industries is in no way connected with the local availability of the metals concerned, because metallic ores are not worked in Uttar Pradesh. The ferrous-metal industry owes its existence to the industrial enterprise of Kanpur and, of late, of Meerut and Agra. Thirty-five districts do not have a single factory in basic ferrous metal industries, galvanising, plating and welding, and the manufacture of metal products.

B. *Non-Ferrous Metals*—Thirty-seven factories are engaged in rolling non-ferrous metals into basic forms, tube-making, wire-drawing, rough-casting, etc. Brass-and-copper industry has been traditionally associated with certain places, such as Moradabad, Varanasi and Mirzapur, where the people have come to acquire the necessary craft skill.

C. *Machinery excluding Transport Equipment*— There is no hydraulic, ventilating or pneumatic engineering in the State, nor does any manufacture of prime movers and boilers, such as diesel engines, road rollers and tractors, or of heavy electrical equipment such as motors, generators, transformers or storage batteries take place. For making light non-electrical machinery

there are, however, 263 factories in 28 districts, out of which 12 make machine tools, 7 textile machinery, 93 agricultural implements, 123 do general and jobbing engineering and the remaining 28 are of a miscellaneous nature. Seven factories of agricultural implements, one of textile machinery and 18 doing general and jobbing engineering employ more than 100 workers each; one of them employs even more than 1,000. Manufacture of electrical equipment is done in 18 factories located in 10 districts, and 2 of these employ more than 100 workers each.

Kanpur and Meerut hold high positions. Lucknow, Varanasi and Agra have also made good headway. In the domain of electrical equipment Allahabad and Lucknow are important. Both have factories employing more than 100 persons each.

D. *Transport Equipment*—There are no factories for the manufacture of locomotives, wagons, coaches, tramways, other rail-road equipment, motor vehicles or aeroplanes. For the manufacture of bicycles, however, there are 15 factories, only one of which employs more than 100 persons. Animal and hand-driven vehicles are made in 3 factories. For the repairs of rail-road equipment and tramways there are 21 workshops, 13 of which employ more than 100 persons each; some of them are quite big and employ several thousand workers. Road transport is very important and almost the whole State is covered with a network of the Uttar Pradesh Government Roadways. Besides, there are numerous private buses, trucks and cars. All these require occasional repairs for which there are 101 workshops, 15 of which employ more than 100 workers each and one over 1,000. For the repairs of aircrafts there are 2 factories, one of which employs over 100 persons. Repairs of bicycles is done in 16 factories, 2 of which employ more than 100 workers each. For the manufacture of bicycles Kanpur, Meerut and Lucknow are important. From the point of view of size of factories Meerut is most important. Repairs of rail-road equipment are carried on mostly in Government workshops, only 2 of them being private. Fifty-five motor vehicle workshops belong to the State Government. Lucknow is the largest centre of motor-vehicle repairs. Being the State capital it has got a large number of motor vehicles. Besides, numerous vehicles visit Lucknow every day. Kanpur is a great industrial centre. Consequently, a large industry for repairs has grown up at these places.

(11) *Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries*—For miscellaneous manufacturing industries there are 100 factories in the State, 21 of which are engaged in the manufacture of scientific instruments, 3 in the repairs of watches and clocks, 3 in jewellery, 1 in making of musical instruments, 4 in that of pens and pencils, 7 in sports goods and 61 in miscellaneous articles. Three factories making scientific instruments and 16 other articles employ more than 100 workers each, and 2 of them employ more than 500 each. Though Saharanpur has the largest number of factories making scientific instruments, Lucknow has the biggest ones. Meerut, Lucknow and Kanpur are the most important districts for miscellaneous industries.

53. The number of factories engaged in the production of food-stuffs including sugar is the largest, and it speaks of the predominantly agricultural economy of the State. Industries giving more than 10,000 factory employment each are sugar, cotton textiles, manufacture and repairs of railway equipment, light machinery, non-metallic mineral products (including glass), and metals and their products. Two hundred and thirty-seven units out of a total of 2,369 are Government workshops and factories most of which cater to the needs of the Government, and quite many are polytechnics and training institutes. Organized industries in the shape of registered factories providing more than 2,000 employment in the 14 districts are noted below against them:

1. Kanpur	Cotton textiles; leather and leather products; jute textiles; iron and steel; food-stuffs other than sugar; machinery other than transport; woollen textiles; transport equipment.
2. Meerut	Sugar; cotton textiles; machinery other than transport; food-stuffs other than sugar.
3. Lucknow	Transport equipment; machinery other than transport; printing and publishing.
4. Agra	Non-metallic mineral products (chiefly-glass).

5.	Gorakhpur	Transport equipment ; sugar.
6.	Saharanpur	Sugar ; cigarettes.
7.	Deoria	Sugar
8.	Aligarh	Iron and steel and other metal products ; cotton textiles.
9.	Allahabad	Printing and publishing
10.	Varanasi	Transport equipment
11.	Bareilly	Transport equipment
12.	Muzaffarnagar	Sugar ; food-stuffs [illegible] sugar.
13.	Rampur	Cotton textiles
14.	Moradabad	Nil

Small-Scale Industries

54. Now small-scale industries will be considered. The expenditure incurred on them in each year of the Plans is given in Tables 12.22 and 12.25. The outlay in the First Plan was Rs.2.16 crores and in the Second Plan Rs.4.89 crores, i.e., 2.26 times. The provision in the Third Plan is Rs.8.32 crores, which is 1.7 times of that made in the Second. On 11 schemes the expenditure in the first two Plans exceeded Rs.10 lakh each. They are enumerated below in order of the amount of expenditure incurred—

(1) Loans and Grants
(2) Government U. P. Handicrafts
(3) Additional Staff for Directorate of Industries
(4) Tuitional Classes
(5) Development of Cottage Industry in Backward and Undeveloped Areas
(6) Fruit Preservation and Canning
(7) Pilot Workshop
(8) Leather and Tanning
(9) Quality Marking
(10) U. P. Small Industries Corporation
(11) Pilot Project, Deoband

During the Second Plan miscellaneous engineering, manufacture of locks and cutlery, hosiery, cycle and cycle parts, oil, khandsari, paints and varnishes, glass and glass bangles, electrical goods, leather footwear, and fountain pens made substantial progress. The Third Plan provides for 24 new schemes besides the completion of previous schemes. The small-industries programme of the Third Plan is sought to be integrated with Community Development.

55. Expenditure on the development of the above-mentioned 11 schemes of Small-Scale Industries from year to year is given in the following Table—

TABLE 12.27—*Development Expenditure on Small Industries*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	First Plan						
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan	First Plan Provision
All Small-Scale Industries	41·31	39·38	42·15	40·17	53·07	216·08	219·85
1. Loans and Grants	2·33	2·05	1·56	2·02	4·60	12·56	11·64
2. Government U. P. Handicrafts	21·05	18·55	16·23	12·96	18·43	87·22	91·63
3. Additional Staff for Directorate of Industries	5·43	5·41	5·77	6·47	7·49	30·57	31·29
4. Tuitional Classes	9·02	9·06	9.55	9·98	9·90	47·51	47·11
5. Development of Cottage Industry in Backward and Under developed Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Fruit Preservation and Canning	0·55	0·92	5·57	4·86	8·04	19·94	20·24
7. Pilot Workshops	0·57	0·45	0·32	0·38	0·45	2·17	2·16
8. Leather and Tanning	0·41	0·39	0·79	0·66	0·69	2·94	2.93
9. Quality Marking	0·46	0·53	0·69	0·84	1·98	4·50	4.66
10. U. P. Small Industries Corporation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Pilot Project, Deoband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of (1) to (11)	39·82	37·36	40·48	38·17	51·58	207·41	211·66

	Second Plan							
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan	Second Plan Provision	Third Plan Provision
All Small-Scale Industries	94·53	79·09	85·38	110·60	134·15	503·75	489·02	832
1. Loans and Grants	57·29	30·65	31·27	51·70	77·29	248·20	183·00	..
2. Government U. P. Handicrafts	5·57	4·05	5·60	5·71	5·58	26·51	25·30	..
3. Additional Staff for Directorate of Industries	3·20	11·39	12·49	16·75	16·99	60·82	60·00	..
4. Tuitional Classes	2·58	4·42	5·37	4·90	6·52	23·79	30·00	..
5. Development of Cottage Industry in Backward and Undeveloped Areas	7·16	8·21	8·21	8·31	9·01	40·90	46·50	..
6. Fruit Preservation and Canning	0·53	0·32	0·50	0·64	0·67	2·66	2·80	..
7. Pilot Workshops	0·93	2·99	3·40	3·04	3·08	13·44	12·25	..
8. Leather and Tanning	5·18	2·63	1·24	1·44	1·75	12·24	13·10	..
9. Quality Marking	1·42	1·41	1·74	1·67	2·08	8·32	8·00	..
10. U. P. Small Industries Corporation	..	0·11	7·06	5·44	..	12·61	13·50	..
11. Pilot Project, Deoband	..	1·96	2·64	2·51	2·90	10·01	10·30	..
Total of (1) to (11)	83·86	68·14	79·52	102·11	125·87	459·50	404·75	..

Sources—(1) *Progress Review of Uttar Pradesh First Five Year Plan*, 1951-56 p. 127.
(2) U. P., *Second Five Year Plan, Progress Review*, 1956—61, Part II (Statements), pp. 30-31.

It has not been possible to obtain annual financial targets and achievements in Small-Scale Industries for individual districts and towns. Some of the important schemes mentioned in the above Table are described below.

Loans and Grants—This provides financial assistance to organized institutions, co-operative societies and individuals who have technical knowledge, but are financially handicapped.

Government U. P. Handicrafts—It assist buyers especially those not familiar with cottage industries products and supplies them with new designs and better materials, besides making effective publicity. It has now grown into a large organization.

Tuitional Classes—This scheme gives training to village artisans and craftsmen. A tuitional class is started to help flood and famine affected areas or to develop backward areas.

Fruit Preservation and Canning—It was introduced to provide employment to hill people who had been adversely affected by the deforestation of the *Tarai* and mechanization of farms

Pilot Workshop—This scheme gives training to the rural population in common engineering trades.

Leather and Tanning—It imparts training in flaying and tanning to workers in leather.

Quality Marking—It was started to ensure uniform standards in quality. Government have established several depots with technically qualified staff and testing apparatus. It aims at the export of quality marked goods to give due publicity to such products.

U. P. Small Industries Corporation—This has been established at Kanpur to advise, help and finance small industries and to secure orders for them. It is also a stockholder for the distribution of iron and steel at several important places.

Pilot Project, Deoband—It was started for carrying out intensive industrial development in the area. It includes Deoband town and 114 populated and 39 unpopulated villages.

56. So far we have dealt with Government sponsored small-scale industrial schemes. Now we shall take up small-scale industries generally. Excluding ice and cold storage which do not fall in Divisions 2 and 3 the total number of small-scale industrial establishments in the State is 1,759 which gives an average of less than 33 per district. Of these more than one-third, i.e., 624 are agro-based and 508 are connected with basic metals and their products, light machinery,

electrical and transport equipment, and miscellaneous engineering. Though substantial progress has been achieved during the last 10 years in this regard, yet the goal of a society with a pronounced industrial structure is still far from fulfilment. One would like to see the towns and the country to be dotted by small workshops and factories run on cheap power employing 10–20 persons each. The psychological upset to which a workman feels subjected in a large mill, where he is just one of several thousands, does not act as a stumbling block in small concerns. The worker in a small unit has a feeling of belonging to it and it belonging to him. Thus a mental relationship between the worker and the unit is established. The distribution of small-scale industries by categories in the districts of the State is given in Table 12.28. It will be observed that apart from their small number these industries are not evenly distributed.

TABLE 12.28—*Distribution of Small-Scale Industries (Registered) in Uttar Pradesh, 1961*

I Agro-Based Industries—	
1. Tea (3)	Dehra Dun.
2. Oil, Dal, Rice and Flour Milling (306)	Unnao, Lucknow, Sitapur, Faizabad, Rae Pareli, Gonda, Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Deoria, Bulandshahr, Mainpuri, Etah, Mathura, Aligarh, Dehra Dun, Agra, Saharanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Banda, Fatehpur, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Jhansi, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur, Rampur, Bareilly, Budaun, Moradabad.
3. Fruit and Vegetable Processing (8)	Lucknow, Meerut, Etawah, Naini Tal, Allahabad.
4. Bakery Products (10)	Varanasi, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Kanpur, Bareilly.
5. Khandsari (272)	Lucknow, Bara Banki, Kheri, Bahraich, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Ballia, Bulandshahr, Agra, Aligarh, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Farrukhabad, Bijnor, Pilibhit, Naini Tal, Rampur, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Budaun, Moradabad.
6. Cotton Waste and Ginning (13)	Bulandshahr, Mathura, Aligarh, Kanpur, Etawah, Moradabad.
7. Tobacco and Allied Products (12)	Varanasi, Saharanpur, Farrukhabad, Jhansi.
II Textiles—	
1. Cotton Textiles and Allied Manufactures (20)	Lucknow, Mirzapur, Mathura, Dehra Dun, Agra, Meerut, Kanpur, Etawah, Bareilly.
2. Woollen Textiles and Allied Manufactures (12)	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Agra, Almora, Bijnor.
3. Jute Textiles and Allied Manufactures (3)	Varanasi.
4. Silk Textiles and Allied Products (10)	Varanasi, Dehra Dun, Kanpur, Jhansi.
5. Hosiery and Knitting (19)	Varanasi, Agra, Meerut, Kanpur.
6. Calendering, Dyeing and Printing (21)	Bara Banki, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Agra, Meerut.
III Livestock Based Industries—	
1. Dairy Products (3)	Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad.
2. Bone Meal and Allied Products (4)	Gonda, Muzaffarnagar, Rampur, Moradabad.
3. Leather and Leather goods (23)	Agra, Kanpur.
IV Forest Based Industries—	
1. Shellac (6)	Mirzapur.
2. Paper, Straw Board and Allied Products (7)	Meerut, Kanpur.
3. Wooden Furniture and Allied Products (26)	Lucknow, Faizabad, Gonda, Mainpuri, Agra, Saharanpur, Kanpur, Allahabad, Bijnor, Bareilly, Moradabad, Naini Tal
4. Sports goods (9)	Lucknow, Varanasi, Meerut, Kanpur.
V. Mineral Based Industries—	
1. Ceramics (4)	Varanasi, Mirzapur, Bulandshahr, Agra.
2. Glass and Glass Bangles (72)	Varanasi, Aligarh, Agra.

VI Chemicals—

1.	Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Allied Products (46)	Lucknow, Varanasi, Bara Banki, Mathura, Aligarh, Dehra Dun, Agra, Saharanpur, Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad, Etawah, Jhansi, Pilibhit, Almora.
2.	Paints and Varnishes (7)	Lucknow, Ghazipur, Meerut, Kanpur.
3.	Soap (3)	Varanasi, Kanpur.
4.	Perfumery (4)	Lucknow, Kanpur, Farrukhabad.

VII Engineering—

1.	Miscellaneous Engineering, Iron Rolling and Foundry (344).	Lucknow, Para Barki, Sultanpur, Gonda, Kheri, Varanasi. Azamgarh, Kanpur, Dehra Dun, Agra, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Jhansi, Bijnor, Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, Rampur, Moradabad, Mathura, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Gorakhpur.
2.	Lock and Cutlery (19)	Varanasi, Aligarh, Meerut, Dehra Dun.
3.	Cycle and Cycle parts (42)	Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Meerut, Kanpur, Allahabad.
4.	Machine, Machine parts, instruments and Agricultural implements (34).	Lucknow, Varanasi, Meerut, Dehra Dun, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Naini Tal, Rampur.
5.	Iron and Steel Furniture (8)	Meerut, Kanpur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Bareilly.
6.	Non-Ferrous Metal Products (49)	Lucknow, Varanasi, Agra, Mirzapur, Meerut, Kanpur, Mathura, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Moradabad.
7.	Automobile Accessories (4)	Lucknow, Kanpur.
8.	Electroplating (13)	Meerut, Kanpur, Moradabad.
9.	Electric Lamps and Miniature Bulbs (3)	Dehra Dun, Kanpur.
10.	Tin Containers (12)	Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Agra, Kanpur.

VIII Miscellaneous Industries—

1.	Ice and Cold Storages(96)	Lucknow, Sitapur, Faizabad, Gonda, Kheri, Bahraich, Gorakhpuri, Varanasi, Deoria, Jaunpur, Bulandshahr, Mainpur, Etah, Dehra Dun, Agra, Saharanpur, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Kanpur, Allahabad, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Jhansi, Rampur, Sahajahanpur, Bareilly, Budaun, Moradabad, Hardoi.
2.	Stationery and Book-binding (7)	Mathura, Agra, Jhansi, Bareilly, Allahabad.
3.	Printing Press (170)	Lucknow, Sitapur, Kanpur, Faizabad, Deoria, Mathura, Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Dehra Dun, Agra, Saharanpur, Meerut, Jhansi, Allahabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Moradabad.
4.	Plastic goods (5)	Agra, Meerut, Kanpur.
5.	Fountainpen (5)	Meerut, Kanpur.
6.	Others (91)	

Source: *Industries of Uttar Pradesh,*

"Let Figures Tell"

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57. Of the 1,759 small-scale industries as many as 1,185 are located in cities and towns of over 50,000 population. Only 574 are located in small towns or villages. It is, therefore, apparent that industry still has a tendency to cling to large towns which are industrial centres and the vision of organized small industrial units spread over the country-side is still unrealized. An important reason for the small industries not spreading out is the lack of power. Non-availability of power to the desired level at a suitable cost hampers the expansion of industry. We have already seen how deficient in power our State happens to be and the efforts being made in the Third Plan to remedy the defect. Table 12.29 gives the number of small units in each district located outside cities and towns of 50,000 population.

TABLE 12.29—*Small-Scale Industries situated outside Cities and Towns of* 50,000 *Population and Above*

(More than 5 of one type shown in brackets)

UTTAR PRADESH	574		33. Lucknow	3	
1. Garhwal	4		34. Rae Bareli	2	
2. Almora	3		35. Bahraich	8	(7 in grain-products)
3. Nain Tal	21		36. Gonda	19	(11 in grain-products)
4. Bijnor	42	(33 in sugar)	37. Bara Banki	2	
5. Moradabad	26	(13 in sugar)	38. Faizabad	6	
6. Budaun	4		39. Sultanpur	3	
7. Bareilly	6		40. Pratapgarh	1	
8. Pilibhit	1		41. Basti	6	(5 in cotton textiles)
9. Shahjahanpur	26	(18 in sugar ; 8 in grain-products)	42. Gorakhpur	13	
10. Dehra Dun	10	(8 in processingtea)	43. Deoria	6	
11. Saharanpur	29	(7 in sugar ; 6 in scientific instruments)	44. Azamgarh	7	
12. Muzaffarnagar	72	(67 in sugar)	45. Jaunpur	4	
13. Meerut	45	(12 in sugar ; 9 in machinery other than transport)	46. Ballia	2	
14. Bulandshahr	27	(7 in machinery other than transport)	47. Ghazipur	3	
15. Aligarh	12	(7 in glass and glass products)	48. Varanasi	10	
16. Mathura	7		49. Mirzapur	5	
17. Agra	6				
18. Etah	4				
19. Mainpuri	21	(13 in grain-products)			
20. Farrukhabad	19	(9 in sugar)			
21. Etawah	28	(21 in grain-products)			
22. Kanpur	3				
23. Fatehpur	10	(6 in grain-products)			
24. Allahabad	5				
25. Jhansi	6				
26. Jalaun	1				
27. Hamirpur	2				
28. Banda	10	(8 in grain-products)			
29. Kheri	17	(all the 17 in sugar)			
30. Sitapur	1				
31. Hardoi	1				
32. Unnao	5				

Industrial Estates

58. To help small industrialists with built accommodation, power, water-supply, etc., the scheme of industrial estates was included in the Second Plan. The expenditure in each year of the Plan is given in Table 12.22B. The total expenditure incurred on them was Rs.79.47 lakhs against the Plan provision of Rs.104 lakhs. Two large industrial estates at Agra and Kanpur and 3 small estates in the Pilot Project at Deoband (Saharanpur) and the C. P. areas at Loni (Meerut) and Kashi Vidyapith (Varanasi) were started in the Second Plan. The expenditure from year to year on the two types of industrial estates and the number of units set up are given in the following Table—

TABLE 12.30—*Establishment of Industrial Estates*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Second Plan										Third Plan	
	1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61			
	Exp.	Units	Exp.	Units	Exp.	Units	Exp.	Units	Exp.	Units	Exp.	Units
All Estates	10·61	Nil	18·18	Nil	14·23	Nil	19·23	Nil	17·21	53	348	215
Large Estates—												
Agra	10·61	Nil	16·68	Nil	13·47	Nil	13·13	Nil	11·68	21	N.A.	96
Kanpur										17	N.A.	80
Small Estates—												
Deoband										4	N.A.	14
Loni	Nil	Nil	1·50	Nil	(—)0·33	Nil	4·70	Nil	4·39	6	N.A.	12
Kashi Vidyapith										5	N.A.	13
Establishment T and P and Suspension Charges	..	..	..	..	1·09	..	1·40	..	1·14	..	..	..

Sources—(1) U. P., *Second Five Year Plan Progress Review* 1956—61, Part II (Statements), p.32.
(2) Directorate of Industries, U. P., Kanpur.

During the Second Plan 10 other small estates were allotted to the State. In three of these, namely, those at Bhimtal (Naini Tal), Srinagar (Garhwal), and Tehri (Tehri Garhwal), 2, 3 and 3 units respectively were set up in the last year of the Plan. During the Third Plan period 10 new units will be set up at Bhimtal and 9 each at Srinagar and Tehri. The Government of India also established an industrial estate at Naini (Allahabad) in which 25 units were allotted in the Second Plan out of which 12 started producing. The remaining industrial estates of the Second Plan, namely, Almora, Kotdwara (Garhwal), Bijnor, Etah, Jhansi, Khalilabad (Basti), and Deoria are coming up in the Third Plan. Besides these, 10 Harijan industrial estates were also sanctioned in the closing year of the Second Plan.

The Third Plan contemplates 4 big industrial estates at Meerut, Aligarh, Lucknow and Varanasi ; 5 medium-sized estates at Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Roorkee (Saharanpur), Gorakhpur and Mirzapur; 8 small estates at Moradabad, Saharanpur, Khurja (Bulandshahr), Agra, Farrukhabad, Unnao, Sitapur and Azamgarh ; 24 rural estates and 10 developed sites. In all a provision of Rs.3.48 crores has been made in this Plan for completion of old schemes and implementation of the new. While quite a number of Industrial estates, especially the big ones, are and will be located in or near large cities, quite many have been or are being established in small towns or rural areas. They will prove to be of great help in setting up new centres of industry in the State.

7. *Transport and Communications*

59. For a country's proper development an efficient system of transport and communications is necessary. Railways by far are the most important means of transport in India and are a Central subject. Road Transport is, however, within the purview of the State and will be considered in this Section. The following Table shows the development expenditure on Transport and Communications in the State during the two Plan periods and the provision made in the Third Plan—

TATLE 12·31-A—*Development Expenditure on Transport and Communications in the State (First Plan)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	First Plan						
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total First Plan	First Plan Provision
5. *Transport and Communications*	128	137	124	157	140	686	751
1. Roads	101	106	107	117	120	551	614
2. Road Transport	27	31	17	40	20	135	137
3. Tourism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 12,31-B— *Development Expenditure on Transport and Communications in the State (Second and Third Plan)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Second Plan								Third Plan
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	Total Second Plan	Number of Workers returned in Category VIII in 1961 Census (in thousands)	Second Plan provision	Third Plan Provision (anticipated)
5. *Transport and Communications*	314	322	304	291	306	1,537	399	1,728	3,086 (3,924)
1. Roads	269	293	299	288	304	1,453	..	1,614	3,048 (3,910)
2. Road Transport	42	24	..	..	..	66	..	86	..
3. Tourism	3	5	5	3	2	18	..	28	38 (14)

Sources : Plan reports

During the First Plan an expenditure of Rs.6.86 crores was incurred against a provision of Rs.7.51 crores. During the Second Plan an outlay of Rs.17.28 crores was provided, but the expenditure was Rs.15.37 crores, i.e., 95.2 per cent of the provision. At the commencement of the First Plan, Uttar Pradesh had 10,051 miles of metalled roads. According to 'Star and Grid' formula evolved in 1943, in a conference of the Chief Engineers of all States at Nagpur, 16,484 miles of metalled roads and 42,303 miles of unmetalled roads were considered to be the basic requirements of the State in the 20 years to come. During the First Plan, 1,483 miles of metalled roads were constructed against a target of 1,275 miles. In the Second Plan the target for constructing new roads was 1,766 miles for metalled and 328 miles for unmetalled. The actual construction was a length of 1,544 miles of metalled and 202 miles of unmetalled roads. Some work was also done under schemes outside the Plan. The total mileage of metalled roads at the end of the Second Plan period was 14,542 miles. The number of bridges constructed within and outside the Plan was 90. The shortfalls were due to delay in land acquisition, difficulties of foreign exchange, shortage of material, etc.

Besides the completion of old schemes the Third Plan includes the construction of 582 miles of new metalled roads in the deficit regions of the State, reconstruction of 50 miles of metalled and 50 miles of unmetalled roads, metalling of 30 miles of *shramdan* roads, widening of 540 miles of important roads, and raising 40 miles of existing metalled roads, construction of 30 major bridges, 2 suspension bridges, and remodelling of 5 existing bridges, improvement of existing ferries, and arboriculture of new roads. It is also intended to push up the road-construction programme in Uttarakhand. The provision in the Third Plan is Rs.30.86 crores, more than double the outlay of the Second Plan.

60. The lengths of metalled roads of various categories at the end of the Second Plan were as under—

	Miles
Sarvajanik Nirman Vibhag (P. W. D.)	12,667
Zila Parishads (including Town Areas)	1,627
Other Departments	248
Total Extra-Municipal Roads	14,542
Municipal Roads (including Cantts. and N. A.'s)	3,485
GRAND TOTAL	18,027

The density of all metalled roads per thousand sq. miles comes to 158.30 and per lakh population 24.44. Excluding municipal roads the respective densities are 127.70 and 19.72. The average of 127.70 is slightly above the all-India average of 120, but low as compared to 303 of Madras, 167 of West Bengal, 155 of Mysore and 137 of Andhra Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh has only 19.7 miles of roads per lakh population as compared to 59 miles in Mysore, 51 in Madras and 46 in Andhra Pradesh. The following Table shows in the State and districts the density of extra-municipal roads per thousand sq. miles of area and per lakh population in 1951 and 1961—

TABLE 12.32—*Density of Metalled Roads (Extra-Municipal) per* 1,000 *sq. miles and* 100,000 *Population in the State* 1951 *and* 1961

State/District	1951		1961	
	Mileage per thousand sq. miles	Mileage per lakh population	Mileage per thousand sq. miles	Mileage per lakh population
UTTAR PRADESH	88·63	15·90	127·70	19·72
1. Tehri Garhwal	96·84	55·17	127·33	67·84
2. Garhwal	78·82	39·28	114·43	49·97
3. Almora	52·71	25·97	199·04	85·25
4. Naini Tal	44·07	34·58	119·43	50·32
5. Bijnor	86·77	16·46	167·91	26·87
6. Moradabad	68·59	9·45	150·65	17·58
7. Budaun	80·16	12·79	112·98	16·29

State/District	1951		1961	
	Mileage per thousand sq. miles	Mileage per lakh population	Mileage per thousand sq. miles	Mileage per lakh population
8. Rampur	116·67	19·33	197·45	22·95
9. Bareilly	101·19	12·68	118·59	12·65
10. Pilibhit	34·74	9·32	63·31	15·90
11. Shahjahanpur	79·58	13·54	97·20	15·39
12. Dehra Dun	126·57	41·71	229·91	50·81
13. Saharanpur	103·95	16·33	144·41	19·00
14. Muzaffarnagar	78·43	10·80	183·86	21·18
15. Meerut	107·19	10·92	196·74	16·85
16. Bulandshahr	133·93	16·87	170·44	18·88
17. Aligarh	155·15	19·50	186·01	20·56
18. Mathura	150·65	24·23	183·45	24·92
19. Agra	154·84	19·18	177·25	17·78
20. Etah	127·70	19·48	154·30	20·39
21. Mainpuri	139·29	23·54	190·54	27·10
22. Farrukhabad	115·74	17·02	139·37	18·07
23. Etawah	114·97	19·78	155·45	22·92
24. Kanpur	118·89	14·54	137·21	13·82
25. Fatehpur	133·87	23·87	138·61	21·53
26. Allahabad	123·79	16·29	156·96	18·54
27. Jhansi	101·66	45·24	105·22	38·35
28. Jalaun	68·10	21·61	101·64	27·14
29. Hamirpur	73·98	30·51	103·26	36·13
30. Banda	61·05	22·90	87·01	28·21
31. Kheri	39·37	11·06	83·70	20·66
32. Sitapur	100·54	16·08	115·61	16·04
33. Hardoi	70·78	12·56	99·91	14·75
34. Unnao	102·16	16·87	126·31	18·58
35. Lucknow	178·28	15·42	214·74	15·54
36. Rae Bareli	128·61	19·62	158·35	21·14
37. Bahraich	48·23	9·51	71·37	12·67
38. Gonda	77·85	11·72	108·06	14·95
39. Bara Banki	120·72	16·45	124·83	15·34
40. Faizabad	125·15	14·44	153·49	15·80
41. Sultanpur	103·00	13·65	155·04	18·90
42. Pratapgarh	131·09	17·20	159·17	18·05
43. Basti	84·34	9·97	119·10	12·87
44. Gorakhpur	80·43	8·76	140·16	13·45
45. Deoria	60·37	5·99	224·90	19·83
46. Azamgarh	152·01	16·03	180·31	16·61
47. Jaunpur	165·27	16·94	184·53	16·62
48. Ballia	94·67	9·38	163·96	15·27
49. Ghazipur	102·60	11·74	153·66	15·13
50. Varanasi	129·26	12·84	187·04	16·13
51. Mirzapur	58·37	25·07	80·45	27·45

In 1951, the State had 89 linear miles of extra-municipal metalled roads per thousand sq. miles, but in 10 years the average has increased to 128. Districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh have very poor communications. Other districts with road densities per 1,000 sq. miles more than 25 per cent below the State average are Pilibhit (63.31), Kheri (83.70), and Bahraich

(71.37) in the submontane area, possessing large forest tracts, and Banda (87.01) and Mirzapur (80.45) in Vindhyan Hills & Plateau. Other districts below the State average are Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Naini Tal, Budaun, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Gonda, Bara Banki, Basti, Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur. The low-density districts lie in two belts—one in the north and the other in the south of the State. Districts which have comparatively high densities are Dehra Dun (229.91), Deoria (224.90), Lucknow (214.74), Almora (199.04), Rampur (197.45), Meerut (196.74), Mainpuri (190.54), Varanasi (187.04), Aligarh (186.01), Jaunpur (184.53), Muzaffarnagar (183.86), Mathura (183.45), Azamgarh (180.31), Agra (177.25), and Bulandshahr (170.44). In Kumaon Division unmetalled hill roads have also been included. So leaving out Almora, the high-density districts fall in 2 distinct zones. The western zone running from north to south covers Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra and Mainpuri. The eastern zone covers Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur and Varanasi. Lucknow and Rampur are like two islands of high density between these zones. They are small districts with large cities and important trunk routes pass through them.

As regards density of road mileage per lakh of population the districts at the top are Almora (85.25), Tehri Garhwal (67.84), Dehra Dun (50.81), Naini Tal (50.32), Garhwal (49.97), Jhansi (38.35), Hamirpur (36.13), Banda (28.21), Mirzapur (27.45), Jalaun (27.14), Mainpuri (27.10), and Bijnor (26.87). This density is high because most of these districts are sparsely populated. Districts having low densities per lakh population are Bareilly (12.65), Bahraich (12.67), Basti (12.87), Gorakhpur (13.45), Kanpur (13.82) and Hardoi (14.75). Most of these are heavily populated districts. It will be seen that *Dehra Dun, Almora* and *Mainpuri* have high road densities from both points of view, whereas *Bareilly, Bahraich* and *Hardoi* are low road-density districts from the same standpoints.

Accessibility to surfaced roads is an essential pre-requisite of rural development. Even after the great progress made in the construction of roads, large tracts are still inaccessible. In almost all districts there are certain localities more than 5 miles away from the nearest surfaced road. Almost the whole of Uttarakhand Division, some parts of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora, the northern belt of Pilibhit, Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda, and the rim of tahsil Dudhi of district Mirzapur are more than 20 miles from the nearest *pucca* road. These are extremely inaccessible areas and are covered with mountains, hills and forests. Besides the above, many districts have tracts 10–20 miles away from *pucca* roads. Such tracts outside Uttarakhand Division are found to exist in the following districts—

1. Tehri Garhwal
2. Garhwal
3. Almora
4. Naini Tal
5. Budaun
6. Pilibhit
7. Dehra Dun
8. Etawah
9. Jhansi
10. Jalaun
11. Hamirpur
12. Banda
13. Kheri
14. Sitapur.
15. Bahraich
16. Gonda
17. Gorakhpur
18. Ballia
19. Mirzapur

61. As a result of road-construction programme the transport of passengers and goods has gone up considerably. The following Table indicates the increase in the transport of goods and passengers by rail and road at the beginning and end of the each Plan—

TABLE 12.33—*Transport of Passengers and Goods by Rail and Road*

Year	Goods Transport (One million ton mile)		Passenger Transport (One million passenger-mile)	
	Rail	Road	Rail	Road
1950-51	26,980	3,358	41,332	14,374
1955-56	36,434	5,470	38,774	19,559
1960-61	54,700	10,600	48,600	30,000

In 1960-61 the railways were transporting more than double of the goods and 17.6 per cent more passengers than what they did in 1950-51. Similarly, in 1960-61 the goods transported by road were more than 3 times in amount and passengers more than twice in number as compared to 1950-51. In fact, there has been an unusual rise in the transport of goods and passengers by road

during the 10 years of the first two Plans. This has undoubtedly influenced the tempo of economic activity like industry, trade, marketing, etc. However, the transport available is not yet sufficient for the needs of the State. The passenger trains are overcrowded and there is frequent shortage of wagons for the transport of goods. Transport bottlenecks quite often hinder movement of essential goods and create difficulties for the entrepreneurs of the State.

Road transport was taken away from the Plan from 1958-59. By the end of the Second Plan the U. P. Government Roadways had 3,396 vehicles and a route mileage of 35,312. Tourism did not figure in the First Plan. During the Second Plan period the expenditure was Rs.17.71 lakhs. The provision for tourism in the Third Plan is Rs.38 lakhs.

8. Social Service and Miscellaneous

62. The following Table shows the expenditure on Social Services and Miscellaneous during the first 2 Plans and the provision made in the Third Plan—

TABLE 12.34-A—*Plan Expenditure on Social Services and Miscellaneous in the State (First Plan)*

(Rs. in lakhs. Differences are due to rounding.)

	First Plan					First Plan Total	First Plan Provision
	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56		
Social Services	469	563	677	975	1,790	4,474	4,557
1. General Education	281	299	362	408	459	1,809	1,787
2. Technical Education and Scientific Research	21	24	23	38	42	148	149
3. (*a*) Medical	50	62	61	59	61	293	374
(*b*) Public Health	56	66	65	205	624	1,016	1,019
4. Housing	N	38	80	155	489	762	781
5. Welfare of Backward Classes	43	56	67	88	91	345	344
6. Social Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Labour and Labour Welfare	18	18	19	22	24	101	103
8. *Miscellaneous*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 12.34-B—*Plan Expenditure on Social Services and Miscellaneous in the State (Second and Third Plans)*

(Rs. in lakhs. Differences are due to rounding.)

	Second Plan					Second Plan Total	Second Plan Provision	Third Plan Provision (anticipated)
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61			
Social Services	782	798	857	1,029	1,079	4,545	5,675	12,485 (10,927)
1. General Education	168	245	298	355	365	1,431	1,649	5,023 (4,835)
2. Technical Education and Scientific Research	75	67	43	64	68	317	407	955 (897)
3. (*a*) Medical	110	163	125	158	172	728	981	1,507
(*b*) Public Health	86	41	88	120	170	505	675	2,619 (3,782 both)
4. Housing	240	155	150	176	137	858	1,045	920 (494)
5. Welfare of Backward Classes	94	103	111	107	107	522	60C	961 (608)
6. Social Welfre	2	4	7	9	8	30	50	86 (28)
7. Labour and Labour Welfare	7	20	35	40	52	154	250	414 (283)
Miscellaneous—	17	25	33	60	65	200	251	454
(*a*) Statistics	3	3	4	6	8	24	36	46
(*b*) Information and Publicity	7	10	10	13	17	57	82	72
(*c*) Others	7	12	19	41	40	119	133	336

Sources : Plan Reports

Social Services

It will be useful to study the percentage distribution of expenditure on various heads during the first two Plans and the outlay in the Third Five Year Plan.

	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan (anticipated)
Social Services	100·0	100·0	100·0
1. General Education	40·4	31·5	44·2
2. Technical Education and Scientific Research	3·3	7·0	8·2
3. Medical and public Health	29·3	27·1	34·6
4. Housing	17·0	18·9	4·5
5. Welfare of Backward Classes	7·7	11·5	5·6
6. Social Welfare	..	0·6	0·3
7. Labour and Labour Welfare	2·3	3·4	2·6

Social Welfare was not included in the First Plan. Technical Education and Scientific Research, Welfare of Backward Classes, and Labour and Labour Welfare relatively got much greater share in the Second Plan than in the First. General education received a much lesser share. In the Third Plan, General Education is getting a greater share than even in the First Plan. Technical Education and Scientific Research and Medical and Public Health will be relatively better off in the Third Plan than in the Second. The greatest reduction in the Third Plan will be in the case of Housing, in which even the absolute expenditure will be considerably less than in the Second Plan. The Plan provision was for Rs.920 lakhs, but likely expenditure is only Rs.494 lakhs. We shall now briefly discuss the expenditure incurred on the various heads of development one by one.

Education including Technical Education

The outlay on educational development programmes in the First Plan was Rs.19.57 crores. Out of this Rs.10.46 crores were on the opening of Government primary basic schools a large number of which were closed down when they were transferred to District Boards. The actual number of primary schools at the end of the First Plan was less than at the beginning. However, substantial progress was achieved in the field of secondary education. Lump-sum grants, though not very adequate, were given to the universities of Allahabad and Lucknow. One university was established at Gorakhpur. Grants amounting to Rs.4.71 lakhs were made to individuals for Scientific Research. Training facilities were provided in technical education and grants were made to industrial and technical schools. The expenditure during the 5 years was Rs.142.98 lakhs. The expenditure in the Second Plan was Rs.17.48 crores against a provision of Rs.20.56 crores. Various causes contributed to this shortfall. The expenditure on general education amounted to Rs.14.31 crores. Out of this Rs.8.41 crores were spent on primary, Rs. 2.97 crores on secondary, Rs.1.75 crores on university education and Rs.1.18 crores on other schemes. The chief items of technical education and scientific research in the Second Plan were engineering training, technical training, reorganization of museums, archaeology, astronomy, Government College of Arts and Crafts, expansion of Government Technical Institute, establishment of Engineering College at Allahabad, and establishment of three diploma institutes.

Medical and Health—Existing hospital facilities were improved and some new hospitals and dispensaries were opened in the First Plan. The Employees' State Insurance was started at Kanpur. Training scholarships were granted to medical people. Dispensaries and a Pharmacy of indigenous medicines were established. For checking communicable diseases anti-malaria and kala-azar schemes were implemented. Some work was also done in maternal and child health. Several schemes of urban and rural water-supply were undertaken. Work was completed on 14 urban water-works and supply schemes of 990 villages. In the Second Plan a Medical College was established at Kanpur. More facilities were provided in the Medical Colleges at Agra and Lucknow. The State Ayurvedic College at Lucknow was expanded and a course of Ayurvedacharya was introduced. A degree course was also introduced in the Homeopathic Colleges at Lucknow and Allahabad. More attention was paid to the training of nurses, health visitors, mid-wives, etc. Schemes for the control and

treatment of communicable diseases, such as Malaria, T. B., Leprosy, Venereal diseases and yaws were implemented. In the rural field a new concept of Primary Health Centre was introduced. These centres were to provide both preventive and curative services. By the end of the Second Plan the number of such centres rose to 521. The Family Planning Programme was also undertaken in this Plan and a number of family planning centres established. A number of hospitals were extended and upgraded and new dispensaries opened. Facilities provided by hospitals were increased. The Employees' State Insurance was extended to 14 places. Forty-six more dispensaries of indigenous medicine were opened during this period. A number of specialized services were also provided. Besides completing schemes of water-supply and sanitation enunciated in the First Plan, 28 new water-works were constructed in urban areas and 2 new drainage schemes were undertaken in the Second Plan. Schemes for providing water-supply to 182 villages in 7 districts were also taken up during this Plan period, but only one could be completed.

Housing—In the First Five-Year Plan an allocation of Rs.7.81 crores was made for subsidized industrial housing, low-income group housing and sugar factory labour housing. Out of this amount Rs.7.62 crores were utilized. In the Second Plan period, 2 new schemes viz., Slum-Clearance and Village-Housing Project were introduced. The amount provided was Rs.10.45 crores. Out of this an expenditure of Rs.8.58 crores was incurred. Under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme houses were constructed in Kanpur, Lucknow, Rampur, Hathras (Aligarh), Naini (Allahabad), Sahupuri (Varanasi), Gorakhpur and Bareilly. Under the Low Income Housing Scheme loans were advanced to individuals and local bodies for construction of houses. The Slum-Clearance Scheme was applied to KAVAL cities. Under this, loans and grants were made to Nagar Mahapalikas for house construction and plot development. The largest amount was sanctioned for Kanpur which has the worst slums. Fifty per cent of the amount given to Kanpur was in the shape of grants, whereas 37.5 per cent of the amounts given to the remaining four were treated as grants. Under the Village Housing Project, loans were advanced equal to 2/3 of the cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs.2,000. A Rural Housing Cell was set up to carry out surveys, to prepare designs and to give technical advice.

Welfare of Backward Classes—The schemes under this head were meant for the benefit of Scheduled Castes, Denotified Tribes (ex-Criminal Tribes), and other Backward Classes. The most important programme was the free education including technical and vocational education on which more than three-fourths expenditure was incurred. Subsidies were given to Scheduled Castes for the the construction of wells, improvement of *bastis*. Special grants were made for the rehabilitation of denotified and other nomadic tribes for the development of agriculture, cottage industries, and improvement of *bastis*. Areas in Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Jhansi, Banda and Mirzapur were selected for welfare of Backward Classes. In other areas grants were made to them for the development of agriculture, cottage industries and improvement of *bastis*. Throughout vigorous propaganda and publicity were made for the eradication of untouchability. The expenditure in the First Plan was Rs.3.45 crores almost equal to the provision. That in the Second Plan was Rs.5.22 crores against a target of Rs.6.00 crores.

Social Welfare—This was introduced in the Second Plan and a provision of Rs.50 lakhs was made for the benefit of the frail, maladjusted and infirm members of the society. The actual expenditure was only Rs.29.64 lakhs. The shortfall was occasioned by lack of buildings and shortage of administrative personnel. The social welfare programmes included welfare extension proejcts, social-and-moral hygiene and after-care services, work-houses for beggars, and an institution for the blind.

Labour Welfare—This included establishment of labour welfare centres in industrial towns, reorganization of labour conciliation machinery, development of trade unions, rationalizing studies, enforcement of labour laws, research publicity and statistics, etc. The expenditure in the First

Plan was Rs.1.01 crores against a target of Rs.1.03 crores, but in the Second Plan there was a large shortfall. Against the Plan provision of Rs.2.50 crores only Rs.1.54 crores were spent. This was occasioned by the non-availability of suitable sites and paucity of building material. Funds had, therefore, to be diverted to other channels.

Miscellaneous

63. This Section was introduced in the Second Plan. On Statistics there was an expenditure of Rs.23.86 lakhs against a provision of Rs.36.40 lakhs and on Information and Publicity of Rs.56.53 lakhs against a provision of Rs.81.98 lakhs. The amount spent on other schemes was Rs.119 lakhs out of the Plan provision of Rs.133 lakhs. This includes an expenditure of Rs.89 lakhs out of an allocation of Rs.100 lakhs on the Border Development Scheme introduced in tahsils Bhatwari of Uttar Kashi district, Joshimath of Chamoli district, and Dharchula and Munsiari of Pithoragarh district. The items included were agricultural programmes, community development, small industries, roads and bridges, education, health, social welfare and miscellaneous.

Progress made in the number of teachers and in medical and health services as a result of the investments from 1951 to 1961 may now be examined. This can be gathered from the following statement:

	1961	1951
Teachers	213,894	107,582
Medical and Health Services	73,016	50,950

The number of teachers has almost doubled, and of persons in medical and health service has increased by approximately 50 per cent. These are Census figures and not only embrace those employed by Government, local bodies and recognized institutions, but all whose vocation is teaching or who render any kind of service in medical and public health including private practitioners of any system of medicine.

9. Other Schemes of the Plan

64. It has been mentioned earlier that all the Centrally Sponsored Schemes involving an expenditure of Rs.44.18 crores were incorporated in full in the First Five-Year Plan of the State raising the outlay from Rs.109.18 crores to Rs.153.36 crores. In the Second Five-Year Plan period also there were certain Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the State's share of which was included in the State Plan. These Centrally Sponsored Schemes had an outlay of Rs.31.31 crores of which the Central Share was Rs.26.80 crores and the State's share 4.51 crores. The Central share was made in the shape of grants and loans. Besides, there was the Backward Area Plan with an outlay of Rs.3.86 crores taken up during the years 1959-60 and 1960-61. This applied to districts Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Allahabad, Bahraich, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Varanasi and Mirzapur, i.e., all districts of Himalayan Hills (barring Uttarakhand), all districts of Vindhyan Hills, and Plateau, and the eastern plain districts of Uttar Pradesh.

The expenditure incurred on the Backward Area Plan and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the Second Plan period is given in the following Table:

TABLE 12.35—*Expenditure incurred on Backward Area Plan and Centrally sponsored Schemes during the Second Plan Period*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head of Development	Backward Area Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (including Centre's and State's Share)
1. *Agriculture Programme*		
Agricultural Production	23	5
Minor Irrigation	195	—
Animal Husbandry	N	10
Forests	21	—
Fisheries	3	—
Total	242	15
(The actual expenditure on Animal Husbandry in Backward Area Plan was Rs. 0.43 lakh)		
2. *Co-operation and Community Development*		
3. *Irrigation and Power*		
Flood Control		809
Power		31
Total		840

Head of Development	Backward Area Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (including Centre's and State's Share)
4. *Industry and Mining*		
Village and Small Industries	58	32
Total	58	32
5. *Transport and Communications*		
Roads and Bridges	80	217
Tourism	--	3
Total	80	220
6. *Social Services*		
General Education	..	151
Technical Education	..	34
Health	6	771
Housiug	..	287
Welfare of Backward Classes	..	157
Social Welfare	..	32
Labour and Labour Welfare	..	194
Total	6	1,590
7. *Miscellaneous*	..	434
GRAND TOTAL	386	3,131

SOURCE : U. P., *Second Five-year Plan Progress Review* 1956-61, Part II, pp. 68-70 and Statement II.

PART C—OUTPUT AND INCOME

10. National and State Incomes

65. In this Part an attempt will be made to trace the growth of output and income of the State which will broadly reflect the change in consumption level and pattern experienced by the people. This will be done with the help of suitable economic indicators like the State and per capita incomes and indices of production of various agricultural and industrial commodities during 1951–61. Again, one way to get an idea of the part of increase in real income of the people due to more facilities of social services being available as a result of Plan expenditure is to record the achievement of the State Plan in respect of education, health services, housing, etc. The State income is estimated by the Director of Economic Intelligence and Statistics, Uttar Pradesh. A note on the method of estimation adopted is given in the Appendix to this Chapter. There are differences in the methodology of estimating State and national incomes. The State income is based on income originating, whereas the national income on income accruing. Nevertheless, since the two methods have remained practically unaltered during the decade, they very well indicate the trends in both State and national incomes and a comparison of the two will show how the State income has fared *vis-a-vis* the national income. The estimated State and national incomes for certain years of the decade under review, variations therein, and the share of the State's income in national income are given in the following Table:

TABLE 12.36—*Net output for U.P. and India at Factor Cost*

(Rs. in hundred crores at 1948-49 prices)

Year	State Income of U.P.	National Income of India	Index number 1950-51=100		Col. 2 as percentage of col. 3
			U.P.	India	
1950-51	16·32	88·5	100·0	100·0	18·4
1952-53	16·59	94·6	101·6	106·9	17·5
1954-55	18·13	102·8	111·1	116·2	17·6
1955-56	17·97	104·8	110·1	118·4	17·2
1956-57	17·74	110·0	188·8	124·3	16·1
1957-58	17·38	108·9	106·1	123·1	16·0
1958-59	18·57	116·9	113·8	132·1	15·9
1959-60	18·64	117·6	114·2	132·9	15·9
1960-61	19·68	125·3	120·6	141·6	15·7

(Provisional)

Source : U. P., *Third-Five-year Plan, vol.I (Report)*, pp. 1-2.

The State income showed an increase of 20.6 per cent, whereas the increase in national income was 41.6 per cent. The proportion of the State income to the national income has declined from 18.4 per cent to 15.7 per cent. The State's share in the national income is now much less than what its population warrants.

Let us now compare the per capita income of the State with that of India. The population of Uttar Pradesh has registered an increase of 16.7 per cent during the decade. The increase in the State's income during this period was 20.6 per cent. Thus almost the whole of rise in the State's income has been offset by the increase in population. On the other hand, the increase in India's population was 21.1 per cent, but the rise in national income was as much as 41.6 per cent. Thus, while the per capita national income has risen substantially during the years

1951–61, the per capita income of the State has remained almost constant. This position is borne out by the following Table :

TABLE 12.37—*Per capita Income in U.P. and India* (1948-49 *prices*)

Year	Per Capita National Income of India	Per Capita State Income of U.P.	Index number 1950-51=100		Col. 3 as percentage of col. 2
			National Income of India	State Income of U.P.	
1950-51	247·5	259·6	100·0	100·0	104·9
1952-53	255·7	256·7	103·3	98·9	100·4
1954-55	267·8	272·4	108·2	104·9	101·7
1955-56	267·8	266·0	108·2	102·4	99·3
1956-57	275·6	258·5	111·4	99·6	93·8
1957-58	267·4	249·3	108·0	96·0	93·2
1958-59	280·2	262·1	113·2	101·0	93·5
1959-60	276·9	258·8	111·9	99·7	93·5
1960-61	288·8	268·7	116·7	103·5	93·0

(Provisional)

Source : U.P., *Third Five-year Plan, Vol. I (Report)*, p. 3.

It is apparent from the above Table that the per capita income of the State, which was about 5 per cent above the per capita national income in 1950-51, in 10 years has gone down 7 per cent below it. Uttar Pradesh which in per capita income used to be above average in India has since 1955-56 been relegated to a below-average position. Thus while other States and Union Territories have made substantial progress during the period of the first two Plans conditions in Uttar Pradesh have remained almost static.

66. It is proposed to examine incomes originating from the primary and secondary sectors, i.e., agriculture and allied activities including forestry, fisheries, etc., which form the primary sector, and manufacturing and mining. It is generally presumed that estimates for these two sectors are much more reliable than those for the rest of the economy. We shall, therefore, attempt to find out the trend of the rise in output and income from these two sectors. With this end in view the following Table has been prepared :

TABLE 12.38—*State Income from Agriculture and Allied Activities and Manufacturing and Mining*

(at constant prices, 1948-49)

(Rs. in crores)

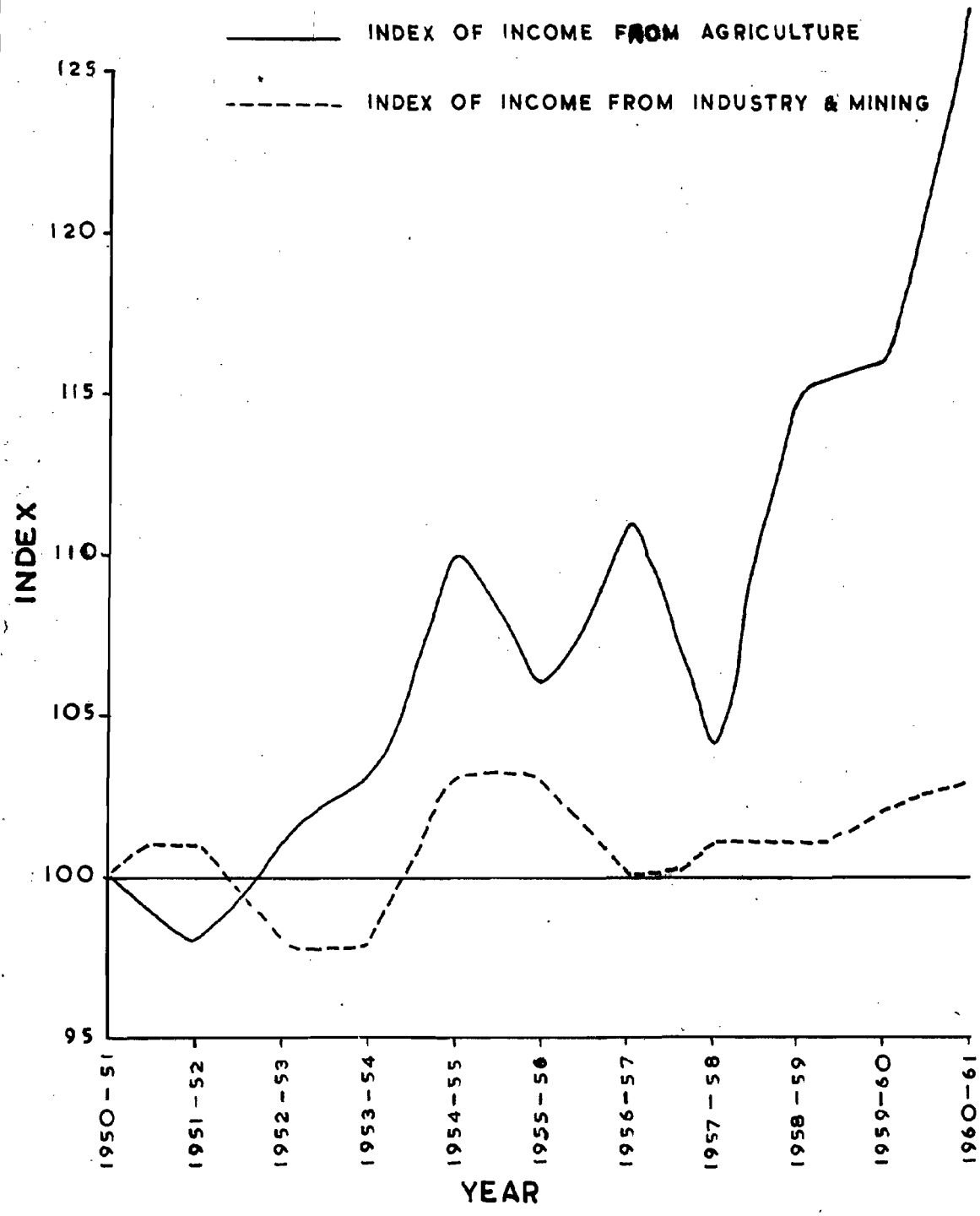
Sector	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
1. Agriculture, Animal Husbandary and ancillary activities	864·2	842·4	871·8	880.8	952·8	911·8	960·7	900·1	992·4	1,000·0	1,094·3
2. Forestry	3·2	3·5	3·5	3.5	3·7	4·0	4·1	4·7	4·9	5·6	5·6
3. Fishery	0·2	0·3	0·3	0.3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3
4. Total 1, 2 and 3	867·6	846·2	875·6	884.6	956·8	916·1	965·1	905·1	997·6	1,005·9	1,100·2
5. Index of income under Agriculture (1950-51=100)	100	98	101	102	110	106	111	104	115	116	127
6. Mining	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Factory Establishment	46·3	41·7	33·7	34·3	38.3	42·5	45·6	45·3	47·2	49·7	51·2
8. Small Enterprises	183·8	190·7	192·8	190·4	197.7	193·6	185·3	186·4	185·0	184·4	184·7
9. Total 6,7 and 8	230·1	232·4	226·5	224·7	236.0	236·1	230·9	231·7	232·2	234·1	235·9
10. Index of income from 9 (1950-51=100)	100	101	98	98	103	103	100	101	101	102	103
11. Working force in 4 (in thousand) 1951 and 1961	20,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,192
12. Working force in 9 (in thousand) 1951 and 1961	1,995	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,291

Source—Directorate of Economics and Statistics, U. P.

One thing needs to be made clear at the very outset. These incomes are estimates based on certain presumptions and must not be taken too meticulously. In the interpretation of this Table

Fig XII/1

RATE OF INCREASE IN INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES AND MANUFACTURING AND MINING (BASE 1950-51=100)



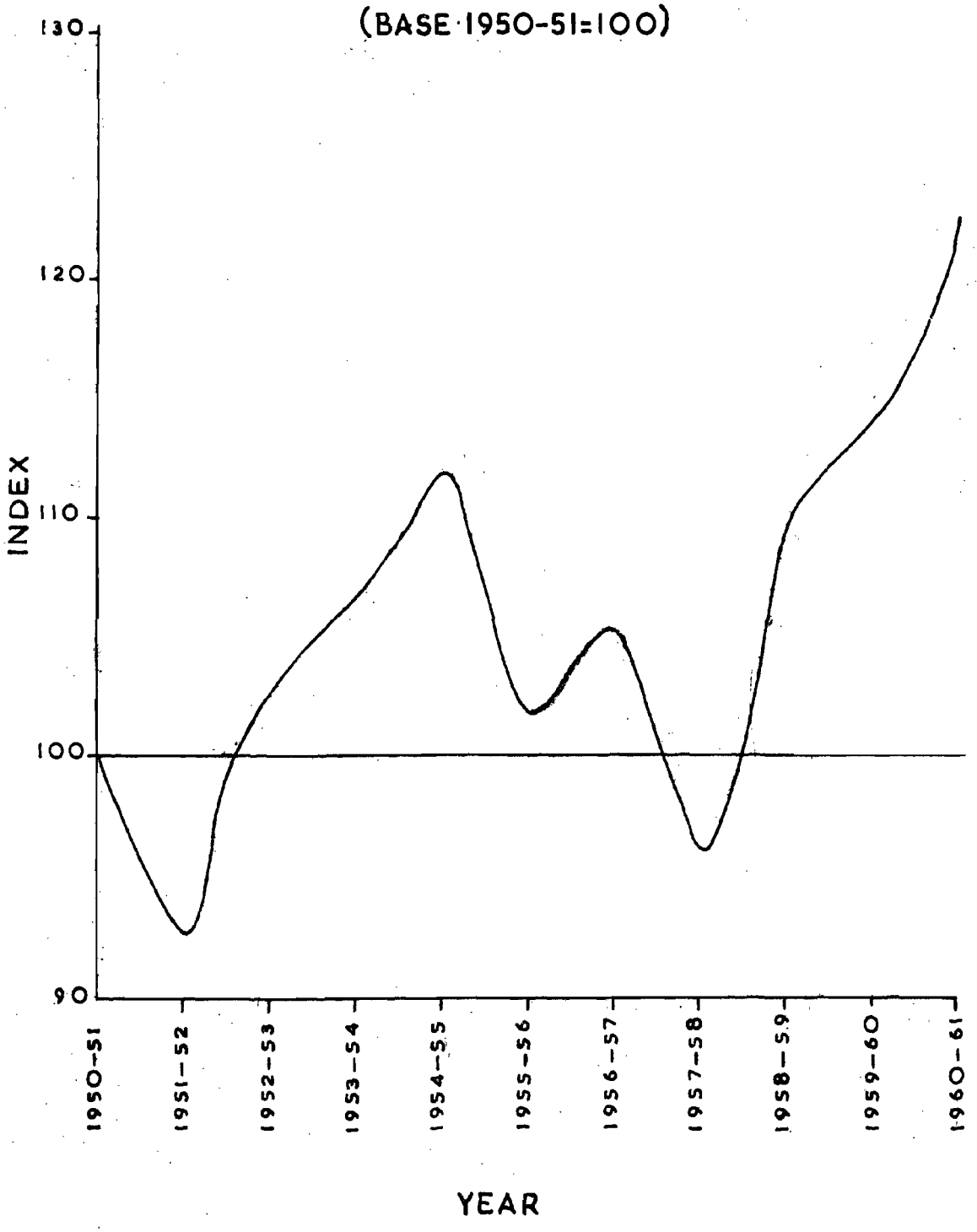
P.S.U.P.-A.P.-4-CENSUS-1966-3000-(OFFSET)

Fig XII/2

INDEX OF FOOD-GRAINS PRODUCTION

1950-51 TO 1960-61

(BASE 1950-51=100)



this limitation requires to be borne in mind. However, it will be seen that during the decade the rise in the State income from agriculture and allied activities has been much higher than from manufactures. The increase in income from agriculture, etc., has been 27 per cent and from manufacture only 3 per cent (i.e., 10.6 per cent from factory establishments and a paltry 0.5 per cent from small enterprises). The rise and fall of incomes from these two sources is indicated in Figure XII/1. The income from factory establishments actually dwindled during the first two years of the First Plan and that from small enterprises showed an unhealthy trend during the whole period of the Second Plan. For small enterprises, which form the bulk of manufacturing establishments in this State, times have not been propitious. It would be more fruitful to examine variation in income per worker in the agricultural manufacturing sectors. In agriculture and allied activities the annual income per worker has increased from Rs.430 to Rs.496, i.e., by 15.3 per cent. The income per worker in manufacturing industries has actually declined from Rs.1,153 to Rs.1,030 annually, registering a fall of 10.7 per cent. The decade has been beneficial to agriculturist living in rural areas. This is due to the importance attached to agricultural programme in the two Plans and to measures of land reforms which have brought about a more equitable distribution of wealth in the country-side. The village-folk are now able to a greater extent than before to substitute wheat and rice for coarse food-grains, sugar for *gur*, and so on, and in some cases can build for themselves brick-dwellings.

11. Agricultural Production & Animal Husbandry

Agricultural Production

67. The estimated production of food-grains in Uttar Pradesh in metric tonnes for each year of the two Plan periods from 1950-51 to 1960-61 is shown in the last column of Table 12.13 (paragraph 29). The progress in average annual production based on a 3-year moving average for 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61, has been discussed still earlier in paragraph 3. To recapitulate, the increase in food-grains production in the first quinquennium was 12.45 per cent and in the second quinquennium a further 10.62 per cent – making a percentage increase of 24.40 per cent for the decade. During the same period the growth of population was 16.67 per cent. The rise in *per capita* production during the first five years was 4.4 per cent and in the next five years another 6.0 per cent, i.e., an overall rise of 10.6 per cent during the period of 10 years. The chief cereal food-crops of the State are wheat, rice, gram, barley, maize, *juar* and *bajra* and the chief non-cereal food-crops are *arhar, urd* and *moong*. The main cash crops are sugar-cane, oil-seeds, potato, tobacco, and cotton. The production of all food-grains, main food-crops, and main cash crops in each year from 1950-51 to 1960-61 in Uttar Pradesh is given in Table 12.39. The estimates are based mainly on the results of crop-cutting experiments. For *urd* and *moong* data for 1950-51 and 1951-52 are not available. So the index has, therefore, been worked out with the year 1952-53 as base. The production index of all foodgrains from 1950-51 to 1960-61 has been shown graphically in Fig. XII/2.

TABLE 12.39—*Agricultural output in the State—Production of Major and Minor crops*

(*Index* 1950-51=100)

Name of crop	Unit	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
Food grains	1,000 Tons	11,589	100	10,771	92·9	11,914	102·8	12,356	106·6	13,069	112·8
(i) Rice	,,	1,967	100	1,525	77·5	1,851	94·1	2,255	114·6	2,155	109·6
(ii) Wheat	,,	2,678	100	2,533	94·6	2,824	105·5	3,106	116·0	3,284	122·6
(iii) Gram	,,	1,431	100	1,274	89·0	1,572	109·9	1,740	121·6	1,775	124·0
(iv) Barley	,,	1,686	100	1,485	88·1	1,765	104·7	1,758	104·3	1,714	101·7
(v) Juar	,,	636	100	669	105·2	678	106·6	530	83·3	771	121·2
(vi) Bajra	,,	662	100	778	117·5	609	92·0	628	94·9	771	116·5
(vii) Maize	,,	641	100	682	106·4	805	125·6	663	103·4	801	125·0
(viii) Urd	,,	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	58	100	96	165·5	86	148.3
(ix) Moong	,,	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	6	100	6	100·0	7	116·7
(x) Arhar	,,	733	100	705	96·2	727	99·2	642	87·6	694	94·7

Name of crop	Unit	1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
Cash crops—											
(i) Oil-seeds (pure and mixed)	1,000 Tons	767	100	912	118·9	886	115·5	880	114·7	1,020	133·0
(ii) Sugar-cane	,,	29,032	100	31,692	109·2	26,507	91·3	20,732	81·4	28,277	97·4
(iii) Cotton	Bales of 392 lbs.	45,000	100	62,504	138·9	70,000	155·6	44,103	98·0	33,977	75·5
(iv) Potato	1,000 Tons	630	100	668	106·0	638	101·3	642	101·9	641	101·7
(v) Tobacco	,,	13	100	18	142·3	19	144·9	12	94·6	15	113·7

Name of crop	Unit	1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59		1959-60		1960-61	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
Food-grains	1,000 Tons	11,867	102·4	12,415	107·1	11,183	96·5	12,815	110·6	13,223	114·1	14,257	123·0
(i) Rice	,,	2,547	129·5	2,286	116·2	2,301	117·0	2,984	151·7	2,426	123·3	3,101	157·7
(ii) Wheat	,,	3,041	113·6	3,115	116·3	2,706	101·0	3,036	113·4	3,242	121·1	3,882	145·0
(iii) Gram	,,	1,443	101·8	1,507	105·3	1,417	99·0	1,758	122·9	1,487	103·9	1,802	125·9
(iv) Barley	,,	1,602	95·0	1,596	94·7	1,260	74·7	1,395	82·7	1,462	86·7	1,661	98·5
(v) Juar	,,	374	58·8	439	69·0	486	76·4	624	98·1	582	91·5	487	76·6
(vi) Bajra	,,	559	84·4	465	70·2	602	90·9	554	83·7	609	92·0	422	63·7
(vii) Maize	,,	616	96·1	986	153·8	785	122·5	611	95·3	1,013	158·0	615	95·9
(viii) Urd	,,	59	101·7	43	74·1	54	93·1	58	100·0	56	96·6	61	105·2
(ix) Moong	,,	4	66·7	4	66·7	4	66·7	4	66·7	4	66·7	4	66·7
(x) Arhar	,,	788	107·5	1,055	143·9	598	81·6	650	88·7	744	101·5	872	119·0
Cash crops													
(i) Oil-seeds (pure and mixed)	,,	755	98·4	968	126.2	795	103·7	995	129·7	1,079	140·7	1,185	167·5
(ii) Sugar-cane	,,	29,400	101·3	34,973	120·5	30,702	105·8	30,765	106·0	32,232	111·0	53,655	184·8
(iii) Cotton	Bales of 392 lbs.	28,687	63·7	46,725	103·8	61,770	137·3	34,022	75·6	64,574	143·5	39,680	88·2
(iv) Potato	1,000 Tons	676	107·3	607	96·3	716	113·7	784	124·4	852	135·2	787	124·9
(v) Tobacco	,,	15	116·6	15	116·1	11	82·4	13	101·4	13	105·0	16	123·4

Source—For absolute figures of production *Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, U.P.* 1960-61

Note—Index has been calculated from actual figures.

The units of production in the above Table are, except in the case of cotton, avoirdupois tons and not metric tonnes. Avoirdupois weights have been used with a view to save the labour of converting the voluminous published data into new metric weights. Considering all food-grains together, the years 1951-52, 1955-56 and 1957-58, were particularly lean years, and the years 1954-55, 59-60 and 1960-61 bumper years. For sugar-cane 1952-53, 1953-54 and 54-55 were lean years ; 1956-57 a bumper year and 1960-61 a great bumper year. Expansion or contraction in sugar-cane cultivations depends on multiple factors, one of them being the disposal of sugar stocks of the previous year by sugar mills. The year 1955-56 being a lean year the production of foodgrains therein as compared to the base year 1950-51 was only 2.4 per cent more. For the same reason the increase in 1960-61 as compared to 1955-56 was as high as 20.1 per cent. However, comparing 1950-51 and 1960-61 directly, the undermentioned percentage increases are visible in food-grains the production of which exceeded five lakh tons in the latter year :

	Per Cent Variation
Wheat	45·0
Rice	57·7
Gram	25·9
Barley	(—)1·5
Arhar	19·0
Maize	(—)4·1
and the following increases in cash crops—	
Sugar-cane	84·8
Oil-seeds (pure and mixed)	67·5
Potato	24·9
Tobacco	23·4
Cotton	(—) 11·8

Sugar-cane, oil-seeds, rice, wheat and gram registered a rise of more than 25 per cent, whereas barley, maize and cotton actually showed a decline.

68. Agriculture is of such a vital importance for this State that it would be worthwhile to give agricultural production statistics for individual districts. The same has been done in Table 12.40. Data for districts of Uttarakhand Division and the hill portion of Kumaon Division are not available and have, therefore, not been given.

TABLE 12.40—*Production of Major Crops in the State and Districts*
(*Base* 1950-51=100)

Crop	Unit	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
		UTTAR PRADESH					
(i) Kharif	Tons	4,349,662	100	4,420,408	102	5,020,676	115
(ii) Rabi	,,	7,238,956	100	7,446,915	103	9,236,502	128
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	179,540	100	215,795	120	254,802	142
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	29,032,180	100	29,399,532	101	53,654,564	185
(v) Cotton	Bales	45,000	100	28,687	64	39,680	88
(vi) Potato	Tons	630,392	100	675,791	107	787,102	125
(vii) Tobacco	,,	12,797	100	14,924	117	15,796	123
		1. Naini Tal (Plains)					
(i) Kharif	,,	25,050	100	51,633	206	88,162	352
(ii) Rabi	,,	22,626	100	40,868	181	63,695	282
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	3,142	100	4,544	145	6,973	222
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	150,345	100	490,742	326	1,206,582	803
(v) Cotton	Bales	170	100	109	64	142	84
(vi) Potato	Tons	1,319	100	1,425	108	1,449	110
(vii) Tobacco	,,	46	100	35	76	27	59
		2. Bijnor					
(i) Kharif	,,	60,921	100	41,153	68	71,382	117
(ii) Rabi	,,	93,180	100	90,701	97	125,528	136
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	1,527	100	1,949	128	3,891	255
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	1,495,813	100	2,288,931	153	2,793,821	187
(v) Cotton	Bales	2,950	100	1,330	45	245	8
(vi) Potato	Tons	2,788	100	4,390	157	4,197	151
(vii) Tobacco	,,	135	100	248	184	252	187
		3. Moradabad					
(i) Kharif	,,	77,321	100	59,707	77	79,230	102
(ii) Rabi	,,	175,954	100	167,359	95	204,483	116
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	7,639	100	8,018	105	15,383	201
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	1,684,362	100	1,623,482	96	3,031,020	180
(v) Cotton	Bales	2,064	100	497	24	113	5
(vi) Potato	Tons	11,453	100	16,437	144	15,644	137
(vii) Tobacco	,,	362	100	356	98	361	100
		4. Budaun					
(i) Kharif	,,	103,792	100	78,833	76	78,732	76
(ii) Rabi	,,	170,423	100	167,819	98	202,288	119
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	7,738	100	15,540	201	15,989	207
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	715,999	100	595,528	83	472,484	66
(v) Cotton	Bales	475	100	189	40	520	109
(vi) Potato	Tons	12,273	100	13,295	108	21,374	174
(vii) Tobacco	,,	375	100	424	113	607	162

Crop	Unit	1950-51 Actual	1950-51 Index	1955-56 Actual	1955-56 Index	1960-61 Actual	1960-61 Index
		5. Rampur					
(i) Kharif	Tons	43,186	100	52,451	121	72,942	169
(ii) Rabi	„	45,340	100	51,475	114	78,592	173
(iii) Oil-seeds	„	746	100	1,036	139	1,555	208
(iv) Sugar-cane	„	571,757	100	516,382	90	995,960	174
(v) Cotton	Bales	288	100	128	44	6	2
(vi) Potato	Tons	2,720	100	4,336	159	7,888	290
(vii) Tobacco	„	61	100	57	93	86	141
		6. Bareilly					
(i) Kharif	„	61,696	100	80,562	131	102,129	166
(ii) Rabi	„	96,475	100	110,468	115	130,552	135
(iii) Oil-seeds	„	4,120	100	7,553	183	10,693	260
(iv) Sugar-cane	„	964,715	100	901,332	93	1,557,808	161
(v) Cotton	Bales	197	100	46	23	2	1
(vi) Potato	Tons	10,034	100	10,200	102	12,731	127
(vii) Tobacco	„	306	100	328	107	453	148
		7. Pilibhit					
(i) Kharif	„	50,978	100	50,139	98	72,329	142
(ii) Rabi	„	46,070	100	48,819	106	57,533	125
(iii) Oil-seeds	„	409	100	491	120	658	161
(iv) Sugar-cane	„	583,383	100	699,873	120	1,137,348	195
(v) Cotton	Bales	3	100	8	267	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	5,424	100	5,339	98	6,782	125
(vii) Tobacco	„	61	100	26	43	21	34
		8. Shahjahanpur					
(i) Kharif	„	67,039	100	73,539	110	98,422	147
(ii) Rabi	„	128,800	100	103,265	80	155,746	121
(iii) Oil-seeds	„	352	100	1,105	314	2,544	723
(iv) Sugar-cane	„	782,277	100	907,730	116	1,184,120	151
(v) Cotton	Bales	23	100	7	30	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	17,358	100	17,143	99	19,171	110
(vii) Tobacco	„	120	100	166	97	70	58
		9. Dehra Dur					
(i) Kharif	„	20,565	100	20,387	99	27,783	135
(ii) Rabi	„	25,294	100	16,236	64	20,765	82
(iii) Oil-seeds	„	525	100	274	52	493	94
(iv) Sugar-cane	„	54,318	100	102,341	188	188,068	346
(v) Cotton	Bales	79	100	7	9	12	15
(vi) Potato	Tons	1,560	100	2,173	139	907	58
(vii) Tobacco	„	65	100	97	149	97	149
		10 Saharanpur					
(i) Kharif	„	75,381	100	80,485	107	110,244	146
(ii) Rabi	„	157,122	100	106,283	68	144,250	92
(iii) Oil-seeds	„	5,150	100	3,980	77	3,953	77
(iv) Sugar-cane	„	1,658,971	100	2,392,110	144	3,301,707	199
(v) Cotton	Bales	2,968	100	1,568	53	2,798	94
(vi) Potato	Tons	3,629	100	3,935	108	6,686	184
(vii) Tobacco	„	318	100	196	62	265	83

Crop	Unit	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
		11. Muzaffarnagar					
(i) Kharif	Tons	35,499	100	42,312	119	53,004	149
(ii) Rabi	,,	171,177	100	118,907	69	171,095	100
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	594	100	135	23	196	33
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	2,485,132	100	2,366,443	95	4,954,899	199
(v) Cotton	Bales	4,698	100	2,358	50	3,539	75
(vi) Potato	Tons	3,304	100	3,122	94	5.795	175
(vii) Tobacco	,,	152	100	98	64	160	105
		12. Meerut					
(i) Kharif	,,	55,992	100	98,745	176	59,719	107
(ii) Rabi	,,	250,877	100	211,054	84	320,409	128
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	530	100	383	72	294	55
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	3,887,133	100	3,164,767	81	6,347,267	163
(v) Cotton	Bales	5,600	100	4,306	77	7,354	131
(vi) Potato	Tons	14,416	100	22,811	158	24,668	171
(vii) Tobacco	,,	521	100	356	68	598	115
		13. Bulandshahr					
(i) Kharif	,,	75,060	100	86,140	115	50,374	67
(ii) Rabi	,,	217,531	100	209,006	96	308,799	142
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	748	100	155	21	476	64
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	1,482,976	100	1,844,151	124	3,008,523	203
(v) Cotton	Bales	7,913	100	6,461	82	11,691	148
(vi) Potato	Tons	12,059	100	11,112	92	10,851	90
(vii) Tobacco	,,	246	100	326	133	274	11
		14. Aligarh					
(i) Kharif	,,	114,141	100	92,577	81	45,057	39
(ii) Rabi	,,	218,716	100	242,193	111	289,365	132
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	2,192	100	1,175	54	1,401	64
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	275,301	100	357,355	130	972,964	353
(v) Cotton	Bales	6,007	100	4,393	73	5,480	91
(vi) Potato	Tons	18,571	100	15,962	86	17,249	93
(vii) Tobacco	,,	321	100	733	228	634	198
		15. Mathura					
(i) Kharif	,,	44,759	100	27,689	62	19,642	44
(ii) Rabi	,,	143,626	100	184,440	128	237,821	166
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	6,859	100	3,204	47	4,763	69
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	246,982	100	360,897	104	940,170	271
(v) Cotton	Bales	8,065	100	4,286	53	5,029	62
(vi) Potato	Tons	4,398	100	3,587	82	4,388	100
(vii) Tobacco	,,	247	100	332	134	318	129
		16. Agra					
(i) Kharif	,,	73,620	100	64,854	88	34,235	47
(ii) Rabi	,,	183,050	100	230,334	126	333,200	182
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	2,966	100	3,780	127	5,035	170
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	150,140	100	138,121	92	349,858	233
(v) Cotton	Bales	1,384	100	1,463	106	581	42
(vi) Potato	Tons	8,576	100	10,504	122	11,566	135
(vii) Tobacco	,,	208	100	287	138	216	104

Crop	Unit	1950-51 Actual	1950-51 Index	1955-56 Actual	1955-56 Index	1960-61 Actual	1960-61 Index
		17. Etah					
(i) Kharif	Tons	104,405	100	102,058	98	67,242	64
(ii) Rabi	,,	162,184	100	178,014	110	232,045	143
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	4,194	100	8,363	199	12,612	301
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	330,130	100	305,275	92	326,431	99
(v) Cotton	Bales	929	100	901	97	634	68
(vi) Potato	Tons	22,535	100	17,625	78	21,742	96
(vii) Tobacco	,,	895	100	1,583	177	1,743	195
		18. Mainpuri					
(i) Kharif	,,	82,132	100	93,981	114	63,619	77
(ii) Rabi	,,	164,197	100	162,823	99	196,304	120
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	4,110	100	6,275	153	6,169	150
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	161,358	100	128,751	80	276,391	171
(v) Cotton	Bales	65	100	153	235	65	100
(vi) Potato	Tons	19,359	100	23,479	121	27,138	140
(vii) Tobacco	,,	441	100	505	115	505	115
		19. Farrukhabad					
(i) Kharif	,,	85,861	100	70,268	82	74,625	87
(ii) Rabi	,,	125,038	100	157,278	126	181,837	145
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	8,103	100	13,365	165	18,503	228
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	295,609	100	302,849	102	328,905	111
(v) Cotton	Bales	275	100	142	52	95	35
(vi) Potato	Tons	72,168	100	84,572	117	97,706	135
(vii) Tobacco	,,	3,484	100	5,130	147	5,455	157
		20. Etawah					
(i) Kharif	,,	103,587	100	95,840	93	91,645	88
(ii) Rabi	,,	144,864	100	155,342	107	203,389	140
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	4,078	100	4,984	122	5,894	145
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	241,998	100	214,912	89	349,838	145
(v) Cotton	Bales	111	100	151	136	376	339
(vi) Potato	Tons	13,146	100	17,389	132	19,832	151
(vii) Tobacco	,,	86	100	147	171	91	106
		21. Kanpur					
(i) Kharif	,,	127,286	100	89,646	70	119,433	94
(ii) Rabi	,,	241,406	100	257,822	107	362,322	150
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	5,683	100	8,904	157	14,184	250
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	165,892	100	137,140	83	262,900	158
(v) Cotton	Bales	143	100	109	76	852	596
(vi) Potato	Tons	19,662	100	26,174	133	26,888	137
(vii) Tobacco	,,	244	100	250	102	162	66
		22. Fatehpur					
(i) Kharif	,,	65,923	100	87,742	133	109,505	166
(ii) Rabi	,,	138,488	100	165.402	119	168,382	122
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	755	100	655	87	1,134	150
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	154,011	100	170,097	100	279,079	181
(v) Cotton	Bales	38	100	6	16	22	58
(vi) Potato	Tons	10,435	100	12,277	118	13,616	130
(vii) Tobacco	,,	60	100	45	75	57	95

Crop	Unit	1950-51 Actual	1950-51 Index	1955-56 Actual	1955-56 Index	1960-61 Actual	1960-61 Index
		23. Allahabad					
(i) Kharif	Tons	124,285	100	119,650	96	160,361	129
(ii) Rabi	,,	195,601	100	261,158	134	294,634	151
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	1,467	100	2,788	190	2,261	154
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	124,866	100	118,223	95	301,477	241
(v) Cotton	Bales	23	100	8	35	24	104
(vi) Potato	Tons	26,935	100	26,253	97	21,809	81
(vii) Tobacco	,,	153	100	143	93	177	116
		24. Jhansi					
(i) Kharif	,,	76,720	100	84,562	110	90,699	118
(ii) Rabi	,,	142,977	100	152,801	107	261,993	183
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	7,226	100	5,597	77	2,190	30
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	12,636	100	10,509	83	39,697	314
(v) Cotton	Bales	119	100	9	8	2	2
(vi) Potato	Tons	2,502	100	3,095	124	3,702	148
(vii) Tobacco	,,	158	100	106	67	93	59
		25. Jalaun					
(i) Kharif	,,	35,170	100	19,210	55	26,550	75
(ii) Rabi	,,	160,201	100	146,606	92	258,676	161
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	3,641	100	3,910	107	3,323	91
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	35,235	100	33,399	95	102,480	291
(v) Cotton	Bales	6	100	..	..	64	1,067
(vi) Potato	Tons	2,626	100	2,123	81	2,751	105
(vii) Tobacco	,,	13	100	8	62	4	31
		26. Hamirpur					
(i) Kharif	,,	61,071	100	66,003	108	64,517	106
(ii) Rabi	,,	207,439	100	220,963	107	299,161	144
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	9,278	100	5,019	54	4,323	47
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	26,737	100	74,290	278	64,081	240
(v) Cotton	Bales	104	100	4	4	9	9
(vi) Potato	Tons	166	100	233	140	672	405
(vii) Tobacco	,,	101	100	31	31	136	135
		27. Banda					
(i) Kharif	,,	88,088	100	87,992	100	148,198	168
(ii) Rabi	,,	174,247	100	196,435	113	294,204	169
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	2,973	100	4,056	136	2,124	71
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	19,486	100	5,107	26	6,714	34
(v) Cotton	Bales	99	100	2	2	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	1,082	100	884	82	1,360	126
(vii) Tobacco	,,	100	100	81	81	131	131
		28. Kheri					
(i) Kharif	,,	100,567	100	117,752	117	118,167	118
(ii) Rabi	,,	113,589	100	137,160	121	133,848	118
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	6,755	100	6,869	102	9,879	146
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	1,185,277	100	1,360,144	115	2,302,337	194
(v) Cotton	Bales	5	100	8	160	3	60
(vi) Potato	Tons	7,933	100	9,825	124	9,996	126
(vii) Tobacco	,,	167	100	86	51	56	34

Crop	Unit	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
		29. Sitapur					
(i) Kharif	Tons	102,187	100	98,129	96	102,800	101
(ii) Rabi	,,	185,734	100	169,524	91	197,634	106
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	14,069	100	15,842	113	18,662	133
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	1,019,420	100	807,289	79	1,321,257	130
(v) Cotton	Bales	22	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	10,455	100	8,143	78	8,888	85
(vii) Tobacco	,,	688	100	665	97	648	94
		30. Hardoi					
(i) Kharif	,,	85,204	100	73,716	87	66,501	78
(ii) Rabi	,,	216,791	100	172,574	80	225,892	104
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	22,062	100	24,597	111	29,417	133
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	641,070	100	578,148	90	730,096	114
(v) Cotton	Bales	66	100	..	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	26,524	100	18,421	69	32,497	123
(vii) Tobacco	,,	112	100	96	86	172	154
		31. Unnao					
(i) Kharif	,,	80,468	100	67,995	84	89,324	111
(ii) Rabi	,,	155,635	100	133,077	86	185,775	119
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	12,287	100	12,083	98	13,511	110
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	298,091	100	165,843	56	266,922	90
(v) Cotton	Bales	18	100	26	144	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	12,980	100	13,335	103	15,484	119
(vii) Tobacco	,,	120	100	93	78	90	75
		32. Lucknow					
(i) Kharif	,,	48,550	100	35,489	73	38,085	78
(ii) Rabi	,,	65,583	100	62,799	96	110,534	169
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	3,847	100	4,684	122	5,889	153
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	88,710	100	68,397	77	78,995	89
(v) Cotton	Bales	2	100	..	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	14,621	100	14,126	97	6,904	47
(vii) Tobacco	,,	113	100	90	80	35	31
		33. Rae Bareli					
(i) Kharif	,,	89,566	100	95,048	106	123,943	138
(ii) Rabi	,,	138,676	100	123,200	89	183,095	132
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	667	100	3,059	459	4,167	625
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	86,832	100	68,690	79	110,135	127
(v) Cotton	Bales	3	100	..	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	7,303	100	7,765	106	11,944	164
(vii) Tobacco	,,	99	100	55	56	67	68
		34. Bahraich					
(i) Kharif	,,	145,778	100	111,874	77	179,435	123
(ii) Rabi	,,	149,623	100	155,173	104	107,034	72
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	6,586	100	9,027	137	6,698	102
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	159,791	100	102,324	64	148,114	93
(v) Cotton	Bales	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	10,378	100	7,040	68	5,957	57
(vii) Tobacco	,,	157	100	72	46	78	50

	Crop	Unit	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
			Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
			35. Gonda					
(i)	Kharif	Tons	182,692	100	183,937	101	222,141	122
(ii)	Rabi	,,	160,796	100	180,486	112	151,442	94
(iii)	Oil-seeds	,,	2,637	100	3,327	126	3,245	123
(iv)	Sugar-cane	,,	458,608	100	438,401	96	838,327	183
(v)	Cotton	Bales	3	100	..	..	..	..
(vi)	Potato	Tons	20,288	100	21,323	105	20,012	99
(vii)	Tabacco	,,	17	100	12	71	19	112
			36. Bara Banki					
(i)	Kharif	,,	91,935	100	107,364	117	134,721	147
(ii)	Rabi	,,	110,372	100	145,031	131	181,748	165
(iii)	Oil-seeds	,,	1,680	100	2,353	140	1,574	94
(iv)	Sugar-cane	,,	486,576	100	505,680	104	736,909	151
(v)	Cotton	Bales	1	100	..	..	..	..
(vi)	Potato	Tons	10,596	100	11,776	111	14,721	139
(vii)	Tobacco	,,	165	100	172	104	191	116
			37. Faizabad					
(i)	Kharif	,,	94,998	100	88,729	93	113,561	120
(ii)	Rabi	,,	145,633	100	139,439	96	206,350	142
(iii)	Oil-seeds	,,	250	100	291	116	125	50
(iv)	Sugar-cane	,,	564,551	100	435,005	77	1,007,624	178
(v)	Cotton	Bales	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi)	Potato	Tons	19,210	100	19,053	99	19,892	104
(vii)	Tobacco	,,	123	100	67	54	85	69
			38. Sultanpur					
(i)	Kharif	,,	91,408	100	80,423	88	103,156	113
(ii)	Rabi	,,	130,872	100	128,508	98	179,652	137
(iii)	Oil-seeds	,,	74	100	58	78	55	74
(iv)	Sugar-cane	,,	286,084	100	195,568	68	422,988	148
(v)	Cotton	Bales	2	100	..	..	..	..
(vi)	Potato	Tons	14,718	100	13,709	93	17,381	118
(vii)	Tobacco	,,	65	100	29	45	33	51
			39. Pratapgarh					
(i)	Kharif	,,	62,884	100	63,327	101	75,107	119
(ii)	Rabi	,,	123,018	100	120,336	98	114,179	93
(iii)	Oil-seeds	,,	95	100	77	81	87	92
(iv)	Sugar-cane	,,	116,226	100	143,077	123	173,015	149
(v)	Cotton	Bales	2	100	..	..	..	..
(vi)	Potato	Tons	9,664	100	12,324	128	11,396	118
(vii)	Tobacco	,,	98	100	68	69	43	44
			40. Basti					
(i)	Kharif	,,	171,628	100	175,509	102	234,142	136
(ii)	Rabi	,,	208,348	100	211,228	101	188,242	90
(iii)	Oil-seeds	,,	1,825	100	1,621	89	1,722	94
(iv)	Sugar-cane	,,	512,762	100	482,804	94	1,525,086	297
(v)	Cotton	Bales	3	100	..	..	..	..
(vi)	Potato	Tons	24,963	100	24,938	100	28,175	113
(vii)	Tobacco	,,	6	100	2	33	7	117

Crop	Unit	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
		41. Gorakhpur					
(i) Kharif	Tons	132,894	100	172,797	130	183,750	138
(ii) Rabi	,,	151,791	100	183,020	121	170,257	112
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	2,963	100	3,178	107	3,129	106
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	409,903	100	539,342	132	1,250,042	305
(v) Cotton	Bales	..	..	..	..	13	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	16,970	100	16,172	95	18,575	109
(vii) Tobacco	,,	12	100	11	92	5	42
		42. Deoria					
(i) Kharif	,,	140,841	100	129,578	92	146,272	104
(ii) Rabi	,,	152,852	100	136,549	89	147,084	96
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	880	100	984	112	580	66
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	1,498,801	100	1,561,802	104	3,439,974	230
(v) Cotton	Bales	5	100	..	..	7	140
(vi) Potato	Tons	13,158	100	10,858	83	15,059	114
(vii) Tobacco	,,	35	100	..	..	22	63
		43. Azamgarh					
(i) Kharif	,,	124,901	100	140,237	112	146,342	117
(ii) Rabi	,,	210,306	100	187,979	89	222,799	106
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	356	100	280	79	128	36
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	709,000	100	598,452	84	1,671,453	236
(v) Cotton	Bales	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	16,434	100	21,110	128	13,977	85
(vii) Tobacco	,,	147	100	50	34	54	37
		44. Jaunpur					
(i) Kharif	,,	100,898	100	67,955	67	99,852	99
(ii) Rabi	,,	151,989	100	152,186	100	164,922	109
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	47	100	33	70	11	23
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	551,316	100	139,839	25	846,573	154
(v) Cotton	Bales	..	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	28,941	100	13,561	47	39,362	136
(vii) Tobacco	,,	236	100	179	76	117	50
		45. Ballia					
(i) Kharif	,,	61,845	100	79,756	129	64,525	104
(ii) Rabi	,,	118,677	100	115,346	97	138,271	117
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	129	100	154	119	224	174
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	370,630	100	281,913	76	708,061	191
(v) Cotton	Bales	2	100	..	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	8,624	100	9,633	112	16,545	192
(vii) Tobacco	,,	47	100	33	70	38	81
		46. Ghazipur					
(i) Kharif	,,	57,947	100	77,705	134	93,407	161
(ii) Rabi	,,	109,976	100	118,762	108	128,349	117
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	94	100	223	237	113	120
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	177,756	100	256,534	144	504,566	284
(v) Cotton	Bales	9	100	..	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	8,994	100	12,761	142	16,117	179
(vii) Tobacco	,,	31	100	13	42	9	29

Crop	Unit	1950-51 Actual	1950-51 Index	1955-56 Actual	1955-56 Index	1960-61 Actual	1960-61 Index
		47. Varanasi					
(i) Kharif	Tons	75,882	100	119,953	158	147,296	194
(ii) Rabi	,,	141,367	100	168,402	119	158,865	112
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	474	100	420	89	210	44
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	395,686	100	328,343	83	590,656	149
(v) Cotton	Bales	...	...	...	..	..	..
(vi) Potato	Tons	20,035	100	20,672	103	24,506	122
(vii) Tobacco	,,	37	100	20	54	12	32
		48. Mirzapur					
(i) Kharif	,,	83,304	100	127,169	153	170,561	205
(ii) Rabi	,,	70,969	100	126,371	178	117,568	166
(iii) Oil-seeds	,,	2,666	100	6,466	243	5,431	204
(iv) Sugar-cane	,,	157,528	100	91,020	58	200,734	127
(v) Cotton	Bales	61	100	12	20	2	3
(vi) Potato	Tons	4,605	100	4,459	97	6,240	136
(vii) Tobacco	,,	36	100	27	75	15	42

Uttar Pradesh is the major producer of food-grains in the country. It ranks first in respect of production of grains, both cereals and pulses, producing about 18 per cent of the country's total. Among the non-food crops also, it is the largest producer of sugar-cane (producing more than 40 per cent of the country's output), oil-seeds and potato. The above Table gives data on agricultural production for 48 districts for which statistics are available. Among these the production in 1960-61 exceeded 4 lakh tons in districts Kanpur (4.82), Allahabad (4.55), Banda (4.42) and Basti (4.22). Districts in which it was less than 2 lakh tons were Dehra Dun (0.49), Pilibhit (1.30), Lucknow (1.49), Naini Tal (1.52), Rampur (1.52), Pratapgarh (1.89), and Bijnor (1.97). Most of latter are small districts. The remaining districts of the list produced between two lakh and 4 lakh tons of food-grains. Of the food-grains, wheat predominates in the western part of the State. Rice replaces wheat as one goes east. Pulses and coarse grains form a considerable share of production in the less fertile tracts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and the adjacent districts of the south-western and central parts of the State.

Among non-food crops, sugar-cane is the most important and is grown, more or less, in all the districts of the State. It is grown in abundance in a western belt comprising Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr of the Upper Doab, Bijnor, Naini Tal, Moradabad, Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria and Azamgarh along the northern border. Districts which produced more than three million tons in 1960-61, are Meerut (6.35), Muzaffarnagar (4.95), Deoria (3.44), Saharanpur (3.30), Moradabad (3.03), and Bulandshahr (3.01). The relative importance of sugar-cane in the cropping pattern decreases in the south-west and south and is the least in Jhansi Division.

Oil-seeds rank next to sugar-cane in non-food crops in the State. Their production is significant in a block comprising districts Hardoi, Sitapur, Farrukhabad, Budaun, Moradabad, Kanpur, Unnao, Etah and Bareilly each of which produced over 10,000 tons in 1960-61. The highest production (29,417 tons) was in district Hardoi. Ignoring local exceptions, potato is grown throughout the plains, the districts with the largest production being Farrukhabad (97,706 tons), Jaunpur (39,362 tons), Hardoi (32,497 tons), Basti (28,175 tons), Mainpuri (27,138 tons) and Kanpur (26,888 tons). As regards tobacco, district Farrukhabad alone grew 5,455 tons or nearly 1/3 of the total produce of the State. Next comes district Etah with only 1,743 tons. Production in other districts of the State is meagre. Cotton is only

in the western half of the State. Its production is concentrated in the westernmost six districts, from Saharanpur to Mathura, which produce about 90 per cent of the State total.

69. As to the trend of production during the last decade in different districts, there has been a spectacular rise in the production of food-grains in district Naini Tal – *rabi* production going up by about three times and *kharif* by about four times – while there has been a fall in districts Hardoi and Bahraich. Among other districts, Rampur, Jhansi, Banda, Bara Banki, and Mirzapur registered an increase of over 50 per cent ; Bijnor, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur in the north ; Mathura and Agra in the west and a compact block of districts Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Ghazipur and Varanasi in the south extending up to Rae Bareli, Lucknow, Sultanpur and Faizabad increased their production by 25–50 per cent. In absolute figures Naini Tal, Kanpur, Allahabad, Jhansi, Banda, Bara Banki and Mirzapur recorded an increase of more than one lakh ton each.

Production of sugar-cane has increased eight times in Naini Tal plains. It also showed large increase in districts Aligarh, Mathura and Agra of the south-west ; Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Allahabad of the south ; all districts of Gorakhpur Division in the north-east and district Ghazipur. In absolute figures Naini Tal, Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Kheri, Basti and Deoria increased their production of sugar-cane by more than one million tons each.

The production of oil-seeds decreased in all districts of Meerut Division, Aligarh, Mathura, all districts of Jhansi Division, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, and Varanasi. Substantial increases occurred in Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Etah, Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Hardoi districts, exceeding 6,000 tons each. Potato production increased by more than 6,000 tons in districts Budaun, Meerut, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Ghazipur. The greatest amount of increase took place in Farrukhabad (25,538 tons). The production actually decreased in districts Dehra Dun, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Etah, Allahabad, Sitapur, Lucknow, Bahraich, Gonda, and Azamgarh. In tobacco cultivation only Farrukhabad and Etah are important and both registered substantial increases.

70. The following Table shows the production of food-crops per 1,000 rural population and per 1,000 total population in the State and districts in 1951 and 1961 :

TABLE 12.41—*Production of Major Food Crops per* 1,000 *Rural Population and per* 1,000 *Total Population in the State and Districts,* 1951 *and* 1961

State/District	Crop	1961		1951	
		Rural	Total	Rural	Total
UTTAR PRADESH	Total	222	193	208	183
	Cereals	191	167	180	159
	Non-Cereals	31	26	28	24
1. Naini Tal (Plains)	Total	415	330	268	201
	Cereals	398	317	258	194
	Non-Cereals	17	13	10	7
2. Bijnor	Total	198	165	189	157
	Cereals	192	160	180	149
	Non-Cereals	6	5	9	8
3. Moradabad	Total	185	144	198	154
	Cereals	163	127	178	138
	Non-Cereals	22	17	20	16
4. Budaun	Total	217	199	239	219
	Cereals	185	170	204	187
	Non-Cereals	32	29	35	32

State/District	Crop	1961		1951	
		Rural	Total	Rural	Total
5. Rampur	Total	273	216	212	158
	Cereals	258	204	198	148
	Non-Cereals	15	12	14	10
6. Bareilly	Total	202	157	156	125
	Cereals	183	142	138	110
	Non-Cereals	19	15	18	15
7. Pilibhit	Total	244	211	222	192
	Cereals	225	194	204	177
	Non-Cereals	19	17	18	15
8. Shahjahanpur	Total	261	225	226	195
	Cereals	232	200	198	171
	Non-Cereals	29	25	28	24
9. Dehra Dun	Total	210	113	238	127
	Cereals	203	109	211	112
	Non-Cereals	7	4	27	15
10. Saharanpur	Total	205	158	222	172
	Cereals	196	151	217	167
	Non-Cereals	9	7	5	5
11. Muzaffarnagar	Total	179	155	193	169
	Cereals	168	145	181	159
	Non-Cereals	11	10	12	10
12. Meerut	Total	176	140	165	135
	Cereals	148	118	142	116
	Non-Cereals	28	22	23	19
13. Bulandshahr	Total	237	207	223	195
	Cereals	183	160	175	153
	Non-Cereals	54	47	48	42
14. Aligarh	Total	226	189	253	216
	Cereals	154	129	208	178
	Non-Cereals	72	60	45	38
15. Mathura	Total	289	240	248	207
	Cereals	251	209	215	179
	Non-Cereals	38	31	33	28
16. Agra	Total	308	197	254	171
	Cereals	237	152	211	142
	Non-Cereals	71	45	43	29
17. Etah	Total	255	230	261	237
	Cereals	200	181	219	199
	Non-Cereals	55	49	42	38
18. Mainpuri	Total	238	220	266	248
	Cereals	181	168	231	215
	Non-Cereals	57	52	35	33
19. Farrukhabad	Total	223	198	218	193
	Cereals	188	167	185	164
	Non-Cereals	35	31	33	29

State/District	Crop	1961		1951	
		Rural	Total	Rural	Total
20. Etawah	Total	274	250	282	256
	Cereals	199	181	226	205
	Non-Cereals	75	69	56	51
21. Kanpur	Total	343	202	300	190
	Cereals	265	156	251	159
	Non-Cereals	78	46	49	31
22. Fatehpur	Total	270	259	234	225
	Cereals	229	220	196	188
	Non-Cereals	41	39	38	37
23. Allahabad	Total	228	187	188	156
	Cereals	*183*	*150*	*149*	*124*
	Non-Cereals	45	37	39	32
24. Jhansi	Total	426	324	319	250
	Cereals	398	303	302	237
	Non-Cereals	28	21	17	13
25. Jalaun	Total	493	430	402	353
	Cereals	448	390	362	317
	Non-Cereals	45	40	40	36
26. Hamirpur	Total	500	458	439	404
	Cereals	444	406	407	374
	Non-Cereals	56	52	32	30
27. Banda	Total	497	464	354	332
	Cereals	451	421	326	306
	Non-Cereals	46	43	28	26
28. Kheri	Total	212	200	213	202
	Cereal	197	186	195	185
	Non-Cereals	15	14	18	17
29. Sitapur	Total	202	187	224	208
	Cereals	188	174	205	190
	Non-Cereals	14	13	19	18
30. Hardoi	Total	200	186	239	222
	Cereals	169	157	196	182
	Non-Cereals	31	29	43	40
31. Unnao	Total	230	224	227	221
	Cereals	192	187	190	185
	Non-Cereals	38	37	37	36
32. Lucknow	Total	220	111	183	101
	Cereals	186	94	149	82
	Non-Cereals	34	17	34	19
33. Rae Bareli	Total	241	234	203	197
	Cereals	196	190	163	158
	Non-Cereals	45	44	40	39
34. Bahraich	Total	202	191	231	220
	Cereals	193	182	219	209
	Non-Cereals	9	9	12	11

State/District	Crop	1961		1951	
		Rural	Total	Rural	Total
35. Gonda	Total	189	180	191	183
	Cereals	174	165	172	164
	Non-Cereals	15	15	19	19
36. Bara Banki	Total	235	224	169	160
	Cereals	214	204	152	144
	Non-Cereals	21	20	17	16
37. Faizabad	Total	214	196	179	163
	Cereals	181	165	152	139
	Non-Cereals	33	31	27	24
38. Sultanpur	Total	204	200	174	172
	Cereals	167	164	145	143
	Non-Cereals	37	36	29	29
39. Pratapgarh	Total	154	151	170	168
	Cereals	121	119	134	132
	Non-Cereals	33	32	36	36
40. Basti	Total	163	161	161	159
	Cereals	143	141	133	132
	Non-Cereals	20	20	28	27
41. Gorakhpur	Total	149	138	136	127
	Cereals	134	125	114	106
	Non-Cereals	15	13	22	21
42. Deoria	Total	127	124	143	140
	Cereals	111	108	118	115
	Non-Cereals	16	16	25	25
43. Azamgarh	Total	161	153	166	159
	Cereals	133	126	138	132
	Non-Cereals	28	27	28	27
44. Jaunpur	Total	162	153	176	167
	Cereals	136	129	151	143
	Non-Cereals	26	24	25	24
45. Ballia	Total	158	152	156	151
	Cereals	136	130	132	127
	Non-Cereals	22	22	24	24
46. Ghazipur	Total	174	168	153	147
	Cereals	146	141	122	117
	Non-Cereals	28	27	31	30
47. Varanasi	Total	169	130	138	110
	Cereals	141	109	112	89
	Non-Cereals	28	21	26	21
48. Mirzapur	Total	261	231	171	152
	Cereals	245	217	147	130
	Non-Cereals	16	14	24	22

The above Table will give an idea of districts which are surplus or deficit in food-grains. Roughly we may take districts which produce above 216 tons per thousand as surplus and those producing less than 175 tons per thousand as deficit. Districts surplus in 1960-61 on their total

population were Naini Tal (plains), Shahjahanpur, Mathura, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Fatehpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, Unnao, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, and Mirzapur. Of these, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun, Naini Tal (plains) and Jhansi deserve special mention. Districts deficit on their total population were Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, and Varanasi were devcit even if their rural population only is taken into account. order named, Lucknow, Dehra Dun, Deoria, Varanasi, Gorakhpur, Meerut and Moradabad were particularly deficit. Lucknow and Dehra Dun are small districts with a very large proportion of urban population. Deoria and Gorakhpur are deficit even with relatively small urban population. It is significant that Kanpur, Agra and Allahabad were not very deficit in spite of their large urban population. Among the deficit districts, only Lucknow was surplus so far as its rural population is considered but it did not produce enough to feed its urban population. Nine districts, namely, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, and Varanasi were deficit even if their rural population only is taken into account. Deoria, Gorakhpur, Pratapgarh, and Ballia seem to have fared the worst. Among these 9 districts, Jaunpur, Ballia, Azamgarh and Deoria have rural densities exceeding 1,000 persons per sq. mile, and Gorakhpur, Basti and Varanasi exceeding 900 per sq. mile. Out of the 17 deficit districts considered on their total population Moradabad, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Deoria produced more than 3 million tons of sugar-cane each and Bijnor produced more than 2 million tons. Diversion of a part of sugar-cane acreage in these districts to food-crops, especially so in district Deoria, deserves serious consideration in the context of food-shortage in the country.

71. Out of the 48 districts for which data are available, per capita food-production has increased in 30 districts and deteriorated in 18 districts, as compared to 1950-51. These 18 districts are Moradabad, Budaun, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, Gonda, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Azamgarh and Jaunpur. Among these the reduction has been the greatest in Hardoi, Bahraich, Mainpuri, Aligarh, Sitapur and Budaun (more than 20 tons). In Hardoi and Bahraich production actually fell, whereas in the remaining 16 it did show an increase, but was not commensurate with the growth of population.

Among the districts which have increased their output per 1,000 total population, improvement is most remarkable in districts Banda, Naini Tal, Mirzapur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Bara Banki, Rampur and Hamirpur named in the descending order. It is noticeable that in spite of its 73 per cent increase in population, there has been a substantial increase in the per capita output of food-grains in district Naini Tal. This was mainly due to the colonization and settlement of *Tarai*. All the 5 districts of the Vindhyan Hills and Plateau have fared very well indeed, chiefly as a result of special irrigation facilities implemented in Bundelkhand. The newly-cultivated *Tarai* and the Bundelkhand area bid fair to meet the requirements of the State to a great extent and to act as its granary.

Bar diagrams showing production of food-grains per 1,000 total population in Naini Tal, Banda, Hardoi and Bahraich districts in 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 are given in Figure XII/3.

72. The increase in agricultural production during the period of the two Plans can be ascribed to various causes. Some of them are enumerated as under :

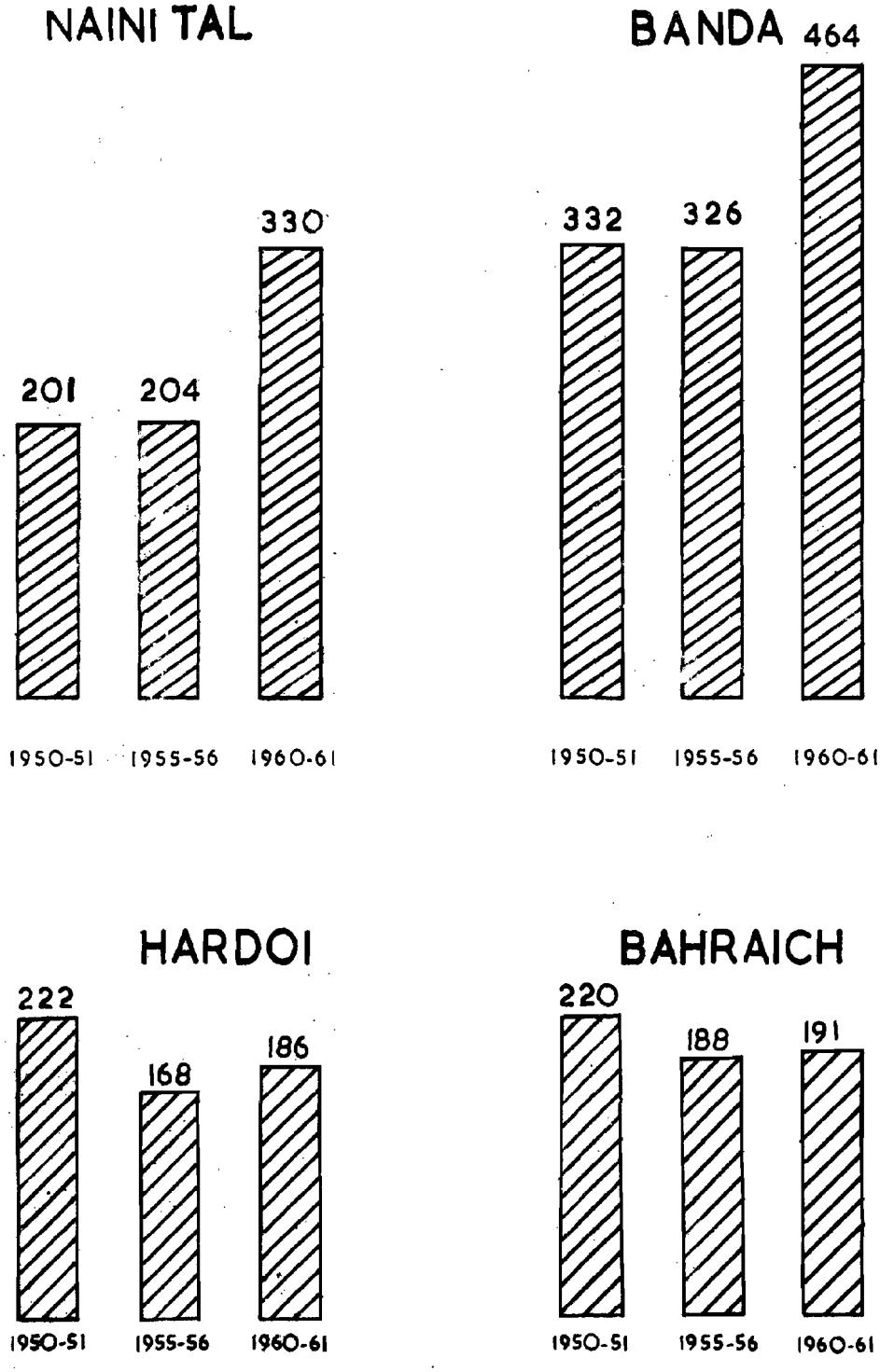
(*a*) *Increase in Cultivated Area*—Table 12.13 (paragraph 28) gives the acreage of net and gross cultivated area from 1950-51 to 1960-61. The average gross cultivated area for the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1960-61 based on a 3-year moving average is noted below :

	(in lakh acres)
1950-51	475.6
1955-56	502.8
1960-61	523.0

The cultivated area has shown continuous increase during all these years on account of the

Fig. XII/3

PRODUCTION OF FOOD-GRAINS PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION IN 1950-51, 1955-56 AND 1960-61 IN SELECTED DISTRICTS
(IN TONS)



RSUP-AP # CENSUS. 1966. 3000. (OFFSET).

good prices that agricultural commodities have been fetching and also on account of continuous propaganda made to grow more food and cash crops through Community Development programmes. There was increase in the net cultivated area also, indicating that more and more land had been brought under the plough.

(*b*) *Reclamation and Colonization*—The 3 Government estates, viz., *Tarai* and *Bhabar* in Naini Tal, Garhwal *Bhabar* in Garhwal, and Dudhi in Mirzapur were developed in the First Plan. Colonization schemes were taken up in Ganga Khadar (Meerut), *Tarai* (Naini Tal), Afzalgarh (Bijnor) and Manunagar (Rampur). By the end of the First Plan 55 thousand acres of land were reclaimed. The Tarai State Farm with an area of 16,500 acres become fully developed by the year 1952. In the Second Plan, besides the continuing projects two new projects were implemented, viz., Pilibhit and Kheri colonization schemes.

(*c*) *Increase in Irrigated Area*—Net and gross irrigated areas are also given in Table 12.13. The 3-year moving average of the gross irrigated area for the selected years is noted below:

	(in lakh acres)
1950-51	127.8
1955-56	130.2
1960-61	135.5

There was an appreciable increase in the irrigated area in the Plan periods. The irrigation potential of all State works was considerably increased by new irrigation projects and by the expansion and improvement of old projects. The above acreage includes irrigation from State works as well as from private sources. Investments on irrigation do not make their effects immediately felt. There is usually an appreciable time-lag.

(*d*) *Improved Seed*—In the First Plan a seed-saturation programme was initiated as a result of which the total distribution of improved seed rose from about 18 lakh mds. in 1950-51 to about 25 lakh mds. in 1955-56. During the Second Plan it was proposed to saturate the entire State with improved seed by distributing 64 lakh mds. annually. The target could not, however, be fully realised. Against a target of 427 new farm units, 367 units were established. The coverage under improved seeds reached 190.13 lakh acres by 1960-61, against a coverage of 44.52 lakh acres, achieved by 1955-56.

(*e*) *Improved Agricultural Practices*—Other items taken up during the First Plan period were demonstrations, Japanese method of paddy cultivation, U. P. method of wheat cultivation, mixed cropping, use of improved agricultural implements, plan protection measures, etc. These items received attention during the Second Five Year Plan also. For popularising the practices, large scale *kharif* and *rabi* campaigns were organised from 1958-59, as a result of which the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was extended over an area of 14.08 lakh acres by 1960-61. Similarly, the U. P. method of wheat cultivation was introduced over 14.96 lakh acres. Line-sowing, interculture, etc., were done over an area of 65.19 lakh acres. A large number of *gram sahayaks* were trained to provide leadership to the cultivators, in implementing the *rabi* and *kharif* campaigns.

(*f*) *Fertilizers and manures*—During the First Plan the schemes of (*a*) utilisation of slaughter-house wastes, (*b*) town composting, and (*c*) rural composting were taken up. The first scheme of converting blood into manure was adopted by 5 local bodies which produced 18.28 tons of blood-meal during 1951-56. Under the second scheme the production of town compost in 264 urban centres was raised from 3.38 lakh tons to 4.41 lakh tons. Under the third cultivators were encouraged to prepare manure pits of improved variety. In addition 2.25 lakh tons of various types of fertilizers were distributed to the cultivators during this period. The demand of nitrogenous fertilizers has now outstripped the supply by a wide margin. During the Second Plan about 534 tons of blood-meal, 35 tons of meat-meal and 97 tons of bone-meal were produced. The number of urban centres under the town composting scheme was raised to 400, and the annual production of urban compost rose to 5.56 lakh tons in 1960-61. At the same time an additional

quantity of 40.68 lakh tons of rural compost was produced. Besides this, the green manuring programme was extended to an area of 9.28 lakh acres by 1960-61 against 0.56 lakh acres covered in 1955-56. Small packets of green manure seeds were supplied to farmers for multiplication. In addition, bulk multiplication of seed was undertaken on the holdings of big farmers, in afforestation blocks and in soil conservation areas.

(g) *Legislative Measures*—In 1952 Zamindari was abolished in rural areas of the plains, the system of land tenures was simplified, and the peasant was made the virtual proprietor of his land. The Act provided for undisturbed possession of land by the actual cultivator, prevention of uneconomic holdings, community ownership and management of common land. With effect from July 1, 1961 Zamindari was abolished in 167 urban areas and in pargana Jaunsar-Bawar of district Dehra Dun also. Steps are being taken to abolish Zamindari in Kumaon and Uttarakhand Division as well. While the abolition of Zamindari dislocated the economic equilibrium of the class of intermediaries, it brought about a more even distribution of economic and productive resources in rural areas.

Consolidation of holdings was started in 1954. By the end of the First Plan, holdings in 1.90 lakh acres had been consolidated. The target for the Second Plan was 50 lakh acres. It was exceeded and 61.90 lakh acres were consolidated by the end of the Plan. During the Third Five Year Plan, consolidation of holdings is expected to be completed in a total area of 168 lakh acres. The scheme brings scattered holdings of a cultivator at one place, thus enabling him to pay better attention to his cultivation, and is obviously conducive to greater production.

73. The efforts made in increasing agricultural production resulted in exceeding the targets fixed for the Second Five Year Plan in all cases except cotton (See Table 12.14, paragraph 29). But other parts of the country have done better as the following Table giving comparative indices for Uttar Pradesh and India will show :

TABLE 12.42-A—*Agricultural Production Indices for Uttar Pradesh and India*, 1960-61

(Base 1950-51=100)

		Uttar Pradesh	Indja
1. Food-grains		123	159
2. Sugar-cane		185	183
3. Oil-seeds	Pure	142	128
	All	167	
4. Potato		125	165
5. Cotton		88	185

Source : For absolute figures—

1. *Bulletin of Agricultral Statistics, U.P.* 1960-61
2. *Statistical Abstract of the Indian Union*, 1962

Thus, except for sugar-cane and oil-seeds, the increase in agricultural production during the decade in the State has been less than in India. In other words, the State has lagged behind the country in the production of agricultural commodities during the period of the first two Plans.

The same is brought out by the following Table which gives the index numbers (with 1950-51=100) for the State and national income from agriculture :

TABLE 12.42-B—*Index numbers of State Income and National Income from Agriculture*

(Base 1950-51=100)

Year	Uttar Pradesh	Indja
1950-51	100·0	100·0
1952-53	100·9	106·0
1954-55	110·3	115·9
1955-56	105·6	115·7
1956-57	111·2	121·0
1957-58	104·3	115·4
1958-59	115·0	128·6
1959-60	116·9	126·0
1960-61	126·8	N.A.

In Uttar Pradesh the rise in income from agriculture was less than the corresponding rise in the country as a whole.

Under the Third Plan, the following targets for agricultural production have been fixed for the State:

TABLE 12.43—*Third Plan Targets for Agricultural Production*

Item	Unit	1960-61	1965-66	
		Production	Target for 1965-66	Anticipated Achievement
1. Food-grains	1,000 metric tonnes	14,486	17,180	15,444
2. Sugar cane (gur)	„	5,451*	4,572	5,083
3. Oil-seeds	„	1,319	1,727	1,524
4. Potato	„	800	1,409	965
5. Cotton	1,000 bales	40	150	85
6. Jute	„	139	170	170

*The target for 1960-61 was only 3,627 thousand metric tonnes.

On account of several setbacks actuals in 1965-66, except in the case of sugar-cane and jute, are likely to fall short of the Third Plan targets. The largest deficit is feared to occur in food-grains which is indeed most unfortunate. The State, though the biggest producer of food-grains will continue to face deficits and to depend on imports.

Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development

74. Uttar Pradesh contains about one-seventh of the livestock of the country. The following Table indicates the increase in livestock from 1951 to 1961:

TABLE 12.44—*Livestock in Uttar Pradesh*, 1951-61—*(in thousands)*

	1951		1956		1961	
	Number	Index	Number	Index	Number	Index
1. Oxen and Bulls	11,628	100	11,920	103	13,141	113
2. Cows	6,120	100	5,784	95	6,722	110
3. Buffaloes	1,042	100	1,027	99	1,194	115
4. She-buffaloes	4,988	100	5,187	104	5,758	115
5. Sheep	1,636	100	1,906	117	2,462	150
6. Goats	5,224	100	6,273	120	7,958	152
7. Horses	371	100	352	95	296	80
8. Mules	32	100	14	44	22	69
9. Donkeys	242	100	298	123	201	83
10. Camels	39	100	51	131	43	110
11. Pigs	963	100	1,143	119	1,161	121
12. Poultery	1,933	100	1,939	100	3,087	160

During the decade, the largest proportional increase has occurred in poultry. Next come goats and sheep. There has been a fall in the number of mules, horses and donkeys. The largest number is of oxen and bulls (13.1 million) and the second largest number (barring goats) of cows (6.7 million). It is not possible to say how many of these oxen and cows are fit for agriculture, draught purposes, and milk. Next to cows in importance are she-buffaloes (5.8 million).

In the First Plan cattle-breeding was organised under the Key Village scheme. Veterinary aid was provided and artificial insemination centres set up in selected areas. 2 *gosadans* were started in districts Naini Tal and Etawah as an experimental measure. The number of veterinary hospitals grew from 227 to 272. For the control of cattle diseases mass immunization was carried out in 31 districts. Particular attention was paid in the hills to sheep, cattle, pack ponies and mules. The strength of the Veterinary College was increased to meet the shortage of trained personnel. In the Second Plan the number of artificial insemination centres was augmented to 83. Breeding programme was conducted through these centres, 9 sheep farms, 25 wool development centres, and 21 poultry extension centres. The mass immunization programme was continued and the number of hospitals was raised to 517. More *gosadans* and stallion centres were established. Attention was also paid to piggery development. Research was intensified at the Veterinary College, Mathura and also at Lucknow. For training in carcass utilisation a centre was estab-

lished at Bakshi-ka-Talab. Besides the training programme at Mathura and Chak Ganjaria Farm in Lucknow district, a special scheme for training Harijans in hide-flaying and poultry-keeping was introduced.

75. The following table indicates the estimated milk production in Uttar Pradesh.

TABLE 12·45—*Estimated Milk Production*

Year	(Thousand Metric Tonnes)				(Kg)
	Cow's Milk	Buffaloe's Milk	Goat's Milk	Total	Per Capita availability of milk
1951	1,728	2,790	49	4,567	72.2
1956	1,681	3,663	54	5,398	78.8
1961	1,832	4,188	66	6,086	82.5

The production of milk has been on the increase, albeit slowly.

During the First Plan, co-operative milk unions were organised in Lucknow, Allahabad, Varanasi, Meerut, Haldwani, Almora, Dehra Dun and Moradabad. The dairy development programme did not proceed satisfactorily in the Second Plan, and there was a large shortfall. The Third Plan includes schemes for (i) expansion of the existing co-operative milk unions and organisation of 4 new milk unions, (ii) organisation of producers' co-operative milk marketing units in districts Meerut and Bulandshahr for supply of milk to Delhi, (iii) production loans to producers, (iv) rural extension service in milk sheds, (v) dairy research, statistics and survey, and (vi) establishment of a big dairy in Kanpur.

12. Industry and Power

Industry

76. In this Section it is proposed to examine the rate and the pattern of industrial development in the State. The following Table, based on data collected by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics under the Census of Manufacturing Industries Act, 1945 and Industrial Statutary Act, 1942, presents the volume of production in selected industries of the State from 1950 to 1960 together with indices:

TABLE 12.46—*Industrial Production in the State*, 1950—61

(Base 1950=100)

Industrial Group or Industry	Unit	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
General Index			100		119		120		119		152		148
1. Wheat Flour & Atta	Thousand Maunds	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	193	100	375	194	1,282	664	2,148	1113
2. Rice Milling	Thousand Maunds	331	100	256	77	269	81	411	124	583	176	1,156	349
3. *Sugar	Thousand Tons	592	100	834	141	700	118	560	95	904	153	989	167
4. Production of Distilleries and Breweries.	Million L. P. Gallons	10	100	12	124	15	149	15	151	14	143	17	171
5. Vegetable Oils													
(*a*) Vegetable Oils other than hydrogenated Oil	Thousand Tons	55	100	74	134	83	151	88	158	71	129	90	162
(*b*) Hydrogenated Oil	Thousand Tons	26	100	20	77	17	66	21	82	30	117	34	134
6. Tanning													
(a) Sole leather, Harness and Saddlery	Thousand Lbs.	6,775	100	7.051	104	6,104	90	6,254	92	7,019	104	8,451	125
(b) Chrome leather	Thousand Sq.ft.	1,592	100	3,016	189	1,654	104	2,309	145	1,802	113	1,035	65
7. Glass & Glassware													
(a) Bangles	Thousand Dozen Pair	2,632	100	917	35	4	N	2	N	1,384	53	4	N
(b) Bottles & Jars	Thousand Grosss	51	100	180	355	175	345	171	337	220	435	226	447
(c) Glass Sheets	Thousand Sq.ft.	3,157	100	2,379	75	2,208	70	5,261	167	5,723	181	5,012	159
8. Paper & Paper Board													
(a) Paper	Thousand Cwts.	N.A.		119	100	119	100	137	116	139	117	157	132
(b) Straw & Paper Board	Thousand Cwts.	N.A.			N.A.	179	100	165	92	184	103	200	111
9. Cotton Textiles													
(a) Cotton Cloth	Million Yards	282	100	310	109	342	120	355	125	345	121	294	103
(b) Yarns	Million Lbs.	96	100	110	115	124	129	101	106	112	117	97	101

Industrial Group or Industry	Unit	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
10. Woollen Textiles	Thousand Kgm.	147	100	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	912	620
11. Jute Textiles	Thousand Tons	21	100	N.A.	..	22	102	20	93	19	88	15	71
12. Chemicals													
(a) Acid :	Thousand Cwts.	15	100	12	81	14	90	15	100	21	138	22	146
(b) Sodium Compound	Thousand Cwts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	100
(c) Aluminium Compound	Thousand Cwts.	101	100	69	68	59	59	65	64	87	87	89	88
(d) Cosmetics & Toilets preparations	Thousand Lbs.	86	100	90	105	105	122	90	104	86	100	116	134
13. Non-Ferrous Metal (Aluminium, Copper and Brass)	Thousand Tons	612	100	816	133	804	131	920	150	922	151	1,000	163
14. Iron & Steel													
(a) Steel Ingots and metal for casting	Thousand Tons	8	100	4	53	8	98	6	74	8	107	9	111
(b) Finished Steel	Thousand Tons	22	100	23	105	21	99	23	109	23	108	34	159
15. Bicycles & Tricycles	Thousand Number	..	..	9	100	N.A.	..	3	31	0·4	5	2	28

		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
General Index			168		165		152		162		141
1. Wheat Flour & Atta	Thousand Maunds	1,851	957	2,637	1,363	1,707	883	2,123	1,097	6,293	3253
2. Rice Milling	Thousand Maunds	1,434	434	1,148	347	1,047	316	983	297	763	231
3. *Sugar	Thousand Tons	1,080	182	942	159	888	150	1,221	206	1,404	237
4. Production of Distilleries and Breweries	Millon L. P. Gallons	14	141	13	128	16	156	20	196	26	262
5. Vegetable Oils											
(a) Vegetable Oils other than hydrogenated Oil	Thousand Tons	85	154	85	154	55	99	60	109	67	121
(b) Hydrogenated Oil	Thousand Tons	33	130	49	192	48	187	56	217	29	115
6. Tanning											
(a) Sole leather, Harness and Saddlery.	Thousand Lbs.	9,825	145	11,078	164	9,544	141	9,816	145	11,262	166
(b) Chrome leather	Thousand Sq.ft.	1,979	124	484	30	1,723	108	226	14	5,117	321
7. Glass & Glassware											
(a) Bangles	Thousand Dozen Pair	4	N.	3	N.	..	..	42	2	1,552	59
(b) Bottles & Jars	Thousand Gross	232	458	235	463	241	475	219	433	30	59
(c) Glass Sheets	Thousand Sq. ft.	7,217	229	5,406	171	5,479	174	7,350	233	7,463	236
8. Paper & Paper Board											
(a) Paper	Thousand Cwts.	172	145	170	143	173	146	173	146	178	150
(b) Straw & Paper Board	Thousand Cwts.	205	114	217	121	205	114	234	130	268	150
9. Cotton Textiles											
(a) Cotton Cloth	Million Yards	364	128	370	130	289	102	359	126	340	120
(b) Yarns	Millions Lbs.	118	123	121	127	106	110	116	120	151	158
10. Woollen Textiles	Thousand Kgm.	1,380	939	1,296	882	1,392	947	1,392	947	1,320	898
11. Jute Textiles	Thousand Tons	23	108	22	104	21	97	21	98	19	90
12. Chemicals											
(a) Acid	Thousand Cwts.	20	129	16	107	51	338	14	90	10	67
(b) Sodium Compounds	Thousand Cwts.	..	..	..	..	56	329	47	276	4	23
(c) Aluminium Compounds	Thousand Cwts.	88	88	95	94	27	26	144	143	106	106
(d) Cosmetics & Toilets preparations	Thousand Lbs.	97	113	98	113	145	168	120	139	58	67
13. Non-Ferrous Metal (Aluminium, Copper and Brass)	Thousand Tons	924	151	2,021	330	1,214	198	2,136	349	1,816	297
14. Iron & Steel											
(a) Steel Ingots and metal for casting	Thousand Tons	10	132	12	147	10	128	16	206	15	196
(b) Finished Steel	Thousand Tons	49	226	50	233	52	242	65	300	98	452
15. Bicycle & Tricycles	Thousand Number	15	117	20	234	50	576	51	592	76	878

*Figures of each year relate to financial year. Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics for production data only.

Certain important industries such as the manufacture of cement, matches and cigarettes had to be omitted as the number of factories being one in each case figures cannot be published under the law. The general index for 1960 is still provisional, since the production of sugar has not been fully accounted for. That is why it is much lower than that of the preceding year. The above Table shows that there was an increase in production in 1951, and then followed a period of lull up to 1953. The year 1954 saw a sudden spurt, which with another year of breathing time, further shot up in 1956. Thereafter, a tendency towards gradual decline set in which continued for two years. The year 1959 again saw a rise, but the production could not exceed the figure of 1956 which was indeed the best year of the decade under review. The worst year of the Second Plan in industrial production was 1958. From the second year, the whole period of the Second Plan witnessed declaration. Important large-scale industries of the State and their location have already been discussed in detail in paragraphs 52 and 53. Notable industries according to the weightage allotted by the Director of Economic Intelligence and Statistics are cotton textiles, vegetable oils, sugar, matches, chemicals, tanning, wheat flour, iron and steel, alcohol, glass and glass-ware and paper and paper-board. Of these, the manufacture of matches has not been shown in the above Table. Industries such as rice-milling, woollen textiles, jute textiles, non-ferrous metals and bicycles and tricycles (not covered in the above list) have, however, been included on account of their importance. The production index of all industrial commodities has been shown graphically in Fig. XII/4.

During the period 1950–56 the production of wheat flour, milled rice, glass and glass-ware (excluding glass bangles), woollen textiles, and finished steel more than doubled. The greatest increase took place in wheat flour and woollen textiles. The production of glass bangles and aluminium compounds (chemicals), however, decreased. In the next period 1956–60, the production of wheat flour, chrome leather (tanning), glass bangles, bicycles and tricycles more than doubled. Though the greatest increase was in glass bangles, yet the fall in production observed in the earlier period could not be wholly made good. Industries which showed a serious decline in 1956–60 were the production of milled rice, manufacture of bottles and jars (glass-ware), acids and cosmetics (chemicals). Considering the decade as a whole, the production index of following industries reached a figure exceeding 200 :

		Index
1.	Wheat flour	3,253
2.	Woollen textiles	898
3.	Bicycles and tricycles	878
4.	Finished steel	452
5.	Chrome leather	321
6.	Non-ferrous metals	297
7.	Alcohol	262
8.	Sugar	237
9.	Glass sheets	236
10.	Milled rice	231

and the undermentioned industries actually suffered a fall :

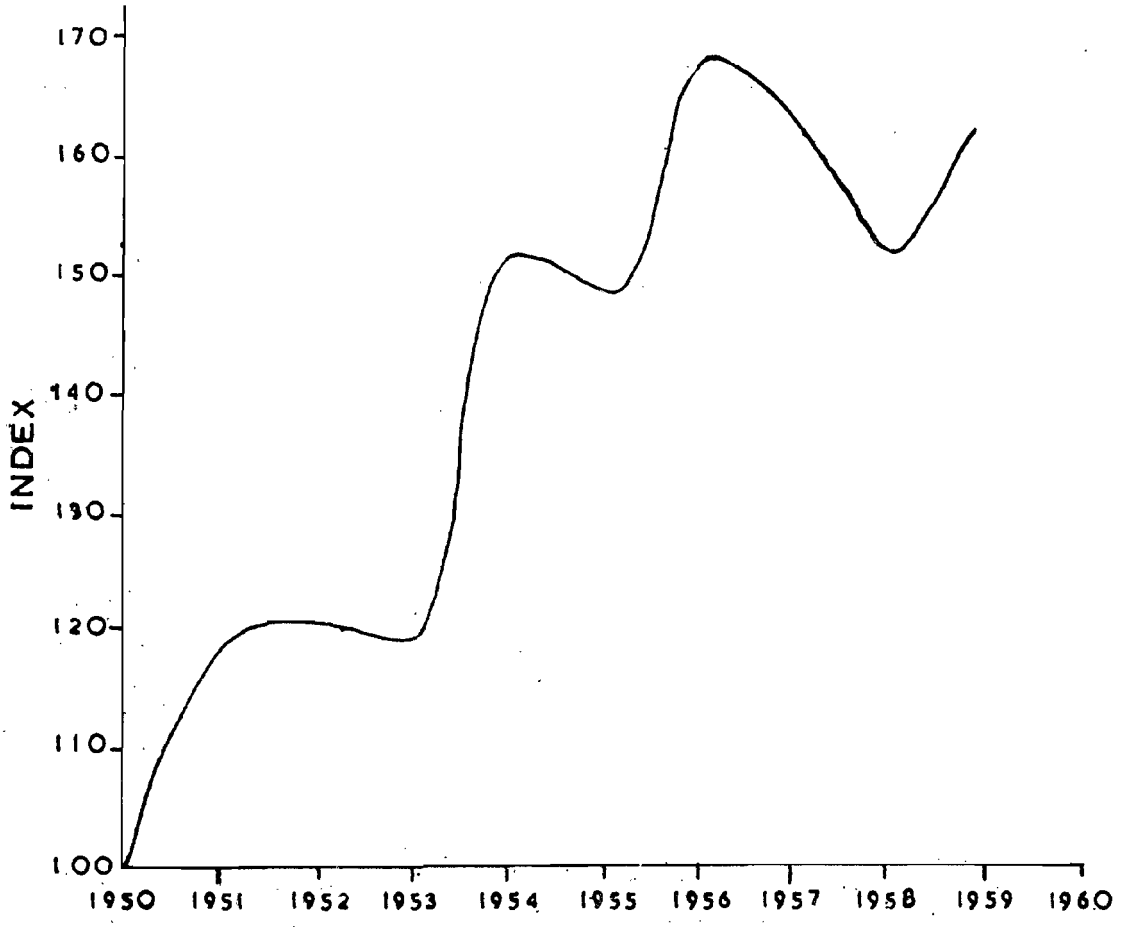
1.	Chemicals–	
	Sodium Compound	23
	Acids	67
	Cosmetics	67
2.	Glass-ware	
	Bangles	59
	Bottles and jars	59
3.	Jute Textiles	90

77. Now we shall take up production of certain industrial items in selected districts. Unfortunately, production levels for years before 1953 and for 1960 are not available. So the years 1953, 1956 and 1959 have been chosen for study. The following Table gives industrial production in selected districts in lakh rupees, with the year 1953 deemed to be the base year.

Fig. XII/4

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1950-60

(BASE 1950=100)



The provisional index for 1960 is 141. It does not represent the entire production. Hence the curve has been drawn up to 1959 only.

P.S.U.P.-A.P.-1-CENSUS-1966-3000-(OFFSET)

TABLE 12.47—*Industrial production in the Districts*, 1953-59
(Base 1953=100)

District	Industrial Group or Industry	Unit	1953		1956		1959	
			Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
		In Lakh						
1. Bijnor	Sugar	Rs.	347	100	503	145	577	166
2. Moradabad	Sugar	,,	211	100	311	147	373	177
	Vegetable Oils		17	100	22	129	N.A.	..
	Aluminium Copper and Brass	,,	9	100	16	178	41	456
3. Bareilly	Sugar	,,	118	100	289	245	235	199
4. Saharanpur	Sugar	,,	201	100	573	285	663	330
5. Muzaffarnagar	Sugar	,,	512	100	699	137	976	191
6. Meerut	Sugar	,,	618	100	821	133	947	153
	Vegetable Oils	,,	604	100	688	114	972	161
	Iron and Steel	,,	N.A.	..	60	100	129	215
	Aluminium, Copper and Brass	,,	5	100	N.A.	..	12	240
7. Aligarh	Vegetable Oils	,,	267	100	318	119	394	148
	Aluminium, Copper and Brass	,,	9	100	36	400	28	311
8. Agra	Vegetable Oils	,,	361	100	473	131	410	114
	Cotton Textiles	,,	52	100	56	108	N.A	..
	Iron and Steel	,,	N.A.	..	38	100	75	19
	Glass and Glass-ware	,,	20	100	37	185	58	290
	Aluminium, Copper and Brass	,,	14	100	14	100	15	107
9. Mainpuri	Rice Milling	,,	N.A.	..	58	100	12	21
10. Kanpur	Cotton Textiles	,,	2,140	100	2,456	115	2,338	109
	Vegetable Oils	,,	613	100	613	100	683	111
	Iron and Steel	,,	56	100	289	516	428	764
	Tanning	,,	N.A.	..	216	100	244	113
	Chemicals	,,	50	100	64	128	104	208
	Bicycles	,,	8	100	14	175	19	238
	Aluminium, Copper and Brass	,,	N.A.	..	8	100	24	300
11. Allahabad	Vegetable Oils	,,	71	100	64	90	64	90
12. Jhansi	Vegetable Oils	,,	23	100	19	83	12	52
13. Kheri	Sugar	,,	183	100	409	223	504	275
14. Sitapur	Sugar	,,	278	100	495	178	529	190
15. Lucknow	Bicycles	,,	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	26	..
	Chemicals	,,	N.A.	..	8	100	10	125
16. Bahraich	Rice Milling	,,	47	100	75	160	47	100
17. Gonda	Sugar	,,	152	100	N.A.	..	313	206
	Rice Milling	,,	17	100	40	235	15	88
18. Basti	Sugar	,,	131	100	198	151	302	231
19. Gorakhpur	Sugar	,,	289	100	411	142	531	191
20. Deoria	Sugar	,,	475	100	736	155	1,280	269
21. Varanasi	Vegetable Oils	,,	46	100	56	122	N.A.	..

In the above Table, 10 industries have been considered, namely, cotton textiles, vegetable oils, sugar, chemicals, tanning, iron and steel, glass and glass-ware, rice milling, non-ferrous metals, and bicycles. Names of districts for which data have been given are mentioned below against each industry:

Cotton Textiles—Kanpur and Agra.

Vegetable Oils—Meerut, Kanpur, Agra, Aligarh,

Allahabad, Varanasi, Moradabad and Jhansi.

Sugar—Deoria, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Saharanpur, Bijnor, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, Kheri, Moradabad, Gonda, Basti and Bareilly.

Chemicals—Kanpur and Lucknow.

Tanning—Kanpur.

Iron and Steel—Kanpur, Meerut and Agra.

Glass and Glass-ware—Agra.

Rice-Milling—Bahraich, Gonda and Manipuri.

Non-ferrous Metals (aluminium, copper and brass)—Moradabad, Aligarh, Kanpur, Agra and Meerut.

Bicycles—Lucknow and Kanpur.

Districts in the above list have been arranged in the order of the value of production in 1959. The production index during these 6 years went up substantially for iron and steel in district Kanpur, non-ferrous metals in districts Moradabad and Aligarh, and sugar in district Saharanpur. The production of vegetable oils fell in 1953–56 in Allahabad and Jhansi districts. Production in certain industries fell in the next triennium 1956–59 as indicated below:

Cotton Textiles—Kanpur.

Vegetable Oils—Agra and Jhansi.

Sugar—Bareilly.

Rice-Milling—Bahraich, Gonda and Mainpuri.

Non-ferrous Metals—Aligarh.

Considering the full period of 6 years the production of milled rice fell in districts Mainpuri and Gonda, and that of vegetable oils in Jhansi and Allahabad.

78. Assuming that the rate of growth of urban population in the working age-groups is the same as of the total urban population, it can be estimated as 26.8 per cent during the last decade. As against this the Industrial Production Index has gone up by only 19 per cent. Urban population only has been considered, because so far industries are largely confined to urban areas. The growth of industrial production has lagged behind the increase in the urban population. In 1960-61 only 12.4 per cent of the State's total net output accrued from industrial activity while the corresponding all-India figure was 15.5 per cent. This was to a large extent due to the absence of the Central Government investments in organised industry in this State during the first two Plan periods, in complete contrast to what happened in many other parts of the country. Naturally this State, with the largest population, went out of step. It remained predominantly agricultural with only 2.8 per cent of its total workers engaged in manufacturing (other than household industry) as compared to 4.9 per cent in the whole country. Another disheartening feature is the structure of industries in this State. First, a large part of industrial activity consists of small-scale and village industries, their contribution to the total industrial output being 72 per cent as against the all-India average of only 37 per cent. The large units are generally obsolete, resulting in high costs. Sugar and textiles—the two major industries of the State—testify to this fact. The productivity of industrial workers of this State is amongst the lowest in the country. Some improvement is, however, in the offing during the Third Plan. The establishment of the Antibiotics Factory at Rishikesh, the Nitrogenous Fertilizer Factory at Gorakhpur, the Heavy Electrical Project at Hardwar, the Diesel Locomotive Factory at Varanasi and development exploitation of the Singrauli coal-fields seem to augur well for the State. The first four units will provide large employment and the fifth will provide a part of the much-needed fuel.

79. Labour plays an important part in the industrial development of the country. Skilled labour has been the crying need of the State. Establishment of technical institutions in adequate number and continuous study carried out and advice tendered by the Manpower cell of the State Government are expected to fulfil this need. The conditions of labour, more so in the predominant private sector, have not been altogether satisfactory. During 1957–61 there were about 10,000 accidents every year. The Cost of Living Index of Industrial workers has gone up very high. It reached the figure of 486 in 1961, treating 1939 as base. Foodstuffs, fuel

and light, and clothing—the bare necessaries of life—had even higher indices, i.e., 492, 499 and 560 respectively. The wages of workers in different important industries also throw significant light on their living conditions. The following Table gives the number, average annual earnings per worker and share of salaries, wages and other benefits in the gross output for 1953, 1958 and 1959 in registered factories of selected industries:

TABLE 12.48—*Number of Industrial workers and Average Wages per worker*

Industry	Total Workers			Average annual wage (Rs.) per worker			Salaries, wages and other benefits as percentage of gross output		
	1953	1958	1959	1953	1958	1959	1953	1958	1959
All Industries	1,543	1,581	1,657	841	923	958	14·8	12·5	11·0
1. Sugar	579	621	651	646	750	805	12·7	10·4	8·6
2. Distilleries and Breweries	14	11	11	857	1,084	1,089	23·0	20·3	16·7
3. Vegetable Oils	72	48	52	639	800	772	2·8	2·8	2·2
4. Glass and Glass-ware	58	41	54	397	663	736	33·1	27·7	27·1
5. Paper and Paper Board	18	18	19	1,000	1,153	1,198	18·0	15·5	15·9
6. Cotton Textiles Spinning and Weaving	533	484	492	1,126	1,211	1,209	26·0	24·1	22·5
7. Iron and Steel melting	14	38	49	857	920	934	17·3	8·7	9·1
8. Bicycles	6	8	11	667	693	805	30·3	13·7	15·5
9. General Engineering and Electrical Engineering	61	97	104	770	704	790	22·5	19·0	19·1

Source: *Census of Manufacturing Industries, U. P.* — 1953, 1958 and 1959

It is clear that there has been a rise in the average wage. Manufacture of alcohol, vegetable oils, glass and glass-ware and cotton textiles engaged less workers in 1959 as compared to 1953. In the case of glass and glass-ware the main reason was the closing down of many bangle factories in Firozabad due to extreme competition, and in the case of cotton textiles it was largely the result of rationalisation. The average wage in 1959 was Rs.80 per month, which cannot be considered too unreasonable in Indian conditions, although it does not compare at all favourably with wages found to exist in industrially advanced countries.

It will be profitable to compare gross wages paid to workers in different States. Table 12.49 shows the provisional figures of average per capita annual earnings of employees in manufacturing industries, earning less than Rs.200 per month in 1961. Gross wages include the basic wage, cash allowance, money value of concessions, bonus, and arrears.

TABLE 12.49—*Average per capita Annual Earnings of Employees in Manufacturing Industries, earning less than Rs.* 200 *p.m.*, 1961

State	Gross Wages (Total)
1. Assam	1,234·86
2. Bihar	1,484·90
3. Gujarat	1,617·25
4. Kerala	1,148·79
5. Madras	1,410·68
6. Maharashtra	1,605·80
7. Mysore	1,278·10
8. Orissa	1,154·23
9. Punjab	1,110·50
10. Uttar Pradesh	1,212·83
11. West Bengal	1,309·93
All Above States	1,424·77

The worker in Uttar Pradesh gets gross wages more than his counterpart only in Punjab, Kerala and Orissa. Best wages obtain in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

80. The figures of strikes and lock-outs in the State are disheartening. Table 12.50 gives their

number and resultant loss in man-days from 1956–61 :

TABLE 12.50-A—*Number of strikes and lock-outs in Uttar Pradesh*, 1956—61

Year	Number of Strikes and Lock-outs	Number of Workers Affected	Number of Man-days lost
1956	94	22,621	238,515
1957	69	32,293	236,005
1958	77	13,005	101,508
1959	55	13,055	147,105
1960	60	21,457	115,430
1961*	92	42,122	516,972

Source : *Labour Commissioner, U. P.*

*Figure taken from *Indian Labour Year Book*, 1962.

The years 1958 and 1959 were more comfortable, but 1961 eclipsed even 1956. Losing 516,972 man-days in a developing economy is detrimental to production and ultimately to the interest of the labour force.

The following Table indicates the number of employer-employee disputes and the man-days lost in India and States in 1961 :

TABLE 12.50-B—*Number of Disputes resulting in work stoppages, workers involved and Man-days lost by States*, 1961

India	No. of Disputes	No. of Workers Involved	Number of Man-days lost
INDIA	1,357	511,860	4,918,755
1. Andhra Pradesh	69	35,157	201,465
2. Assam	28	12,081	72,009
3. Bihar	75	25,815	158,654
4. Gujarat	30	7,867	52,112
5. Jammu and Kashmir	1	45	45
6. Kerala	146	35,506	395,315
7. Madhya Pradesh	83	22,724	215,920
8. Madras	124	32,654	175,789
9. Maharashtra	279	88,614	580,110
10. Mysore	71	30,582	80,895
11. Orissa	7	15,787	236,801
12. Punjab	8	574	7,206
13. Rajasthan	11	3,294	51,359
14. Uttar Pradesh	92	44,122	516,972
15. West Bengal	275	152,123	2,143,538

West Bengal tops the list and the man-days lost there were approixmately 40 per cent of the total loss of the country. After West Bengal come Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

The State Government have taken great interest in the amelioration of factory labour. The Factories Act, 1948, is being enforced strictly. The U. P. Industrial Housing Act, 1955 has been implemented in 12 urban areas of the State since 1957. It lays down rules for proper administration, control and management of the tenements constructed by the State Government, or any local authority under the Subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India or under any other scheme of the Central or State Government. The U. P. Industrial Housing Rules, 1958 lay down the procedure to enforce the Act. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 uniformly applied in the State, covering printing presses as well. The Employee's State Insurance Scheme initially started at Kanpur has been extended to a number of districts. The U. P. Maternity Benefit Act, 1938 and the Central Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 ensure necessary benefits to female workers in the State.

81. The following Table presents the capital-labour, output-labour and capital-output ratios in selected industries :—

TABLE 12.51—*Main ratios in Important Industries of the State*, 1953 *and* 1959.

Industry	Capital-Labour Ratio (Productive capital per worker)		Output-Labour Ratio (Output per worker)		Capital-Output Ratio (Output per 100 of Capital)	
	1953	1959	1953	1959	1953	1959
All Industries	4,306	6,530	1,515	2,277	38·7	40·0
1. Sugar	4,763	8,273	1,554	2,252	37·2	31·3
2. Distilleries and Breweries	11,786	12,091	1,854	3,203	19·2	33·8
3. Vegetable Oils	6,778	10,827	1,567	3,829	27·2	42·0
4. Glass and Glass-ware	1,897	1,148	451	1,177	25·6	110·3
5. Paper and Paper Board	6,556	12,895	2,193	3,516	36·8	30·2
6. Cotton Textiles	2,932	3,896	1,468	2,127	51·9	57·2
7. Iron and Steel Melting	6,214	5,755	1,066	1,220	19·9	23·9
8. Bicycles	4,167	6,727	960	1,609	24·5	27·7
9. General Engineering and Electrical Engineering	3,607	3,990	1,369	1,575	43·4	45·1

Source: Based on Census of Manufacturing Industries, U. P. 1953 and 1959.

In 1953 the capital-labour ratio was the highest in distilleries and breweries and lowest in glass-and-glass-ware industry. In the former there was an investment of Rs.11,786 per worker and in the latter of only Rs.1,897. Sugar industry which has the largest investment of productive capital had Rs.4,763 invested per worker. The next big industry, cotton textiles, is less capital-intensive. Rather it is just above glass-and-glass-ware industry. In 1959, paper and paper-board industry had the highest ratio followed by distilleries and breweries. The fact that the number of workers had not increased in the former commensurate with the increase in productive capital, shows that the new investments after 1953 had not been duly put into operation. Distilleries and breweries can yet be regarded as the most capital-intensive industry. Glass-and-glass-ware industry had a still lower capital-labour ratio in 1959. It shows that with the depreciation on productive capital, the labour employed did not decrease in that proportion. In all other industries (except iron-and-steel melting) the cost of replenishments and new installations has outpaced the increase in labour, thus pushing up the capital-labour ratio. In iron-and-steel melting, however, the increase in the number of workers has kept pace with the increase in productive capital investment.

The output-labour ratio gives production per worker employed. In 1953, the paper and paper-board industry had the greatest output-labour ratio and glass-and-glass-ware industry the least. The remaining industries (except bicycles and iron-and-steel melting), had an average ratio. As compared to this, in 1959 vegetable-oil industry had the greatest ratio and glass-and-glass-ware industry again the least. However, both glass-and-glass-ware and vegetable-oil industries more than doubled their ratios. As a matter of fact, all industries showed an upward trend.

In 1953, cotton-textile industry had the highest production on investment, followed by general engineering and electrical engineering. Sugar industry was also quite paying. The least-paying industries were distilleries and breweries and iron-and-steel melting. All industries added showed an output of 38.7 per cent on the investment. In most of the manufacturing industries the ratio showed an upward trend during these six years. The greatest increase was achieved by glass-and-glass-ware industry, in part due to depreciation in production capital. Sugar, paper and paper-board industries, however, showed a fall in ratio. It appears that new investments made during the period had not started to give full output.

Power

82. Development of power supply in the State during the Plan periods and the important power projects of the First, Second and Third Five Year Plans have been described earlier in paragraphs 47 and 48. At the end of the Second Plan period the firm generating capacity of the State undertakings was 153.5 MW and of private and non-utility undertakings to 142.3 MW – in all 295.8 MW. The production of electrical energy in the public sector in the concluding year of the Second Plan was 916 million KWH and in the private sector and non-utility undertakings 336 million KWH. Out of 1,252 million KWH produced from all sources, 976 million KWH electrical energy was consumed. Important projects for the generation of power on which work was completed or almost complete in the 2 Plan periods are given below in brief.

Rihand Dam—This is located in tahsil Dudhi in the south of Mirzapur district on the river Rihand. It is a multi-purpose project with an installed capacity of 250 MW. It could be commissioned only after the Second Plan had concluded. This project is meant to supply power for irrigation, industry, and domestic consumption in Allahabad, Gonda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi districts, and for heavy industries near the dam site. This project will also supply power to Madhya Pradesh.

Eastern Power Project—Three thermal steam stations were constructed, each with a generating capacity of 15 MW, at Gorakhpur, Mau (Azamgarh), and Sohawal (Faizabad). These respectively supply power to (1) Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, (2) Azamgarh, Ballia, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and (3) Faizabad and Sultanpur districts.

Khatima Hydel Power Station—This is located on the Sarda a few miles from the Sarda Canal

headworks at Banbasa (Naini Tal). The installed capacity is 41.4 MW. The power is utilised in Almora, Naini Tal, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi and Lucknow districts. Some supply is also made to the grid.

Pathri Hydel Power Station—A power house was constructed adjoining the Bahadrabad power station on the Ganga Canal (Saharanpur district). The installed generating capacity is 20.4 MW. It forms part of the Ganga Grid.

Mohammadpur Hydel Power Station—A power house was constructed on the Ganga Canal near Roorkee (Saharanpur). The installed generating capacity is 9.3 MW. It also forms part of the Ganga Grid.

Mainpuri Thermal Power Station—A thermal steam power station with an installed capacity of 10 MW was constructed at Mainpuri to supply power to Etah, Mainpuri and Farrukhabad districts.

Harduaganj Stage I—The existing thermal station at Harduaganj (Aligarh) was expanded by providing an additional installed capacity of 60 MW and the work was completed in the Third Plan.

Other important projects for generating power which will come up in the Third Plan Period are (1) Obra Thermal, (2) Obra Hydel, (3) Yamuna Hydel Stages I and II, (4) Mata Tila Hydel, (5) Harduaganj Stage II, (6) Kanpur Thermal Extension and (7) Ganga Transmission Stage IV. The location of Obra Projects is in the south of district Mirzapur, of Yamuna Hydel Stage I in the north-west of district Dehra Dun and of Stage II on Himachal Pradesh border, and that of Mata Tila in district Jhansi. The additional firm capacity in the period of the Third Plan will still be far short of the State's requirements. Some of the schemes provided for in the Third Plan will not bear fruit before the Fourth Plan.

It is intended to further expand the transmission system. Rihand power is to be distributed over long distances. Its transmission system extends to Mughalsarai and Karamnasa on one side and to Mirzapur on the other. There is a scheme for connecting the steam power stations of Gorakhpur and Mau with the Rihand systems and another of laying a line from Mirzapur to Kanpur passing through Allahabad. One line will connect Mata Tila with Kanpur *via* Jhansi and Orai and another with Banda *via* Jhansi. A trunk transmission line is to connect the Rihand-Obra systems in the extreme south-east with the Yamuna system in the extreme north-west. Thus in course of time the State will begin to enjoy the advantage of all important power projects being connected with each other.

83. On the 31st March, 1956 the number of localities electrified through State undertakings was 2,870 and through private licensees 102. During the Second Plan 1,872 additional localities were electrified through State undertakings and 22 through private licensees. Thus at the end of the Plan the number of localities receiving electricity from State undertakings was 4,742 and those from private licensees 124, i.e., 4,866 in all (U. P., *Second Five Year Plan Progress Review* 1956–61, p. 65). Table 12.52 gives the progress of rural and urban electrification in the State.

TABLE 12.52—*Progress in Electrification in Areas of the State*, 1951—61

State/District	By 1950-51	By 1955-56	By 1960-61	1965-66 (Target)
UTTAR PRADESH				
(i) Town	116	124	192	9,866
(ii) Village	615	2,848	4,674	
1. Tehri Garhwal				
(i) Town	2	2	2	
(ii) Village	..	..	..	
2. Garhwal				
(i) Town	..	..	3	
(ii) Village	..	..	..	
3. Almora				
(i) Town	1	2	3	
(ii) Village	..	2	4	
4. Naini Tal				
(i) Town	1	2	6	
(ii) Village	1	3	57	
5. Bijnor				
(i) Town	8	8	8	
(ii) Village	84	114	169	
6. Moradabad				
(i) Town	9	9	9	
(ii) Village	110	570	665	

State/District	By 1950-51	By 1955-56	By 1960-61	1965-66 (Target)
7. Budaun				
(i) Town	3	3	3	
(ii) Village	190	202	296	
8. Rampur				
(i) Town	1	1	1	
(ii) Village	36	56	84	
9. Bareilly				
(i) Town	2	2	5	
(ii) Village	64	64	143	
10. Pilibhit				
(i) Town	1	1	2	
(ii) Village	..	1	10	
11. Shahjahanpur				
(i) Town	1	1	4	
(ii) Village	..	..	37	
12. Dehra Dun				
(i) Town	2	3	3	
(ii) Village	..	..	2	
13. Saharanpur				
(i) Town	8	8	8	
(ii) Village	10	51	80	
14. Muzaffarnagar				
(i) Town	7	7	7	
(ii) Village	64	76	106	
15. Meerut				
(i) Town	12	12	12	
(ii) Village	54	288	346	
16. Bulandshahr				
(i) Town	8	8	8	
(ii) Village	..	379	462	
17. Aligarh				
(i) Town	5	5	5	
(ii) Village	..	209	310	
18. Mathura				
(i) Town	5	5	5	
(ii) Village	..	2	6	
19. Agra				
(i) Town	7	7	7	
(ii) Village	..	3	5	
20. Etah				
(i) Town	4	4	5	
(ii) Village	..	68	126	
21. Mainpuri				
(i) Town	1	1	2	
(ii) Village	..	8	62	
22. Farrukhabad				
(i) Town	1	1	4	
(ii) Village	..	95	136	
23. Etawah				
(i) Town	2	2	3	
(ii) Village	..	..	..	
24. Kanpur				
(i) Town	1	1	1	
(ii) Village	..	3	7	
25. Fatehpur				
(i) Town	..	..	2	
(ii) Village	..	..	1	

State/District	By 1950-51	By 1955-56	By 1960-61	1965-66 (Target)
26. Allahabad				
(i) Town	1	1	1	
(ii) Village	..	..	2	
27. Jhansi				
(i) Town	2	2	3	
(ii) Village	..	..	..	
28. Jalaun				
(i) Town	..	..	3	
(ii) Village	..	..	..	
29. Hamirpur				
(i) Town	..	..	3	
(ii) Village	..	..	..	
30. Banda				
(i) Town	1	1	1	
(ii) Village	..	..	..	
31. Kheri				
(i) Town	..	1	4	
(ii) Village	..	..	4	
32. Sitapur				
(i) Town	1	3	5	
(ii) Village	..	1	16	
33. Hardoi				
(i) Town	1	1	6	
(ii) Village	..	1	7	
34. Unnao				
(i) Town	1	1	3	
(ii) Village	..	..	2	
35. Lucknow				
(i) Town	2	2	2	
(ii) Village	..	9	9	
36. Rae Bareli				
(i) Town	..	..	2	
(ii) Village	..	..	4	
37. Bahraich				
(i) Town	1	1	2	
(ii) Village	..	6	80	
38. Gonda—				
(i) Town	2	2	5	
(ii) Village	..	..	33	
39. Bara Banki				
(i) Town	1	1	2	
(ii) Village	..	8	24	
40. Faizabad				
(i) Town	1	1	3	
(ii) Village	..	74	181	
41. Sultanpur				
(i) Town	..	..	1	
(ii) Village	..	50	83	
42. Pratapgarh				
(i) Town	..	..	1	
(ii) Village	..	..	..	
43. Basti				
(i) Town	1	1	1	
(ii) Village	1	144	255	
44. Gorakhpur				
(i) Town	1	1	2	
(ii) Village	1	85	183	

State/District	By 1950-51	By 1955-56	By 1960-61	1965-66 (Target)
45. Deoria				
(i) Town	1	1	3	
(ii) Village	..	118	222	
46. Azamgarh				
(i) Town	1	2	4	
(ii) Village	..	67	160	
47. Jaunpur				
(i) Town	1	1	5	
(ii) Village	..	..	13	
48. Ballia				
(i) Town	..	1	2	
(ii) Village	..	37	124	
49. Ghazipur				
(i) Town	1	1	2	
(ii) Village	..	54	153	
50. Varanasi				
(i) Town	3	3	5	
(ii) Village	..	..	5	
51. Mirzapur				
(i) Town	1	1	3	
(ii) Village	..	..	..	

Sources : (i) Chief Engineer Hydel, U. P.
(ii) Electrical Inspector to U. P. Government.

As rural electrification is gaining importance, the analysis may be confined to the number of electrified villages. Districts which have more than 100 elctrified villages each can be grouped into two distinct zones. The western zone comprises Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah and Farrukhabad districts. The largest number is in Moradabad (665) followed by Bulandshahr (462), Meerut (346), Aligarh (310) and Budaun (296). The north-eastern zone comprises Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur districts. The largest number in this zone is in Basti (255) followed by Deoria (222). All districts of Himalayan Hills except Naini Tal ; all districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau and districts Mathura, Agra, Etawah, Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad, Kheri, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Pratapgarh, and Varanasi either show a complete lack of electrified villages or have a negligible number of them.

The number of electrified localities (villages and towns) in Uttar Pradesh is less than 5 per cent of the total number of inhabited villages and towns in the State. In this respect, the State cannot be considered to be advanced as compared to Kerala and Madras. In Kerala almost all villages and towns are electrified, and in Madras approximately 45 per cent. The percentage in Punjab is nearly 18, in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore between 5 and 10. Elsewhere, as in India taken as a whole, the percentage is below 5. In absolute numbers, Uttar Pradesh comes after Madras, but since the number of villages is very large, the percentage goes down very low. The importance of rural electrification cannot be over emphasised. For the development of irrigation, household industries and small-scale industries it is essential that the pace of rural electrification must be rapid. Electrification will help in the growth of industries and other activities relieving to a considerable extent the pressure on land and thereby lowering the proportion of workers in agriculture. The Third Plan proposes to increase the number of electrified villages and towns by another 5,000. The total achievement expected at the end of the Plan is 9,000 electrified localities. Even then the percentage will remain well below 10.

84. The following Table gives the installed generating capacity, electrical energy generated, production of electrical energy per KW of generating capacity in the three kinds of plants—hydro, steam and oil.

TABLE 12.53A—*Creation of Installed Generating Capacity and Level of Utilisation in the State*

	1951	1956	1960-61
Utilities (Government, Local, Bodies and Private)			
1. Hydro Plant			
(i) Installed Capacity (in MW)	26·2	96·4	92·5
(ii) Electrical energy generated (in million KWH)	157·3	232·3	440·0
(iii) Electrical energy generated per KW of Installed Generating Capacity (in thousand hrs.)	8·0	2·4	4·8
2. Steam Plant			
(i) Installed Capacity (in MW)	161·1	179·9	270·8
(ii) Electrical energy generated (in million KWH)	398·3	490·8	786·3
(iii) Electrical energy generated per KW of Installed Generating Capacity (in thousand hrs.)	2·5	2·7	2·9

	1951	1956	1960-61
3. Oil Plant			
(i) Installed Capacity (in MW)	12·9	32·5	34·2
(ii) Electrical energy generated (in million KWH)	14·2	20·3	26;1
(iii) Electrical energy generated per KW of Installed Generating Capacity (in thousand hrs.)	1·1	0·6	0·8
(i) Installed Capacity (in MW)	200·3	398·7	397.4
(ii) Eleetrical energy generated (in million KWH)	569.8	743·5	1252·3
(iii) Electrical energy generated per KW of Installed Generating Capacity (in thousand hrs.)	2·8	2·4	3·2

Source : *Calculated from data given in Public Electric Supply--All India Statistics* 1961--62 Central Works & Power Commission (Power Wing), Ministry of Irrigation & Power.

The figures of total installed capacity shown above differ from those given in Plan Reports and need reconciliation. The chief source of supply of electrical energy in this State, surprisingly enough, is the steam-plant and not hydro-plant. The hydro-plant is next in importance and the oil-plant comes last. On the other hand, hydro-plants worked the longest hours and oil-plants the shortest.

The installed generating capacity at the end of the Second Plan and additions contemplated in the Third Plan are noted as under :

TALBE 12.53B—*Third Plan Targets for Installed Generating Capacity*

	1960-61	Proposed Addition in Third Plan	1965–66 Target	1965–66 Anticipated
	MW	MW	MW	MW
Government Undertakings	237	745	982	1,024
Private Undertakings	84	19	103	N.A.
Non-utility Undertakings	117	(–)21	96	N.A.
Total	438	743	1,181	N.A.

Encouraging progress has been made in the Third Plan period and the anticipation in the public sector at its end is 1,024 MW which will exceed the target. However, there will still be an unsatisfied demand of 148 MW. The paucity of power acts as a bottle-neck and hampers the industrial and agricultural development of the State, as tube-wells required for irrigation run on power. Sometimes power failures also affect the consumption of electricity as light and fuel by households and further affect the working of factories and industrial units.

85. The production of electrical energy and its consumption for selected years is given in Table 12.54. Districtwise consumption as also its rural-urban breakdown is not available.

TABLE 12.54—*Generation and Utilization of Electricity in the State (in million KWH)*

	*1951**	*1956**	*1960-61*
1. Total Generation	570	743	1,252
2. Total Consumption	458	586	976
(*a*) Domestic	50	72	123
(*b*) Commercial Light and Small Powers	41	59	75
(*c*) Industrial Power	231	314	504
(*d*) Street Lighting	6	8	14
(*e*) Irrigation and Agriculture	98	91	200
(*f*) Public Water Works and Sewage Pumping	32	42	60
(*g*) Railways and Traction	..	..	..

*Information for Calendar Year only is available.

Source : As for the previous Table

The difference between the generation and consumption of electrical energy is the sum total of the energy used in power station auxiliaries, energy lost in transmission and distribution, and energy unaccounted for. Generation in 1956 was 30 per cent above that in 1951, and in 1960-61 more than double of that in the base year. Similarly consumption in 1956 was 28 per cent higher than in 1951 and in 1960-61 more than double. Industrial power accounts for the largest proportion of electrical energy consumed, followed by irrigation and agriculture. The largest percentage increase in consumption over the period of 10 years has been in domestic power (146 per cent), the next largest in streeting-light (133 per cent), and the least in commercial lighting and small power (83 per cent). The Railways were not using electricity for traction till the end of the Second Plan, hence consumption under this head was nil.

The average per capita consumption of electrical energy rose from 7.24 KWH, in 1951 to

8.55 in 1956 and 13.23 in 1960-61. As compared with other States, the per capita consumption in Uttar Pradesh is very low, the only States to have a lower consumption being Assam and Rajasthan. The per capita consumption in India and States for 1959-60 and 1961-62, (Provisional) is given in the following Table. Barring Delhi, the two largest *per capita* consumers are Maharashtra and West Bengal.

TABLE 12.55—*Average consumption of Electricical Energy in India and States* 1959-60 *and* 1961-62 (*Provisional*) (*in KWH*)

India, States and Union Territory	Per Capita Consumption in 1959-60	Per Capita Consumption in 1961-62 (Provisional)
INDIA	28·27	37·46
States		
1. Andhra Pradesh	14·17	20·48
2. Assam	2·11	2·70
3. Bihar	16·60	23·42
4. Gujarat	45·46	55·45
5. Jammu and Kashmir	14·04	14·32
6. Kerala	24·79	35·85
7. Madhya Pradesh	9.14	16.03
8. Madras	42·72	58·18
9. Maharashtra	61·56	78·25
10. Mysore	37·18	40·66
11. Orissa	25·98	32·54
12. Punjab	23·24	69·73
13. Rajasthan	3·97	5·46
14. Uttar Pradesh	12·62	14·35
15. West Bengal	67·08	75·36
Union Territory—		
Delhi	129·04	153·44

Source : Calculated from data published by Central Water and Power Commission, Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

13. Transport and Communications

Transport

86. The expansion of the road net-work in the State during the period of the first two Plans, schemes of the Third Plan, road densities in 1951 and 1961, inaccessibility of certain areas, increase in passenger and goods traffic by rail and road—all have been described briefly in paragraphs 59–61. In this Section we shall revert once again to the subejct of increase in road mileage and also consider expansion of road services. The following Table indicates the progress of transport in the State from 1950-51 to 1960-61 :

TABLE 12.56—*Progress of Transport in the State*

Transport	Unit	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
		Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
A. Railway									
New lines added	(miles)			Not Available			37*	Not Available	
B. Roads									
(i) New surfaced† (including National Highways)	(miles)	10,051	100	11,534	115	14,542	145	16,600	165
(ii) Unsurfaced	(miels)	7,378	100	N.A.	..	24,900	337	24,994	339
(iii) Improvement of existing roads	(miles)			Not Available				1,618	
C. Road Transport†									
(i) Goods Vehicles									
(*a*) Public carriers		5,471	100	5,235	91	10,720	187		
(*b*) Private Carriers		2,299	100	1,682	73	1,423	62		
(ii) Buses		3,358	100	2,880	86	3,797	113		
(iii) Cars		14,278	100	12,172	85	15,551	109	Not Available	
(iv) Taxies		695	100	374	54	394	57		
D. Others									
Tractors		Not Available		4,619	100	6,133	133		

*This is the mileage of the railway line added in 1956-61, between Barhan-Etah

†From *Development of Road Communications in U. P.* P. W. D. (March 64)

‡From '*Let Figures Tell*', *1963*, Directorate of Industries, U. P.

The mileage of surfaced and unsurfaced roads (excluding municipal roads), increased by 45 per cent and 237 per cent respectively during the decade. At the commencement of the First Five Year Plan, Uttar Pradesh had 10,051 miles of metalled roads. During the First Plan, the road mileage rose to 11,534, and by the end of the Second Plan to 14,542. In addition 270 miles of metalled and 480 of unmetalled roads were reconstructed and improved, 776 miles were modernized, and 90 bridges built. There are about 1,531 miles of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh. Of them 107 miles pass through municipal limits. The remaining 1,424 miles are maintained from funds given by the Government of India.

The following Table shows the development of metalled roads in the State since 1951 by types:

TABLE 12.57—*Progress of Metalled Roads in the State by Types* 1951—61

Type of Road	Milage in		
	1951	1956	1961
1. Black-top	1,808	4,042	6,287
2. Cement-concrete (Road)	435	513	491
3. Cement-concrete (Track)	..	164	385
4. Water-bound	7,808	6,815	6,934
Unmetalled Hill (Motor Road)	..	..	445
Total	10,051	11.534	14,542

The largest increase has been recorded by black-top metalled roads.

87. The following Table shows, district by district, the progress of metalled roads in Uttar Pradesh during the decade covered by the first two Plans:

TABLE 12.58—*Progress of Metalled Roads in District*, 1951—61

State/District	1951		1961		Requirement as per Star and Grid, Formula
	Mileage	Index	Mileage	Index	
UTTAR PRADESH	10,051	100	14,542	145	16,553
1. Tehri Garhwal	169	100	222	131	269
2. Garhwal	166	100	241	145	463
3. Almora	143	100	540	378	837
4. Naini Tal	116	100	289	249	122
5. Bijnor	162	100	320	198	249
6. Moradabad	157	100	347	221	329
7. Budaun	160	100	230	144	358
8. Rampur	105	100	161	153	159
9. Bareilly	161	100	187	116	196
10. Pilibhit	47	100	98	209	173
11. Shahjahanpur	136	100	174	128	257
12. Dehra Dun	151	100	218	144	84
13. Saharanpur	221	100	307	139	299
14. Muzaffarnagar	132	100	306	232	439
15. Meerut	249	100	457	184	594
16. Bulandshahr	253	100	328	130	347
17. Aligarh	301	100	363	121	334
18. Mathura	221	100	267	121	266
19. Agra	288	100	331	115	306
20. Etah	219	100	265	121	317
21. Mainpuri	234	100	320	137	283
22. Farrukhabad	186	100	234	126	242
23. Etawah	192	100	271	141	247
24. Kanpur	282	100	329	117	260
25. Fatehpur	217	100	231	106	301
26. Allahabad	346	100	452	131	367
27. Jhansi	397	100	417	105	548
28. Jalaun	120	100	180	150	270

State/District	1951		1961		Requirement as per 'Star and Grid' Formula
	Mileage	Index	Mileage	Index	
29. Hamirpur	203	100	287	141	467
30. Banda	181	100	269	149	459
31. Kheri	117	100	260	222	307
32. Sitapur	222	100	258	116	296
33. Hardoi	171	100	232	136	448
34. Unnao	180	100	228	127	319
35. Lucknow	174	100	208	120	66
36. Rae Bareli	227	100	278	122	272
37. Bahraich	128	100	190	148	458
38. Gonda	220	100	310	141	440
39. Bara Banki	208	100	217	104	215
40. Faizabad	214	100	258	121	255
41. Sultanpur	175	100	267	153	291
42. Pratapgarh	191	100	226	118	195
43. Basti	238	100	338	142	494
44. Gorakhpur	196	100	345	176	452
45. Deoria	126	100	471	374	409
46. Azamgarh	337	100	400	119	382
47. Jaunpur	257	100	287	112	200
48. Ballia	112	100	204	182	248
49. Ghazipur	134	100	200	149	236
50. Varanasi	254	100	381	150	171
51. Mirzapur	255	100	343	135	557

As is evident, the largest proportionate increase in the mileage of metalled roads during the decade took place in districts Almora (278 per cent), Deoria (274 per cent), Naini Tal (149 per cent), Muzaffarnagar (132 per cent), Kheri (122 per cent), Moradabad (121 per cent) and Pilibhit (109 per cent) and the smallest in districts Bara Banki (4 per cent), Jhansi (5 per cent), Fatehpur (6 per cent), and Jaunpur (12 per cent). Twenty-two districts in 1961 had a greater mileage of metalled roads than prescribed under the Star and Grid formula. In districts Naini Tal, Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Aligarh, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Jaunpur and Varanasi the excess was more than 20 miles. On the other hand, in Garhwal, Almora, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Hardoi, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Mirzapur the deficit was more than 100 miles.

88. Table 12.56 also indicates the expansion of road transport by categories. During the 10 years of the first two Plans the number of private carriers suffered a fall but that of public carriers increased by about 87 per cent. It is apparent that the private carrier is being supplanted by the public carrier. However, in view of the enormous expansion of goods traffic the number of trucks should have recorded a much greater increase, but many factors stood in the way. Even then in the course of 10 years, the conveyance of goods in ton-miles more than trebled. Increase in road transport needs to be examined in the light of expanding needs of the State to minimize transport bottle-necks. It is estimated that about 84 per cent of the goods traffic is carried by the railways and the remaining 16 per cent is lifted by road. A considerable volume of industrial goods traffic stagnates for want of transport capacity. The truck moves three times as fast as a goods train and an increase in the number of trucks will result in more rapid turnover of trafic.

The number of taxis has recorded a fall, while that of motor-cars has increased. There is some reason to believe that some taxis are masquerading as private cars. The increase in the number of motor-cars, however, is not very spectacular

being only 9 per cent. On account of high prices and other restrictions their availability is very limited. Many people who would just love to have a car simply cannot do so. The number of buses has increased by 13 per cent only, though the passenger traffic by road in terms of passenger miles has more than doubled. The need for more passenger buses also claims attention. Considering the position in different districts within the State, transport facilities deteriorate steadily from the west to the east, Lucknow and Kanpur being exceptions. District Meerut has one motor vehicle for every 500 persons approximately, whereas Azamgarh and Ballia have one vehicle for every 150–200 thousand persons. Districts of Uttarakhand Division also have inadequate transport facilities.

Nationalization of road transport services in Uttar Pradesh was undertaken in 1947, to provide for cheap and fast passenger movement. U. P. Government Roadways buses are plying most throughout the State. Private buses also run on some routes. Road transport schemes were included in the First Plan and remained included in the first two years of the Second Plan also, but they were taken out of the Plan thereafter. By the end of 1960-61, U. P. Government Roadways, covered a total route mileage of 35,312 miles with a fleet of 3,396 vehicles. During the Second Plan period, the capital investment on U. P. Government Roadways increased from Rs.4.46 crores to Rs.11.05 crores and the net profit rose from Rs.52.53 lakhs to Rs.214.70 lakhs.

Communications

89. The policy for the opening of new post offices has been progressively liberalized. Broadly speaking during the First and Second Five Year Plan periods the objectives were as follows :

(*a*) Opening of post offices in all villages with a population of 2,000 or more where the annual loss would not exceed Rs.750 per annum per post office.

(*b*) Extension of delivery and service to all "no-dak" villages, and

(*c*) Increase in the frequency of the rural delivery service.

By 1953 the first objective had been achieved. In June 1953 the following main principles were adopted for opening rural post offices–

(*a*) in groups of villages with a minimum population of 2,000 within a distance of 2 miles, provided that no new post office is opened within 3 miles from an existing post office, unless it is self-supporting or else the loss on each post office does not exceed Rs.750 per annum. Priority to be given to villages located at the headquarters of Community Development Blocks.

(*b*) in backward areas provided the loss does not exceed Rs.1,000 per post office per annum, backward areas being those which are undeveloped on account of difficult terrain, sparse population or lack of literacy.

The policy for opening of rural post offices was further liberalized from March 1, 1959. For the Third Five Year Plan period, the following principles have been adopted for urban areas :

(i) in larger towns a person should not ordinarily have to traverse a distance of more than a kilometre to reach a post office,

(ii) post offices to be opened in all newly developed areas where the present facilities are not adequate and the volume of traffic is sufficient to justify their opening, and

(iii) additional post offices to be opened in the vicinity of existing ones which are congested and where the work load is too heavy.

The conditions for the opening of post offices in the rural areas have also been further liberalized in the Third Plan period.

The following Table shows the progress in the number of post offices in Uttar Pradesh :

Table 12.59 : *Progress of Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh*, 1951–61

Date	Head office	Sub-office	Branch office	Total
March 31, 1951	43	962	4,339	5,334
March 31, 1956	44	1,093	6,251	7,388
March 31, 1961	49	1,349	8,321	9,719

During the Third Five Year Plan, 179 post offices in urban areas and 1,776 post offices in rural areas are to be opened. In addition 489

extra-departmental post offices will be converted into departmental offices and 17 new Railway Mail Services offices will be opened.

90. The following Table shows the number of post offices per 100,000 of population in various districts of the State :

TABLE 12.60—*Number of Post Offices per* 100,000 *of Population in the State*

(Base 1950—51=100)

State/District	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
UTTAR PRADESH	9	100	11	122	13	144	15	167
1. Uttar Kashi	6	100	13	217	20	333	35	583
2. Chamoli	20	100	29	145	43	215	48	240
3. Pithoragarh	24	100	24	100	34	142	60	250
4. Tehri Garhwal	8	100	23	288	28	350	42	825
5. Garhwal	22	100	34	155	42	191	49	223
6. Almora	18	100	22	122	34	189	46	256
7. Naini Tal	17	100	14	82	18	106	17	100
8. Bijnor	7	100	11	157	12	171	15	214
9. Moradabad	6	100	8	133	9	150	12	200
10. Budaun	6	100	8	133	11	183	14	233
11. Rampur	5	100	6	120	10	200	11	220
12. Bareilly	7	100	8	114	10	143	12	171
13. Pilibhit	7	100	13	186	14	200	18	257
14. Shahjahanpur	7	100	10	143	12	171	14	200
15. Dehra Dun	11	100	14	127	20	182	26	236
16. Saharanpur	7	100	7	100	9	129	11	157
17. Muzaffarnagar	13	100	15	115	15	115	15	115
18. Meerut	12	100	14	117	14	117	14	117
19. Bulandshahr	11	100	13	118	13	118	13	118
20. Aligarh	12	100	12	100	16	133	17	142
21. Mathura	10	100	12	120	15	150	19	190
22. Agra	8	100	10	125	13	163	17	213
23. Etah	7	100	10	143	12	171	15	214
24. Mainpuri	7	100	11	157	12	171	11	157
25. Farrukhabad	12	100	13	108	14	117	13	108
26. Etawah	8	100	11	138	14	175	13	163
27. Kanpur	7	100	8	114	9	129	10	143
28. Fatehpur	14	100	12	86	13	93	14	100
29. Allahabad	8	100	9	113	10	125	11	138
30. Jhansi	12	100	13	108	21	175	21	175
31' Jalaun	13	100	15	115	19	146	18	138
32. Hamirpur	10	100	11	110	15	150	14	140
33. Banda	9	110	11	122	15	167	15	167
34. Kheri	6	100	7	117	12	200	15	250
35. Sitapur	4	100	7	175	12	300	15	375
36. Hardoi	6	100	7	117	10	167	14	233
37. Unnao	10	100	11	110	11	110	12	120
38. Lucknow	11	100	11	100	11	100	12	109
39. Rae Bareli	12	100	13	108	16	133	15	125
40. Bahraich	7	100	12	171	13	186	15	214
41. Gonda	7	100	8	114	11	157	13	186
42. Bara Banki	7	100	7	100	9	129	11	157

State/District	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
43. Faizabad	7	100	11	157	16	229	16	229
44. Sultanpur	9	100	10	111	16	178	15	167
45. Pratapgarh	9	100	13	144	15	167	15	167
46. Basti	5	100	7	140	9	180	9	180
47. Gorakhpur	7	100	8	114	12	171	13	186
48. Deoria	7	100	9	129	11	157	17	243
49. Azamgarh	7	100	9	129	14	200	16	229
50. Jaunpur	9	100	11	122	12	133	13	144
51. Ballia	12	100	14	117	16	133	17	142
52. Ghazipur	10	100	11	110	14	140	14	140
53. Varanasi	7	100	7	100	9	129	12	171
54. Mirzapur	6	100	9	150	11	183	12	200

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan the State had only 9 post offices per lakh of population. In 10 years the proportion has increased to 13. The target for the Third Five Year Plan is 15. In 1960-61, the largest numbers of post offices per lakh population were in district Chamoli (43), Garhwal (42), Pithoragarh (34), Almora (34), Tehri Garhwal (28), Jhansi (21), Uttar Kashi (20) and Dehra Dun (20). In these districts the proportion is high on account of the low density of population. Districts Moradabad, Saharanpur, Kanpur, Bara Banki, Basti and Varanasi have the smallest number (9) of post offices per lakh of population. Post-office facilities in the rural areas of these districts need to be augmented. Large increases during the decade have taken place in Tehri Garhwal, Uttar Kashi, Sitapur, Faizabad, and Chamoli Districts. In Fatehpur there has been deterioration, while in Naini Tal, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Farrukhabad, Unnao and Lucknow the increase has been nominal. Except Unnao and Lucknow none of these districts is below the State average.

91. We shall make a brief reference to the progress achieved by tele-communication services. The First Plan envisaged expansion of these services on the following basis—

(*a*) all districts headquarters to be provided with telephone exchanges,

(*b*) all sub-divisional headquarters to be provided with P.C.Os., and

(*c*) all tahsils (inclusive of sub-tahsils in certain districts) to be given telegraph facilities, provided that the loss (immediate and cumulative) does not exceed Rs.2,000 per annum.

During the Second Five Year Plan, the criteria for the expansion of tele-communication services were laid down as follows:

(*a*) telephone exchanges at all the remaining district headquarters which could not be provided in the First Plan,

(*b*) P. C. Os. at the remaining sub-divisional headquarters not involving a loss of Rs.2,000 or more, and

(*c*) P. C.Os. at other places with a population of not less than 20,000 and at as many of the tahsil headquarters as possible provided the loss is not more than Rs.1,500.

In the Third Plan period the policy has been further liberalized in regard to the opening of Public Call Offices. Generally speaking, the objective are as follows—

(i) to provide telephone on demand in any part of the country,

(ii) to develop a co-ordinated long distance net-work which will permit fully automatic working,

(iii) to extend the trunk service into rural areas so that no one has to go more than 15km. to reach a telephone, and

(iv) to modernize the telegraph service and to make it available within 8 km. from the remotest place.

The following statement indicates the progress of telephone and telegraph facilities in the State from 1951 to 1961 :

TABLE 12.61—*Progress of Tele-communication Services in the State*, 1951-61

Date	Telephone exchanges	Public call offices	Telephone connexions	Telegraph offices	Length (km) of Line	
					Telegraph	Telephone
March 31, 1951	67	177	12,309	480	19,905	3,231
March 31, 1956	122	472	21,513	666	22,129	4,955
March 31, 1961	159	853	34,130	821	25,154	7,044

14. Social Services

Education

92. In paragraphs 62 and 63 the Plan expenditure on education and on some of its important schemes has been dealt with. In this Section we shall examine the growth of educational institutions and the number of scholars during the decade to evaluate the impact of the Plans on the educational progress of the State, as there is no gainsaying that education plays an important role in the development of a nation. Table 12.62 gives the growth of schools in the State from 1950-51 onwards. Actual number of scholars in each kind of schools is given within brackets in thousands.

TABLE 12.62A—*Number of Schools in the State*, 1951—61

Schools	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1. Primary (including Junior Basic)	31,979 (2,727)	100	31,898 (2,738)	100	40,083 (3,959)	125	63,342 (6,900)	198
2. Middle (including Senior Basic)	2,854 (348)	100	3,640 (427)	128	4,335 (550)	152	5,019 (N.A.)	176
3. High and Higher Secondary								
(i) Higher Secondary	987 (118)	100	1,474 (644)	149	1,771 (922)	179	2,287 (N.A.)	232
(ii) Multipurpose	N.A.	..	596	100	698	117	698	117
(iii) Secondary with elective Science								
(*a*) High Schools	223	100	595	267	942	422	1 425	639
(*b*) Intermediate Colleges	164	100	220	134	372	227	580	354

Source : Directorate of Education

The increase in the number of Primary/Junior Basic Schools during the decade was only 25 per cent. A large number of Government Primary Schools opened in the First Plan period closed down on being transferred to District Boards. The increase in the number of Senior Basic Schools was 52 per cent, but the number of Higher Secondary Schools rose by 79 per cent. The higher grades had a greater proportionate increase than the lower, though, as a matter of fact, for the fast spread of literacy it is the primary school which counts more. The teaching of science gained popularity during the decade. The number of High Schools teaching science subjects more than quadrupled.

The growth in the number of school-going students is depicted by the following Table by levels of education—

TABLE 12.62B—*Number of School-going students in the State,* 1951-61

(in thousands)

Levels and Age-groups	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1. Primary (6—11) Classes I to V								
(i) Number of students enrolled	2,818	100	2,805	100	4,093	145	6,900	245
(ii) Percentage of the age-group	35·67	100	32·90	92	44·72	125	69·16	194
2. Middle (11—14) Classes VI to VIII								
(i) Number of students enrolled	502	100	636	127	824	164	1,380	275
(ii) Percentage of the age-group	11·75	100	13·78	117	16·60	141	25·51	217
3. Secondary (14—18) Classes IX to XII								
(i) Number of students enrolled	185	100	375	203	510	276	780	422
(ii) Percentage of the age-group	3·56	100	6·69	188	8·48	238	11·90	334
4. Total (6—18)								
(i) Number of students enrolled	3,505	100	3,816	109	5,427	155	9,060	258
(ii) Percentage of the age-group	20.18	100	20.36	101	26·96	134	41·29	205

Source : Directorate of Education (For enrolment only)

The number of scholars in Junior Basic, Senior Basic, and Higher Secondary Schools differs from the number at Primary, middle and secondary levels respectively, because a school designated as Senior Basic or Higher Secondary quite often has classes of lower levels. We shall in this sub-paragraph consider enrolment by educational levels only, irrespective of the kind of school imparting instruction. It is evident that in the First Plan period the number of scholars at the primary level stagnated, and the percentage of children of ages 6—11 enrolled in primary classes actually fell. This was a great blow to primary education. In the Second Plan period, however, improvement was visible and the percentage of enrolment rose. Even so, the enrolment at the end of the Plan period was only 45 per cent of the total number of children in this age-group. Primary education has been made free since 1957-58. This may to some extent accelerate its progress in the years to come. The target for 1965-66 is 6.9 millions. When it is achieved, the percentage will rise to about 70. Comparing the increase in the number of scholars at various levels of education, this Table too tells the same tale. The percentage increase was the least at the primary level enrolment, greater at the middle level and the greatest at the secondary level during the decade. The proportion of scholars at higher levels to that at the primary has steadily risen over the years. In other words, secondary and middle education have made much better progress than primary education.

93. It will be instructive to compare the number of scholars in primary and secondary schools per 1,000 population in India and States. Absolute figures for 1959-60 given in the *Statistical Abstract of the Indian Union for* 1962, page 582, have been utilized for calculating the proportions. Classification of standards as primary and secondary adopted in this publication differs to some extent from that adopted in this State. For example, Intermediate has been treated separately from secondary education in the said publication, whereas according to the classification in force in our State, it is included therein. However, for inter-State comparison the following Table prepared from the said data will serve our purpose—

TABLE 12.63—*Number of scholars per* 1,000 *population in Primary and Secondary Schools,* 1959-60, *and per cent Literacy Rates in India and States,* 1961

India/State	Primary	Secondary	Literacy Rate
INDIA	73	21	28
States			
1. Andhra Pradesh	78	15	25
2. Assam	89	27	33
3. Bihar	63	16	22
4. Gujarat	85	33	36
5. Jammu and Kashmir	50	20	13
6. Kerala	136	48	55
7. Madhya Pradesh	59	12	20
8. Madras	93	26	36
9. Maharashtra	94	24	35
10. Mysore	82	27	30
11. Orissa	62	7	25
12. Punjab	68	26	29
13. Rajasthan	51	13	18
14. Uttar Pradesh	53	15	21
15. West Bengal	74	24	34
Union Territories			
1. Delhi	104	51	62
2. Himachal Pradesh	56	17	20

The above Table reveals that the proportion of scholars in Primary Schools in the State is very much below and in Secondary Schools quite a little below the all-India average. Among the States, in primary education only Jammu and Kashmir and Rajasthan, and in secondary only Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, are behind this State. Kerala tops in both. Literacy rates for different States are given in the last column of the above Table. Uttar Pradesh occupies the 12th position among the States (both in 1961 and in 1951), the only States to have lower literacy rates being Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. There is obviously a direct relationship between enrolment in Primary Schools and the spread of literacy. Primary education has to be pushed up, if illiteracy is to be eradicated. Seeing the low level of primary education in the State, a herculean effort is required to bring it to the all-India level.

94. Now we shall take up University Education. The following Table shows the number of students at college and universities :

TABLE 12.64—*Number of Students at Colleges and Universities and Number of Colleges and Universities,* 1951—61

Level	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1. University level						
(i) Number of students enrolled	50,574	100	78,017	154	101,520	201
(ii) Percentage of age-group (18—23)	0·87	100	1·26	144	1·54	176
(iii) Number of students enrolled in Science classes	6,810	100	12,313	181	18,710	275
2. Institutions						
(i) Number of Arts, Science and Commerce Colleges or Institutes.	40	100	65	163	128	320
(ii) Number of Universities	6*	100	6*	100	9**	150

Source : Directorate of Education

*Includes Roorkee University exclusively for Engineering

**Includes Roorkee University and also Agricultural University exclusively for Agriculture

Originally, there were 5 Universities, viz., the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University, controlled by the Central Government and the 3 Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra, under the control of U. P. Government. Then the Engineering College at Roorkee was raised to the status of a University. Another teaching and affiliating University was started at Gorakhpur. Others coming up during this period were the Agricultural University at Pantnagar (Naini Tal) and the Sanskrit University at Varanasi. At the end of the Second Plan there were 9 Universities in the State. Apart from them there were 128 colleges, excluding purely technical ones. Their number increased from 40 in 1950-51 to 65 in 1955-56 and

to 128 in 1960-61. Thus in a period of 10 years the number of colleges more than trebled. The index of increase was even greater in the case of Higher Secondary Schools. As stated earlier, the index of progress continuously rises with the grade of education. Compared with 1950-51 the number of students enrolled at the University level more than doubled in 10 years. The increase in the number of students is not of the same order as that in the number of colleges, the reason being that the newer colleges are not so overcrowded. The percentage of students in the age-group 18–23 receiving University education increased from 0.87 in 1950-51 to 1.26 in 1955-56 and 1.54 in 1960-61. Higher education in Science gained popularity. In 1955-56 and 1960-61, the number of students enrolled in Science classes was 1.81 and 2.75 times the number in 1950-51. This is much greater than the increase observable in general enrolment on account of greater demand for learning Science subjects in recent years.

So far we have discussed the growth of educational institutions and the number of scholars during the period 1951–61. Its results, as reflected by the increase in the number of literates, matriculates, and University graduates may now be examined. The corresponding figures for 1961 and 1951 are given below:

	1961	1951
1. Literates	13,013,182	6,825,072
2. Matriculates and above		
Total	1,192,881	518,326
Urban	718,068	343,293
3. University Graduates		
Urban	158,585	117,330

The number of literates has increased by about 90 per cent and that of matriculates has more than doubled. The number of University graduates in urban areas has increased by about one-third.

95. Lastly, engineering and industrial education may be considered. For progressive changeover to industrial economy and for expansion of road, irrigation and power programmes training of students in technology and engineering assumes a very great significance. In Maharashtra, Orissa, Kerala and Gujarat the number of engineering and technological engineering and industrial schools is more than double the number of Arts and Science colleges, but in Uttar Pradesh it is less. This imbalance needs to be corrected by opening more industrial and technical schools for putting the State squarely on the industrial map of the country.

During the First Plan technical education was imparted to 2,245 students as against a target of 2,899 trainees. In the Second Plan, provision was made for expansion of engineering education. Grants-in-aid were given for the development or establishment of private polytechnics. The intake in degree courses at the Roorkee University was raised from 100 to 300. The number of engineers produced was, however, 4,300 against a target of 5,500. Industrial education was also expanded. The H. B. Technological Institute (Kanpur), industrial and technical institutions and junior technical schools received special attention. The Centrally sponsored schemes included the expansion of G. T. I.'s Lucknow and Gorakhpur, establishment of Engineering College at Allahabad and three Diploma institutions each at Kanpur, Mirzapur and Faizabad. Five existing polytechnics were converted into junior training schools. Seven hundred and thirty-four students were trained. A four-year degree course in Chemical Engineering and a post-graduate course in several subjects were introduced in H.B.T.I., Kanpur. Against a target of 163 set for H. B. T. I., 83 students were actually trained. A Board of Technical Education was set up in 1958 to accelerate the industrial training programme. By March, 1961, 24 institutions got affiliated to it. One institution in Printing and Technology was set up at Allahabad. For giving technical training to backward classes training-cum-production centres at Naini Tal, Gorakhpur and Lucknow were expanded. But only 208 persons could be trained against the target of 830, for lack of proper response from

the Scheduled Castes. The following Table indicates the progress in the number of technical institutions in the State during the period of the two Plans :

TABLE 12.65—*Technical Institutions in the State, 1951—61*

Technical Institutions	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (Target)
1. Engineering Colleges or Institutes				
(i) Number of Engineering and Technical Colleges	4	4	6	9
(ii) Admission capacity	N.A.	488	788	2,155
2. Polytechnics				
(i) Number	6	10	25	30
(ii) Admission capacity	227	1,222	2,650	4,730
3. Industrial Training Institutes				
(i) Number	8	8	15	49
(ii) Admission capacity	1,832	1,832	5,984	17,868
4. Total				
(i) Number	18	22	46	88
(ii) Admission capacity	2,059*	3,542	9,422	24,753

*Excludes Admission capacity of Engineering Colleges or Institutes, the same being not available

Source : 1. Deputy Educational Advisor, Northern Regional Office, Ministry of Education (Department of Science), Kanpur
2. Director of Technical Education, U.P., Kanpur
3. Director, Training and Employment, U. P., Lucknow

In 1950-51 Engineering and Technical Colleges existed at Roorkee, Varanasi, Aligarh and Agra. During the Second Plan period H. B. Technological Institute and Government Central Textile Institute at Kanpur were raised to the degree standard. During the Third Plan an Engineering College at Allahabad, another at Gorakhpur, and the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur have come up. In spite of the increase in training facilities during the Second Plan period, there was a shortage of 112 engineers and 538 overseers. Shortage is feared to continue even during subsequent Plan periods. In the Third Plan a shortage of 700 engineers and 2,700 overseers is apprehended. The shortage of technical manpower in the State hampers the growth of industry, power, irrigation, buildings and roads.

Health and Related Services

96. The following Table shows the progress in the number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State from 1950-51 to 1960-61 :

TABLE 12.66—*Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State, 1950—61*

(Base 1950—100)

	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries (including Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani)	1,607	100	1,748	109	1,992	124	2,523	157
2. Beds (including Allopathic and Unani)	13,950	100	16,569	119	19,741	142	25,449	182
3. Primary Health Units	..	..	37	100	521	1,408	875	2,365

Sources : Plan Reports

District figures are unfortunately not available. The above Table shows that during the decade covered by the first two Plans, the number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries increased by about one-quarters, while the number of beds therein by approximately 40 per cent. Major constructions undertaken during the First Plan were new combined hospitals at Rae Bareli,

Khurja (Bulandshahr) and Deoria, the district hospitals at Gonda, a hospital-cum-T. B. sanatorium at Firozabad (Agra), a new district hospital at Bara Banki, and expansion of the hospital of the Lucknow Medical College (including the Dental College). A large number of Unani and rural allopathic dispensaries were opened and the equipment of district hospitals augmented. Special attention was paid to T. B. treatment. Besides the sanatorium at Firozabad, one in district Dehra Dun and another in district Naini Tal were opened and the number of beds increased. In the Second Plan period Employees' State Insurance was started at Kanpur by establishing 13 static and 2 mobile units and the scheme was progressively extended to other places. In the rural areas Primary Health Centres were established to provide both curative and preventive services. These now form part of the Community Development programme. Separate sections for medicine and surgery were provided in 19 district hospitals and a number of hospitals were upgraded. Better provision for diet, medicines, etc., was made. Eye Relief Camps were organised in rural areas, separate ophthalmic sections established in 4 hospitals and a cancer section added to the Kamla Nehru Hospital, Allahabad.

Considerable progress has been made during the decade, but even then the State is behind the all-India average in regard to the number of hospitals and bed facilities as will appear from the following statement:

	Per million population			
	1951		1961	
	India	U.P.	India	U.P.
1. Hospitals and Dispensaries	26	17	29	20
2. Beds	320	248	360	294

The anticipated number of hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the Third Plan period is 2,699 and of beds 31,799.

97. Programmes of expansion of medical and health facilities in rural areas have suffered owing to shortage of doctors willing to serve in rural dispensaries. At the end of the Second Plan, the State had nearly 8,000 doctors which means one doctor for 9,300 persons, whereas the all-India average is one doctor for a population of 4,364. Availability of ancillary personnel like nurses, health visitors, midwives, etc., also leave much to be desired. A Medical College existed at Lucknow from before. Later on, the Agra Medical School was raised to the status of a college. A new Medical College was started at Kanpur in 1957, with an annual admission capacity of 100 students, which was further raised to 150 in 1960-61. The admission capacity of students at the Medical College, Agra, was increased from 75 to 100. In the Medical College Lucknow, a full-fledged Department of Social and Preventive Medicine was established. Pharmacology, Pathology and Bacteriology Departments were up-graded. Its admission capacity at the end of the Second Plan was 150. During the Third Plan period Medical Colleges at Aligarh and Varanasi with an admission capacity of 50 in each and another at Allahabad with that of 100 have come up.

A State Ayurvedic College had been established at Lucknow. A course of Ayurvedacharya was started in it during the Second Plan period. In the Homeopathic Colleges at Lucknow and Allahabad a degree course was introduced.

The training programme for nurses, health visitors, auxiliary nurse-midwives, etc., was intensified. *Dais* were trained at 30 centres. Short orientation courses were introduced for doctors incharge Primary Health Centres, and steps were also taken to impart training to Sahayak Vaidyas and Sahayak Hakims. The following Table gives the progress of Medical education and training programme in the State:

TABLE 12.67—*Progress in Medical Education and Training Programme in the State*, 1951-61

Item	(Base 1950-51=100)							
	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
A. Medical Education								
(i) Medical College (no.)	2	100	2	100	3	150	6	300
(ii) Annual Admission (no.)	185	100	325	176	400	16	600	324

Item	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
B. Training Programmes								
(i) Doctors (nos.)	N.A.	..	N.A.	..	300	..	300	..
(ii) Nurses	797	100	691	87	980	123	1,500	188
(iii) Nurse-Midwives and Midwives.	..	..	..	..	114	..	500	..
(iv) Health visitors	67	100	25	37	166	248	450	672
(v) Nurses-*Dais* and *Dais*	1,000	100	1,971	197	3,483	348	12,891	1,289
(vi) Sanitary Inspectors	53	100	292	551	541	1,021	350	660
(vii) Pharmacists	36	100	245	681	N.A.	..	N.A.	..

Source : For Nurse-*Dais* and *Dais* and for Pharmacists, Directorate of Medical and Health Services, For others, *Fourth Five Year Plan Preliminary Memorandum*, p. 81

In spite of the above training programme there was an acute shortage of trained personnel at the end of the Second Plan. The schemes of the Third Plan will doubtless decrease the shortage in most of the categories, but that of doctors will go up on account of increased demand, as the following statement will show :

	Availability at the end of 1960-61	Shortage at the end of 1960-61	Anticipated shortage at the end of 1965-66
1. Doctors	8,000	520	800
2. Nurses	2,700	362	500
3. Auxiliary Nurse-Midwives and Midwives	3,343	1,453	600
4. Health Visitors	N.A.	255	250

98. The two important schemes implemented in the First Plan were (i) Anti-Malaria Scheme, and (ii) Kala-Azar Eradication Scheme. Four additional malaria units were set up during this period, and 4 new filaria units. The number of B. C. G. teams was raised from 9 to 11. For leprosy 6 subsidiary centres and for venereal diseases 6 clinics were established chiefly in the Jaunsar-Bawar area of Dehra Dun district and in Mirzapur district. During the Second Plan, the number of malaria units was raised to 67 covering 67 million population. In addition, 8 National Malaria Control Schemes were in operation. This brought down the incidence of malaria substantially. A number of clinics were established for T. B. Five more teams were organized for mass B. C. G. campaign. For leprosy control 3 centres were established in Basti, Azamgarh and Bara Banki. Arrangements were made for leprosy treatment in district hospitals and rural dispensaries. Two V. D. clinics were established at Meerut and Varanasi. All these programmes are being expanded and intensified during the Third Plan.

In the maternity and child welfare field, 200 centres existed in 1950-51. During the First Plan 185 and during the Second Plan 1,684 more such centres were opened to ensure maternity services to the large rural population. The schemes of supply of milk donated by the UNICEF and training of village *dais* were also introduced. The programme in the Third Plan includes the setting up of three more regional Maternity and Child Health Units and the expansion of Health Education Bureau with special emphasis on the School Health Education Unit.

During the First Plan 86 non-Government Family Planning centres were established. Their number rose to 128 at the end of the Second Plan. By that time 25 urban and 150 rural centres under the aegis of Government had also been set up. A State Family Planning Officer was appointed to supervise and co-ordinate the programme. Government of India sanctioned a Regional Training Centre at Lucknow to impart training to family planning workers. Publicity was undertaken through audio-visual medium. In the Third Plan the target for Government sponsored schemes is another 25 in urban and another 575 for rural areas.

The following Table shows the progress of various schemes discussed in this paragraph during the decade :

TABLE 12.68—*Control of Communicable diseases and growth of Maternity and Chief Health Centres and Family Planning Clinics*

(Base 1950-51 = 100)

Item	1950-51		1955-56		1960-61		1965-66 (Target)	
	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index	Actual	Index
A. Malaria								
(i) Units	6	100	10	167	67	1,117	N.A.	..
(ii) Population covered (million)	N.A.	..	16	100	67	419	N.A.	..
B. Filaria								
(i) Units	..	..	4	100	11	275	19	475
(ii) Population covered (million)	..	..	0·3	100	2·4	800	N.A.	..
C. Tuberculosis								
(i) B.C.G. Teams	9	100	11	122	16	178	28	311
(ii) T. B. Clinics	19	100	19	100	27	142	40	211
(iii) Beds	N.A.	..	1,063	100	1,378	130	N.A.	..
D. Leprosy Subsidiary Centres	..	..	6	100	9	150	14	233
E. Venereal Diseases V. D. Clinics	..	..	6	100	8	133	10	167
F. Maternity and Child Health Centres	200	100	385	193	2,069	1,035	N.A.	..
G. Family Planning Clinic Centres	..	..	86	100	303	352	960	1,116

Sources : Plan Reports and Directorate of Medical and Health Services, U. P.

99. Now water-supply and sanitation will be considered. In the First Plan, 63 urban water-supply and drainage schemes were initiated, out of which 33 were new water-supply schemes and 10 new drainage schemes. Out of 1,465 villages taken up for rural water-supply, work was completed in 990. The major portion of funds provided for water-supply and sanitation schemes during the Second Plan was utilized for completing the spill-over works from the First Plan and reorganization of existing water draining system. Besides, 28 new urban water-supply and 2 new drainage schemes were also taken up. Out of these, water-works at 11 places were completed or nearly completed by the end of the Plan. Urban water-supply and drainage schemes require active collaboration of local bodies. For a variety of reasons the same is not available to the desired extent. Besides, the condition laid down by the Central Government for a complete sewerage scheme acts as a deterrent for the urban drainage programme. In the rural area water-supply schemes were taken up in 182 villages, but only one could be completed during the Plan period. Quite a number were at advanced stages of construction. At the end of the Second Plan, piped water-supply was available in 74 towns and 1,656 villages of the State. Partial sewage system was available in 17 towns. During the Third Plan 136 towns are expected to have piped water-supply and 19 partial sewage system.

Housing

100. The main objective of the housing policy is to focus attention on these points which do not attract adequate private investment and which, if neglected, will cause distress to the poor. The places selected for the implementation of various schemes are mentioned in paragraph 62. In the First Plan, 13,426 houses were constructed under the Industrial Housing Schemes and 310 under the Low-income Group Housing Scheme. During the Second Plan, 9,614 houses were constructed under the first scheme and 6,229 under the second. In addition 4,030 tenements were constructed under the Slum-clearance Scheme. Under the Village Housing Scheme, however, only 589 houses could be constructed. The Third Plan targets (additional) under the various schemes are—

1. Industrial Housing	7,830
2. Low-income Group Housing	5,023
3. Slum-clearance	9,700
4. Village Housing	22,000

Substantial progress is expected to be achieved in regard to the first two schemes, but there are

likely to be severe shortfalls in regard to slum-clearance and village housing. It is unfortunate that the slum-clearance programme is not likely to achieve any great success. Shortage of building material, the pre-occupation of building agencies with the work already in their hands, and the unwillingness of the villagers to take loans have largely been responsible for holding up the progress. Out of Rs.9.20 crores provided for Housing in the Third Plan, the likely utilization is only Rs.4.94 crores.

The subject of urban housing has been discussed in paragraphs 89–94 of Chapter II. It will be useful to give a summary of the same here. The average of Census Households per Census House in the urban areas of the State is 1.26. Districts which have a density of 1.35 and over are Rampur, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur and Varanasi. In the last named the average is as high as 1.80. Considering Class I cities/town-groups only, the greatest congestion is to be found in Varanasi (1.94), Aligarh (1.57), Mathura (1.57), and Agra (1.51) and the least in Meerut (1.05) and Lucknow (1.07). The low figures of Meerut and Lucknow may be due to the failure of the enumerators to distinguish clearly between a Census House and a Census Household. In the urban areas of Uttar Pradesh the average number of persons per room is 2.34. Certain wards of some cities have densities exceeding 3.50 persons per room. Three such wards exist at Kanpur and one each in Varanasi, Meerut, Moradabad, Rampur and Shahjahanpur. The high density at Kanpur is due to industrial slums. A special study of selected slum areas of Kanpur made in 1960 showed that the average percentage of households occupying one room was 75. Congestion was found to be most acute in Chak No. 132-Babupurwa and Chak No. 133-Juhi Hamirpur Road. 44.5 per cent of the households occupying one room had 4 or more persons; among these 2.3 per cent had 10 or more inhabitants. In Class I cities/town-groups 50.8 per cent households live in one room, 25.6 per cent in 2 rooms, and the remainder in 3 rooms or more. In Class II towns the percentage of households occupying 1 room and 2 rooms, respectively is 51.0 and 25.9, which is almost the same as for Class I cities/town-groups. Firozabad (Agra), Kanpur, Saharanpur and Moradabad have more than 60 per cent households living in one room, the percentage in the case of Firozabad being as high as 68.3. The position in Varanasi is rather peculiarly odd. Whereas the number of Census Households per house there is the largest, the percentage of households in occupation of multiple-room accommodation is also high. This is in all probability due to the peculiar construction of houses in this town-group in which one main exit serves several households.

Housing position in certain urban areas is depicted by the following Table:

TABLE 12.69 A—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Census Households according to Number of Rooms occupied in Selected Urban areas,* 1960

Urban Area	No Regular Room	One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms and above
1. Kanpur	10	624	237	69	31	29
2. Lucknow	26	494	245	110	64	61
3. Agra	10	502	270	109	57	52
4. Varanasi	2	439	244	121	84	110
5. Allahabad	3	380	258	173	89	97
6. Moradabad	2	605	243	56	41	53
7. Saharanpur	2	617	230	80	36	35
8. Firozabad	9	683	156	70	40	42

TABLE 12.69 B—*Number of persons per Room and per Household in each Category of Household in Selected Urban areas*, 1960

Urban Area	Total Number of		One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four Rooms	Five Rooms and above
	Persons per room	Persons per household					
1. Kanpur	2·73	4·46	3·76	3·48	2·07	1·71	1·28
2. Lucknow	2·63	5·31	3·94	3·30	1·96	1·68	1·32
3. Agra	2·90	5·69	4·66	2·97	2·29	1·89	1·47
4. Varanasi	2·11	5·17	3·71	2·68	2·02	1·64	1·16
5. Allahabad	1·98	4·67	3·63	2·42	1·52	1·45	1·24
6. Moradabad	3·38	6·14	4·91	3·47	4·02	1·94	1·28
7. Saharanpur	2·96	5·06	4·35	2·79	2·23	1·76	1·22
8. Firozabad	3·10	5·	4·40	4·00	2·40	2·05	1·22

Development of Backward Classes

101. Important schemes under this Sector have been mentioned in paragraph 62. They will now be taken up briefly under the heads (1) Education, (2) Economic Uplift, and (3) Health, Housing and other schemes.

Education—Provision of educational facilities received the highest priority in the welfare programme of Scheduled Castes and other backward classes. This is because the educational level of the Scheduled Castes is much below that of the general population, as the following Table will show:

TABLE 12.70A—*Literacy and Educational Levels of Scheduled Castes, per* 1,000 *Population*, 1961

	Scheduled Castes	General Population
Total literates (at all levels)	71	176
Primary or Junior Basic	16	43
Matriculates and Above	3	16

More than 50 per cent of the provision on education was spent towards awards of stipends and scholarships and exemption from tuition and other fees from the primary up to degree and post-degree classes, the loss incurred by the educational institutions being made good by the Government. By the end of the Second Plan 3,263,831 students benefited. The number of students at the various Harijan educational institutions meant for them went up to 763 thousand in 1960-61 as against 137 thousand in 1951-52. Similar facilities were extended to denotified tribes and other backward classes, including the Momin and Ansar community among Muslims. 6,353 stipends and non-recurring financial assistance were given to denotified tribes and 56,800 to other backward classes.

Economic Uplift—In the First Plan, Harijan Uplift grants were made to District Harijan Sahayak Sub-Committees and 120 social workers. Besides, 1,962 persons benefited under other uplift schemes. During the Second Plan emphasis was laid on the uplift of Harijans engaged in agriculture and cottage industries. Grants were made to 3,548 Harijan families for reclamation and improvement of land and purchase of seed, fertilisers, implements and bullocks. Grants for cottage industries were given to 3,311 persons and a co-operative society. Among denotified tribes 882 received agriculture grants and 816 cottage industries grants. Five hundred and fifty-one members of other backward classes received grants for agricultural purposes, and 675 members for industrial purposes. The

economic backwardness of Scheduled Castes will be apparent from the following Table :

TABLE 12.70B—*Distribution of* 1,000 *Workers by categories in Scheduled Castes and General Population,* 1961

Category of work	Scheduled Castes	General Population
I—Agriculture	503	639
II—Agricultural labour	271	113
III—Mining, Quarrying, etc.	5	6
IV—Household Industry	53	62
V—Manufacturing other than Household Industry	21	27
VI—Construction	8	8
VII—Trade and Commerce	10	37
VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications	8	14
IX—Other services	121	94

The above Table shows that a very much larger proportion of Scheduled Castes is in agricultural labour and miscellaneous services of lower orders. Their proportion in industry, trade and commerce, and tansport and communications is much less. Among non-workers, which constitute 56 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population and 61 per cent of the general population, the proportion of full-time students is only 56 to 1,000 in that of the general population. The Scheduled Castes form obviously an educationally and economically backward section of the society. Much effort is needed to bring them to the level of other sections.

Health and Housing—In the First Plan 3,000 sanitary wells were constructed for Harijans and 1,680 were repaired. In the Second Plan grants were made for the construction of 2,639 wells. Besides, special assistance was given to T. B. patients. The Third Plan target for wells is 10,000.

In the Second Plan, 3,536 new Harijan homes were constructed and 4,922 improved and repaired. Besides, 42 house sites were developed. From grants to denotified tribes and other backward classes 1,061 houses were built and 39 improved. One hundred and nine families were settled on culturable land and provided with agricultural needs and dwellings. Special grants were made for tribal communities of the Himalayan Hills and Mirzapur and Banda districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau.

Other Services—Publicity and propaganda were made for the removal of untouchability. District Harijan Sahayak Sub-Committees and several non-official bodies were given grants for this purpose. Four hundred and thirty-two social workers appointed for this purpose also carried on the publicity campaign.

There are no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh. The State Government have recommended 13 communities viz. Gond, Bhotia, Tharu, Bhoksa, Bheel, Kol, Bhuiya, Korwa, Cheru, Karwa, Raji, Jaunsari and Bora for being declared as such, so that intensified programmes for the welfare of these communities can be taken up.

Rehabilitation

102. The rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan has been discussed in paragraphs 44 to 46 of Chapter V. It is proposed to give a short summary of the same here. In Uttar Pradesh the influx of displaced persons commenced from February, 1947 and reached its peak in August of the same year. In the beginning they came from West Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces and thereafter from Baluchistan and Sind. Their number by the end of 1947 was roughly estimated at 400 thousand. The 1951 Census returned a population of 480 thousand. 63.1 per cent of them were from West Punjab, 14.5 per cent from Sind, 13.0 per cent from N. W.F. P., 1.2 per cent from Baluchistan, and 1.6 per cent from other areas in West Pakistan. 2.0 per cent were from East Pakistan. The remaining 4.6 per cent were

unclassifiable. The largest numbers were contributed by districts Lahore, Gujarat, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Montgomery, Lyallpur, and Multan. The displaced persons spread to all districts of the State, but Meerut (68), Saharanpur (66), Dehra Dun (48), Kanpur (45), Agra (45) and Lucknow (29) received more than 20 thousand each. Among the eastern districts only Allahabad (14), Varanasi (9) and Faizabad (5) received more than 5,000 each. They were thus concentrated in the western U. P. and other districts containing large cities. These people were predominantly urban. Out of 480 thousand as many as 431 thousand settled in urban areas and only 49 thousand in rural. In 1948 Government were compelled to fix a definite date for their registration without which it was not possible to formulate proper plans for their rehabilitation. Registration was allowed to all who had arrived before the 10th April, 1948. In other cases general registration was stopped.

The total number of displaced persons, registered and unregistered, who came to Uttar Pradesh is estimated to be 600 thousand. Steps were taken to absorb them in the local economy of the State. More than 20 thousand houses and 10 thousand shops were constructed for them by Government, local bodies, and private societies which were advanced loans to the tune of Rs.1.60 crores. Besides, loans to the extent of Rs.1.50 crores were advanced to 30 thousand displaced persons for settling them in industry, business, trade or vocation. As regards displaced persons from East Pakistan (old migrants) only those families were registered as were sponsored by the Central Government. The number of families settled on land in districts Naini Tal, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Rampur, Bahraich and Bareilly was 3,813 (about 19 thousand persons). The number of displaced persons from East Pakistan who came here on their own is not known.

During the period of the decade 1951–61 there have been changes in the population of displaced persons on account of natural process of death, movement within the State and from and to other parts of India, and fresh migration from East Pakistan. The number of immigrants from Pakistan at the 1961 Census was 335 thousand. To a large extent the diminution is due to the reasons aforementioned, but the possibility of some Pakistan-born persons returning as Punjab born can not be overruled. The following Table gives the number of Pakistan-born displaced persons in certain districts in 1951 and 1961 :

TABLE 12.71—*Pakistan-born (Displaced Persons) in Selected Districts of the State, 1951 and 1961*

Districts	1961	1951
1. Saharanpur	38,486	65,684
2. Meerut	37,552	68,113
3. Naini Tal	36,737	13,688
4. Kanpur	27,644	45,251
5. Dehra Dun	27,485	48,080
6. Agra	25,159	44,695
7. Lucknow	21,481	29,478
8. Muzaffarnagar	13,550	15,126
9. Rampur	12,257	6,676
10. Bareilly	11,302	16,259

While the number of displaced persons has decreased in most of the districts, yet in Naini Tal and Rampur there has been a great increase. For agriculturists culturable land has been provided in *Tarai* where it has become lately available due to reclamation of land, forest clearance and malaria eradication.

15. Price Level and Consumption

Price Level

103. In this section it is proposed to discuss the movement of prices of agricultural and industrial commodities from 1951 to 1961. Wholesale prices for the year 1950 are not available. Data with the base year 1952-53 are not available in this State, so 1948 has been taken as the base year.

TABLE 12.72—*Index Number*

Base

Commodity	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
1. Food Articles					
(i) Cereals	103·0	102·0	98·5	73·2	60·7
(ii) Pulses	136·0	120·0	115·9	72·4	66·9
(iii) Ghee (Desi)	98·0	92·0	89·0	86·2	76·1
(iv) Edible Oils (vegetable oils)	N.A.	78·6	90·8	87·0	72·2
(v) Sugar and Gur					
(*a*) Sugar	N.A.	96·4	82·9	89·0	83·6
(*b*) Gur	137·0	91·0	108·0	128·3	80·2
2. Liquor and Tobacco					
(i) Tobacco	111·0	110·0	101·8	98·8	102·8
3. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	N.A.	106·8	107·3	108·9	107·5
4. Industrial raw materials					
(i) Fibre	238·0	159·0	127·2	144·7	156·9
(ii) Oil-seeds	147·0	96·0	110·7	100·0	79·8
5. Manufactures					
(*a*) Intermediate Products					
(i) Silk yarn	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	158·6	112·7
(ii) Cotton yarn	N.A.	89·2	89·4	89·8	89·0
(*b*) Finished Products					
(i) Textiles					
(*a*) Cotton Textiles	N.A.	102·4	99·4	102·0	60·8
(*b*) Jute Textiles	N.A.	106·3	80·9	87·4	94·0
(ii) Metal Products					
(*a*) Brass goods	N.A.	93·5	84·9	78·9	87·0
(iii) Chemicals					
(*a*) Soda Ash	N.A.	101·9	99·2	107·5	97·5
(*b*) Sulphuric Acid	N.A.	175·1	151·6	129·3	126·7
(iv) Oil-cakes	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	107·4	88·1
(v) Glass Bangles	N.A.	67·8	75·1	70·2	73·5
(vi) Paper and Paper board	N.A.	129·5	104·4	100·0	102·8

*In the absence of 1951 index, that of 1952 has been used to calculate the percentage change

@ In the absence of indices for 1951—53 index for 1954 has been used to calculate the percentage change

During the period 1951–56 there was a fall in the wholesale prices of most of the commodities, but during the period 1956–61 a general increase was observable. The period of the First Five Year Plan was one of falling prices, while that of the Second Plan was marked with increasing prices. Among food-stuffs, *gur* (—32), pulses (—30), cereals (—22), sugar (—13), and *ghee* (—12) exhibited an appreciable fall in the first quinquennium. Edible vegetable oils, however, recorded a rise (37). Among finished products sulphuric acid (—54) and jute textiles (—21) showed a substantial fall, and cotton textiles (—2.5) a nominal fall. However, glass bangles (43) and oil-cakes (13) manifested substantial rise. In the second quinquennium only glass bangles (—35) and sulphuric acid (—18) recorded a fall, and all other commodities a rise. Among food-stuffs the largest rise in price took place in sugar (30) followed by *ghee*

of Wholesale Prices 1951—1961

1948=100

1956	Percentage change in 1956 over 1951	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Percentage change in 1961 over 1956	Percentage change in 1961 over 1951
80·6	—21·9	91·7	101·5	97·4	92·9	88·7	10·0	—13·9
95·7	—29·6	103·1	125·5	129·8	113·6	109·3	14·2	—19·6
86·1	—12·1	94·4	95·3	99·1	104·4	107·6	25·0	9·8
107·6	36·9*	113·2	101·5	103·2	114·1	127·8	18·8	62·6*
83·8	—13·1*	90·6	100·3	112·7	117·6	108·7	29·7	12·8*
93·2	—32·0	96·0	124·6	129·4	114·3	108·8	16·7	—20·6
103·6	—5·7	103·5	124·3	130·2	119·2	127·2	22·8	14·6
113·9	6·6*	124·4	129·6	129·3	127·4	129·9	14·0	21·6*
138·0	—42·0	131·5	123·0	130·6	159·4	221·1	60·2	—7·1
120·8	—17·8	136·1	123·7	123·5	133·2	150·3	24·4	2·2
118·4	—25·3@	139·0	155·0	170·5	165·8	146·3	23·6	—7·8@
92·1	3·3*	98·2	95·5	93·7	117·0	116·3	26·3	30·4*
93·8	—2·5*	94·3	91·5	97·0	119·7	116·3	16·5	13·6*
84·3	—20·7*	86·5	79·3	77·7	102·0	119·0	41·2	11·9*
94·6	1·2*	88·4	89·1	105·7	113·2	129·5	36·9	38·5*
102·8	0·9*	98·4	113·2	133·3	102·7	106·1	3·2	4·1*
81·2	— 53·6*	88·8	84·8	77·4	68·8	66·4	—18·2	—62·1*
121·0	12·7@	143·3	151·2	145·4	135·3	142·5	17·8	32·7@
96·8	42·8*	95·6	103·7	84·5	52·5	62·9	—35·0	—7·2*
131·7	1·7*	172·4	168·8	153·1	148·1	154·8	17·5	19·5*

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

(25) and edible oils (19) and the least in cereals (10). In the case of finished products the greatest increase in wholesale price was registered by jute textiles (41) followed by brass goods (37) and the least by soda ash (3). Considering the decade as a whole, the position is as follows:

Food-stuffs—Prices of edible oils (63), sugar (13), and *ghee* (10), rose; while those of *gur* (—21), pulses (—20), and cereals (—14) fell.

Tobacco—A rise of 15 per cent.

Fuel, etc.—A rise of 22 per cent.

Industrial Raw Material—The price of (fibre (—7) fell; that of oil-seeds (2) rose.

Intermediate Products of Manufacture—The price of cotton yarn (30) rose sub-

stantially; that of silk yarn (—8) registered a slight fall.

Finished Products of Manufacture—Cotton textiles (14) and jute textiles (12) exhibited a moderate and brass goods (39) a substantial rise in price. Among chemicals sulphuric acid (—62) recorded a steep fall, while soda ash (4) a nominal rise. The price of oil-cakes (33) increased greatly. That of glass bangles (—7) showed a decline and of paper and paper-board (20) a rise. To summarize, cereals, pulses, and *gur* became cheaper, whereas *ghee*, edible oils and sugar became dearer. The most important manufactured commodity of everyday use, viz., cotton textiles became costlier, and brass utensils which also come in daily use a lot more expensive.

104. The general wholesale price index of commodities by categories from 1951 to 1961 is shown in the following Table:

TABLE 12.73—*General Wholesale Price Indices by Categories*, 1951—61

(Base 1948=100)

Year	General Index of Agricultural Commodities	General index of industrial Commodities			
		All Commodities	Manufactured Commodities	Industrial Raw Material	Industrial Fuels
1951	108·0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1952	98·0	96·5	95·4	96·9	106·8
1953	95·9	88·7	86·4	92·4	107·3
1954	80·9	99·2	90·5	127·3	108·9
1955	64·8	90·8	84·3	107·5	107·5
1956	82·8	96·2	90·1	110·6	113·9
1957	91·0	103·5	96·0	121·0	124·4
1958	103·0	108·1	100·4	126·8	129·6
1959	101·4	115·8	109·4	131·1	129·3
1960	97·0	123·5	118·0	142·4	127·4
1961	94·7	119·5	114·3	134·4	129·9

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

The general index of agricultural commodities and that for all industrial commodities from 1951 to 1961 have been depicted on a graph in Fig. XII/5, given opposite. The graph shows that wholesale agricultural prices registered a continuous sharp decline from 1951 to 1955 and thereafter a rise up to 1958. A slow fall again commenced after 1958 and continued till 1961. Variations in agricultural wholesale prices can be linked to production. The year 1954-55 was a bumper year and there was a sharp fall in prices during that period. The years 1955-56 and 1957-58 were lean years as a consequence of which prices rose in 1956-57 and 1958. Again 1960-61 was a bumper year; as a result prices declined in 1960 and 1961. The prices of industrial manufactures fluctuated between 1951 and 1955, after which they progressively increased up to 1960. However, they registered a slight fall in 1961. Unlike the case with agricultural commodities, it is not possible to link industrial prices with agricultural production in the State.

Though indices for years after 1961 have not been shown in the above graph, yet it would not be out of place to mention the trend of prices during the period of the Third Plan. Unfortunately, after 1961 prices of both agricultural and industrial commodities assumed an ascending trend. It is estimated that the prices of agricultural commodities increased by 48 per cent and of industrial by 16 per cent between 1961 and 1964. It is not possible to say how long this upward trend will continue. This spiral rise in prices is causing great hardship to all consumers, particularly those who have fixed incomes.

105. We shall now take up consumer prices for the working class. In Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur is the only centre for which the Consumer Price Index Number for working class is prepared. The base year for this index number is 1949. The following Table shows the fluctuations in the index number from 1951 to 1961:

TABLE 12.74—*Consumer Price Index Number (Working Class)*

(Base 1949=100)

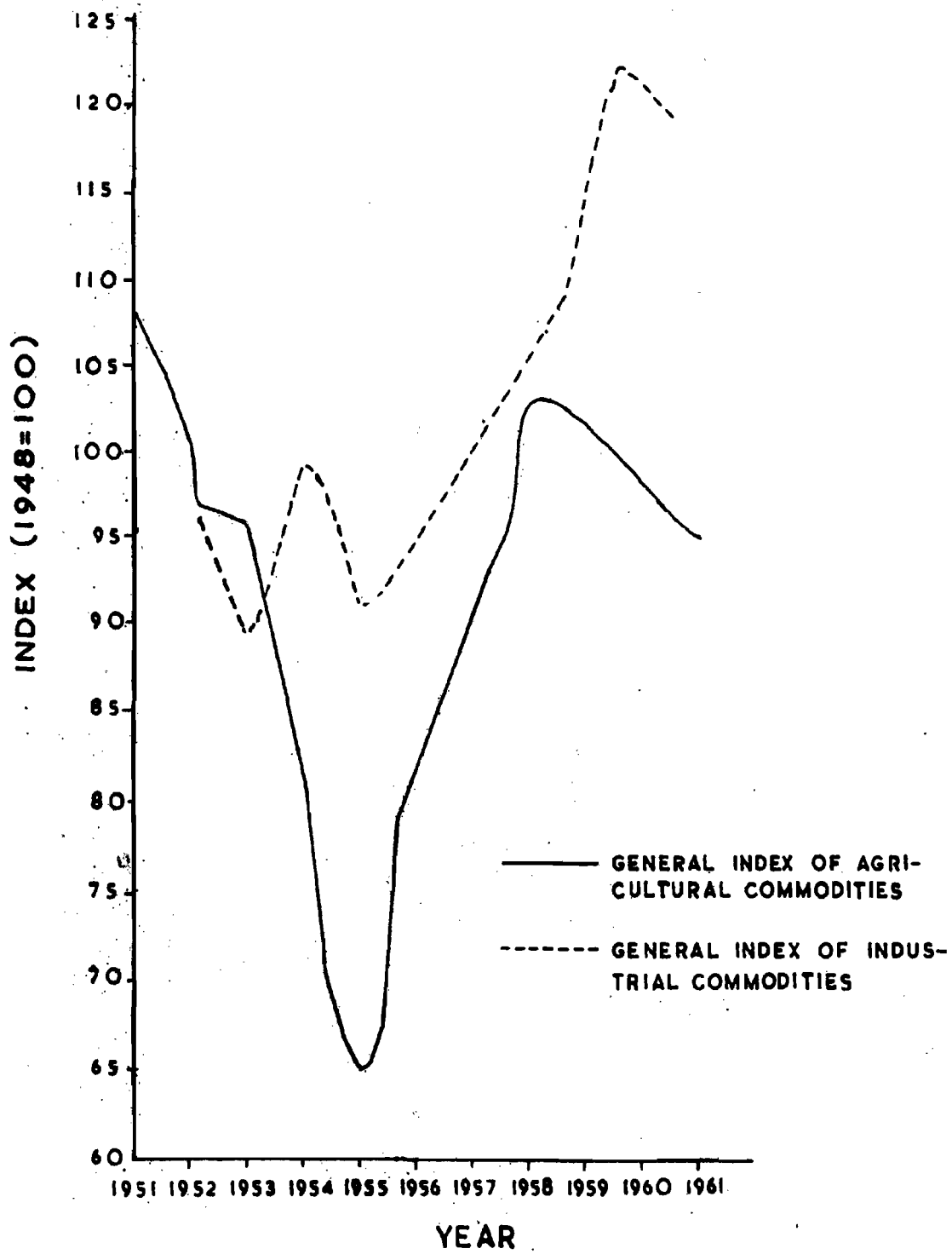
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
All-India											
1. Food	104	102	109	101	92	105	112	118	125	126	126
2. General	105	103	106	101	96	105	111	116	121	124	126
UTTAR PRADESH											
Kanpur 1. Food	92	88	91	78	68	81	87	94	94	92	91
2. General	94	92	95	85	78	89	94	98	98	99	102

Source: *Statistical Abstract, 1962*
Central Statistical Organization

Fig XII/5

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX, 1951-61

(BASE 1948=100)



During the decade, the Consumer Price Index Number (food) was the lowest in 1955 both in India and Uttar Pradesh. In the State (Kanpur) the highest point was reached in 1958-59. The General Consumer Price Index Number also was the lowest in 1955, after which it has progressively increased. The fall in food prices between 1958 and 1961 did not succeed in lowering the General Consumer Price Index Number owing to steep rise in the price of other commodities. On the whole, a worker had to pay 9 per cent more for articles of his daily need in 1961 as compared to 10 years earlier.

Consumption

106. The first survey of consumer expenditure was conducted by the National Sample Survey for the period October 1950–March 1951 in the country which was divided into several population zones. The average consumer expenditure in the rural areas of the country was about Rs.220 per person per year in 1949-50, and in the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh Rs.205, i.e., considerably less. The following Table shows the consumer expenditure per person in the rural area by population zones during July 1949 to June 1950 :

TABLE 12.75—*Consumer Expenditure per Person in the Rural Areas in India and Uttar Pradesh*, 1949-50

	India		Uttar Pradesh	
	Rs.	Per cent.	Rs.	Per cent.
1. Food-grains	85·03	38·70	86·72	42·28
2. Milk and Products	17·06	7·76	18·32	8·93
3. Salt	0·93	0·42	0·80	0·39
4. Other Food items	42·64	19·41	37·04	18·06
Total Food	145·66	66·29	142·88	69·66
5. Pan (betel leaf)	1·76	0·80	0·70	0·34
6. Tobacco	3·93	1·79	3·67	1·79
7. Fuel and Light	7·14	3·25	7·64	3·72
8. Clothing	20·97	9·54	19·25	9·38
9. Foot-wear	1·86	0·85	1·84	0·90
10. Education	1·51	0·69	0·73	0·36
11. Newspaper	0·10	0·05	0·00	0·00
12. Medical expenses and Services	2·80	1·27	1·42	0·69
13. Ceremonials	15·84	7·21	13·45	6·56
14. House-rent and Taxes	1·25	0·57	1·66	0·81
15. Miscellaneous	16·90	7·69	11·87	5·79
Total Expenditure	219·72	100·00	205·11	100·00

In India 66.29 per cent of expenditure was on food, whereas in Uttar Pradesh the percentage was 69.66. It is well known that poorer people have to spend a greater proportion on their food requirements. This shows that the village-folk of our State are economically less well off than those of other parts of the country. Proportionate expenditure on education, newspapers and medical assistance was much less here than elsewhere, for the simple reason that the poorer a person the less he can afford to spend on such items.

107. For making a study of the pattern of consumer expenditure after a decade or so, the data collected in the 15th round under the State Sample of the National Sample Survey extending over the period from July, 1959 to June, 1960, may be referred to. The reference period was a month of 30 days preceding the date of inquiry. The expenditure on domestic consumption excluded that incurred on the productive enterprise of the household, as also on such items as gifts, charities, remittances and loans advanced. Likewise, it excluded expenditure on purchase or construction of residential buildings. Consumption out of the transfer receipts was, however, taken into account and the value was imputed at the prevailing retail prices ; similar imputation was done in case of consumption out of home-grown stock. The expenditure on different items of consumption as percentage of total expenditure is shown in the following Table :

TABLE 12.76—*Expenditure on different items of Consumption as percentage of Total Expenditure*

Item	Rural	Urban
1. Food grains	41·43	29·65
2. Milk and Milk Products	8·79	11·33
3. Other food items	18·65	22·88
Total food items	68·87	63·86
4. Fuel and Light	5·79	6·76
5. Clothing	10·12	7·09
6. Other non-food items	15·22	22·29
(Total non-food items)	31·13	36·14

In rural areas, food accounts for slightly more than two-thirds of total expenditure. Food-grains, with 41 per cent, claim an overwhelmingly predominant position in the rural

diet. Milk and its products claim about 9 per cent, and other food items 19 per cent. In urban areas, the percentage of expenditure on food-grains (30) is lower while that on milk and products (11) higher. The expenditure on non-food items is 36 per cent as against 31 per cent in rural areas. The expenditure on clothing in urban areas is 7 per cent as against 10 per cent in rural areas—an apparently unexpected phenomenon, but which can be explained by stating the total income in rural areas being low, the amount spent on over minimum clothing claims a greater proportion of expenditure.

The following Tables show the pattern of consumption at different levels of monthly per capita expenditure for rural and urban areas:

TABLE 12.77A—*Expenditure on different items of Consumption as percentage of total Consumer Expenditure arranged by levels of monthly per capital Consumer Expenditure in Rural Areas*

Item	Rs. 0—10	Rs. 11—20	Rs. 21—33	Rs. 34—54	Rs. 55 and above
1. Foodgrains	58·48	50·63	37·85	28·79	9·43
2. Milk and Milk Products	3·74	7·73	12·54	11·22	5·06
3. Other food items	20·74	20·81	19·10	17·41	7·19
(Total food items	82·96	79·17	69·49	57·42	21·68)
4. Fuel and Light	8·63	6·72	5·37	4·47	1·78
5. Clothing	3·08	6·58	10·82	12·96	27·09
6. Other non-food items	5·33	7·53	14·32	25·15	49·45
(Total non-food items	17·04	20·83	30·51	42·58	78·32)

TABLE 12.77B—*Expenditure on different items of Consumption as percentage of Total Consumer Expenditure arranged by levels of monthly per capita Consumer Expenditure in urban areas*

Item	Rs. 0—10	Rs. 11—20	Rs. 21—33	Rs. 34—54	Rs. 55 and above
1. Food-grains	50·74	38·28	27·52	15·78	11·27
2. Milk and Milk Products	4·81	9·93	11·52	16·36	11·48
3. Other food items	24·72	22·82	22·09	23·75	22·25
(Total food items	80·27	71·03	61·13	55·89	45·00)
4. Fuel and Light	9·44	6·77	6·66	5·89	6·48
5. Clothing	1·72	6·12	8·34	9·00	7·71
6. Other non-food items	8·57	16·08	23·87	29·22	40·81
(Total non-food items	19·73	28·97	38·87	44·11	55·00

As will be seen from the above Tables, the expenditure on food items decreases and on non-food items increases as one proceeds from a higher level of per capita expenditure both in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, at the lowest level, about 83 per cent of the expenditure is on food alone, as against 22 per cent at the highest level. The corresponding percentages for food-grains are 58 and 9 respectively. The percentage expenditure on fuel and light varies from 2 per cent to 9 per cent between the highest and the lowest expenditure level. Expenditure on clothing, beyond a certain minimum essential for bare subsistence, tends to be highly elastic—from 3 per cent to 27 per cent in the lowest and the highest expenditure levels. The same is true of other non-food items, expenditure for which is 5 per cent at the lowest expenditure level and 49 per cent at the highest. Urban areas have a smaller variation between the lowest and the highest expenditure level—the percentage expenditure on food items being 80 and 45 respectively. The corresponding percentages for all non-food items are 20 and 55. It is evident that the latter percentages are greater in urban areas at all levels, except the highest. In the case of clothing, the proportion of expenditure is 1.27 per cent for the lowest expenditure level and 7.71 per cent for the highest.

108. The following Table shows the percentage distribution of population and share of consumer expenditure by levels of monthly per capita consumer expenditure in rural and urban areas of the State:

TABLE 12.78—*Percentage Distribution of Population and Share of Consumer Expenditure by Levels of Monthly per capita Consumer Expenditure*

Monthly per capita expenditure (Rs.)	Rural		Urban	
	Population	Percentage of Total expenditure	Population	Percentage of total expenditure
1. 0—10	17·50	8·22	18·05	7·83
2. 11—20	56·75	44·61	47·06	35·89
3. 21—33	18·98	25·77	23·45	29·27
4. 34—54	5·49	11·71	9·04	18·62
5. 55 and above	1·28	9·69	2·40	8·39
6. Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

At the lowest level expenditure of 17.50 per cent of the population adds up only to 8.22 per cent of the total expenditure in rural areas. At the highest expenditure level, 1.28 per cent of the population accounts for 9.69 per cent of the total expenditure. This brings out the inequality in consumer expenditure at the different economic levels. In urban areas at the lowest level, the expenditure of about 18 per cent of the population amounts to 7.83 per cent of the total expenditure and at the highest level 8.39 per cent of the total expenditure is accounted for by 2.40 per cent of the population.

The above Table brings out that about 18 per cent of the population, in rural as well as urban areas, is at the lowest expenditure level of less than Rs.10 per head per month. The largest proportion of both is at the expenditure level of Rs.11–20 per month and the next largest at the next level of Rs.21–33 per month. But there is a difference. While 56.75 per cent of the rural population is at the level of Rs.11–20 and 18.98 per cent at that of Rs.21–33, the corresponding percentages for the urban population are 47.06 and 23.45, indicating greater extent of poverty in rural areas. The percentage of population spending more than Rs.33 per head per month in rural areas is 6.77 and in urban 11.44. Though the proportion in urban population is nearly double of that in rural, yet it is not at all high.

The low level of consumption in the country is due to low per capita income. As the per capita income of this State is lower than that of the country as a whole, there is greater poverty and the per capita expenditure is also less. In their 12th round (1957) the National Sample Survey worked out per capita monthly expenditure as Rs.17.12 and Rs.23.27 for rural and urban areas respectively for this State as against Rs.17.31 and Rs.26.50 for India. Some improvement was reported in their subsequent rounds, but in the 17th round (1961-62) the figures for rural and urban areas of this State climbed down to Rs.17.84 and Rs.20.92 respectively. Uttar Pradesh is an economically backward State of the country. Out of 58 most backward districts in the country with a per capita income of less than Rs.174 per annum, U. P. had a share of 22, i.e., 38 per cent, much more than what its share in population warrants. Continuous efforts in successive Five Year Plans will be required to bring income and consumption to a reasonable level.

PART D—FINANCING OF STATE PLANS

1951–61

16. Finance for First and Second Five Year Plans

109. The expenditure on a Five Year Plan is beyond the revenue resources of the State, and all possible avenues of raising money have to be explored to finance its execution. More taxes have to be levied to augment the revenue at the current level of taxation. The State gets its share of Central revenues, but putting all together, the revenue resources are utterly inadequate and fall far short of requirements. In capital receipts the State receives its share of small savings. Then there are unfunded debt and other miscellaneous receipts. The capital receipts have further to be augmented by public borrowing. Still the State resources remain insufficient to defray the expenses of the Plan, and Central assistance comes to the rescue in the shape of grants and loans in revenue and capital accounts respectively. The remaining gap, if any, is filled up by withdrawals from reserves, increase in the floating debt, and sale of securities held in reserve. Thus it becomes absolutely necessary to mobilize resources to the fullest extent and to reduce consumption to the minimum level possible, so that a real breakthrough may be achieved. The consumption level, as we have seen, by any standard is very low, but a draft on the incomes of even low-income groups becomes inevitable, if the rate of capital formation is to be pushed up.

110. The original First Five Year Plan was of Rs.97.80 crores only, but it went on expanding according to the exigencies of the situation. In its final shape it had an outlay of Rs.153.36 crores including the expenditure on Centrally sponsored schemes which had all been taken into the Plan. The Second Plan initially had an outlay of Rs.253.10 crores, but the final expendi-

ture on it was, however, less, i.e., Rs.233.35 crores on account of shortfall. The following Tables show the expenditure and resources available during the two Plan periods :

TABLE 12.79 A—*Finance for the First Five Year State Plan* 1951-56

(Rs. in crores)

Item	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1951—56 Revised	1951—56 Original
1. Plan Expenditure	1·54	19·4	21·8	24·2	24·7	105·5	97·8
(i) Revenue Account	9·1	9·2	9·0	9·2	10·2	46·7	..
(ii) Capital Account	6·3	10·2	12·8	15·0	14·5	58·8	..
2. Budgetary Resources	8·1	16·2	30·7	20·0	9·9	84·9	82·8
(i) Balance from Revenue Account	8·8	6·1	11·7	9·3	7·2	43·1	71·3
(ii) Loans from Public (Net)	2.0	5.6	5.7	3.0	9.5	25.8	5.0
(iii) State Trading	(—)3·3	0·5	4·1	1·4	0·5	3·2	..
(iv) Deposits and other Miscellaneous Receipts on Capital Account	0·6	4·0	9·2	6·3	(—)7·3	12·8	6·5
3. Central Assistance for the Plan	3·1	1·6	6·3	5·7	10·4	27·1	15·0
4. Total Resources (2+3)	11·2	17·8	37·0	25·7	20·3	112·0	97·8
5. Gap in Resources (1—4)	4·2	1·6	(—)15·2	(—)1·5	4·4	(—)6·5	..

(Withdrawal from reserves, net increase in floating debt, etc.)

Note—Total outlay of the First Five Year Plan was Rs.153.36 crores. The figure of Rs.105.5 crores has, however, been adopted in the *Review of the First Five Year Plan* published by the Planning Commission.

TABLE 12.79 B : *Finance for the Second Five Year State Plan*, 1956-61

(Rs. in crores)

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1956—61 Revised	1956—61 Original
1. Plan Expenditure	44·57	40·97	42·80	49·05	55·96	233·35	253·10
(i) Revenue Account	9·70	11·88	17·10	19·85	23·86	82·39	49·70*
(ii) Capital Account	34·87	29·09	25·70	29·20	32·10	150·96	60·50*
2. Budgetary Resources	20·36	00·69	32·78	31·80	46·41	132·04	110·20
(i) Balance from Revenue Account (including State's share of Central taxes)	7·34	10·87	11·62	13·44	18·23	61·50	49·70
(ii) Loans from Public (Net)	7·68	(—)1·55	2·01	5·71	1·00	14·85	35·00
(iii) Share in Small Savings	4·32	5·36	5·52	6·63	11·21	33·04	35·50
(iv) Deposits and other Miscellaneous Receipts on Capital Account (Net)	1·02	(—)13·99	13.63	6·02	15·97	22·65	(—)10·00
3. Central Assistance for the State Plan	18·97	17·93	26·05	28·01	31·50	122·46	C
(i) Grants	2·48	6·53	6·57	7·80	9·67	33·05	..
(ii) Loans	16·49	11·40	19·48	20·21	21·83	89·41	..
4. Total Resources (2+3)	39·33	18·62	58·83	59·81	77·91	254·50	110·20 +C
5. Gap in Resources (1—4)	5·24	22·35	(—)16·03	(—)10·76	(—)21·95	(+)21·15	142·90
(Withdrawal from reserves, net increase in floating debt, etc.)							—C

*These figures do not take into account Central Assistance

As the breakdown of the actual expenditure of Rs.153.36 crores on the First Plan is not available, no discussion of resources and expenditure is possible. Suffice it to say that Rs.10.60 crores were raised by the State Government as additional taxes. They included (i) general sales tax, enhancement of rates and coverage, (ii) enhancement of stamp duties, (iii) increase in electricity

rates, (iv) increase in irrigation rates and (v) increase in registration rates of motor-vehicles. In the Second Plan the approximate additional yield from enhancement of (i) sales tax, (ii) sales tax on motor spirit, (iii) motor-vehicles, (iv) stamp duty, (v) registration fee and (vi) entertainment and betting taxes, was Rs.23.73 crores.

Of the total expenditure on the Second Plan, Rs.82.39 crores was on Revenue account and Rs.150.96 on capital account. The Central assistance was to the tune of Rs.142.46 crores, of which Rs.33.05 crores was in the form of grants and Rs.89.41 crores in that of loans. The gap in the first two years was filled up by withdrawals from reserves and increase in the floating debt, but in the following years it became possible to transfer the surplus for investment in securities. Besides, the Centre gave Rs.13.07 crores as grants and Rs.13.73 crores as loans for Centrally sponsored schemes, the total expenditure on which was Rs.31.31 crores. The balance of Rs.4.51 crores was met by the State as its share.

111. The Third Plan provision was Rs.502.25 crores. The actual expenditure is likely to be Rs.525.95 crores. When the Plan was framed the State's resources available for it were estimated to be Rs.147 crores—Rs.65.46 crores on Revenue account and Rs.81.54 crores on Capital. The expected Central assistance was Rs.350 crores. The uncovered gap of Rs.5.25 crores was sought to be covered by further Central assistance and economies in State expenditure. The expenditure in the Third Plan will be more than double of that in the Second Plan. The proposed outlay for the Fourth Plan is Rs.1,405 crores, i.e., about 3 times the outlay for the Third Plan.

APPENDIX

NOTE ON ESTIMATION OF STATE INCOME OF U. P.

CONCEPT

1. The basic concept which has been adopted for the final estimates of State Income is 'net state output at factor cost' and step by step refinements shall be made to this end. However, at present the figures put forward can be even at their best construed only as 'Net geographical output at factor cost', as no deductions could be made for 'net income from abroad'.

METHOD

2. The methods adopted have been necessarily governed by the availability of data. Because of lack of basic economic and financial statistics, it has not been possible to estimate net output by consistent methods, i.e., either by the output approach alone, by evaluating net product of each industry or by the income approach alone, i.e., by computing income payments to factors of production. The figures given are based on a mixed method of estimation, i.e. certain elements of the State income, especially the primary production sector and industry are based on "value added" method whereas other elements are compiled on the basis of incomes received. Adjustments have been necessary to avoid duplication sometimes and sometimes gaps have had to be left unfilled after leaving a note to that effect.

CLASSIFICATION

3. Total State income of Uttar Pradesh is classified into rural and urban income. In fact they have been built up separately and the State income as given here is an aggregate of the two. The idea of giving this classification was further strengthened by the fact that different approach was made for estimation in two sectors — output approach in the rural sector and income approach in the urban sector. However, it may be understood that the classification of items in the two sectors has been necessarily circumscribed by the available data.

RURAL INCOME OF U. P.— APPROACH TO ESTIMATE OF RURAL INCOME

4. An attempt has been made to estimate rural income of the State by the "net product" approach. It is built up as an aggregate of net outputs of different constituents of rural economy, viz. (1) Agriculture, (2) Animal Husbandry, (3) Forests , (4) Cottage Industries, (5) House Property, (6) Interest on agricultural debt, and (7) Rural Trade. The first three comprise primary production and the last four non-primary production.

NET OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURE

5. The net output of this sector has been estimated by estimating first the gross output of agriculture (rural) and then deducting allowances for (1) Seed, (2) Maintenance of Work Cattle, (3) Interest on Agricultural, Debt, (4) Repairs and Depreciation of Agricultural Implements, and (5) Manures.

GROSS OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURE (TOTAL)

6. Value of agricultural product is built up from 36 different crops of the State. Crops of the State may be classified under 'forecast crops' and 'non-forecast crops'. The former include 29 crops and their gross outturn is available from forecasts published by the Agriculture Department of the State; the non-forecast crops include four crops and their yield has been estimated from area figures (obtained from the Land Reforms Commissioner, U. P.) multiplied by figures of normal yield per acre (finalised in consulation with the Agriculture Department, U. P.) and by modifying the product in the light of crop condition factor as reported by the Land Reforms Commissioner, U. P. from year to year. Of the remaining three crops, namely *bhusa*, cotton seed and tea, the yield of first two has been estimated by utilizing information on allied crops given in the published forecasts; thus, the yield of *bhusa* has been estimated as 1.75 times the yield of wheat and barley, and that of cotton seed as double the yield of cotton

lint. The production figure of tea in Uttar Pradesh is obtained from the Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.

7. The Agriculture Directorate did not publish any crop forecasts for Jute and Potato before 1950-51, for Arhar before 1951-52, for Urd, Moong, Masoor, Peas and Moth before 1952-53 and for Kodon and Sawan before 1953-54. The yield of these crops for years before their respective forecasts began to be published, has been calculated as for non-forecast crops.

8. The 36 crops are as follows; the non-forecast crops are marked with an asterisk and in their case the normal yield per acre is indicated within brackets as also in case of those crops which were originally non-forecast crops but have since become forecast crops.

(1) Wheat; (2) Rice; (3) Gram; (4) Barley; (5) Maize; (6) *Bajra;* (7) *Juar;* (8) Kodon; (7 mds.); (9) Sawan (11 mds.); (10) *Mandua;* (11) Arhar (8.5 mds.); (12) Urd; (13) Moong (11 mds.); (14) Masoor (7.5 mds.); (15) Peas (10.9 mds.); (16) Moth (9 mds.); (17) *Bhusa;* (18) * Fodder (187.5 mds.); (19) Rape and Mustard seed; (20) Linseed; (21) Til; (22) Groundnuts; (23) Cotton seed; (24) Castor seed; (25) Hemp Fibre (7 mds.); (26) Cotton Lint; (27) Jute Fibre (10 mds.); (28) Sugar cane; (29) Potato (100 mds.); (30) * Fruits and Vegetables excluding Potato (100 mds.); (31) Tobacco; (32) * Opium (15 lbs.); (33) * Hemp manure (187.5 mds.); (34) Kakun; (35) Kutki; and (36) Tea.

9. It may be of interest to add here that out of the total area under cultivation (of these 36 crops) the area covered by 29 forecast crops constituted roughly 95 per cent in 1953-54.

10. While using these yield figures, it should be borne in mind that comparability is distorted to the extent that up to the year 1948-49 figures for merged States, viz. Rampur, Banaras, and Tehri Garhwal have not been taken into account. But from the year 1949-50 figures for Rampur and Banaras have been included for all commodities while those for Tehri Garhwal are included only in case of rapeseed and mustard seed in the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 and in case of maize in the year 1950-51. From 1951-52 all crops in Tehri Garhwal have been included.

11. It may be noted here that a residual item like 'other crops' has not been adopted for the purposes of our yield calculations. Attempt has been made instead to list exhaustively different crops. Having smaller number of crops and then estimating separately the yield of 'other crops' would have resulted in less accuracy specially because estimation of the yield of the heterogeneous item like 'other crops' can at best proceed on certain assumptions which may not be called so legitimate.

PRICES

12. The gross crop out-turns in the rural sector have been evaluated by using the rural harvest prices, whereas the gross crop out-turns for the urban sector have been evaluated at the urban prices during the harvest period. The prices have been obtained from amongst the data reported by the Economic Intelligence Inspectors of the Department. For the commodities for which rural harvest prices could not be obtained, urban wholesale prices prevailing in the harvest period have been utilized. For each commodity they are based on a number of centres, important for the commodity from the point of production, and are weighted according to the quantity of production in the year 1948-49 in the region represented by the centre. The price for a particular centre is the simple average of prices ruling at that centre during the harvest period.

13. It may be relevant to add that in the rationing period, for the totally rationed commodities open market wholesale prices were not available; instead, the godown issue rates have been utilized. For the period rationing was at its apex they amounted to roughly 19 per cent of total price quotations utilized.

14. It should be noted that harvest prices are also available in the "Season and Crop" reports published by the Land Reforms Commissioner, U. P., but these prices are retail prices which include contribution of distributive trade and as such could not be utilized for estimating contribution of agriculture at the point of production. Another set of harvest prices are available in the

'Agricultural Situation of India' – a publication of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, but they too could not be utilized, being only for a very limited number of crops.

15. It has, however, to be admitted that the method followed for estimating value of gross agricultural output has serious limitation of non-specification of qualities as far as estimation of yield goes and of evaluating at a price which includes something over and above 'true harvest price.' But no data are available at the moment which can enable further improvement in these directions. Making a summary percentage deduction from the wholesale prices to derive harvest prices would be almost completely arbitrary and has therefore not been followed.

GROSS OUTPUT OF AGRICULTURE (RURAL)

16. Out of the gross output of agriculture (total) so estimated, deduction has been made for gross output of agriculture (urban) in order to get gross output of agriculture (rural). The total output of agiculture has been divided into rural and urban on the basis of rural and urban population in the agricultural livelihood class as given in the 1951 population census volume. This involved an assumption that gross output of agriculture per person is the same in rural and urban areas.

DEDUCTION ITEMS

17. In order to get net output of agriculture (rural) deductions are made for (1) seed, (2) maintenance of work cattle, (3) repairs and depreciation of agricultural implements, (4) interest on agricultural debt and (5) manure. Eight per cent of agricultural production (rural) was worked out as seed rate in our estimates of Rural Income Inquiry obtained from the pilot study and this rate has been used for deduction on account of seed. Allowance for maintenance of cattle covers two items– (1) *bhusa* and fodder and (2) concentrates. For the former it has been assumed that the total quantity of *bhusa* and fodder produced is used up in maintaining cattle. For deduction on account of concentrates, it has been assumed that total value of a concentrates consumed by cattle varies as a constant proportion of total value of *bhusa* and fodder consumed. This proportion has been determined by taking into account the different figures given for these two items in the 'National Income of India' 1945-46, a publication of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. This expenditure has been divided under two heads, namely maintenance of work cattle and maintenance of milch cattle. The allocation of these two sub-heads has been done in proportion to the number of work cattle and milch cattle. For the purposes of work cattle all male cattle and he-buffaloes over one year and for milch cattle all female cattle and she-buffaloes and male cattle and he-buffaloes below one year as reported in the Cattle Census of 1951 have been taken. The total value of *bhusa* and fodder together with the estimated value of concentrates has been allocated to rural and urban sectors in proportion to the number of cattle as given in the Livestock Census of 1951. To make a deduction on account of repairs and depreciation of agricultural implements, it has been assumed that expenditure on agricultural implements varies directly in proportion to the net area sown in the year and total value of agricultural implements is calculated at the rate of Rs.22 per acre of net area sown in the year. The figure of Rs.22 per acre is taken from the Government of India National Income Committee Report of 1948-49. In this connection it may be noted that the committee had tabulated average value of farm implements for more than a hundred holdings in U. P. on the basis of size of holdings and they derived the average value of implements per acre of cultivated land on the basis of weights given by the Zamindari Abolition Committee Report (1948). The total value of agricultural implements has thus been arrived at, and repairs and depreciation have been worked out as 20 per cent of the total value.

18. In case of agricultural debt, the problem is still more difficult as no reliable estimates of rural indebtedness for U. P. are available. Assuming the figure of Rs.9,138 Crores given in the National Income Committee Report of Government of India (1948-49) as the outstanding rural debt of India and utilizing the ratio of rural population of U. P. to that of India, a rough

estimate is made as regards the total rural indebtedness of Uttar Pradesh. Out of this, two-third is assumed to be incurred for agricultural purposes and on this interest has been calculated at the rate of 9 per cent. It may be worthwhile here to add that this procedure has also been adopted in the Government of India publication on National Income of India, 1945-46.

19. The method adopted for estimating the additional deduction item of manure is first to evaluate the manure used by the cultivators at the average retail selling prices and then to allocate the total value so arrived at between the rural and urban sectors in the proportion to the agricultural population according to 1951 Census. The respective figures of quantity of manure and average retail selling prices have been taken from the Annual Administrative Report of the Agriculture Department, U. P.

NET OUTPUT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

GROSS OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK

20. The impotant constituents of goss output of Livestock are (i) Milk, (ii) Meat, (iii) Fish and Eggs, (iv) Hides and Skins and (v) Wool and each has been estimated separately. Gross output of milk, meat, egg and hides and skins, etc., has been separately calculated for rural and urban sectors in proportion to the number of corresponding cattle in these areas as given in the Livestock Census 1951. Fish and wool have been taken as rural products and no allocation has been done in their case. From gross output of Livestock, expenditure on maintenance of milch cattle in rural areas has been deducted to get net output of Animal Husbandry.

MILK YIELD

21. Quantity of output of milk has been obtained by multiplying the number of milk-yielding animals (cows, buffaloes and goats) by the average yield of milk per animal. The number of milk-yielding animals has been taken from Livestock Census 1945 and 1951 and the yield of milk per animal is obtained from the "Marketing Report on Milk in India". The entire quantity of milk has been divided into Rural and Urban sectors on the basis of the cattle in milk in rural and urban areas obtained from the Cattle Census of 1951. The total quantity of milk in the rural sector has further been divided into three components viz. (i) the quantity used for ghee making, (ii) the quantity used for curd making and (iii) the rest of the milk, which has been assumed to be consumed as milk. The ratios for obtaining quantities of milk used for purposes of ghee and curd have been obtained from a brochure on the Marketing of Milk in the Indian Union. After estimating the quantities of milk used for ghee and curd making, the out-turns of ghee and curd are estimated on the basis of conversion ratio of milk into ghee and curd obtained from Indian Livestock Statistics, published in 1952.

PRICES

22. Fluid milk (rural) has been evaluated at the same retail prices as in urban areas. The values of ghee and curd have also been worked out on the basis of urban retail prices. All these three have been totalled to obtain estimates of value of milk in the rural areas. The entire quantity of milk for urban areas has been evaluated at urban milk prices.

23. It may be stated that the calculations of prices have been made for financial years, while figures of output refer to calendar years, as the parent sources (Livestock census, marketing reports, etc.) give statistics for calendar years. It has been assumed that the calendar years, 1948, 1949 correspond to the financial years 1948-49, 1949-50, and so on.

MEAT

24. Output of meat has been estimated on the basis of statistics of animals slaughtered in the licensed slaughter houses, which are available in the administrative reports of the Animal Husbandry Department, U. P. Animals slaughtered are given by types—cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats. But these can be at most construed to be animals slaughtered in the urban areas. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Uttar Pradesh has been contacted to give also the estimates of animals slaughtered in the rural areas and the figures obtained from them have been utilized. Yields of meat per animal for the above types have been taken from the report on National

Income of India, 1945-46 issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India.

25. The output of cattle, buffalo and sheep and goat meats so derived is evaluated at estimated prices. For evaluating sheep and goat meat, retail prices of goat meat have been taken from this Department for 16 centres and are weighted according to the number of goats slaughtered at each centre during the year 1942-43; for buffalo meat retail prices from one centre (the only centre from which prices of buffalo meat are available in the Department) have been taken. Cattle-meat prices have been estimated as the simple average of goat-meat and buffalo-meat prices. For estimating the value of meat in rural and urban areas, prices for rural and urban areas respectively have been taken. Rural prices have been estimated from urban prices on the basis of the ratio between 1953-54 rural prices in Lucknow district and 1953-54 urban prices at Lucknow.

26. Having thus estimated the value of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat meat, pig and poultry remain to be accounted for. The livestock census in both these cases gives the total population in the year 1945 and 1951 ; on that basis year-wise population of each has been estimated assuming constant increase (or decrease) over the period. The meat yield per pig has been estimated as an average of two estimates, one from the Animal Husbandry Department, U. P. and the other utilized by the Government of India in the year 1945-46 pamphlet of National Income issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. Meat yield per poultry has also been estimated as simple average of meat yields per hen and per duck as given by the Animal Husbandry Department, U. P. Prices of pig and poultry meat are, however, not available at present in the Department. Instead, goat meat prices have been utilized with a suitable adjustment factor for each, the adjustment factor being determined on the basis of the ratio which existed between the price in question and the goat meat prices in the year 1944-45 as recorded in the Animal Husbandry Department file on the relevant marketing report.

FISH

27. The total value of marketed fish in U. P. has been taken from the Marketing report on *Fish in India (1948)* issued by the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to Government of India and value of home consumed fresh water fish has been assumed to be 7.5 per cent of the above, based on the percentage figure given in the marketing report for sea water fish. With the help of estimated marketable surplus of fresh water fish for the year 1948 and 1951 a rate of increase in the quantity of fish has been worked out. This rate has been utilized for estimating the value of fish production from year to year.

EGG

28. The egg production figures for the year 1950-51 as supplied by the Director of Animal Husbandry, U. P. have been used and evaluated at urban prices. The production of eggs for other years was estimated on the basis of rate of increase indicated by figures supplied by the Director of Animal Husbandry, U. P. A weighted average has been worked out of retail prices from 12 centres, weights being the number of hens in the year 1944 as given in the Livestock Census. For each centre, price has been taken as the average over the financial year.

HIDES

29. The report on the Marketing of Hides in India (Series No. 70) is the main source of information regarding the output of hides of different types of kips and buffs. In the report annual production is given as an aggregate of (1) fallen and (2) slaughtered production. From there the ratios of total production to slaughtered for kips and buffs have been worked out separately and then utilizing the estimates of total number of animal slaughtered ,we get the total number of kips and buffs produced in the year. Wholesale prices for the financial year have been obtained from the Department for 6 centres in case of kips and 2 centres in case of buffs. Average weighted prices have been used for evaluation, weights being the number of animals slaughtered in 1942-43 (cattle in case of kips and buffaloes in case of buffs) in the particular centres, as given in Livestock Census Report of U. P. in 1944.

SKINS

30. Production of goat and sheep skins has been estimated on the same lines as that of hides, utilizing the marketing report on Skins in India, published in 1943. Weighted wholesale prices have been utilized for evaluation, weights being the number of animals in 1944 at the particular centre. For goat skins prices from 11 centres have been used, while for sheep skins from 2 centres.

WOOL

31. Quantity of production of wool has been taken for this period from the brochure on the Marketing of Wool in India (1948) and prices have been taken from 2 centres from the Department. A simple average of prices has been worked out, there being no suitable data for weights. The price for each centre is the average price over the financial year and the two centres (Kanpur and Almora) have been selected in such wise as to take into account the differences in the quality of wool.

INCREMENT IN LIVESTOCK

32. The figures of yearly increase in the number of cows and buffaloes have been obtained from the Livestock Census and these have been multiplied by the prices of cow and buffaloe-calves at Lucknow in 1953-54. For other years they have been deflated with the help of Index of Agricultural Wholesale prices in U. P.

DEDUCTION ITEM

33. The total expenditure on maintenance of milch cattle has been divided into rural and urban sectors according to their population in the two sectors. The expenditure on rural milch cattle has been deducted from the gross value of livestock products.

FOREST PRODUCTS

34. The administrative reports of the Forest Department, U. P. were the only source which could throw light on the output from forests in the State. From them information has been culled as regards the output of timber, fuel, bamboos, raisins and other products, sold and used departmentally, sold to purchasers, and removed by the agency enjoying rights, privileges and free grants. Corresponding value figures are also given in the reports, except for the items removed by purchasers in which case, they have been evaluated on the same rates as in the case of those enjoying rights, privileges and free grants. There being no data on the costs involved, no deduction could be made and the estimate here at best should be treated as gross output.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

35. The items so far covered, viz., agriculture, livestock and forests constitute primary production. Coming to the non-primary production sector, the most important constituent is cottage industry. It has to be admitted that data available for this sector are meagre, the only sources of information being two publications of the Directorate of Cottage Industries, U. P., viz., (1) Let Figures Tell and (2) Commercial Directory, 1949. Both of these give value of gross output by major industry groups but do not throw any light on the costs of production. As such, net output cannot be determined on the basis of these publications. Summary percentage deductions were made from gross output of each major industry group in order to estimate net output, the percentage deduction for each major industry group being based on figures given in the N. I. C. R. (Feb. 1954) of the Government of India.

HOUSE PROPERTY

36. In case of house property the average value per rural house has been derived from inventory data collected under the pilot inquiry into Rural Income. The method which has been adopted for estimating house property, taking into account also the final report of National Income Committee, is to depreciate value of houses so derived at the rate of 2.5 per cent and then take 10 per cent of the total depreciated value of house property as the gross imputed rental. To get the maintenance expenditure, again, data collected in the Rural Income Inquiry have been used.

INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL DEBT

37. In the non-primary production sector also we have 'interest on agricultural debt' as one

component. In fact, the item presents a case of transfer of incomes. To ensure a fair degree of accuracy in the evaluation of such categories as primary and non-primary production, the total interest charges on agricultural debt have been calculated as a substrative factor in the evaluation of net output of agriculture and animal husbandry and as an additive factor in the estimation of non-primary production. It has, however, been assumed that the entire agricultural debt has been taken from rural areas and thus interest on it forms part of rural income of the State.

RURAL TRADE

38. The method adopted to measure contribution of agricultural trade is to estimate first value of marketable surplus of each crop and then calculate contribution of trade in that crop, taking into account the distributive margin for that crop and its marketable surplus. Trade margins for different groups of crops expressed as percentages of value of products as given in the N. I. C. R. (1948-49) have been utilized for the purpose. The percentages of total produce, which constitute marketable surplus can be, at best considered only as conjectures. These estimates are subject to revision in the light of additional data when made available. Besides getting the contribution of trade cropwise, it has also been estimated as 13 per cent of the total value of marketable surplus of all crops, the figure of 13 per cent being again taken from the N. I. C. R. on the basis of information available in the Foodgrains Investigation Committee Report 1950. Average net trade margins (including labour charges for handling, packing, transportation, etc.) are, in effect, estimated at 5 per cent of gross value of produce entering into trade for wholesale and 8 per cent for retail transaction, the assumption here being that net margins allowed by Government apply to all trades in grains and other agricultural products. The final estimate adopted is an average of the two estimates arrived at by these two approaches. To this final estimate has been added a figure of Rs.22 crores on account of business enterprise ; this latter figure has been obtained from results of pilot study of data collected under the Rural Income Inquiry.

ACCURACY AND GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES IN RURAL INCOME SECTOR

39. Out of the various constitutents of rural income, the estimates of agriculture and animal husbandry have the highest degree of reliability while those of industry the highest degree of error, followed closely by those of trade and house property. Further it should be borne in mind that the estimates given here are generally not based on any probability sample inquiry conducted for the purpose but are based on data available at the moment in different departmental publications of the State and other Governments, in different reports and inquiries, etc. As such, the margin of error for different estimates cannot be calculated in the probability of sense ; only rough and ready ranking can be made by taking into account the field covered, the approximations made and the estimation procedure utilized. Also, no claim is made for exhaustiveness in the sense that all sectors of rural economy are covered and this is specially true when we come to consider the non-primary production sector. For illustration, in industry what has been taken into account is only the data on cottage industry as made available in the Commercial Intelligence Directory of the Director of Cottage Industries, U. P. It may be that full account has not been taken of all village industries. Further it should also be stated that the demarcation line between rural and urban income is not very clear-cut ; border line cases exist and sometimes it is difficult to determine the portion of an aggregate which should go to rural income. This is specially so in case of trade where we had to make the assumption that distributive margins in case of agricultural marketable surplus constitute the trade incomes of rural areas only.

URBAN INCOME OF U. P.

APPROACH TO ESTIMATE OF URBAN INCOME

40. For this sector primarily "Income" approach has been adopted in contrast to the "net product" approach followed in estimating

rural income. In brief, the methodology used is to get separate estimates of :–

(*a*) Income from agricultural urban population ;

(*b*) Non-taxed incomes of all non-agricultural urban population except those following production other than cultivation ;

(*c*) Total taxed income from the Income Tax Statistics ;

(*d*) Net value added from industry ; and then make allowance in their aggregate for duplication because of (*c*) and (*d*) by having a deduction item from industry, viz., (*c*) taxed income ;

(*e*) Income from other industries.

INCOME FROM AGRICULTURAL URBAN POPULATION

41. Income from agricultural urban population has been estimated as the gross output of agriculture (Urban) minus 8 per cent deduction for seed.

NON-TAXED INCOMES

42. Non-taxed incomes have been estimated separately for non-agricultural urban population having (i) Commerce, (ii) Transport, (iii) Other services and Miscellaneous sources, the three livelihood classes given in the 1951 Census. For this purpose it is essential to find out the number of earners who do not pay income-tax in each of the three classes, and their average earnings. From the income-tax statistics published by the Central Board of Revenue, in the publication entitled 'All India Income Tax Revenue Statistics' we know the number of assessees under certain trade classifications of incomes, say, under distribution and communications, professions, etc., finance and so on ; we also know the number of assessees according to certain classes of incomes, say, salaries. An attempt has been made to establish correspondence between the 1951 Census livelihood classes and the income-tax classifications as follows :

CENSUS LIVELIHOOD CLASSES	INCOME TAX CLASSIFICATIONS
	Statement No 4 (Trade Classiffcation of Business and Professional Incomes assessed to Income-tax and Super-tax)
Commerce	Classification
Group 7	(Distribution and Communications).
Class (i)	Wholesale Merchants. Warehousemen, Agents. etc.. concerned with the distribution of goods, produce or merchandise but who do not carry on any manufacturing process other than sorting. packing and blending
Class (ii)	Retail (*a*)—Hotel. Refreshment Houses and Retailers of Beers, Wines. Spirits, Liquors and Mineral Waters
Class (iii)	Retail (*b*)—Retails who render no personal service other than distriutin (e.g. Grocer, Green-Grocer. Tobacconist. Butcher, News-agent. Draper etc.)—
Class (iv)	Retail (*c*)—Retailers who render some service other than distribution or do some productive process (e. g. Carpenter, Blacksmith, Laundry, Baker, Tailor, etc.)
Class (v)	Special Distribution :—Large concerns which exist mainly or solely for the widespread distribution of a standardised product (e.g.—Petrol)
Transport	
Class (vi)	Shipping:—(Including Docks, Bridges, etc.)
Class (vii)	Managing Agents ;
Class (viii)	Railways ;
Class (ix)	Road and Air Transport—(Tramways, Omnibuses, Lorries, Removers, Taxis, etc.)
Other Services and Miscellaneous Services	Statement No. 4 (Trade Classification of Business and Professional Incomes assessed to Income-Tax and Super-tax in the year)
Group 6	(Building and Manufactuer of Miscellaneous goods)
Class (i)	Building and Works Contracting
Class (ii)	Group 9 (Profession etc.) entire group Statement No. 3 (Analysis of the Net Demand of Income-tax and Super-tax—for the year according to the class of income assessed)
Class (iii)	A-Demand

SALARIES

43. Thus the number of assessees under each Census Class has been estimated. It has been then assumed that these assessees have, on an average, individual families of the size 5.1 persons, the average size of house-hold given in the 1951 Census. With this assumption we get the total number of tax payers with their dependants. At this stage another assumption is made that the total number of tax payers with their dependants all belong to urban population. This is more true in Uttar Pradesh as the number of aggregate tax payers constitutes a small percentage of the total population. Thus we derive the total number of urban tax payers with their dependants. By simple deduction from the estimated urban population in the Census livelihood class for the year, we get the number of urban non-tax payers with their dependants. The urban population in a particular livelihood class for any year is estimated by adjusting the corresponding population in the year 1951 with the ratio of estimated total urban population in the year to that given in the 1951 Census.

44. It is essential now to estimate the number of earners, as we have at this stage only data of earnings per earner. Another assumption has been made that, on an average, there are two earners for every five persons on this basis, the number of earners in the non-income tax paying urban population has been eliminated. It may be added here that in the national income literature of our country similar assumptions are not rare. Dr. Shri Gopal Tewari in his book entitled "Economic Prosperity of the United Provinces" makes the assumption that two principal earners are equivalent to five subsidiary workers ; Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, utilizes the scale of equivalence between principal earner and subsidiary worker as 1 : 1/3. Our assumption according to this amounts to assuming that in all average family not paying income tax there will be three subsidiary workers and at least one non-working dependant. However, it must be admitted that the assumption is arbitrary and could not be verified for lack of data.

45. As regards average earnings per earner, we have utilized the information given in Dr. Tewari's book, which deals solely with U. P. and contains estimates based on *ad-hoc* enquiries. For commerce and transport, average earnings have been taken straight from the above book but for the third group—other services and miscellaneous sources—a weighted average has been worked out, taking into account the State Government employees class and professions and liberal arts class, weights being the number of non-tax paying earners in 1938-39 in the two classes. The estimate of non income-tax-paying earners in professions and liberal arts in 1938-39 together with their average earnings is available in the above book but for State Government employees it had to be estimated. From the 1938-39 income-tax statistics, we found out the percentage which, the tax paid by them bears to the total tax paid by the salary class and apportioned the total incomes taxed under salaries accordingly, thereby getting taxed incomes of the State Government employees. Thus, utilizing the information given in the book as regards total incomes of State Government employees we can estimate incomes of State Government employees who do not pay tax. Their number is estimated from the total number of government employees as given in Dr. Tewari's book by assuming that the ratio of tax payers to the total in the State Government employees remains the same as in 1949-50; this latter ratio itself is roughly estimated from the State employment statistics published in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Department.

46. These estimates of average earnings given in Dr. Tewari's book relate to 1938-39 and have, therefore, been inflated by the factories' earnings index, got from the Payment of Wages Act report.

TOTAL TAXED INCOMES

47. Statistics for the taxed incomes have been directly taken from the Central Board of Revenue publications on Income Tax Statistics. Total incomes recorded under section A of statement No. 3 entitled "analysis of net demand of income tax according to class of income assessed" have been utilized. No account has been taken of reductions in demand. The main classifications covered are salaries, interest on security, property.

business and professions, other sources and income arising from abroad.

NET VALUE ADDED FROM INDUSTRY

48. For estimating the contribution of industry, data are utilized from Census of Manufacturers and the Factories Act reports. The census at present covers only 29 industries and even in these industries only the factories registered under section 2 (i) are covered, i.e., those which use power and have 20 or more workers while the Factories Act Report up to the year 1949 covered all the factories registered under section 5 (1) and 5 (2) i.e., those factories with or without power which have 10 or more workers. Now according to the new act of 1948 the report covers those registered under section 2m (1) and 2m (2) i.e., (1) those which use power and have 10 or more workers and (2) those without power but having 20 or more workers. But though the coverage of the Factories Act Report is wider than the Census, it has to be admitted that it still ignores all unregistered factories, and also the smaller registered factories without power who have workers between 10 and 20.

49. The contribution of industry to the national income is measured by net value added i.e., value added by industry in the sense used by the Census of Manufacturers minus summary deduction of 10 per cent for miscellaneous expenses like insurance, advertizing, etc.

50. The Value added figure given in the Census of Manufactures for an industry needed adjustments, to make allowance on two accounts—(i) for the industries not covered in the Census, (ii) for the factories covered in the Factories Act Report but not in the Census of Manufactures. For this purpose the 29 Census industries have been first classified under the broad industry classifications given in the Factories Act Report and then, the total number of average daily workers for a particular industry classification of Factories Act Report has been apportioned to the different constituent Census industries in the proportion of respective average daily numbers of workers given in the Census of Manufactures for these constituent industries. Thus we have for each Census industry an inflated average daily number of workers in such wise as their aggregate corresponds to the average daily number of workers for the Factories Act Report industry classification, given in the Factories Act Report. From Census of Manufactures we evaluate for each of these constituent industries value added per average daily worker and by multiplying it with the estimated average daily number of workers we get estimated value added for the constituent industries and, aggregating we get it for the Factories Act Report industry classification. Doing this for all Factories Act Report classification and adding up, we get the estimated value added figure for the State, from which a deduction of 10 per cent is made to estimate the net value added.

51. It may be added that the International Standard classification of industries was adopted for the purpose of the Factories Act Report only in 1950 and as such the correspondence between the industry classification of the Factories Act Report and the constituent Census industries had to be altered (Annexure A and B) from the year 1950 and to that extent comparability in the estimation procedure has been distorted. In fact before the year 1950, there remained three classifications viz. :—(i) Government and Local Fund Factories, (ii) Seasonal, (iii) Miscellaneous, where the procedure indicated in the above para could not be adopted. In those cases value added per worker was estimated by taking into account total value added and total average daily number of workers in (i) Textiles, (ii) Engineering, minerals and metals, (iii) Paper and Printing, (iv) Processes relating to wood, stones and glass and (v) Processes connected with hides and skins. An attempt had also been made to allocate as many of the sub-industries under Government and local Fund Factories as possible to major industry group and to treat only the residue under the above head on the same lines as the miscellaneous group. Since 1950, with the adoption of the standard industrial classification, the problem of the first two groups mentioned above vanished with their elimination and final correspondence has been established in the Factories Act Rule classification and the standard industrial classification, as given

in Annexure B. The estimation procedure indicated in the above para has been uniformly applied with the exception that for the miscellaneous group value added per worker has been calculated on the basis of all Census industries taken together.

52. Before proceeding further, it is essential to point out certain assumptions which had to be made while working out the above estimates. In the Census of Manufactures for certain industries value added was not given separately for this State, but a combined figure was given for more than one State including Uttar Pradesh. In such cases, value added was estimated on the basis of the ratio of the number of registered factories in existence in Uttar Pradesh to the total number of reporting factories in question, assuming all factories were making equal contribution to the industry. Further, estimated value added for census industries takes into account the non-reporting factories by inflating the value added figure given in the Census of Manufactures to the level of the registered factories in existence : the same is done while estimating average daily number of workers for Census industries. The assumption here is that the non-reporting population of factories is not significantly different from the reporting sector in the above two aspects. It may be that the non-reporting factories are smaller factories, however, no studies have been made which may warrant this conclusion.

INCOME FROM OTHER INDUSTRIES

53. This item seeks to cover unorganised industry. It has been estimated by working out figures of average wages paid to workers in the organised industry and number of workers engaged in unorganised industry. The latter have been obtained by deducting total number of workers as given in the Factories report and number of assessees (under the industry group) in the income tax reports from the self-supporting persons having for their occupation production other than cultivation (excluding those listed under the head 'primary industries not specified elsewhere'). The latter figure has been worked out on the basis of proportion obtaining between this class and the total population of 1951.

DEDUCTION ITEM–TAXED INCOME FROM INDUSTRY

54. The procedure so far indicated gives us separate estimates of non-taxed incomes (of all urban population except those following production other than cultivation), taxed incomes and net value added from industry. Their aggregate does not truly correspond to urban income in the sense that non-taxed incomes of those following production other than cultivation are ignored ; instead total contribution of industry is taken into account. The latter does not exclude taxed incomes from industry and to that extent there may be duplication. As such a deductive item 'taxed income from industry' is estimated from the Income Tax Statistics. It is the total of incomes taxed as given under the following heads in Statement No. 4 (Trade Classification of business and professional incomes assesed to income tax and super tax) :–

1. Group 1 (Mines, quarries, etc.)
2. Group 2 (Textile manufacture)
3. Group 3 (Manufacture of metal and metal goods)
4. Group 4 (Food manufacture, etc.)
5. Group 5 (Manufacture of chemical, leather, paper, etc.)
6. Group 6 (Building and manufacture of miscellaneous goods) excluding sub-class buildings and works contracting.

However, it should be borne in mind that even after this deduction the urban income so obtained has its own limitations–the net value added is obtained from net product approach–while other components of urban income have been obtained from the income approach. Consistent with the Income approach, it would have been better to estimate the income of those following production other than cultivation by the income approach but lack of data makes this impossible.

ACCURACY OF ESTIMATES OF THE URBAN INCOME SECTOR

55. Out of components of urban income, the taxed incomes have estimates with highest accu-

racy closely followed by that of the deduction item and these will most probably not need any revision in future. The estimate of net value added is also sufficiently reliable but that of non-taxed incomes has the least accuracy and should be treated as provisional and subject to changes in the light of subsequent information.

ACCURACY OF STATE INCOME ESTIMATES

56. A word may be said about the accuracy of these estimates. As to the absolute level of the figures given, it is probable that they are erring on the low side. Because of the importance of subsistence income and unpaid household activity (which is really very often tough to be demarcated from the usual economic activity in the present economy) it is difficult to estimate the full value of the national product and the likelihood of under-estimation is therefore greater than the possibility of over-estimation. Of the two sectors, estimates of the rural sector is more accurate than that of the urban sector. Further, the estimates of income per capita are more reliable than those of total income, partly because these are ratios and, partly because the estimates of population have the least degree of error and do not need any further revision, being estimated on the basis of the two population censuses of 1941 and 1951.

57. So far only estimates of State income of U. P. at current prices were being published. We are now also publishing corresponding estimates at constant prices as in 1948-49, which is the year adopted by this Department at present for all its other series of index numbers. The methodology indicated in the preceding paragraphs applies to estimates of State income at current prices, as well as to estimates of rural income at constant prices. For estimating urban income at constant prices, the estimate of urban income at current prices for each year has been deflated on the basis of urban middle class consumer price index for Uttar Pradesh, with the year 1948 as base ; these indices are prepared and published by the Economics and Statistics Directorate, U. P.

ANNEXURE A

Correspondence between Industry Groups of Factories Act Report and Census Industries

Groups adopted from the Factories Report	Census Industries included up to the year 1949-50
1. Textiles.	(i) Jute.
	(ii) Cotton.
	(iii) Woolen.
2. Engineering, Minerals and Metals (combined).	(i) Aluminium, Copper and Brass.
	(ii) Iron and Steel.
	(iii) Bicycles.
	(iv) Producer's Gas Plants.
	(v) Electric Lamps.
	(vi) Electric Fans.
	(vii) General Engineering and Electrical Engineering.
3. Food, Drink and Tobacco.	(i) Wheat Flour.
	(ii) Rice-milling.
	(iii) Biscuit-making.
	(iv) Fruit and Vegetable Processing.
	(v) Sugar.
	(vi) Distilleries and Breweries.
4. Chemicals, Dyes etc.	(i) Starch.
	(ii) Vegetable oils.
	(iii) Paints and Varnishes.
	(iv) Soap.
	(v) Matches.
	(vi) Chemicals.
5. Paper and Printing.	(i) Paper and Paper Board.
6. Processes relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	(i) Glass and Glass-ware.
	(ii) Ceramics.
	(iii) Plywood and Tea chests.
	(iv) Cement.
7. Processes connected with Hides and Skins.	(i) Tanning.

ANNEXURE B

Correspondence between Industry Groups of Factories Act Report, Standard Industrial Classification and Census Industries

Groups adopted from Factories Act Report	Standard Industrial Classification included, as given in 1950 statement	Census : Industries included
1. Textiles	(*a*) Textiles (23). (*b*) Other wearing apparel and made up textiles goods (243 and 244).	(i) Jute, (ii) Cotton and (iii) Woollen.
2. Engineering, Minerals, Metalic and Metals (Combined).	(*a*) Basic Metal Industries (34). (*b*) Manufacture of Metal Products (Except machinery and transport equipment, (35). (*c*) Manufacture of Machinery (Except electrical Machinery, (36). (*d*) Electrical Machinery apparatus appliances and supplies (37). (*e*) Transport and Transport equipment (38). (*f*) Electric light and power (511).	(i) Aluminium, Copper and Brass. (ii) Iron and Steel. (iii) Bicycles. (iv) Producer's Gas Plants. (v) Electric Lamps. (vi) Electric Fans. (vii) General Engineering and Electrical Engineering.
3. Food, Drink and Tobacco.	(*a*) Food except Beverages (20). (*b*) Beverages (21). (*c*) Tobacco (22).	(i) Wheat Flour (ii) Rice Milling. (iii) Biscuit-making (iv) Fruit and Vegetable Processing (v) Sugar (vi) Distilleries and Breweries (vii) Starch (viii) Vegetable oils.
4. Chemicals, Dyes etc.	(*a*) Chemicals and Chemical products (31). (*b*) Gas manufacture and distribution (512).	(i) Paints and Varnishes. (ii) Soap. (iii) Matches. (iv) Chemicals.
5. Paper and Printing	(*a*) Paper and paper products (27). (*b*) Printing, Publishing and allied industries (28).	(i) Paper and Paper Boards.
6. Processes relating to wood, stone and glass (including non-metalic mineral products excep products of petroleum and coal).	(*a*) Wood and Cork except Furniture (25). (*b*) Furniture and Fixtures (26). (c) Non-metallic mineral products except 32 (33).	(i) Glass and Glass-ware. (ii) Ceramics. (iii) Cement. (iv) Plywood and Tea chests.
7. Processes connected with hides and skins.	(*a*) Leather and Leather Products except Footwear (29). (*b*) Footwear (241 and 242).	(i) Tanning.
8. Miscellaneous	(*a*) Processes allied to Agriculture (Gins and Presses)(01). (*b*) Rubber and Rubber Products (30). (*c*) Miscellaneous Industries (39). (*d*) Water and Sanitary Services (52). (*e*) Recreation Services (83). (*f*) Personal Services (84). (*g*) Products of Petroleum and Coal (32).	

The discussion in the foregoing chapters of the Report cover a wide range of topics : the historical background of the Indian Census with special reference to the Census of 1961 ; the physiographical and climatic regions of the State and its natural divisions ; the changing patterns of the Divisions, districts, and tahsils of the State leading to its present-day set-up ; growth of population, birth rate and death rate ; growth of urban and rural population and their distinctive characteristics ; movement of people from one part of the State to another and from within the State to outside areas and *vice versa ;* varying age-and-sex structure of the population ; marital status ; growth of literacy and education ; languages spoken and religions professed ; the new concepts of workers and non-workers ; and the classification of the working population by nine categories of work and of non-workers by eight types of activities. In the last chapter the changing face of the State through the implementation of the Five Year Plans has been studied and an attempt made to evaluate the effect of the Plans. We might now at the end recapitulate the more important and outstanding features by bringing together the conclusions of the various chapters, each a milestone in this long and enriching journey.

1961 *Census*

2. The Indian Census has a long history. There is evidence to show that Census used to be taken in early Mauryan era though this tradition cannot be linked with the modern times due to the long period of break. It has assumed a growing importance since the introduction of the decennial series in 1872 and has now come to be regarded as a national enterprise. The 1961 Census, the tenth in the decennial series, was taken in February-March, 1961, the date of reference being the sunrise of the 1st March, 1961. It was an operation of the greatest magnitude designed to collect multiple kinds of data pertaining to demographic, social and economic aspects, throughout the length and breadth of this vast country. Except for certain villages of Pithoragarh district, where enumeration had to be done earlier in October, as they get snowbound and inaccessible in February-March, the rest of the State followed the all-India programme. Enumeration was preceded by Houselisting in November, 1960. Three schedules were prescribed, the Houselist, the Household Schedule, and the Individual Slip. The Houselist, especially designed to suit the requirement of the Plans, was for the first time adopted on a uniform pattern for the entire country. The Household Schedule too in its present form was altogether new. The field staff which conducted the operations in the State, consisted of a vast array of 101,141 enumerators and 16,825 supervisors, working under 539 charge officers. In districts Enumeration was the responsibility of the District Officer who designated a gazetted officer on his staff to function as District Census Officer. A sample verification of Census count was undertaken as Post-Enumeration Check on the 22nd and 23rd March, 1961, which revealed an under-enumeration of 0.89 per cent—0.88 in rural and 0.91 in urban areas of the State.

Uttar Pradesh

3. Known as Madhya-desa in ancient times, Uttar Pradesh has all along been the citadel of culture, religion and learning from time immemorial and considered to be the heart of India. It has the privilege of possessing the largest number of holy places, which attract innumerable pilgrims from all over the country. In 1836 the possessions of the East India Company in the present Uttar Pradesh and Delhi were consolidated under the name of the *North Western Provinces* with Agra as capital and placed under a Lieutenant Governor. The remaining portions of Jalaun, Hamirpur and Jhansi districts were acquired by the British during 1840–53 and added to the North Western Provinces. Oudh was annexed in 1856 and made into a separate Chief Commissionership. In 1858 Delhi Division was excluded and the seat of administration was transferred from Agra to Allahabad. The North Western provinces were later amalgamated with Oudh in 1877 and the combined territory was named as *North Western Provinces and*

Oudh with its capital at Allahabad. Subsequently in 1902, the name changed to *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*. In 1921 it was constituted into a Governor's province. Sometime later, the seat of the provincial Government was transferred to Lucknow. In 1937, the name of the province was shortened to *United Provinces*. It received its present name of *Uttar Pradesh* on the 24th January, 1950 and acquired the status of a State within the Indian Union on the 26th January, 1950, the date on which the Constitution of India was enforced.

4. Situated between latitude 23 degree 52′ N and 31 degree 28′N and longitudes 74 degree 4′ E and 84 degree 38′E, the State occupies a middle position on the northern border of India. in the north it has international frontiers with Tibet (China) and Nepal, in the south it has border of Madhya Pradesh, in the north-west and west with Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan, and in the east with Bihar. The total area of the State is 294,364 sq. kms. (113,654 sq. miles) according to the Surveyor General of India and 294,947 sq. kms. (113,879 sq. miles) according to the records of the Board of Revenue. It is the fourth largest State in India in point of area.

5. Physiographically, the State has three distinct regions, the mountainous Himalayan region in the north, the Ganga Plain in the middle, and the Hills and Plateau in the south. The State lies in the warm temperate zone, but there are great variations in climate conditions on account of differing altitude and varying rainfall. The whole State gets the major share of rain from the middle of June to middle of September, although some rainfall does take place during the winter months especially in the north-western part of the State. The State can be divided into the following natural divisions and sub-divisions :

1. *Himalayan Hills*

   Districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, tahsil Naini Tal of Naini Tal District, and District Dehra Dun.

2. (*a*) *Sub-Himalaya West*

   Districts Saharanpur and Bijnor, remaining tahsils of Naini Tal, Districts Rampur, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Kheri.

   (*b*) *West Plain Proper*

   Districts Budaun, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad and Etawah.

3. *Central Plain*

   Districts Kanpur, Fatehpur, Allahabad (except tahsils Meja and Karchhana), Sitapur, Hardoi, Unnao, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Faizabad, Sultanpur and Pratapgarh.

4. (*a*) *Sub-Himalaya East*

   Districts Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur and Deoria.

   (*b*) *East Plain Proper*

   Districts Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, Ghazipur and Varanasi (except tahsil Chakia).

5. *Vindhyan Hills and Plateau*

   Districts Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Banda, tahsils Meja and Karchhana of Allahabad, tahsil Chakia of Varanasi, and District Mirzapur.

For practical purposes, however, the whole of Naini Tal District is included in the Himalayan Hills, the whole of Allahabad District in the Central Plain, and the whole of Varanasi District in the East Plain.

In the Himalayan Hills there are thick forests and bare rocks where much cultivation is not possible. Still, some rice and wheat are grown in scattered areas, and there are fruit belts. The next region, the Ganga Plain, is very fertile and ideal for agriculture. The chief crops grown are wheat, rice, *bajra, juar,* gram, barley and sugarcane – wheat being more important in the west and rice in the east. The Vindhyan Hills and Plateau are not so well suited for agriculture on account of the configuration of land. The main crops grown are *juar,* gram and wheat.

Although certain minerals occur here and there, the State is not rich in minerals and this

has all along been a great handicap in its industrial development.

6. The first Census of the North Western Provinces was taken in 1872 before their merger with Oudh. The Census of Oudh had been taken earlier in 1869. The North Western Provinces comprised 35 districts and Oudh 12. The districts of Pilibhit and Ballia were created in 1879, raising the total number of districts in the North Western Provinces and Oudh to 49. From 1881 the jurisdiction of Census Superintendent covered the whole of North Western Provinces and Oudh as also the erstwhile princely States of Tehri Garhwal and Rampur. Kumaon district was abolished in 1891. A portion thereof was renamed Almora, and the rest added to Tarai district to form a new district Naini Tal. In the same year Lalitpur district was abolished and included in Jhansi reducing the number of districts to 48. In 1911 Benaras State was brought into existence. The jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Census Operations in 1921 included the 48 districts of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh as well as Tehri Garhwal, Rampur and Benaras States. In 1946 Deoria district was carved out of Gorakhpur. The princely states of Tehri Garhwal and Rampur merged in 1949, and were constituted as separate districts; whereas Benaras State merged with Varanasi district. The number of districts now grew to 51. Considerable addition to area occurred in 1950 on the eve of the Republic by transfer of a large number of enclaves. Thus at the 1951 Census Uttar Pradesh was a compact territory of 51 districts. The general Reorganisation of the States in 1956 did not affect the boundaries of this State, but important jurisdictional changes within the State took place during 1951–61. Three new districts, namely, Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, and Pithoragarh came into existence in 1960 carved out of Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, and Almora respectively. A new Division Uttarakhand comprising the above districts was also created. Thus the State now has 54 districts and 11 Divisions. With the creation of districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Pithoragarh; tahsils Puraula, Rajgarhi, Dunda and Bhatwari in Uttar Kashi; Joshimath, Karnaprayag, Chamoli and Ukhi Math in Chamoli; Munsiari, Dharchula, Didihat and Pithoragarh in Pithoragarh came into existence in place of Rawain (Tehri Garhwal), Chamoli (Garhwal) and Pithoragarh (Almora). Besides the above, three new tahsils were created in other districts during the decade, viz., Balrampur (Gonda), Naugarh (Basti), and Zamania (Ghazipur). Two tahsils Tanda (Rampur) and Kulpahar (Hamirpur) were abolished. Thus, at present there are 231 tahsils in place of 221 of 1951. Apart from these, numerous interdistrict transfers of area took place within the State.

Population, Area, and Density

7. Uttar Pradesh is the most populous State comprising about one-sixth of the entire population of Indian Union. Its population as recorded on the 1st March, 1961, is 73,746,401 (Males 38,634,201; Females 35,112,200). Of this population 64,266,506 people (Males 33,401,345; Females 30,865,161) live in villages and 9,479,895 (Males 5,232,856; Females 4,247,039) in cities and towns. Among other countries only China (Mainland), the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Pakistan, and Japan have larger populations than this State. Meerut (2,712,960) is now the most populated district of the State. Basti which topped in 1951 is relegated to the second position (2,627,061). The remaining districts of more than 2 million population are Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Azamgarh, Kanpur, Deoria, Varanasi, and Gonda. The district with the smallest population is Uttar Kashi (122,836). Other districts having less than 5 lakh population, in ascending order, are Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun, and Garhwal. Districts outside the Himalayan Hills which have between 5 lakhs and one million population, in the same order, are Pilibhit, Jalaun, Rampur, Hamirpur, and Banda. The average population of a district is at present 1,365,674. Mirzapur (11,042 sq. km.=4,263 sq. miles) is the biggest district and Rampur (2,374 sq. km. = 917 sq. miles) the smallest. Districts Mirzapur, Jhansi, Chamoli, Kheri, Banda, and Uttar Kashi occupy very large areas, each exceeding 7,500 sq. km. (=2,896 sq. miles). Districts which are less than 3,000 sq. km. (=1,158 sq. miles) in extent are Rampur, Dehra Dun, and Lucknow.

8. The density of population of the State in 1951 was 214 per sq. km. (=555 per sq. mile) which rose to 250 per sq. km. (=648 per sq. mile) at this Census. In density the State ranks eighth among all the States and Union Territories and fifth among States only. Its density is higher than most of the other countries of the world, notable exceptions being China (Taiwan) and Japan. In the State the lowest density is to be found in the districts of Himalayan Hills and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. In nine districts, namely, Lucknow, (1,382), Meerut (1,168), Varanasi (1,160), Deoria (1,134), Jaunpur (1,111), Azamgarh (1,085), Ballia (1,074), Gorakhpur (1,042), and Ghazipur (1,015) the density exceeds 1,000 persons per sq. mile. Except for Meerut and Lucknow, all these districts are in the eastern part of the State.

9. The population of the State during the decade 1951–61 has increased from 63,215,742 to 73,746,401, i.e., by 10,530,659 showing a decennial rate of increase of 16.66 per cent. The percentage increase in India during the same period is 21.50. The increase in numbers in Uttar Pradesh during these 10 years is more than even the total population of many countries of the world. The per cent variation in population has reached an all-time high in this decade. In 1901–11 and 1911–21 the State witnessed an actual fall in population due to famines and severe epidemics of the plague, cholera, malaria and influenza. Since 1921 the population is steadily on the increase. During the 40 years between 1921 and 1961 the population of the State has registered a rise of 27,076,536, the percentage rise being 58.02. During the decade 1951–61 Naini Tal (73.10) has shown a most spectacular growth due to the reclamation of vast areas, colonization and clearance of forests. Rampur (25.27), Agra (24.03), Jhansi (23.54), Mirzapur (22.79), Kanpur (22.76), Pilibhit (22.18), Etawah (21.79), Bijnor (21.01), and Banda (20.69) are other 9 districts where the percentage growth has been above 20. Whereas in the case of Naini Tal, Jhansi, Mirzapur, Pilibhit, Bijnor, and Banda the high rates of increase have meant the filling up of population depressions, in that of Agra and Kanpur they signify further piling up on the peaks. The only district to register less than 10 per cent increase is Sultanpur (9.28).

10. The total growth of population has two components (1) natural increase and (2) net migration. In this State migration does not lead to population increase; for, on the whole, the State sends out more persons than it receives from other areas. The best source of studying natural increase should be vital statistics, i.e., reported number of births and deaths during a specified period. But the vital statistics of this country are grossly deficient. During 1941–50 under-registration of births was 35.8 per cent and of deaths 39.3 per cent, which further went up to 61.6 per cent and 63.0 per cent respectively in 1951–60. Thus both birth and death rates have to be estimated from Census data. The birth rate in the State from 1921 to 1950 remained almost stationary, but registered an increase during 1951–60. It is now 41.5 per thousand and compares with 41.7 per thousand for India. The death rate has steadily climbed down from 33.5 in 1921–30 to 24.9 per thousand in 1951–60. The average death rate for India has come down to 22.8 per thousand. The general death rate and infant death rate are declining from decade to decade and the gap between the birth rate and the death rate is widening which is the root cause of population expansion. Death rate is likely to fall still further. In fact, the present death rate is much above the rates prevailing in economically advanced countries, such as Japan (7.5), U.S.S.R. (7.5), Australia (8.7), U.S.A. (9.5), France (11.2), and U.K. (11.9). The expectation of life of the State has gone up from 34.2 in 1941–50 to 38.9 in 1951–60, but is much less than in the countries mentioned above where it ranges between 65.4 and 70.6. A high birth rate and a low death rate have resulted in a spiral growth of the population. The present birth and death rates in their own stride will lead to a fast rate of natural increase, but a declining death rate and a rising birth rate will inevitably lead to a mighty population explosion in no distant future, if the number of births is not substantially brought down. A concerted effort is needed

not only to put a curb on the rising birth rate, but also to reverse its trend.

Urban Population

11. Cities and towns have been known to exist in Uttar Pradesh for a very long time. In the extant literature mention is found of Hastinapur, Kampilya, Ahichhatra, Sravasti, Ayodhya, Kausambi, Prayag and Kashi. The medieval times saw the rise to pre-eminence of Agra, Lucknow, Jaunpur, Faizabad, Rampur, and many other places. Despite this long urban tradition, urbanization in the State has not yet made much headway in the modern sense. However, towns depending for their growth on industry and commerce are coming up. Kanpur, the first city of Uttar Pradesh, is of a comparatively recent origin. At the 1961 Census, 9,479,895 persons were enumerated in the urban areas of the State, which account for 12.85 per cent of the total population.

12. At the previous Censuses no uniform definition of urban areas had been adopted for the country as a whole. In Uttar Pradesh the usual practice was to treat all municipal boards, cantonments, notified areas, town areas and all places with a continuous *abadi* of 5,000 or over as towns. In view of growing industrialization and need for international comparability, a uniform definition of urban areas has now been adopted for the whole country. The following kinds of places have been deemed to be urban at this Census :

(1) All Municipalities, Notified Areas, and Cantonments ;

(2) All places which satisfy the three conditions noted below—

(i) population exceding 5,000,

(ii) at least three-fourths of the working population depending on non-agricultural pursuits, and

(iii) density of population being above 1,000 persons per square mile ; and

(3) All localities though not in themselves local bodies, but contiguous to a city or town, which have urban characteristics mentioned at (ii) and (iii) above.

All such places have been treated as towns, and those having a population of one lakh and above as cities.

Due to the change in the definition of urban areas as many as 222 out of 486 towns of 1951 have been declassified and treated as rural at this Census. Besides, 5 other places have been taken off the list of independent towns and merged or considered with other urban areas. Eight places, viz,. Bah Bazar (Garhwal), Rudrapur N. A. (Naini Tal), Raipur (Dehra Dun), Shahjahanpur (Meerut), Dayalbagh T. A. (Agra), Swamibagh T. A. (Agra), Manikpur (Banda), and Pipri N. A. (Mirzapur) are the new towns of 1961. The greatest effect of declassification is observable in Meerut district, where as many as 14 places regarded as towns in 1951 have been decapitated for non-fulfilment of urban conditions. Next comes Aligarh where declassification has affected 13 towns. The number of towns in 1961 is 267, constituted into 244 town-groups/towns. Two or more contiguous towns constitute a town-group, each enjoying some kind of local status, e.g., a municipality, notified area, town area or cantonment. There are in all 19 town-groups in the State comprising 42 towns. Out of them 12 have populations of above 100,000 each.

13. The number of Class I cities/town-groups has increased from 7 in 1901 to 17 in 1961. The 7 cities/town-groups of 1901 are Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, and Bareilly ; they have remained in Class I ever since. Moradabad acquired Class I status in 1931 ; Shahjahanpur, Saharanpur, Aligarh, and Jhansi in 1941 ; Rampur, Dehra Dun, Mathura, and Gorakhpur in 1951 ; Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal in 1961, bringing the number to 17. Town-groups/towns in Classes II, III, IV, V, and VI in 1961 are 16 ; 52 ; 75 ; 74 ; and 10 respectively.

14. The urban population of the State registered an increase of only 9.90 per cent during 1951–61. This low percentage is due to the declassification of a large number of towns. However, taking recast urban population of 1951 as the base, the increase has been 26.8 per cent. Among the Class I and II towns there

has been an increase of over 35 per cent in Kanpur (37.66), Agra (35.41), Varanasi (37.69), Gorakhpur (36.11), Firozabad (50.69), Muzaffarnagar (36.46) and Ghaziabad (61.02). During the period 1921–61 the absolute increase in urban population has exceeded 200,000 in each of the districts Kanpur, Agra, Lucknow, Meerut, Varanasi, Allahabad, Moradabad and Saharanpur as the increase in Kanpur being to the tune of 759,855.

15. The largest number of cities and towns is to be found in Meerut Division (52), followed by Rohilkhand (42) and Agra Divisions (36) – almost the entire area of these Divisions lying in the West Plain. They not only have the largest number of cities and towns, but their urban areas are closer together than those of other parts of the State. The cities and large towns have been so expanding that they form clusters taking within their ambit several smaller towns. Four zones of conurbation are discernible in the State. Zone I comprises Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Hardwar, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Hapur, and Ghaziabad besides some smaller towns of Meerut Division. This is the largest zone covering about 12.5 per cent of the urban population of the State. Aligarh, Hathras, Mathura, Agra, and Firozabad along with some smaller towns of Agra Division constitute Zone II covering 12.2 per cent of the urban population of the State. A third cluster is formed by Moradabad, Amroha, Sambhal, Rampur, Pilibhit, Bareilly and Budaun which together with some smaller towns of Rohilkhand Division constitute Zone III. This zone covers 10.8 per cent of the urban population of the State. Zone IV in Varanasi Division in the east comprises Varanasi and Mirzapur-*cum*-Vindhyachal and a number of small towns. Only 7.1 per cent of the urban population of the State lives in this zone. The four zones among themselves cover 42.6 per cent urban population of the State. Kanpur and Lucknow, accounting for 17.3 per cent population of the State, are outside these zones.

16. Every town performs a multitude of functions, but at the same time specializes in some kind of activity. Not unoften several activities contend more or less equally for recognition. The number of functions which a town can perform depends on its size, and in its turn the size is determined by the functions. According to their functions 267 cities and towns of U. P. have been divided into 5 types: A. Trade and Commercial (42), B. Industrial and Manufacturing (72), C. Transport and Communication (7), D. Administrative (129), and E. Residential and Educational (17). There is preponderance of administrative and service towns in all size classes particularly in Class III. The largest number of Trading and Commercial, Industrial and Manufacturing, and Transport and Communication cities and towns is in Class V, which is the biggest class; while that of Residential, Educational, in Class VI. Eight of the 17 cities of the State, viz., Kanpur M. C., Agra M. C., Varanasi M.C., Meerut M.B., Moradabad M.B., Saharanpur M.B., Aligarh M.B., and Rampur M. B. are industrial in character, Mathura M.B. is the only residential and educational city; the remaining eight cities are mainly administrative in their functions.

17. The proportion of population living in cities and towns to the total population is the measure of urbanization. In Uttar Pradesh the proportion of urban population in 1901 was 11.09, which was higher than that of India (10.84). The percentage of Uttar Pradesh in each Census year thereafter has continuously lagged behind that of India, the difference gradually widening. Thus the pace of urbanization in Uttar Pradesh, in spite of its large number of cities and towns, has been much slower than in the country as a whole, where too it has been none too fast. In 1961 the percentage has gone down to 12.85 as compared to 13.64 in 1951 but this is the result of declassification. The urban population of Uttar Pradesh for 1951 recast on the basis of the 1961 definition gives the percentage for that year as 11.7. Compared to this, there is some gain during 1951–61, but it is not of any great significance. In India the urban proportion in 1961 is 17.97 per cent. There are certain States where the proportion exceeds the all-India average. They are Maharashtra, Madras, Gujarat, West Bengal, Mysore, and Punjab. The Union Territory of Delhi is almost entirely urban.

18. The urban population is spread over all the districts except Chamoli and Pithoragarh where no place was recognized as urban in 1961. The 7 districts containing more than 4 per cent each of the State's urban population are Kanpur (10.3), Agra (7.0), Lucknow (7.0), Meerut (5.9), Varanasi (5.8), Allahabad (4.7), and Moradabad (4.6). The smallest urban population is to be found in Uttar Kashi district. During the last sixty years, Lucknow occupied the top place till 1931 among the KAVAL town-groups, after which Kanpur became the largest town-group of the State relegating Lucknow to the second place. In 1901, Kanpur held the third place after Lucknow and Varanasi. In 1911 it was fourth. In 1921 and 1931 it occupied the second place after Lucknow. Allahabad has all along remained at bottom during these years.

19. The percentage of urban population of the State in Class I cities and town-groups in 1901 was 23.9, and it has been progressively increasing ever since. Now more than half of the urban population of the State (54.4 per cent) is living in cities/town-groups of this class and the rest in those of other classes. More than one-third of the urban population of the State is concentrated in KAVAL town-groups. With the passage of time more and more people are preferring large cities.

20. The average population per town-group/town in 1961 for the State works out to 38,852 In districts Kanpur (488,146), Lucknow (331, 678), Allahabad (147,988) and Varanasi (110, 629) the average exceeds 100,000, due to their large urban population and the small number of cities and towns therein.

21. Over the years the majority of towns have registered an increase in their population, but Almora Cantt., Bareilly Cantt., Landour Cantt., Pahasu T. A., Bilgram M. B., Jais T.A., Nawabganj M. B., Faizabad Cantt., Ghazipur M. B., Varanasi Cantt., Ahraura N. A., Phulpur T.A., Mauaima T.A., Rajapur T.A., Muhammadabad T.A., Machhlishahr T. A. and Chunar M.B. have exhibited a reverse trend, their population in 1961 being less than what it was in 1901. In 7 towns the 1961 population is less than that of 1921. They are Jais T.A. (Rae Bareli), Mathura Cantt., Malihabad T.A. (Lucknow), Muhammadabad T. A. (Azamgarh), Faizabad Cantt., Landour Cantt. (Dehra Dun), and Almora Cantt. 2 towns, namely, Gaura Barhaj M.B. (Deoria) and Bhowali N.A. (Naini Tal) have declined during 1951–61. Variations in the population of cantonments occur on account of the changing disposition of troops. Reasons for the decline in the populations of other towns have been given in Chapter III. It should, however, be mentioned that reduction in the population of Gaura Barhaj occurred on account of decline in molasses trade and migration of bricklayers, and in that of Bhowali due to the opening of T.B. sanatoria and hospitals at other places.

22. The sex ratio of urban areas is generally less than that of rural. The rural and urban sex ratios (females per 1,000 males) of Uttar Pradesh in 1961 are 924 and 812 respectively. All urban areas are, however, not alike, and the sex ratio varies widely from town to town. Out of the 267 cities and towns of the State, the largest number, i.e., 133 have sex ratios of 850 or less. In the range 851 to 950 the number is 120. There are 12 towns having sex ratios ranging between 951 and 1,000, and only two, viz., Kopaganj (Azamgarh) and Swamibagh (Agra) over 1,000. More than 60 per cent of the Administrative Residential and Educational cities/towns have sex ratios lower than 850. Trading and Commercial as also Manufacturing and Industrial cities and towns have better sex ratios, the majority of them falling in the range 851–950. Railway towns have very low sex ratios. Roorkee (222) and Chakrata (225) cantonments have the lowest sex ratios in the State. Among Class I cities the highest sex ratio obtains in Jhansi M.B. (896) and the lowest in Kanpur M.C. (745). During the decade 1951–61 sex ratio improved in 139 and declined in 114 towns. It is interesting to note that in 1901 there were 51 towns where females outnumbered males. Now the number of such towns is only 2.

23. The proportion of workers in the primary sector during the period 1901–1961 has gone down in all class I cities/town-groups, the only exception being Rampur, in which there has

been a slight rise in this sector. The general fall in the primary sector is symptomatic of further shift towards urban vocations. In fact, this sector is not at all important for cities. The secondary and tertiary sectors have shown a general upward trend, the exceptions in the secondary being Bareilly, Gorakhpur and Shahjahanpur and in the tertiary Kanpur, Varanasi, Saharanpur and Rampur. In Category VI—Construction of the secondary sector and Category VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications of the tertiary, the proportion of workers has increased in all cities/town-groups; while in Category IX—Other services of the tertiary sector it has decreased everywhere. The general trend during the decade 1951—61 has been the expansion of the secondary sector and a contraction of the primary and tertiary. Kanpur, the most industrialized city of the State, has not made progress in manufacturing industries commensurate with the growth of its population. The tertiary sector occupies the most important place in the working pattern of the cities/town-groups. More than 50 per cent of the workers are concentrated in this sector; whereas in Dehra Dun (79.4) and Mathura (76.0) they are more than 75 per cent. Category IX—Other Services is the most important for all the cities/town-groups except Kanpur, Varanasi, Moradabad and Saharanpur—all industrial cities having the highest number of their workers in Categories IV and V—Manufacturing (including household industry).

24. Out of the 113 cities/town-groups of 100,000 and above population of India, 17 are in this State. The first five cities/town-groups of Uttar Pradesh, i.e., Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, and Allahabad, known by the acronym KAVAL are among the first fifteen in India. Kanpur the first city of Uttar Pradesh, nearing the million mark, holds the eighth rank in India, Lucknow eleventh, Agra thirteenth, Varanasi fourteenth and Allahabad fifteenth.

25. There is no gainsaying that Uttar Pradesh is predominantly rural in character. In the last fifty years the percentage of urban population (recast) to total population has increased from 8.48 to 12.85. At this rate it may take any amount of time for the State to be urbanized to an appreciable extent. It is a known fact that the greater part of urban growth is due to rural-urban migration and not to natural increase. Urban areas have not been able to exercise the amount of pull expected of them, and the earlier prophecy that India is in for urbanization on a big scale has not come true.

Rural Population

26. There is no direct definition of the rural population. It can be defined only as the population which lives outside cities and towns. Thus population which is not urban is rural. The rural population of 64,266,506, forming 87.15 per cent of the total population of the State, lives in 112,624 villages. The average population per inhabited village is 571. Besides, there are 12,720 uninhabited villages. The average area of a village comes to 2.33 sq. km. (=0.90 sq mile). Quite a number of villages consist of distinctly separate agglomeration of homes, called hamlets, situated at a distance from each other. Originally a village had a single nucleus with a few homes. As conditions became settled, population multiplied and cultivation expanded. There was a spreading out of population which made new hamlets come into existence. The distribution of hamlets was determined not only by natural factors, but also by the course of history. The districts of Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Rohilkhand, and Meerut Divisions (except Dehra Dun), district Aligarh of Agra Division, all districts of Jhansi Division (except Banda), and districts Varanasi and Mirzapur of Varanasi Division have less than 2 hamlets per village. Those of Himalayan Hills and Vindhyan Hills and Plateau have few hamlets for geographical reasons, while those of Rohilkhand and Meerut Divisions for historical reasons. The largest number of hamlets per village is to be found in a belt stretching from Allahabad and Banda in the south to Gonda in the north—the average in the last-mentioned district being 6.0 per village.

27. As hamlets are the real units of habitation, the dispersion of population can be best studied with reference to them. The average

population per hamlet in the State is 246. Districts with averages of less than 180 are Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora and Dehra Dun of the Himalayan Hills and districts Rae Bareli, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Gonda, Basti, Azamgarh and Jaunpur in the eastern half of the State. The smallest average is to be found in Gonda (116). Large-size hamlets of 500 people and above occur in Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Mathura in the west and in Jalaun and Hamirpur in the south. In Meerut and Muzaffarnagar the averages are as high as 1,295 and 1,068 respectively.

28. The settlement patterns in Uttar Pradesh are of two types:

(1) Shapeless clusters of the massive or light kind and

(2) Dispersed clusters and isolated homesteads.

Dispersed clusters and isolated homesteads are predominant in the Himalayan Hills—isolated homesteads being mostly confined to Mirzapur district in the extreme south-east of the State. In the rest of the State the villages are of the shapeless cluster type. In the eastern and north-eastern parts, light shapeless clusters occur side by side with massive clusters.

29. There is no uniform definition of the village applicable to the whole country; so legal definition has to be adopted. No meaningful comparison of the average population per village in different parts of the country is possible. In Kerala the average is as high as 9,122 and in Orissa as low as 354. The average for Uttar Pradesh is 571, about 10 per cent lower than for India (635).

30. An uninhabited village is a unit of area recognised for revenue purposes and does not have human dwellings. It is called *ghair-abad or la-chiragh*. The area may be entirely uncultivated or some of it may be under cultivation. In the latter case, cultivators live in neighbouring villages from which they visit their fields. The very existence of such villages brings out fully the force of legal definition.

31. During 1951-61 inhabited villages in the State have increased by 902. This increase is chiefly shared by Almora (251), Naini Tal (100), Tehri Garhwal (69), Garhwal (40), Bijnor (64), Rampur (86), Pilibhit (56), Saharanpur (42), Ghazipur (70) and Mirzapur (65). Districts showing substantial decrease are Kanpur (57), Dehra Dun (43), Aligarh (32), and Lucknow (23).

32. In the State out of every one thousand villages, 290 have less than 200 inhabitants each, 328 between 200 and 499 each, 231 between 500 and 999 each, 114 between 1,000 and 1,999 each, 34 between 2,000 and 4,999 each, and 3 have 5,000 or more inhabitants each. All the 8 districts of the Himalayan Hills specialize in villages of small population. They have more than 592 village per thousand of less than 200 population. In districts Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Ballia also this size class is the most prominent. Meerut district has the largest number of villages in the size class 1,000–1,999; Budaun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura, Agra, Hamirpur, Bahraich, and Gonda in that of 500–999. All the remaining districts have the largest number in the size class 200–499. With the passage of time villages are increasing in population and being elevated to higher size classes. The proportion of villages of under 500 inhabitants is showing a decreasing and of higher size classes an increasing trend. Dehra Dun exhibits a trend opposite to the State. In this district the number of villages nearly doubled during 1931–41 which caused a large increase in the proportion of small villages and a corresponding decrease in that of villages of large size; furthermore, some large villages broke up into small villages. Meerut exhibits an opposite trend in the size class 500–999 only, in which the proportion has been decreasing since 1941. It is a district of big villages. The villages of this size class have found way to higher classes in far greater numbers than those of under 500 to this.

33. Out of every one thousand persons inhabiting rural areas 53 live in villages of under 200 population, 192 in those of 200–499 population, 284 in those of 500–999 population. At this stage the proportion begins to decline as the

size class goes up. Villages of 1,000–1,999 each account for 269, those of 2,000–4,999 for 166, and villages of 5,000 and above only for 36 persons per thousand. More than half of the rural population is found in villages inhabited by 500 to 1,999 persons. The hill districts of the State have the greater part of their population dispersed in villages of sizes under 200 and '200–499'. In districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal, Garhwal and Almora more than three-fourths of the population reside in villages of less than 500 inhabitants, and in Naini Tal and Dehra Dun districts about one-half. The only district of the plains which has the largest number in 200–499 is Basti. Districts Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mathura, Agra Fatehpur, Hamirpur and Ballia, have the maximum population in villages of 2,000 and above. Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Etawah, Kanpur, Banda, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Lucknow and Bahraich have the maximum concentration in those of 1,000–1,999. The remaining 25 districts have the largest proportion of these population in villages of the size class 500–999. From 1901 to 1921 an increase was visible in the proportion of population living in villages of under 500 caused by the retreat of villages to lower size class on account of decimation of the population by epidemics and other causes. Thereafter the proportion has been continually declining owing to general increase in the population of villages. The next higher size class 500–999 remained almost steady up to 1931. Then it showed a spurt in 1941, after which it too began to decline. The proportion in higher size classes has been showing a steady increase since 1921. Now the largest proportion of the rural folk lives in village of 500–999 population. In 1971 the size class 1,000–1,999 is likely to gain dominance.

34. Uttar Pradesh has a total of 63,733 miles of surfaced and unsurfaced roads in its rural part giving a density of 564 linear miles per 1,000 sq. miles of area, against the all-India average of 364. Rural road mileage of surfaced roads only, in Uttar Pradesh is 15,209, giving a density of 135 linear-miles per 1,000 sq. miles of area, which is only slightly better than the all-India average of 123. Madras (362), Kerala (343), West Bengal (253) and Mysore (229) have densities exceeding 200. On the other hand, densities are below 100 in Jammu and Kashmir (24), Assam (37), Rajasthan (64), Orissa (85) and Madhya Pradesh (89). Within the State, Lucknow (305) Dehra Dun (284), Azamgarh (237), Mathura (222), Meerut (219), Varanasi (219) and Agra (217) have high densities. All districts of the Himalayan Hills (except Dehra Dun and Almora), submontane districts Pilibhit, Kheri and Bahraich, and all districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau (except Jhansi and Jalaun) have densities below 100.

Road density per million population for the State is 237, considering metalled roads only. Districts Dehra Dun, Jhansi and Almora have high densities and Uttar Kashi, Chamoli and Bahraich very low. Applying both criteria, i.e., density per thousand sq. miles and density per million population, Dehra Dun and Lucknow stand out as districts of high densities, whereas Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, and Bahraich as districts of low road densities.

35. The number of electrified villages in the State is 4,674. In absolute number, Uttar Pradesh stands second after Madras, but in percentage it comes down very low, i.e., less than 5 per cent. In Kerala almost all villages are electrified. Next comes Madras with a percentage of 45. By the end of the Third Plan the percentage in Uttar Pradesh is likely to reach the figure of 10. There are two zones in the State in which rural electrification has made some progress. One is in the West comprising Bijnor, Moradabad, Budaun, Bareilly, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Etah and Farrukhabad. The other is in the east comprising Faizabad, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Ballia and Ghazipur. The number of villages electrified is so small and electrification so partial that its effect on the deployment of working force in non-agricultural activities is not yet visible.

36. From 41.74 million in 1921, the rural population has risen to 64.27 million in 1961, thereby adding 22.53 million (54 per cent) in a period of 40 years. During the first decade of

the century the population had remained almost stationary and in the next it had suffered an actual decrease owing to reasons already mentioned. The percentage increase during 1951–61 was 17.7. Ten districts which registered increase more than 5 points above the State average are Naini Tal (79.3), Rampur (44.0), Bijnor (33.1), Ghazipur (25.6), Jalaun (24.4), Jhansi (24.2), Pilibhit (23.9), Hamirpur (23.8), Etawah (23.6), and Muzaffarnagar (23.3). Rural increases in Naini Tal, Rampur and Bijnor, forming a compact block, have been quite striking on account of the reclamation of the *Tarai* and introduction of colonization schemes enabling large numbers from outside to settle there. During the decade 7 districts registered an incerase of more than 5 points below the State average. They are Sultanpur (8.7), Gonda (10.4), Basti (10.5), Lucknow (11.2), Faizabad (11.2), Bahraich (11.7), and Garhwal (12.4).

37. Density closely follows the changes in population, both being directly correlated with each other. The average rural density of the State is 220 persons per sq. km. (=569 per sq. mile). This is very much higher than the all-India average and is exceeded only in three States, namely, Kerala, West Bengal and Bihar. Within Uttar Pradesh, the lowest densities are to be found in the districts of Uttarakhand Division, falling below one-third of the State average. The remaining 5 districts of the Himalayan Hills, all the 5 districts of Vindhyan Hills and Plateau, and the heavily forested sub-montane district of Pilibhit have densities between 33.3 and 66.7 per cent below the State average, i.e., between 190 and 379 persons per sq. mile. The density of 7 districts is more than 66.7 per cent above the State average, i.e., above 950 per sq. mile. They are Meerut, Gorakhpur, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia, and Ghazipur – all except the first situated in the East Plain. Of these, Deoria (1,111), Azamgarh (1,038), Jaunpur (1,063), and Ballia (1,039) have more than 1,000 persons to a sq. mile.

38. Distribution of rural population by the nine categories of work and non-workers shows that category I–Cultivation (285) claims the largest proportion of workers followed by Category II–Agricultural Labour (50). Together these categories account for one-third (335) of the total population. Next comes Category IX–Other Services (26) closely followed by Category IV–Household Industry (24) which has its own importance in rural economy. Other categories are of little importance and none of them has even one per cent population in it. Districts Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Gonda, and Basti have a very high proportion in Categories I and II combined. There are undeveloped districts where agriculture is almost exclusively the only occupation. Bijnor, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Agra have comparatively low proportions of their population in these categories. There is almost a complete absence of agricultural labourers in the Himalayan Hills. On the contrary, their proportion exceeds 75 in Allahabad, Banda, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Gorakhpur, Varanasi and Mirzapur. In this respect, Mirzapur (134) is at the top and Sultanpur (100) has the second place.

Category IX–Other services claim 40 or more persons out of every 1,000 population in districts Naini Tal, Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh, Mathura and Hamirpur. Category IV – Household Industry claims 40 or more in districts Bijnor, Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut which is at the top. In Categories IV and V combined also Meerut (72) occupies the first place.

In the State 597 out of every one thousand rural population are non-workers. In the 6 Himalayan districts which have very large proportions in cultivation, the proportion of non-workers is quite low, as almost everybody except the very young, has to help on the field. Proportions are very high in districts Aligarh, Agra, Mainpuri, Etawah, Bulandshahr, and Etah exceeding two-thirds of the total population.

39. The fast growth of population is steadily reducing the land area per capita. The rural areas depend overwhelmingly on agriculture

which is not in a position to absorb the continuous additions to the rural labour force. Not only are positive steps necessary to put a curb on the growing population, but effort are also needed to provide employment to a greater fraction of the rural population in the secondary and tertiary sectors to relieve the pressure on land.

Migration

40. The Census does not pretend to go into the niceties of migration and studies the topic solely with reference to the place of birth and the place of enumeration. Besides the question on birth place, two new questions, viz. (1) whether the place of birth was rural or urban and (2) duration of residence at the place of enumeration ; if born elsewhere, have been asked at this Census.

41. On the whole, the net effect of migration, so far as U. P. is concerned, is negative. More people go out of U. P. than come to it from outside. Fresh migration rate is (–) 1.22 per thousand, which, though not high, shows that there is a trickle of outmigration from the State. This is on account of the pressure on land and industrial backwardness of the State.

42. *Persons Born in the Place of Enumeration*–70.0 per cent of the total population was found to be born at the place of enumeration. The rural and urban percentage are 71.1 and 62.0, respectively. In all areas the proportion of local-born population is higher in males. In the rural areas of Naini Tal (36.2) and Dehra Dun (57.8) districts, the percentage of local-born population is much lower than the State average. Similarly, in the urban areas of Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun and Sultanpur districts less than 50 per cent are local-born.

43. *Rural-to-Rural Migration*–The number of rural-to-rural migrants within the same district is 1,790,191 for males and 11,299,862 for females. The number of females is more than six times greater mainly on account of marriage migration. Among districts, Meerut has the largest number of male migrants from within the district, and Basti of female migrants. If proportions are considered, districts having a large volume of male rural-to-rural migration within the district are Meerut (17.1), Mirzapur (10.7) and Dehra Dun (10.5). In respect of females Chamoli, Garhwal, Tehri Garhwal, and Almora have percentages exceeding 50.

There are 716,842 male and 3,346,734 female migrants to places outside the districts of birth, but within the State. The number of female migrants is about four and a half times that of male migrants for the reason already stated. In Uttar Kashi, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun districts, however, male migrants exceed female, because of a large number of men coming from outside to work in plantations and clearance of forests. In Naini Tal the percentage is 31.4, in Dehra Dun 11.2, and in Uttar Kashi 7.7.

Compared with internal migration, the volume of migration from rural areas of other parts of India to rural areas of the State is very small, i.e., 553,722 (M–132,835 ; F–420,887). Large contributions have been made by the border States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan and the Union Territory of Delhi. The largest percentage is to be found in Naini Tal (5.9) followed by Jhansi (5.7). In Naini Tal the greatest number is from Punjab and in Jhansi from Madhya Pradesh.

752,910 persons (M–297,799 ; F–455,111) born in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh have settled in rural areas of other States and Union Territories, the important ones being Madhya Pradesh, Bihar Punjab, and Rajasthan. Except for the last two, from which inflow has been greater, the number of persons gone out to every State is larger than those coming therefrom. More females have gone out to border States than males, proving that the volume of marriage migration between Uttar Pradesh and border States is quite heavy.

44. *Rural-to-Urban Migration*–This is the most important type of migration which leads to urbanization. The number of such migrants within the same district is 849,230 (M–393, 177 ; F–456,053). In this case also females outnumber males for the same reason, although the disparity is not so great. In Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad, Unnao, Lucknow,

Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur districts the number of male migrants from the rural areas of the same district exceeds that of females. Kanpur has the largest number of male and female migrants in its urban areas from rural areas of the same district. Considering by proportions, Garhwal (30.9), Tehri Garhwal (30.8), Almora (29.9), Ballia (26.9), and Sultanpur (25.7) have more than 25 per cent of such migrants in their urban population.

Migrants to urban areas from rural parts of other districts of the State number 1,014,108 (M–563,718; F–450,390). In this kind of migration males are in excess and migration is predominantly masculine. The largest numbers of male migrants from rural areas of other districts are to be found in the urban areas of KAVAL districts and Meerut. In proportion Uttar Kashi (32.5) is at the top followed by Naini Tal (27.1), and Kanpur (25.7).

The number of persons born in rural areas of other States and Union Territories and enumerated in urban areas of this State is only 218,447 (M–124,678; F–93,769), the largest numbers being from Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and West Bengal. Males outnumber females from all States, except Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan from which females have come in larger numbers, indicating a large volume of marriage migration from these two. Generally speaking, our cities and towns do not exercise great pull on rural areas of distant parts of the country.

As many persons as 1,155,226 (M–860,722; F–294,504), born in rural parts of Uttar Pradesh have migrated to the cities and towns of other parts of India. The distant States of Maharashtra and West Bengal and the neighbouring States of Madhya Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi have taken away very large numbers in industry, trade and services. This kind of outmigration is overwhelmingly masculine, men usually leaving their womenfolk behind in villages when going to seek their fortune in distant cities and towns.

45. *Urban-to-Urban Migration*—The number of migrants from one town to another within the same district is 297,947 (M–129,718, F–168,229), and to towns of other districts 641,780 (M–306,362; F–335,418), the number of females being greater in both cases. The five KAVAL districts as well as Meerut, Bareilly, Moradabad, and Saharanpur have the largest numbers. For their growth Kanpur and Lucknow draw upon other cities and towns of the State to a very great extent. Naini Tal (15.3), Uttar Kashi (13.9), Garhwal (10.5) and Kheri (10.3) have more than 10 per cent migrants from towns of other districts in their urban areas.

There are 270,219 migrants (M–134,475; F–135,744) from cities and towns outside the State to the urban areas of this State, the largest numbers being from Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Bihar and Maharashtra. West Bengal (29,112), though situated at a distance, sends out large numbers to this State for working in literary and technical professions and services generally. Districts having more than 20,000 such migrants in their urban areas are Agra ,Kanpur, Meerut, Lucknow, and Jhansi. In proportion, the top districts are Dehra Dun (8.7), Jhansi (8.6), Mathura (6.0), and Meerut (5.1) – all being on the western border of the State.

As many as 594,137 (M–364,388; F–229,749) persons born in the urban areas of this State have been enumerated in cities and towns of other parts of India. The number of outmigrants is more than double of inmigrants. Delhi exercises the greatest pull. The number of outoging males is far in excess of outgoing females, particularly to Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Gujarat which have large industrial cities.

46. *Urban-to-Rural Migration*—There are only 321,416 (M–87,222; F–234,194) urban-to-rural migrants within the same district, females being more numerous than males. Quite a number of girls born in towns go to villages in marriage. Among districts, Meerut is at the top in number as well as in proportion to its rural population. Migrants of this type born in urban areas of other districts of the State are still fewer, i.e., 179,023 (M–59,390; F–119,633). Meerut is at the top in numbers and Naini Tal in percentage (1.6).

Persons born in urban areas of other parts of India and enumerated in rural areas of this State are only 60,673 (M–24,356 ; F–36,317), main contributions having been made by the border States of Punjab, Delhi, and Madhya Pradesh and from West Bengal, females exceeding males in every case. Among Districts, Meerut is at the top in number and Dehra Dun in percentage (0.7). 74,192 persons (M–37,074 ; F–37,118), have gone from urban areas of Uttar Pradesh to rural areas of other States, mostly to Madhya Pradesh and Punjab.

47. Combined effect of inmigration and outmigration has led to increase of population in 18 districts of the State and to decrease in 36. Districts which have gained more than 10 per cent are Naini Tal (25.1), Lucknow (11.7), Dehra Dun (11.1) and Kanpur (10.9). The district losing more than this percentage is Almora (13.5). With a few exceptions, districts have generally gained or lost more by migration from or to contiguous districts than from other districts as the near excludes the remote.

48. Among male migrants from rural areas to industrial cities/town-groups there are more from rural areas of other districts except in Aligarh and Moradabad which obtain a greater share from their own rural areas. Kanpur exercises pull not only on the rural area of its own, but also on those of other districts.

In Class I cities/town-groups of the State the proportion of migrants from outside is highest in Dehra Dun (57.8), followed by Kanpur (49.5), Gorakhpur (44.2), and Lucknow (42.9) and lowest in Rampur (13.7) followed by Aligarh (16.4). The largest proportion of migrants in all cities/town-groups is from other districts of the State except in Jhansi where the largest influx is from Madhya Pradesh. Taking all cities and town-groups of Class I together, the age-group 0–14 has a representation of only 18.7 per cent among inmigrants, much less than 40.2 per cent in the general population. Other age-groups are better represented among inmigrants. There are two reasons for these differences. One is that older age-groups migrate relatively in larger numbers to cities, and the other is that children of migrants born in the city of enumeration do not count as migrants.

52.6 per cent of inmigrants are literate, whereas the literacy rate in the general population is only 43.5. This is again to a large extent due to older age-groups migrating. Literacy rate of inmigrants is the maximum in Allahabad (61.8) and the minimum in Saharanpur (37.6).

Of migrants from within India, 62.1 per cent are rural-born and 37.9 per cent urban-born. 27.5 per cent of them have come within three years of the date of enumeration and the remaining 72.5 per cent from before.

49. In all there are 457,890 (M–244,578 ; F–213,312) persons in the State who were born outside India and enumerated here, the largest number being from Pakistan followed by Nepal, these two together constituting 97.6 per cent. Immigrants from Pakistan are concentrated in Saharanpur, Meerut, Naini Tal, Kanpur, Dehra Dun, Agra, Lucknow, Muzaffarnagar, Rampur, and Bareilly. Nepalese-born people are to be found in large numbers in Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Basti, Bahraich, Garhwal and Kheri. The only other countries from which more than 1,000 immigrants have arrived are Burma (5,643) and Tibet (1,647).

The number of immigrants from Pakistan is 335,085 (M–174,817 ; F–160,268) as against 491,499 (M–268,943 ; F–222,556) in 1951. Reduction has taken place on account of the natural process and movement outside the State. There is also reason to believe that some persons born in West Punjab have been recorded as born in Indian Punjab. Pakistan inmigrants are mainly settled in urban areas except in Naini Tal, Rampur, and Pilibhit where their population is mainly rural. It is interesting to note that the total number of persons whose duration of residence has been 11–15 years is only 133,051, the chief reason for diminution being the change of residence during the inter-censal period. The proportion of this duration-group in Kanpur, Lucknow, Moradabad and Bareilly, however, indicates that a very large number of them at these places became permanently settled soon after arrival.

The largest number of immigrants from Pakistan are in trade and commerce, the second

largest in service, and the third in manufacturing. In Naini Tal and Pilibhit the largest numbers are in cultivation and in Rampur in agricultural labour. Displaced persons from Pakistan in the main belonged to the trading class and they took to similar vocations on their rehabilitation in India. Many of them set up workshops and factories and a good number took to transport services.

The population of Nepalese-born in U. P. is predominantly rural, the largest number being in cultivation followed by other services. Only in Dehra Dun the majority (57 per cent) is settled in urban areas, other services claiming the greatest share.

50. The largest number of migrants from other States and Union Territories are in other services, followed by cultivation. Transport, storage and communications enjoys the highest representation of such immigrants among workers of that category. Next highest representation is met with in manufacturing.

51. The greatest volume of rural-urban migration by which great cities are built is from the rural areas of the State itself in which the contribution of the "own district" is as high as 45 per cent. Migration from other parts of India is of lesser importance, the chief contribution being from contiguous States and Union Territories. At the same time, the cities and towns of this State lose an appreciable fraction of their population to the huge urban complexes of Maharashtra, Delhi, West Bengal and Gujarat.

The stream of migrants to cities has visibly become sluggish after 1951. During the decade 1921–31, the percentage of population born outside the district increased in 9 cities and decreased in 6. In next two decades, 1931–51, it increased in all except Jhansi. Thus from 1921 to 1951 the general trend was towards increase. During the decade 1951–61, however, the percentage has gone down in 11 cities/town-groups, viz., Kanpur, Lucknow, Agra, Varanasi, Allahabad, Meerut, Moradabad, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun, Aligarh and Mathura, and has increased slightly only in the remaining six cities. This has resulted in slowing down the pace of urbanization.

Age, Sex and Marital Status

52. Age was recorded as at last birthday in completed years. Despite precautions, age statistics are subject to gross errors due to misstatement of age (largely unconscious) and digital preference shown by the respondent.

(i) In the age-group 0–4 years there is underenumeration at every age except 3 years.

(ii) In the age-group 5–9 years, preference for digits is in the order 5, 8 and 6.

(iii) At ages 10 years or over, 0 is the most popular end digit. The next most popular digit is 5. Ages ending in 2 and 8 are also popular up to 30 years, thereafter their popularity is only relative.

(iv) Beyond the age of 7 years, ages ending in the digits 1, 3, 7 and 9 are extremely unpopular.

(v) At older ages, say over 70, the errors are so large as to render returns of little value.

The age returns of 1961 instead of showing improvement over those of 1951 have shown a distinct deterioration. Least distortion is found to exist at the ages 4, 7, 15, and 32.

53. Digitwise distortion leads to the following conclusions :

(i) *Digit* 0–There is a substantial deficit at age 0, but there is heaping at 10 which goes on increasing as higher multiples are reached.

(ii) *Digit* 5–The next preferred digit is 5. There is heaping at all ages ending in 5 excepting at 15 at which age there is a small deficit. Though 5 comes after 0 in preference, the age 25 is an exception – the heaping at 25 being much greater than at 20.

(iii) *Digits* 2 *and* 8–At the age 2 there is a slight deficit, but at 12 and 22 there is an excess in the case of both males and females. At 32 there is a small excess in males and a small deficit in females. The popularity of ages ending 2 or 8 is confined to the span 8–28 years. After 42 there is marked deficit.

(iv) *Digits* 4 *and* 6–Age 4 is in slight deficit in the case of males and in slight

excess in that of females. From 1 upwards at ages ending in 4 there is deficit. Age 6 is in excess, while all other ages ending in 6 are in deficit.

(v) *Digits* 3 *and* 7—At ages 3 and 7 there is least distortion. At age 3 there is a slight excess. There is a small excess at 7 also but for males only and a small deficit for females. Thereafter there are huge deficits in ages ending in 3 and 7.

(vi) *Digits* 1 *and* 9—Ages ending in 1 and 9 are in deficit throughout, the deficit growing as the age advances.

54. The age compositions of U. P. and India are strikingly similar. In the young age-group of 0—14 the percentage of population is as high as 40.5. The percentages in age-groups 15—49 and 50+ are 48.0 and 11.5 respectively. Thus the population is of the progressive type capable of rapid growth, unless fertility is drastically curtailed. Main features of age composition are given below:

(i) Males of ages 15—44 are in a greater proportion in urban areas than rural, particularly of the age-group 15—24, on account of greater representation of these age-groups in rural-urban migration, the differences becoming accentuated in cities.

(ii) On the other hand, females of ages 5—14 have a greater representation in urban areas than rural.

(iii) Females of 15 years and above are less represented in urban areas than rural, the difference mounting as age advances.

(iv) The median age for males has come down to 19.06 in 1961 from 20.68 in 1951. Similarly, for females it has come down to 18.65 from 20.19. This is because a proportionately greater increase has occurred in the population of under 15 years owing to:

(*a*) the stepping up of the birth rate

(*b*) greater survival in younger ages.

55. The age composition of Uttar Pradesh and India when compared with that of advanced countries of the world reveals the preponderance of the age-group 0—14 here. In U. K. 22.9 per cent and in U. S. A. 31.1 per cent are under 15 years of age; whereas the corresponding percentages in India and Uttar Pradesh are 41.1 and 40.5. A greater proportion of the nation's resources is required to be spent on food, upbringing, education, and medical care of children in this country. The representation of middle-aged persons is much less here than in those countries. All these factors put a great burden of dependancy on workers.

56. Nowhere in the world males and females are found in equal numbers. The index number measuring the relative difference is called the sex ratio (no. of females per 1,000 males). The sex ratio of the State is 909 and of India 941. Some of the States, such as Kerala (1,022) and Orissa (1,001) have fairly high sex ratios. During the last 60 years from 1901 to 1961 U. P. gave evidence of a continuous fall in sex ratio till 1931, a rise during the period 1931—51, and again a fall in 1951—61. The highest sex ratio during last 60 years was 937 in the year 1901. The falling sex ratio is a matter of grave concern, as it gives rise to many social evils. The shortage of females is to be found not only in the total population, but also in every age-group, except the very highest of 70 years and above. This is due to a higher mortality rate among females brought about by hazards of maternity and other social factors. The sex ratio in the age-group 5—9 is 950. It falls rapidly reaching the low figure of 886 in the age-group 20—29. It then improves a little in the next age-group 30—39, but again begins to fall reaching its nadir at 857 in the age-group 50—59. After that it improves steadily.

57. Among the districts of the State, the highest sex ration obtains in Tehri Garhwal (1,202) and the lowest in Naini Tal (719). In 12 districts, viz., Chamoli, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Deoria, Azamgarh, Jaunpur, Ballia and Ghazipur females outnumber males on account of outmigration of the latter for work. In districts Naini Tal, Budaun, Bareilly, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Mathura, Agra, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kanpur and Lucknow the sex ratio is below 850.

The sex ratio of the urban population is considerably smaller than that of the rural and of the cities still smaller. There is no material difference between rural and urban sex ratios in ages 0–14. From 15 years onwards, the urban sex ratios are distinctly smaller than rural. The greatest disparity is to be observed in the age-group 20–24 as a result of age-sex differentials in rural-urban migration.

58. At this Census, data on marital status have been collected and tabulated for (i) Never-Married, (ii) Married, (iii) Widowed and (iv) Divorced or Separated. In the State out of 1,000 males 492 are bachelors as against 450 married. In contrast, out of 1,000 females only 388 are spinsters and as many as 515 married.

The proportion of bachelors and spinsters in rural areas is lower than in urban. Among males, the proportion of married, widowed, and divorced or separated is much higher in rural areas. Among females the proportion of the married and the widowed is greater in rural areas, but of divorced or separated lower. The divorced and the separated form a very small fraction of the total population in this country.

The proportion of the married has gradually declined over the years with the result that there is increase in the proportion of the never-married. The proportion of widowed, etc., has also declined. This is a happy sign, but a faster rise in the proportion of the never-married is desirable.

59. Conclusions drawn from the study of the proportions of (i) spinsters per 1,000 bachelors, (ii) wives per 1,000 husbands, (iii) widows per 1,000 widowers and (iv) divorced or separated females per 1,000 divorced or separated males are stated as under :

(i) The ratio of spinsters to bachelors in all age-groups even in the youngest, is less than the sex ratio of the entire population in that age-group or that of the total population of the State. It falls speedily with age on account of greater universality and early age of marriage of females ; but a small rise begins to be visible from the age of 50 as some old bachelors start taking to wedlock.

(ii) The ratio of wives to husbands is the highest in the age-goup 15–19, after which it steadily falls. In ages below 35 years the number of wives actually exceeds the number of husbands, but, later on, their number begins to get smaller and smaller. The ratio of married females to married males in the age-group 40–44 comes closest to the sex ratio of the total population in the age-group concerned.

(iii) The ratio of widows to widowers falls up to the age of 24 and then takes an upward course. From the age of 35 onwards the number of widows actually begins to exceed that of widowers.

(iv) There are far fewer female divorcees/separatees than male divorcees/separatees at all ages, the disparity being the maximum in the age-group 25–29 and the minimum in 10–14.

Literacy and Education

60. Percentage literacy of this State in relation to the total population is now 17.6 (M-27.3 ; F-7.0) as against 10.8 (M-17.4 ; F-3.6) in 1951. The literacy rate of India is 24.0 (M-34.4 ; F-12.9), the corresponding figure for 1951 being 16.6 (M-24.9 ; F-7.9). This State is ahead of only Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and behind all others, occupying the twelfth place amongst all States of the Indian Union. The percentage of effective literacy, i.e., in relation to population aged 5 years and above, is 20.7 with large sex differentials – 31.9 for males and 8.3 for females. The corresponding all-India rates are P-28.3 ; M-40.4 and F-15.3. There are also rural-urban differentials. The effective literacy rate for rural areas is 16.9 (M-27.8 ; F-4.9) and for urban 46.9 (M-57.8 ; F-33.1), as compared to the all-India rate of 22.4 (M-34.2 ; F-10.1) for rural population and 54.4 (M-66.00 ; F-40.5) for urban population. It will thus be seen that Uttar Pradesh is far behind the all-India average in literacy.

61. There is a great variation in the rate of literacy within the State. District Dehra Dun (44.8) tops the list of high-literacy districts followed by Kanpur (36.8), Lucknow (35.08) and Naini Tal (32.2). District Budaun (11.3)

is at the bottom, preceded by Basti (13.5), Bahraich (13.7), Gonda (13.7), Kheri (14.0) and Bara Banki (14.0). In male literacy Dehra Dun (54.4) and Garhwal (51.6) are high, while Budaun (16.6) is again the lowest. In female literacy Dehra Dun (31.7), Lucknow (23.0) and Kanpur (22.6) are comparatively high, and Uttar Kashi (2.2), Tehri Garhwal (2.3), Bahraich (3.2), Basti (3.6), Pratapgarh (3.7), Gonda (3.8) and Sultanpur (3.9) very low.

62. In rural literacy district Naini Tal (27.5) tops. Other districts more than 25 per cent above the Stage average in order are Pithoragarh, Dehra Dun, Chamoli, Garhwal, Etawah, Kanpur, Jalaun, Almora, Farrukhabad, Varanasi, Ballia and Mainpuri. Out of these 13 districts 6 are in the Himalayan Hills, 5 form a compact block in the west lower half and 2 in the extreme east. Budaun (9.3) is at the bottom. Other low-literacy districts in ascending order are Rampur, Bareilly, Moradabad, Kheri, Gonda, Shahjahanpur, Bahraich and Pilibhit. They form a belt in the north of the State below the Himalayan range. So far as male literacy is concerned, the first position is claimed by Pithoragarh (49.3) and the last by Budaun (14.4). In female literacy Dehra Dun (12.9) holds the first place and the last goes to Tehri Garhwal (1.6) and last but one to Uttar Kashi (1.7).

63. In urban literacy, the top district is Almora (77.0), followed by Tehri Garhwal (72.7), Dehra Dun (65.7), Uttar Kashi (64.8), and Garhwal (64.5) — all Himalayan. The lowest literacy district is Rampur (32.3) followed by Budaun (33.8), Shahjahanpur (35.5), Bara Banki (35.5), and Bijnor (35.8). Almora (84.5) claims the first place in male literacy also. It is followed by Tehri Garhwal (82.6), Uttar Kashi (78.2) and Garhwal (75.7). Lowest percentage of male literacy is found in Budaun (39.8) followed by Rampur (41.0). In female literacy too Almora (63.7) is at the top followed by Dehra Dun (55.1). The lowest female literacy rate is found to exist in district Hamirpur (21.8) followed by Rampur (21.9).

64. An over-all review shows that considering persons, males and females together, districts Naini Tal, Pithoragarh, Dehra Dun and Etawah are high in rural liteacy and disticts Almora, Tehri Garhwal, Dehra Dun and Garhwal in urban literacy. On the other hand, Budaun, Rampur, Bareilly and Moradabad are low in rural and Rampur, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Bara Banki, Bijnor and Moradabad in urban literacy.

65. Differences in literacy rates exist also between one category of work and another. In rural areas the highest literacy rate obtains among male workers of Category VII (55.5) followed by VIII (47.4) and V (44.4) and the lowest among those of Category II. Among females the highest literacy rate is to be found in Category VIII (5.2) followed by IX (5.0) and IV (4.6) and very low in Categories II and I. The pattern is slightly different in respect of the level matriculation and above. Category VIII (9.4) has the greatest proportion of matriculates and above in its male workers. Categories IX (8.6) and VI (5.9) follow next. Very low proportions of matriculates are to be found in Categories II, IV and I. Among females, the proportions are extremely small with some difference in categories.

In urban areas highest literacy among male workers is to be found in Category VII (66.7) followed by IX (61.3) and V (55.3) and the lowest in Category II (13.3). For females the highest proportion is in Category VIII (32.9) and lowest in Category II (0.7) as in case of males. The highest proportion of male workers who have attained the matriculation level of education is to be found in Category VIII (17.3) followed by IX (14.8) and VII (9.5) and very low in Categories II, IV and I. Among females also the pattern is more or less the same with attenuated proportions. Among workers who have obtained a University degree, technical diploma/non-technical diploma, the highest proportion is to be found in Category IX (8.6) followed at a distance by VIII (3.6) and very low in Categories II, IV and I. The pattern is more or less the same for females, their proportions of course being very much smaller. From the foregoing it is seen that literacy rate among males is the highest in Category VII — Trade and Commerce and among females in Cotagory VIII—Transport, Storage and Communications in both areas. Quite a good number of educated females are in the railways, posts,

telegraphs and telephones. Technical graduates (mostly trained teachers) have greater representation in Category IX – Other Services than in other categories of work.

66. The progress of literacy had been very slow up to 1921. The progress between 1921–31 too was not impressive. Those were the years of great political unrest in the country. The greatest spurt occurred during the decade 1931–41. It was during the latter part of this decade that anti-illiteracy campaigns were organised under the Provincial Autonomy. The momentum, however, received a set-back during the Second World War. But with the dawn of Independence, the national Government once again addressed themselves to the task of eradication of illiteracy, as the 1961 data would bear out. These efforts are still continuing, as is obvious from the 1961 figures, which show 91 per cent rise in the number of literates and 63 per cent in the literacy rate.

67. In spite of such a huge increase in the number of literates, the progress cannot but be said to be slow. Progress is hampered by the limited resources of the State, its fast-rising population and the poverty of rural masses who cannot afford to send their children away to school. Perhaps, a system of vacations which would make school-going children available to their parents/guardians for assistance at the time of important agricultural operations may be of help in inducing the rural folk to let their children attend school.

Language

68. In 1951, 85 speeches were reported but at this Census 142 spoken languages or dialects have been returned as mother-tongues. The existence of so many tongues might lead to the inference that there is great linguistic diversity in the State, while the case is just otherwise. Hindi, Urdu and Hindustani taken together are spoken by 96 per cent of the population of the State.

The most important language of this State is Hindi; 84.67 per cent of the population has returned Hindi as its mother-tongue. The second most important language is Urdu spoken by 10.70 per cent of the population. The speakers of Kumauni and Garhwali are 1.40 per cent and 1.08 per cent respectively. No other language claims more than one per cent of the population. Hindi in all its forms, variations and dialects is spoken by 7 out of 8 persons of the State.

69. Out of the 142 languages, 25 are foreign originating outside India. They are Arabic, Afghani (Pashto), Persian, Balochi, Chinese, Burmese, Mongolian, Malay, Indonesian, Japanese and Ceylonese (Singhalese) of Asia; African and Nigerian of Africa; French, Russian, Dutch, Italian, German, Swedish, Spanish, Hungarian, Portuguese and English of Europe; American (English) of America and Australian (English) of Oceania. Of these only English (23,286), Arabic (1,972), Afghani (Pashto) (546), Persian (514), Balochi (200) and Chinese (121) have more than 100 speakers.

70. There are as many as 80 speeches which are either spurious or very little known. One of them can be grouped with Urdu and 32 with Hindi. Thirty-seven belong to other linguistic groups of the sub-continent and 10 are unclassifiable. Four persons from Gorakhpur city have described their mother-tongue as Mughaliya instead of Urdu. Ordinary plain Hindi without specification of dialect has been returned under 9 different names – Bharati and Swadeshi (which are synonyms), Cherwani, Ahiri Hindi, Agrawali, and Kurmi Hindi, indicative of castes, and Muria-Hindi, Nagri-Hindi and Roman-Hindi indicative of scripts. Pahari, of which the chief variations in this State are Kumauni, Garhwali, Jaunsari and Pahari, has been returned under 14 other names as well, namely, Himachali, Binhari, Mandeali, Jubbali, Pashchimi, Nainitali, Bashahri, Sirmauri, Goodi, Kunkhardong, Dondiyali, Riyasati, Johari and Suketi. Braj Bhasha, a dialect of Western Hindi, has also been returned as Mainpuri, and Hindustani as Indian. Awadhi has also been reported as Mirzapuri. Rajasthani, of which the chief variations are Rajasthani, Marwari and Jaipuri, has also been returned under 2 other names, viz., Banjari and Mewari. Similarly Bihari, the chief variations of which in this State are Bhojpuri, Bihari and Maithili, has been returned under 4 other names as well – Baisali, Majhwari, Ghazipuri and Banarasi.

The 10 unclassified speeches are Alanic (Muzaffarnagar), Bavari (Uttar Kashi), Bengani (Uttar Kashi), Darchini (Pithoragarh), Kandi (Banda), Kanjari (Pratapgarh and Gorakhpur), Karai (Lucknow), Purnea (Tehri Garhwal), Qustash (Lucknow) and Tolcha (Chamoli). Kanjari is a gypsy tongue and Purnea is perhaps a form of Bihari taking its name from Purnea district. Half of the unclassified speeches have been reported from hill districts. Of these speeches the largest number of speakers is of Kandi (16) and the smallest of Bavari (1).

71. Among the major mother-tongues—Hindi, Urdu, Kumauni and Garhwali – Urdu has been returned relatively more from urban areas than rural, the remaining three, however, have higher proportions in rural areas. In rural areas Urdu is spoken by 25 to 36 per cent of the population in Rampur, Moradabad, Bijnor and Saharanpur districts. In urban areas 20 districts have more than 30 per cent urdu-speaking population. Kumauni is prominent in Pithoragarh, Almora and to some extent in Naini Tal. Garhwali is generally spoken in Uttar Kashi, Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal districts.

72. Out of the 142 mother-tongues 4 go by the names of certain Scheduled Castes and 4 by the names of certain other communities. Cherwani (10) and Majhawari (7) have been reported for the first time and are after the names of Chero and Majhwar Scheduled Castes of Mirzapur district. Kanjari is a gypsy tongue spoken by Kanjars. It has been reported by 14 Kanjars of Gorakhpur and one of Pratapgarh. Dhangri has been reported by 761 persons of Mirzapur district from among 5,313 Dhangars.

Tharu tongue has been returned from Naini Tal and Gonda, and Bhotia from Pithoragarh and Chamoli. A large majority of persons belonging to these communities have learnt to speak some form of Hindi. They are being gradually absorbed by the dominant language or dialects of the locality. The case of the Jaunsari community of Dehra Dun district and the Vanmanus community of Pithoragarh and Almora districts is different. One is a large community and the other small, but both live in segregation thereby maintaining the individuality of their spoken tongues.

73. Out of 142 mother-tongues, speakers of 114 also speak some other language as a subsidiary language. The total number of subsidiary languages reported is 73. Out of them 62 have been reported as mother-tongues also, and are included in that list, but 11 are different. They are Goruli, Hundiwali, Kaithi, Kannhuti (perhaps incorrectly written for Kanphati), Kothiwali, Malvi, Mora, Mundi-Hindi, Sarafi, Senthi and Shami. Foreign languages returned as subsidiary are Afghani (Pashto), Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Malay and Persian. The percentage of speakers of subsidiary languages to total population at this Census is 4.4 in comparison with 1.1 of 1951. The numerically important subsidiary languages (excluding other forms and dialects) under Hindi are English, Urdu and Sanskrit, and those under Urdu and Hindi, English and Arabic. The most important subsidiary language would appear to be English returned by 20 lakh persons. Other important ones are Arabic, Sanskrit and Punjabi returned by approximately by one lakh, 76 thousand and 32 thousand persons respectively. It is not possible to state to what extent persons who have returned subsidiary languages can use them with natural ease in their daily intercourse.

Religion

74. Six major religious communities live in the State, namely, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Jains, Christians and Buddhists. The proportion of these religions to total population is like this: Hindus – 84.66, Muslim – 14.63, Sikhs – 0.38, Jains – 0.17, Christians – 0.14 and Buddhists – 0.02. Hindus and Muslims form the two main communities of the State, comprising between them 99.29 per cent of State's population. It will be more convenient to discuss each religion separately.

75. *Hindus*—There are 62,437,316 Hindus out of the total population of 73,746,401. Their percentage in the total population at the 1961 Census is 84.66. There has been a slight fall in their percentage during the decade, the 1951 figure being 85.05. The decennial rate of growth of this community during this period has been 16.13 per cent. In 13 districts Hindus form

more than 94 per cent of the rural population. They are (1) Uttar Kashi, (2) Chamoli, (3) Pithoragarh, (4) Tehri Garhawl, (5) Garhwal, (6) Almora, (7) Mainpuri, (8) Etawah, (9) Jhansi, (10) Jalaun, (11) Hamirpur, (12) Banda, and (13) Mirzapur. Six of these are in Himalayan Hills and five in Vindhyan Hills and Plateau. The disticts in which their percentage is less than 75 are (1) Bijnor, (2) Moradabad, (3) Rampur, (4) Bareilly, (5) Saharanpur and (6) Muzaffarnagar. The lowest proportion, 55.96 per cent is to be found in Rampur. Hindu population is relatively more rural than urban. Its rural percentage is 87.12 and urban 68.05. The urban percentage exceeds 80 in Uttar Kashi, Tehri Garhwal, Garhwal, Almora, Dehra Dun, Mathura, Jhansi, Banda, Deoria, Ballia and Mirzapur districts. On the contrary, in the urban areas of Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bahraich and Azamgarh districts the percentage is below 50 ; in Rampur it is as low as 31.26. The largest numbers are found in district Gorakhpur (2,301,973) and Allahabad (2,138,025).

76. *Muslims*—The population of Muslims in the State in 1961 is 10,788,089, i.e., 14.63 per cent. During the decade 1951–61 their growth rate has been 19.48 per cent, as against 16.13 per cent of Hindus. In rural areas of districts (1) Saharanpur, (2) Muzaffarnagar, (3) Bijnor, (4) Moradabad, (5) Rampur, and (6) Bareilly Muslim population exceeds 25 per cent. All these six districts are contiguous being situated in the western part of the State below the Himalayas. The highest percentage is found in Rampur district. Muslims are relatively more urban than rural. Their rural percentage is only 12.48 while urban 29.16. They constitute more than 40 per cent of the population in the urban areas of districts (1) Bijnor, (2) Moradabad, (3) Budaun, (4) Rampur, (5) Shahjahanpur, (6) Sitapur, (7) Rae Bareli, (8) Bara Banki, (9) Bahraich and (10) Azamgarh. Districts Bijnor, Moradabad, Rampur, Bahraich and Azamgarh have more than 50 per cent Muslims in their urban areas — Rampur has more than two-thirds. Large Muslim populations are to be found in districts Moradabad (735,216), Meerut (568,951), Saharanpur (502,045), Basti (490,369), Bareilly (441,723), Bijnor (435,239), Gonda (433,078) and Muzaffarnagar (403,897).

77. *Sikhs*—The number of Sikhs in the State is 283,737 out of which 133,148 are in urban areas of the State. Their population is predominantly urban. Their proportion to total population of the State is only 0.38 per cent. In rural areas of three-fourths of districts Sikhs are almost non-existent. However, in Naini Tal district (9.3) their proportion is substantial. In urban areas of 6 districts, namely, Naini Tal, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Meerut, Kanpur and Sultanpur Sikhs form more than 2 per cent of the population. Districts Naini Tal (46,537), Rampur (25,245) and Kanpur (24,397) comprise the largest numbers of Sikhs.

78. *Jains*—Persons belonging to the Jain faith in the State are 122,108. Most of them live in urban areas (64,486). Their proportion to the total population comes to 0.17 per cent. The highest proportion of Jains is found in urban areas of district Mainpuri (3.6), followed by Muzaffarnagar (2.5) and Meerut (2.2). The largest number of Jains have been returned from districts Meerut (42,079), Agra (17,710) and Jhansi (12,235).

79. *Christians*—Persons belonging to the Christian faith are 101,641. Their proportion in the total population is 0.14 per cent. After 1931 their population in this State has progressively decreased at each Census. The percentage decrease during 1951–61 is 18.0. The chief cause of reduction is inter-State migration. Theirs is also a predominantly urban community. In rural areas of 35 districts the population of Christians is negligible. The urban areas of Almora (2.7) and Garhwal (2.4) have reported sizable proportions. Their largest numbers are to be found in Moradabad (8,119), Kanpur (7,681), and Lucknow (7,591) districts.

80. *Buddhists*—The population of Buddhists in the State is 12,893. Their percentage to the total population is 0.02 only, though it has increased 3 times since 1951. Prior to 1941 Bhuddhists were not noticeable in the State. The large increase in their numbers are due to conversion from Scheduled Castes and the influx of Tibetans. Buddhists are also mainly urban.

They are found in sizeable proportions in the rural areas of district Pithoragarh (0.5) and Uttar Kashi (0.2) and in the urban areas of districts Garhwal (0.4), Aligarh (0.3) and Agra (0.3). In urban areas of 40 districts their proportion is negligible. They are to be found in large numbers in districts Agra (2,306), Aligarh (2,085), and Meerut (2,061).

81. The proportion of Hindus has been slowly but steadily going down since long, except during the decade 1941–51, when the trend was temporarily reversed by the effects of the Partition. With the restoration of normalcy, the natural downward trend reasserted itself. The proportion of Muslims has all along shown a continuous rise except during the aforementioned decade. The ratio of Hindus to Muslims in 1921 was 5.9; in 1931, 5.6; in 1941, 5.4; in 1951, 6.0; and in 1961, 5.8. The ratio has thus fluctuated between 5.4 and 6.0. Their percentage in the urban population has been on the decline. The rural-urban migration of the population, which is constantly going on, is diluting their urban proportion. During the decade 1951–61 the proportions of Hindus and Christians have declined, whereas the proportions of Muslims, Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists have registered an upward trend.

Working Population

82. Till 1951 a person was enumerated on the basis of his source of earnings and livelihood. It is for the first time in 1961 that a 'work-approach" was substituted for "income approach". The entire population at this Census has been divided broadly into two groups (1) Workers and (2) Non-Workers, the former being further sub-divided into nine categories of work. Out of a total population of 74 million in this State, 29 million are workers and 45 million non-workers. Thus only 39.1 per cent of the people are economically active, while 60.9 per cent are not engaged in any fruitful activity. The work-participation ratio registered a rise from 1901 to 1921, but since then it has been exhibiting a continuous fall. The proportion of workers is smaller in urban areas than in rural. Districts in which more than half of the population is working are Uttar Kashi (690), Chamoli (653), Tehri Garhwal (645), Pithoragarh (599), Almora (593), and Garhwal (589) – all in the Himalayan Hills where on account of the mountainous terrain life is so difficult that except for the very young almost everybody has to work for a living. The lowest proportion is to be found in the districts of the West Plain. Male participation is high everywhere, the highest being in Uttar Kashi (697) followed by Bahraich (652) and lowest in Ballia (528). Amongst females the participation ratios are very high in the hill districts of Chamoli (692), Tehri Garhwal (687) Uttar Kashi (683), Pithoragarh (637), Garhwal (629) and Almora (628). Districts of the West Plain, particularly those of Rohilkhand Division, have very low ratios.

83. The proportion of rural workers in the primary sector is very high (M-488; F-174). As for male workers, the highest proportion obtains in Bahraich (603) and the lowest in Meerut (318). Female participation exceeds 600 per thousand in the districts of Himalayan natural division, except Naini Tal and Dehra Dun, and 300 in districts Allahabad, Pratapgarh, Basti and Mirzapur, due to backward economy and migration of working males in search of employment. Their participation rate is the lowest in the districts of the West Plain. In the primary sector apart from cultivation and agricultural labour, the most important major groups are (i) 02 Forestry and Logging (M-58,379; F-5,899), (ii) 04 Livestock and Hunting (M-33,436; F-7,148), and (iii) 00–Field Produce (other than agriculture) and Plantation Crops (M-28,202; F-4,189). This sector is unimportant for urban areas (M-37; F-5).

In the secondary sector, the proportion of male workers in urban areas is 159 as against 44 in rural areas and of female workers 19 in urban and 14 in rural. The most important category for males in urban areas is V-Manufacturing other than household industry and in rural IV–Household Industry. For females IV–Household Industry is the most important both in rural and urban areas. Category VI–Construction is the least important for both in all areas. This sector has a much greater importance in urban areas than in rural. The

districts which have high proportions of male workers in this sector in their urban areas are Azamgarh (261), Mirzapur (236), Kanpur (228) and Varanasi (212). Those which have high proportions of females are Azamgarh (216) Faizabad (85), and Bara Banki (58). The urban areas of Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Kanpur and Varanasi are industrial, whether in household industry or in other manufacturing.

In the tertiary sector of urban areas the proportion is 321 for male and 29 for female workers. The corresponding figures for the rural are 60 and 11, respectively. The highest propotion of rural male workers in this sector is found in district Saharanpur (177) and the lowest 125 in Deoria. The highest proportion of rural female workers is in Hamirpur (54) and the lowest in Chamoli, Tehri Garhwal and Garhwal (one each). Among urban areas the highest proportion of males in this sector is in Tehri Garhwal (502) and the lowest in Azamgarh (225). In respect of female workers Mirzapur (64) is at the top and Moradabad (15) at the bottom. Category IX–Other Services is the most important category of this sector for both sexes in rural as well as urban areas. The second most important is VII–Trade and Commerce. Category VIII–Transport, Storage and Communications comes last.

84. In rural areas of the State, out of every 1,000 cultivators of each sex, 220 males and 46 females are engaged in household industry and 527 males and 207 females in agricultural labour as secondary work. Similarly, out of every 1,000 agricultural labourers of each sex, 42 males and 23 females are engaged in household industry and 592 males and 343 females in cultivation as secondary work. Lastly, out of every 1,000 of each sex principally engaged in household industry, 695 males and 142 females have cultivation and 124 males and 39 females agricultural labour as their secondary work. The order of importance for secondary work is cultivation, agicultural labour, and household industry.

85. Household industry as principal work plays an important part in the economic life of this State. In the total population household industry ranks after cultivation and agricultural labour, but comes before other manufacturing. Sex differential arise when comparison is made with other services. Females outnumber males in household industry, but in other services the opposite is the case. In urban areas other services have greater attraction for both sexes than household industry. There, between household industry and other manufacturing, the former attracts a greater number of females and the latter a greater number of males.

The distribution of workers in household industry and other categories of work in each broad age-group shows that in all age-groups in rural areas, workers of both sexes in household industry are fewer than in cultivation and agricultural labour, but they outnumber those in other manufacturing. Household industry claims more workers of both sexes in ages under 15 years and 60 years and above than other services. In age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 other services provide more employment than household industry for males, and household industry more than other services for females. The position is quite different in urban areas. In all age-groups there are fewer males in household industry than in other manufacturing, but the opposite holds good for females. Organized industry draws lesser number of women than household industry. A comparison of household industry with other services reveals that in all ages of 15 years and above, other services predominate in both sexes; but in ages under 15 years other services are more important for boys and household industry for girls. Thus for males in urban areas household industry is far less important than other services and other manufacturing. For females it takes a position midway between the two.

The important household industries of the State employing more than one lakh workers in descending order are (1) rearing of livestock, (2) cotton textiles on handlooms, (3) earthenware and pottery, (4) making of textile garments (5) processing of food-grains and (6) bamboo, cane, leaves and allied products.

86. The proportions of rural household in (i) cultivation only, and (ii) both in cultivation and household industry are 736 and 41 res-

pectively out of every 1,000 sample households. In cities and towns such households are not many. The proportion of households engaged in household industry only is 54 (Rural 44; Urban 119). In hill districts household industry usually goes on side by side with cultivation and seldom by itself. The proportion of rural households engaged neither in cultivation nor household industry is very high in Saharanpur and very small in hill districts.

Among all cultivating households, the maximum concentration is in the size of holdings 1.0–2.4 acres and the next largest in the size 2.5–4.9 acres. More than half of the households have land varying from 1.0 to 4.9 acres. Households possessing land owned or held from Government have nearly similar distribution, but the next important size class for households holding land from private persons, etc . after 1.0–2.4 acres is less than an acre. The average holding of households of *Asamis* is distinctly smaller than of *Bhumidhars* and *Sirdars*. Beyond the size class 2.5–4.9 acres the proportion of household decreases with the increase in the size of holdings, the decrease being very steep in the case of holdings of *Asamis*.

At the State level one-worker households predominate in holdings of size up to 4.9 acres. In the size 5.0–7.4 acres, households of one and 2 workers, balanced almost evenly, predominate. With the increase in the size of holdings, a deflection is to be noticed towards households having more workers in cultivation, but the highest proportion continues to be of households of 3–5 workers rising steadily until the size class 30.0–49.9 acres is reached. In the size 50.0 acres and above the proportion of such households falls with a simultaneous increase in the proportion of households of 6–10 workers.

In the State out of every 1,000 households engaged both in cultivation and household industry, 231 have holdings of less than one acre and 332 of the size 1.0–2.4 acres. With the rise in the size of holdings the proportion steadily declines. The proportion of households having holdings of under 2.5 acres is as high as 563. Households possessing small holdings take to household industry or other subsidiary work relatively in greater numbers to supplement their income than those possessing comparatively large holdings. The proportion of households possesing holdings of less than 7.5 acres is relatively less in Jhansi and Meerut Divisions and greater in Uttarakhand, Kumaon, Gorakhpur, Faizabad, Lucknow and Allahabad Divisions.

The number of households in cultivation only is about 17 times the number of households engaged only in household industry in the State. Most of the households engaged only in household industry are one-worker households. The same is generally the case with households engaged only in cultivation. As for cultivating households which are also engaged in household industry 3–5 worker households are the most common.

The largest number of households engaged in household industry is in those industries which run all the year round. Households carrying on household industry along with cultivation all the year round are 667 per 1,000 in rural areas and 723 in urban areas. The proportion of households carrying on household industry without cultivation the whole year round comes to 760 per 1,000 in rural and 773 in urban. In working periods of less than a year the proportion of households is greater for industries with cultivation than those without cultivation, because a considerable fraction of cultivating households turns to household industries only in lean months. The ratio of hired workers to family-workers increases at first up to 6 months' duration and then starts to fall, being the minimum for industries which run all the year round. This ratio is high in industries working for short spans for they have to reach the production target within a limited period.

87. According to Occupational Classification of non-agricultural pursuits, Divisions 7-8 of Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and Labourers not elsewhere classified have the highest proportion of both male and female workers. Division 3-Sales Workers, comes next for males and Division 9-Service, Sport and Recreation Workers for females. Division 5-Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers, is the

least important for males and Division 6—Workers in Transport and Communication occupations for females. Among males occupational Group 89-Labourers, not elsewhere classified, has the highest proportion followed by Group 30Working proprietors, wholesale and retail trade, Group 70-Spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers, and related workers; among females the highest proportion is in Group 70 followed by Group 89 and Group 82-Millers, bakers, brewmasters, and related food and beverage workers. Occupational Family 899-Labourers, not elsewhere classified claims the highest proportion in both sexes. In the case of males the next in importance is 301—Working proprietors in retail trade, and in females 931-Cleaners, sweepers and watermen.

88. The proportion of workers in Classes I and II cities and towns is less than the State average for urban areas and in Classes III—VI towns greater for both sexes, the State average for males being 517 and for females 53. The greatest proportion of workers is to be found in Class VI towns (M-626 ; F-117). Participation ratio in smaller towns is generally greater than in larger ones. Category IX is the most important for males in all classes of towns. Manufacturing comes next in importance in Class I cities/town-groups, and trade and commerce in all other classes of towns. For females, other services and household industry are the two most important categories, the former taking precedence in Classes I, II, III and VI and the latter in Classes IV and V. Towns of Class VI which are hill cantonments and notified areas have a very high proportion of males and a comparatively high of females in other services.

89. The working pattern of the inmigrant population vis-a-vis general population of Class I cities/town-groups reveals that among males the proportion of inmigrants is greater among administrative, executive and managerial workers; clerical workers; transport and communication workers; and workers in general services than the average. It is less among professional and technical workers; sales workers; craftsmen, production process workers; and general labourers. In the case of females, the proportion of inmigrants is greater among professional and technical workers and workers in general services, and smaller among sales workers, craftsmen, production process workers and general labourers. Thus in both sexes, trade and commerce and general labour have relatively smaller proportion of inmigrants than other occupations.

Considering all Class I cities/town-groups together, the highest number of migrant workers for both sexes is in Divisions 7—8 — Craftsmen Production Process Workers, and Labourers not elsewhere classified. Next for males is Division 3-Sales Workers, and for females Division 9-Service, Sport and Recreation Workers. Taking the cities and town-groups individually, male workers are found in the largest numbers in Divisions 7-8 — Craftsmen, Production Process Workers, etc., in all cities except Jhansi, Mathura and Shahjahanpur, where the largest numbers are in Division 1-Administrative, Executive and Managerial Workers. The largest number of migrant workers of both sexes is found in Kanpur (M-209,271 ; F-7,683). Next for males is Lucknow (107,424) and for females Varanasi (7,359).

90. Scheduled Caste males and females constitute 20.5 and 21.3 per cent of the male and female population of the State. The proportions for male and female Scheduled Caste workers are 21.2 and 32.3 per cent respectively. Their participation ratio is, therefore, higher, particularly in the case of females. The representation of Scheduled Castes in male agricultural labour is over 50 per cent and of females over 60 per cent. This brings into bold relief their backward economic position. In household industry, the representation of Scheduled Caste males is smaller in rural areas than their percentage in general population. But in urban areas the representation of both sexes of Scheduled Castes is higher in this branch of work.

The percentage of Scheduled Castes among male workers of rural areas of Categories V. VII and VIII is smaller than their over-all percentage, particularly in trade and commerce ; but in Categories VI and IX it is much greater. In urban areas their percentage among workers of Category VII is very much smaller than their

over-all percentage, but greater in Categories V, VI, VIII and IX. The pecentage of Scheduled Castes among female workers in Categories V, VI, VIII and IX is appreciably greater than their over-all percentage in rural areas of the State. In Category IX more than two-third workers and in Category VI more than half belong to Scheduled Castes, but in Category VII their proportion is smaller. In urban areas their percentage is smaller than the over-all percentage in all the Categories V, to IX. In Category VI they form more than one-third of total female workers. Categories VI and IX have large percentages of Scheduled Castes of both sexes in all areas.

Cultivating Scheduled Caste households form 18.60 per cent all cultivating households in the State. Their percentage among *Bhumidhars* and *Sirdars* is lower and among *Asamis* higher. Scheduled Caste population is concentrated in holdings of below 2.5 acres. While 389 out of 1,000 households in the general population have holdings smaller than 2.5 acres, as many as 582 Scheduled Caste households are to be found in this small range. This shows that whereas the economic position of an average cultivator is not happy, that of an average Scheduled Castes cultivator is much worse.

91. For the first time in 1951 data were collected regarding the employment status of self-supporting persons of non-agricultural classes. Self-supporting persons were divided into four classes—employers, employees, independent workers and others. At the 1961 Census for workers at household industry only the employee status has been noted, but for remaining workers (other than in cultivation) four types of employment status have been recorded, viz., employer, employee, single-worker and family-worker. Out of 1,000 male workers (other than cultivators and agricultural labourers) 215 are at household industry and 785 in other industries, trade, profession or service. The corresponding figures for females are 474 and 526. Considering the employees in household industry and in non-household industry, trade, etc. separately, there are 15 male and 14 female employees in household industry, and 361 male and 145 female employees in non-household industry, etc. The respective percentages of employees work out to 7.0 for males and 3.0 for females in household industry ; and 46.0 for males and 27.6 for females in non-household industry, etc. In fact, employees, particularly among males, assume a great significance in non-household industry, trade, profession or service. Employers are few. Out of 785 male workers, 45 are employers and out of 526 female workers only 11, their respective percentages being 5.7 and 2.1. In addition, there are 335 male and 286 female single-workers, forming percentages of 42.7 and 54.4 respectively. Family-workers among males are 44 and among females 84, their percentages being 5.6 and 10.0. Thus for males single-worker is the second most important employment category and for females the most important. Family-workers are found to a relatively greater extent among female workers.

The percentage of employers of both sexes is very much above the general average in Division 6—Trade and Commerce. The proportion of employees among male workers is over 60 per cent in Divisions 1, 5, 7 and 9. Among females, employees, constitute more than 45 per cent of workers in Divisions 4 and 7. The proportion is very low in Division 6 for both sexes. The proportion of single-workers is above the general average in Divisions 6 and 8 for both sexes. The proportion of family-workers among males is strikingly above average in Divisions 5 and 6, and exceedingly low in Divisions 4, 7 and 9. As for female family-workers, their proportion is large in Divisions 5, 6 and 9; but very small in Divisions 0, 4 and 7, as in the case of males.

Exact comparison of employees of 1951 and 1961 is not possible, because in 1951 employment status was determined for self-supporting persons only and not for all workers. Their percentage in 1951 for males was 30.3 and for females 17.7. In 1961 the respective percentages are 37.6 and 15.9. The percentage of employees among female workers has slightly gone down but among male workers it has considerably gone up—and male workers are numerically more important. It seems that the independent

worker is on the run and is being rapidly supplanted by the employee. The old aversion to service does not exist any longer, partly on account of change of circumstances and partly of general improvement in the condition of service.

92. Shifts in the proportion of worker in various categories during the decade 1951–61 will now be considered. Among males Categories I–Cultivation, VII–Trade and Commerce and IX–Other Services have registered a fall and Categories II–Agricultural Labour, III–Plantation, Mining, Quarrying etc., VI–Construction and VIII–Transport, Storage and Communications a rise. The industrial Categories IV and V–Manufacturing (including household industry) have shown a very small rise. Among females Categories I, VII and IX have recorded a fall and Categories II and III a rise. The proportion of females in Categories VI and VIII has been negligible throughout. In the industrial Categories IV and V their proportion has remained constant. In the case of both sexes Categories I, VII and IX have manifested a fall and Categories II and III a rise during the decade. For the progress of large and small-scale industries, the trend shown by Categories IV and V requires special watching. Unfortunately, it was of a continuous fall from 1901 to 1951. Only in 1951–61 the fall has been arrested to some extent. If both males and females are considered together, the proportion of workers in these categories remains almost the same. For industrial progress this proportion should not merely keep pace with population, but should actually outstrip it.

Non-Working Population

93. Non-workers have been stratified into eight types of activities, viz., (i) full-time students, (ii) engaged in unpaid household duties, (iii) dependants, infants and disabled, (iv) retired, rentiers or of independent means, (v) beggars, vagrants, etc., (vi) inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions, (vii) seeking work for the first time, and (viii) employed before but now out of employment and seeking work.

In the total population of 73.7 million in the State, 44.9 million (16.2 million males and 28.7 million females) constituting 609 per thousand of the population are non-workers. The corresponding proportion for rural areas is 597 and for urban areas 690. Urban areas have a higher proportion of non-workers. Then there are sex differentials. In rural areas of this State, 408 males out of one thousand males and 801 females out of one thousand females are non-working. The urban proportions are 483 for males and 947 for females.

94. The proportion of non-workers differs from district to district. For rural males the proportion is quite low in Uttar Kashi (301), Naini Tal (343), Shahjahanpur (347), Kheri (355), Bahraich (341), Gonda (363), and Bara Banki (359). Uttar Kashi is a hill district in the extreme north-west. The remaining districts form a rectangular block in the north of the State from Naini Tal to Gonda, and the majority of them are submontane in character. It is high in Garhwal (466), Azamgarh (457), Jaunpur (462), Ballia (470), Ghazipur (462), and Varanasi (456). Garhwal is a hill district. The remaining districts form a compact block in the east. The chief reason for the high proportion of non-workers is outmigration of able-bodied males on account of pressure on land. Variations in the proportion of non-working females are very large. Districts Uttar Kashi (312), Chamoli (308), Pithoragarh (363), Tehri Garhwal (304), Garhwal (352), and Almora (354) of the Himalayan Hills have less than two-fifths of their female population as non-working. In these districts a large section of womenfolk has to take to work. On the other hand, in 14 out of the 19 districts of the West Plain more than 95 per cent of females are not engaged in any economic activity.

In urban male population the proportion of non-workers is low in Uttar Kashi (388), Garhwal (376), Tehri Garhwal (427), Almora (443), Naini Tal (444), Sitapur (446), and Mirzapur (434). It is high in Budaun (505), Aligarh (511), Agra (512), Unnao (533), Basti (505) and Ghazipur (516). Amongst females, non-workers form proportions much below average in districts

Uttar Kashi (654), Garhwal (862), Bara Banki (892), Faizabad (854), Azamgarh (748), and Mirzapur (898). Their proportion is high in Rampur (970), Bareilly (973), Shahjahanpur (968) and Agra (975).

Among towns, those of Class VI—all situated in the Himalayan Hills—have the least proportion of non-workers of both sexes. The greatest proportion of male non-workers is to be found in Class II towns, closely followed by Class I cities/town-groups, and of female non-workers in the same classes, but in the reverse order. Generally speaking, non-workers get less and less as the class goes down ; minor fluctuations are due to differing social conditions and functional characteristics.

95. The proportion of non-working males in the rural areas of the State in the age-group 0—14 is 907, falling steeply in the age-group 15—34 to 83 and further in the next age-group 35—59 to 17, and rising again to 120 in ages 60 years and above. Variations in the case of females are more gentle. The proportion in the age-group 0—14 is 954, in 15—34 it declines to 712, in 35—59 further declines to 653, and in the last age-group of 60 and above it rises to 791. The same trend is observed in urban areas, only the proportions are higher in each case. Thus in every age-group (1) the proportion of non-workers is higher among females than among males in rural as well as urban areas and (2) the proportion in urban areas is higher than in rural areas for both sexes.

96. The percentage of the literate and educated is very much less in females than in males, whether they be working or non-working. However, the distribution of educational standards among non-workers in urban areas shows that there is greater illiteracy in male non-workers than in male workers. This is because the non-working population has a good percentage of very young children. But in the case of females it is just the opposite. This is due to the circumstances that females of all age-groups are non-working in an overwhelming proportion, literate adult females engaged in household duties being deemed to be non-working. This accounts for a lesser degree of illiteracy in non-working females than in working females. However, higher educational levels are found to exist relatively to a greater extent in workers of both sexes than in non-workers.

In rural areas also there is greater illiteracy among male non-workers than among male workers. In the case of females the extent of illiteracy among non-workers is less than among workers. The reasons are the same as have been stated for urban population. But differences in rural are of a lesser order.

97. The total number of persons returned as unemployed at the 1961 Census is 87,923 (M—84,036 ; F—3,887). Of these, 84,472 (M—81,029 ; F—3,443) are aged 15 years and above. The number of the unemployed of these ages for urban areas is 47,037 (M—46,077 ; F—960), and for rural 37,435 (M—34,952 ; F—2,483). Prima facie, the figures of unemployment seem to be very meagre, which is due to the fact that only those were recorded as unemployed who declared themselves to be so and seeking work. Census data on unemployment take no notice of the large volume of underemployment or misemployment.

The number of persons, males as well as females, seeking employment for the first time, as a rule, exceeds the number of those seeking employment for a subsequent time. In the urban areas of districts, the proportion of males seeking work for the first time to 1,000 unemployed males varies from 437 in Tehri Garhwal to 826 in Pratapgarh. The proportions of unemployed females in the two categories are erratic. In the State out of every 1,000 males of urban areas seeking work for the first time, 286 are matriculates and above, 245 literate without educational level, 239 of primary or junior basic standard, and 230 illiterates. The number are evenly balanced, yet of those who have passed the High School or higher examinations is unmistakably the largest. As regards females, out of every 1,000 seeking employment for the first time 392 are illiterate, 335 have attained matriculation or higher standard, 161 are just literate, and 112 are of primary or junior basic level. Females seeking work are either completely illiterate or fairly well educated, unlike males who

are more or less evenly balanced in all the four levels. Out of every 1,000 urban males seeking employment for a subsequent time 320 are illiterate, 309 just literate, 188 of primary or junior basic level, and 183 of matriculation or higher standard. The proportion progressively declines with the rise in the educational level. Such unemployment among females is not of any numerical importance.

In the rural areas out of every 1,000 unemployed males aged 15 and above, there are 287 illiterate, 182 just literate, 243 educated up to primary or junior basic and 288 matriculates and above. The absolute number of unemployed females in rural areas is too small to yield any definite conclusion.

98. In rural areas, non-workers among males are 408 per thousand. More than three-fourths of them are dependants, infants and disabled and more than one-fifth full-time students. The remaining six types claim very small proportions. There is a preponderance of dependants, infants and disabled among, non-working males in the age-group 0–14 and of dependants and disabled in the age-group 60+. In the age-group 15–34 full-time students claim a major portion and in the age-group 35–59 dependants and disabled form the bulk of male non-workers. Full-time students and unemployeds seeking work for the first time are prominent in the age-group 15–34 only. Female non-workers comprise 801 out of every 1,000 of rural female population. Unlike males who are concentrated in the age-group 0–14, females are spread over all age-groups. Considering female non-workers of all ages a little more than half of them are engaged in household duties and a little less than half are dependants, infants and disabled ; very few are full-time students. In other types the proportions are still smaller. Non-working females of the age-group 0–14 are mostly dependants, infants, etc., 97 per 1,000 are engaged in household duties and 29 are full-time students. In age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 due to universality of marriage more than 9 out of 10 are engaged in household jobs. In the last age-group 60+ though household duties still claim the majority, yet the proportion is only a little more than half, while the proportion of dependants and disabled goes up to a little less than half.

In urban areas 483 males per thousand are non-workers. More than half are dependants, infants, etc. and more than one-third full-time students. There is preponderance of dependants, etc. followed by full-time students in the age-group 0–14 and of dependants and disabled followed by retired men, rentiers, etc. in ages 60 and above. In the age-group 15–34 about three-fourth non-working males are full-time students. In the higher age-group 35–59, which has very few non-workers, about two-fifths are dependants and disabled and an appreciable proportion consists of retired persons, rentiers, etc. Female non-workers in urban areas number 947 per thousand. A little less than half of them are in household duties, and about two-fifths are dependants, etc. Non-working females of 0–14 are mostly dependants, infants, etc. and about one-fifth full-time students. In age-groups 15–34 and 35–59 an overwhelming majority is in household duties. At ages 60 and above the largest proportion is of dependants and disabled closely followed by those in household duties.

All full-time students of both sexes in rural and urban areas are confined to age-groups 0–14 and 15–34. The proportions of persons seeking employment for the first time and those employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work, among male non-workers are 11 and 8 respectively. The first type is in appreciable proportion in the age-group 15–34 and the second in the age-group 35–59. Among females unemployment is negligible in all age-groups.

The above highlights the important differences in the non-working population between rural and urban areas and between the two sexes. The proportion of dependants, infants, etc., is higher in rural than in urban areas. This is chiefly due to a large number of male migrants from rural to urban areas leaving their dependants behind in villages as well as to a lesser proportion of full-time students in rural areas. Availability of greater educational facilities in cities and towns tends to increase the proportion

of full-time students. At the same time, most of the retired people and persons of rentier class owing house and landed property prefer to live in cities and towns.

99. The proportion of non-workers among migrants is lower than in the general population. Migration of males is generally for work and of females for marriage. Thus migrants, as a rule, are grown-up persons. Because of the age difference the proportion of workers among them is greater than in the general population, and consequently of non-workers smaller.

100. The proportion of non-workers in Scheduled Caste males is 400 per thousand and in females 724 per 1,000 as against the corresponding proportions of 418 and 819 in the general population. This is because relatively greater numbers of Scheduled Caste population have to take to work on account of poverty and general backwardness. In the general population, out of every 1,000 male non-workers 232 are full-time students. As against this, the proportion for Scheduled Castes is only 137. Similarly among 1,000 female non-workers there are 28 full-time students in the general population, and 9 in the Scheduled Caste population. Thus among both males and females the proportion of full-time students among Scheduled Castes are very much smaller.

Some Population Projections (1956–1981)

101. The Expert Committee on Population Projections set up by the Planning Commission makes forecasts of population from time to time. The forecasts for 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981 are presented in the Table given at the end of this paragraph. It will be seen that even the revised projection for 1961 fell far short of the country's actual population as ascertained at the Census. In Uttar Pradesh, however, the actual population proved to be smaller than the projected, and the difference in its case was not great. This shows how difficult it is to make accurate projections, as so many factors, quite a number of them unpredictable, play their part in population growth. Estimates of population for the years 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981 were prepared in 1961 and again revised in 1965. According to revised estimates, the population of India in 1971 is likely to be 559 million and of Uttar Pradesh 92.38 million. The population of Uttar Pradesh is exepected to cross the 100-million mark around the year 1975.

Statement showing the All-India and State Population Projections made by the Expert Committee on Population Projections set up by the Planning Commission

(In Millions)

India and States	1956		1961		1966		1971		1976	1981
	Projected Population (Revised)	Estimated Population from Census data	Projected Population (Revised)	Census Population	Projected population estimated in 1961	Projected Population estimated in 1965	Projected Population estimated in 1961	Projected Population estimated in 1965	Projected Population estimated in 1965	Projected Population estimated in 1965
INDIA	391.40	400.18	430.80	439.24	479.60	494.78	527.80	559.62	630.20	694.89
1. Andhra Pradesh	33·81	33·55	37·21	35·98	41·43	39·60	45·61	43·92	48·60	52·79
2. Assam	9·88	10·35	10·96	11·87	12·34	13·71	13·64	15·99	18·63	21·22
3. Bihar	41·38	42·62	44·99	46.46	49·62	52·06	53·88	58·76	66·28	72·23
4. Gujarat	*	18·45	*	20·63	*	23·62	*	27·09	30·88	34·87
5. Jammu and Kashmir	4·78	3·41	5·31	3·56	5·85	3·82	6·45	4·09	4·36	4·60
6. Kerala	15·17	15·23	17·16	16·90	19·49	19·14	22·07	21·70	24·42	26·83
7. Madhya Pradesh	27·64	29·22	29·86	32·37	32·83	36·62	35·41	41·49	46·81	51·67

India and States	1956		1961		1966		1971		1976	1981
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8. Madras	32·58	31·90	35·98	33·69	40·16	36·64	44·35	40·03	43·57	46·47
9. Maharashtra	53·11*	35·78	59·34*	39·55	66·83*	44·93	74·76*	51·00	57·47	63·24
10. Mysore	21·54	21·49	24·04	23·59	27·24	26·46	30·51	29·83	33·51	36·85
11. Orissa	15.36	16.10	16.53	17.55	18.02	19.59	19.34	21.99	24.57	26.88
12. Punjab	17·76	18·22	19·80	20·31	22·23	23·65	24·84	27·56	31·80	35·85
13. Rajasthan	17·56	18·06	19·63	20·16	22·04	23·26	24·63	26·82	30·65	34·22
14. Uttar Pradesh	67·82	68·48	74·26	73·75	82·30	82·36	89·96	92·38	103·18	113·09
15. West Bengal	27·64	30·61	29·69	34·93	32·40	39·95	34·73	45·80	52·25	58·32

*Population of Gujarat is included in Maharashtra

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LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS

(As on February 17, 1964)

AGARTALA—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales. (Rest.)

AGRA—
1. National Book House, Jeoni Mandi .. (Reg.)
2. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines .. .. (Reg.)
3. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra .. (Rest.)
4. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar, Agra Cantt. (Rest.)

AHMADNAGAR—V. T. Jorakar, Prop., Rama General Stores, Navi Path. (Rest.)

AHMEDABAD—
1. Balgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
2. Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road .. (Reg.)
3. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge .. (Reg.)
4. Mahajan Bros. Opp. Khadia Police Gate .. (Rest.)
5. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Pathar Kuva, Relief Road. (Reg.)

AJMER—
1. Book-Land, 663, Madar Gate .. .. (Reg.)
2. Rajputana Book House, Station Road .. (Reg.)
3. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Bhata .. (Reg.)
4. Vijay Bros., Kutchery Road .. .. (Rest.)
5. Krishna Bros., Kutchery Road .. .. (Rest.)

ALIGARH—Friends Book House Muslim University Market. (Reg.)

ALLAHABAD—
1. Superintendent, Printing & Stationery, U. P.
2. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road .. (Reg.)
3. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg., P. Box 4 .. (Reg.)
4. Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road (Reg.)
5. Universal Book, Co., 20, M. G. Road .. (Reg.)
6. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road. (Reg.)
7. Wadhawa & Co., 23 M. G. Marg .. .. (Rest.)
8. Bharat Law House, 15 Mahatma Gandhi Marg (Rest.)
9. Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2-A, Katra Road (Rest.)

AMBALA—
1. English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt. .. (Reg.)
2. Seth Law House, 8719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt. (Rest.)

AMRITSAR—
1. The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligarh .. (Reg.)
2. S. Gupta, Agent Government Publications, Near P. O. Majith Mandi .. .. (Reg.)
3. Amar Nath & Sons Near P. O. Majith Mandi .. (Reg.)

ANAND—
1. Vijaya Stores, Station Road .. (Rest.)
2. Charto Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Station Road (Rest.)

ASANSOL—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy, Booksellers, Atwal Building. (Rest.)

BANGALORE—
1. The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-op. Society, Ltd., Bar Association Building. (Reg.)
2. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Roy Road .. (Reg.)
3. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P. O. Box. 507. (Reg.)

BANGALORE—*(concld.)*
4. The Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road .. (Reg.)
5. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet .. (Reg.)
6. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balamandira, Ghandinagar. (Reg.)
7. Maruthi Book Depot, Avenue Road .. (Reg.)
8. International Book House P. Ltd., 4-F, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
9. Navakarnataka Pubns. Private Ltd., Majestic Circle. (Rest.)

BAREILLY—Agarwal Brothers, Barra Bazar .. (Reg.)

BARODA—
1. Shri Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah, Raopura .. (Rest.)
2. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub-Agent. (Rest.)
3. New Medical Book House, 540, Madan Zampa Road. (Rest.)

BEAWAR—The Secretary, S. D. College Co-operative Stores, Ltd. (Rest.)

BELGHARIA—Granthlok, Antiquarian Booksellers and Publishers (24-Parganas), 5-1 Amlica Mukerjee Road. (Reg.)

BHAGALPUR—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh Road. (Reg.)

BHOPAL—
1. Superintendent, State Government Press.
2. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Station Road. .. (Reg.)
3. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies .. (Rest.)

BHUBANESHWAR—Ekamra Vidyabhaban, Eastern Tower Room no. 3. (Rest.)

BIJAPUR—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Pro. Vinod Book Depot, near Hiralshetti Chowk. (Rest.)

BIKANER—Bhandani Bros. .. .. (Rest.)

BILASPUR—Sharma Book Stall, Sadar Bazar (Rest.)

BOMBAY—
1. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Queens Road.
2. Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
3. Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg., Dadar. (Reg.)
4. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji 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. Lakkani Book Depot, Girgaum .. .. (Reg.)
8. Elpes Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi .. (Reg.)
9. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetawadi Main Road. (Reg.)
10. New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. (Reg.)
11. Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road .. (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—*(contd.*

BOMBAY—*(concld.)*

12. Sunder Das Gaian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street. (Reg.)
13. D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. (P.) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road. (Reg.)
14. Thacker & Co., Rampart Row .. .. (Reg.)
15. N. M. Tripathi, Private Ltd., Princess Street .. (Reg.)
16. The Kothari Depot, King Edward, Road .. (Reg.)
17. P. H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road, no. 5. (Rest.)
18. C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street. (Reg.)
19. Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar Voriuli, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Rest.)
20. Minerva Book Shop, Shop no. 1/80, N. Subhas Road. (Reg.)
21. Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road. (Rest.)
22. Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road. (Rest.)
23. Bombay National History Society, 91, Walkeshwar Road. (Rest.)
24. Dowmadeo & Co., 16, Nazira Building, Ballard Estate (Rest.)
25. Asian Trading Co., 310, the Miraball, P. B. 1505.

CALCUTTA—

1. Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bacharam Chatterjee Lane. (Reg.)
2. Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street .. (Reg.)
3. Hindu Librar, 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. Chambrar & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P. 33, Mission Road 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, 6/1-A, Banchha Ram Akrar Lane. (Reg.)
12. K. K. Roy, P. Box no. 10210, Calcutta-19 .. (Rest.)
13. Smt. 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 .. .. (Reg.)
17. S. Bhattacharjee, 49, Dharamtala Street .. (Rest.)
18. Mukherjee Library, 10, Sarba Khan Road .. (Reg.)
19. Current Literature Co., 208, Mahatma Gandhi Road. (Reg.)
20. The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor). (Rest.)
21. Scientific Book' Agency, Netaji Subhash Road .. (Rest.)
22. Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banku Bihari Ghose Lane, district Howrah. (Rest.)
23. Indian Book Dist. Co., 6512, Mahatma Gandhi Road. .. (Rest.)

CALICUT—Touring Book Stall .. .. (Rest.)

CHANDIGARH—

1. Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Punjab.
2. Jain Law Agency, Flat no. 8, Sector no. 22 .. (Reg.)
3. Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector no. 22. (Reg.)
4. Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22-D .. (Reg.)
5. English Book Shop, 34, Sector 22-D .. (Rest.)
6. Mehta Bros., 15-Z. Sector 22-B .. .. (Rest.)
7. Tandon Book Depot, Shopping Centre, Sector 16. (Rest.)
8. Kailash Law Publishers, Sector 22-B .. (Rest.)

CHHINDWARA—The Verma Book Depot .. (Rest.)

COCHIN—Saraswat Corporation, Ltd., Palliarakav Road. (Reg.)

CUTTACK—

1. Press Office, Orissa Sectt.
2. Cuttack Law Times .. .. .. (Reg.)
3. Prabhat K. Mahapatra Mangalabag, P. B. 35 .. (Reg.)
4. D. P. Sur Sons, Mangalabag .. (Rest.)
5. Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar .. .. (Rest.)

DEHRA DUN—

1. Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road .. (Reg.)
2. National News Agency, Paltan Bazar .. (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Chukhuwala. (Reg.)
4. Uttam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar .. (Rest.)

DELHI—

1. J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate .. (Reg.)
2. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate .. (Reg.)
3. Federal Law Book Depot, Kashmere Gate .. (Reg.)
4. Bahri Bros. 188, Lajpat Rai Market .. (Reg.)
5. Bawa Harikishan 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 and Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg. (Reg.)
18. B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkhawalan (Chowri Bazar). (Rest.)
19. Rajkamal Prakashan, P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar .. (Reg.)
20. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak. (Reg.)
21. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market .. (Reg.)
22. Tech. and Commercial Book Co., 75, Gokhale Market. (Rest.)
23. Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmere Gate. (Rest.)
24. G. M. Ahuja, Booksellers and Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar. (Rest.)

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DELHI—(*concld.*)
25. Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate. (Reg.)
26. Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar. (Reg.)
27. Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Naisarak .. (Rest.)
28. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers and Publishers P. B. 1165, Nai Sarak. (Rest.)
29. K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura. (Rest)
30. Adarsh Publishing Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road (Rest.)

DHANBAD—
1. Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd., P. O. Indian School of Mines. (Rest.)
2. New Sketch Press, Post Box 26 .. .. (Rest.)

DHARWAR—
1. The Agricultural College Consumers' Co-op. Society. (Rest.)
2. Ramesraya Book Depot, Subhas Road .. (Rest.)
3. Karnataka Sahitya Mandira of Publishers and Booksellers. (Rest.)

ERNAKULAM—
1. Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road .. .. (Rest.)
2. South India Traders, Co., Constitutional Journal. (Reg.)

FEROZEPUR—English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road (Reg.)

GAUHATI—Mokshada Pustakalaya .. .. (Reg.)

GAYA—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budh Marg .. (Reg.)

GHAZIABAD—Jayana Book Agency .. .. (Rest.)

GORAKHPUR—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakhes Road. (Reg.)

GUDUR—The General Manager, the N. D. C. Publishing and Ptg. Society Ltd. (Rest.)

GUNTUR—Book Lovers Private Ltd., Kadriguda Chowrasta. (Reg.)

GWALIOR—
1. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, M. B.
2. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Laskhar .. (Reg.)
3. M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. B. Jain & Bros., Booksellers, Sarafa, Laskhar. (Rest.)

HUBLI—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road .. (Reg.)

HYDERABAD—
1. Director, Government Press.
2. The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul .. (Rest.)
3. Book Lovers Private Ltd. .. (Rest.)
4. Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar .. (Rest.)

IMPHAL—Tikendra & Sons, Booksellers .. (Rest.)

INDORE—
1. Wadhawa & Co., 56, M. G. Road .. .. (Reg.)
2. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar .. .. (Rest.)
3. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilya Para (Rest.)
4. Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace .. (Rest.)
5. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers and Booksellers, 10, Khajuri Bazar. (Rest.)

JABALPUR—
1. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj .. (Reg.)
2. National Book House, 135, Jai Prakash Narain Marg. (Rest.)

JAIPUR—
1. Government Printing and Stationery Department, Rajasthan.
2. Bharat Law House, Booksellers and Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema. (Reg.)
3. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar .. .. (Reg.)
4. Vani Mandir, Sahwai Mansingh Highway .. (Reg.)
5. Kalyan Mal & Sons, Tripolia Bazar .. (Rest.)
6. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Reg.)
7. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta .. (Rest.)
8. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23. (Rest.)

JAMNAGAR—Swedeshi Vastu Bhandar .. (Reg.)

JAMSHEDPUR—
1. Amar Kitab Ghar, Diogonal Road, P. B. 78 .. (Reg.)
2. Gupta Stores, Dhatkidih .. .. (Reg.)
3. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistapur Market. (Rest.)

JWALAPUR—Sahyog Book Depot .. (Rest.)

GHUNJHUNU—
1. Shashi Kumar Sarat Chand .. .. (Rest.)
2. Kapram Prakashan Prasaran, 1/90, Namdha Niwas Azad Marg. (Rest.)

JODHPUR—
1. Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents. (Reg.)
2. Kitab-Ghar, Sojati Gate .. .. (Reg.)
3. Choppra Brothers, Tripolia Bazar .. (Reg.)

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

KANPUR—
1. Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall .. (Reg.)
2. Sahitya Niketan, Shradhanand Park .. (Reg.)
3. The Universal Book Stall, The Mall .. (Reg.)
4. Raj Corporation, Raj House, P. B. 200, Chowk (Rest.)

KARUR—Shri V. Nagaraja Rao, 26, Srinivasapuram .. (Rest.)

KODARMA—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumri Tilaiya, Distt. Hazaribagh. (Reg.)

KOLHAPUR—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road. (Rest.)

KOTA—Kota Book Depot .. .. .. (Rest.)

KUMTA—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (N. Kanara). (Reg.)

LUCKNOW—
1. Soochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot). (Reg.)
2. Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
3. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
4. Ram Advani, Hazratganj, P. B. 154 .. (Reg.)
5. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj .. (Reg.)
6. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road .. (Reg.)
7. Civil and Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar. (Rest.)
8. Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road .. (Rest.)
9. Law Book Mart, Amir-Ud-Daula Park .. (Rest.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—(*contd.*)

LUDHIANA—
1. Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar .. (Reg.)
2. Mohindra Brothers, Kutcheri Road .. (Rest.)
3. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar .. (Rest.)
4. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street .. (Rest.)

MADRAS—
1. Superintendent, Government Press, Mount Road.
2. Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Emgore .. (Reg.)
3. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane .. (Reg.)
4. K. Krishnamurty, Post Box 384 .. .. (Reg.)
5. Presidency Book Suppliers, 8, Pyerafts Road Triplicane. (Reg.)
6. P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street .. (Reg.)
7. Palani Parchuram, 3, Pyerafts Road Triplicane. (Reg.)
8. NCBH Private Ltd., 199, Mount Road .. (Rest.)
9. V. Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10, Congress Building, 111, Mount Road. (Rest.)

MADURAI—
1. Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi Street .. (Reg.)
2. Vevekanand Press, 48, West Masi Street .. (Reg.)

MANDYA SUGAR TOWN—K. N. Narimhe Gowda & Sons. (Rest.)

MANGALORE—U. R. Shenoye Sons, Car Street, P. Box 128. (Rest.)

MANJESHWAR—Mukenda Krishna Nayak .. (Rest.)

MATHURA—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building Bengali Ghat. (Rest.)

MEERUT—
1. Prakash Educational Stores, Subhas Bazar .. (Reg.)
2. Hindi Chitra Press, West Kutchery Road .. (Reg.)
3. Loyal Book Depot, Chhippi Tank .. (Reg.)
4. Bharat Education Store, Chhippi Tank .. (Rest.)
5. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents. (Rest.)

MONGHYR—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building .. (Rest.)

MUSSOURI—
1. Cambridge Book Depot, The Mall .. (Rest.)
2. Hindi Traders .. (Rest.)

MUZAFFARNAGAR—
1. Mittal & Co., 85-C., New Mandi .. (Rest.)
2. B. S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura .. .. (Rest.)

MUZAFFARPUR—
1. Scientific and Educational Supply Syndicate .. (Reg.)
2. Legal Corner, Tikmanio House, Amgola Road (Rest.)
3. Tirhut Book Depot .. (Rest.)

MYSORE—
1. H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle .. (Reg.)
2. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace (Reg.)
3. Geeta Book House, Booksellers and Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram. (Rest.)
4. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building .. (Rest.)
5. Indian Merchantile Corporation, Toy Palace, Ramvilas. (Rest.)

NADIAD—R. S. Desary, Station Road .. (Rest.)

NAGPUR—
1. Superintendent, Government, Press and Book Depot.
2. Western Book Depot, Residency Road .. (Reg.)
3. The Assistant Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, (Rest.)

NAINI TAL—Consul Book Depot, Bara Bazar .. (Rest.)

NANDED—
1. Book Centre, College Law General Books, Station Road. (Rest.)
2. Hindustan General Stores, Paper & Stationery Marchants P. B. No. 51. (Rest.)
3. Sanjoy Book Agency, Vazirabad .. (Rest.)

NEW DELHI—
1. Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus .. (Reg.)
2. Bhawani & Sons, 8-F, 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, Co., Prem House, Connaught Place. (Reg.)
8. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House .. (Reg.)
9. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16-B, Connaught Place. (Reg.)
10. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place (Reg.)
11. Suneja Book Centre, 24-90, Connaught Circus (Reg.)
12. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Connaught Circus. (Reg.)
13. Jayana Book Depot, Chhparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh. (Reg.)
14. Navayug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar. (Reg.)
15. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Harding Road (Reg.)
16. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road (Reg.)
17. New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals, (Eng.) Sty. & Novelles, P. B. 96, Connaught Place. (Reg.)
18. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji .. .. (Reg.)
19. Laxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath .. .. (Rest.)
20. Hindi Book House, 82 Janpath .. .. (Reg.)
21. Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road. (Reg.)
22. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh (Rest.)
23. Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar .. (Reg.)
24. Aapki Dukan, 5-5777, Dev Nagar .. .. (Rest.)
25. Sarvodaya Service, 66A-1, Rohtak Road, P. B. 2521. (Rest.)
26. H. Chandson, P. B. no. 3034 .. .. (Rest.)
27. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road. (Rest.)
28. Standard Booksellers and Stationers, Palam Enclave. (Rest.)
29. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura .. (Rest.)
30. Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodhi 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. Superintendent, Bhupendra State Press .. (Reg.)
2. Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar .. (Reg.)

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—(*contd.*)

PATNA—
1. Superintendent, Government Printing (Bihar).
2. J. N. P. Agrawal & Co., Padri-ki-Haveli, Raghunath Bhawan. (Reg.)
3. Luxmi Trading Co., Padri-ki-Haveli .. (Reg.)
4. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore .. (Reg.)
5. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta .. .. (Rest.)

PITHORAGARH—Maniram Punetha & Sons .. (Rest.)

PONDICHERRY—M/s. Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplix. (Rest.)

POONA—
1. Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana .. (Reg.)
2. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road .. (Reg.)
3. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana (Reg.)
4. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk. (Reg.)
5. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar .. (Rest.)

PUDUKOTTAI—Sri P. N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road. (Rest.)

RAJKOT—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers and Sub-Agents. (Reg.)

RANCHI—
1. Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar .. .. (Reg.)
2. Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar .. .. (Rest.)

REWA—Superintendent, Government State Emporium, V. P.

ROURKELA—The Rourkela Review .. .. (Rest.)

SAHARANPUR—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court Road. (Rest.)

SECUNDERABAD—Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street. (Reg.)

SILCHAR—Shri Nishitto Sen Nazirpatti .. (Rest.)

SIMLA—
1. Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Government
2. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall .. .. (Reg.)
3. The New Book Depot, 79, The Mall .. (Reg.)

SINNAR—Shri N. N. Jakhadi, Agent, Times of India, Sinnar (Nasik). (Rest.)

SHILLONG—
1. The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Government B. D.
2. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1 .. .. (Rest.)

SONEPAT—United Book Agency .. .. (Reg.)

SRINAGAR—The Kashmir Bookshop, Residency Road. (Reg.)

SURAT—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road .. (Reg.)

TRICHINOPOLY—
1. Kalpna Publishers, Wosiur .. .. (Reg.)
2. S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhas Chander Bose Road. (Reg.)
3. Palamiappa Bros. .. .. .. (Rest.)

TRIVANDRUM—
1. International Book Depot, Main Road .. (Reg.)
2. Reddear Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4 .. (Rest.)

TUTICORIN—Shri K. Thagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road. (Rest.)

UDAIPUR—
1. Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajapole .. .. (Rest.)
2. Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal Consumers Co-op. Society, Ltd. (Rest.)

UJJAIN—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate .. (Rest.)

VARANASI—
1. Students Friends & Co., Lanka .. .. (Rest.)
2. Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Road, P. B. 8. (Reg.)
3. Globe Book Centre .. .. .. (Rest.)
4. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka .. (Reg.)
5. B. H. U. Book Depot .. .. (Rest.)

VELLORE—A. Venkatasubhan, Law Booksellers .. (Reg.)

VIJAYAWADA—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet. (Rest.)

VISAKHAPATNAM—
1. Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building .. .. (Reg.)
2. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road .. .. (Reg.)
3. The Secretary, Andhra University, General Co-op. Stores Ltd. (Rest.)

VIZIANAGRAM—Sarda & Co. .. (Rest.)

WARDHA—Swarajaya Bhandar, Bhorji Market .. (Reg.)

FOR LOCAL SALE

1. Government of India Kitab Mahal, Janpath, Opp. India Coffee House, New Delhi.
2. Government of India Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
3. High Commissioner for India in London, India House, London 2. no., W. C.

RAILWAY BOOKSTALL HOLDERS

1. S/S. A. H. Wheeler & Co., 15, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
2. Gahlot Bros., K. E. M. Road, Bikaner.
3. Higginbotham & Co., Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
4. M. Gulan Singh & 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 Kungi Hovabokhanded, Fredgation, 2, Box, 1656, Stockholm (Sweden).
3. Reise-und Verkehrsverlag Stutigart, Post 730, Gutenbergstra 21, Stutigart No. 11245, Stutigart (Germany West).
4. Shri Iswar Subramanyam, 452, Reversite Drive Apt, 6, New York, 27, NWY.
5. The Proprietor, Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansions, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS—*(concld.)*

ON S. AND R. BASIS

1. The Head Clerk, Government Book Depot, Ahmedabad.
2. The Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.
3. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.
4. The Assistant Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.
5. The O. I/C Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.
6. The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, Ministry of Mines and Fuel, Nagpur.
7. The Assistant Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujarat).
8. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
9. Government Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.
10. The O. I/C Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar Ranchi.
11. The Director, S. I. S. I. Industrial Extension Centres, Udhna, Surat.
12. The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 27, Erabourne Road, Calcutta-1.
13. The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 50, Feet Road, Ernakulam.
14. The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3-5-83, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.
15. The Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur and Tripura, Shillong.
16. The Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi.
17. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundur City.
18. The Registrar of Companies, Bihar, Jamal Road, Patna-1.
19. The Registrar of Companies, Raj & Ajmer, Shri Kamta Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ashok Marg, Jaipur.
20. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P. B. 1530, Madras.
21. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road, West Cott. Bldg. P. B. 334, Kanpur.
22. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.
23. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.
24. The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.
25. Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Bhu'i Road, Dhanbad.
26. The Registrar of Companies, Orissa Cuttak Chandi, Cuttack.
27. The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samachar Building, Ahmedabad.
28. Publication Division, Sale Depot North Block, New Delhi.
29. The Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, New Delhi.
30. The O. I/C University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.
31. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.
32. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Model Carpentary Workshop, Piyali 24-Parganas.
33. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Model Carpentary Workshop, Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipur.
34. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 35, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.
35. O. I/C S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear) Calcutta.
36. Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.
37. Assistant Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A. P.).
38. Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
39. Deputy Director Incharge S.I.S.I., c/o Chief Civil Admn., Goa, Panjim.
40. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
41. The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Monna.
42. The O. I/C State Information Centre, Hyderabad.
43. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
44. The Assistant Director of Publicity and Information Vidhan Sabha (P. B. 271), Bangalore.

PSUP—A. P. 1 Census—1967. 3,000. (M.)