

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

VOLUME V

BIHAR

PART I—REPORT

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"Few people outside realise that census is an administrative operation of great dimensions and, in addition, it is a scientific process. Indian census in particular covers the largest population in the world and it is one of the most economical administrative operations..... Census as an institution goes back to the remote past, but it is no longer a mere counting of heads ; it involves extraction of information which plays a vital role in the determination of many of our administrative policies. The facts elicited during the course of this operation yield valuable scientific data of sociological importance. In many matters, it provides a useful guide for the effectiveness or otherwise of our economic policies. The theory of population is in itself an interesting part of economics. The census helps us to test and adapt that theory to facts.....

Formerly there used to be elaborate caste tables..... ..... In the forthcoming census, this will no longer be a prominent feature and we can devote our energies and attention to the collection and formulation of basic economic data relating to the means of livelihood of the people and other economic activities of the individual and the State."

—Extract from speech delivered by the Hon'ble Sardar Patel at the Census Conference held at New Delhi on the 23rd February, 1950.

INTRODUCTION

The census of the population of Bihar to which this report relates was the ninth census in the All-India series starting from 1872, and the first census since partition and independence. A separate report called the "Administrative Report" has been published giving a full account of the arrangements made for the conduct of the census, and for compilation and tabulation of the results, the difficulties encountered and overcome at different stages, and suggestions for future improvements. A brief description may, however, be given here of the manner in which the census was taken, particularly as there have been some important changes in the system of enumeration since 1931, and no narrative report was published in 1941.

2. *Preliminary arrangements*—The first stage in the taking of the census is the preparation of the census *mouza* registers for rural areas giving a complete list of all *mouzas* and hamlets (tolas) in existence in each police station with the number of houses in each hamlet, and the names of persons suitable for appointment as Supervisors and Enumerators. A similar register is prepared for each town ward. The preparation of these registers was completed by the middle of June, 1950. The next step was to divide each district in the State into census charges, circles and blocks. In rural areas, a census charge generally corresponded with the police station jurisdiction, and circles corresponded to chaukidari unions except in Chotanagpur where police unions or beats were divided into two or three circles according to convenience. In urban areas, a census charge generally covered a whole town, but in cities, i. e., towns with a population of a lakh or more, each ward was treated as a separate charge. The State was thus divided into 602 census charges, 6,701 circles and 79,685 blocks. The average number of houses per block works out to 89. The Charge Superintendents were mostly Government servants, such as Circle Officers of the Revenue Department and officers incharge of police stations. In urban areas, the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Body was generally appointed as the Charge Superintendent. The Supervisors incharge of circles were also Government servants in a large number of cases. The number of Supervisors and Enumerators (including Assistant Supervisors and Assistant Enumerators) was 7,231 and 101,728 respectively, and all of them worked in an honorary capacity. The next stage was the training of Enumerators and Supervisors, and preparation by Enumerators of detailed lists of houses giving the house number, name of the head of the household, description of the house, and the number of persons ordinarily resident in it. The preparation of house-lists and house-numbering was completed in most places by the end of November, 1950 though in some areas this work went on till the end of December. The training of Enumerators and Supervisors should have started everywhere in October, but in some districts, it started as late as December, and special efforts had to be made to complete the training of census staff in these places before the actual commencement of enumeration from the 9th February.

3. *System of enumeration*—From 1881 to 1931 the census was taken on a one-night basis, between 7 P. M. and midnight on the reference date. Special arrangements had to be made under this system for enumeration of travellers by road, rail, steamer and boat. In 1951 as in 1941, the census was related to normal residence, and carried out in the main non-simultaneously though a reference

point was fixed and a final check made to bring the figures up to the reference date. The enumeration of normally resident persons who form the great bulk of the population was thus carried out between the 9th February, 1951, and sun-rise on the 1st March, 1951. A final check was made from the 1st March to the 3rd March to bring the enumeration up to the reference point (sun-rise of the 1st March) by cancelling slips of any persons who had died since the last visit of the enumerator and before sun-rise on 1st March, 1951, and enumerating any new births that had taken place during the period. Institutional inmates such as persons remaining in hospitals, jails, leper asylums, etc., were enumerated simultaneously at the institutions concerned on the morning of the 28th February, 1951 and the houseless population, e. g., tramps, beggars, sadhus and other wandering folks were enumerated wherever found during the night preceding the 1st March, 1951. With the removal of the one-night system, the nightmare aspect of the census is largely gone for it is definitely easier for the enumerators who are all honorary workers to carry out the enumeration within 20 days (besides 3 days for final check) than in one hectic night. Moreover, the adoption of normal residence as the principal basis for census enumeration gives us a more accurate idea of the distribution of the population than the old system, and is calculated to make the census a more effective instrument of sociological enquiry. The extension of the period of enumeration from one night to twenty days or more, however, also raises several problems, and unless special care is exercised, some persons may be counted twice over, while some others may be left out, and detailed instructions were issued for enumeration of guests and visitors and normally resident persons who were temporarily absent from the house.

4. *Sample verification of the census count*—Public co-operation was available at the census of 1951 in a more abundant measure than on any previous occasion. The training of census staff also received greater attention than ever before, and enumerators were required, besides filling up the enumeration slip for each individual, to prepare a National Register of citizens for each village and town ward giving complete census particulars of all persons enumerated at the census. Arrangements for checking and supervision of enumeration work were also in some ways more carefully organised in 1951 than on previous occasions. There is every reason to think, therefore, that the 1951 census count is at least as accurate as any of the earlier census counts. But, even in countries which are statistically very advanced, census figures are not hundred per cent accurate, and there are always some cases of under-enumeration or over-enumeration. The post-numeration survey conducted in the U. S. A. after the 1950 census has thus revealed an under-enumeration of the order of one per cent. The Population Division of the United Nations had accordingly recommended in 1949 that a planned sample verification should be carried out to estimate the completeness of census enumeration in all countries. At the instance of the Registrar-General, an organised verification of the 1951 census count was carried out towards the end of the year. The size of sample was one household in every thousand, and the verification was done by gazetted officers in all cases. A detailed note reviewing the results of the sample verification has been furnished in Appendix VI of the Administrative Report—Part I—Enumeration. Reference may also be made in this connection to Census of India—Paper Number I—1953 on Sample Verification of the 1951 Census Count. The results of the sample verification indicate that in the State as a whole, there was under-enumeration to the extent of slightly over one per cent.

5. *Shift in emphasis from caste and religion, etc., to basic demographic and economic issues*—Mention may be made here of the fact that there was a definite and deliberate shift of emphasis at the 1951 census from issues relating to caste, race, or tribe, religion and language, to basic demographic and economic questions, such as size and composition of household, maternity, means of livelihood and economic status. Though information was collected regarding the special groups recognised by the Constitution, such as Anglo-Indians, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, the usual question about caste, race and tribe was omitted, and it was laid down that all sorting and compilation of census data should be done with reference to livelihood classification of the enumerated persons, and not with reference to their religion, as on earlier occasions. It was further decided that the scope of the All-India and State narrative reports should be limited to the "number, life and livelihood of the people", and subjects, such as, language, religion, backward persons, etc., should be excluded from these reports.

6. *Plan of the Report*—The Bihar report forms Volume V of the series of the Census Reports of India, 1951, and has been issued in 3 separate parts-Part I-Narrative Report, Part IIA-General and Demographic Tables, and Part IIB-Economic Tables. Brief notes on the tables relating to religion, special groups and language have been published by the Registrar-General in separate Census of India brochures dealing with these subjects. In addition to these, 18 District Census Handbooks have been compiled, and are being published on the present occasion. Each Handbook contains all the 1951 census statistics relating to different local areas within the district as well as population figures with livelihood classification for every village in the district.

The narrative report is divided into six chapters. The first chapter gives a brief account of the topography, climate, rivers, soils and minerals of the State and its natural divisions and then proceeds to discuss the distribution of the population among natural divisions and districts, and the pattern of density calculated on total land area and on cultivated and cultivable area. The third section of this chapter gives a fairly comprehensive account of growth of population in the State, and in each of its natural divisions and districts since 1872. The statistics of births, deaths and migration and the livelihood pattern of the general population are discussed next, and the last section summarises the conclusions reached in the earlier sections and gives a rough forecast of the growth of population in the next decade (1951-60). The second and third chapters which deal with rural and urban population respectively follow the same broad pattern as Chapter one. The fourth chapter relating to agricultural population discusses, among other things, the statistics of land use in Bihar and its natural divisions, and attempts to co-relate the growth of population during the last 30 years with the progress of cultivation. The fifth chapter furnishes a narrative review of the data relating to persons who are dependent for their livelihood on industry, commerce, transport and services of all kinds. The sixth and the last chapter gives a brief analysis of the tables regarding houses and households, civil or marital condition and age.

Several factors have contributed to the delay in the publication of this report. This is the first time that a separate census report has been published for the State of Bihar. As already mentioned, no narrative report appeared in 1941 and the earlier reports relate to either the combined province of Bihar and Orissa or the old undivided Bengal Presidency. Adjustments had to be made in the

figures of all the previous censuses for obtaining comparative figures for Bihar and its component units as they are constituted now before the writing of the narrative report could be taken up. Only a few general tables had been prepared in 1941 and there were wide gaps in the information in some respects, and in the absence of a narrative report for that year, there was often difficulty in proper appreciation of even the available matter. The task of report-writing on this occasion was thus one of exceptional difficulty and though the draft of the report was ready in part, the work of analysis of the materials had not been completed when I was appointed Secretary to Government in the Development Department in addition to my duties as Census Superintendent in January, 1953. The work was also interrupted for some time due to my absence in Europe on a U. N. fellowship from October, 1953 to February, 1954 and the printing of the report also took longer time than was expected as the Government Press was occupied for long periods with work of a more urgent character.

7. *Acknowledgements*—My thanks are due first and foremost to the great multitude of census enumerators and supervisors, many of whom had to work very hard, and to suffer numerous inconveniences in the discharge of their duties and without whose assistance the census would have been impossible. The census laid a heavy burden to the District and Subdivisional Officers and their subordinate staff, and thanks are due also to them and to the large number of public servants of all categories, particularly officers incharge of police stations and Municipal staff, who freely gave their time and labour for census work. It is impossible for me to acknowledge fully my debt of gratitude to Shri R. A. Gopalaswami, I. C. S., Registrar-General and ex-officio Census Commissioner of India who gave invaluable help and guidance to me at every stage and to Shri L. P. Singh, I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bihar, who took a great deal of interest in the census operations at all stages and without whose help on several critical occasions, it would have been difficult to get the enumeration completed satisfactorily all over the State according to the programme. I am also deeply sensible of my obligation to Shri Rameshwar Nath of the Bihar Civil Service. He joined the Census Department in December, 1950 and was placed in charge of the Hazaribagh Tabulation Office for some time, and the entire work of preparation and checking of the State Tables was done under his supervision. He has throughout borne more than his fair share of work and responsibility, and performed all the work entrusted to him conscientiously and well. My thanks are also due to the three marginally named officers of the Bihar Civil Service who did valuable work as Deputy Superintendents in charge of Regional Tabulation Offices. I should also like to thank Shri Ram Bahadur Singh, Technical Assistant who had to work very hard both at the stage of the preparation of tables, and during the printing of the State Census Reports and other publications.

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The statements made and conclusions drawn in this report are wholly the responsibility of the author alone in his personal capacity and do not necessarily represent the views of Government.

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REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF BIHAR, 1951

Chapter I—General Population

Section 1—Preliminary Remarks

1. *Location and area*—The State of Bihar is situated between 22° and 27°31′ N Latitude and 88°22′ and 88°32′ E Longitude, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, on the east by East Pakistan and West Bengal, on the south by Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, and on the west by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It has an area of 70,330 sq. miles, and is thus larger in size than England and Wales (58,341 sq. miles), Czechoslovakia (49,354 sq. miles), Bulgaria (42,796 sq. miles), Portugal (35,912 sq. miles), or Austria (32,379 sq. miles). Among the States of the Indian Union, Bihar stands third in population, Uttar Pradesh and Madras having larger populations than Bihar, but only ninth in area. Eight States, namely, Madhya Pradesh (130,272 sq. miles), Rajasthan (130,207 sq. miles), Madras (127,790 sq. miles), Uttar Pradesh (113,409 sq. miles), Bombay (111,434 sq. miles), Jammu and Kashmir (92,780 sq. miles), Assam (85,012 sq. miles), and Hyderabad (82,168 sq. miles) are larger in extent than Bihar.

2. *Changes in area and jurisdiction*—In the Census Report of 1941, the area of Bihar (including feudatory States) has been shown as 84,458 sq. miles, and of the British Province of Bihar, as 69,745 sq. miles. The difference between these figures and that of 1951 is accounted for by the fact that while two feudatory States, namely, Seraikela and Kharsawan with an area of 602 sq. miles, were integrated with Bihar in 1948, the other feudatory States were joined with Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

The only other change of importance which deserves notice here is the creation of a new sub-district at Saharsa under an Additional District Magistrate with independent jurisdiction over the Supaul and Madhipura subdivisions of Bhagalpur district with the result that the effective jurisdiction of the District Magistrate of Bhagalpur is now confined to the Sadr and Banka subdivisions only. The administration of the Dhanbad sub-district which was in fact formed much earlier is similarly under the independent control of its own Additional Deputy Commissioner and the jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum (Purulia) is confined for all practical purposes to the Sadr subdivision only. Formally, Saharsa and Dhanbad still form part of the districts of Bhagalpur and Manbhum respectively, but they are separate districts for all practical purposes and have been treated as such in this report.

3. *Administrative Divisions*—There are 16 districts and 2 sub-districts grouped under 4 Divisions or Commissionerships as follows :—

Name of Division	Area in sq. miles	Districts or Sub-districts* included
(1) Patna ..	11,336	1. Patna.
		2. Gaya.
		3. Shahabad.
(2) Tirhut ..	12,585	4. Saran.
		5. Champaran.
		6. Muzaffarpur.
		7. Darbhanga.
(3) Bhagalpur	18,701	8. Monghyr.
		9. Bhagalpur.
		10. Saharsa.*
		11. Purnea.
		12. Santal Parganas.
(4) Chotanagpur	27,708	13. Hazaribagh.
		14. Ranchi.
		15. Purulia.
		16. Dhanbad.*
		17. Palamau.
		18. Singhbhum.

4. *Natural Divisions*—The above Divisions have been formed mainly on consideration of administrative convenience and they do not always correspond to the physical or Natural Divisions. The distribution and growth of population are governed very largely by natural environment—the nature of the terrain, climate, soil, rainfall, etc. For proper appreciation of the census statistics, it is necessary, therefore, that they should be viewed in relation to Natural Divisions.

Physically, Bihar is not a homogeneous unit. The southern portion covering slightly less than half the total area of the State is rugged and hilly and belongs geographically to the Peninsular Hills and Plateau Region of India. The northern portion accounting for a little more than half the area of the State is a flat alluvial country and forms a part of the Lower Gangetic Plain Sub-Region of the Northern Plains Region of India. The river Ganges divides the Bihar plains into two unequal parts, the one lying to the north or North Bihar Plain being 21,159 sq. miles, and the other to the south or South Bihar Plain being 16,011 sq. miles. There are, thus three well-marked Natural Divisions in Bihar, namely, (1) the Hills and Plateau lands of the south, corresponding roughly to the Chotanagpur Division and the Santal Parganas district, (2) the North Bihar Plain, and (3) the South Bihar Plain. The following statement shows the territorial units included in each Natural Division. The Code number has reference to the All-India list of Natural Regions, Sub-regions and Divisions prepared in 1951.

Code no. and name of Natural Division	Territories included and area
2.12 North Bihar Plain	The whole of the Tirhut Commissionership ; and the Saharsa sub-district, the Begusarai and Khagaria subdivisions of Monghyr district, and Purnea district under the Bhagalpur Commissionership, measuring 21,159 sq. miles.
2.13 South Bihar Plain	The whole of the Patna Commissionership ; and the Sadr and Jamui subdivisions of Monghyr, and the Bhagalpur district (excluding Saharsa) under the Bhagalpur Commissionership, measuring 16,011 sq. miles.
3.31 Chotanagpur ..	The whole of the Chotanagpur Commissionership and the district of Santal Parganas under the Bhagalpur Division, measuring 33,160 sq. miles.

5. *Comparability with statistics relating to Natural Divisions in earlier reports*—The above scheme of Natural Divisions differs from that adopted in older census reports in two particulars only. The first is that while the older reports include the whole of the Monghyr district in South Bihar Plain and the whole of the Bhagalpur district (including Sadr and Banka subdivisions as well as the Saharsa sub-district) in the North Bihar Plain so as to avoid splitting a district into two units, each falling in a different Natural Division, the 1951 scheme follows the more logical arrangement of placing North Monghyr (i. e., Begusarai and Khagaria subdivisions) and the Saharsa sub-district of Bhagalpur which lie to the north of the Ganges in the North Bihar Plain and the remaining parts of the Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts in the South Bihar Plain. Even under the present scheme, however, the Bihpur Thana of the Sadr subdivision of Bhagalpur having an area of 208 sq. miles and a population of 155,518 which falls wholly to the north of the Ganges had to be included in the South Bihar Plain for reasons of convenience. The second particular, in which the present scheme differs from the scheme of Natural Divisions of earlier censuses, is that Chotanagpur no longer includes certain feudatory States (e. g., Gangpur, Surguja etc., now in Madhya Pradesh) which were so included formerly.

6. *Natural Divisions described*—The salient characteristics of the three Natural Divisions are

described below briefly, as this will be of help in the proper appreciation of the demographic data presented in this and the following chapters.

North Bihar Plain

Topography—Except for a small belt measuring 364 sq. miles in the north-west of Champaran district which has originated from Siwalik rocks, the whole of this Division extending over an area of 21,159 sq. miles has been formed out of old and new alluvium brought by the Ganges and its tributaries. The alluvium is throughout of exceptional thickness and of such fineness that it would be difficult to find a single pebble anywhere. There are minor depressions forming lakes and swamps here and there, but otherwise, the whole of this Division is one continuous stretch of low-lying flat country without a hill or even a mound to break the monotony of the landscape.

Rivers—Besides the Ganges and the Gogra or Sarju which enter through the west (Uttar Pradesh), there are a large number of perennial rivers which debouching from the hills and valleys of Nepal traverse this division from north to south. The entire country looks like a net-work of streams, and few places are farther than 10 miles from a river channel. In the western portion (corresponding roughly to Tirhut), the rivers, of which the more important are the Gandak, the Burhi Gandak and the Bagmati, flow slowly in a south-easterly direction. The beds of these rivers have been gradually raised by the deposition of silt, and are often slightly higher than the level of the surrounding country and they are, therefore, liable to overflow their banks after heavy rainfall in the hills and Terai of Nepal. The eastern part of the division is dominated by the river Kosi which is remarkable for the rapidity of its stream, the uncertain nature of its channel and the desolation caused by its floods. The only important river east of the Kosi is the Mahananda.

Soil and minerals—In the western part of this division, clay soils are found in the north, clay mixed with sand in more or less equal proportion (known locally as Bangar) in the middle, and sandy loams (called Bal-Sundari) in the south. There is also an extensive calcarious belt with its base on the borders of Uttar Pradesh and apex in the middle of Darbhanga district. Large areas close to the bank of the Ganges, the Gandak and other rivers are flooded every year and receive fresh deposits of silt which make them very fertile. There are also extensive lands inside river beds called Diaras which are extremely fertile but their shape and soil composition are continually changing due to the action of river currents. The clay soil of North Tirhut is suitable mainly for growing paddy ; the Bangar soil grows rice as well as Rabi crops ; the southern soils grow a large variety of crops. A higher proportion of sand is found in the soils of the Kosi area. In a large part of this area including portions of Saharsa sub-district, North Monghyr and Darbhanga the land is still in the process of formation, and the level of the land and composition of the top-soil change from time to time with changes in the course of the river Kosi. Further east in the area watered by the Mahananda, the proportion of sand becomes less and the soil is loamy.

There are no mineral occurrences of any importance in North Bihar excepting saltpetre which occurs as a natural efflorescence over large parts.

Climate and rainfall—The mean maximum temperature varies from 73° F to 75° F in January and from 96° to 97° in April. In some years, however, the temperature rises up to 110° and 112° in April, May or June but thunderstorms accompanied by showers occasionally occur during this period and bring down the temperature. The mean minimum temperature in January varies from 47° F to 50° F. The monsoon sets in by about the middle of June, and June to September are the rainiest part of the year. The quantity of rainfall increases as one proceeds from west to east and from south to north. The average annual rainfall is 45″ in the western-most district Saran and 65″ in Purnea, the eastern-most district, with 50″ at Darbhanga which is almost in the middle.

Cultivation—Roughly 66 per cent of the total area is cultivated ; in the western part

(Tirhut) the ratio of cultivated area rises to 71½ per cent and would be still higher if the hilly belt of Champaran were excluded ; on the eastern side which is dominated by the Kosi, the cultivated area forms only 58 per cent of the total area. As already stated, the soil is clayey in the northern part of the Tirhut Division and suitable mainly for growing rice. This area is thus dependent to a considerable extent on one crop only, viz., winter rice, and its failure whether due to drought or excessive flooding has often resulted in famines. A large variety of crops is grown in the rest of the area, and the risk of famine is less there.

Irrigation—In Saran, the western-most district which receives the least amount of rainfall, cultivation depends to a large extent on artificial irrigation ; wells form the chief sources of irigation here. Canals provide irrigation to a large area in the Champaran district. Elsewhere in this division, irrigation is not practised to any large extent. Ordinarily, there is not much need for artificial irrigation over most of this area but it becomes necessary in years of deficit rainfall.

South Bihar Plain

Topography—The greater part of this Natural Division is an alluvial plain, but the level rises towards the south, and the southern parts of the districts of Shahabad, Gaya, Monghyr and Bhagalpur are covered with hills which in a few places attain an altitude of nearly 1,800 ft. above sea-level. Some of these project from the plateau of Chotanagpur ; others are semi-isolated ranges, outliers from the main hill ranges. On the south-eastern side, in Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts and in the south-east of Gaya district, there are also isolated hills and rocks. The alluvial strip measures 60-70 miles in width in the western portion (corresponding roughly to the Patna Commissionership) ; it narrows down to an average width of less than 8 miles between Lakhisarai and Monghyr towns and is 20-25 miles wide further east. In the western portion, hills are ordinarily not visible from the Ganges bank ; in the eastern portion, they are never absent from view totally, and at a few places hills and rocks appear as far north as the bank of the Ganges.

Rivers—Besides the Sone, which, rising near the sources of the Narbada, the Mahanadi and the Wain-Ganga on the elevated plateau of Central India, falls into the Ganges a few miles to the west of Patna, there are a number of small streams flowing from south to north. Some of these rise in the Chotanagpur Plateau and have wide sandy beds, while others rise in the plains area just below the plateau and have narrow clayey beds. Going from west to east, the more important rivers are Karamnasa, Durgawati, Poonpoon, Phalgu, Panchane, Kiul and Chandan. Unlike North Bihar, where the rivers are perennial streams fed by the Himalayas in most cases, the South Bihar rivers dry up more or less completely in the summer months. With the exception of the Sone, none of them has a large drainage area. After heavy rains in the hills, they often come down in freshets and occasionally flood the adjacent country-side, but they subside as quickly as they rise. The water available in these rivers is utilised to a very large extent for purposes of irrigation by building artificial reservoirs and channels.

Soils—Close to the Ganges bank, the soil is mostly Balsundri, clay with fair admixture of sand which produces excellent Bhadai and Rabi crops ; in the central parts, clay generally predominates over sand, but further south, the soil often contains much coarse sand washed down by hill-streams. In the hilly areas of the south, the soil is not fertile except in narrow valleys or depressions which yield good crops of rice.

Minerals—Mica of which extensive deposits exist in the southern parts of Monghyr and Gaya districts is the only valuable mineral found in this Division.

Rainfall and climate—This Division is slightly hotter than North Bihar and also receives less rain. The mean maximum temperature during the winter months varies between 73° and 79° F. May is the hottest month of the year, and the mean maximum temperature during this month ranges from 100° to 105° F. December is the driest month with a secondary minimum in April. The monsoon sets in by about the middle of June bringing in its wake a rapid fall of temperature,

increase in humidity, and copious rain. The average rainfall varies from a little over 30″ to 48″.

Irrigation—There is deficiency of both rainfall and of river-borne water in this Division, but the construction of small and medium irrigation work is facilitated by the slope of the country and the shallow channels of rivers. As a result, artificial irrigation is practised more extensively here than in any other Natural Division of Bihar and 54 per cent of the cultivated area is irrigated. The Sone canal system serves the greater part of Shahabad district and small portions of Gaya and Patna districts. During recent years, lift irrigation has been provided in parts of Patna and Shahabad districts. Elsewhere, irrigation is done mainly from Ahars (artificial reservoirs) and pynes (channels) and to a small extent from wells.

Cultivation and crops—Over 62 per cent of the total land area is cultivated out of which over 37 per cent is double-cropped. In the western part (Patna Division), 65 per cent of the total land area is cultivated ; in the eastern part which has more hills and jungles, the cultivated area forms only 54½ per cent of the total area. Rice is the largest single crop, being grown in over 39 per cent of the gross cultivated area ; other cereals and pulses cover 56 per cent. Cash crops are grown in 5 per cent of the gross cultivated area.

Chotanagpur Plateau

Topography—The entire Division is a rugged, undulating tract of hills and jungles alternating with deep river valleys or basins separating the hills. The greater portion is occupied by crystalline schists, gneisses and granites of Archaean age in which occur patches and large basins of sedimentary rocks. The highest peak is Parasnath (4,481 ft.). There are three table-lands or plateaus, one in Ranchi and two in Hazaribagh. Speaking generally, the level rises towards the north and west, but several high peaks (Neterhat—3,696 ft.) are in the south.

Rivers—A number of rivers take their rise in the plateaus of Hazaribagh and Ranchi and flow in different directions : the Koel rising in the Ranchi district falls into the Sone ; the Mohane and the Sakri rising in the Hazaribagh district flow down to the South Bihar Plains ; the Damodar rising in the Hazaribagh district flows into West Bengal ; while, the Subarnarekha rising near Ranchi flows into Orissa. The water is drained very rapidly with the result that though the rainfall is by no means scanty, the rivers dry up soon after the rains and large areas suffer from scarcity of water during most parts of the year.

Minerals—The Chotanagpur Plateau is the richest mineral belt in the whole of the Indian sub-continent. It contains the world's largest reserves of mica, and also large quantities of iron-ore, coal, mica, copper, bauxite, limestone and other less important minerals such as kynite, chromite, wolfram, asbestos, clay, etc.

Soils—Over large areas, the soil is sedentary and composed of infertile debris which has resulted from decomposition of parent rocks and much of which is still in the process of disintegration. In most places, terracing of some kind is essential for cultivation, and the relative value of lands depends very largely on their position, upland soils being of very poor quality and the most fertile lands being those which lie at the bottom of depressions.

Climate and rainfall—At Hazaribagh and Ranchi, the level of the plateau is about 2,000 ft. above the sea and it has a few hills of greater elevation. The higher parts of the plateau have a healthy and pleasant climate. Forest areas are however not very healthy and suffer from malaria. December is the coldest month of the year when the mean maximum temperature ranges from 72° to 80° F and the mean minimum from 47° to 52° F. The lowest minimum temperature so far recorded is 32° F at Daltonganj ; elsewhere it has varied between 36° and 40° F. There is very little rain in December and January, but a fair amount of rain falls in February. The hot weather commences in March and lasts till the onset of monsoon in the beginning of June. May is on the average the hottest month of the year when the mean

maximum temperature varies from 106° F at Daltonganj to 99° F at Hazaribagh and Ranchi. The highest maximum temperature recorded so far is 116° F at Daltonganj, Jamshedpur and Dumka. Most of the annual rainfall occurs during the period, June to September. The rainfall varies from 47″ at Daltonganj to 52″ at Chaibassa, 58″ at Ranchi and 64″ in portions of the Santal Parganas.

Cultivation, crops and irrigation—Much of the area is covered by hills and ravines, and less than 33 per cent of the total land area is under cultivation. The double cropped area is small in comparison with North Bihar and South Bihar Plains and though the lowlands yield rich harvests of rice, the uplands are mostly infertile. Most of the area is dependent on a single crop, namely rice which accounts for more than 60 per cent of the gross cultivated area. The rugged nature of the country does not facilitate the construction of extensive irrigation works at cheap cost. Irrigation is, therefore, practised only to a small extent.

7. *Statistics dealt with in this chapter*—The following statistics will be considered in this chapter :—

Table A-I : Area, houses and population.

Table A-II : Variation in population during the last 50 years.

Table A-III : Towns and villages classified by population.

Table A-IV : Towns classified by population with variations since 1901.

Table A-V : Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes.

Supplementary statistics will be found in the following subsidiary tables :—

1.1—Area and population, actual and percentage by revenue thana. density.

1.2—Variation and density of general population.

1.3—Mean decennial growth rate during three decades.

1.4—Immigration.

1.5—Emigrants.

1.6—Migration between the State and other parts of India.

1.7—Variation in natural population.

1.8—Livelihood pattern of general population.

Section 2—General Distribution and Density

8. *Size and density of population in Bihar—comparison with other States and foreign countries*—At sun-rise on the 1st of March, 1951, Bihar was found to contain a population of 40,225,947. This is larger than the population of any State in India except Uttar Pradesh and Madras and equal to the combined population of Turkey and Egypt. Among foreign countries, only 11 have a larger population than Bihar. The figures are as follows :—

Country or *State of the Indian Union* (arranged according to size of population)	Area (in 1,000 square miles)	Population (in millions)	Density per square mile
China ..	3,759	463.50	123
India ..	1,270	361.24	283
U. S. S. R. ..	8,598	197.00	23
U. S. A. ..	3,022	150.70	50
Japan ..	142	82.15	577
Indonesia ..	735	79.26	108
Pakistan ..	360	73.32	204
Germany ..	137	69.38	506
Uttar Pradesh ..	113	63.22	557
Madras ..	128	57.01	445
United Kingdom	94	50.36	535
Brazil ..	3,288	49.35	15
Italy ..	116	46.00	397
France ..	213	41.18	193
BIHAR ..	70	40.22	572

The above statement shows that the number of persons per square mile (or density of population) in Bihar is greater than in the United Kingdom, Germany, or Italy. Compared with France, Bihar is three times more densely populated. With the single exception of Japan which has a slightly higher density of population than Bihar, no large country in the world has an equally high density. In the Indian Union, Bihar is the ninth largest State in area, but the third largest in population ; it covers only 5.5 per cent of the land area but contains 11·1 per cent. of the total population of India. The density of population per square mile is higher than that of any State in India except West Bengal and Travancore-Cochin which can hardly be regarded as comparable units. West Bengal (30,775 sq. miles) is less than half the size of Bihar. Excepting a small strip measuring 4,827 sq. miles, the whole of West Bengal is an alluvial plain, while almost half the total area of Bihar is a region of hills and plateaus ; finally, West Bengal includes the great city and port of Calcutta which together with its suburbs accounts for a population of 4·5 millions out of a total of 24 millions. It might also be mentioned that a large number of people from Bihar migrate every winter in search of employment to West Bengal and no less than 1·1 million persons born in Bihar were enumerated at the 1951 census in West Bengal. The population density of West Bengal will be compared later with that of the plains area of Bihar. Travancore-Cochin (9,144 sq. miles) may be compared with the Tirhut Commissionership (12,585 sq. miles) of Bihar which is more densely populated, though larger in size.

9. *Distribution of population*—Out of a total population of 40·2 millions, no less than 29·3 millions or 73 per cent of the total are concentrated in the plains, and the plateau region which occupies 47 per cent of the total land area of the State contains only 10·8 millions or 27 per cent of the population. The average density of population in the plains area of Bihar comes to 790 per square mile. The figures would be higher still if the hilly regions in the southern portions of the Shahabad, Gaya and Monghyr districts were excluded. The plains area of West Bengal

(25,948 sq. miles) including greater Calcutta has a density of 877 persons per square mile ; excluding greater Calcutta, however, the average density is 708 persons per square mile only.

The distribution of population between the three Natural Divisions of Bihar is as follows :—

Natural Division	Area in square miles	Population	Percentage of total population of the State	Density per square mile
North Bihar Plain ..	21,159	18,173,033	45	859
South Bihar Plain ..	16,011	11,186,563	28	699
Chotanagpur Plateau	33,160	10,866,351	27	328

North Bihar Plain

10. This division is easily the most congested part of the State containing as it does over 45 per cent of the total population of the State in a little over 30 per cent of the area. The western part corresponding to the Tirhut Commissionership contains a population of about 13 millions in an area of 12,585 sq. miles, the average density being 1,030 persons per square mile. This is much higher than the density of population in the neighbouring districts of Uttar Pradesh or in the plains area of West Bengal (including Calcutta). It is also higher than Travancore-Cochin's density of 1,015 persons to the square mile. The Netherlands (12,868 sq. miles) and Belgium (11,779 sq. miles) which are generally regarded as being the two most densely populated countries in the world, and are roughly equal in size to the Tirhut Commissionership, have densities of only 774 and 731 persons per square mile respectively.

The eastern part of the North Bihar Plain suffers year after year from the floods of the Kosi which overspread a large area destroying standing crops and turning fertile fields into wildernesses of sand and swamp which become breeding places of malaria and other diseases. A glance at the population map which forms the frontispiece of this volume will show that this portion has a much lower density. The average comes to 608 persons per square mile. It would be lower still if the densely populated Begusarai subdivision of North Monghyr which is more akin to the western part (Tirhut) were left out.

Distribution and Density of Population by Districts and Revenue Thanas

Districtwise, Darbhanga has the largest population (3,769,534), but the western-most district Saran (3,155,144) is the most densely populated having 1,182 persons per square mile. No revenue thana in Saran has a density of less than 1,042 persons, and the highest density is reached in Siwan revenue thana which has 1,402 persons per square mile. Muzaffarpur (3,520,739) with 1,167 persons per square mile comes next to Saran in population density ; the only revenue thana in which the density is below 1,100 persons per square mile is Paru where it falls to 948 persons per square mile. Darbhanga has an average density of 1,127 persons per square mile and the density falls below 1,000 in only two revenue thanas, namely, Benipatti (739) and Phulparas (743) both of which are liable to Kosi floods. The population of Champaran is distributed very unevenly. In the eastern revenue thanas of the Sadr subdivision which adjoin the Muzaffarpur district, the density of population exceeds 1,000 ; in the central portions of the district, the density varies from 800 to 950 ; while in the sub-montane area in the north-west, it is only 300 to 450 persons per square mile.

North Monghyr has an average density of 929, but the population is not distributed evenly, and the average density of the Khagaria subdivision in the east is 773 only. The highest density is reached in the Teghra revenue thana (1,229) which adjoins Darbhanga on the west, and in Begusarai police-station (1,447). In the Saharsa sub-district which lies further to the east and north, the average density falls to 625 only ; the distribution of population is not even, and in Madhipura and Kishanganj revenue thanas the density is 808 and 783 persons per square mile respectively, while Supaul and Pratapganj have an average density of only 389 and 533 persons to the square mile respectively, and in areas like Nirmali police-station which are subject to severe flooding by the

Kosi at present, the density goes down to 121 persons per square mile only. The eastern-most district Purnea has an average density of 505. The western and southern parts of the district are more densely populated than the eastern and northern parts. The density goes up to 700 persons per square mile in Katihar revenue thana and exceeds 600 in Dhamdaha, Kadwa and Forbesganj revenue thanas. The average density of Kishanganj subdivision is only 421 persons per square mile and falls below 400 in several revenue thanas.

South Bihar Plain

11. In the south and east of this Division, large areas are covered by hills and ravines which impose limits on extension of cultivation and as a rule the density falls as we proceed from north to south, or from west to east. The western part corresponding to the Patna Commissionership has a density of 741, while the part consisting of Bhagalpur district and the southern part of the Monghyr district has a density of only 605. The difference between the alluvial area in the north of this Division and the hilly tracts of the south may be realised from the fact that the southern revenue thanas extending over 5,023 sq. miles have a density of only 357 to the square mile whereas in the rest of the area (10,723 sq. miles) the density is 784 persons per square mile.

Density by Districts and Revenue Thanas

One-fifth of the total area of Shahabad is occupied by the Kaimur hills which form a rocky plateau largely incapable of cultivation. In this part, the average density is only about 250 ; in the Adhaura police-station, which is very hilly, there are only 41 persons to the square mile. The remaining four-fifths of the district is a fertile, well-irrigated and well-cultivated tract, and in this part, the density varies from 600 to 1,100 persons per square mile.

Patna is the most densely populated district in South Bihar having an average density of 1,167 persons. The density falls below 1,000 in only two revenue thanas, namely, Masaurhi where it is 944, and Mokameh where it falls to 646 due mainly to the fact that large portions of this revenue thana remain covered under water for many months during the year.

The south and south-eastern portions of the Gaya district are full of hills and jungles and are sparsely populated, the average density being not more than 300 to 450 to the square mile. The Jehanabad subdivision which is entirely alluvial has a density of 960 per square mile and portions of the Nawadah and Tikari revenue thanas are almost as densely populated. The average density for the district as a whole comes to 644 persons per square mile.

A large part of South Monghyr is occupied by hills and jungles and at places the alluvial strip narrows down to less than 10 miles. The population is very unevenly distributed. The average density for the Sadr subdivision is 802, but in Monghyr Mufassil police-station and Surajgarha revenue thana which are partly hilly and partly alluvial, it falls to 566 and 548 respectively. The Barbigha police-station, which is adjacent to Patna district, is the most densely populated part of South Monghyr having a density of 1,306 per square mile. Tarapur on the Bhagalpur border comes next with 1,043 persons to the square mile. The Jamui subdivision has an average density of only 409 persons per square mile which diminishes to only 220 in the Chakai police-station.

Bhagalpur which includes Bihpur revenue thana, a fertile and densely populated strip of 208 square miles lying north of the Ganges, has an average density of 748 persons per square mile. In the Sadr subdivision, the average density is as high as 906 persons per square mile and it rises to 1,610 in the Bhagalpur revenue thana (171 sq. miles). The average density of the Banka subdivision which is hilly comes to 492 only and in some police-stations, such as Katoria it falls to 240.

Chotanagpur Plateau

12. The greater part of this Natural Division is occupied by hills, ravines and jungles, mostly

unfit for reclamation. It is, therefore, only natural that it should be less densely populated than the adjacent plains Divisions of Bihar. The average density for the Division as a whole comes to 328 persons per square mile. The adjoining areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa which have similar physical characteristics have densities of only 149 and 170 respectively. Within the Division, there are, as might be expected, marked differences in population density between the mineral and industrial belts, and the other areas which are agricultural. In agricultural tracts, the average density is only about 230 per square mile ; it averages in the mineral and industrial belts nearly 700 persons per square mile.

DENSITY BY DISTRICTS AND REVENUE THANAS

The mining and industrial district of Dhanbad is easily the most densely populated in this Division having on the average 926 persons per square mile. In the Jharia revenue thana which contains many important coal-mines and industries, there are 1,924 persons to the square mile. The density is high also in the Topchanchi and Nirsa revenue thanas which contain many mines and industrial establishments, but it goes down to 544 and 330 in the Gobindpur and Tundi revenue thanas which have a predominantly agricultural economy. The adjacent area of Manbhum Sadr or Purulia which contains several fertile tracts and also some coal-mines has a density of 466 persons to the square mile.

The Santal Parganas district comes next with a density of 426 persons per square mile. Here, the Rajmahal hills and out-lying ranges extend over nearly two-fifth of the district. There is a long narrow strip of alluvial soil between them and the Ganges in the north and the east and it is in this strip and in portions of the Godda subdivision to the north-west where the land below the hills is fertile that the population is most dense. In the Damin-i-Koh (literally, skirt of the hills) the average density is 285 only and it goes down to 210 in the Dumka Damin.

In Singhbhum, the population is not distributed evenly. The Sadr subdivision, of which a large area is covered by hills and forests, has a density of 246 persons per square mile only, but in the Dhalbhum subdivision which contains the industrial city of Jamshedpur, the density increases to 528 persons per square mile.

In Hazaribagh, extensive areas are covered with hills, jungles and infertile gravelly uplands and the average density comes to 276 only. The density rises to 342 persons per square mile in Giridih subdivision, where there are coal-fields and mica-mines, but is 286 only in the Sadr subdivision and 170 only in Chatra.

The Ranchi district has 269 persons per square mile. The Sadr subdivision which contains Ranchi city has a density of 360 persons to the square mile ; in the other subdivisions, the average density varies from 267 to 205 ; at places, the density is even lower than this, and in the Bishunpur revenue thana (Gumla subdivision), it comes down to only 92 persons per square mile.

Palamau has the lowest density of population in Chotanagpur and Bihar having only 200 persons per square mile. The distribution of population is uneven. In the Sadr subdivision, the average density rises to 241 persons to the square mile ; but in Latehar subdivision which is largely covered by hills and jungles, the average is 121 only. Even in the Sadr subdivision, the density is very low in some areas, and in Ranka revenue thana, it diminishes to 88 only. Mahuadanr in Latehar subdivision is the most sparsely populated revenue thana having only 81 persons to the square mile.

13. *Limited significance of density figures calculated on geographical or total land area*—The density figures or ratios which we have discussed so far have been calculated simply by dividing the population returned at the census by the total land area. The latter figure includes not only cultivated and cultivable lands but also barren hills, jungles, swamps and rivers. It follows that we cannot draw very significant conclusions by comparing density ratios of Natural Divisions or districts which widely differ from one another in topography and character of the soil. The

following observations made by Professor Bowley are very pertinent in this context :—

" It is, of course, a matter of simple arithmetic to divide the number of persons recorded by the number of square miles in the district which they inhabit ; the difficulty is to attach meaning to the quotient. We have, in fact, two heterogeneous totals, and the items of the one have a varying relation to the items of the other. The population total includes male and female, old and young, workers, owners and dependants. The area total includes fertile and barren acres, mountainous and plain, metalliferous and valueless, urban and rural. The relationship may be one of accidential residence or of complete dependence on the 'products of the land'. Before we take any average we must make sure that all the members of the numerator have some common characteristic, and that all the members of the denominator have another common characteristic, and that these characteristics have some relationship to each other. "

As more than 86 per cent of the population in Bihar is dependent for its livelihood on cultivation and there are only three districts in the State, namely, Dhanbad, Patna and Singhbhum, where non-agricultural classes form more than 15 per cent of the total population, a better idea may be obtained of the relative density of different Natural Divisions and districts by calculating the population density on the gross cultivated area or cultivable area. The extent of cultivated or cultivable land is not the only factor which determines the pattern of population density, but it is certainly the most important factor in a predominantly agricultural region like Bihar. In any case, sufficient materials do not exist as yet for precise quantitative evaluation of the other factors such as fertility of the soil, crop-pattern, topography and climate.

In the following statement, density figures calculated on the total or geographical area have been shown side by side with density figures based on gross cultivated area and cultivable area :—

STATE / NATURAL DIVISION and District	Density per square mile calculated on: Total land area	Cultivated area: Net	Cultivated area: Gross	Cultivable area (gross cultivated area + other cultivable lands)
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR	**572**	**1,160**	**902**	**766**
NORTH BIHAR PLAIN	**859**	**1,304**	**968**	**822**
Saran ..	1,182	1,646	1,126	1,003
Champaran ..	708	1,090	848	734
Muzaffarpur ..	1,167	1,514	1,030	955
Darbhanga ..	1,127	1,541	1,188	1,065
North Monghyr ..	936	1,205	1,004	950
Purnea ..	505	995	735	515
Saharsa ..	625	1,037	817	666
SOUTH BIHAR PLAIN	**699**	**1,128**	**821**	**720**
Patna ..	1,168	1,591	1,025	928
Gaya ..	644	1,001	800	695
Shahabad ..	610	992	643	608
South Monghyr ..	594	1,0633	942	770
Bhagalpur ..	654	1,228	907	684
CHOTANAGPUR PLATEAU	**327**	**1,005**	**889**	**561**
Santal Parganas ..	426	891	757	563
Hazaribagh ..	276	1,176	1,024	575
Ranchi ..	260	660	649	413
Manbhum ..	464	1,412	1,310	821
Palamau ..	201	920	719	435
Singhbhum ..	926	1,401	1,151	701

It is at once clear from the above statement that the density figures calculated on the geographical area greatly exaggerate the relative sparseness of population in the Chotanagpur Natural Division. The density ratios calculated on gross cultivated area show that the number of persons per square mile of cultivated area is greater in Chotanagpur than in South Bihar, and though the North Bihar figure is higher than that of Chotanagpur, the difference between the two is not very large. If we calculate density on the cultivable area,

or in other words, if we take into consideration not only the area actually cultivated at present, but also possibilities of future extension of cultivation, the density ratio for South Bihar is found to be somewhat lower than that of North Bihar, and of Chotanagpur lower than the ratios for both North and South Bihar, but here also the differences are not very marked. There is undoubtedly more scope for extension of cultivation in Chotanagpur than elsewhere in this State, but it must be remembered that land reclamation in hilly areas is at best a slow, tedious, costly and often unprofitable business, and there is always a risk that it may start a process of rapid soil erosion.

Section 3—Growth of Population

14. *Early estimates of population*—Bihar played a dominant role in the history of India for nearly eleven centuries—6th century B. C. to 5th century A. D.—and the literary and epigraphic records leave little scope for doubt that the greater part of the North and South Bihar Plains was densely peopled even at this early period. Sufficient materials are however not available as yet for framing precise estimates of the size and density of population for any period prior to the 19th century, though we may fairly conclude from the accounts left by pilgrims and travellers and the general history of the region as also from the history of population growth in other countries that throughout this long period, the population grew but slowly, periods of slow growth alternating with periods of stagnation and often of actual decrease in population.

Several estimates of population were made in the late eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries. Some of these estimates were guesses, others were based on a count of houses or information collected during the survey operations. The 1872 census which was itself very deficient showed that all these estimates with just one exception were totally inadequate. The earliest estimate put the population of all the territories of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Benaras at 10 millions only. In 1787, Sir William Jones suggested the figures of 24 millions, and in the Fifth Report of 1812, the population was stated as being not less than 27 millions. How haphazard even later estimates were may be judged from the fact that the population of the Tirhut district corresponding to the present districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga was estimated in 1847 as 1,660,538, but twelve years later this estimate was reduced by 150,000 and it was naively explained that the population was " supposed to have increased enormously, " but it was now calculated at the rate of 5½ persons per house while previously it was calculated on 6 persons per house. The only estimate which appears reasonable in the light of census figures is that framed by Dr. Buchanon-Hamilton in the course of his statistical survey (1807-14) which covered Purnea, Bhagalpur, Patna, Shahabad and the northern portion of Gaya among Bihar districts. The combined population of these districts was estimated by him as 9,708,220. The 1872 census disclosed a total population of 10,208,077, the net difference between the two being only 499,853. Dr. Buchanon-Hamilton's figures indicate that the Bihar districts had recovered rapidly from the effects of the disastrous famine of 1770, and also that the growth of population between 1812-14 and 1872 was not large.

15. *The first three censuses* (1872-1891)—*period of slow population growth*—At the first census held in 1872, the total population of the territories now comprised in Bihar was found to be 23,146,652. Though this figure is immensely superior to any previous estimate, the enumeration which was carried out non-synchronously was undoubtedly very deficient. A fresh count of part of the Darbhanga district in 1875 revealed an excess of 25 per cent over the 1872 figure. The second census held in 1881 was synchronous, and excepting certain jungle tracts in Chotanagpur which were difficult of access, and the Santal Parganas where conditions were disturbed owing to a Santal rebellion, the count is believed to have been fairly satisfactory. This census disclosed a population of 26,749,227, the net increase over the 1872 figure being 3,602,575 or 15.6 per cent. Most of this increase is, however, attributable to improved enumeration. Writing in 1901, Sir Edward Gait expressed the view that the actual increase in population during the 1872-1881 decade was probably not more than 2 per cent. The third census held in 1891 is generally regarded as the first complete enumeration in Bihar. The total population recorded at this census was 28,337,175, a net increase of 1,587,948 or 5.9 per cent over the 1881 figure. A part of this increase was due to more complete enumeration in the Santal Parganas and other districts. The gain due to more accurate enumeration in 1891 was later calculated by Sir Edward Gait as roughly 340,000 (130,000 in the Santal Parganas, 130,000 in other Chotanagpur districts, and 80,000 in Saran). If allowance is made for this, the mean

growth-rate during the 1881-90 decade comes to about 4 per cent only.

Epidemics and Famines Retard Population Growth (1891-1920)

16. *Between* 1891 *and* 1900 the population remained almost stationary, the net increase being only 62,362 or 0.2 per cent over the 1891 total. The latter famine affected the whole of the Tirhut Division (except portions of Hajipur and Samastipur subdivisions), and the Supaul and Bangaon Thanas of the Saharsa sub-district in North Bihar, the southern portion of the Shahabad district in South Bihar, and practically the whole of the Palamau district, and portions of Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Manbhum and Santal Parganas districts in the Chotanagpur Plateau. But wide-spread and severe as this famine was, it did not cause a large mortality. In the densely populated North Bihar districts, the measures taken to relieve distress were both prompt and adequate, and the death-rate was slightly lower than normal. In the remaining districts (particularly parts of Palamau and Ranchi) some deaths appear to have been caused by the famine both directly and indirectly, but the total number was not large. The famine appears to have caused a temporary fall in the birth-rate ; it undoubtedly stimulated emigration, and thus caused some loss of population indirectly. The whole of the 1891-1900 decade was very unhealthy. Malaria and other kinds of fever were very prevalent and there were repeated outbreaks of virulent epidemics of cholera ; finally, plague appeared in several districts in the winter of 1900 for the first time and reappeared with redoubled vigour in the next winter right on the eve of the census. The stagnation of population growth during this period was therefore due primarily to the ravages caused by diseases and epidemics, and secondarily to increase in emigration which was stimulated by the famines of 1891 and 1897.

17. *In the next decade* (1901-10), there was acute scarcity in all districts for three years (1906-09) in continuation. Famine had to be declared in Darbhanga in 1906-07 and again in 1909, and in Ranchi in 1908. These famines did not cause a large number of deaths, but they gave further impetus to emigration and at the 1911 census, about one-thirtieth of the total population of Bihar was enumerated in Bengal districts. Fever and small-pox were less prevalent than in the preceding decade, but epidemics of plague occurred every year in the plains districts. No less than 1.17 lakh deaths from plague were reported in a single year (1905). There were also cholera epidemics almost every year, the average annual mortality from cholera being no less than 71,000. The 1911 census disclosed an increase of 1,104,130 or 3.9 per cent over the 1901 population.

18. *In the following decade* (1911-20), the first three years were both healthy and prosperous. In 1914, there was a violent outbreak of plague epidemic, but the next two years were fairly healthy. Some districts suffered from an epidemic of plague in 1917. In the early part of 1918, there were epidemics of cholera and plague, and then came the influenza epidemic which persisted in some districts till 1919. Deaths registered from fever during 1918-19 exceeded the average number of deaths during the preceding five years (1913-17) and the following five years (1920-24) by 9.07 lakhs. It is known, however, that just when the influenza epidemic was at its peak, registration arrangements were dislocated in several districts owing to the fact that the reporting officers (Choukidars) had themselves fallen victims to the epidemic. As explained in Annexure (A) to this chapter, the actual number of deaths caused by the influenza epidemic was probably not less than one and half millions. While the influenza was still raging, there was a serious failure of the rice crop which caused acute and wide-spread distress in almost all districts ; and famine had to be declared in portions of the Santal Parganas and Bhagalpur districts in 1919. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the 1921 census showed a decrease in population of 320,296 or 1·1 per cent. The decrease would have been larger but for the fact that the balance of migration in 1921 was more favourable than in 1911.

19. *Summary—Thus during the period of 30 years from* 1891 *to* 1920, *the net increase in the population of the State was only* 846,201 *or* 2.9 *per cent over the*

1891 *total or* 0.09 *per cent per year.* Generally speaking, the birth-rate was high throughout this period but the growth of population was held in check by frequent outbreaks of virulent epidemics of cholera, plague and fever, and emigration. The volume of emigration to places outside Bihar increased greatly between 1891 and 1911 and in the latter year over 16 lakh persons born in Bihar were enumerated in other provinces. There was a falling off in emigration in 1921, but even then the number of emigrants stood at 15.60 lakhs.

Accelerated Population Growth (1921-50)

20. *In the* 1921-30 *decade,* public health was better than in any previous intercensal period. There were epidemics of cholera in 1928, 1929 and 1930, but the number of deaths was not very large, and though the population had meanwhile increased, the annual mortality from cholera fell from 74,000 in the previous decade to 56,000 only. Simultaneously, the mortality from plague decreased from 42,000 in the previous decade and 55,000 during 1901-10 to 11,000 only. There was also a large reduction in the number of deaths from fever. Economic conditions were also generally favourable throughout the decade. There was a bumper harvest in 1922, and harvests were better than normal in all years except 1923 and 1925 to 1927 when partial failures occurred. The 1931 census disclosed an increase in population of no less than 3,378,943 over the 1921 total. This was well in excess of the total increase (2,428,069) in population during the preceding forty years, from 1881 to 1920. The large growth of population during the 1921-30 decade was due mostly to natural increase or balance of births over deaths though the balance of migration was also somewhat more favourable than in 1921.

21. *Public health and economic condition during* 1931-40—Between 1931-40, the average annual number of deaths from cholera came down to 21,000 against 56,000 in the preceding decade and 74,000 in 1911-20. At the same time, the average number of deaths per year from plague fell to 2,500 and was in fact well below 2,000 in each year after 1936. The death rate from fever also declined as compared with the previous decade though only slightly. On the whole therefore public health during 1931-40 was even better than during 1921-30.

Economic conditions were also on the whole not unsatisfactory. In 1931, the outturn of the principal crops was better than average practically all over the State, and except in the Tirhut Division, harvests were satisfactory also in the two following years. Bhadai failed in 1934, but the yield of other crops was satisfactory. Next year there was a partial failure of all principal crops. The situation however improved greatly in 1936 though this year also crops were deficient to some extent in Patna, Shahabad, Saran and Muzaffarpur. Between 1937 and 1939, crops suffered damage in a few places due to floods and hail-storms, but, on the whole, the outturn of all principal crops was better than average. The winter rice crop failed partially in 1940 but the yield of other crops was satisfactory. Thus, harvests were generally fair throughout the decade, and in no year did crops fail completely in any district. The decade was marked by a sharp recession in prices and world-wide trade depression which had, as a matter of fact, started in the closing years of the 1921-30 period. The fall in prices of agricultural commodities was embarrassing for big and middling cultivators whose incomes were reduced greatly, all of a sudden. The burden of agricultural indebtedness also increased very considerably and this was a cause of worry, and sometimes of ruin to many cultivators who had contracted debts in an earlier period of high prices. There was, however, no shortage of food, and the landless poor had no difficulty in securing sufficient food for their needs. People with fixed money incomes, such as, Zamindars, Government servants, etc., were also generally in affluent circumstances. There was little or no expansion of trade and industry till 1939, but the commencement of the second world war that year gave a great impetus to the mining and manufacturing industries located in Bihar, and in the adjoining areas of Bengal, and due partly to this and partly to war recruitment, there was increase in opportunities for employment in the closing years of the decade.

22. *The census of* 1941 revealed an increase in population of 3,971,880 or 12·2 per cent over the 1931 total, which is the highest increase, both in absolute numbers and in percentage increase, ever recorded in Bihar at any census. Calculated on the intercensual mean population, the growth rate of this decade comes to 11.5 per cent. The mean decennial rate of natural increase derived from the registered figures of births and deaths is however only 9.2 per cent. There are three possible explanations for the difference between the decennial growth rate and the decennial rate of natural increase derived from the registered figures of births and deaths :

(*i*) improvement in the balance of migration ;

(*ii*) introduction, for the first time, in 1941 of a new system of census-taking based mainly on the principle of normal residence ; and

(*iii*) deficiency of registration or under-reporting of births and deaths.

Migration statistics were not compiled in 1941 and we are therefore left to guess whether the balance of migration in 1941 was more favourable than in 1931. Seasonal emigration to Bengal and Assam which occurs mostly at the time of the census (February-March) was decreasing in volume every year from a little before 1931 and it seems likely that the number of such emigrants was fewer in 1941 than in 1931. On the other hand, it has to be borne in mind that the second world war had started in September, 1939 and in all probability (the exact figures are not available), about 40,000 to 50,000 persons had gone out of the province by the first of March 1941, the census reference date, as recruits to different war services. It should be mentioned that the ratio of females to males which fell at every census between 1901 and 1931, and has also fallen in 1951, showed a slight improvement in 1941 as compared with 1931, there being 995 females for 1,000 males in the enumerated population of 1941 against 993 in 1931. As seasonal emigrants are mostly males, this would seem to indicate that the balance of migration in 1941 was if anything more unfavourable than in 1931.

A small part of the population increase disclosed by the 1941 census may be attributable to the change introduced that year in the method of census enumeration. In all previous censuses back to 1881, a preliminary enumeration was made two to three weeks before the census and this was revised in the course of final enumeration conducted on the census day, usually some date in February or March, during the hours of 7 P. M. and mid-night. In 1931, the final census was carried out in the night of the 26th February. In 1941, a preliminary enumeration was made between 15th January and 15th February, and a final check carried out on the first of March, the census reference date, to bring the record up to date by cancelling slips of persons who had died meanwhile and preparing additional slips for the newly born. So far, there is no basic difference between the procedure adopted in 1931 and in 1941. The real difference between the two systems consists in the fact that while in 1931 (and earlier) all who were found present on the census night including visitors were enumerated where found, in 1941, enumeration was done mainly on the basis of normal residence which implied that persons temporarily absent from home including all those who had left their homes within the census enumeration period were counted at their place of residence, while temporary visitors were left out of the count. It is customary for large numbers of people from Bihar districts to emigrate to Bengal and Assam in search of employment between January and March and the months of February and March are often regarded as the emptiest months in Bihar, that is to say, the period of the year when the *de facto* population is at its lowest. It is thus clear that in 1931, seasonal migrants were not included in the count. In 1941, however, such persons were included in the count if they had left their homes at any time during the enumeration period (from 15th January to 15th February). The number thus involved could not have been large, for this would almost certainly have depressed the ratio of females to males. As we have seen, the female ratio increased in 1941. The appreciable difference between the decennial growth rate and the rate of natural increase could not thus

have been caused by the change in the system of enumeration.

We are, thus, left with only one explanation, namely, deficiency of registration. This deficiency was present also during earlier decades, though perhaps not to the same extent.

23. *Economic condition during* 1941-50—This decade witnessed a number of epoch-making events. The Second World War commenced in September, 1939 and continued till 1945. Another event of very great significance to India and to Bihar was the national movement of August, 1942, and then came independence, and with it, partition, in August, 1947.

The start of the war gave fresh stimulus to trade and industry and there was considerable increase in opportunities for employment. It also induced a rise in commodity prices, particularly, prices of foodgrains. This rise was however gradual till the middle of the year 1942 and as prices had fallen to a very low level between 1929 and 1939, this was beneficial at first to most people, specially cultivators who had suffered greatly due to continued depression in agricultural prices over a long period. The index price of rice at Gaya taking 100 as base on the 1st September, 1939, was 132 in March, 1941, and rose to 147 in March, 1942 and to 181 in July of that year. There was however increased demand for employment, wages also rose, and as the harvest of 1941 was satisfactory and there was no scarcity of foodgrains, this increase in price did not cause much hardship to the people. The occupation of Burma by the Japanese that year however cut off an important source of rice supply. Movement of foodgrains inside the country was hampered due to introduction of war time controls, and shortage of railway wagons, and both railway and road communication were disrupted over large areas following the national uprising of August 1942. There was a serious failure of the winter paddy crop in the neighbouring province of Bengal. The paddy harvest was deficient also in several Bihar districts. Due mainly to speculative buying and despatch of rice from Bihar to Bengal in the early months of 1943, the price of rice increased greatly. The index price of rice rose to 347 in May, 1943 and to 785 in June, 1943 ; and except for short periods in 1944 and 1945, it did not again fall below 400 at any time in the course of this decade. The price of foodgrains reached the highest peak in October, 1950 when the index price of rice stood at 1,010.

In a normal year, Bihar imports only a small fraction of its total requirement of foodgrains, and the situation would not have turned so serious as it did if the yield of principal crops had not been unsatisfactory in most years after 1942. The yield of winter rice which is the most important crop grown in this state proved deficient in several districts, particularly Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur in 1943. Next year (1944), the outturn of both Bhadai crops and winter paddy was below normal though the Rabi harvest was good. In 1945, the yield of all principal crops was below average largely because of deficient rainfall in July and August. In 1946, the outturn of Bhadai and winter paddy was on the whole satisfactory but the Rabi was unsatisfactory. In the following year (1947), paddy, as also other principal crops, suffered seriously for want of timely rain. The next year proved better, and all principal crops gave fair yields. In 1949, however, Rabi crops were partially damaged in Monghyr, Saharsa, Champaran, Hazaribagh and Santal Parganas, and Bhadai crops destroyed by floods over large parts of Darbhanga, Saharsa and North Monghyr. Rainfall was very erratic in 1950, there being abnormally heavy fall from June to August which damaged the standing Garma and Bhadai crops, and almost total absence of rains from September. The winter paddy crop failed more or less completely in most districts, and over large areas the standing paddy which had withered due to drought was cut for use as fodder, or left to rot in the fields. The sowing of Rabi crops also could not be done in many places due to want of moisture in the soil, but even where the crop was sown, the yield proved to be very meagre.

Between 1941 and 1945, production in the mineral and metallurgical industries reached new peaks under the stimulus of war ; the building

trade prospered as a large number of military barracks, aerodromes, roads and other installations had to be constructed ; the demand for employment was constantly on the increase ; and the burden of agricultural debt was greatly reduced due to inflation and rise in prices of agricultural commodities. All this gave an illusion of a prosperous and expanding economy. The high price and also physical shortage of foodgrains was however telling on the health of the people and particularly the poorer sections in rural areas. The salaried classes and others dependent on a fixed money income were also hit hard.

In 1946, there were serious communal riots in several districts, e. g., Patna, Gaya, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Saran and Muzaffarpur and among other things, this resulted in bringing about a certain amount of disorganisation in the economy of the province and also perhaps fall in agricultural and industrial production. Independence and partition came in August, 1947 when employment was falling and the illusion of an expanding economy was already beginning to disappear. Partition was a grievous blow to the economy of the country, and one of its immediate effects was to cut off the supplies of agricultural produce from East Bengal, West Punjab and Sindh. The food supply position was precarious throughout 1948-1950, though it did not always appear so. There was also a great deal of disturbance in the flow of trade and commerce, and economic uncertainty at this time. Industrial production as also the employment index was falling an inflationed increase even further as production declined. It has also to be borne in mind that a large number of survivors of the 1921-30 and 1931-40 decades had by this time attained ages between 15 and 25, and the full impact of the unprecedented growth of population during the preceding twenty-five years or so was beginning to be felt on the economy of the State at this time when it was also suffering from severe strain caused by a number of other factors, e. g., disappearance of war demand for mineral and industrial products, inflation, communal troubles, partition and above all decline in production, particularly of foodgrains. The closing period of the last decade was, thus, a period of severe privation and anxiety, and the serious failure of crops in 1950 to which reference was made earlier, brought this state very nearly to the brink of famine and disaster.

24. *Public health during* 1941-50—Several districts notably Muzaffarpur suffered from a virulent epidemic of cholera in 1941 ; there was also increase that year in the number of deaths from fever and small-pox. Public health appears to have improved in 1942, but arrangements for registration of births and deaths were seriously dislocated after the national rising of August, 1942 and little reliance can be placed on the vital statistics. Cholera reappeared in epidemic form in 1943 and caused large mortality in several districts particularly, Palamau, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Shahabad and Purnea. There was also increase in the number of deaths from fever though this is not fully reflected in the registered figures of births and deaths. Normal conditions had not been restored over large parts of the province and the registration seems to have been very deficient. The next year 1944 was very unhealthy. Cholera epidemic broke out in a virulent form in a large number of districts. No less than 150 thousand deaths were reported this year from cholera. It should be borne in mind that arrangements for reporting of vital statistics were still not functioning with normal efficiency in many districts and this figure is certainly an under-estimate. The cholera death-rate (per thousand of the population) rose to 6·89 in Darbhanga, 12·84 in Champaran, and 17·31 in Muzaffarpur district. Muzaffarpur and Champaran had not suffered from such a virulent epidemic of cholera since 1915. There was also a large increase in the number of deaths from fever and small-pox in 1944. In the following year (1945), cholera again took a heavy toll, particularly in the districts of Gaya, Shahabad, Darbhanga and Monghyr ; there was also heavy mortality from fever and small-pox. Cholera was present in epidemic form during 1946, 1947 and 1948, the worst affected districts being Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Gaya, Shahabad and Patna. There was a recrudescence of plague epidemic in the years 1946 and 1947. There were a fairly large number of deaths from fever till 1947, but the number went down sharply in the

remaining three years of the decade. Small-pox and plague also subsided after 1947 and cholera did not reappear after 1948. The last three years of the decade were thus remarkably healthy. On the whole, however, public health during 1941-50 was definitely worse than during the preceding decade. The death rate from cholera which had fallen to 0·6 during 1931-40 rose to 1·3 ; the average annual number of deaths from cholera was 50,609 against only 21,295 in the previous decade. The recrudescence of epidemic cholera and also the general deterioration in public health in this decade would seem to be due principally to the shortage and high price of food during most years which often compelled large sections of the people to utilise edible roots and other inferior food for their consumption. The vital statistics indicate an appreciable fall in the death rate from fever which accounts for the vast majority of deaths normally, but as already mentioned, the vital statistics of this decade (1941-50) are extremely deficient and this applies more particularly to registration of deaths from non-epidemic causes and births which receive less attention even normally.

25. *Growth of population* (1941-50)—The 1951 census disclosed an increase of 3,697,826 in the population of Bihar or 10·1 per cent over the 1941 total. The decennial growth rate calculated on the mean intercensal population comes to 9·6 per cent. The fall in the growth rate of Bihar during the last decade as compared with the previous decade (1931-40) appears to be due mainly to two factors : first, increase in emigration during 1941-50, one partly to the exodus of Muslims to Pakistan between 1946 and 1951 ; and second, probable fall in the rate of natural increase or survival. Between 5 and 6 thousand Muslims were killed in the serious communal riots which took place in October and November 1946, and approximately 1·5 lakh muslims appear to have left Bihar before the partition of India and Pakistan in 1947. Some muslims from different parts of Bihar went to Pakistan after the partition (1947-51) in the hope of finding better prospects in a new country. The prevalence of distress condition in Bihar, particularly North-East Bihar, during 1949-51 also stimulated migration to adjacent areas of Eastern Pakistan, though this movement was largely of a temporary character. Comparison of the 1951 total Muslims of Bihar with the 1941 total suggests that between 5 and 5·5 lakh muslims were in Pakistan at the time of the 1951 Census*. As against this, 73,503 displaced Hindus from Pakistan were enumerated in Bihar. Apart from the exodus of Muslims which was due largely though not wholly to extraordinary political events, there was also increase in the outward movement from Bihar during 1941-50 on account of food scarcity and other economic factors.

The fall observed in the growth rate during 1941-50 cannot, however, be explained fully by the adverse balance of migration of this decade, and it seems likely that there was also a decline in the rate of natural increase or survival. We have shown earlier that public health during the 1941-50 decade was definitely more unsatisfactory than during the two previous decades, 1931-40 and 1921-30. The decennial rate of natural increase calculated from the registered birth and death figures shows a sharp fall from 9·2 per cent during 1931-40 to only 5·8 per cent during 1941-50. As the Census has disclosed a mean decennial growth rate of 9·6 per cent inspite of the fact that there was loss of population due to migration, the rate of natural increase derived from the registered birth and death figures must be regarded as a serious under-estimate. It is known that registration of births and deaths was disorganised more or less completely in many districts after the ' August 1942 upheavel '. The registration figures of this period are thus not worth much reliance, but they also indicate a fall in the natural increase rate during 1941-50.

26. *Summary*—The principal facts relating to the growth of population in Bihar since 1872 have been considered in some detail in paragraphs 15-25. The following statements show the total enumerated population in lakhs at each census

* A considerable number are known to have returned to Bihar since then.

from 1872 to 1951 and the mean growth rate for each decade :—

Census year	Total enumerated population (in lakhs)	Variation (in lakhs) and mean decennial growth rates on census figures	Increase (in lakhs) attributable to under-enumeration at earlier census	Estimated mean decennial growth rate per cent (after deducting column 4 from column 3)
1872 ..	231·5	..	..	.
1881 ..	267·5	+36·0 (14·4%)	30.8	+2
1891 ..	283·4	+15·9 (5·8%)	4.8	+4
1901 ..	283·9	+0·6 (0·2%)	..	+0·2
1911 ..	295·0	+11·0 (3·8%)	..	+3·8
1921 ..	291·8	—3·2 (1·1%)	..	—1·1
1931 ..	325·6	+33·8 (10·9%)	..	+10·9
1941 ..	365·3	+39·7 (11·5%)	..	+11·5
1951 ..	402·3	+37·0 (9·6%)	..	+9·6

The above statement shows that between 1872 and 1951, the population of Bihar increased by 140 lakhs, an increase of 60·5 per cent in about 80 years. The average rate of growth per year thus comes to 0·76 per cent. Till 1921, however, the net increase was only 29·5 lakhs or 12·7 per cent in 50 years, the average annual growth rate being only 0·25 per cent. Since 1921, the population has increased by 110·5 lakhs, an increase of 37·9 per cent in 30 years or 1·26 per cent per year which is five times greater than the observed growth rate of the period 1872-1920. The growth of population is determined by the balance of births over deaths or rate of natural increase or survival, and migration. Reference has been made in the earlier paragraphs of this section to the part played by natural increase and migration in the growth of population of each decade and this will be considered further in Sections 4 and 5 of this Chapter. It would suffice to state here that the slow growth of population in Bihar till 1921 is considered to be due particularly to the occurrence of frequent epidemics of cholera, fever and plague and to loss sustained by migration. The marked acceleration in population growth since 1921 is owing principally to a large fall in the death rate without a corresponding fall in the birth rate, but there has also been some improvement in the balance of migration since 1921.

27. *Growth of population in Natural Divisions and Districts*—We shall now proceed to examine briefly the history of the growth of population in each Natural Division and District. We shall deal first with the districts and then reconstruct the figures for the whole Natural Division.

North Bihar Plain

Saran

28. At the census of 1872 Saran returned a population of 2,075, 527. The next census (1881) showed an increase of 10·6 per cent over this, but this was attributed mainly to better enumeration, and the same explanation was given of part of the increase of 7·4 per cent during the 1881-90 decade. The actual rate of growth was probably not more than 2 per cent during the 1872-80 period and 5 per cent between 1881 and 1891. From 1891 a decline set in which continued for the next twenty years. The famine of 1896-97 reduced the vitality of the people and lowered the birth rate though it does not appear to have caused a large number of deaths. Plague appeared during the winter of 1899-1900 for the first time in the district, and reappeared with renewed intensity in the succeeding cold weather. Emigration was also on the increase. The 1901 census showed a fall of population by 2·3 per cent as compared with the 1891 figure. The 1911 census revealed a further fall of 4.9 per cent. Plague took a large toll of life during the 1901-10 decade, registered deaths from plague during the decade being 166,000 ; there was also general unhealthiness and the average recorded death rate had risen to 40·5 per mille as against 30 per mille in the preceding decade. Reviewing the results of the 1911 census, O'Malley wrote as follows : " This disease (plague) is now an annual visitation and never leaves the district altogether except for a short period in the rains. It increases all through the cold weather and reaches its height in March ; deaths are numerous in April but there is usually a decrease in May and a further considerable decrease in June ". Besides plague, a virulent type of fever appears to have been prevalent during this decade, and the Collector expressed the opinion

that the pressure of population and extension of cultivation had obstructed existing drainage channels and brought unhealthiness. There was also loss of population due to increase in emigration. Between 1912 and 1915, the birth rate went up and the death rate diminished and after 1914 there was no serious outbreak of plague. In 1917 however there was an epidemic of plague and a violent outbreak of cholera, and in 1918 came the great influenza epidemic and the recorded number of deaths from fever rose to 69 thousands. Meanwhile, the rains had failed, and there was acute distress among the poorer classes and the lowered vitality resulted in a fall of the birth rate. The flow of emigration was however checked in any case for the time being, and the 1921 census recorded a fall in the number of emigrants by 74,311 and a net increase of 50,523 in the enumerated population.

29. The 1921-30 decade started inauspiciously, there being a fairly severe flood in 1921 which caused extensive damage to houses and crops and also some loss of human life ; epidemics of fever, cholera and plague followed in the wake of flood, and the death rate that year exceeded the birth rate. All the remaining nine years of the decade were however exceptionally healthy. The total number of deaths from plague fell from 105 thousands in the preceding decade to 18 thousands only. At the same time, there was also fall in the cholera and fever death rates. Harvests were satisfactory or fair throughout the period 1921-30 and the area under surgacane cultivation increased greatly. The census of 1931 showed an increase in population of 145,515 or 6·3 per cent over the 1921 total. Calculated on the mean intercensal population, the decennial growth rate comes to 6·1 per cent. The registered figures of births and deaths show that the decennial rate of natural increase of survival was higher (9·8 per cent) which probably indicates that the volume of emigration had increased and but for this the census would have shown a larger growth than 6·1 per cent.

30. Public health remained satisfactory throughout the next decade (1931-40). Cholera did not appear in an epidemic form in any year ; the number of plague deaths decreased further to about one thousand a year only ; there was at the same time a substantial reduction in the mortality from fever. Harvests were deficient in 1935, and though Bhadai crops suffered in 1934 and also in other years, the outturn of principal crops was on the whole satisfactory in most years, and the area under sugarcane had increased further. The census of 1941 revealed the record increase of 373,800 or 15 per cent over the 1931 total. The mean decennial growth rate comes to 14 per cent. The decennial rate of natural increase derived from the registered figures of births and deaths is 12·5 per cent which shows that the growth of population was due in the main to natural increase, though improvement in the balance of migration may also have contributed to this to a small extent.

31. In the first half of 1941-50, public health in the Saran district appears to have been worse than at any time during the preceding 10 or 15 years. Cholera appeared in epidemic form in 1943, 1944 and 1945, and the average annual mortality from cholera during 1941-45 was 3,153 as compared with only 590 in the previous decade. Fever also took a heavy toll particularly in 1944-45. Cholera appeared in epidemic form also in 1947 and 1948 when there was also increase in the incidence of plague which took an epidemic form in 1946 and 1947. The registration records show a large fall in the number of deaths from fever after 1945 but this would seem to be due at least partially to deterioration in the functioning of arrangements for birth and death registration.

32. The following statement shows variation in the population of the district and its constituent units down to the revenue thanas during the last two censuses in relation to density :—

DISTRICT Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
SARAN	**3,155,144**	**10·3**	**15·0**	**1,178**
Sadr Subdivision ..	**1,256,306**	**10·6**	**16.7**	**1,204**
Chapra ..	456,548	8·8	14·3	1,294
Manjhi ..	170,806	9·3	19·4	1,194
Parsa ..	316,636	14·5	18·3	1,195
Mashrakh ..	196,484	13·1	20·4	1,129
Sonepore ..	115,832	5·4	14·0	1,063
Siwan Subdivision ..	**1,075,984**	**11·6**	**18·9**	**1,267**
Basantpur ..	360,172	11·95	26·9	1,304
Siwan	422,862	12·2	9·0	1,402
Darauli ..	292,950	10·3	16·4	1,081
Gopalganj Subdivision	**822,854**	**8·2**	**10·5**	**1.048**
Mirganj ..	457,416	4·7	7·8	1,052
Gopalganj ..	365,438	12·9	14·2	1,042

In both the 1931-40 and 1941-50 decades, Siwan subdivision which is the most densely populated part of the district has shown greater increase than the other two subdivisions, and Gopalganj subdivision, the least densely populated, has shown the lowest rate of increase.

33. *Summary for Saran district* (1872-1950)—The population increased steadily though at a slow rate between 1872 and 1891, after which a decline set in which continued for 30 years, i.e., till 1920. The population fell by 2·3 per cent in 1891-1900 and by 4·9 per cent in 1901-10 due mostly to the ravages of epidemics of plague, cholera and fever and increase in emigration. In the following decade (1911-20), epidemics took a large toll of life but actual fall in population was staved off due to decrease in emigration. Since 1921, the population has gone on increasing steadily and at a rapid pace due mainly to virtual disappearance of plague epidemics and less frequent occurrence of virulent epidemics of cholera and fever.

Champaran

34. Between 1872-90, the population of Champaran increased by 19·5 per cent. This is attributable chiefly to immigration and better enumeration. In the following decade (1891-1900), a succession of lean years culminated in a famine in 1897. There was also persistent unhealthiness, and immigration had virtually stopped. The famine of 1897 affected practically the whole district, and though there were few starvation deaths, the vitality of the people was lowered and the birth rate fell temporarily. The census of 1901 revealed a fall of 3·7 per cent; there was fall in every thana in the district except Bettiah and Adapur. In the next decade (1901-10), the population of the district rose by 6·59 per cent due largely to favourable public health conditions, and good harvests. Immigration had practically stopped by this time and an increasing number had begun to go out of the district for employment elsewhere. During 1911-20 public health conditions were satisfactory in most years, but there were serious outbreaks of cholera in 1917 and 1918 and the influenza epidemic of 1918 caused a large number of deaths. The census of 1921 showed a net increase of 1.7 per cent only over the 1911 population.

35. In the 1921-30 decade, public health conditions were exceptionally good and economic conditions were also generally favourable in spite of disappointing harvests in 1923, 1925, 1926 and 1930. A light railway was constructed during this period by the Nepalese Government linking Raxaul and Champaran with Bhikhnathori in Nepal and this facilitated communication and trade between the two. The 1931 census recorded a net increase of 204,846 or 10·55 per cent over the 1921 population in spite of the fact that by this time the number of emigrants had begun to exceed that of immigrants. Reference to table 1·3 will show that the actual growth rate of the decade determined on the basis of census figures is somewhat lower than the rate of natural increase which confirms the conclusion that but for increase in emigration, the actual increase in 1931 would have been even larger than the figure revealed by the census.

36. In the 1931-40 decade, public health conditions were even better than in the earlier decade and the mean decennial death rate fell from an average of 24 per mille during 1921-30 to 20·8 per mille. There were some cases of cholera from year to year particularly in Motihari town and also some increase in mortality from small-pox in 1933, but otherwise the entire period was free from epidemics. The 1941 census recorded an increase of 11·7 per cent over the 1931 total, and the increase was shared by all thanas though not in equal measure.

37. In the first five years of the last decade (1941-50), Champaran suffered from cholera. The 1944 epidemic was the worst recorded since 1915, the death rate from cholera rising to 12·34 per mille. In the remaining years of the decade, however, cholera gave little trouble. The number of deaths from small-pox went up in 1944 and 1945, but went on falling thereafter. Deaths from fever and other causes were, however, generally speaking, on the decrease throughout the decade. The 1951 census has disclosed an increase of 4·91 per cent only over the 1941 population of

Champaran as against 10·12 per cent for the State as a whole and 8·77 per cent for the North-Bihar Plain. The decline in growth rate during the 1941-50 period as compared with the 1931-40 decade is reflected in the figures of all revenue thanas. The rate of natural increase calculated on the birth and death registration is also low, being only 3·3 per cent. There is reason to believe that the volume of seasonal migration from Champaran to West Bengal (which occurs mostly in January-February) and other places has increased in the last decade. The actual rate of natural increase was, therefore, in all probability higher than the growth rate (4·9 per cent) calculated on the mean intercensal population. The following statement shows variation in the population of the district, and its constituent units down to revenue thanas during the last two censuses :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
CHAMPARAN ..	**2,515,343**	**4·9**	**11·7**	**713**
Motihari Subdivision	**1,443,961**	**4·0**	**12·1**	**944**
Motihari ..	263,997	5·8	16·7	921
Adapur ..	228,151	2·8	9·0	1,007
Dhaka ..	366,554	3·2	9·9	1,080
Kesaria ..	239,072	5·3	13·1	890
Madhuban ..	120,764	0·7	7·8	968
Gobindganj ..	225,423	4·8	15·1	795
Bettiah Subdivision ..	**1,071,383**	**6·2**	**11·2**	**536**
Bettiah ..	488,698	4·8	11·4	878
Bagaha ..	261,741	3·5	7·8	374
Sikarpur ..	320,943	10·8	14·2	432

In 1931-40, the increase in population was distributed more evenly between the different thanas, but in the last decade, the sparsely populated thanas have generally speaking gained more than the densely populated thanas, the highest increase having been recorded in Sikarpur which has even now a density of 432 persons per square mile only.

38. *Summary of Champaran district* (1872-1950) —Between 1872-90, there was large increase in population due mainly to immigration from other districts. In the next decade, there was a severe famine in 1897 and also persistent unhealthiness and the population fell by 3·7 per cent but the following decade (1901-10) again showed a large increase which is attributable chiefly to improvement in public health and economic conditions though immigration had practically stopped by this time. Owing mainly to ravages of cholera and influenza, the rate of growth fell to 1·7 per cent during 1911-20. The population increased rapidly during the succeeding two decades, the net increase being no less than 456,728. In the last decade, however, the decennial rate of growth has fallen to 4·8 per cent only as compared with 8·4 per cent for the North-Bihar Plain Division and 9·6 per cent for the State as a whole. The marked fall in the growth rate during the last decade appears to be due to the ravages of cholera and small-pox and increase in emigration.

Muzaffarpur

39. The 1881 census showed an increase of 15 per cent over the 1872 total, but to a large extent this was due to the deficiencies of the earlier enumeration. The next census showed an increase of 5 per cent and this fell to 1·7 per cent in 1901. In 1881, as in 1891, a large part of the increase in the northern part of the district was attributable to immigration. The marked fall in the rate of growth between 1891 and 1900 is explained by the occurrence of famines in 1891, 1892 and 1896-97, and the occurrence of cholera epidemics in 1892, 1894, 1896 and 1900. The first half of the next decade (1901-10) was fairly prosperous but in the latter half, there were repeated crop failures. Except for plague which mainly affected Hajipur subdivision, public health was however good throughout the decade and the 1911 census recorded an increase of 3·24 per cent. But for increase in emigration, the actual increase would have been much larger. In the next decade, there were serious outbreaks of cholera in 1917 and 1918, and Muzaffarpur suffered more from the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 than any other district in Bihar. The balance of migration was also adverse, emigrants being in excess of immigrants by about

98 thousands. The 1921 census disclosed a fall of 3·8 per cent wiping off practically the entire gain of the 1901-10 decade. Between 1921 and 1931 crop conditions were on the whole very satisfactory. There were cholera epidemics in 1924, and from 1927 to 1930. The 1930 epidemic was exceptionally severe and caused no less than 38,000 deaths. Plague persisted in the Hajipur subdivision till 1926 causing on the average 4,000 deaths per year. The 1931 census showed an increase in the population of 6·75 per cent as against 11·6 per cent for the State as a whole. Subsidiary table 1·3 shows that the rate of natural increase was 7·9 per cent or more than the actual growth rate by 1·4. It is known that emigration was on the increase during the decade, and the difference between the growth rate calculated from census figures and the rate of natural increase is, no doubt, due to this factor.

40. The next decade 1931-40 is marked by an almost complete absence of severe epidemics. Crop conditions were also on the whole quite satisfactory through out the decade. It is not surprising therefore that the 1941 census recorded an increase of 10·3 per cent over the 1931 total. The vital statistics of the period indicate a slightly higher rate than the mean growth rate of the decade deduced from census figures and this suggests that in all probability there was increase in the volume of emigration.

41. During the last decade (1941-50), public health was, on the whole, satisfactory throughout except in 1941, 1944 and 1945. There was a cholera epidemic in 1941 and the death rate per mille from cholera rose to 3·26. The cholera epidemic of 1944 was the worst on record since 1915 and the death rate from cholera increased to 17·31 per mille. The death rate from small-pox also went up steeply in 1944 and 1945. Both cholera and small-pox subsided after 1945. During the years 1944-46, there was also an abnormal rise in deaths due to fever, but taking the decade as a whole there has been substantial fall in the number of registered deaths from both small-pox and fevers. This is attributable partly to deterioration in the functioning of the system of registration of births and deaths after 1942, though the deterioration in this district has not been so serious as in some others. The following statement compares the variation in the population of this district, its subdivisions and revenue thanas during the last two censuses :—

DISTRICT Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
MUZAFFARPUR ..	**3,520,739**	**8·5**	**10·8**	**1,168**
Sitamarhi Subdivision	**1,201,086**	**2·2**	**4·5**	**1,191**
Sitamarhi ..	423,112	2·6	3·6	1,115
Sheohar ..	248,591	8·2	5·6	1,231
Belsand ..	232,982	—2·4	5·9	1,133
Pupri	226,401	0·8	3·8	1,202
Sadr Subdivision ..	**1,377,181**	**10·4**	**11·3**	**1,128**
Paru	394,550	6·8	16·2	948
Muzaffarpur ..	714,601	13·1	11·2	1,244
Katra ..	268,030	8·8	5·1	1,165
Hajipur Subdivision	**942,472**	**14·7**	**18·1**	**1,201**
Mahua ..	391,088	14·9	16·0	1,238
Lalganj ..	199,619	14·9	20·1	1,186
Hajipur ..	351,765	14·2	19·5	1,170

It will be noticed from the above that both during 1931-40 and 1941-50 Hajipur, the southern-most subdivision, gained more than the other two subdivisions, the Sadr subdivision in the centre of the district coming next, and Sitamarhi last. This trend appears to have started during 1921-30; an exactly contrary trend prevailed for fifty years (1872-1920) before 1921, the northern-most subdivision, Sitamarhi, gaining more than the other two subdivisions at each Census, the Sadr subdivision coming next, and Hajipur last. By 1921, this process had gone so far, that the total population of the Hajipur subdivision was then 75,000 less than in 1881, while during the same period, the population of the Sitamarhi subdivision had increased by 214,000. Since 1921, in the course of 30 years, the population of Hajipur has increased by 286,470 or 43·6 per cent while that of Sitamarhi has increased by 149,189 or about 14 per cent only.

42. *Summary for Muzaffarpur district* (1872-1950)—Between 1872-91, the population appears to have increased at a steady pace, part of the increase being due to im migration in the northern part of the district. Between 1891-1900 there were three famines and four very virulent epidemics of cholera which retarted population-growth and the population grew at the mean rate (decennial) of 1·5 per cent only. The prevalence of plague in the southern part of the district and emigration retarted population-growth also in the next decade (1891-1900). The population actually fell by 3·1 per cent at the 1921 census due mainly to the ravages of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 and further increase in emigration. Thus in the course of 40 years between 1881-1920, the population of the district increased by 170,285 only. Between 1921 and 1950, it has gone up by 765,794. Though this is undoubtedly a very large figure, the growth rate of this district was lower than the average rate for the North Bihar Plain Division, and the State as a whole, owing presumably to the fact that there were several virulent epidemics of cholera in this district during the 1931-40 decade and again in the 1941-50 decade.

Darbhanga

43. The 1881 census revealed an increase of 23 per cent over the 1872 figure. This was largely illusory, for the 1872 figures were based on very incomplete enumeration and a fresh count of the headquarters and Madhubani subdivision between 1874-76 had disclosed an excess of 20 to 25 per cent over the 1872 totals. In the next decade (1881-90), the population increased by 6·5 per cent the main increase being in the Madhubani subdivision in the north. During 1891-1900, there were several years of short crops, and the famine of 1897 affected the whole district except the Samastipur subdivision; public health was also unsatisfactory, and in 1892, 1894 and 1896 deaths outnumbered births. The 1901 census disclosed an increase of 3·9 per cent only. The first half of the following decade was a fairly prosperous period, but badly disturbed rains and floods in 1906 led to famine in 1906-07, and this was followed by another famine in 1908-09. There was also a substantial loss of population (roughly 84,000) by emigration, and the census of 1911 showed an increase of 0·59 per cent over the 1901 total. In the 1911-20 decade, Darbhanga suffered from unsatisfactory harvests during 1914-16 and in 1918 and 1920. There was a serious outbreak of both cholera and malaria in 1915. A cholera epidemic broke out in March, 1918 and continued till August causing no less than 57,000 deaths, and this was followed by the great influenza epidemic which took a heavy toll of life. Though emigration was on the decrease, the 1921 census showed a fall of 0·56 per cent.

44. During the 1921-30 decade crop conditions were generally satisfactory except in 1924 and 1928 when there were severe floods. There was recrudescence of plague in the first half of the decade and epidemics of cholera occurred in 1924 and 1930 the latter resulting in 46,000 deaths. Malaria and other types of fever appear to have caused havoc in the last year of the decade, but in other years public health was exceptionally good. The 1931 census showed an increase of 8·67 per cent in the population over the 1921 total.

45. During the next decade (1931-40), crops were fairly satisfactory in 1931, 1936, 1937 and 1938, but in the other years, *Bhadai* and rice suffered to some extent. The cost of living particularly the cost of food had, however, fallen considerably and though large and middling cultivators were, no doubt, embarrassed by the catastrophic fall in prices of agricultural produce, the poorest class, the landless labourer, had no difficulty in obtaining food. Cholera did not appear in an epidemic form during any year of this decade; the highest mortality from cholera was 4,785 in 1935. Deaths from plague exceeded 1,000 in two years only, viz., 1931 and 1934; after 1935, plague disappeared almost completely. There was also an appreciable decline in the number of deaths from fever and small-pox. The census of 1941 revealed an increase of 9·2 per cent over the 1931 figure. A glance at table 1·3 will show that the rate of natural increase or survival for 1931-40 calculated from the registered figures of birth and death is higher than the mean decennial growth rate calculated from the census data which is,

perhaps, indicative of the fact that the balance of migration in 1941 was more adverse than in 1931.

46. During the last decade (1941-50), Darbhanga suffered from epidemics of cholera in 1941, 1944, 1945 and 1946. The 1944 epidemic was particularly virulent and more than 23,000 deaths from cholera were reported that year. The number of deaths from fever and small-pox was large in 1944 and 1945, but the remaining years were healthy and the 1951 census has disclosed an increase of 9 per cent over the 1941 total. The following statement shows percentage variation in the population of the district and its subdivisions and revenue thanas during the last twenty years :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation		Density 1951
		1941-51	1931-41	
DARBHANGA ..	**3,769,543**	**9·0**	**9·2**	**1,074**
Madhubani Subdivision	**1,361,699**	**3·3**	**3·6**	**905**
Benipatti ..	314,021	1·5	5·9	739
Khajauli ..	336,586	6·9	3·8	1,041
Madhubani ..	372,054	7·4	8·0	1,244
Phulparas ..	339,038	—2·5	—2·4	743
Sadr Subdivision ..	**1,078,089**	**9·9**	**11·8**	**1,224**
Darbhanga ..	604,797	10·0	13·3	1,406
Bahera ..	473,292	9·6	10·0	1,051
Samastipur Subdivision	**1,329,746**	**14·8**	**13·9**	**1,180**
Samastipur ..	412,343	17·3	18·5	1,389
Rosera ..	362,735	14·3	8·0	1,042
Warisnagar ..	223,026	12·1	15·7	1,138
Dalsingsarai ..	331,642	14·4	14·4	1,161

The above figures show that during the last two decades, the increase in population has been greatest in the Samastipur subdivision in the south, and the least in the Madhubani subdivision, which constitutes the northernmost part of the district. An exactly contrary trend was noticeable from 1881 to 1921, when every decennial census showed a high increase in the population of Madhubani subdivision, while in the other two subdivisions and particularly Samastipur, the population was either stationary or actually on the decline. This trend was arrested in the 1921-30 decade when the population of all the three subdivisions increased in more or less the same proportion. The reasons for the relatively small increase in the population of the Madhubani subdivision as in the Sitamarhi subdivision of Muzaffarpur during the last twenty years are not fully clear. The incursion of the Kosi in the Phulparas thana explains this only partially. Perhaps the other reason is that Madhubani, which received large increments in population for fifty years till 1921 is now unable to sustain further large increase.

47. *Summary for Darbhanga district* (1872-1950) —Between 1872-81, the real increase in population was small. In the next decade, the population increased by 6·5 per cent, owing partly to immigration in Madhubani. The rate of growth declined to 3·9 per cent in the 1891-1900 period and to less than 1 per cent in the succeeding decade. This set-back was due partly to high mortality from diseases and epidemics and partly to increase in emigration which appears to have been stimulated by the three famines which occurred during the period. As in most other districts, the population fell in the 1911-20 decade. Between 1881-1920, a period of forty years, the net increase in population was 283,033 only. During 1921-50, there was no famine, and epidemics did not trouble the district to the same extent as before, and the population has grown steadily and fast, the net increase in this thirty-year period being no less than 856,005. The rate of increase since 1921 has been more than four times the average rate which prevailed during 1881-1920.

North Monghyr

48. The northern part of the Monghyr district comprising the Begusarai and Khagaria subdivisions returned a population of 853,378 at the census of 1872. The next census revealed an increase of 96,002 or 11·2 per cent only. How much of this should be ascribed to more complete enumeration in 1881 and what was the real increase in population during this period is now very difficult to say. The 1872 enumeration in

the Monghyr district was not so incomplete as in Darbhanga and other districts of the Tirhut division. The Collector had himself checked up the numbering of houses, and the enumeration was carefully checked by the Subdivisional Officers in selected areas. It is also known that extension of cultivation was going on rapidly in this period in the Farakia pargana towards the north-east. The increase in population during the 1872-80 decade appears to have been fairly substantial and was probably not less than 6 per cent. The population continued to grow steadily during the 1881-90 decade, and the 1891 census revealed an increase of 5·4 per cent. North Monghyr had a good crop in 1896-97 and escaped the 1897 famine though the landless poor suffered to some extent from high prices consequent on famine elsewhere. The crops were short in only one year, viz., 1891 when relief works had to be opened for a few months. There appears to have been considerable unhealthiness in 1892 and 1954 but public health was fairly satisfactory in other years and the area was unaffected by plague till the closing year of the decade. Thus, even in the 1891-1900 period, the population continued to grow steadily in North Monghyr and the 1901 census recorded an increase of 4·2 per cent over the 1891 total as against 0·1 per cent for the North Bihar Plain Natural Division.

49. In the next decade (1901-10), crops were fairly satisfactory throughout, and though there was a severe flood in 1906 in Gogri and Khagaria thanas, distribution of relief was not found necessary. Plague was present in the Teghra, Begusarai and Gogri thanas throughout the decade but the mortality was not very large except in the Teghra thana. The 1911 census however showed an increase of only 3·1 per cent, but except for emigration which had grown in volume by this time, the increase would not have been less than 4 per cent. The growth of population received a severe set-back in the 1911-20 decade. Plague was active particularly in the Begusarai subdivision during the first half of the decade. There were four epidemics of cholera, the 1918 epidemic being of a fairly severe character. The influenza epidemic of 1918 also appears to have wrought more havoc here than in South Monghyr. The 1921 census disclosed a fall of 7·0 per cent in the population (against a fall of 0·7 in the North Bihar Plain Natural Division) and the population was thus practically brought back to the point at which it had stood in 1891.

50. In the 1921-30 decade, both public health and economic conditions were satisfactory. There was an epidemic of cholera in 1930, and in certain areas, plague was present throughout the decade, but compared with earlier decades, the mortality from epidemic diseases was small in this period. Crops were partially damaged by floods in 1923, and also in 1924 when the Gandak embankment was breached, but harvests were normal or plentiful in the remaining years. The 1931 census showed an increase of 10·9 per cent in the population.

51. Public health continued to be satisfactory also in the 1931-40 period. The average number of deaths from plague fell to only 215 per year; and during four years, 1936-39, there were no deaths from plague. There was also no serious epidemic of cholera. The mortality from small-pox increased, but the total number of deaths from this disease during the whole decade was well below ten thousand. On the other hand, there was an appreciable reduction in the number of deaths from fever. Economic conditions were not so satisfactory as in the previous decade. The north-eastern part of the district suffered every year from Kosi floods. Separate migration statistics for districts are not available for this period but there is reason to believe that while immigration had stopped more or less completely by this time, there was a large increase in emigration (mostly of a seasonal nature). The 1941 census revealed an increase of 10·5 per cent over the 1931 figure. The decennial rate of natural increase calculated from the registered birth and death figures indicates a higher rate of natural increase and it is practically certain that but for loss by migration, the increase would have been much larger than this.

52. In the last decade (1941-50), cholera was present almost every year but the number of

deaths caused was not large. There was no plague till 1944 but it appeared every year from 1945 to 1950 and the annual mortality from plague which had come down to 215 in the previous decade rose to 504. There appears to have been some fall in mortality from fever but as the registration of vital occurrences other than epidemic cases appears to have practically collapsed in this area from 1942, it is difficult to measure the true extent of this. On the whole, economic conditions were not unfavourable till the closing years of the decade. The Kosi was now moving into the northern part of Darbhanga district and compared with the earlier decade there was less damage from its floods during 1941-50 in North Monghyr. *Bhadai* crops failed repeatedly but other crops were generally speaking fair in most years. All main crops were however deficient in 1949 and they failed more or less completely in 1950. This resulted in considerable distress not only among the landless poor but also among the cultivators. The population has increased by 12·5 per cent. The following figures show percentage variations in the population of subdivisions and revenue thanas during the last two decades :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation		Density 1951
		1941-51	1931-41	
NORTH MONGHYR	**1,378,844**	**12·5**	**10·5**	**937**
Khagaria Subdivision	**584,902**	**18·6**	**6·2**	**773**
Gogri	584,902	18·6	6·2	773
Begusarai Subdivision	**793,942**	**8·4**	**13·6**	**1,110**
Teghra ..	289,539	8·5	14·7	1,229
Begusarai ..	504,403	8·4	13·0	1,051

The above figures show that during 1941-50, the increase in population was greater in Khagaria subdivision than in Begusarai, while in the preceding decade the population of Beugsarai increased more than that of Khagaria. The explanation for the low increase in Khagaria during 1931-40 and relatively large increase in the last decade probably lies in the fact that large tracts in the Khagaria subdivision which suffered from Kosi floods during 1931-40 were comparatively immune from it during the 1941-50 period. The population of the Begusarai subdivision which is much more densely populated than Khagaria was practically stationary during 1901-21. It increased fast between 1921-30 but the rate of increase has again gone down. It would seem that the economy of Begusarai is not able to sustain further large increases in population.

53. *Summary for North Monghyr* (1872-1950) —The population grew steadily between 1872 to 1910, though there was a fall in the rate of growth in the 1891-1910 period due mainly to the prevalence of diseases and epidemics, particularly plague. During 1911-20, the population decreased by 7·0 per cent owing largely to the ravages of the influenza epidemic, cholera and plague. The population has increased steadily and fast since 1921 due mainly to the comparative freedom enjoyed during this period from outbreaks of virulent epidemics.

SAHARSA

54. Saharsa recorded an increase of only 4·4 per cent at the 1881 census. In all probability, the population remained more or less stationary during the 1872-80 period. The Kosi had started on a westward swing between 1850 and 1875, and was moving more and more into this district. In the 1881-90 decade the population increased by 5·8 per cent, the main increase being in the Supaul and Bangaon thanas while due to the ravages of the Kosi, there was a sharp fall in the population of Kishanganj thana and only small increases in Madhipura and Pratapganj thanas. During the next decade (1891-1900), the population increased by 1·2 per cent only, the increase being mainly in the Pratapganj thana, while at the same time, there was a fall in the population of Kishanganj and Madhipura thanas which were greatly affected by the Kosi at this time. In the next decade (1901-10), the population increased by 3·1 per cent, but the Kosi having moved further west, the population of Kishanganj thana which had suffered a large fall during the two previous decades now increased by nearly 40 per cent, while Pratapganj, Bangaon and

Supaul lost in population. As in other districts, the growth of population received a severe set-back in the next decade (1911-20). There were severe outbreaks of cholera in 1915 and 1916; cholera took a heavy toll of lives also in 1911 and 1918. The 1918 epidemic of cholera was followed by the great influenza epidemic. The 1921 census showed a decrease in population of 3·2 per cent. There was fall of population in every thana except Kishanganj which again recorded a substantial increase owing largely to migration from other thanas under pressure of the Kosi floods.

55. In the 1921-30 decade, climatic conditions were generally favourable. There were very heavy and persistent floods in the Kosi in 1927, but conditions were better than normal in the remaining years though malaria and bowel complaints were very prevalent in the Kosi affected tracts. There was no severe epidemic of cholera or small-pox, and plague had disappeared completely. The 1931 census showed an increase in population of 5 per cent, the main increase being in Bangaon, Supaul and Madhipura thanas, while there was actual decrease in the population of Pratapganj and Kishanganj thanas which were most affected by the Kosi. In the following decade (1931-40), the population increased by only 1·4 per cent though as in the preceding decade, there were no serious epidemics of cholera or plague during this period. The decline in the rate of growth appears to have been due solely to the ravages of the Kosi in the Supaul subdivision of which the population declined by 12·3 per cent while at the same time the population of Madhipura subdivision increased by 12·7 per cent. Part of the increase in Madhipura was no doubt due to the movement of population from the Kosi affected areas in Supaul. Probably there was also movement of population from the Kosi affected areas in Supaul into the adjoining Nepal territories and Darbhanga district. In the last decade (1941-50) the population of the Saharsa sub-district has increased by 15·1 per cent, which is the highest recorded increase during this period for any district in North Bihar. The Madhipura subdivision accounts for the whole of this increase and Supaul has once again decreased in population though as the Kosi has been moving further west, the decrease this time is only 3·3 per cent as compared with 12·3 percent in the preceding decade. There can be no doubt however that part of the increase in Madhipura subdivision is due to migration of population from Supaul subdivision and from affected parts in Darbhanga district. The following figures show the percentage variation in subdivisions and revenue thanas :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
SAHARSA ..	**1,308,198**	**15·2**	**1·4**	**610**
Supaul Subdivision ..	**431,547**	**—3·3**	**—12·3**	**437**
Supaul ..	255,642	—14·8	22·7	389
Pratapganj ..	175,905	20·1	17·9	533
Madhipura Subdivision	**876,651**	**27·1**	**12·7**	**758**
Bangaon ..	164,050	23·3	19·1	624
Madhipura ..	437,078	30·6	22·1	808
Kishanganj ..	275,523	24·3	28·2	783

56. *Summary for the Saharsa sub-district* (1872-1950)—The growth of population in the Saharsa sub-district during the last 70 years or so has been governed to a large extent by the movemen of the Kosi river. It has been shifting more and more to the west forming new channels but has not left the old channels completely dry and the greater part of this sub-district is now a net-work of river beds running more or less parallel with one another from north to south. In the district as a whole, the population increased at the average decennial rate of less than 4 per cent between 1872 and 1910. It fell by 3·2 per cent in the 1911-20 decade, and there was a moderate increase of 5 per cent in the 1921-30 period. The rate of increase declined to 1·4 per cent only in the following decade, due largely to the devastation caused by the Kosi in the Supaul subdivision. In the last decade (1941-50), the population increased by 15·2 per cent. This is the first time in 80 years that a large increase in population has taken place in this district and this is due mainly to the fact that the Kosi has moved further west into Darbhanga district. It should be noticed that the population of Supaul subdivision which is still affected by the

Kosi, has actually decreased by over 3 per cent even during 1941-50.

PURNEA

57. The 1872 census appears to have been carried out with a fair amount of care and thoroughness in this district, and the increase of 7·8 per cent recorded at the 1881 census should therefore be regarded as largely real. Between 1850-75 the Kosi was moving away from this district towards the west and as an extensive area had thus become fit for reclamation and development, there was a large influx of immigrants from other districts. There was a steady growth of population also in the next decade (1881-1890). As in most other districts, there was a set-back in the 1891-1900 period and the 1901 census revealed a fall of 3·6 per cent. There were severe outbreaks of cholera in 1891 and 1900, the number of deaths from cholera in the latter year being no less than 46,240 or 24 per mile. Public health was bad throughout, and in seven years out of ten, deaths outnumbered births. There was also a large fall in the number of immigrants. In the next decade, the population increased by 6 per cent but this was mostly owing to the influx of new settlers. During the 1911-20 period, Purnea suffered from epidemics of cholera every year from 1915 to 1919. As in other districts, there was an epidemic of influenza in 1918, though it caused less damage here than in most other districts. The 1921 census showed an increase of 1·8 per cent in the population. Most of the increase was in Dhamdaha thana where an extensive grass jungle was in the process of reclamation for purposes of cultivation. During the 1921-30 period, public health appears to have been exceptionally good. There was no serious epidemic of cholera; it appeared in 1925 and was present also in three other years but the number of deaths caused was not large. Simultaneously, there was also a fall in the mortality from small-pox and fever. The outturn of principal crops was distinctly above normal in most years and though the big cultivators and businessmen were hit hard by the slump of 1929-30 in prices of agricultural commodities, particularly, jute and tobacco, the landless poor did not suffer much distress. The 1931 census showed an increase of 8·2 per cent in the district as a whole. A large part of the increase is attributable to immigration.

58. Both public health and crop conditions were generally satisfactory during 1931-40 and the increase by 9·4 per cent is the largest ever recorded in this district. The population of Kishanganj subdivision which is very unhealthy decreased even in this decade. In the last decade, climatic conditions and public health were satisfactory in most years. Economic conditions were also fairly satisfactory till 1947, but they deteriorated in the closing years of the decade due mainly to failure of harvests. The decline in the rate of growth compared with the 1931-40 decade appears to be due mainly to the adverse balance of migration. Immigration which had contributed largely to the growth of population in this district in the past had more or less stopped completely in the last decade. At the same time, there appears to have been a substantial emigration of the Muslim population to East Pakistan after the partition of the country in 1947. This emigration appears to have been stimulated by the adverse economic conditions which prevailed during the closing years of the decade. In part at least, the emigration was of a temporary nature, and some of the migrants are said to have returned subsequently. The percentage variation in the population of subdivisions and revenue thanas is shown below :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
PURNEA ..	**2,525,231**	**5·6**	**9·4**	**517**
Araria Subdivision ..	**537,600**	**—0·4**	**4·9**	**542**
Araria ..	226,882	—1·4	0·6	526
Forbesganj ..	193,904	0·1	8·9	630
Raniganj ..	116,814	0·9	7·5	463
Kishanganj Subdivision	**560,503**	**—0·7**	**—0·7**	**421**
Kishanganj ..	136,968	1·7	4·2	425
Bahadurganj ..	194,167	—1·7	—0·3	503
Islampur ..	229,368	—1·2	—0·4	368
Sadr Subdivision ..	**1,427,128**	**11·0**	**16·3**	**557**
Purnea ..	187,499	6·0	12·5	435
Amour ..	166,426	8·7	11·4	595
Dhamdaha ..	331,819	10·8	12·4	641
Korha ..	194,725	9·2	21·4	476
Gopalpur ..	77,467	11·5	13·8	352
Kadwa ..	220,037	5·6	19·2	630
Katihar ..	249,155	24·2	23·9	750

The above figures show that the population of Kishanganj subdivision which suffers greatly from malafia has been practically stationary during the last twenty years while there has been a great increase in the population of the Sadr subdivision. The population of Araria subdivision has also increased, but the rate of increase is much lower than in the Sadr subdivision. The Sadr subdivision is the healthier of the two and has also gained by immigration.

59. *Summary for Purnea district* (1872-1950)—The Kosi had begun to move westward into Saharsa sub-district by 1850, and the population of Purnea increased steadily, thanks chiefly to immigration, between 1872 and 1891. In spite of gains from immigration, the average decennial rate of increase was only about 6·3 per cent. The population decreased by 3·6 per cent in 1891-1900 decade owing mainly to heavy mortality from virulent outbreaks of cholera epidemic in 1891 and 1900. In the next decade there was increase in population by 6 per cent due largely to the influx of new settlers. The rate of increase fell to 1·8 per cent in the 1911-20 decade due to the heavy mortality caused by epidemics of influenza and cholera. There were fairly large increases in the population during 1921-30 and 1931-40 decades but the rate of growth has declined during the last decade due chiefly to an adverse balance of migration.

60. *Summary for North Bihar Plain Natural Division*—We are now in a position to reconstruct the figures for North Bihar as a whole. Even in 1872, North Bihar was a densely populated region having 541 persons per square mile. As the 1872 enumeration was very deficient, the actual density was in fact more than this. The population grew steadily between 1872 and 1890, the average mean decennial rate of growth during this period was however not more than 9·5 per cent. Between 1891 and 1900 the population remained almost stationary. This was due to four causes : (1) increased mortality from epidemics of cholera and fever, (2) the outbreak of plague in 1900 and its reappearance with renewed vigour on the eve of the 1901 census, (3) the famine of 1897 which affected all the four Tirhut districts and a portion of the Saharsa sub-district, and (4) adverse balance of migration. In three districts, viz., Saran, Champaran and Purnea, there was decrease in population; in Muzaffarpur and Saharsa the population increased by a little over 1 per cent over the 1891 total; the main increase occurred in North Monghyr and Darbhanga, but here also there was decline in the rate of growth as compared with the preceding decade.

61. In the next decade (1901-10), the growth of population was also retarded by epidemics of plague and cholera. Actually, the population fell in Saran district by 4·9 per cent, and remained stationary in Darbhanga, but there was increase of 6 per cent or more in Champaran and Purnea due chiefly to immigration and smaller increases in Muzaffarpur, North Monghyr and Saharsa. In the following decade (1911-20), the population of the Natural Division fell by 0·7 per cent. The fall in population is mainly attributable to the heavy mortality caused by the influenza epidemic of 1918 and 1919 and, in a lesser measure, to deaths caused by cholera epidemics. The balance of migration was more favourable in this decade than in the preceding one, and but for this, the fall in population would have been larger. In North Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and Saharsa, the fall in population during this decade was no less than 3 to 7 per cent. In Darbhanga, the population decreased by 0·6 per cent and in Saran, Champaran and Purnea there was increase in population varying from 1·7 to 2·2 per cent.

62. Generally speaking, both economic conditions and public health were satisfactory in the 1921-30 decade. Fever was far less prevalent than in any of the earlier decades. The annual mortality from plague fell from 17,300 during 1911-20 and 24,000 per year during 1901-10 to 8,400 only. At the same time, the number of deaths per year from cholera decreased from 45,590 per year in the 1911-20 period to 31,363. There was a slight increase (about 1,000) in the annual mortality from small-pox. The 1931 census showed an increase of 11·18 lakhs or 7·97 per cent over the 1921 total. In 1931-40 decade public health conditions were even better than in 1921-30. The average number of

deaths per year from plague came down to 2,380 only. In the whole decade, there were only 81,390 deaths from cholera compared with 313,632 in 1921-30. The death rate from fever remained practically the same as in the preceding decade. There was failure of the *Bhadai* harvests in some years, and in 1935 practically all principal crops were deficient over the greater part of this Natural Division. The earthquake of 1934 caused more damage in North Bihar than elsewhere but though a large number of houses were destroyed or damaged, and here and there fertile lands were covered with sand, the damage was made good within a few years. Between 1931-40, the population increased by 15·56 lakhs or 10·3 per cent, the highest increase ever recorded in this Natural Division since 1881. This increase was shared more or less equally by all districts except Saharsa where due to the ravages of the Kosi, the increase was only 1·4 per cent.

63. During the last decade (1941-50), the annual mortality from cholera increased from 8,139 to 29,671. There was also recrudescence of plague in several districts. There has been apparently an appreciable reduction in the death rate from fever but as there appears to have been considerable deterioration in the registration of deaths from other than epidemic causes since August 1942 in several districts, the figures are not very reliable. On the whole, public health in the North Bihar Plain during 1941-50 was rather worse than in the preceding decade. Crop conditions were satisfactory in 1941-42, but the rice crop was deficient in Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur in 1943. Between 1945 and 1948, the yield of all principal crops was generally speaking not below the normal. In 1949 *Rabi* and *Bhadai* crops were damaged in North Monghyr, Saharsa and Champaran. In the following year, *Bhadai* crop was damaged in these districts as also in Darbhanga district. In 1950, *Garma* (summer maize and moong) and *Bhadai* crops were damaged almost throughout North Bihar by abnormally heavy rainfall from June to August, and the winter rice crop was almost completely ruined for want of rain after August. In many places, *Rabi* crops could not be sown for want of moisture in the soil but even where sowing was done, the outturn was very poor. There was widespread and acute distress, and it became necessary for Government to arrange for the import and distribution of grains through Government grainshops on a colossal scale, and also for provision of hard and light manual work and gratuitous relief for the unemployed on a large scale. The 1951 census has disclosed an increase of 14·62 lakhs which yields a mean decennial growth rate of 8·4 per cent. During 1931-40, the rate of growth was 9·8 per cent. The fall in growth rate during 1941-50 compared with the earlier decade would appear to be due mainly to increase in the adverse balance of migration.

South Bihar Plain

Patna

64. This district returned a population of 1,555,774 at the census of 1872. The next census showed an increase of 196,860 (12·7 per cent). Much of this increase was illusory and should be attributed to better enumeration in the second census. The 1891 census showed that the population was more or less stationary, the net increase being just below 1 per cent. In the next decade (1891-1900) the population fell by 8·4 per cent. Public health was unsatisfactory in 1892, 1894 and 1896 and there were short crops in 1891 and 1896. There was a serious outbreak of plague epidemic in January 1900, and it appeared with renewed vigour in 1901 on the eve of the census. The plague took a heavy toll of lives and also caused a heavy exodus from the district. The census arrangements were also disorganised to some extent by the appearance of plague. It might be mentioned that this district did not suffer from famine in 1897. During the next 10 years (1901-10), plague continued to levy a heavy toll year after year; epidemics of cholera were also frequent; there was partial failure of crops in three years, and the river borne trade was declining fast. The census of 1911 disclosed a fall in population of 1·0 per cent. There was a large influx of labourers from other districts in the Mokameh *tal* for harvesting of *Rabi* crops at the time of the census and but for this the fall registered at the census would have been

larger. The population decreased further by 2·0 per cent also in the 1911-20 decade. The last serious outbreak of plague was in 1911, but it was present in a comparatively mild form also in other years. There were outbreaks of cholera epidemic in 1911, 1913 and 1917. In 1918, came the influenza epidemic, there were also epidemics of plague and cholera and the district was in the grip of scarcity due to a more or less complete failure of principal crops. The number of emigrants had fallen during this decade by over 30,000. The real loss in population was therefore greater than what is indicated by the percentage variation figure. In the 1921-30 decade there were virulent outbreaks of both cholera and plague in 1921 as also a large number of deaths from fever. After 1921 however there was neither a severe epidemic of cholera nor of plague. There was also an appreciable reduction in the death rate from fever. Economic conditions were satisfactory throughout the decade. Crops were satisfactory in all years except 1923 when crops of the Dinapur subdivision were damaged by a severe flood. There was also increase in the number of immigrants and though separate immigration figures for the district are not available, there are good reasons for concluding that there was considerable decrease compared with the earlier decade. The 1931 census disclosed an increase of 17·1 per cent in the population of the district. The largest increase (33 per cent) occurred in Patna City but there was no revenue thana in which the increase in population was less than 10 per cent over the 1921 total. In the next decade (1931-40), public health conditions were even better than during 1921-30. Plague had disappeared completely. There were mild epidemics of cholera in 1930 and 1934 and a further fall in the fever death rate. The *Bhadai* harvest was deficient in 1934 and crops were damaged due to floods in some parts of the district in 1936, 1937 and 1938. On the whole however economic conditions were satisfactory throughout the decade. The 1941 census showed an increase of 16·1 per cent over the 1931 total, there being large increases in all revenue thanas except Mokameh which had suffered flood-damage almost year after year. In the last decade (1941-50), cholera appeared in epidemic form in 1944, 1945, 1947 and 1948 and was also present in other years, but the mortality caused was not large. There were fewer deaths from small-pox and fever than in the earlier decade. Except in 1950 when all principal crops suffered due to want of rain during September to December, crops were normal or better than normal in the remaining years. The 1951 census has revealed an increase of 17·9 per cent in the population. The greatest increase in population has occurred in the Patna urban area, and Phulwari and Maner thanas but as the following statement shows, substantial increases have taken place also in all the remaining thanas, except Mokameh where a very extensive area remains submerged under water for several months in the year :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation		Density 1951
		1941-51	1931-41	
PATNA	**2,528,272**	**17·9**	**16·1**	**1,195**
Patna City (*a*) ..	**161,870**	**28·7**	**23·1**	**5,445**
(Subdivision and Revenue Thana)				
Patna Sadr Subdivision	**466,450**	**33·2**	**20·3**	**1,586**
Patna City (*b*) ..	87,386	75·1	22·4	22,698
Phulwari ..	192,235	38·6	22·4	2,083
Masauri Buzurg ..	186,829	15·6	17·2	944
Dinapur Subdivision ..	**533,552**	**18·4**	**19·9**	**1,222**
Maner	136,085	21·8	22·2	1,174
Dinapur ..	111,354	17·0	17·0	2,727
Bikram ..	286,113	17·3	19·9	1,022
Barh Subdivision ..	**532,010**	**14·8**	**11·9**	**930**
Fatwah ..	109,096	14·3	11·5	1,118
Barh	307,063	21·2	14·1	1,041
Mokameh ..	115,851	1·0	7·3	646
Bihar Subdivision ..	**834,390**	**11·5**	**14·8**	**1,066**
Bihar	491,426	11·2	15·4	1,125
Hilsa ..	272,806	12·0	31·6	1,045
Islampur ..	70,158	11·6	25·2	830

A substantial part of the increase in the population of the Patna district is due to immigration from outside. No less than 180,189 persons born in other districts were enumerated in the district of Patna in 1951. This is in excess of the 1931 figure by 56,654. The actual difference however

must be larger because in 1931, even casual visitors to Patna, whose number is by no means small, were included in the count, while on this occasion they were enumerated at their normal places of residence.

Gaya

65. The 1881 census revealed an increase of 176,967 or 9·1 per cent over the 1872 total. The major part of this increase was however due to better enumeration in 1881. The next census disclosed a paltry increase of 14,355 (0.7 per cent). This was due chiefly to increase in the adverse balance of migration; the general unhealthiness which prevailed in Gaya district should be regarded as a subsidiary cause. The 1901 census showed a fall of 3·7 per cent in the population of the district. Considerable distress prevailed in 1891-1902 and again in 1896-97 due to the failure of the winter rice crop. Public health was unsatisfactory throughout this decade also, and the virulent cholera epidemic which broke out in 1897 caused very heavy mortality. Finally plague made its first appearance in the district in October, 1900 and spread rapidly during the next four months taking a heavy toll of life. In the next decade (1901-10), there were plague epidemics in five years (1904-08), but there were no serious epidemics of cholera, and on the whole, public health was better than in the preceding decade. The outturn of crops was also fair in almost all years, and economic development was stimulated by the opening of the Grand Chord and the Barun-Daltonganj railway lines. The 1911 census disclosed an increase of 4·8 per cent over the 1901 total. The next decade (1911-20) is overshadowed by the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which is believed to have caused more deaths in Gaya than in any other district in Bihar except Muzaffarpur. Besides the influenza epidemic, there were also epidemics of cholera in 1911 and 1917. The 1921 census showed that the population had decreased, though only by 8,080 or 0·37 per cent. The decrease would have been much larger (2·1 per cent) but for the fact that the balance of migration had improved as compared with the previous decade by 38,000.

66. In 1921, 27,632 persons died of cholera; plague also appeared in epidemic form, though the number of deaths was not large, and fever was very prevalent. In the remaining years of the 1921-30 decade, however, there were no serious epidemics of cholera or plague; the death rate from fever was also on the decrease. Harvests were exceptionally good almost throughout the decade. The 1931 census showed an increase of 235,532 (19·9 per cent). There was large increase in every revenue thana except Nabinagar which is largely infertile. The total increase between 1872 and 1921 was 203,818, out of which at least one lakh is attributable to improved enumeration. Thus, in the course of one decade only, the population increased more than during the preceding 50 years.

67. In the 1931-40 decade, there was no serious epidemic of cholera, the total number of deaths reported from this cause during the whole decade being only 30,226. Plague was practically non-existent, the total number of recorded deaths from this cause being 66 only. Except in one year (1933), deaths from small-pox did not exceed four thousands in any year. There was also fall in the number of deaths from fever and other causes. Crops failed in 1935 for want of sufficient rain but were generally satisfactory during the remaining seven years. The price of agricultural products and food articles fell sharply but though this was rather embarrassing to land-owners, the poorest sections particularly landless labourers had no difficulty in obtaining food supplies. The 1941 census registered the record increase of 386,899 (16·2 per cent).

68. During the last decade (1941-50), Gaya suffered from fairly serious outbreaks of cholera epidemic in 1941, 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1948. Cholera was present also in other years and the annual mortality from cholera increased from 3,022 in the previous decade to 6,436. There was however some reduction in the death rate from fever and small-pox. Crop conditions were generally satisfactory in most years, and 1950 was the only year in which the crops were seriously deficient. The 1951 census has disclosed an increase of 10·6 per cent over the 1941 total. The following figures show the percentage

variation in population during the last two decades in subdivisions and revenue thanas :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
GAYA	**3,070,499**	**10·6**	**16·2**	**648**
Sadr Subdivision ..	**1,178,093**	**12·7**	**17·3**	**617**
Gaya Town ..	120,202	27·1	19·6	15,025
Gaya Mufassil ..	297,428	16·2	19·0	661
Atri	134,534	13·3	17·7	598
Tikari ..	217,513	11·7	17·1	771
Barachatti ..	170,732	8·4	19·8	399
Sherghati ..	237,684	5·6	13·0	460
Nawada Subdivision ..	**613,724**	**9·0**	**15·1**	**646**
Nawada ..	392,704	8·3	15·7	843
Rajauli ..	107,415	9·3	16·9	398
Pakari Barawan ..	113,605	11·1	11·5	528
Jehanabad Subdivision	**582,567**	**10·2**	**14·5**	**960**
Jehanabad ..	397,590	9·4	13·9	1,128
Arwal ..	184,977	11·9	15·8	925
Aurangabad Subdivision	**696,115**	**9·2**	**16·8**	**548**
Daudnagar ..	175,822	11·4	14·9	716
Nabinagar ..	147,501	9·2	17·1	478
Aurangabad ..	372,792	8·1	17·6	521

In both decades, the increase in population has been shared more or less equally by all four subdivisions. Among thanas, the population increase was distributed fairly evenly in 1931-40; in the last decade, however, the increase has been least in the sparsely populated thanas of Sherghati and Barachatti.

SHAHABAD

69. Part of the large increase of 14 per cent disclosed by the 1881 census is attributable to improved enumeration. There is no doubt, however, that between 1872 and 1880, the population of Shahabad grew steadily owing mainly to the extension of cultivation and influx of immigrants caused by the opening of the Sone canals. In the next decade (1881-90), the population increased by 5·7 per cent. The entire increase is accounted for by immigration. Indeed if immigrants were excluded, it would be found that the population had actually decreased. This appears to have been due mainly to the heavy mortality caused by a persistent fever which began to make its ravages felt in 1879 and grew steadily worse until 1886. During the next decade (1891-1900) also, fever took a large toll. A famine occurred in the southern part of the district in 1896-97 and finally plague broke out shortly before the census. The census of 1901 revealed a fall of 4·8 per cent in the population of the district. Bhabua subdivision which had suffered most from the 1897 famine was the worst sufferer, but there was fall in every thana excepting Sasaram, Bikramganj and Dehri. The next decade (1901-10) was very unhealthy. Plague was present throughout; there were virulent epidemics of cholera in no less than six years; and fever was prevalent as before. There was also a succession of bad harvests and acute scarcity prevailed from 1907 to 1909. As a result of all this, the population of the district fell by 4·9 per cent. In the following decade (1911-20), a serious outbreak of plague in 1912 was followed by an epidemic of cholera in 1915 and epidemics of both cholera and plague in 1917. Next year (1918), to epidemics of cholera and plague was added the influenza epidemic, and the registered death rate rose to 80·9 per mille, the highest ever recorded in any district of Bihar. The influenza persisted till 1919. It is hardly surprising therefore that the 1921 census revealed a decrease in population of 2·6 per cent which would have been larger but for the fact that the balance of migration had improved as compared with the previous decade. The only locality in which substantial increase took place at this time was Dehri where a considerable labour force had been attracted due to the development of the lime industry.

70. The 1921-30 decade started badly, the registered deaths in 1921 being more than 50 per cent in excess of the registered births. Cholera caused more than seventeen thousand deaths that year and the number of deaths from fever was also exceptionally high. The remaining years of the decade were, however, completely free from epidemics. The annual mortality from cholera between 1922 and 1930 averaged only 750. Plague was present particularly in the first four years of the decade but the annual mortality from plague was 104 only. There was simultaneously a substantial fall in the fever death rate. Harvests were somewhat deficient in the years 1925 to 1928, and the Sone flood of 1923 damaged crops and houses in the Sadr and Sasaram subdivisions, but there was a bumper harvest in 1922 and good harvests were reaped in all the remaining years. The 1931 census showed an increase of 179,260 or 9·9 per cent over the 1921 figure. Part of this increase should be attributed to improvement in the balance of migration. Immigration had increased by about 18,000 and though emigration figures are not available, there is good reason to believe that it had decreased.

71. In the 1931-40 decade, plague disappeared almost completely, and there was a further fall in the death rate from cholera and fever. Harvests were partly deficient in 1935 and 1936, but were fairly satisfactory in all the remaining years. The population increased by 335,092 or 16·8 per cent over the 1931 total. The decennial growth rate calculated on the mean population of the decade comes to 15·5 per cent. The whole of this cannot be accounted for by natural increase. The decennial rate of natural increase (based on registered births and deaths) comes to 13·0 per cent only. The difference between the two rates may be due in part to incompleteness of registration, but this is by no means the whole explanation. Migration statistics were not compiled in 1941, but the large increase in the population of Dehri thana during this decade was certainly due in part at least to the influx of new immigrants and we may fairly infer from the increase in the ratio of males to females in 1941 that emigration had decreased. Some of the increase during the 1931 40 decade was thus due to improvement in the balance of migration. There is also good reason for thinking that due to the introduction for the first time of an extended period of enumeration in 1941, some seasonal emigrants from the district who might have been counted under the old one-night system at places outside the district were included in the count for the district.

72. In the last decade, the annual mortality from cholera in the Shahabad district increased from 2,015 during 1941-50 to 4,698. Registration of births and deaths, other than deaths from epidemic causes, appears to have suffered considerable deterioration since 1942 and it is therefore difficult to speak with much certainty about the extent of fall in the fever death rate but it is generally agreed that there has been a real fall in the fever death rate. On the whole public health during the 1941-50 period was slightly worse than in the previous decade, and the outbreak of virulent epidemics of cholera after a lapse of almost two decades was a particularly disquieting feature. Generally speaking, harvests were satisfactory in almost all years till 1949. As in other districts, the outturn of all principal crops was seriously deficient in 1950. The 1951 census has disclosed an increase of 359,859 or 15·5 per cent over the 1941 total the largest increase recorded during the last decade among the districts of the North and South Bihar Plains. In fact there is only one district, namely, the mining and industrial district of Dhanbad, in which there has been a larger increase in population during the last decade. The rate of natural increase based on registered births and deaths comes to 8·7 per cent only. The large difference between this figure and the actual growth rate calculated on the basis of census data is due partly to the incompleteness of registration and partly to further improvement in the balance of migration. Compared with the 1931 figures the number of immigrants has increased by about thirteen thousands. The ratio of males to females has also increased as compared with 1941 and 1931 which suggests very strongly that there has been a decrease in emigration.

The following figures show percentage variation in the subdivisions and revenue thanas :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
SHAHABAD ..	**2,688,440**	**15·5**	**16.8**	**610**
Sadar Subdivision ..	**885,270**	**11·1**	**14·5**	**961**
Arrah ..	372,252	8·2	11·7	1,055
Shahpur ..	222,967	11·1	18·1	881
Piro	290,051	15·0	15·6	921
Buxar Subdivision ..	**536,754**	**17·2**	**19·5**	**785**
Buxar.. ..	216,302	26·2	21·3	687
Dumraon ..	320,452	11·9	18·5	871
Sasaram Subdivision	**826,278**	**19·7**	**17·1**	**557**
Bikramganj ..	286,077	18·8	15·7	779
Karghar ..	144,805	22·8	17·7	547
Sasaram ..	231,146	13·1	15·7	337
Dehri ..	164,250	29·2	21·6	984
Bhabua Subdivision ..	**440,138**	**14·7**	**18·1**	**356**
Mohania ..	209,018	19·1	25·7	641
Bhabua ..	231,120	11·1	12·4	254

The above figures show that there has been large increase in population in all revenue thanas. The very large increases in Dehri revenue thana during both decades appear to be due largely to immigration.

South Monghyr

73. South Monghyr comprising the Jamui and Sadr subdivisions (as now constituted) returned a population of 959,608 at the 1872 census. The enumeration appears to have been done with a fair amount of care and the increase of 6·3 per cent disclosed by the 1881 census should be regarded as mostly genuine. In the next decade, Sikandra and Sheikhpura thanas appear to have suffered from persistent fever; elsewhere also public health was unsatisfactory and the 1901 census showed an increase of 1·5 per cent only. During the next decade (1891-1900), the population decreased by 0·8 per cent. Unhealthiness prevailed throughout the decade, particularly in 1892 and 1894, and finally there was outbreak of plague in 1900 and again in 1901. The population increased by 3.1 per cent between 1901-10. Plague was present throughout this period, but the mortality never reached such high figures as in other parts of South Bihar. The next census (1921) showed a fall in the population of 2·8 per cent. Plague had declined during the 1911-20 period, but there were no less than four epidemics of cholera and increase in the number of deaths from fever from 1914 to 1917 was large. The influenza epidemic attacked this district in 1918 when there was also considerable distress due to failure of crops, and the number of deaths from influenza was large in both 1918 and 1919.

74. In the next decade (1921-30), there was some unhealthiness in 1921, and an outbreak of cholera in 1930, but public health was exceptionally good in the remaining eight years. Crop conditions were also satisfactory in all years except 1927 when the winter rice harvest was deficient. The population increased by 147,683 or 14·4 per cent over the 1921 total. The largest increase occurred in the Jamui subdivision where the population increased by more than 18 per cent. This appears to have been due to two reasons: *first*, extension of cultivation by reclamation of jungl eareas, and *second*, fall in emigration due to the industrial depression during the closing years of the decade.

75. In the following decade (1931-40), the population increased further by 160,781 or 13·7 per cent. There was an appreciable decline in the fever death rate during this period. Cholera appeared in epidemic form in 1930, 1934 and 1935 but the number of deaths caused was less than in any previous decade. Crop conditions appear to have been fair in almost all years. Due to the outbreak of war, opportunities for employment in industrial centres increased very considerably towards the close of the decade, and the greatest increase in population occurred in Jamalpur revenue thana, while there was fall in the rate of increase in the Jamui subdivision as compared with the earlier decade.

76. During the last decade, the population has increased by 130,851 or 9·8 per cent only. Cholera was more active in this period than during 1931-40, but the number of deaths was not very large in any year. The death rate from fever appears to have gone down though it is difficult to speak with much certainty about this as the registration of births and deaths (other than deaths from epidemic diseases) for the years 1941-50 is very incomplete in this district. Crops were fairly satisfactory during the years 1941 to 1948, below normal in 1949 and seriously deficient in 1950. The reasons for the falling off in the rate of increase during 1941-50 in comparison with 1931-40 are not easy to determine. Public health was satisfactory in both decades. The worsening of the economic situation during the closing years of the decade probably stimulated emigration. No direct evidence is however available in support of this proposition. Another possible explanation is that due to the change-over from the one-night enumeration to an extended period of enumeration based chiefly on normal residence, the 1941 total includes seasonal and temporary emigrants who would have been excluded in 1931, and the 1931-40 rate has been inflated to some extent by this. The following statement shows the percentage variation in the subdivisions and revenue thanas during the last two decades :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation		Density 1951
		1941-51	1931-41	
SOUTH MONGHYR ..	**1,470,283**	**9·8**	**13·6**	**595**
Sadr Subdivision ..	**937,204**	**11·0**	**14·0**	**802**
Monghyr ..	227,259	9·7	13·9	809
Jamalpur ..	44,172	12·1	29·8	11,043
Surajgarha ..	95,346	10·4	13·8	548
Lakhisarai ..	177,825	22·1	8·8	804
Kharagpur ..	197,215	11·1	9·9	773
Sheikhpura ..	195,387	4·4	17·0	837
Jamui Subdivision ..	**533,079**	**7·6**	**13·1**	**409**
Sikandra ..	141,236	9·7	9·4	581
Jamui ..	194,625	6·8	12·1	438
Chakai ..	197,218	7·0	16·9	320

The above figures show that there has been a further slowing down in the rate of growth in the Jamui subdivision.

Bhagalpur

77. Bhagalpur (excluding Saharsa sub-district) returned a population of 869,457 at the 1872 census. An increase of 11·3 per cent was disclosed by the second census in 1881. The 1872 enumeration does not appear to have been carried out with the same care and thoroughness as in the neighbouring district of Monghyr, and a large part of the increase revealed in 1881 was due to better enumeration. In the next decade (1881-90) there was a decline in population in Bihpur, Sultanganj, Amarpur and Katoria thanas. The fall in Bihpur was due to the ravages of the Kosi. In the other thanas, the fall appears to have been due mainly to epidemics of cholera and fever. In the district as a whole there was an increase of 0·9 per cent over the 1881 population. The next decade (1891-1900) was more satisfactory. Scarcity prevailed in the years 1891 and 1896-97, but it did not in either year amount to famine. There was an excessive prevalence of fever and also a severe outbreak of cholera in 1894, but otherwise the decade was fairly healthy. The 1901 census recorded an increase of 4·4 per cent. The 1901-10 decade was not very propitious; fever was very prevalent, and plague was present in all years. The population of Banka subdivision remained practically stationary, while in the Sadr subdivision the main increase took place in Bihpur, north of the Ganges, where there was considerable extension of the area under cultivation at this time. In the district as a whole, the population increased by 1·7 per cent. The 1921 census revealed a fall of 69,392 (6·7 per cent) which wiped out the gain made during the three previous decades. The loss was greatest in the Banka subdivision where a fall of 10·3 per cent was recorded, but the Sadr subdivision also suffered quite heavily. In 1911, there were out breaks of cholera and fever, but the subsequent years till 1918 were fairly satisfactory. In 1918, however, a famine coincided with the influenza epidemic which continued till 1919. The famine does not appear to have caused many deaths, but it led to heavy emigration from the Banka subdivision. As in other districts, influenza took

a large toll of life, the death rate increasing from 32·9 to 52·2 per mille in 1918 and to 41·3 in 1919; at the same time, there was a fall in the birth rate due probably to the general enfeeblement of the population by famine and epidemics.

78. In the following decade (1921-30) public health was satisfactory throughout. Harvests were satisfactory in all years except in 1921 when the rice crop was below the average. The Mandar Hill branch line which had been closed in the first great war was re-opened in 1924. The 1931 census disclosed an increase in population of 147,319 or 15.2 per cent over the 1921 total. The largest increase was recorded in the Banka subdivision. A part of this increase was due no doubt to decrease in emigration.

79. In the 1931-40 decade, public health remained satisfactory throughout, though there were mild epidemics of cholera in 1931, 1934 and 1935. Crops were satisfactory or better than average practically every year except in 1934 and 1939 when they were damaged in some areas by floods. The 1941 census disclosed an increase of 159,097 or 14·3 per cent over the 1931 total.

80. Public health continued to be satisfactory during the last decade. Harvests were generally normal in all years except 1950 when, as in other districts, all principal crops were seriously deficient. The population has increased by 156,008 or 12·3 per cent. The decrease in the rate of growth compared with 1931-40 decade would appear to be due mainly to increase in emigration. The following figures show percentage increase during the last two decades in subdivisions and revenue thanas :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
BHAGALPUR ..	**1,429,069**	**12·2**	**14·2**	**673**
Sadr Subdivision ..	**841,309**	**14·1**	**14·9**	**906**
Sultanganj ..	122,557	6·8	4·2	766
Bhagalpur ..	275,351	15·1	16·8	1,610
Colgong ..	287,883	15·0	18·4	738
Bihpur ..	155,518	17·0	15·5	749
Banka Subdivision ..	**587,760**	**9·7**	**13·4**	**492**
Amarpur ..	198,789	13·0	10·6	828
Katoria ..	163,374	6·1	15·8	295
Banka ..	225,597	9·4	14·2	564

It would appear from the above figures that increase in population was fairly well distributed during 1931-40, but generally speaking, the rate of increase in the sparsely populated thanas has been lower than in the densely populated thanas.

81. *Summary for South Bihar Plain Division*— South Bihar returned a population of 7,044,422 at the 1872 census. The 1881 census disclosed an increase of 771,863 or 10·9 per cent over the 1872 total. The greater part of this increase was due to better enumeration in 1881 and the real increase during the 1872-81 period was probably less than 3 per cent. In the next decade (1881-1890) the population increased by 165,285 (2.1 per cent), but Shahabad alone accounts for 110,521 out of this, there being very small increases in other districts. In Shahabad itself the growth of population was owing mainly to the influx of immigrants in the areas served by the newly opened Sone Canals. In the next 30 years (1891-1920) the population of South Bihar decreased by 442,026. There were frequent occurrences of epidemics of fever and cholera between 1891 and 1900. Plague appeared for the first time in 1900 and reappeared with redoubled vigour in the cold weather of 1901. In 1897, there was a severe famine in the southern part of the Shahabad district which appears to have resulted in some loss of life. In other South Bihar districts, famine was not declared in 1897, but the harvest of 1896 was deficient in most areas, and scarcity was widespread and general. In the next decade (1901-10), there were annual visitations of plague in all districts of this Division. There were also several virulent epidemics of cholera resulting in heavy mortality. The 1911 census showed a nominal increase of 35,336. In the following decade (1911-20), plague had declined, but cholera was almost as active as in the preceding period, and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 caused an enormous number of deaths, Gaya and Shahabad being among the districts which were worst affected. Though the balance of migration had improved, the census of 1921 showed a decrease in population of 2·4 per cent. The total population of the Natural Division now stood at 7,541,651 only which is 274,634 (or 3·5 per cent) less than the 1881 figure. As the real increase during the 1872-1881 decade was in all likelihood less than 3 per cent, it is clear that

there was no increase at all in the population of this Natural Division during the 50 years from 1872 to 1921.

82. In the next decade (1921-30), the first year was unhealthy, there being widespread prevalence of cholera and fever, but the remaining nine years were very healthy and free from serious epidemics. The annual mortality from plague decreased from 24,595 during 1911-20 and 30,139 during 1901-10 to 2,826. The cholera death rate also fell though only to a small extent, and there was a large reduction in the fever death rate. Economic conditions were generally satisfactory. There was a bumper harvest in 1922 and harvests were generally satisfactory in other years. The 1931 census disclosed an increase in population of 979,389 (1·3 per cent) which more than compensated the loss sustained in the preceding 30 years.

83. In the 1931-40 decade, there was further improvement in public health. The annual mortality from cholera fell from 20,597 to only 8,902. Plague had virtually disappeared by this time; and a slight increase in the death rate from small-pox was more than compensated by an appreciable reduction in the fever death rate. The outturn of the principal crops was satisfactory during 1931-33; the *Bhadai* crop was slightly deficient in 1934 and all principal crops suffered in Gaya and parts of Shahabad in 1935; but except for partial failure of the winter rice crop in 1940 and some damage to *Bhadai* crops by floods in parts of Patna district during the years 1936 38, crops were satisfactory in the remaining years. The 1941 census showed an increase of 1,339,947 or 15·7 per cent in the population of South Bihar. The decennial growth rate calculated on the mean population of 1931-40 decade comes to 14·6. According to the registered figures of births and deaths, the natural increase was only 10·3 per cent. The difference between the two rates should be attributed partly to the deficiency of registration and partly to improvement in the balance of migration, and the change over from the old one-night system of census enumeration to enumeration based primarily on normal residence and carried out in the course of several weeks.

84. In the last decade (1941-50), the annual mortality from cholera increased from 8,902 during 1931-40 to 16,310. There was also a slight increase in the incidence of plague, but there was probably some abatement in the fever death rate. The outturn of principal crops was somewhat below normal in 1945 and 1949 and seriously deficient in 1950. Crops were fair or satisfactory in the remaining years. The population has increased by 1,325,576 (13·4 per cent), the total population according to the 1941 census being 11,186,563. The decennial growth rate calculated on the mean population of the decade comes to 12·6 per cent. The decennial rate of natural increase based on registered births and deaths comes to 6·6 only. As already mentioned, the vital statistics of this period is very incomplete and the rate of natural increase was certainly much higher than 6·6 per cent. Urban development in South Bihar has been more rapid during the last two decades than in North Bihar, and it seems likely that the balance of migration was also to some extent better than in the previous decade.

Chotanagpur Plateau

Santal Parganas

85. The 1872 enumeration was very deficient in this district. The next census coincided with a Santal rebellion. The first reliable census of this district was taken in 1891. The total population returned at this census was 1,753,047. The next census showed an increase of only 3·2 per cent, but except for heavy emigration from the district, the increase would have been about 10 per cent. In the next decade, harvests were deficient from 1905 to 1907 and near famine conditions prevailed in 1908. As a consequence, there was further increase in emigration and though public health conditions had been fairly satisfactory throughout the decade, the 1911 census recorded an increase of only 4 per cent. In the 1911-20 decade, there was a cholera epidemic in 1916, and harvests were poor in 1912 and 1914, but on the whole, conditions were fairly satisfactory, and the population appears to have grown steadily at a rapid rate till 1918 when a more or less total failure of all principal crops coincided with the great influenza epidemic resulting in an excess of deaths over births. The influenza caused even more deaths in 1919.

There was again failure of crops in 1920 and the district had not returned to normal by the time of the 1921 census which disclosed a fall in the population of 4·5 per cent.

86. In the next decade (1921-30), there were outbreaks of cholera for three successive years beginning from 1927 and there was some increase in small-pox during the years 1926-28, but otherwise public health was exceptionally good throughout the decade. The survival rate or the rate of natural increase during this period was no less than 11·5 per cent. Bumper crops were obtained in 1922, 1924 and 1928. Crops failed partially in 1923 and 1927, but were normal or better than normal in the remaining years. There was also a large decrease in emigration partly because economic conditions in the district were satisfactory and there was a fall in demand for employment outside the district due to the trade depression which started in 1929 and partly because a settlement operation was in progress and this led most people to stay at home to place their claims before the settlement authorities. Immigration into the district had stopped almost completely by now. The 1931 census disclosed an increase of 256,516 or 14·3 per cent.

87. In the following decade (1931-40), there were no serious epidemics of cholera. There was also reduction in the death rate from fever and small-pox. Harvests were normal or better than normal in all years except 1935 and 1938 when the crops failed partially. The 1941 census disclosed an increase in population of 9 per cent. The reason for fall in the growth rate of the population during 1931-40 as compared with 1921-30 is not easy to explain. There was a larger fall in the birthrate than in the death rate as a result of which the survival rate dropped from 11·5 in the preceding decade to 7·7 in this decade. This may well be the true explanation, for the male ratio in 1941 was higher than in 1931 and there is nothing to show that the balance of migration in 1941 was more adverse than in 1931. In any case, the difference in the balance of migration could not have been so large as to account fully for the substantial decline in the rate of increase during the 1931-40 decade.

88. Public health continued to be good during the last decade (1941-50), although cholera did not completely leave the district during any year. Harvests were generally satisfactory in all years except in 1943, 1947, 1949 and 1950, when they proved deficient. The winter paddy crops failed over large areas in 1943, and this resulted in considerable distress. The failure in 1947 was not so serious. In 1949, the maize crop suffered due to heavy rains in the summer months and winter paddy failed over large areas for want of sufficient rain after August. The monsoon in 1950 began very well, but rains stopped more or less completely after August. The cultivating classes who form the vast majority of the population were suffering from scarcity and distress at the time of the 1951 census which disclosed an increase of only 87,590 or 3·9 per cent over the 1941 figure. In the preceding decade (1931-40), the population had increased by 9 per cent. The registered figures of births and deaths indicate an increase of 15·2 per cent. It is known that during the war years and specially after the 1942 disturbances, there was an almost complete break-down of vital registration in this district and the registration figures are therefore quite unreliable, but there is no doubt at all that the rate of natural increase during 1941-50 was probably not materially lower than that of the 1931-40 decade and the low rate of growth revealed by the 1951 census is due mainly to loss by emigration. Harvesting of winter rice takes place earlier in this district than in other parts of Bihar, and every year a large number of persons of the district go over to the bordering districts of Bengal for harvesting the paddy there after finishing the work in their own fileds. In 1951, this exodus was probably heavier than usual on account of the prevalence of scarcity conditions caused by failure of crops in two successive years. It is also reported that many Muslims, particularly from the Rajmahal

subdivision, went to Pakistan districts between 1946-50 either due to fear of riots or in the hope of better economic prospects. Some of these are known to have returned after the census. The statement below shows the percentage variation in the population of subdivisions and revenue thanas in the last two decades :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation		Density 1951
		1941-51	1931-41	
SANTAL PARGANAS	**2,322,092**	**3·9**	**9·0**	**421**
Deoghar Subdivision	**422,824**	**5·1**	**15·4**	**445**
Deoghar ..	195,528	5·1	14·7	459
Madhupur ..	228,296	5·9	16·2	433
Dumka Subdivision ..	**537,200**	**5·4**	**9·3**	**364**
Dumka ..	486,576	5·6	9·3	395
Dumka Damin ..	50,624	3·6	10·0	210
Godda Subdivision ..	**447,976**	**7·4**	**7·6**	**524**
Godda ..	358,883	10·6	8·8	642
Godda Damin ..	89,093	—3·9	3·5	302
Jamtara Subdivision	**290,056**	**6·7**	**11·5**	**417**
Jamtara ..	290,056	6·7	11·5	417
Rajmahal Subdivision	**346,615**	**—2·6**	**7·5**	**410**
Rajmahal ..	161,302	6·2	15·2	630
Rajmahal Damin..	185,313	—9·2	2·5	314
Pakur Subdivision ..	**277,421**	**—0·7**	**1·4**	**397**
Pakur ..	205,565	0·7	3·5	476
Pakur Damin ..	71,856	—4·5	—4·0	269

It will be seen that except in the Godda revenue thana which borders on the Bhagalpur district, the percentage increase in the population of almost all the revenue thanas is much less than in the 1931-40 decade. The heaviest decrease is in the Rajmahal Damin which has recorded a fall in the population by 9·2 per cent. Godda Damin and Pakur Damin have also recorded a fall.

Hazaribagh

89. The 1872 census was very deficient in this district. Between 1881-90, the population increased by 5·4 per cent. The increase was mainly in the Giridih subdivision while with the exception of Hunterganj, the population decreased in all thanas in the north-west of the district. Between 1891 and 1900, the district suffered from failure of crops due to deficient rainfall in 1895, 1896 and 1897; in 1897 there was heavy mortality due to fever, cholera and the indirect effects of famine. On the whole, public health was good in other years. The 1901 census revealed an increase of 1·2 per cent only. It is certain however that if the balance of migration had not been heavily against the district, the increase would have been much greater than this. The next census (1911) registered an increase of 110,648 or 9·4 per cent and the increase was shared by every thana in the district except Chatra and Simaria which suffered from an acute scarcity in 1908. Barkagaon and a part of Hazaribagh thana also suffered from scarcity in 1908. On the whole, however, both public health and economic conditions were satisfactory in this period. In the next decade (1911-20), there was heavy mortality from cholera and fever in 1911; the next five years were generally healthy, but there were cholera epidemics every year from 1916 to 1919, and the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 wrought great havoc, Hazaribagh being one of the districts which suffered most from this epidemic. In 1918, there was acute scarcity in addition to epidemics. There is little cause for surprise therefore that in spite of decrease in the adverse balance of migration, the 1921 census recorded a fall of 0·9 per cent. There was fall in every thana except four : Kodarma, where there was an influx of immigrants due to the development of the Mica industry; Hunterganj which did not suffer from the influenza epidemic to the same extent as other thanas; Dumri and Dhanwar where new coal mines had been recently opened.

90. In the following decade (1921-30), the population of Hazaribagh district increased by no less than 240,411 or 18·8 per cent. Except for epidemics of cholera in 1921 and 1929, and some increase in small-pox during 1926 and 1927, public health was satisfactory throughout this period. The mean decennial rate of natural increase was 15·2 per cent. The ratio of females to males was lower in 1931 than in 1921 which would seem to indicate that there was a falling

off in emigration. This conclusion is supported also by other evidence and part of the increase in population during this decade would seem to be due to improvement in the balance of migration.

91. In the next decade 1931-40, the people of Hazaribagh district enjoyed a remarkable immunity from every kind of epidemic diseases. Cholera appeared in epidemic form in 1935 but did not cause a large number of deaths; plague had disappeared completely; and there was substantial fall in the death rate from fever and small-pox. Except in 1935, when the rice crop suffered due to insufficient rainfall, the outturn of crops was satisfactory in all the years of this decade. The population increased by 233,982 or 15·4 per cent. The mean decennial growth rate comes to 14·3 per cent but the decennial rate of natural increase based on registered birth and death figures, was 9·5 only. There appears to have been some deterioration in the functioning of the registration system in this district during this period, and the actual rate of natural increase or survival must have been much higher than this, but a part of the increase in population should be attributed to improvement in the balance of migration and the introduction of an extended period of enumeration based on normal residence in place of the old one-night system of census enumeration.

92. In the last decade, 1941-50, cholera appeared in epidemic form in 1943, and was present also in other years, but the cholera death rate remained nearly the same as during 1931-40. The death rate from fever and small-pox appears to have declined further. The outtrun of crops was on the whole satisfactory in most years, but as in many other districts, the winter paddy crops as also *Rabi* suffered serious damage in 1950-51 particularly in parts of Chatra subdivision where crops were deficient also in earlier years. The census of 1951 disclosed an increase of 185,871 or 10·6 per cent over the 1941 census total. The decennial growth rate calculated on the mean population of the decade comes to 10·1 per cent. The registered birth and death figures however yield a survival rate (natural increase rate) of only 6·1 per cent which is certainly an underestimate. The difference between the growth rate calculated from census figures and natural increase rate based on vital statistics would seem to be due largely to deficiency in registration of births and deaths. The following statement shows percentage variation in the population of subdivisions and revenue thanas in the 1931-40 and 1941-50 decades :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation		Density 1951
		1941-51	1931-41	
HAZARIBAGH ..	**1,937,210**	**10·6**	**15·4**	**277**
Sadr Subdivision ..	**974,494**	**16·1**	**16·6**	**286**
Barhi ..	76,731	6·4	41·5	215
Bagodar ..	116,848	18·5	17·3	276
Hazaribagh ..	147,399	12·8	17·9	327
Barkagaon ..	90,051	10·4	11·2	184
Mandu ..	67,015	32·7	7·3	189
Ramgarh ..	161,710	18·7	23·4	446
Gumia ..	54,385	13·7	7·3	210
Peterbar ..	110,070	11·9	17·6	347
Kodarma ..	150,285	21·5	14·6	386
Chatra Subdivision ..	**262,514**	**—0·3**	**10·2**	**170**
Chauparan ..	103,033	2·1	13·5	222
Hunterganj ..	74,905	—2·7	8·6	164
Chatra ..	46,339	0·6	—25·8	188
Simaria ..	38,237	2·9	8·4	101
Giridih Subdivision ..	**100,202**	**8·0**	**16·1**	**342**
Gawan ..	85,370	4·2	12·9	207
Kharagdiha ..	117,649	4·5	13·6	338
Dhanwar ..	105,117	3·8	16·1	406
Giridih ..	188,728	3·6	17·2	409
Dumri ..	203,338	19·3	18·4	359

The large increase in 1931-40 in Barhi and Ramgarh would appear to be due mainly to stationing of military forces and Italian prisoners of war in those places. The very small increase in Barhi during the last decade is explained by the withdrawal of military forces from that area. The increase in population during the last decade is less equally distributed between the subdivisions and revenue thanas than was the case in 1931-40, though even on that occasion the population of

Chatra had registered a large decrease and the increase in Mandu, Gumia, Simaria and Hunterganj thanas was less than in the other thanas. In the last decade, the population of Chatra subdivision as a whole has decreased further while there has been a moderate increase in the population of Giridih, but the Sadr subdivision has gained most.

Ranchi

93. The 1872 enumeration was very deficient in this district. The 1881 census was more satisfactory, but a complete and reliable enumeration was carried out for the first time in this district in 1891. Between 1891 and 1900, there were four years of crop failures, viz., 1891, 1895, 1896 and 1899. In 1897 there were a serious famine and a large number of deaths not from actual starvation but from cholera which broke out in epidemic form and from bowel complaints owing, it is said, to the bad effects of eating *gondli* grain unmixed with rice on constitutions enfeebled by a low and insufficient diet of roots and fruits gathered in the forest. Famine condition also prevailed in 1900, but there were relatively few deaths. Public health was satisfactory during the other years of this decade, and though emigration had increased, the census of 1901 registered an increase of 5·2 per cent in the population of the district. Sisai, Karra, Torpa, Palkot and Ranchi thanas which had suffered more from famine than the other thanas however showed fall in population. In the next decade (1901-10), crops were plentiful in all years except 1907 when famine had to be declared in Kurdeg, kochdega, Chainpur, Bishunpur, Gumla and Ghaghra thanas. Cholera and small-pox appeared in epidemic form at the same time, and there was heavy mortality in 1908. Public health had however been good in all the remaining years of the decade and the census of 1911 disclosed an increase of 16.8 per cent though the balance of migration was heavily against the district. As in other districts, the growth of population was checked in the next decade (1911-20) by the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which came at a time when the district was suffering from acute distress caused by the failure of crops and was followed by an epidemic of cholera. The volume of emigration had increased considerably and no less than 348,000 persons born in the Ranchi district were enumerated outside the district in 1921. The census disclosed a fall of 3·8 per cent in the population of the district.

94. The 1921-30 decade was uneventful. In the whole decade, there were only 2,000 deaths from cholera and 1,500 from small-pox. Mortality from fever was also lower than in any preceding period. The rate of natural increase based on registration figures was 14·4 per cent. The census disclosed an increase of 17·4 per cent. The difference between the census and the registration figures should be attributed to improvement in the balance of migration.

95. In the following decade (1931-40), public health was not as satisfactory as in the 1921-30 period. Cholera was somewhat less prevalent, but there was increase in the death rate from small-pox and fever. The mean decennial death rate rose from 20·8 during 1921-30 to 21·6 per thousand. The birth rate appears to have declined at the same time. The decennial rate of natural increase calculated on registered births and deaths comes to 6·2 per cent. The 1941 census showed an increase of 6·9 per cent. The slight difference between the two rates may be due to the introduction in 1941 of the extended period of enumeration based mainly on normal residence.

96. In the last decade (1941-50), the population of the Ranchi district was remarkably free from epidemic diseases. Deaths from cholera did not reach even 500 during any year. There was at the same time a large reduction in the death rate from fever. In comparison with the earlier decade, small-pox had increased to some extent, but the total number of reported deaths from small-pox in the whole district was 2,616 only. Crops appear to have been satisfactory in all years till 1950 when the winter rice crop failed partially due to insufficiency of rainfall after August. The 1951 census has disclosed an increase in population of 11·1 per cent. The growth rate calculated on the mean population of 1941 and 1951 comes to 10.5 per cent. The mean rate of natural increase based on the registration figure is however 6·5 per cent only. As already mentioned, public health was satisfactory in this

district throughout the decade and there has been a fall in the death rate compared with the 1931-40 period, but according to the registered figures there was a larger fall in the birth rate which explains the relatively low natural increase rate of 6·5 per cent. The difference between the decennial growth rate (10·5 per cent) calculated on census data and natural increase rate (6·5 per cent) based on registration figures appears to be due to deficiency in registration and improvement in the balance of migration as compared with 1941. The number of immigrants in this district has increased by 23,196 as compared with 1931. Migration statistics for 1941 are not available, but the new immigrants are mostly military personnel and displaced persons who came to the district after 1941. The entire increase in the number of immigrants should therefore be attributed to 1941-50 decade. In the past, there was heavy emigration from Ranchi district and in 1921 no less than 301,000 persons born in the Ranchi district were enumerated outside the province. Figures of emigration outside the province have not been compiled by districts since 1921. But though precise figures cannot be furnished, it can be confidently stated that due partly to the prosperous agricultural condition of the last decade in the Ranchi district and partly to increase in opportunities for employment within the district, there has been a substantial decrease in emigration. The following figures show percentage variation in population of subdivisions and revenue thanas during the last two decades :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
RANCHI ..	**1,861,207**	**11·1**	**6·9**	**269**
Sadr Subdivision ..	**744,423**	**16·6**	**9·8**	**360**
Lohardaga ..	114,978	10·2	5·1	243
Kuru ..	35,206	8·7	..	340
Burmu ..	39,882	16·6	24·5	226
Mandar ..	68,444	11·6	5·5	348
Bero ..	50,656	9·0	8·1	337
Lapung ..	29,358	7·9	—0·2	251
Ranchi ..	285,772	9·2	14·0	612
Ormanjhi ..	26,807	7·4	12·2	305
Silli ..	52,038	29·0	10·2	415
Angara ..	41,282	6·9	15·0	239
Khunti Subdivision ..	**412,950**	**5·7**	**4·5**	**267**
Karra ..	45,690	4·0	1·8	229
Torpa ..	64,854	6·9	0·3	234
Khunti ..	88,621	4·3	—2·1	262
Bundu ..	37,511	5·4	8·2	364
Sonahatu ..	52,152	7·3	11·9	358
Tamar ..	124,122	6·1	9·3	257
Gumla Subdivision ..	**421,922**	**8·7**	**3·4**	**205**
Bishunpur ..	21,883	6·9	11·4	92
Chainpur ..	65,275	8·6	6·8	161
Ghagara ..	45,229	9·3	7·1	219
Sisai	75,345	7·2	0·1	268
Gumla ..	67,921	12·9	5·8	326
Raidih ..	34,866	6·2	4·1	176
Palkot ..	38,524	13·7	2·4	173
Basia	72,879	5·6	—2·1	247
Simdega Subdivision ..	**281,912**	**9·3**	**9·2**	**226**
Bano	44,667	5·2	5·2	211
Kolebira ..	73,059	6·6	11·0	372
Simdega ..	107,027	11·6	9·3	202
Kurdeg ..	57,159	11·7	10·1	185

In 1931-40, the increase in population was distributed more or less evenly between the four subdivisions. There was however actual decrease in the population of three revenue thanas, viz., Lapung, Khunti and Basia, and the population of three revenue thanas, viz., Kuru, Torpa and Sisai, remained practically stationary due partly to ravages of fever and partly to temporary movement of population. In 1951, the largest increase in population has occurred in the Sadr subdivision owing chiefly to the development of Ranchi urban area. Simdega and Gumla have also received substantial increases ; but Khunti has recorded a relatively small increase.

Purulia (Manbhum Sadr)

97. As in the other districts of Chotanagpur, the census of 1872 was very deficient in this district. The 1881 count was also deficient in part. The 1891 census registered an increase of 12·8 per cent. The district suffered from acute scarcity in 1897 which appears to have stimulated migration to the tea districts and the 1901 census registered an increase of 5·4 per cent only. It is certain however that but for increase in emigration the increase would have been much greater than this. In the next decade, crops were satisfactory in all years except 1907-08. Public health was also satisfactory throughout, and emigration was falling. The 1911 census showed an increase of 13·6 per cent, a rate exceeded during this decade by Dhanbad only among Bihar districts. During 1911-20, there were epidemics of cholera more or less every year from 1913 to 1919 and much distress was experienced in 1916 and 1918 owing to failure of crops. The influenza epidemic swept through this district in November and December, 1918 and took a heavy toll of life in this and the following year. The 1921 census showed a fall of 5·9 per cent in the population.

98. In the next decade (1921-30), there was a marked improvement in public health and except in 1926, the outturn of crops, particularly the winter rice crop was satisfactory. There are indications that the balance of migration was more favourable in 1931 than in 1921 in this district. The 1931 census revealed an increase of 17 per cent over the 1921 figure. In the 1931-40 period, public health was if anything somewhat better than in the preceding decade. Harvests were normal or above normal in most years. Though exact figures are not available, there is little doubt that emigration had decreased. In all probability therefore the balance of migration was also favourable to the district. The 1941 census, however, showed only 12·4 per cent increase. The fall in the rate of increase compared with 1921-30 appears to be due to the fact that the decline in birth rate during this decade was more than the decline in death rate.

99. In the last decade (1941-50), the population has increased by only 6·8 per cent though according to all accounts there was a further decline in death rate in this period. The decrease in the ratio of males to females in 1951 indicates that emigration increased during the last decade. The large difference in the decennial growth rates of 1931-40 and 1941-50 cannot however be adequately explained by this hypothesis. Birth registration figures indicate that there has been a further marked fall in birth rate during the last decade. This is perhaps one of the chief reasons for the fall in the growth rate, but the matter needs further investigation. The following statement shows percentage variation in population of revenue thanas during the last two decades :—

DISTRICT and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation 1941-51	Percentage variation 1931-41	Density 1951
PURULIA ..	**1,547,559**	**6·8**	**12·4**	**466**
Jhalda ..	159,159	6·6	14·5	514
Purulia ..	386,861	10·1	12·1	500
Baghmundi ..	51,184	2·8	5·2	298
Chandil ..	140,002	3·1	10·3	365
Barabhum ..	181,392	2·4	9·0	354
Manbazar ..	120,699	3·8	6·1	470
Raghunathpur ..	186,153	11·2	10·1	618
Kasipur ..	79,725	—1·1	27·1	462
Para ..	68,301	10·3	15·8	575
Chas	174,083	9·0	18·8	543

The above figures show that increase in population was more evenly distributed in 1931-40 than during the last decade and also that there has been relatively small increase during the last decade in the sparsely populated thanas; the largest increase has been recorded in the densely populated Raghunathpur, Para, Purulia and Chas thanas.

Dhanbad

100. Here, as in Purulia (Manbhum Sadr), the 1872 census was very deficient. The 1891 census revealed an increase of 12·6 per cent over the 1881 total. In the next decade there was rapid development of the mining industry in the Jharia coal-fields, and the population of the

Jharia thana increased by 75 per cent and that of Topchanchi by 30 per cent. In the sub-district as a whole, the population increased by 25·1 per cent. The increase was due chiefly to influx of immigrants from Hazaribagh and other places in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. During 1901-10, there was a virulent epidemic of cholera in the coal-fields in 1908, but otherwise the decade was healthy. Meanwhile, the development of coal-mining continued apace, and the number of immigrants increased by eighty thousands. It is hardly surprising therefore that the 1911 census registered a further increase in population of 38·6 per cent. In the 1911-20 decade, there were epidemics of cholera almost every year from 1913 to 1919, and large mortality from the influenza epidemic in 1918 and 1919, but with further development of the coal-fields, the volume of immigration had increased greatly and the 1921 census showed an increase of no less than 18·2 per cent. In the following decade (1921-30), the population increased by 14·8 per cent only though as in other districts, there was remarkable improvement in public health in this decade and mortality from cholera and small-pox had diminished greatly. The fall in the rate of population growth during this period as compared with the unhealthy 1921-30 decade was due to the slowing down of the flow of immigrants as a result of the serious trade depression which started in 1929 and caused a big slump in the coal industry.

101. In the next decade (1931-40), public health was even better than during 1921-30. The slump in the coal industry however continued till the very close of the decade. The 1941 census showed an increase in population of only 11·9 per cent, the lowest increase ever recorded in the Dhanbad sub-district since 1872. The relatively modest increase in population during this decade was due no doubt to the virtual stoppage of further immigration.

102. In the last decade (1941-50), the population has increased by 25·6 per cent which indirectly testifies to the tremendous industrial development that has taken place in this area during the last decade. The coal industry developed rapidly under the stimulus of increased demand for coal due to the war and rise in prices. The Damodar Valley Corporation built a large power house near Maithon in 1949. A huge fertiliser factory has been set up at Sindri which developed into a town of moderate size in less than a year. A large number of minor industries have also been set up in or near Dhanbad and in the vicinity of coal-fields. The large increase is no doubt due mostly to fresh immigration. Out of a total population of 731,700 in 1951, 233,652 were immigrants. The following figures show the percentage variation in different revenue thanas during the last two decades :—

DISTRICT, and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation		Density 1951
		1941-51	1931-41	
**DHANBAD .. .. ..

during this period. The 1872 enumeration was very deficient in this district, but there is little doubt that the population increased between 1872 and 1880. In the next decade, the population increased by 8·3 per cent. A part of this seems to have been due to better enumeration in 1891; immigration (principally from Gaya district) also contributed to the increase. During the 1891-1900 period, the district suffered like others from failure of crops in 1895, 1896 and 1899, and there were famines in 1897 and 1899. In 1897, the famine was accompanied by cholera, and a large number of deaths was caused. At the 1901 census, Latehar and Balumath showed decreases in population. In the district as a whole, however, the population had increased by 3·8 per cent. The next decade (1901-10) was a period of development in this district. The Daltonganj Railway was opened in 1902 and this induced a boom in the lac market and stimulated trade and commerce also in other ways. Crops were satisfactory in the first six years of the decade and though there was scarcity during 1906-09 and an epidemic of cholera during 1907-08, the population registered an increase of 10·9 per cent at the 1911 census. The district suffered from acute scarcity in 1912 and 1918 and there were epidemics of cholera on both occasions. The influenza epidemic also came in 1918 and the death rate from influenza in Palamau was probably higher than anywhere else in this State. In 1919 also, there were a large number of deaths from influenza. The other years of the decade had however been fairly healthy and prosperous and emigration was on the decrease. The 1921 census showed an increase of 6.6 per cent, but there was fall of population in Mahuadanr, Balumath and Ranka thanas, and only a nominal increase in Latehar.

104. The first year of the 1921-30 decade was very unhealthy. There were a large number of deaths from fever alone. Cholera and small-pox were also present that year in epidemic form, and the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 9·5 per cent. From 1922 onwards, however, public health improved very considerably though fairly severe outbreaks of cholera occurred in 1924, 1927 and 1929 and small-pox was also fairly active from 1927 to 1929. After 1921 economic conditions also improved very considerably. Harvests were plentiful in most years and there was a good market for lac of which the price had risen very high. The 1931 census showed an increase in the population of 11·6 per cent.

105. In the following decade (1931-40), public health situation was better than during 1921-30. Cholera appeared in epidemic form in 1934, but did not trouble the district seriously in other years. There was also a sharp fall in death rate from small-pox. The number of deaths from fever was still quite high, but there was a fall also in the fever death rate as compared with the preceding decade. Crop conditions appear to have been generally satisfactory throughout, though many were hit hard by the fall in the price of lac due to world-wide trade depression. The 1941 census showed an increase of 11·5 per cent. The registration figures show that the growth of population was due mostly to natural increase.

106. In the last decade (1941-50), the population of Palamau has increased by 8 per cent only. As in other districts, there was a flare up of cholera in this period; the 1943 outbreak being very severe. On the other hand, there was a substantial reduction in the death-rate from fever and small-pox. Crop conditions were fairly satisfactory in all years except 1950 when, as in other districts, the winter rice crop suffered due to absence of rains after August. In spite of these favourable circumstances, the 1951 census has shown an increase of only 8 per cent. The registered figures of births and deaths show that the natural increase was 7·7 per cent which is exactly the same as the decennial growth rate calculated on the mean population of 1951 and 1941. As mentioned already, there was a large reduction in the death rate in this decade as compared with 1931-40. The fall in the growth rate during the last decade would seem to be due to decrease in the birth rate. The ratio of males to females has increased in 1951 and there is no indication of any increase in the flow of emigration. Compared with 1931 there has been an increase of approximately 11,000 in the number of immigrants presumably attracted by the development of the cement industry. Some part of this influx, probably as much as 50 per cent, may have occurred in 1931-40. The

following statement shows percentage variation in the population of subdivisions and revenue thanas during the two decades :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation		Density 1951
		1941-51	1931-41	
PALAMAU ..	**985,767**	**8·0**	**11·5**	**200**
Sadr Subdivision ..	**784,207**	**9·0**	..	**241**
Daltonganj ..	188,216	14·1	10·1	332
Garhwa ..	153,505	9·2.	7·9	273
Ranka ..	54,222	1·6	12·9	88
Chatarpur ..	74,722	7·5	10·7	220
Patan ..	145,961	18·0	15·1	248
Husainabad ..	167,581	0·4	16·4	290
Latehar Subdivision	**201,560**	**4·1**	**9·0**	**121**
Balumath ..	77,984	—10·7	8·0	123
Latehar ..	86,727	23·2	10·4	149
Mahuadanr ..	36,849	2·8	8·8	81

The above figures show that the increase in population was fairly well distributed among the two subdivisions as also among revenue thanas. In the last decade however there has been much greater increase in population in Sadr subdivision than in Latehar, and generally speaking the population of the densely populated thanas has grown faster than that of sparsely populated thanas. There has been a substantial decrease in the population of Balumath thana, and low increases in Ranka and Mahuadanr. Husainabad which has, comparatively speaking, a moderetaly dense population has remained practically stationary.

Singhbhum

107. The population appears to have grown steadily between 1872 and 1890 but as both the 1872 and 1881 enumeration was deficient in this district, the rate at which population was growing cannot be determined precisely. The 1891 census disclosed a population of 674,797. In the following decade (1891-1900), the district suffered from acute scarcity in 1897 and again in 1900, but the remaining years were both prosperous and healthy and the 1901 census revealed an increase of 11·8 per cent in the population. As Sir Edward Gait, the Census Superintendent of 1901, has pointed out, the increase would have been about 18 per cent but for heavy loss by emigration. In the next decade (1901-10) crops were satisfactory except in 1907-08 when some distress was experienced due to failure of crops. There was also a great deal of industrial and mineral development: the Tata Iron and Steel Works were being set up at Sakchi, several railway lines were built for the transport of ore and a large number of iron mines started working. The 1911 census showed an increase in population of 11·7 per cent. The number of immigrants had increased during this decade by about thirteen thousands due to influx of labourers, but the number of emigrants also increased by forty-two thousands as compared with 1901. Thus, in 1911 also, the actual increase would have been larger except for the loss sustained by emigration. In the next decade (1911-20), the district suffered from famine in 1915-16 and acute scarcity in 1917 and 1919. As in other districts, the influenza took a heavy toll in 1918-19, the death rate rising from 19·8 in 1917 to 48·6 in 1918 and 31·1 per mille in 1919. The remaining years of the decade were however fairly healthy and prosperous. There was considerable industrial development: the Tata Iron and Steel Works were now working in full swing; the Indian Copper Corporation had also started work; and besides iron, other minerals, such as copper and manganese, were being worked. As might be expected, the number of immigrants had increased greatly and emigration was falling off. Notwithstanding the ravages of influenza, the population increased in this decade by 8·2 per cent.

108. In the next decade (1921-30), there was no epidemic of cholera except for a mild outbreak in 1921. There was also a fall after 1921 in the death rate from fever. The outturn of the principal crops was well up to the average and there was no serious failure of crops in any year. The 1931 census showed an increase in population of no less than 22·4 per cent. A large part of this increase was no doubt due to improvement in the balance of migration. The number of immigrants was more numerous than in 1921 by about 34,000 and though exact

figures are not available, there is no doubt at all that emigration had decreased very considerably.

109. In the following decade (1931-40), the population increased by 20.9 per cent. Public health was satisfactory throughout the decade. There was no epidemic of cholera or small-pox. The death rate from fever also declined to some extent. Crop conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the decade. The 1941 census showed an increase in population of 233,717 or 20·9 per cent. A large part of this increase was no doubt due to improvement in the balance of migration.

110. During the last decade (1941-50), public health appears to have been satisfactory throughout. The outturn of principal crops was also not much below normal in any year except 1950 when there was a serious failure of winter rice crop due to insufficiency of rain during the months of September and October. The 1951 census has shown that the population increased during the last decade by 9·7 per cent only. The sharp fall in the growth rate during the last decade would appear to be due principally to two reasons : *First*, disproportionate fall in the birth rate, and *second*, unfavourable balance of migration. The registered figures of births and deaths indicate that the fall in birth rate was sharper than in death rate. The registration of births and deaths, and more particularly births, has never been satisfactory in this district, and the extent of omissions is known to be large. This conclusion must therefore be treated with reserve, though it is undoubtedly strengthened by the fact that the sharp fall in the rate of population growth during the last decade cannot be adequately explained otherwise. The ratio of males to females has increased slightly in 1951 compared with the 1941 figures, and it is possible that emigration was stimulated to some extent due to the failure of the winter rice crop. There was also some migration from Seraikela to Mayurbhanj during 1948-50. On the other hand, there has been considerable development of the mining and metallurgical industries in this district, and out of a total population of 1,480,816 enumerated at the 1951 census, 192,413 or about 13 per cent were found to be immigrants. Migration figures were not compiled in 1941. Comparison with 1931 figures shows that between 1931 and 1951 the number of immigrants has increased by 76,089. There is reason to believe that there was a large influx of immigrants into Singhbhum between 1939-41 due to the increased activity in mines and factories and following the declaration of the second great war. It would therefore be fair on the whole to allocate the increase in the number of immigrants since 1931 more or less equally between the 1931-40 and 1941-50 decades. There can be no doubt therefore that the balance of migration was more unfavourable in 1951 than in 1941. The net difference between the two is not likely however to be more than 35 to 40 thousands. The following figures show percentage variation in the population of subdivisions and revenue thanas during the two decades :—

DISTRICT, Subdivision and Revenue Thana	Population 1951	Percentage variation		Density 1951
		1941-51	1931-41	
SINGHBHUM ..	**1,480,816**	**9·7**	**21·1**	**331**
Sadar Subdivision ..	**667,390**	**9·2**	**14·2**	**246**
Chakradharpur ..	177,287	17·9	—18·0	298
Kolhan ..	407,386	6·9	13·6	302
Manoharpur ..	82,717	3·8	20·4	107
Dhalbhum Subdivision	**613,504**	**15·2**	**35·0**	**528**
Ghatsila ..	613,504	15·0	35·2	528
Seraikela Subdivision	**199,922**	**—2·7**	**10·1**	**339**

111. *Summary of Chotanagpur Plateau Natural Division* (1872-1950)—A large part of this Division consists of hills and jungles, and aboriginal tribes form a large proportion of the population. Census organisation, therefore, proved a difficult task in this area and both the 1872 and 1881 censuses were seriously deficient. The first reliable census was taken in 1891 when the population stood at 6,511,148. Between 1891 and 1900, this Division suffered from virulent epidemics of cholera and with the exception of Singhbhum, all districts of this Natural Division were affected by the famine of 1897. The worst affected districts were Palamau, Ranchi, Santal Parganas and Manbhum, but the mortality was not large and all the districts had recovered from the effects of the famine by the end of the

decade. The 1901 census disclosed an increase of 339,019 or 5·2 per cent over the 1891 figure. The increase would have been much greater except for a large increase in emigraton. Dhanbad appears to have received a large number of immigrants from other places in this decade but in the Natural Division as a whole, the number of emigrants was far in excess of that of immigrants. In the next decade (1901-10), the population increased by 11·4 per cent. The balance of migration was still very adverse though the number of immigrants had also increased appreciably. Chotanagpur did not suffer a great deal from epidemics of plague. In the whole of the 1901-10 period when there were more than three lakh deaths from plague in the adjacent South Bihar Plain, there were only 3,812 plague deaths in Chotanagpur. In the following decade (1911-20), the population decreased by 32,227 or 0·4 per cent due mostly to the ravages of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19.

112. The census of 1931 disclosed an increase of 1,281,547 or 16·9 per cent in the population. The decennial growth rate calculated on the mean population of 1921 and 1931 comes to 15.5 per cent. The registration figures show that the rate of natural increase during this period was 12·6 per cent. The difference between the growth rate and the rate of natural increase should be attributed mainly to improvement in the balance of migration.

113. In the decade that followed (1931-40), public health remained satisfactory throughout. The 1941 census showed an increase of 12·1 per cent in the population. A part of this increase was due to a more favourable balance of migration. During the last decade, the population has increased by 9·1 per cent. On the whole, public health was even better in this decade than during 1931-40. Economic conditions were also rather satisfactory except in the closing years of the decade when there was both fall in demand for employment in mines and industries and also some fall in agricultural production. The 1951 census has disclosed an increase of 910,081 or 9·1 per cent over the 1941 total. The decline in the growth rate of population compared with 1921-30 and 1941-50 would appear to be due mainly to increase in the adverse balance of migration. The vital statistics indicate also a fall in the rate of natural increase, but as the vital statistics of the last decade on which this rate is based, are known to be deficient it would be unsafe to conclude in the absence of other reliable evidence that there was a real fall in the rate of natural increase, or survival, during the last decade.

Section 4—Movement

114. *Reference to Statistics*—The migration statistics discussed in this section are based on the returns of birth-place at the census. The statistics of birth-place for persons enumerated in Bihar will be found in Table D-IV. Information relating to persons born in Bihar but enumerated in other parts of India has been obtained from the Census Superintendents of different States. Supplementary statistics are contained in the following tables :—

1·4—Immigration ;

1·5—Emigrants ;

1·6—Migration between the State and other parts of India ; and

1·7—Variation in Natural Population.

Reference was made in Section 3, where necessary, to the effect of migration on the growth of population from one decade to another. Here, the discussion will relate mainly to the direction and character of the migration, and the causes thereof.

115. *Types of migration*—Five different kinds of migration have been distinguished in previous census reports, *viz.*,

(1) *Casual,* or the accidential movement, backwards and forwards, across the boundary line between contiguous districts. Females are generally numerous among migrants of this type due to the common practice amongst Hindus of taking a wife from another village.

(2) *Temporary, caused by journeys on business, pilgrimage, temporary demand for labour on roads or railways, etc.*—This kind of migration is fully reflected in the figures of 1931 and earlier censuses, but due to the introduction of the extended period of enumeration based mainly on normal residence since 1941, temporary migrants figure in the census returns only if they were absent from their homes throughout the census enumeration period.

(3) *Periodic or seasonal migration* is a kind of temporary migration associated with seasons of the agricultural year. The movement of agricultural labourers from Bihar districts to West Bengal between November and March is of this kind.

(4) *Semi-permanent,* where the inhabitants of one place earn their livelihood in another but maintain their connection with their old homes, leave their families there and themselves return there at more or less regular intervals, and look forward to the time when they may again live there permanently

(5) *Permanent,* where over-crowding drives people away or the superior attraction of some other locality induces them to settle there permanently with their families.

The census returns give specific information on two points only, namely, (*i*) the place of enumeration ; and (*ii*) the district, State or country of birth. It is, however, often possible to draw inferences regarding the type and character of migration from the sex proportion of persons born outside the district. The presence of excess number of females belonging to adjoining districts or States is generally an indication of the fact that the migration has been caused by marriage and is thus of an accidental or casual character. If males are in great excess among the migrants, it is generally a case of temporary or periodic migration. In the case of semi-permanent migration also, males are usually in excess, for except among the middle classes, a man does not ordinarily take his wife and family with him until he has more or less decided to sever connection with his old home. Generally speaking, therefore, it is only when the migration is of a permanent nature that the proportion of the sexes among the migrants approaches equality. Some inference may be drawn regarding the character of the migration also from the livelihood or occupation of the migrants.

116. *Circumstances affecting the census statistics of migration*—The census statistics furnish the distribution of the population at a particular date or time of the year. As the volume of temporary and periodic migration differs from season to season, the census figures of migration depend to a large extent on the choice of the

month in which the enumeration is carried out. In Bihar, autumn crops are sown in June and harvested in September ; the winter paddy crop is sown or planted in July and August and reaped in November and early December ; the *rabi* crops are sown in September and October, and reaped in April and May. The slack season in cultivation begins generally at the end of November and a large number of the landless labourers and poorer cultivators of Bihar leave their homes between December and February either to assist in the harvesting of the winter paddy in West Bengal which ripens later than in Bihar, or to find temporary employment in the mills, factories and docks of Greater Calcutta. Many of them return home for the harvesting of the *rabi* crops in April—May, others stay on till the break of the monsoon in June. The tide of seasonal migration is generally at its height in February when the census enumeration is taken, and it is certain that if the census were held later, say in June, the number of emigrants from Bihar to other States would be much smaller, and the enumerated population would be correspondingly larger. It is, in a way, lucky that all censuses since 1881 have been held at various dates in the second half of February or early in March, for otherwise, there would have been no comparability between the figures of one census and another.

Census statistics of migration are also liable to be affected due to the prevalence of epidemics or of scarcity conditions on the eve of census operations and this has to be borne in mind when inferences are sought to be drawn from the census statistics regarding the trend of migration between one decade and another.

Population movements (1946-51) *caused by civil disturbances and partition of India and Pakistan*

117. *Emigration of Muslims from Bihar to Pakistan*—The partition of the country into two sovereign and independent States, India and Pakistan, in August 1947 and the violent communal disturbances which both preceded and followed it gave rise to a large-scale movement of population from Western and Eastern Pakistan to different States in India and *vice versa*. The launching by the Muslim League of its "direct action" programme on the 16th August, 1946 led to serious riots in Calcutta and this had repercussions in Bihar which has intimate social, cultural and economic connections with Bengal, particularly Calcutta, and on the 27th September, 1946 a serious riot occurred at Benibad in the Muzaffarpur district resulting in the death of more than 100 Muslims and the destruction and looting of property belonging to the Muslims of that village. Government took effective measures and peace was restored soon, but trouble had meanwhile started in Noakhali (now in Eastern Pakistan), and news of atrocities committed there on the Hindu population began to pour in towards the end of October and serious anti-Muslim riots occurred at places in the districts of Chapra, Patna, Gaya, Monghyr and Bhagalpur between the 25th October and 5th of November, 1946. Law and order were soon restored, but the activities of leaders of the Muslim League and the prospect of an early partition of the country kept the tension alive and about one and a half lakh Muslims appear to have migrated from Bihar between September, 1946 and August, 1947 to areas now included in Pakistan. Though communal peace was very successfully maintained in Bihar in the years following the partition, the situation in Eastern Pakistan remained tense almost throughout 1947-51, and partly due to this but mainly in the hope of finding employment and bettering their economic prospects, a large number of Muslims, probably as many as three and a half lakh persons appear to have emigrated from Bihar to Eastern Pakistan after partition. The prevalence of scarcity conditions during 1950-51 also stimulated emigration. There were no restrictions yet on the movement of people between India and Eastern Pakistan, and this emigration, being gradual and mostly of a temporary and provisional character did not attract special notice.

118. *Movement of displaced Hindu and Sikh population from Pakistan districts to Bihar (July, 1947—February, 1951)*—Displaced persons from West Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province which are now included in Pakistan began to arrive in Bihar from July 1947. The influx was rapid and by January 1948, their number had reached 15,000. A census of displaced persons taken in July, 1949 by the State Government showed that out of 4,822 refugee families which

had come to Bihar from Western Pakistan, 3,350 were from West Punjab, 322 from the North-West Frontier Province and 533 from Sindh. Some displaced persons came to Bihar from Eastern Pakistan during 1948-49, but large-scale movement did not begin until the second quarter of 1950 when there were fresh communal disturbances in Eastern Pakistan. Several thousand displaced persons crossed over the border and entered into the Purnea district; thousands more went to their relatives and friends in different districts of Bihar and 26,176 were brought to Bihar from over-crowded transit camps in West Bengal. The 1951 census has disclosed that there were in all, 73,503 displaced persons from Pakistan in Bihar at that time.

119. *Statistics of emigration—not complete*—Precise information is not available regarding the number of persons born in Bihar who were in Pakistan, Nepal, Burma and other foreign territories at the time of the 1951 Census. The emigration totals for 1951 shown under column 5 of Table 1·6 and column 4 of Table 1·7 do not thus include the figure of Bihari emigrants in these countries. Figures of emigration from Bihar to the districts now in Pakistan are included in the emigration totals of earlier censuses. The statistics of emigration from Bihar to Nepal and foreign countries were generally not available even at earlier censuses except in respect of one or two British colonies.

(*a*) *Estimated number of Bihari emigrants in Pakistan in* 1951—Mention has already been made in paragraph 116 about the movement of Muslim population from Bihar to Pakistan during 1946-51. But, even normally there used to be a large seasonal outflow of population from Bihar to Eastern Pakistan. Thus, it was customary for a large number of poorer cultivators and agricultural labourers from North Bihar and the Santal Parganas district to go every cold weather to various districts now in Eastern Pakistan in search of employment. It would appear from earlier census reports that the number of such persons was 3 to 4 lakhs and the vast majority of the migrants were Hindus. This movement received serious set back on account of the partition of India and Pakistan and the continuance of an atmosphere of tension in Eastern Pakistan during 1946-50, and the occurrence of fresh communal disturbances there in 1950 must have deterred many prospective Hindu migrants from going to Eastern Pakistan in the cold weather of 1950-51. On the other hand, it has to be borne in mind that there were no restrictions on travel or movement of population between India and Eastern Pakistan till more than a year after the census, and there was an acute scarcity in Bihar particularly North Bihar (which has a common border with Eastern Pakistan) in the cold weather of 1950-51 which stimulated seasonal migration. There are reasons for believing that the seasonal movement from Bihar to districts now in Eastern Pakistan had not ceased altogether and at least 50 to 60 thousand persons went from Bihar to Eastern Pakistan in search of employment during the cold season of 1950-51. Including these emigrants, as well as Muslims who went from Bihar to Eastern and Western Pakistan during the years 1946-51, it is considered that in all probability between 5½ to 6 lakh persons born in Bihar were present in Pakistan at the time of the 1951 census.

(*b*) *Emigration from Bihar to Nepal*—Bihar has a common border with Nepal for a distance of more than 200 miles. In the past, Mithila and Nepal were also joined politically for long periods and there are very close ethnic, linguistic and cultural ties between Nepal, particularly, the Terai belt, and Mithila. There are a large number of marriages across the border. Also, many people in North Bihar own lands and property in adjacent areas of Nepal. This is not surprising for though the climate of the Terai is unhealthy, the land is fertile and the pressure on the soil relatively light. There are large areas of unreclaimed jungles and waste lands and no *salami* has to be paid for settlement of lands which are not under cultivation from before, and no rent is demanded for them for two or three years. There are also no trading classes among the Nepalese, and many petty shopkeepers from Bihar have established themselves in the *hats* and villages across the frontier and merchants from Bihar also go there in large numbers to purchase rice during the months of January to May. There is also a good deal of emigration of cultivating labourers from Bihar to Nepal at harvest time particularly because

the wages offered are somewhat higher than in Bihar. This kind of emigration has grown in volume to some extent due to the devastation caused by the Kosi over the bordering areas in the Supaul Subdivision of the Saharsa district, and in portions of Darbhanga district. Seasonal migration to Nepal had increased in 1951 also due to prevalence of scarcity in North Bihar. There are thus good reasons for believing that a fairly large number of persons born in Bihar were in Nepal at the time of the 1951 census. How large this number was cannot however be estimated with any degree of accuracy. No census has been held in Nepal till now, and there is no basis for making even a rough estimate. We would not be erring however on the side of excess if we assume that the total number of Bihari emigrants in Nepal at the time of the 1951 census was between 50 thousands and a lakh.

120. *Adverse balance of migration*—Immigrants numbered 561,540 in 1951 ; of these, 417,328 were from other States of India, 107,405 (including 73,503 displaced persons) from Pakistan, 35,000 from Nepal, and 2,000 from other countries. Emigrants from Bihar to other States of India numbered 1,573,445. The number of Bihari emigrants to Pakistan and Nepal together has been estimated as being of the order of 6 to 7 lakhs. The total estimate of the number of emigrants from Bihar at the time of the 1951 census, thus comes to 2·1 millions. The number of emigrants from Bihar to other States in India exceeds the number of immigrants from the same area by 1,156,117. The total estimated number of emigrants from Bihar to all places exceeds the total number of immigrants from all sources by no less than 1·6 millions. The balance of migration is, thus, heavily adverse.

121. *Natural population of Bihar*—We are now in a position to determine the natural population of Bihar as contrasted with the recorded or de facto population disclosed by the census. Natural population is calculated by adding the number of emigrants to the recorded population and then deducting the number of immigrants from the total figure. In subsidiary table 1·7, the natural population has been calculated as 41·2 millions. This does not, however, take into consideration Bihari emigrants in Pakistan, Nepal and other countries and should, therefore, be regarded as an under-estimate. Including the estimated number of migrants to Pakistan and Nepal, the natural population of Bihar comes to 41·7 millions as compared with 40·2 millions actually recorded in Bihar at the census of 1951.

122. *Mobility of the population*—Statement (A) below shows that out of every 1,000 persons in the population recorded in Bihar at the 1951 census, 986 were born in Bihar and 14 came from outside. The proportion of the latter will be reduced to 12 per thousand only if displaced persons from Pakistan who migrated to Bihar in abnormal circumstances are left out of consideration. The volume of inter-district movements is also small in relation to the total population ; out of every thousand of the recorded population 957 were born in the district of enumeration, and only 29 came from other districts in the State. At the 1931 census, 987 persons out of every 1,000 of the recorded population were found to have been born in Bihar and 13 were from other provinces and countries ; and 959 per thousand were born in the district where they were enumerated, only 28 persons were from other districts of the province. Comparison of 1951 figures with those of 1931 shows that the picture has remained practically unaltered even after the lapse of twenty years during which many significant changes have taken place.

It has been shown in paragraph 120 that emigrants greatly outnumber immigrants in Bihar, the total number of Bihari emigrants at the time of the 1951 census being, in all probability, about 2·1 millions. Considering the size of the population, however, this number is not very large, and a glance at the Statement (B) below will show that emigrants form only about 5 per cent of the estimated natural population.

It is clear from what has been said above that the vast majority of the population—over 92 per cent of the natural population—generally remain in their home districts even in the slack season at the time of the census. There is, thus, justification for the oft-repeated comment that

the population is, generally speaking, immobile. This is not surprising, for an agricultural economy militates against mobility of population, and as will appear later, Bihar is a predominantly agricultural State, over 86 per cent of the population being dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. To some extent, however, the census statistics of migration give a somewhat exaggerated picture of immobility. The unit adopted at the census for record of birth-places of persons born within the State is the district. The average area of a statutory district in Bihar is 4,395 sq. miles and the average population 25 lakhs. Some districts, such as, Ranchi and Hazaribagh are more than 7,000 sq. miles in extent and no less than four districts have populations exceeding three millions. The average district in Bihar is thus a fairly large unit, much larger than units adopted for record of birth-places in other countries, such as the U. K. or the U. S. A. Moreover, in some cases at least, districts in Bihar correspond to fairly well-defined geographical tracts separated from other districts by lines of hills or rivers which make inter-communication difficult, and often two districts may differ in their history and social and ethnic composition. The volume of movement within the district is thus naturally much larger than between one district and another. This movement is not reflected in census statistics as the unit of birth place for purposes of the census is the district and not the village, town or police-station.

Another significant fact to which attention may be drawn here is that though Bihar is the most agricultural State in India, the volume of outward movement (or emigration) is generally the largest in Bihar among all States of India both in absolute numbers and in proportion to the total population. Thus, Bihar was found to have sent out the largest number of emigrants at all censuses from 1891 to 1931. Migration statistics were not compiled at the 1941 census and so figures are not available for that year. Complete figures of emigration from each State of India are also not available readily for 1951 at the time of writing, but it is practically certain that in 1951 also, Bihar had sent out the largest number of emigrants among all states of India with the probable exception of one or two States where there were mass movements of population on account of partition or events connected with it during 1946-51.

STATEMENT (A)

Persons enumerated in Bihar who were *born* in—	Total number (in thousands)	Number per 1,000 of recorded population	
		1951	1931
BIHAR	**39,664**	**986**	**987**
District of enumeration ..	38,493	957	959
Same Natural Division ..	628	16	14
Elsewhere in the State ..	543	13	14
Other Parts of India ..	**417**	**10**	**12**
Contiguous States ..	354	9	8
Other States	63	1	4
Outside India	**144**	**4**	**1**
Pakistan	107	3	..
Nepal	35	1	1
Other countries	2	..	..

STATEMENT (B)

Persons *born* in Bihar who were enumerated in—	Total number (in thousands)	Number per 1,000 of Natural population—	
		With estimated figures for emigration to Pakistan and Nepal	Without estimated figures for emigration to Pakistan and Nepal
BIHAR ..	**39,664**	**949**	**962**
District of Birth ..	38,493	921	933
Same Natural Division	628	15	15
Elsewhere in the State	543	13	13
Other Parts of India ..	**1,573**	**37**	**38**
Contiguous States	1,349	32	33
Other States ..	224	5	5
Outside India ..	**600***	**14**	..
Pakistan ..	550*	13	..
Nepal ..	50*	1	..
Other countries ..	..	..	..

*Estimated figures

123. *Explanation for the volume of emigration from Bihar being generally greater than from other States of India*—How is it that Bihar, the most predominantly agricultural State in the Indian Union sends out the greatest number of emigrants ? O'Malley, the Census Superintendent of 1911, thought that racial characteristic was part of the explanation, and in support of this view he has drawn attention to census figures which show the readiness of the tribal

people of Chotanagpur to emigrate to distant places. He has also quoted with approval the following observations of Dr. Sir George Grierson regarding the character of the Bhojpuri people of western Bihar :—

"an active and alert nationality, with few scruples and considerable abilities. Dearly loving a fight for fighting's sake, they have spread all over Aryan India, each man ready to carve his fortune out of any opportunity which may present itself to him. As fond as an Irishman is of a stick, the long-boned stalwart Bhojpuri, with his staff in hand, is a familiar object striding far from his home. Thousands of them have emigrated to British colonies and have returned rich men ; every year still larger numbers wander over Northern Bengal and seek employment.....Calcutta,.....is full of them."

This picture is however rather over-drawn. It is true that the tribal people have emigrated in large numbers to the tea-gardens of Assam and West Bengal, but Reid has shown in his Settlement Report of Ranchi that that is due not so much to love of adventure or absence of strong ties with the home or village as to severe economic pressure. The soil of Chotanagpur is poor and the methods of cultivation practised are primitive and it will be shown later in Chapter IV that the increase in cultivation has not kept pace with increase in population. Emigration, whether semi-permanent or seasonal, from other parts including the Bhojpuri-speaking districts, particularly Saran which has an average population density of 1,182 persons per square mile, is due mostly to economic pressure. The reasons for Bihar sending out a arger number of emigrants than any other *State* of India are, to my mind, mainly two : first, the pressure of population on the soil is greater in Bihar than in most parts of India, and it is imperative for large numbers of people to seek employment for at least a part of the year in other States or countries ; and *second*, Bihar has a very large population of agricultural labourers (8·8 millions) who cannot be fully employed within the State during the slack season (December to April). Some indication has already been given above in Section 2 of this Chapter.of the heavy pressure of population on land in Bihar and this question as well as the problem arising out of a large population of agricultural labourers will be discussed further in Chapter IV.

124. *Comparative figures of migration* (1901—1951)—The following statement shows both absolute and proportional figures of immigration and emigration, and the balance of migration at each census from 1901 to 1951 except 1941 for which figures are not available :—

Census Year	Total population (in thousands)	Immigrants		Emigrants		Balance of migration	
		Total number (in thousands)	Per 10,000 of recorded population	Total* number (in thousands)	Per 10,000 of Natural population	Total number (in thousands)	Per 10,000 of recorded population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1901	28,393	377	129	1,359	463	—982	—344
1911	29,498	342	116	1,730	560	—1,388	—470
1921	29,177	331	113	1,655	543	—1,324	—454
1931	32,556	385	118	1,406	419	—1,021	—314
1951 .. .. .. (excluding displaced persons and migrants to Pakistan)	40,226	488	121	1,573	381	—1,085	—270
1951 .. .. .. (including displaced persons and Muslim migrants to Pakistan)	40,226	562	140	2,123	514	—1,561	—388

* Emigrants to Nepal are not included.

NOTE.—Figures for Immigrants and Emigrants for 1901-31 include Immigrants and Emigrants from and to districts which are now in Pakistan.

A glance at the foregoing statement would show that both the total number of immigrants and their proportion in the recorded population fell at every census between 1901 and 1921 ; a small increase was registered in 1931 and there has been further increase in 1951. The increase in 1931 is attributable partly to the development of mineral and industrial areas in Bihar during 1921-30 and partly to the fact that some of the emigrants who returned home at this period after a long stay in the tea-gardens brought with them the wives and children acquired by them during their sojourn. The increase in the proportion of immigrants to the total population in 1951 is owing largely to the influx of displaced persons from Pakistan, and if these are left out of the count, the proportion of immigrants to the total population in 1951 would be found to be only 121 against 129 per ten thousands in 1901.

Emigration reached its peak in 1911 when one out of every 17 persons born in Bihar was enumerated in other provinces of India, which then included Pakistan, the total number of such emigrants being no less than 1·7 millions. Generally speaking, emigration has been on the decrease since 1911, the increase in 1951 being due largely to partition and civil disturbances. If emigrants to Pakistan at the time of the 1951 census are not included in the count, the proportion of emigrants in the natural population comes to 381 only, as against 419 per ten thousand persons in 1931. Even if emigrants to Pakistan are included, their proportion per ten thousand persons of the natural population is found to be only 514 in 1951, as compared with 543 in 1921 and 560 in 1911.

125. *Explanation for decrease in emigration between* 1911 and 1931, *and increase in* 1951—The slight decrease in the volume of emigration in 1921 appears to have been due largely to the ravages caused by the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, particularly in parts of North Bihar. Actually emigration from Chotanagpur had increased as compared with 1911, and the decrease in the total figure for the province as a whole was due solely to the falling off in emigration from North Bihar. The 1931 census disclosed a large decrease in emigration, the total number of emigrants being only 14·06 lakhs against 16·55 lakhs in 1921 and 17·30 lakhs in 1911. The proportion of emigrants fell even more sharply from 543 to 419 per thousand for the natural increase of population was accelerated during this period. The falling off in emigration in 1931 is attributed principally to two factors ; (1) acute industrial depression in Bengal which compelled many emigrants to return home, and (2) favourable economic and public health conditions in Bihar. Migration statistics were not compiled at the 1941 census, but the declaration of the Second World War in 1939 had the effect of stimulating activity in trade and industry, and an appreciable number went out of the province as recruits to war services. The 1941 census figures also show some increase in the ratio of women to men, though previously it had fallen at every census, and has again fallen in 1951. We may fairly infer from these facts that there was some increase in the volume of emigration in 1941 as compared with 1931. If the estimated figure of migrants to Pakistan is included, the total number of emigrants in 1951 comes to more than two millions, and the proportion of emigrants in the natural population rises from 419 in 1931 to 514 in 1951. A reference to the statement furnished under the preceding paragraph will, however, show that the proportion of emigrants to the total natural population was much higher than this in both 1911 and 1921. Moreover, as already explained, the circumstances which led to migration to and from Pakistan areas during 1946-51 were quite exceptional in character, and it would be unsafe to draw any firm conclusions regarding the trend of emigration during the 1941-50 period on the basis of these figures. It would perhaps give a better idea of the trend of emigration if we compare the 1951 figures for emigration to other Indian States with corresponding figures for earlier censuses as below :—

Census year	Number of emigrants to other States of India (in thousands)	Number per 10,000 of Natural Population
1901	1,140	400
1911	1,437	490
1921	1,385	470
1931	1,157	350
1951	1,573	381

NOTE :—The figures for 1901 to 1931 have been adjusted for the present territory of India by deducting the estimated number of emigrants to districts now included in Eastern Pakistan from the total number of emigrants. There was very little migration from Bihar to districts included in Western Pakistan during 1901-30.

The statement above makes it clear that compared with 1931, there was increase in emigration in 1951 from Bihar also to other States of India. This is not surprising for as mentioned earlier, there was acute and widespread economic distress and scarcity in Bihar during 1950-51 on account of successive failures of crops. The number of emigrants from Bihar to other States of India was larger in 1951 than at any time before, but the proportion of emigrants to the recorded population in 1951 was lower than in 1921, 1911 or 1901.

The broad picture that emerges from the above analysis is that on the whole emigration has tended to decrease rather than increase since 1911, and this has happened in spite of the fact that the population has increased at a very fast rate since 1921 and the pressure on available material resources is much greater now than at any time earlier. The rising tide of emigraton was halted first in 1921, due mainly to the fact that many would be emigrants died in the influenza epidemic of 1918-19. The trade depression that started in 1929 not only discouraged fresh emigration, but compelled even old emigrants to return home where conditions were propitious, at least for the time being. This depression continued for a long time, in fact till the start of the Second World War in 1939. Bengal as also Assam were in a constant state of alarms and disturbances during the 1941-50 period and this must have discouraged emigration to these places from Bihar. But the chief explanation for the fall in the proportion of emigrants to the recorded populaton lies in the fact that the demand for unskilled labour in the tea-gardens of Assam, and the tea-gardens, fields, mines, mills and dock-yards of West Bengal had practically reached the saturation point by 1911-20, and the economy of these places is unable to absorb the unemployed or under-employed labourers of Bihar in increasingly larger numbers.

126. *Flow of migration steadily towards the east*—Out of a total of 561,540 immigrants in Bihar at the 1951 census, 417,328 were from other States of India, 107,405 from Pakistan (including 73,503 displaced persons), 34,942 from Nepal, and only 1,865 from all other countries taken together. Among immigrants from other States of India, 353,793 came from adjacent States ; of the Pakistani immigrants, 52,000 (including displaced persons) were from Eastern Pakistan which is also adjacent to Bihar. Adding immigrants from Nepal, Bihar's neighbour to the north, we find that 440,735 or nearly 78 per cent of the total number of immigrants in Bihar came from adjacent territories. Of these, only 139,887 or about 31·7 per cent are from the States lying to the east of Bihar, and 67 per cent from other areas, more particularly, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Nepal. The position at earlier censuses was also more or less the same.

Out of a total of 1,573,445 Bihari emigrants in other States of India at the 1951 census, over 83 per cent were found in West Bengal and Assam—the two States lying to the east of Bihar. It is practically certain that an overwhelming majority of the Bihar emigrants to Pakistan (estimated as 5.5 lakhs) were in Eastern Pakistan which also lies to the east of Bihar. Emigration from Bihar to the adjacent States to the west and south, such as Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh and to other States of India is neither large nor significant, a large proportion of the migrants being females who have been married in adjacent areas of those States. The figures and percentages given above are based on the returns of the 1951 census, but the picture was broadly the same also at all previous censuses. The trend of migration has thus been steadily eastwards throughout the last 80 years for which we have got statistical and other reliable data. The reasons for this are undoubtedly economic as shown earlier in paragraph 122.

127. *Livelihood classification of immigrants to Bihar from other States of India*—Out of 5·62 lakh immigrants in Bihar, approximately 3·67 lakhs or 65 per cent belong to non-agricultural classes,

and 1·95 lakhs or 35 per cent to agricultural classes. Most of the displaced persons from West Pakistan, as also a majority of the ordinary migrants from Pakistan (as distinguished from displaced persons) belong to the non-agricultural category. Male Nepali immigrants to Bihar are employed for the most part in the police force or as *Durwans* and domestic servants and they also come in the non-agricultural category.

Among immigrants from other States of India, 2·48 lakhs or 59·5 per cent are non-agriculturists, nearly half of them (48 per cent) being engaged in production other than cultivation (Livelihood Class V), and a little over one quarter (28 per cent) in professions and services (Livelihood Class VIII). The agriculturist immigrants include 50 to 60 thousand females from Uttar Pradesh, Nepal, West Bengal and other adjacent territories who are married in Bihar districts. The remaining agriculturist immigrants are people living in contiguous areas of Uttar Pradesh and other States who hold land or property in Bihar. The following statement shows the livelihood classification of immigrants to Bihar from different States of India:—

	All immigrants (from other States of India)	Immigrants to Bihar from—					
		West Bengal	Uttar Pradesh	Madhya Padesh	Orissa	Assam	Other States
All Classes	417,328	137,421	137,356	40,817	38,199	2,466	61,069
All Agricultural Classes ..	169,135	67,393	80,533	4,156	11,697	872	4,484
I. Cultivators of owned lands	119,377	44,279	58,310	3,357	9,305	752	3,374
II. Cultivators of un-owned lands	20,509	9,477	10,120	231	274	28	379
III. Cultivating labourers ..	25,592	12,064	10,279	521	2,053	82	593
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, etc.	3,657	1,573	1,824	47	65	10	138
All Non-agricultural Classes ..	248,193	70,028	56,823	36,661	26,502	1,594	56,585
V. Production	119,119	24,584	26,586	25,974	15,211	354	26,410
VI. Commerce	33,774	11,531	8,248	1,403	1,350	109	11,133
VII. Transport	26,316	10,905	4,558	1,763	2,839	108	6,143
VIII. Miscellaneous and other services	68,984	23,008	17,431	7,521	7,102	1,023	12,899

128. *Livelihood classification of emigrants from Bihar to other States of India*—Out of 15.7 lakh emigrants from Bihar to other States of India in 1951, only 3·2 lakhs or 20·6 per cent were found engaged in agricultural occupations, the remaining 12·5 lakhs (79·4 per cent) being engaged in non-agricultural occupations. Of the latter, 5·97 lakhs have been classed under Livelihood Class V—Production other than Cultivation —which includes plantations and manufacturing and processing industries, and 3·09 lakhs under Livelihood Class VIII—Miscellaneous sources and other Services being 47·6 per cent and 24·6 per cent of all non-agricultural emigrants respectively. Of the 3·25 lakh agriculturist emigrants, 2·04 lakhs were returned as belonging to Livelihood Class I—Cultivators of mainly owned land—well over a third of them being females married in adjacent parts of Uttar Pradesh and other bordering States, and approximately 1·15 lakhs as share-croppers and agricultural labourers (Livelihood Classes II and III). Fuller details are given in the statement below :—

	All Emigrants	Emigrants to—					
		West Bengal	Assam	Uttar Pradesh	Orissa	Madhya Pradesh	Other States
All Classes	1,573,445	1,111,652	206,338	159,660	55,545	22,495	17,755
All Agricultural Classes ..	324,954	142,901	33,532	94,049	40,250	11,895	2,327
I. Cultivators of owned lands	203,618	57,669	21,248	77,217	36,093	9,860	1,531
II. Cultivators of un-owned lands	56,216	36,284	10,388	7,491	1,007	743	303
III. Cultivating labourers ..	58,787	46,263	1,543	6,729	2,909	1,107	236
IV. Non-cultivating owners of land, etc.	6,333	2,685	353	2,612	241	185	257
All Non-Agricultural Classes ..	1,248,491	968,751	172,806	65,611	15,295	10,600	15,428
V. Production	597,077	433,974	129,629	19,116	5,150	3,153	6,055
VI. Commerce	190,450	161,282	10,221	10,679	2,733	2,877	2,658
VII. Transport	152,352	131,808	6,818	9,889	1,578	975	1,284
VIII. Miscellaneous and other services	308,612	241,687	26,138	25,927	5,834	3,595	5,431

129. *Nature of migration to and from Bihar*— Five different types of migration, namely, casual, temporary, periodic or seasonal, semi-permanent and permanent were distinguished in paragraph 115. It was also mentioned that though the census record gives information only about the place of enumeration and the district, State or country of birth, some idea of the type or character of migration can be obtained from analysis of the statistics of sex and livelihood.

The following statement shows the distribution of immigrants to Bihar from other States of India by livelihood and sex :—

	Total (in thousands)	Males (in thousands)	Females (in thousands)
ALL IMMIGRANTS	417	221	196
All Agricultural Classes	170	71	99
I. Cultivators of land mainly owned	120	48	72
II. Cultivators of land mainly un-owned	21	10	11
III. Cultivating labourers	25	11	14
IV. Rent receivers, etc.	4	2	2
All Non-Agricultural Classes	247	150	97
V. Production (other than cultivation)	119	74	45
VI. Trade and Commerce	33	20	13
VII. Transport ..	26	15	11
VIII. Miscellaneous and other services	69	41	28

The excess of females over males which is marked among the agriculturist immigrants is on account of marriage migration. Among non-agricultural immigrants, males are more numerous than females, but inter-provincial marriages are fairly common among the trading and professional classes of Bihar and those of neighbouring States, more particularly Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and some of the immigrant females under the non-agricultural classes, particularly Livelihood Classes VI and VIII, also come in the category of marriage migrants. Thus, approximately 30·35 thousands or say between 7 and 8 per cent of all immigrants in Bihar are marriage migrants.

Of the remaining immigrants, a small proportion must be temporary immigrants who had come to Bihar at the time of the census on business or pilgrimage or for rest and holiday, and some are permanent immigrants but the majority should be classed as semi-permanent immigrants who earn their livelihood in Bihar as skilled workers in industry or as employees under railways, private firms and Government and semi-Government organisations such as the D. V. C.

The following statement shows the distribution of Bihari emigrants to other States of India at the 1951 census by sex and livelihood :—

	Total (in thousands)	Males (in thousands)	Females (in thousands)
ALL EMIGRANTS ..	1,573	997	576
All Agricultural Classes	325	138	187
I. Cultivators of land mainly owned	204	76	128
II. Cultivators of land mainly un-owned	56	28	28
III. Cultivating labourers	59	31	28
IV. Rent receivers, etc.	6	3	3
All Non-Agricultural Classes	1,248	859	389
V. Production (other than cultivation)	596	382	214
VI. Trade and commerce	191	137	54
VII. Transport ..	153	119	34
VIII. Miscellaneous and other services	308	221	87

Males constitute 63 per cent of all emigrants. The proportion of males rises to 79 per cent of the total among emigrants belonging to non-agricultural classes. Among agricultural emigrants, however, females out-number males. Here also, the excess of females is indicative of marriage migration. The fact that females are greatly out-numbered by males among the non-agricultural emigrants should not be taken to mean that there are no marriage migrants among emigrant females belonging to the non-agricultural

classes. The trading and professional classes of Bihar, particularly in the bordering districts often marry their daughters in Uttar Pradesh and other neighbouring States and roughly one-fifth of the females among non-agricultural emigrants should be taken to be marriage migrants. The sex distribution of Bihari emigrants in adjacent districts of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and other neighbouring States suggests that the total number of marriage migrants among emigrants from Bihar to other States of India is probably not less than 1·15 lakhs and may well be 1·50 lakhs or about 9 per cent of the total number of emigrants.

Some of the emigrants in each livelihood class must be persons who had gone out temporarily to places in other States for business, sight-seeing or pilgrimage, at the time of the census. Their number is, however, not likely to be large for under the instructions issued at the 1951 census, only persons who were absent from their homes throughout the enumeration period—9th February to 1st March, 1951—could have been counted in other States.

Male emigrants under Livelihood Class I belong mostly to the category of permanent migrants and roughly half the male migrants under Livelihood Class II should also be regarded as belonging to the same category. A small proportion of the emigrants belonging to Livelihood Class IV would also be permanent migrants. Among emigrants under Livelihood Class V, roughly one-fourth, who were enumerated in the tea districts of Assam, are permanent migrants. Some of the emigrants, though not a large proportion, under Livelihood Classes VI and VIII may also be permanent emigrants. Thus, out of a total of 15·73 lakh emigrants in other States of India, perhaps 3 lakh persons or about 19 per cent of the total would seem to be permanent migrants.

Nearly all the emigrants (both male and female) coming under Livelihood Class III—Cultivating Labourers—should be regarded as seasonal or periodic migrants. Many seasonal migrants of this class take their families with them for assisting in the harvesting and other field work which they expect to get and sex distribution is therefore not a safe guide for determining the character of migration in their case. We may infer from the sex distribution and other available data regarding migration from Bihar to West Bengal and other states that roughly one-third of the emigrants under Livelihood Class V and one-fifth of those classified under Livelihood Class VIII would also be seasonal migrants. The total number of seasonal migrants at the 1951 census was probably not less than 4 lakhs or over 25 per cent of the total.

The balance consisting of the vast majority of emigrants classified under Livelihood Classes VI, VII and VIII as also about one-fourth of the emigrants under Livelihood Class V should be regarded as semi-permanent migrants. Their total number would not probably be short of seven lakhs or about 40 per cent of all emigrants.

The estimates given above of the number of emigrants of different types are, of course, only in the nature of broad guesses and should not be regarded as exact estimates.

No reliable estimate of the distribution of emigrants from Bihar to Pakistan and Nepal by sex and livelihood is available but there is hardly much scope for doubt that they belong for the most part to the agricultural category. Among emigrants to Nepal there would also be a large number of persons belonging to the trading class (Livelihood Class VI).

130. *Migration between Bihar and contiguous States*—The following statement shows the volume of migration between Bihar and the neighbouring States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam at the 1951 census :—

	Immigrants	Emigrants	Balance of migration
WEST BENGAL ..	137,421	1,111,652	—974,231
UTTAR PRADESH ..	137,356	159,660	—22,304
ASSAM ..	2,466	206,338	—203,872
ORISSA ..	38,199	55,545	—17,346
MADHYA PARDESH..	40,817	22,495	+18,322

As between Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the volume of out-flow and in-flow is much the same and the movement in both directions is due mainly to marriage migration and the social and economic

relationship between people of bordering districts. Migration between Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and Orissa is neither large, nor very significant. Bihar gains by migration from Madhya Pradesh by 18 thousand. This is due largely to the employment of labourers from adjacent areas of Madhya Pradesh in the mines and industries of the Singhbhum district of Bihar. There is also marriage migration in the bordering areas. Bihar loses to Orissa by migration but the loss is not substantial. The population movement between the two States is mainly on account of marriage and other socio-economic ties between the people living in bordering areas. In relation to Assam and West Bengal, however, Bihar loses very heavily by migration. The character of migration between Bihar and these States is also, in the main, different from that of migration between Bihar and the other States named above. Immigrants from West Bengal are mostly middle-class people, technicians, lawyers, business-men, and land-owners. Bihari emigrants to West Bengal, who out-number the immigrants from that State by nearly one million, belong mostly to the labouring classes who are employed there in the mills, factories, mines and dockyards, or as *Durwans* and domestic servants, or as casual labour for harvesting the *aman* rice crop. O'Malley writing in 1911 suggested four reasons for the large excess of emigrants over immigrants : (1) racial characteristic ; (2) the higher standard of prosperity obtained by the Bengalee which enable him to employ outside labour instead of working himself ; (3) the weakening effects of Bengal climate which makes it necessary for Bengal cultivators to employ Bihari and aboriginal labourers in works involving hard physical labour ; and (4) the industrial development of Bengal which has naturally created a demand for labour which is not fully supplied from local sources. The reasons pointed out by O'Malley are for the most part valid even now. There is practically no immigration from Assam to Bihar. Emigration from Bihar to Assam is mostly to tea gardens, though this movement has been on the decline for the last 20 years now, and a large proportion of the Bihari emigrants in Assam went there a long time ago and should be regarded, for all practical purposes, as permanent migrants.

131. *Migration to and from Bihar to non-contiguous States*—The following statement gives figures for migration between Bihar and non-contiguous States of India :—

	Immigrants	Emigrants	Balance of migration
PUNJAB ..	19,966	2,371	+17,595
MADRAS ..	18,311	700	+17,611
BOMBAY ..	7,120	6,064	+1,056
RAJASTHAN ..	11,796	855	+10,941
DELHI ..	1,191	1,303	—112
OTHER STATES ..	2,685	6,462	—3,777

It would appear from the above statement that the volume of migration between Bihar and non-contiguous States is not large, and on the whole, Bihar gains more than it loses from the exchange. The gain is particularly noticeable in the case of Punjab, Madras and Rajasthan. Most immigrants from these States belong to the non-agricultural classes (mainly Livelihood Classes V and VIII). This is also true of Bihari emigrants to these States.

132. *Immigration figures for Natural Divisions and districts*—The following statement shows the number and proportion of immigrants in the various districts of the State :—

Natural Division and District	Total (1951)	Per 10,000 of general population	
		1951	1931
North Bihar Plain ..	**320,594**	**176**	..
Saran	41,917	133	202
Champaran ..	62,508	249	341
Muzaffarpur ..	60,655	172	262
Darbhanga	96,632	256	229
Monghyr North ..	57,293	416	..
Saharsa	57,062	436	..
Purnea	189,991	752	857
South Bihar Plain ..	**238,847**	**214**	..
Patna	180,189	713	669
Gaya	79,948	260	214
Shahabad	82,292	306	337
Monghyr South ..	40,556	276	320
Bhagalpur	51,472	360	386

Natural Division and District	Total (1951)	Per 10,000 of general population 1951	1931
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**544,918**	**501**	..
Santal Parganas ..	62,650	270	262
Hazaribagh	112,003	578	436
Ranchi	51,879	279	183
Purulia	44,109	285	944
Dhanbad	233,652	3,193	
Palamau	35,425	359	296
Singhbhum ..	192,413	1,299	1,194

Roughly 5 per cent of the population of Chotanagpur consists of immigrants. The proportion of immigrants in the population falls to 2 per cent in South Bihar and a little below 2 per cent in North Bihar. In Dhanbad, immigrants constitute nearly 32 per cent of the total population. In Singhbhum which comes next immigrants form 13 per cent of the total population. Purnea, Patna and Hazaribagh districts are the only other districts where immigrants form more than 5 per cent of the population. In Saran and Muzaffarpur which send out a very large number of emigrants, the number of immigrants is only 1·3 and 1·7 per cent respectively of the total population.

133. *Emigration figures for Natural Divisions and district*—The following table shows the number of emigrants, i. e., persons born in each district and enumerated outside and the proportion borne by them to the total population. As explained in paragraph 119, figures of emigration from individual districts to other States of India were not compiled at the 1951 census. This information is also not available for the 1931 and 1941 censuses. The figures of the 1921 census have, therefore, been shown in the statement below to give a rough indication of the extent of emigration from each Natural Division and district :—

Natural Division and District	Within the State				Outside the State	
	Total (1951)	Per 10,000 of general population (1951)	Total (1921)	Per 10,000 of general population (1921)	Total (1921)	Per 10,000 of general population (1921)
North Bihar Plain	**176,703**	**97**	**94,911**	**68**	**380,629**	**272**
Saran	67,266	213	45,998	197	164,163	702
Champaran	24,340	97	23,331	120	23,036	119
Muzaffapur	114,584	325	80,148	291	82,140	298
Darbhanga	88,271	234	77,409	266	49,086	168
Monghyr North	56,898	413	..	..	..	..
Saharsa	119,572	914	..	..	..	..
Purnea	17,328	69	6,596	33	21,060	104
South Bihar Plain	**256,785**	**230**	**211,275**	**279**	**365,787**	**483**
Patna	87,823	347	59,546	378	73,434	466
Gaya	144,002	469	93,982	437	96,693	449
Shahabad	61,084	227	42,841	236	105,465	580
Monghyr South	60,672	413	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur	51,245	358	..	..	..	..
Chotanagpur Plateau	**64,502**	**59**	**64,226**	**84**	**870,038**	**1,144**
Santal Parganas	47,602	205	55,045	306	242,127	1,346
Hazaribagh	75,505	390	39,598	467	87,806	688
Ranchi	39,856	214	22,480	168	325,208	2,437
Purulia	37,373	164	18,616	120	99,413	642
Dhanbad						
Palamau	23,327	237	12,346	168	24,017	327
Singhbhum	12,779	86	4,730	49	91,467	941

NOTE.—In 1921, Monghyr district sent out 132,292 emigrants to other districts of Bihar and 91,195 to other provinces of India. The corresponding figures for Bhagalpur-*cum*-Saharsa are 131,037 and 40,144.

It is clear from the above statement that the volume of emigration from North Bihar Plain to other Natural Divisions in the State has increased since 1921 ; there is increase in all districts, except Champaran. On the other hand, there has been decrease in emigration from South Bihar and Chotanagpur Natural Divisions to other Natural Divisions in the State. All districts of South Bihar show this characteristic. In the Chotanagpur Natural Division, there has been a marked falling off in emigration to other parts of the State from Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh but there is increase in so far as other districts, such as Ranchi, Manbhum, Palamau and Singhbhum are concerned.

We do not know how many persons of each district were enumerated outside the State at the 1951 census. In 1921, more than 11 per cent of the total population of Chotanagpur, about 5 per cent of the population of South Bihar Plain, and 3 per cent of the population of North Bihar Plain were found to have emigrated to other provinces. Among districts, Ranchi was found to have sent out over 24 per cent of its population to other provinces in 1921. Singhbhum came next to Ranchi. Other districts which had sent out larger numbers to other provinces were Saran, Hazaribagh, Manbhum and Singhbhum. There is reason to think that since 1921, there has been substantial decrease in the volume of emigration from Chotanagpur and South Bihar Plain Divisions, but emigration from North Bihar Plain to other provinces has increased. The magnitude of decrease or increase in each case is however difficult to ascertain even approximately.

134. *Summary*—It is convenient now to sum up broadly, the principal conclusions reached in this section :—

First, Bihar loses heavily in the balance of migration, the net loss at the census of 1951 being of the order of 1·6 millions or about 4 per cent of the recorded population. Immigration is not large, immigrants including displaced persons (73,503), numbering only 5·6 lakhs or 1·4 per cent of the total population. On the other hand, Bihar sends out a large number of emigrants than any other State in India and the total number of emigrants in 1951 has been estimated as being more than two millions.

Second, while immigration to Bihar is mainly from adjacent areas of neighbouring States, and has no particular significance, emigration is mostly to West Bengal and Assam. The reason for heavy emigration are mainly two : one, generally speaking, Bihar's economy is unable wholly to sustain the present population even at the existing low standards of living ; and two, the agricultural labourers who constitute a fairly large proportion of the population of Bihar, have little inducement to stay at home between December and April when there is little work in the fields and this gives rise to a large seasonal movement of population from Bihar to West Bengal in search of employment.

Third, the trend of migration has been throughout towards the east—from Bihar to West Bengal and Assam. The emigration from Bihar to Uttar Pradesh is of comparatively small magnitude, and a very large proportion of the emigrants are marriage migrant. There is also little migration from Bengal and Assam towards Bihar. The eastward trend of migration is explained, firstly, by the fact that there has been considerable industrial development in West Bengal which is therefore in a position to provide employment to a large number of Bihari labourers, secondly, by the demand of seasonal labour for assisting in the harvesting of *aman* rice in West Bengal which comes a little later than the harvesting of winter paddy in Bihar ; and thirdly, by the demand for labour in the tea gardens of Assam and North Bengal.

Fourth, emigration was on the decrease in Bihar between 1911 and 1951 due partly to the fact that the demand for unskilled labour in the industries of Bengal and in the tea gardens of Bengal and Assam had reached almost the saturation point by then and started actually to slacken between 1921 and 1931 due to the world-wide industrial and trade depression which started in 1928-29. There has been some increase in the volume of emigration since

1931 but though economic factors are also responsible, this was due at least partly to exceptional circumstances, such as war, partition and widespread civil disturbances, etc. Though the pressure on the soil in Bihar has increased tremendously in the course of the last 30 years, the volume of emigration has not increased to any large extent as the economy of West Bengal and Assam was not able to absorb emigrants from Bihar in larger numbers due to their stagnant and often depressed condition in this period.

Before concluding this section, it would be desirable to refer briefly to the part played by migration in the growth of population of Bihar. This was discussed in a general way in Section 2. Figures of migration for each census from 1901 to 1951 have been furnished in the statement under paragraph 124. It is often supposed that migration has not been a factor of larger importance in the growth of population in India. This is however not wholly true of Bihar. Increase in the adverse balance of migration was one of the important factors responsible for the slow growth of population in Bihar and more particulars in the Chotanagpur Natural Division during the 1891-1910 period, and improvement in the balance of migration appears to have attributed to some extent at least to the accelerated growth of population during the 1921-30 decade. Statistics of migration were not compiled in 1941, and it is difficult to assesss the part played by migration in determining the rate of growth during the 1931-40 decade, but increase in the balance of migration appears to have largely contributed to the fall in the growth rate during the last decade (1941-50) in comparison with the 1931-40 period.

Section 5—Births, Deaths and Natural Increase

"Mankind increases through births and decreases through deaths. The number of people living at any moment is equal to the difference between the number born up to that moment and the number decreased up to that moment. After we know these numbers, we should also know the population of the earth. Unfortunately we do not know them"—Kuczynski : The Measurement of Population Growth.

135. *Preliminary remarks*—The excess of births over deaths constitutes natural increase. The actual rate of population growth is determined by natural increase on the one hand, and the balance of inward and outward migration on the other. It has been shown in the preceding sections that throughout the last 80 years or so for which we have census statistics, the balance of migration was adverse to Bihar, and but for this, the growth of population would have been larger and more rapid than it has been. In this section, we shall examine a little more closely than we have done uptil now, the registered birth and death rates in Bihar and its Natural Divisions, and compare the results obtained from registration figures with census figures. An attempt would also be made to study the trends of births and deaths and to estimate the true birth and death rates for the 1941-50 decade. Relevant statistics for the last three decades, 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-50, have been furnished in subsidiary table 1·3.

136. *Birth and death registration*—Birth and death rates are obtained by referring the total births and deaths which occur in any area during a year to the population and expressing the results per thousand of the population. To find out the total number of births and deaths in any area, some arrangement has to be made for reporting or registration of births and deaths. It is obvious that the value of the figures would depend largely on the completeness of registration. In Bihar, death registration was started in 1869 when the duty of reporting deaths was entrusted to Chowkidars. Both birth and death registration was introduced in towns in 1873. Three years later in 1876, birth registration was extended to rural areas also, but the returns obtained were very incomplete, and it was given up. The present system of registration of births and deaths, and of compilation of vital statistics was introduced for the first time in 1892. Under this system, compulsory registration is enforced in towns ; in rural areas, the Chowkidar or village watchman is expected to report all births and deaths occurring in his area at the police-stations concerned on parade days. The statistics thus obtained are compiled at the police-stations, and submitted monthly to the Civil Surgeon who prepares returns for the whole district, and forwards them to the Director of Public Health who compiles the total figures for the State as a whole. Registration figures from 1892 onwards are available for the whole State, excepting only the small Seraikela Subdivision where registration was introduced only recently.

137. *Reliability of registration data*—Some idea of the completeness and reliability of the figures of registered births and deaths or vital statistics may be obtained by comparing the rates of natural increase with census growth rates, though it must always be remembered that the growth rate is affected by the migration factor and some difference between the two ratios is, therefore, to be expected in most cases. The following statement compares rates of natural increase and growth rates during the five decades from 1901 to 1950 :—

	BIHAR		North Bihar		South Bihar		Chotanagpur	
	Rate of natural increase	Census growth rate	Rate of natural increase	Census growth rate	Rate of natural increase	Census growth rate	Rate of natural increase	Census growth rate
1901-10 ..	5·8	3·8	5·0	2·0	1·5	0·5	12·5	11·4
1911-20 ..	4·0	—1.1	3·6	—0·7	2·8	—2·4	6·1	—0·4
1921-30 ..	9·9	10·9	8·6	7·7	9·7	12·2	12·6	15·6
1931-40 ..	9·2	11·5	9·3	9·8	10·3	14·6	7·8	11·4
1941-50 ..	5·8	9·6	4·1	8·4	6·6	12·6	8·1	8·7

The rate of natural increase based on registration data for the 1901-10 decade was higher than the census growth rate. This is adequately explained by the loss of population due to the very adverse balance of migration in 1911. It would seem that a great deal of interest was taken during the 1901-10 period in the question of improvement of registration data, and supervision exercised on the work of reporting agency was fairly effective. O'Malley has observed in the Census Report of 1911 that the number of omissions in registration was comparatively small and the vital statistics of the period were fairly accurate. The registered rate of natural increase for the 1911-20 decade also was higher than the census growth rate. The principal explanation for this is that there was virtual collapse of the arrangements for registration over large areas during the peak period of the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, and a very large number of influenza deaths thus remained unreported. The rate of natural increase for the next decade (1921-30) is lower than the census growth rate. The balance of migration at the 1931 census was more favourable than in 1921, and it is, therefore, only natural that the growth rate for this period should be higher than the rate of natural increase. The registration data of this decade would thus appear *prima facie* to be satisfactory. Mr. Lacey has observed in the Census Report of 1931 that though there were inaccuracies in the registration figures, the margin of error was small and the registration data could be used with some confidence for tracing out the vicissitudes of the intercensal period. No satisfactory explanation is available for the large difference between the rate of natural increase and the census growth rate during 1931-40 period. As explained earlier in Section 4, the balance of migration in 1941 was in all probability less favourable than in 1931 and we should, therefore, expect the rate of natural increase to be higher than the growth rate and not lower as is actually the case. These remarks apply even more forcefully to the figures for the last decade for the balance of migration in 1951 was much more adverse than at any census since 1921. Evidently, there is something seriously wrong with the registration figures of the last two decades. This conclusion becomes even more clear when we examine the birth and death rate figures separately and in more detail.

138. *Birth rate trends* (1901-1950)—The following statement shows registered birth rates in Bihar (excluding Seraikela) during the last five decades (1901-1950) :—

	BIHAR	North Bihar	South Bihar	Chotanagpur
1901-10 ..	40·3	40·0	42·3	39·7
1911-20 ..	38·9	39·0	42·3	36·3
1921-30 ..	34·3	33·3	37·7	33·0
1931-40 ..	30·6	31·3	33·4	26·6
1941-50 ..	21·9	21·8	23·9	20·2

It is tempting to conclude from the above figures that the birth rate has been continuously on the decline in the course of the last 50 years, and fell very precipitately during the last decade. Unfortunately, this conclusion is not borne out when the figures are analysed more closely and examined in relation to other known facts.

The registration data of 1901-10 decade is generally regarded as being fairly accurate. It is, however, known that there were omissions in registration of births and the actual births rate for the 1901-10 period must, therfore, have been somewhat higher than the registered birth rate (40·3). The standard of registration during the next decade (1911-20) was also fairly satisfactory except during the peak of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 when a large number of Chowkidars, who are the reporting agency, themselves became victims of the epidemic, and the arrangements for reporting were dislocated on account of this and other reasons in several districts. The slight fall in the registered birth rate during this decade should be attributed partly to the debilitating effects of the influenza epidemic on the population and partly to omissions in registration during the peak period of the epidemic. The registered birth rates of the next decade (1921-30) show a fall of 4·6 per cent as compared with the birth rate of the preceding decade. The influenza epidemic of 1918-19 appears to have carried away a large number of young females and the number of females of the age-group 20-29 was only 2,523,069 as compared with 2,681,645 in 1911. This does not, however, fully explain the fall of 4·6 per cent in the registered birth rate.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the fall in the birth rate is connected to some extent with the large increase in population which took place during this decade. It will not be difficult to understand this, if it is borne in mind that the birth rate merely represents the ratio of births to the total population, and is calculated without any reference to the age and sex composition of the population. The total population increased by 33.8 lakhs between 1921 and 1931, but the increase was mostly in age-group 0-14, there being 17.6 lakhs more persons in this age-group in 1931 than in 1921. There was also increase in the number of persons aged 45 and above. Persons in the age-groups 0-14 and 45 and above do not contribute to births in the population, except very rarely and the birth rate or ratio of births to total population must fall when there is also increase in the proportion of infants, young children and elderly persons in the population. The fall in birth rate during the 1921-30 decade is largely incidental to the method of calculation of the birth rate and it would be a mistake to regard it as an indication of a decline trend in fertility.

In the next decade 1931-40, the birth rate declined further by 3·7 per cent as compared with the 1921-30 period. In this case also, a part of the decrease should be attributed to the fact that there was further increase in the number of persons in age-groups 0-14 and 45 and above during this decade. There are also reasons for thinking that there were more omissions in birth registration during this period than at any time since 1901. Mass struggle against British rule had started by 1920-21 and from this time onwards, the attention of the British administration was drawn increasingly towards political issues. Supervision over the work of the reporting agency became increasingly slack after 1921 and there were more omissions in registration than before. After the outbreak of the Second World War in September, 1939, all the energies of the then Government were diverted to the mobilisation of war effort and problems of internal security and there was a marked deterioration in the working of the registration system in 1940. The national upheaval of August, 1942 brought about a more or less complete disorganisation of the administrative arrangements in a large number of districts in Bihar and the registered figures of births for all years from 1940 to 1950 must be regarded as very incomplete and, therefore, unreliable. This is evident from the figures themselves which are reproduced below :—

Year	No. of births (in thousands)	
1935	1,118	
1936	1,144	
1937	1,102	Average number every year 1,112
1938	1,116	
1939	1,078	
1940	1,006	
1941	1,051	
1942	891	Average number every year 897
1943	761	
1944	777	
1945	874	
1946	858	
1947	692	Average number every year 753
1948	687	
1949	693	
1950	714	

It would be observed that the number of registered births fell by more than 2 lakhs between 1941 and 1942 and there was a further fall of more than 1 lakh in 1943. The number of births in large and stable population cannot vary greatly from year to year. There can be no doubt whatever that the marked fall in the number of registered births after 1950 was due mainly to omissions in registration, and it will be clearly unsafe to conclude from the registered figures that there was any actual fall in the birth rate, much less a decline in fertility of the population.

To sum up, the fall in the registered rate between 1921-30 and 1931-40 was largely illusory for it was due mainly to two factors : (1) increase in the population of ages 0-14 and 45 and above who do not contribute to births in any appreciable degree ; and (2) omissions in registration. The registered birth figures during 1941-50 are wholly unreliable, as there was a virtual collapse of registration arrangement particularly after the upheaval of 1942.

139. *Estimated birth rate during* 1941-50 *decade* —The census actuary has made an attempt to estimate the true birth rates of this period approximately, on the basis of census data. Two methods were used by him for this purpose. By the first method, which he calls the differentiating method, a direct estimate of the death

rate has been obtained on the basis of the difference between the 1941 total population and 1951 population aged 10 and over. Allowance has been also made for the disturbing effects of migration in this calculation. By the second method generally known as the reverse survival method, a direct estimate of birth rate has been obtained from the number of persons aged below 10 years at the 1951 census. It is not necessary to enter here into the detailed examination of the methods adopted but it is interesting to note that the results obtained from these methods tally closely. The birth rate in Bihar during 1941-50 has thus been computed as 39·0 which is only slightly less than the registered birth rate of 1901-10. The actual birth rate in 1901-10 must have been somewhat higher than the registered birth rate though the registration data is considered generally to be fairly satisfactory. Even if some allowance is made for under-estimation in the registered birth rate of 1901-10, it is clear that in the course of the last 40-50 years, there has not been any significant change in the birth rate.

140. *Registered death rates* 1901-50—The following statement shows mean decennial death rates based on registered figures of death in Bihar (excluding Seraikela) :—

	BIHAR	North Bihar	South Bihar	Chotanagpur
1901-10 ..	34·5	35·0	40·8	27·2
1911-20 ..	34·9	35·4	39·5	30·2
1921-30 ..	24·4	24·7	28·0	20·4
1931-40 ..	21·4	22·0	23·1	18·8
1941-50 ..	16·1	17·7	17·3	12·1

The above figures suggest that while there was a small increase in the death rate in 1911-20 decade as compared with 1901-10, there has been a consistent and marked decline in the death rate since 1921-30. Broadly speaking, this conclusion is also borne out by the census data and other ascertained facts. A closer analysis would, however, reveal that the extent of fall has been exaggerated by the registered figures particularly as regards the last two decades.

As mentioned earlier, the registration data of the 1901-10 period is generally regarded as satisfactory and we may assume that the actual death rate was probably not much higher than the registered death rate (34·5). It is known that a large number of influenza deaths probably as large as about twelve to fourteen lakhs were not reported owing to the fact that many of the Chowkidars themselves were victim of the epidemics. The actual death rate during this decade was certainly much higher than what is shown by the registered figures. The 1931-40 decade was conspicuously free from epidemics and all the evidence that we have points to the conclusion that there was a drastic reduction in the death rate during this decade but there is little doubt that the registered death rate is an under estimate. There was further improvement in the public health during 1931-40 decade and the fall of 3 per cent shown by the registered figures cannot be said to be unexpected and may be regarded as a fairly correct index of the change that occurred. There was a serious deterioration in the functioning of the registration system during 1941-50 decade for reasons which have been discussed in the earlier paragraphs. This is clear from the figures themselves :—

Year	No. of registered deaths (in thousands)
1935	787
1936	702
1937	729
1938	764
1939	755
1940	720
1941	713
1942	569
1943	594
1944	845
1945	797
1946	680
1947	589
1948	517
1949	396
1950	461

In some respects, public health conditions were worse in 1941-50 than during the two earlier decades. In any case there is no reason to expect a sudden fall in the number of deaths from 7 lakhs and more annually till 1941 to less than 6 lakhs in 1942-43. Cholera was present in epidemic form almost throughout the years 1941 to 1946. There was also a severe epidemic of fever in 1943-44, particularly in North Bihar. If we examine the figures of deaths due to different causes, e. g., cholera, plague, small-pox, fever, etc., it will be evident that while deaths from epidemic causes, such as cholera and plague and presumably also small-pox, were registered in most cases, there were large omissions in the reporting or registration of deaths from fever. The explanation for this is simple. Both the Public Health Department and district authorities still take a great deal of interest in the reporting of epidemic deaths, and Chowkidars are generally careful to report such occurrences. The same importance is not, however, attached to reporting of deaths from fever and non-epidemic causes and many deaths from such causes are not reported.

141. As explained in the preceding paragraph we cannot place much reliance on the registered death rate for the 1941-50 decade. The census actuary has tried to ascertain the death rate by calculating it direct from the census figures. Some reference has already been made to the method adopted by him in paragraph 139. According to his calculation the death rate in Bihar was approximately 26·6 during 1941-50 decade. If this is taken to be fairly reliable estimate, it would seem that there has been a very significant fall in the death rate since the 1911-20 decade when the death rate was 34·9 and the actual death rate was probably not lower than 40.

Section 6—Livelihood Pattern

142. *Instructions to enumerators*—Two questions (numbers 10 and 11) were asked at the 1951 census on the subject of means of livelihood. Question 10 related to principal means of livelihood and question 11 to secondary means of livelihood. The instructions for recording answers to these questions were as follows :—

Question 10—Principal Means of Livelihood—"Means of Livelihood" of any individual ordinarily means the gainful occupation which forms the source from which that income which is utilised for his maintenance is normally derived ; but it is more comprehensive, in as much as in exceptional cases, income may be secured without gainful occupation "Principal Means of Livelihood" means the same thing as "Means of Livelihood" for every person who has only one means of livelihood. Where a person has more than one, that which gives him the greater part of his income is his "Principal Means of Livelihood". In the sense thus defined, every human being, without any exception, has a "Principal Means of livelihood"—whether or not he is a self-supporting person. Every non-earning dependant is maintained exclusively by the income of some self-supporting persons on whom he is dependent. Consequently, the "Principal Means of Livelihood" of the latter is required to be recorded as the "Princiapal Means of Livelihood" of the former The same rule applies to "Earning Dependants" also no attempt being made to assess the degree of sufficiency of his own income or the extent of his dependence on others.

Question 11—Secondary Means of Livelihood—A self-supporting person may not have more than one means of livelihood. If he has more than one, that which provides the greatest income in recorded under question 10 as the "Principal Means of Livelihood" and next under question 11 as the "Secondary Means of Livelihood". It has been laid down that no note should be taken of more than two such means of Livelihood in any case.

The answer to this question is invariably 'Nil' for non-earning dependants. Ex-hypothesis they secure no income, they are supported by the Principal Means of Livelihood of the persons on whom they are dependent.

In the case of every earning dependant, there are two means of livelihood which are combined in order to support him. One is the Principal Means of livelihood of the person on whom he is dependent. The other is the source wherefrom he secures his own income. The former is always to be treated as the "Principal Means of Livelihood" of the "Earning Dependant" and the latter as his "Secondary Means of Livelihood".

A great deal of importance was attached to these questions and special attention was paid to the elucidation of the concepts involved in the training classes for enumerators, and also by means of radio talks and articles in the press. The answers recorded by enumerators did not always give full details of the occupation followed, but they were sufficiently clear and accurate for the classification of the population under livelihood classes.

143. *Scheme of classification*—The scheme of classification provides for the division of population into two broad livelihood categories namely, Agricultural Classes and Non-agricultural Classes each category being further sub-divided into four classes. The four Agricultural Classes are—

I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ; and their dependants.

II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned ; and their dependants.

III—Cultivating labourers ; and their dependants.

IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent-receivers ; and their dependants.

The Non-agricultural Classes comprise all persons (including dependants) who derive their livelihood from—

V—Production (other than cultivation).

VI—Commerce.

VII—Transport.

VIII—Other services and miscellaneous sources.

Figures for agricultural and non-agricultural categories and for each of the eight livelihood classes appear in Table B-I. Subsidiary Table 1·8 shows the distribution of every 10,000 persons of the general population among the eight livelihood

classes in the State as a whole and for each Natural Division and District. For Secondary Means of Livelihood, reference should be made to table B-II.

144. *Preponderance of agricultural classes*—Out of a population of 40·2 millions in Bihar, no less than 34·6 millions or 86·04 per cent are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture ; and, only 5·6 millions or barely 13·96 per cent of the population subsist on income derived from non-agricultural occupations. The proportion of persons dependent on agriculture is higher in Bihar than in any State of the Indian Union except Vindhya Pradesh (87·1 per cent) which can hardly be regarded as a comparable unit as its total population is less than that of Darbhanga, a single district in Bihar. Some comparative figures are given below :—

Name of State/Country	Number of persons per 10,000 of general population dependent on—	
	Agricultural occupations	Non-Agricultural occupations
Bihar	8,604	1,396
INDIA	6,984	3,016
Uttar Pradesh	7,419	2,581
Madhya Pradesh	6,600	2,400
Orissa	7,929	2,071
West Bengal	5,721	4,279
Assam	7,334	2,666
Punjab	6,452	3,548
Bombay	6,146	3,854
Madras	6,493	3,507

Among Natural Divisions, the predominance of agriculture is most marked in the North Bihar Plain where 90·26 per cent of the population depend on it for their livelihood; the corresponding figures for the Chotanagpur Plateau and the South Bihar Plain are 84·75 per cent and 80·45 per cent, respectively. The proportion of agricultural classes to the total population is thus higher than the average for all-India both in the State as a whole and also in each of its Natural Divisions. A glance at table 1·8 will show that in the districts of Champaran and Saharsa the agricultural calsses constitute about 94 per cent of the population, and their proportion does not fall below 85 per cent of the total population in any district of North Bihar. In the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, agricultural classes constitute more than 91 per cent of the population in the Santal Parganas and Palamau districts, and roughly 90 per cent of the population in Purulia and Ranchi districts. A large number of coal and mica mines are being worked in the Hazaribagh district but even so, more than 85 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture. Singhbhum has the Tata Iron and Steel Works, the Indian Copper Corporation and several other big industrial establishments besides mines of iron-ore, manganese, bauxite and china-clay and non-agricultural occupations provide the means of livelihood to more than one-fourth of the population, and the ratio of agricultural classes falls to 74·8 per cent in this district. Dhanbad contains many coal-mines, besides a large number of other industries and here non-agricultural occupations provide the means of livelihood to more than one-half (51·8 per cent) of the population, this being the only district in which the agricultural classes do not form a majority of the total population, though even here agriculture is of great importance supporting as it does over 48 per cent of the total population. In the South Bihar Plain, dependance on agriculture is most marked in the district of Shahabad and Gaya where over 93 per cent of the population derive their livelihood from agriculture, but even in the Patna district which has a large urban population and where the headquarters of the State Government are situated, more than 74 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture. Non-agricultural classes constitute 19·55 per cent of the total population of South Bihar; in Patna and South Monghyr, they form respectively 26 and 20 per cent of the total population, and the proportion does not fall below 16 per cent in any district.

145. *Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned (Livelihood Class I)*—Out of every 10,000 persons of general population in Bihar, 5,529 depend for their livelihood on cultivation of land mainly owned. The proportion of owner-cultivators is highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau where 7,390 persons out of every 10,000 belong to this class. In the Ranchi and Santal Parganas districts where the aboriginal element is strong, owner-cultivators form respectively 85 and 81 per cent of the total population but their proportion falls to less than

70 per cent in Palamau. In the South Bihar Plain, owner-cultivators constitute 48·67 per cent of the total population, but the proportion falls to 38 per cent of the total population in Bhagalpur district. In the North Bihar Plain as a whole owner-cultivators form 48·25 of the total population but there are wide variations within districts. In Saran, the western-most district, owner-cultivators are 72 per cent of the total population but in Darbhanga, North Monghyr and Purnea, they constitute less than 40 per cent of the total population.

146. *Cultivators of land mainly unowned* (*Livelihood Class II*)—form 8·3 per cent of the total population of the State. They are most numerous in North Bihar where they form 11·59 per cent of the total population. They are also a fairly numerous class, in South Bihar where 8·3 per cent of the total population belong to this class. In Chotanagpur however, their number is relatively small (2·6 per cent). In two districts, namely, Purnea and Saharsa (both in North Bihar) cultivators of land mainly unowned, i.e., Bataidars constitute more than 20 per cent of the population ; they are also fairly numerous in Bhagalpur, North Monghyr, Champaran and Darbhanga.

147. *Cultivating labourers* (*Livelihood Class III*)—number 8.8 millions and form 21·87 per cent of the total population and over 25 per cent of the agricultural population. Large numbers of them migrate every year to Bengal between the months December to February in search of temporary employment. It is certain that if the census had been taken in June or October, their number would have been larger by nearly one million. Even on the present figures, however, the proportion of cultivating labourers to the total population is higher in Bihar than in any other State in India. Proportional figures for all States in which cultivating labourers form more than one-tenth of the population are shown below :—

	Number of cultivating labourers per 10,000 of general population
Bihar	2,187
INDIA	1,256
Madhya Pradesh	2,041
Orissa	1,232
West Bengal	1,226

The high proportion of cultivating labourers in Bihar would appear to be due mainly to three factors : (1) the large proportion in the population of Bihar of socially and educationally backward communities, (2) want of suitable avenues for employment in non-agricultural occupations, and (3) insufficiency of land. The backward classes including scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes constitute 38·2 per cent of the total population of the State. They were never debarred from holding land but their low social position, poverty and ignorance made it practically impossible for them to compete with the non-backward classes for ownership of land and the vast majority of them are practically landless even now. In North Bihar which is the main centre of population in the State, there are practically no large or medium-sized industries except Sugar Mills which function for only about three months in the year. South Bihar's economy is more diversified, but here also there are few large or medium-sized industries. There has been considerable industrial and mineral development in two districts of Chotanagpur, but this can provide employment to only a small fraction of the large mass of Bihar's landless population. The per capita availability of cultivated land in Bihar is only 55 per cent and this comes down to only 49 in North Bihar and is only 57 in South Bihar. Practically all the land that could be cultivated profitably has already been brought under cultivation and the scope for further extension of cultivation is very limited.

Among Natural Divisions, the proportion of cultivating labourers to the total population is highest in North Bihar where they number more than 54 lakhs and constitute 29·86 per cent of the total population and 33·2 per cent of the agricultural population. They are most numerous in the Darbhanga district where they form nearly 39 per cent of the total population and 44 per cent of the agricultural population. In South Bihar, cultivating labourers form 22·55 per cent of the total population and 28·2 per cent of the agricultural population. In the Chotanagpur Division, cultivating labourers form only 7·79 per cent of the total population and 9·2 per cent of the agricultural population. The aboriginal element is strong in this area and the practice of employing hired labourers for purposes of cultivation is not so common as in the other two Divisions. The only district of Chotanagpur in which cultivating labourers form more than 10

per cent of total population is Palamau where they account for 19 per cent of the total population. In this district there are a large number of settlers from Gaya and Shahabad districts, and over the greater part of the district, the socio-economic pattern is not very different from that of the neighbouring South Bihar districts.

148. *Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent-receivers (Livelihood Class IV)*—Only 61 persons out of every 10,000 or less than one per cent of the population belong to this Livelihood Class in Bihar. Among Natural Divisions, their proportion is highest in South Bihar where they form over 1 per cent of the population and lowest in Chotanagpur where the proportion falls to less than half per cent district-wise, their proportion is highest in Purnea (1·4 per cent), Bhagalpur (1 per cent), Patna (1 per cent) and Shahabad (about 1 per cent).

149. *Production other than cultivation (Livelihood Class V)*—This includes mining and quarrying and processing and manufacture of all kinds as also primary industries such as plantation industries, stock-raising, forestry and wood-cutting. About 15·8 lakh persons or 3·9 per cent of the total population in Bihar belong to this Livelihood Class. As might be expected the proportion of Livelihood Class V to the total population is highest in Chotanagpur where it forms above 7 per cent of the total population; the corresponding ratios for South Bihar and North Bihar Divisions are 3·9 per cent and 2 per cent, respectively. Even in Chotanagpur the proportion of persons in this Livelihood Class to the total population is above 3 per cent in only 3 districts, *viz.*, Dhanbad (33·3 per cent) and Singhbhum (15·3 per cent) and Hazaribagh (6·7 per cent).

The following statement shows that the proportion of persons deriving their means of livelihood from production other than cultivation is lowest in Bihar among Part A States :—

Name of State	Number of persons per 10,000 who derive their livelihood from production other than cultivation
Bihar	394
INDIA	1,056
Uttar Pradesh ..	838
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,060
Orissa	633
West Bengal	4,279
Assam	1,468
Punjab	732
Bombay	1,376
Madras	1,235

150. *Commerce (Livelihood Class VI)*—Only 13·68 lakh persons or 3·4 per cent of the total population in Bihar derive their livelihood from retail and wholesale trade or commerce. Orissa is the only major State in which the proportion of persons dependent on commerce is lower than in Bihar. In India as a whole, roughly 6 per cent of the population comes under this class.

Among the Natural Divisions of Bihar, South Bihar has the largest proportion (5·26 per cent) of persons deriving their subsistence from commerce. District-wise, this proportion is highest in Patna (7·1 per cent) and Dhanbad (5·2 per cent).

151. *Transport (Livelihood Class VII)*—Only 29.11 lakh persons or 0·72 per cent of the total population derive their livelihood from transport. The proportion of persons dependent for their livelihood on transport is highest in South Bihar (1·08 per cent) and lowest in North Bihar (0·41 per cent). This is owing no doubt to the greater development of the Motor Transport industry, and the presence of large railway establishments in South Bihar. In Chotanagpur the proportion of persons dependent on transport is relatively high in Dhanbad (3·7 per cent) and Singhbhum (1·2 per cent), but the average for the Natural Division as a whole is only 0·88 per cent.

152. *Miscellaneous and other services (Livelihood Class VIII)*—This is the residual class and includes persons dependent on such varied occupations as medical and health services, educational services and research, civil and military employees of Government, legal and business services, religious and charitable services, arts, letters and journalism, hotels, recreation services, barbers, washermen and domestic servants. In the State as a whole 5.9 per cent of the population derive their livelihood from the different occupations classified under this class. The proportion of persons belonging to this class is higher in South Bihar than elsewhere. District-wise, the proportion is highest in Patna (13 per cent), the headquarters of the State Government.

153. *Comparison with figures of previous censuses*—Information regarding the means of livelihood of population was collected for the first time at the census of 1891, no distinction being made between workers and dependants. At the next census (1901), workers were distinguished from dependants and

in the case of the latter, the principal occupation of the person, on whom they were dependent, was entered in the schedule. This practice was followed at the next two censuses, but in 1931 only the occupation of the earners and working dependants was recorded and no attempt was made to ascertain the means of livelihood of the non-working population. At the census of 1941, information was collected regarding the means of livelihood of all enumerated persons including non-working population, but the material was not tabulated and we have only got the results of a 2 per cent sample processed on the 1931 model. Information regarding the means of livelihood of dependants or the non-working population is thus not available for 1941. There are also other difficulties in comparing the 1951 figures with those of previous censuses. The classification of the population into two categories (agricultural and non-agricultural) and eight livelihood classes is an innovation introduced in 1951, and differs from the scheme of classification adopted on earlier occasions. These differences are not wholly fundamental, and some comparisons may be usefully made between the 1951 figures and those of earlier censuses, but they are not comparable in all respect and the exercise of caution is necessary to avoid ill-judged conclusions. It may be mentioned here by way of illustration that the classification adopted in earlier censuses does not distinguish clearly and specifically between cultivators of land mainly owned and cultivators of land mainly unowned, and at least in some of the earlier censuses the occupancy tenant does not appear to have been treated as owner of the land cultivated by him. Again while on earlier occasions a person was classified in most cases according to the nature of the office or business where he has been employed, he has been classified on the present occasion mainly with reference to the work done by him. Thus, while a clerk employed in a particular industry was shown on earlier occasions under the industry concerned (Livelihood Class V), he has been classified on the present occasion as clerk (Livelihood Class VIII). In view of these difficulties pointed out above, the 1951 ratios will be compared with those of previous censuses only under the two broad categories, agricultural and non-agricultural.

The following statement compares the 1951 proportional figures for persons dependent on agricultural and non-agricultural occupations with similar figures for the five previous censuses :—

	Percentage of general population in—	
	Agricultural Classes	Non-agricultural Classes
BIHAR		
1901	73	27
1911	77	23
1921	81	19
1931	77*	..
1941	59*	..
1951	86	14

*These figures show the proportion of workers in agricultural occupations to total workers. The 1941 figure is based on a 2 per cent sample.

The above statement shows that the proportion of agricultural classes to the total population increased from 73 per cent in 1901 to 81 per cent in 1921 and has further increased to 86 in 1951; the non-agricultural proportion has declined from 27 per cent in 1901 to 14 per cent only in 1951. As already explained information regarding livelihood was not compiled at the 1931 and 1941 censuses ; what we have got is the proportion of agricultural workers to the total number of workers. In paragraph 19 of Chapter VIII at page 194 of the 1931 Census Report of Bihar and Orissa, Part I, Mr. Lacey has observed that three separate factors had combined to reduce the returns under agriculture in 1931 to a lower figure than that recorded in 1921 : (*i*) nearly a million persons who were almost certainly agricultural labourers were shown in 1931 as "labourers unspecified" as the schedules gave insufficient description of their occupation ; (*ii*) where agriculture was combined with some other occupation, it was often shown as the subsidiary occupation ; and (*iii*) that due to change in instructions to enumerators fewer females in the agricultural population were classified as workers in 1931 than previously. He concluded by saying that the percentage of agricultural classes

in 1931 could not be less than 80. The 1941 figure also relates to workers only and not the agricultural population as a whole and is based on the results of a 2 per cent sample. How this sample was drawn is not known fully, and in any case, the result does not agree with either the figures of earlier censuses or of the later census in 1951 and it is not possible, to place any reliance on it. We may fairly conclude, therefore, that throughout the period of fifty years from 1901-50, the proportion of persons dependent on agriculture has gone on increasing more or less steadily. This increase is even more marked in the period 1921-50. There is nothing to be surprised in this for while the population of Bihar has increased by 11 millions since 1921, there has been no corresponding expansion of industry and commerce.

Section 7—Summary and Concluding Remarks

154. *Salient features of general population—review of conclusions reached earlier*—It will be useful now to look back over the ground traversed in the preceding sections and to sum up, and re-state briefly and in one place, the salient features of the general population.

First, we have seen that *the size of the population* is very large, the de facto or recorded population being 40·2 millions which is roughly equal in absolute numbers to the population of France or the combined populations of Egypt and Turkey. The natural or de jure population is even larger—42 millions approximately—the difference between the de facto and de jure population being explained partly by the fact that there is a large seasonal movement of population from Bihar to places farther east shortly before the Census is held.

Second, the *density* or number of persons per square mile is exceptionally high, the average density of Bihar (572) being greater than that of any large country except Japan (574), and also greater than that of any State in India except Travancore-Cochin (1,015) and West Bengal (877) which are not only much smaller in extent, but also better developed economically, and indeed, over large parts of the North-West plains of Bihar corresponding roughly to the Tirhut and Patna Divisions, the density of population is even higher than in Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal, and ranges between 1,100 and 1,400.

Third, the *distribution of population within the State* is not even, and follows generally the lines of topography. Thus, density falls as we proceed from the low-lying, flat, intensively cultivated alluvial country in the north towards the undulating plateaus and hills of the south where a large area is occupied by hills, jungles and ravines, and infertile, gravelly land not suited for cultivation. In both the plains divisions, North and South, fall in population density is observed as we proceed from west to east. In the North Bihar Plain Division, the eastern portion is devastated annually by the floods of the Kosi and large areas remain waterlogged for long periods ; and soil is also very sandy in places. In the South Bihar Plains Division, the southern portion is more hilly than the western portion, and the amount of land available for cultivation is thus limited. In the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, however, the eastern portion is more densly populated than the western portion, owing partly to the development of the mining and metallurgical industries in Dhanbad and in parts of Singhbhum and Hazaribagh, and partly to the fact that soils in this part are generally of better quality than in the western and central parts.

Fourth, the *main reason for the marked difference in population density* between the North and South Bihar Plains Divisions and the Chotanagpur Plateau Division is that the proportion of cultivated and cultivable area to the total land area is much smaller in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division than in the two plains divisions, and the soil of the plateau region is also generally much less fertile than the alluvial soils of the plains. The net area cultivated in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division forms only 32·6 per cent of the total land area against 65·1 per cent in the North Bihar Plains and 61·9 per cent in the South Bihar Plains. In the North Bihar and the South Bihar Plains, the gross cultivated area (that is net area plus area sown more than once) comes to 90 per cent and 85 per cent respectively of the total land area; the corresponding figure for the Chotanagpur Plateau Division is 37 per cent. Already, we find that the plateau districts have, on the average, 889 persons per square mile of gross cultivated area as against 821 persons in the South Bihar Plain and 960 persons in the North Bihar Plain. How precariously balanced the economy of this region is would be evident from the fact that the failure of the rice crop in a single year in any part has often brought about a sudden scarcity or famine and stimulated emigration. There is some scope for further extension of cultivation in the plateau region but land reclamation in such areas is a very slow and costly affair, and the quality of land which remains to be reclaimed is generally not good, and in most cases these lands can be cultivated only if irrigation is provided. The

soils of the plateau region have also suffered from erosion and there is a risk of the process of erosion being accelerated if more jungles and shrubs are reclaimed for purposes of cultivation. Possibilities of industrial development undoubtedly exist as there are large mineral deposits in the plateau region, both capital as well as technical skill and knowledge were wanting, and the setting up of a few industrial concerns here and there with the help of capital and the technical personnel imported from outside cannot change the over-all picture. There is little scope, therefore, for absorption of a large surplus population from other areas into the plateau district, and as a matter of fact there has been a steady flow of emigration from these districts to West Bengal and Assam for a long time and the loss by emigration is compensated only partially by the immigration from the West and South-west to the mines and industrial areas. The existing pattern of population density in Bihar is, therefore, likely to continue in any foreseable future without much modification.

Fifth, the growth of population has become greatly accelerated since 1921. In the course of 50 years from 1872 to 1920, the population grew but slowly and fitfully, and there was actually some decrease between 1911 and 1920. The net increase in the population between 1872 and 1920 was only 2·95 millions, the average annual growth rate being 0·25 per cent ; since 1921, within a period of 30 years, the population has increased by 11 millions and the average annual growth rate for this period comes to 1·26 per cent which is more than five times the pre-1921 rate.

Sixth, Bihar sends out a larger number of emigrants than any other State in India, and it has been shown that emigrants greatly out-number the immigrants at all censuses up to 1951. The balance of migration has, thus, been adverse throughout the period of 80-90 years for which we have census statistics, and this had the effect of keeping down the rate of population growth to some extent, particularly during the periods 1891-1921 and 1941-50.

Seventh, the emigration, which occurs mainly due to economic causes, and is a broad indication of the fact that the economy of Bihar cannot fully support the large population even at the present standards of living, has been throughout towards the east to the territories included in West Bengal, Eastern Pakistan and Assam. This movement is partly of a seasonal character; large numbers of men and also some women leave their homes when the slack season in cultivation begins after November and return for the harvesting of *Rabi* crops in April-May. Emigration was on a downward trend between 1921-1940. This is attributable partly to the fact that nearly two million persons died in Bihar during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19, and the pressure of population on resources was relieved to some extent temporarily and there was less urge among people to go outside the State for seeking their livelihood, and partly to the fact that demand for unskilled and semi-skilled labourers in the industries of Bengal and in the tea gardens of Bengal and Assam was reaching the saturation point by 1921. There was marked increase in emigration during 1941-50 due to not only to exceptional and fortuitous circumstances, such as, war and partition, but also adverse economic conditions.

Eighth, the marked acceleration in the growth of population since 1921 has been caused mainly due to a sharp fall in the death rate without there being at the same time any significant reduction in the birth rate. The birth rate in Bihar during 1941-50 has been computed as 39·0 which is only slightly lower than the registered birth rate of 1901-10. Though cholera was present in epidemic form almost throughout the years 1941-46 and took a large toll of life, the death rate computed on the basis of actual census total comes to 26·6 only as against 34·5 per cent for 1901---10 on the basis of the registered number of deaths.

Ninth, the population is overwhelmingly dependent on agriculture for its livelihood, and the progress of industrialisation has not kept pace with the growth of population with the result that the proportion of population dependent for its livelihood on agriculture has increased from 73 per cent in 1901 to 86 per cent in 1951. The proportion of persons dependent on agriculture is higher in Bihar than in any State in Indian Union except Vindhya Pradesh which is not a comparable unit as its total population is no larger than that of a single district in the Tirhut

Division. The proportion of persons deriving their livelihood from industry is lower in Bihar than in any of the other class Part A States and also much lower than the average for India as a whole.

Tenth, the proportion of cultivating labourers, who are practically landless, to the total population is higher in Bihar than in any other State of India, and nearly 22 per cent of the population falls under this category. In the Darbhanga district, cultivating labourers form no less than 39 per cent of the general population.

155. *Is Bihar over-populated*—Over-population in the sense of there being a greater number of people than can be supported by the available resources does not, and cannot exist, for those who cannot be supported would not be alive. A state of excessive or over-population may, however, be said to be reached when the optimum density is exceeded or surpassed. Optimum density may be defined in the words of Carr-Saunders as follows :—

> "In any country under any given conditions there is an optimum density of population which if attained and not exceeded, will obtain the largest income per head without reach, a density that is most desirable having in view the idea of the average income of the inhabitants."

By "given conditions" is meant the physical resources that are available, the existing state of technical knowledge, the existing social and economic organisation or in more general terms, the economic and social setting. It follows that the optimum density or the density of the population that is desirable as a general rule cannot be determined for any area for all time to come, for with increase of knowledge and skill in the population, a larger population may be found to be desirable. It is very likely that the optimum density of population had been exceeded in Bihar by 1891, for already at this time we notice a large and growing movement of emigration (partly of a periodic character). This movement increased in strength and volume during the next two decades, and the first signs of slackening became noticeable only after the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 which carried away about two million persons with the result that at the census of 1921, the population was found to be less than in 1911. The pressure of population on resources was thus reduced to a certain extent, but the respite was very shortlived, for the growth of population was greatly accelerated after this resulting in the net addition of 110·5 lakhs to the population of the State in thirty years (1921-50). We have seen that dependance on agriculture has increased in the course of the last 50 years; in 1901, the proportion of the population who were dependent for their livelihood on agriculture was 73 per cent, but this had increased to over 86 per cent in 1951. Development of industries has thus not kept pace with growth in population. The statistics relating to progress of cultivation, and employment in industries and services will be considered in detail in Chapters IV and V, but it may be mentioned here that the availability of cultivated land *per capita* has fallen from 73 cents to 55 cents or over 20 per cent during the last thirty years (1921-50). There was no significant improvement in the technique of cultivation or its productivity during this period. It seems difficult to resist the conclusion that the large and unprecedented increase in population during 1921-50 made the economic situation worse than before. In other words, the malady of over-population, which was present in all probability from a long time before, had become much worse by the time of the 1951 census.

156. *Probable growth of general population during 1951-60—a rough forecast*—Making a prediction about a future happening is always a somewhat risky enterprise, and this applies with even greater force to the forecasting of population growth. Some idea of what is involved in this may be obtained from the following extracts from the Report of the Royal Commission on Population (1950) in Great Britain :—

> "Making the assumption that there is no net migration, we shall seek to find out how the population might develop under the influence of fertility and mortality alone. we shall have to begin by looking at the existing population which naturally conditions future possibilities. We shall be led thereby into a consideration of the number of probable survivors at various future dates

of the population now living, and for this purpose it will be necessary to have figures for the numbers in the age-groups not yet born, and this involves forecasting future fertility rates. The analysis we have made of the past suggests that this will have to be taken in two stages—(1) forecasting the number of married couples and (2) forecasting marital fertility rates. We must emphasise that we do not use the word forecast here in the sense of confident prediction ; the procedure will rather be to work out the consequences of various alternatives within the bounds of reasonable probability. It is when we come to the forecasting of births that these bounds are widest and the prediction of the numbers of any group containing persons as yet unborn is, therefore, particularly difficult."

Our difficulties are much more serious than those with which the Royal Commission were faced for as we have seen in section 5, our registered birth and death statistics are very defective and we do not possess the data necessary for computation of future fertility and mortality rates. It follows that the statistical techniques followed by the Royal Commission cannot be applied here and we have to content ourselves with making a rough calculation combining census data with the available birth and death registration data.

We have already examined the trends of births and deaths with reference to vital registration and census figures in section 5 of this chapter. The relevant facts may, however, be re-stated here for the sake of convenience. The death rate has shown marked and progressive decline since 1920. The registration figures show a fall in the death rate from 34·9 between 1911-20 to only 16·1 during 1950-51. Both these figures are under-estimates; it is known that a large number of deaths were not registered during the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 and the actual death rate was higher than what is shown by the registration figures; we also know that there was breakdown of registration arrangements after 1942, and the actual death rate must have been higher than the registered death rate. The probable death rate for the latter period (1941-50) has been computed by the census actuary mainly on the basis of census data as 26·6. As the actual death rate during 1911-20 was well above 34·9 there can be no doubt that there has been a large fall in the death rate since 1920. The fall in the death rate would have been even greater except for the fact that there was a recrudescence of cholera epidemic during 1941-50 due largely to chronic food shortage and breakdown of normal administrative arrangements between 1942 and 1947. Determined efforts have been made since for increasing food production and for tightening administrative control particularly in respect of measures for control of epidemics and with a popular Government at the helm of affairs now, it seems unlikely that a situation will arise in which large sections of people have to suffer for want of food for a prolonged period even if there is failure of crop in any particular year. A large number of anti-biotic and other new life-saving drugs have been discovered in recent years and with the introduction of these drugs and improvement in public health administration, we may reasonably expect that measures for the prevention and control of epidemics will prove much more effective than at any time in the past. There is every chance, therefore, that the death rate will register a further decline in the 1951-60 decade.

The registration figures show also a marked fall in the birth rate since 1941. As shown in section 5, this is to be attributed largely to omissions in registration. The census actuary has computed the birth rate in Bihar during 1941-50 as 39 which is only slightly lower than the registered birth rate of 1901-10. The actual birth rate during 1901-10 must have been higher than the registered figure of 39, but registration was fairly satisfactory during this period and the difference is not expected to be large. We may fairly conclude from these facts that there has been no very significant fall in the course of the last 40-50 years. The history of population growth in western countries shows that fall in death rates was not followed immediately, or as a matter of course by a fall in birth rates. There was generally a time-lag between the two. The broad conclusion reached by the British Royal Commission on Population (1950) as also other recent investigators is that except in Ireland, where the fall in birth rate

was due largely to the practice of late marriages, practically the entire fall in birth rate or fertility in western countries is to be attributed to the spread of the practice of birth control or family limitation. It should be realised that while application of modern techniques in medicine, and the efficient organisation of transport and supply can bring about rapid decline in death rates, fall in birth rate can occur only by changes in marriage customs or family limitation and these require fundamental, social and economic changes * which can occur only gradually.

Among the middle class, the idea of family limitation is gaining ground and late marriages are also not uncommon now, but this class is numerically very small, and the vast majority of the population are still mostly unaffected by these developments and it is unlikely that there will be any appreciable reduction in the birth rate within a period of ten years.

The chances, therefore, are that while there may be a further reduction in the death rate, the birth rate will not diminish to any large extent. In other words, the balance of births over deaths (or rate of natural increase or survival) during 1950-60 may be greater than during 1941-50. According to the calculation made by the census actuary, the rate of natural increase in Bihar during 1941-50 was 12·4 per cent, growth rate was, however, lower (9·6 per cent) as there was loss of population by emigration. A large part of the increase in emigration during 1941-50 was, however, due to the turmoil and upheaval caused by the partition of the country. It is wholly unlikely that such a situation will recur again in the next decade or any foreseable future. We may, therefore, expect some slackening in the tempo of outward emigration during 1951-60 as compared with the 1941-50 period. Moreover, it is known that a large number of Muslims, who had gone over to Pakistan for one reason or another between 1946-51, have since returned to their homes in Bihar. The balance of emigration will thus be more favourable in 1961 than in 1951. We cannot estimate the actual gain in numbers on this account with any precision, but the total figure may well be of the order of 6 to 7 lakhs. Thus, both the balance of births over deaths (or natural increase) and the balance of migration are expected to be higher during 1951-60 as compared with 1941-50. As already mentioned, the rate of natural increase during 1941-50 has been computed as 12·4 per cent. Making some allowance for a slightly higher rate of natural increase or survival, and for increase in population on account of improvement in the balance of migration, we may reasonably conclude that the rate of population growth in Bihar during 1951-60 will be approximately 15 per cent† which means an addition of over 4 millions to the 1951 population or a total population of over 46 millions in 1961.

The following statement shows the results of three different calculations. The first of these calculations (*a*) follows our conclusion that the rate of population growth will be 15 per cent (approximately); the second (*b*) is based on average of the three preceding decades (1921-50)

*The complex of causes which brought about a decline in the birth rate in England during the nineteenth century has been described by the Royal Commission as follows :—

> "With the decay of the family handicraft system, the family was declining as an economic unit, women and children were no longer joining in income-earning activities at home and at the same time the age for starting work outside the home was being raised. The period during which children were an unrelieved expense to their parents was being prolonged. In industrialism also, the struggle for securing social promotion was intensified, and in this struggle parents and children of small families enjoyed an increasing advantage over the larger families. An uncontrolled birth rate became increasingly incompatible also with the changing economic outlook of the people, to which the growth of science, the development of popular education, growth of humanitarianism, and the emancipation of women were contributing. Inter polated with these changes was the unprecedented growth of population and the fact that before family limitation became widespread large families because of the lower death rates were more common than they had previously been. These changes continued to pave the way for family limitation; they made individual control over the size of families seem desirable or necessary. At the same time, means of control had become more readily available by the invention of new and better methods of contraception, and psychological barriers to their use were being broken down. The widespread adaption of family limitation in the 1820's, in our view, was due to the cumulative effect of these circumstances and to the special jolts which the depression of 1875 onwards and the Bradlaugh-Besaut Trails of 1877-8 gave to public opinion."

†A sample census of births and deaths conducted in four districts in 1952 yielded the natural increase rate of 19.2 per mille per year.

and the third (*c*) on the assumption that the growth rate will be the same as in the last decade (1941-50).

	Estimated rate of population growth (1951-60)	Total population in 1961 (in millions)	Net increase over 1951 (in millions)
(*a*) ..	15·0%	46·26	6·04
(*b*) ..	12·4%	45·21	4.99
(*c*) ..	9·6%	44·28	4·06

These figures may be taken as indicating very roughly the probable limits with which population may be expected to grow during the 1951-60 decade. The last calculation (*c*) may be regarded as being definitely the lower limit, but it will be clear from the analysis of the trends of natural increase and migration discussed earlier in this paragraph that the first calculation (*a*) cannot be taken as the upper limit and the possibility of this estimate being exceeded is not ruled out.

Annexure (A)

Estimated number of deaths in Bihar from the influenza epidemic of 1918 *and* 1919

1. *Registration figures*—Compared with the average number of deaths from fever during the preceding five years (1913-17) and the following five years (1920-24), there were 907,381 more deaths from fever in 1918 and 1919. The excess number may be fairly attributed to the influenza epidemic. The details of this calculation are given below :—

(*a*) Average number of registered deaths per year from fever during 1913-17.	637,094
(*b*) Average number of registered deaths per year from fever during 1920-24.	604,756
(*c*) Mean of (*a*) and (*b*) ..	620,925
(*d*) Registered deaths from fever in 1918	1,283,978
(*e*) Registered deaths from fever in 1919	865,253
(*f*) *d*—*c*+*e*—*c*	907,381

2. As there was a partial failure of registration arrangements while the epidemic was in progress, the actual number of deaths from the influenza epidemic must be much more than the figure (907,381) calculated on the basis of registered number of deaths only. An approximate idea of the actual mortality from influenza epidemic may be obtained by contrasting the growth rate of the population of Bihar in 1901-10 and 1921-30 with that in 1911-20. It will no doubt be necessary to make allowance for other factors, viz., changes in the trend of births and deaths from causes other than fever, and migration.

During 1901-10, the actual increase in population was 1,104,135 which yields a decennial growth-rate of 3·9 per cent only. There were however 125,177 more deaths from plague in this decade than in 1911-20 ; the number of deaths from small-pox was 53,803 more though the number of cholera-deaths was fewer by 33,690. Also, compared with 1911-20, the adverse balance of migration was larger in 1901-10 by 75,500. If there had not been more deaths in 1901-10 from plague and other causes than in 1911-20, and if the balance of migration had been the same in 1901-10 as in 1911-20, the 1911 population would have stood at 1,324,525 which would give a mean decennial growth rate of 4·5 per cent. The birth-rates in the 1901-10 and the 1911-20 decades appear to have been much the same. In all probability, therefore, the population would have grown by 4·5 per cent over the 1911 total or by 13·22 lakhs if the influenza epidemic had not occurred. In actual fact, the 1921 census showed a loss of 320,290 or 1·1 per cent. The influenza epidemic would thus appear to be responsible for the loss of 13·27 plus 3.20 or 16·47 lakh human lives.

A similar comparison of 1911-20 figures with those of 1921-30 suggests a figure of well above two millions. There was, however, an appreciable fall in the normal mortality from fever in the 1921-30 decade, and it may not be safe to base our conclusion on the results of this comparison. It does, however, show that the estimate of 16·47 based on comparison between figures of the 1911-20 and 1901-10 decades does not err very much on the side of over-estimation

Annexure (B)

AVERAGE SIZE AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS

Name of State	Total area (in square miles)	Total population (in lakhs)	Number of districts	Average area of districts (in thousand square miles)	Average population of districts (in lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
PART 'A' STATES					
1. Assam	85,012	90.44	17	5.0	5.32
2. Bihar	70,330	402.26	18*	3.9	22.35
3. Bombay	111,434	359.56	28	4.0	12.84
4. Madhya Pradesh	130,272	212.48	22	5.9	9.66
5. Madras (including Andhra)	127,790	570.16	26	4.9	21.93
6. Orissa	60,136	146.46	13	4.6	11.27
7. Punjab	37,378	126.41	13	2.8	9.72
8. Uttar Pradesh	113,409	632.16	51	2.2	12.40
9. West Bengal	30,775	248.10	15	2.1	16.54
IMPORTANT PART 'B' STATES					
1. Hyderabad	82,168	186.55	16	5.1	11.66
2. Madhya Bharat	46,478	79.54	16	2.9	4.97
3. Mysore	29,489	90.75	9	3.3	10.08
4. Rajasthan	130,207	152.91	25	5.2	6.12
5. Saurashtra	21,451	41.37	5	4.3	8.27
6. Travancore-Cochin	9,144	92.80	4	2.3	23.20

*This includes Dhanbad which is under an Additional Deputy Commissioner who functions independently of the control of the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum at Purulia for all practical purposes. If Dhanbad is excluded, the average area of districts in Bihar will be 4·1 thousand square miles and the average population 23·66.

Chapter II—Rural Population

Section 1—Preliminary Remarks

157. *Reference to statistics*—The main statistics relating to the distribution, growth, and livelihood pattern of the rural population will be found in tables A-I (Area, Houses and Population) and A-III (Towns and Villages classified by population) included in Part IIA of this Report, and the following subsidiary tables given at the end of this volume :—

2.1—Distribution of rural population between villages ;

2.2—Variation and density of rural population;

2.3—Mean decennial growth rate of the rural population during three decades; and

2.4—Livelihood pattern of rural population.

158. *Distinction between rural and urban areas*—As in the past, each territorial unit, such as district, subdivision, or thana, was divided in 1951 for purposes of census enumeration into rural and urban. All Municipalities, Notified Area Committees and Cantonments, irrespective of their size, were treated as urban. No hard and fast rule was laid down for the classification of other areas, but aggregations of 5,000 or more possessing distinctively urban characteristics were to be treated as towns or urban areas, while all other localities were to be classified as villages of rural areas. What constitutes "distinctively urban characteristics" has never been defined clearly, but the importance of a place as a centre of trade or industry, arrangement of houses in rows of streets instead of in blocks, etc., were generally regarded as justifying the classification of a locality as urban. In some cases, historical associations were also taken into consideration. The list of towns or urban areas was prepared nearly 8 months before the census enumeration on the basis of the records of the last census in 1941, and recommendations made by District Officers. This was unfortunate in some ways, for when the 1951 census figures became available, it was found that some of the places which had been included in the list of towns should not have been so included as their population was mostly agricultural, and in some cases, the total population was less than 5,000, while some localities which had been treated as villages or rural areas should have been included in the urban list as they had populations exceeding 5,000 and also a predominantly non-agricultural economy. It was, however, too late to make any change. The list of towns thus includes 11 localities which returned a population of less than 5,000, and 26 in which the agricultural population out-numbers the non-agricultural population. The total population of towns, which have thus a predominantly agricultural population, and which should, therefore, be regarded as overgrown villages rather than as towns is 251,654. No less than 238 localities with populations of 5,000 or above have been treated as villages, and of these, there are 10 with a total population of 64,164 in which the non-agricultural classes out-number the agricultural classes, and which should have, therefore, been included in the urban list. On the whole, therefore, the figures exhibited in the census tables exaggerate the urban total by 175,000.

159. *What is meant by "village"*—The rural population is the total population of the villages in a given area or territory, and reference has been made in some of the tables which are being discussed in this chapter to "villages", "population per village", etc. It is necessary for a correct appreciation of the statistics that we should be clear in our mind as to what precisely is meant by the word "village" in the census tables. The basic unit of census enumeration was the "mauza" or revenue survey village which is the smallest territorial unit for administrative purposes. Every mauza has its area and position defined in the revenue survey records and maps, and it is, therefore, a very safe and convenient arrangement to adopt the "mauza" as the unit of enumeration in rural areas. It should be clearly understood, however, that a mauza is essentially a unit of land or division of estate for the purpose of land revenue assessment, and not a unit of habitation or village. There are, in actual fact, many "mauzas" which are *Bechiragi*, literally, without

any lamp, or uninhabited. On the other hand, most mauzas do contain habitations, and a great many mauzas contain two or more units of habitation usually referred to in census registers as hamlets, which in some cases, are sufficiently populous to be regarded as independent villages. The census tables are concerned with inhabited "mauzas" only, and no attempt has been made to distinguish between "mauzas" containing one unit of habitation from "mauzas" containing two or more units. Thus, even where a "mauza" contains two or more separate population clusters of fairly significant size, it has been treated as one village corresponding to the boundaries of the "mauza" and not two or more villages. It will be necessary to bear this in mind while considering the statistics relating to average population per village and distribution of rural population among villages classified according to size of population.

160. *Average size of mauzas or villages in different parts of the State*—There are, in all, 83,572 survey mauzas in Bihar having an average area of 0·84 square miles. The average size of a mauza differs from one natural division to another, and also among districts included within the same natural division. A statement showing the average area of mauzas or villages in different districts has been furnished at the end of this chapter. It will be noticed that villages in the eastern part of the North Bihar Plain comprising Purnea, Saharsa, North Monghyr and Darbhanga, in the Champaran district on the north-west, and in Ranchi, Palamau, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and Purulia (Manbhum Sadar) are generally larger in area than villages in South Bihar or in Saran and Muzaffarpur districts of North Bihar, and Dhanbad and Santhal Parganas in the plateau area. The average area per village is highest in the Ranchi district being 1·81 square miles, Saharsa comes next with 1·69 square miles, and North Monghyr third with 1·27 square miles per village. It is also remarkable that Santhal Parganas with an area of only 5,452 square miles has only 13,948 mauzas and the average area of a village in the former district thus comes to 0·45 square miles only.

161. *Inhabited villages—comparative figures*—Out of 83,572 mauzas or survey villages, 71,378 were found to be inhabited in 1951. Some of the mauzas have become absorbed in towns. It will not, therefore, be right to assume that the balance of 12,194 mauzas are uninhabited. The only districts, in which an appreciable number of *Bechiragi* mauzas are still found are Shahabad, Santhal Parganas, Palamau, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. In many cases, these mauzas are *chhint arajis* or small enclaves between two or three villages or forest areas. The following statement compares the number of inhabited villages in Bihar and in each natural Division at the censuses of 1931, 1941 and 1951:—

NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES

	1931	1941	1951
BIHAR	67,879	68,859	71,378
North Bihar Plain ..	20,395	20,531	21,002
South Bihar Plain ..	16,610	17,456	17,389
Chota Nagpur Plateau ..	30,874	30,872	32,987

It is clear from the above that the number of inhabited mauzas or villages has increased. It should be mentioned, however, that it was found in 1931 that contrary to instructions the local staff had treated some of the larger hamlets as independent villages. Such mistakes were noticed also in 1951 at the stage of final checking of Tables A-I and A-III of Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts. Similar mistakes must have occurred in 1941. The figures exhibited in the statement above should, therefore, be treated with some reserve.

Section 2—General Distribution of Rural Population

162. Out of a total population of 40·22 millions, no less than 37·52 millions or 933 out of every thousand persons live in villages. The size of the rural population is thus very large, and there are only two States in India, namely, Orissa and Assam, where the proportion of the rural population to the total population is higher than in Bihar, and both these States are comparatively speaking populated rather sparsely. Some comparative figures are given below:—

Name of State or COUNTRY	Number per thousand who live in villages
Orissa ..	960
Assam ..	955
BIHAR ..	933
Uttar Pradesh ..	864
Madhya Pradesh ..	863
ALL-INDIA ..	827
Madras ..	804
West Bengal ..	753
EGYPT ..	749
ITALY ..	554
JAPAN ..	509
UNITED KINGDOM	208

163. *Distribution of rural population by Natural Divisions and districts*—The following statement shows the distribution of rural population in Natural Divisions :—

	Rural population	Percentage of rural population of State
North Bihar Plain ..	17,496,457	46·6
South Bihar Plain ..	9,997,228	26·7
Chota Nagpur Plateau	10,027,531	26·7

North Bihar Plain

The North Bihar Plain, which is the most densely populated part of the State, is also the most rural part, and here, 963 persons out of the every thousand live in villages. The proportion of rural population to the total population does not fall below 958 per thousand in any district of this Division, and in one unit, namely, Saharsa*, the entire population is rural.

South Bihar Plain

The rural element is less strong here than in the other two Divisions, the number per thousand persons living in villages being 895 as against 963 in the North Bihar Plain and 923 in the Chota Nagpur Plateau. In three districts, however, namely, Shahabad, Gaya and Bhagalpur, the proportion of rural population to the total population is above 900 per thousand persons. In the remaining two units, namely, South Monghyr and Patna, the proportion of rural population falls to 856 and 819 per thousand of general population.

Chota Nagpur Plateau

In Palamau, Santhal Parganas, Purulia (Manbhum Sadar), Ranchi and Hazaribagh, the proportion of rural population to the total population varies between 931 and 962, and is thus almost as high as in some of the North Bihar districts. In the remaining two units, namely, Dhanbad and Singhbhum where a number of townships have grown up in the course of the last 30 years or so due to development of industries and mines, the rural proportion falls by 899 and 805 per thousand of general population. A number of colliery settlements and new industrial areas in Dhanbad were wrongly classified as rural areas, and this has resulted, to some extent, in unduly raising the proportion of rural population to the total or general population in Dhanbad.

164. *Density of rural population*—As the population of Bihar is predominantly rural, the pattern of the density of rural population approximates closely to that of the general

*Saharsa, the headquarters of the district, was made a notified area soon after the 1951 Census has been treated as rural.

population as will appear from the following figures :—

	Density per square mile of rural population	Density per square mile of general population
BIHAR ..	537	572
North Bihar Plain	832	859
South Bihar Plain	630	699
Chota Nagpur Plateau	304	327

In three North Bihar districts, namely, Saran Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, the average density of rural population is well above 1,000 persons per square mile. In Saran, it reaches 1,145, Muzaffarpur comes next with 1,133, and Darbhanga is third with 1,085. With the exception of Purnea where the rural density is only 488 per square mile, there is no district in North Bihar where the density of rural population is less than 600 persons per square mile. Over the greater part of North Bihar as also, generally speaking, in parts of South Bihar, which lie close to the Ganges, the villages consist of compact blocks of houses, and if the density were calculated on the built-up area of the village (and not the total area including fields, rivers, tanks, etc.), it would not be appreciably lower than the density of population in urban areas. In the South Bihar Plains, the density of rural population reaches 978 in the Patna district, but in the remaining districts, it ranges between 511 and 604 only. In Chotanagpur, the rural density does not exceed 450 in any district except Dhanbad which contains a large population of immigrant colliery and industrial labourers. The only district where the density of rural population falls below 200 persons per square mile is Palamau.

165. *Population per village*—The average population of a village or inhabited revenue mauza in Bihar comes to 526. The corresponding figure for the North Bihar Plain Division is 833, and in some parts, such as Darbhanga, North Monghyr and Saharsa, it varies between 1,032 and 1,210. The average size of a village is also large in these areas, being 1·69 square miles in Saharsa, 1·29 square miles in North Monghyr and 0·90 square mile in Darbhanga, but part of the explanation for the high population average of villages in this area is that they are in most cases, liable to suffer from recurrent floods, and the population is, therefore, mostly concentrated in compact village sites which stand higher than the surrounding country. In the South Bihar Plain Division, the average population per village works out to 575. The higher population average of villages in the North Bihar Plain Division would appear to be due partly to the fact that the rural density in the North Bihar Plain Division is higher, and partly to the fact that the size of villages in the North Bihar Plain is greater than in South Bihar, the average size of a village in the North Bihar Plain being 0·93 square miles as against only 0·65 square miles in the South Bihar Plain. Among the South Bihar Plain districts, the highest average population per village is found in Patna district (909). The explanation is simple : the average size of villages in the Patna district (0·84 square miles miles) is greater than in other districts of the South Bihar Plain and the density of rural population is also appreciably higher. In the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, the average population per village comes to 304. As villages in the Chotanagpur Plateau are, on the average, larger in area than villages in the South Bihar Plain, the difference in the average population per village between the two Divisions is due solely to the higher density of rural population in South Bihar. Among districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, it is observed that though Palamau has the lowest rural density, it has a higher population average per village than the Santhal Parganas. This arises from the fact that the average size of a village in Palamau is 1·12 square miles against 0·45 square miles only in the Santhal Parganas.

166. *Distribution of rural population among villages classified according to size of population*—Taking the State as a whole we find that roughly half the rural population is to be found in villages with population of 500-2,000 ; villages with population of less than 500 account for 28 per cent of the rural population; the remaining 22 per cent live in villages with population of 2,000 and above. As mentioned earlier, there are 238 villages with population of 5,000 or more and roughly 4 per cent of the total rural population

live in these villages. It will no doubt be borne in mind that the census statistics refer throughout to mauzas or revenue villages and some of these villages (including a few of those which are shown as having a population of less than 500) consist of two are more separate agglomerations or population clusters.

In the North Bihar Plain, only 14 per cent of the population live in villages with population under 500, 53 per cent in villages with population of 500-2,000, 26 per cent in villages with population of 2,000-5,000, and 7 per cent in villages of which the population exceeds 5,000. In the South Bihar Plain, a majority of the population (50·6 per cent) lives, as in North Bihar, in villages with population 500-2,000, 31 per cent live in villages with population under 500, 16 per cent in villages with population between 2,000-5,000 and 2·5 per cent in villages with population exceeding 5,000. The proportion of the rural population living in villages with less than 500 persons is highest in this division in Gaya and Shahabad districts, and Gaya has no village with more than 5,000 persons. In the Chotanagpur Plateau, over 49 per cent of the population live in villages with population below 500; and 44 per cent in villages with population of 500-2,000 and there are no villages with population exceeding 5,000 outside Manbhum where a number of mining settlements have been classified under rural. If these areas are excluded, the proportion of rural population living in villages with population exceeding 5,000 would be practically nil in this division.

Section 3—Growth of Rural Population

167. The following statement shows the variation in rural population in the State during thirty years from 1921-50, and compares the mean growth rate of the rural population with that of the general population for each decade:—

Census year	Total rural population	Variation and percentage increase (within brackets)	Net variation and percentage increase (within bracket)	Mean decennial growth rate of —	
				Rural population	General population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921	27,976,980				
1931	31,093,831	+3,116,851 (11·1)		+10·6	+10·9
1941	34,565,795	+3,471,964 (11·2)		+11·0	+11·5
1951	37,521,216	+2,955,421 (8·6)	+9,544,236 (34·1)	+8.7	+9·6

The above figures show that there have been large increases in the rural population in each of the last three decades,* the net increase in thirty years being over 9·44 millions which is more than the total population of Travancore-Cochin (9·28 millions) and only slightly less than the total population of Holland. It is also apparent that the trend of growth of the rural population has been very similar to that of the general population. This is what we must expect for over 93 per cent of the population of Bihar is rural. It is, however, significant that the growth rate of the rural population was somewhat lower than that of the general population in each of the three decades under review, and the difference between the two has increased progressively. The growth rate of rural population was thus lower than that of the general population by 0·3 per cent during 1921-30, 0·5 per cent during 1931-40, and 0·9 per cent during 1941-50. As we shall see later, urban areas in Bihar are deficient in female population and due to this and other reasons the rate of natural increase in rural areas is higher than in towns. The fact that the growth rate of rural population has been consistently lower than the growth rate of general population, therefore, suggests strongly that the villages or rural areas have been losing a part of their population on account of migration of population to towns within the State, and to places outside Bihar. This question will, however, be discussed in more detail in sections 4 and 5 of this Chapter.

North Bihar Plain

168. As will appear from the statement which follows, the rural population of North Bihar has increased during the period of 30 years from 1921 to 1950 by 3,780,575 which is more than the total population of Norway (3·24 millions) and only slightly less than the total population of Denmark (4·0 millions).

*Note.—A statement showing variation in rural population during the period 1872-1920 has been furnished at the end of this Chapter. It shows that the growth of population was very slow, almost stationary, during 1872-1920.

Census year	Total rural population	Variation and percentage increase (within brackets)	Net variation and percentage increase in thirty years (within bracket)	Mean decennial growth rate of—	
				Rural population	General population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921	13,715,882				
1931	14,785,168	+1,069,286 (7·8)		7·5	7·7
1941	16,232,228	+1,447,060 (9·8)		9·6	9·8
1951	17,496,457	+1,264,229 (7·8)	+3,780,575 (27·6)	8·0	8·4

It will be observed that the trend of growth of rural population was exactly similar to that of the general population though the rate of growth of rural population was slightly lower than that of the general population in each of the three decades under review. Attention may be drawn also to the fact that in the last decade (1941-50), the rate of growth of rural population was lower than in the two previous decades which indicates that there was a slight acceleration in the tempo of outward movement from the rural areas. A glance at subsidiary tables 2·2 and 2·3 will show that in each of the territorial units included in this Natural Division, the trend of growth of the rural population during 1921-50 was practically the same as in the Natural Division as a whole. These figures do not, therefore, call for any comments or explanations.

South Bihar Plain

169. The statement below shows the variation in the rural population of the South Bihar Plain during the last 30 years (1921-50) and compares the mean growth rate of the rural population with the mean decennial growth rate of the general population in each decade:—

Census year	Total rural population	Variation and percentage increase (within brackets)	Net variation and percentage increase in thirty years (within bracket)	Mean decennial growth rate of—	
				Rural population	General population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921	6,940,232				
1931	7,790,361	+850,129 (12·2)		11·6	12·2
1941	8,946,807	+1,156,446 (14·8)		14·6	14·6
1951	9,997,228	+1,050,421 (11·7)	+2,956,996 (42·6)	11·2	12·6

As shown above, the rural population of South Bihar increased by 2,956,996 or 42·6 per cent in the course of 30 years between 1921-51. It will be noticed that, as in North Bihar, the trend of growth of rural population resembles very closely the trend of growth of the general population. The rate of growth of rural population was practically the same as that of

the general population during 1931-40, but it was lower than the rate of growth of general population during both 1921-30 and 1941-50. The outward movement of population from rural areas of South Bihar appears to have become accelerated during 1941-50 as the rural growth rate of this period is found to be lower than the general growth rate by as much as 1·4 per cent.

Chotanagpur Plateau

170. The rural population of this Division increased by 2,706,665 or 36.9 per cent between 1921 and 1950. As will appear from the following statement, the trend of growth in this Division is not very different from the trend in other Natural Divisions of the State, though there are no doubt some points of difference:—

Census year	Total rural population	Variation and percentage increase (within brackets)	Net variation and percentage increase in thirty years (within bracket)	Mean decennial growth rate of—	
				Rural population	General population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1921	7,320,866				
1931	8,518,302	+1,197,436 (16·4)		15·2	15·6
1941	9,386,760	+868,458 (10·2)		10·2	11·4
1951	10,027,531	+640,771 (6·8)	+2,706,665 (36·9)	7·6	8·7

The rate of growth of rural population was lower than that of general population in each decennial period between 1921-50, the difference in the last decade being more marked than during the two earlier decades. A comparison between the growth rate of rural and general population in the plateau districts will show that the difference is most marked in the case of Ranchi, Singhbhum and Manbhum. In Singhbhum and Manbhum, the movement of population from rural areas appears to have increased to some extent during the last decade as a result of industrial development. In Ranchi, there has not been any noticeable development in industries in the course of the last decade, but there was increase in both the demand for men of various categories and in the level of earnings in Ranchi town due to the temporary location of the headquarters of the Eastern Command at Ranchi. A reference to Subsidiary Table 2·2 will show that there was increase of 21·1 per cent in the rural population of the Dhanbad Subdistrict during 1941-50. Most of this increase is accounted for by immigration of colliery and industrial labour from other districts into villages adjacent to the mining and industrial centres.

Section 4—Migration

171. As mentioned earlier in Chapter I, the census statistics of migration are based on returns of birth place, and only the name of the district of birth is recorded in the enumeration slips, and this also only in respect of persons born within the State. As the name of the village or town of birth is not stated in the slips, the number of migrants from rural areas to towns within the State or to places outside the State cannot be ascertained from the census tables directly. It is known, however, that practically the entire migration from Bihar to other States is from rural areas. The rural population accounts for over 93 per cent of the total population, and opportunities for employment and the level of wages are on the whole better in urban than in rural areas, and there is thus less urge among the urban population for migrating to other States. We would be probably on fairly safe grounds therefore in assuming that of the two million persons born in Bihar who were in other States of the Indian Union or in Nepal and Pakistan at the time of the 1951 census, at least 95 per cent, or say approximately 1·9 millions belong to rural areas.

172. In addition to migration from rural areas to places outside the State which may be called external migration, there is a large internal migration or movement, from villages to towns, due to a variety of reasons, such as greater opportunities for employment and trade and higher wage level, and also existence of better facilities for education and recreation in urban areas. As the census statistics of birth place give only the district of birth and not of the village or town where birth took place, we do not know the exact number of migrants from rural areas to urban areas. This subject will however be considered more fully in Chapter III-urban population.

Section 5—Births, Deaths and Natural Increase

173. For a general discussion of the system of vital registration which is in force and the reliability of the registration figures for different periods, reference should be made to section 5 of Chapter 1. The rural-urban classification followed by the registration authorities in Bihar differs from the census classification and out of a total of 113 towns shown in the census tables, only 54 are classified as urban by the registration authorities, the remaining 59 with a combined population of 5·68 lakhs being treated as rural. As the total rural population is about 37·5 millions, this small difference is, however, immaterial for the purpose of study of the rates of births, deaths and natural increase of the rural population.

174. The registration figures do not reveal any significant difference in the trends of births, deaths and natural increase between the rural and general population. Comparison between the birth rate and death rate figures of the rural and general population, however, shows some differences which are not without some significance.

175. *Birth rates*—As will appear from the statement below, the birth rate of the rural population in the State as a whole and in each of the three Natural Divisions has been consistently higher than that of the general population throughout the last 30 years:—

	Mean decennial birth rate		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
BIHAR			
Rural Population	22·5	31·1	34·6
General Population	21·9	30·6	34·3
North Bihar Plain			
Rural Population	22·0	31·4	33·3
General Population	21·8	31·3	33·3
South Bihar Plain			
Rural Population	25·2	34·5	38·4
General Population	23·9	33·4	37·7
Chotanagpur Plateau			
Rural Population	20·7	27·2	33·2
General Population	20·2	26·6	33·0

We shall see later in Chapter VI that the number of females per thousand males is higher in the rural population than in the general population and the urban population suffer from deficiency of females. It is only natural, therefore, that the birth rate of the rural population should be higher than that of the general population.

176. *Death rates*—The death rate of the rural population has been slightly higher than that of the general population in each of the three decades ending 1950.

	Mean decennial death rate		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
BIHAR			
Rural Population	16·4	21·8	24·6
General Population	16·1	21·4	24·4
North Bihar Plain			
Rural Population	17·9	22·2	24·7
General Population	17·7	22·0	24·7
South Bihar Plain			
Rural Population	18·0	23·8	28·0
General Population	17·3	23·1	28·0
Chotanagpur Plateau			
Rural Population	12·3	19·3	20·7
General Population	12·1	18·8	20·7

As we shall see later in Chapter VI, the population of children below 14 and aged persons (55 and over) is higher in the rural population than in the general population and the death rate in these age-groups is generally higher than in others. This explains the slightly higher death rate of the rural population.

177. *Natural increase*—The rate of natural increase in the rural population has been generally higher than that of the general population as will appear from the following statement:—

	Mean decennial rate of natural increase		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
BIHAR			
Rural Population	6.1	9.3	10.0
General Population	5.8	9.2	9.9
North Bihar Plain			
Rural Population	4.1	9.2	8.6
General Population	4.1	9.3	8.6
South Bihar Plain			
Rural Population	7.2	10.7	10.0
General Population	6.6	10.3	9.7
Chotanagpur Plateau			
Rural Population	8.4	7.9	12.5
General Population	8.1	7.8	12.6

It will be observed that the difference between the rural and general population is the least marked in North Bihar which is the most predominantly rural part of the State and most marked in South Bihar which contains a sizeable urban population.

Section 6—Livelihood Pattern

178. Reference should be made to section 6 of chapter 1 for general discussion regarding the scheme of classification and definition of technical terms.

179. The following statement compares the livelihood pattern of rural and general population in the State as a whole.

	Rural population number per thousand	General population number per thousand
AGRICULTURAL POPULATION ..	**9,058**	**8,604**
Livelihood Class I (Owners of land mainly owned, and dependants)	5,842	5,329
Livelihood Class II (Owners of land mainly unowned, and dependants)	872	827
Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers, and dependants)	2,289	2,187
Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants)	55	61
NON-AGRICULTURAL POPULATION	**942**	**1,396**
Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)	294	394
Livelihood Class VI (Commerce) ..	227	340
Livelihood Class VII (Transport) ..	36	72
Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous)	385	540

It will be noticed that the livelihood pattern of rural population is very similar to that of the general population. There is nothing to be surprised in this for over 93 per cent of the population are rural. As might be expected, the predominance of agriculture is even more marked in the rural population than in the general population. Out of a total rural population of 37·52 millions, no less than 33·99 millions or about 91 per cent of the total rural population are agriculturists, and 97 per cent of the agricultural population live in rural areas. The only agricultural class of which the percentage in the rural population is lower than in the general population is livelihood class IV—non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants. This class is not very strong numerically and a fairly large number of persons belonging to this class roughly 1/6th of the total were enumerated in urban localities.

Only 9·4 per cent of the rural population derive their principal means of livelihood from non-agricultural sources, and of these over 40 per cent are accounted for by persons deriving their principal means of livelihood from services and miscellaneous occupations (Livelihood Class VIII). Primary production other than cultivation (Livelihood Class V) such as rearing of cattle, sheep and goats, blacksmithy, carpentry, mining, etc., supports only 2·9 per cent, and Commerce (Livelihood Class VI) only 2·3 per cent of the total rural population. Transport (Livelihood Class VII) is even less important and provides livelihood to only 0·4 per cent of the rural population.

North Bihar Plain

180. In the North Bihar Plain, 92·4 per cent of the rural population are dependant for their livelihood on agriculture, and only 7·6 per cent on non-agricultural means of livelihood. The following statement shows the percentage of the rural population of the North Bihar Plain under each livelihood class :—

Livelihood Class I (Owners of land mainly owned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class II (Owners of land mainly unowned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers, and dependants)	Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants)	Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)	Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)	Livelihood Class VII (Transport)	Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous)
49·5	11·9	30·5	0·5	1·8	2·1	0·2	3·4

The proportion of persons dependent on agriculture to the total population is the highest in Champaran (96·4 per cent) and Saharsa (93·5 per cent), and this proportion does not fall below 90 per cent anywhere except only in North Monghyr.

South Bihar Plain

181. In the rural population of South Bihar, 86·2 per cent are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, and 13·8 per cent on non-agricultural means of livelihood. The percentage of rural population under each livelihood class is as shown below :—

Livelihood Class I (Owners of land mainly owned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class II (Owners of land mainly unowned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers, and dependants)	Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants)	Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)	Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)	Livelihood Class VII (Transport)	Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous)
53·0	9·1	24·3	0·8	3·0	3·5	0·5	5·8

Among the three Natural Divisions, the South Bihar Plain has the lowest proportion of persons dependent on agriculture. The proportion of non-agricultural classes is correspondingly higher in the South Bihar Plain than in the other Natural Divisions. It will be noticed that the proportion of cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants (Livelihood Class I) is higher, and the proportion of cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned (Livelihood Class II) and cultivating labourers (Livelihood Class III) lower in the South Bihar Plain in comparison with the North Bihar Plain. The proportion of rural population dependent on non-agricultural means of livelihood is highest in the district of Patna (14·4 per cent) but it does not fall below 12 per cent in any district of South Bihar.

Chotanagpur Plateau

182. It may appear surprising that the proportion of persons deriving their livelihood from agriculture is higher in the rural population of the Chotanagpur Plateau than in the South Bihar Plain for the Chotanagpur Plateau is generally regarded as the industrial part of the State. In actual fact, there has been significant development of industries only in the Dhanbad sub-district and in parts of the Singhbhum district ; and dependence on agriculture in the other districts of this Natural Division, particularly, Palamau, Santal Parganas, Purulia (Manbhum Sadar), Ranchi and Hazaribagh, is almost as great as in the North Bihar districts. The following statement shows the percentage of the rural population under each livelihood class :—

Livelihood Class I (Owners of land mainly owned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class II (Owners of land mainly unowned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers, and dependants)	Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers, and their dependants)	Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)	Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)	Livelihood Class VII (Transport)	Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous)
79·3	2·8	8·2	0·4	5·0	1·3	0·4	2·6

Among agricultural classes, the proportion of owner-cultivators and their dependants (Livelihood Class I) is much higher in this division than in the other two divisions, and the proportion of cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants, and of cultivating labourers and their dependants is correspondingly less. Also, as might be expected, the proportion of persons deriving their livelihood from production other than cultivation which includes mining is much higher in this division than in the two other divisions, and the proportion of persons deriving their livelihood from services and other miscellaneous sources and commerce is less than in the other two Natural Divisions. The Dhanbad sub-district has the lowest proportion (52·6) of persons dependent on agriculture and the highest proportion (47·4) of persons deriving their livelihood from non-agricultural means of livelihood, and 35·1 per cent of the total rural population of this sub-district derive their livelihood from industry and mining, principally coal mining. The proportion of persons deriving their livelihood from transport is also highest (2.8 per cent) in Dhanbad among all districts of the State.

Section 7—Summary and concluding remarks

183. We may now sum up very briefly the important facts relating to rural population which have emerged from the earlier discussions in this chapter.

First, 37·52 millions out of a total population of 40·22 millions in Bihar, or 93·3 per cent of the population live in villages. The size of the rural population is thus very large and the proportion of the rural population to the total population is higher in Bihar than in India as a whole (82·7 per cent) or in any Part 'A' State of the Indian Union except Assam and Orissa.

Second, the pattern of density of the rural population is broadly speaking similar to that of the general population and the average density in the State as a whole is 537 persons to the square mile and well over a thousand persons per square mile in parts of the State.

Third, the North Bihar Plain which is the most densely populated part of the State is also the most rural part, the proportion of rural population to the total population being as high as 96·3 per cent, and over a large area of the Chotanagpur Plateau covering the district of Palamau, Santal Parganas, Purulia (Manbhum Sadar), Ranchi and Hazaribagh, the rural proportion is almost as high as in North Bihar and higher than in any South Bihar Plain district.

Fourth, though the rate of growth of rural population is somewhat lower than that of general population due mainly to the loss caused by migration, mostly of a periodic character, to other States and migration to towns inside the State, the rate of natural increase, i.e., the balance of births and deaths is higher in the rural population than in the urban population, and the size of the rural population is also very large, with the result that there have been large increases in the rural population in each decade since 1921, the net increase between 1921-51 being 9·4 millions which is only slightly less than the population of Holland.

Fifth, dependence on agriculture is overwhelming and only 9·4 per cent of the rural population derive their livelihood from non-agricultural sources, and the dependence of the rural population on agriculture is even greater in the North Bihar Plain than in the rest of the State. There are indications that dependence on agriculture has been increasing during the last 40-50 years. It will be shown later in Chapter V of this report that there has been significant fall in the number of persons engaged in rural industries.

184. *Probable growth of rural population in the next decade* (1951-60)—It was shown in section 7 of Chapter I—General Population—that the rate of natural increase would probably rise in the next decade (1951-60) for while there was every reason to expect a further decline in the death rate on account of improvements in public health conditions and medical facilities, introduction of new life-saving drugs and improvement in food supply, there did not appear to be much chance of any significant fall in the birth rate at the same time for given a normal age distribution among females, a significant fall in the birth rate can occur only if birth control is practised by large numbers of people or alternatively if the average age of marriage of girls rises to 25 years or more as in Ireland, and it is unlikely that either of these conditions will be fulfilled within one or two decades among the rural population in Bihar and for the matter of that in India generally. As we know the rate of natural increase of the rural population is higher than that of the urban population, and though there might be some acceleration of the rate of movement of population from villages to towns in the 1951-60 period, external migration, that is migration to places outside Bihar, may not be of the same magnitude in 1961 as in 1951 when it was stimulated by the prevalence of economic distress in the countryside consequent on the failure of successive crops, and there was also loss of population by exodus of some Muslims to Pakistan as a consequence direct or indirect of the partition of the country. Thus any increased loss that might occur during the next decade by a possible acceleration in the tempo of movement of population from villages to towns may be more than counterbalanced by the gain on account of the slowing down of external migration. We may, therefore, reasonably conclude that the

rate of growth of rural population during 1951-60 would probably be faster than the observed rate during the last decade (1941-50). As we have seen the mean decennial growth rate of the rural population during the last decade was 8 per cent. The average rate of growth of rural population during the period of 30 years from 1921 to 1950 works out to 9·3 per cent. Even on the assumption that the growth rate of rural population during the next decade will be the same as during the last decade (1941-50), Bihar will have a rural population of 40·5 millions at the census of 1961. Our own conclusion is, however, that this rate will probably be exceeded during the next decade. We are, however, not in a position to make any accurate calculation or estimate in the absence of reliable data relating to births and deaths. If the average rate of growth during the last 30 years is taken as the basis of conclusion, the rural population of Bihar will have increased to 40.9 millions in 1961.

Annexure (A)

STATEMENT SHOWING RURAL POPULATION AT VARIOUS CENSUSES (1872-1921) AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN EACH DECADE

STATE Natural Division and District	Rural population 1872	Percentage variation 1872-1881	Rural population 1881	Percentage variation 1881-1891	Rural population 1891	Percentage variation 1891-1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**22,197,720**	**15·6**	**25,656,535**	**6·2**	**27,239,358**	**0·2**
North Bihar Plain ..	**11,164,861**	**13·9**	**12,721,353**	**6·1**	**13,503,266**	**0·1**
Saran	2,004,726	10·6	2,217,519	7·1	2,376,027	—1·6
Champaran	1,420,862	18·9	1,690,038	7·9	1,823,577	—3·9
Muzaffarpur	2,171,918	14·9	2,494,566	5·1	2,622,290	1·7
Darbhanga	2,065,144	23·0	2,541,052	6·3	2,699,963	4·0
Monghyr North ..	853,378	11·2	949,380	5·4	1,000,324	3·0
Saharsa	956,833	4·4	998,880	5·8	1,057,067	1·2
Purnea	1,692,000	8·2	1,829,918	5·1	1,924,018	—4·1
South Bihar Plain ..	**6,418,501**	**11·2**	**7,136,126**	**2·8**	**7,334,491**	**—3·6**
Patna	1,283,473	13·2	1,453,303	3·2	1,499,554	—8·4
Gaya	1,853,477	8·8	2,017,302	1·1	2,038,648	—4·3
Shahabad	1,604,789	14·2	1,832,861	5·5	1,934,380	—4·6
Monghyr South ..	877,921	7·0	939,292	2·3	960,531	0·7
Bhagalpur	798,841	11·8	893,368	0·9	901,378	4·0
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**4,614,358**	**25·7**	**5,799,056**	**10·4**	**6,401,601**	**4·8**
Santal Parganas ..	1,250,900	24·2	1,553,288	11·6	1,733,648	3·0
Hazaribagh	752,007	43·3	1,077,536	5·5	1,136,866	0·5
Ranchi	800,982	29·3	1,035,927	6·3	1,100,967	4·4
Purulia	835,448	1·9	851,138	12·9	960,788	5·7
Dhanbad	149,046	25·7	187,279	11·8	209,306	24·1
Palamau	419,809	28·1	537,930	10·1	592,079	3·1
Singhbhum	406,166	36·9	555,958	20·1	667,947	11·7

Annexure (A)—*concld.*

STATEMENT SHOWING RURAL POPULATION AT VARIOUS CENSUSES (1872-1921) AND PERCENTAGE VARIATION IN EACH DECADE—*concld.*

STATE Natural Division and District	Rural population 1901	Percentage variation 1901-1911	Rural population 1911	Percentage variation 1911-1921	Rural population 1921
1	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR	**27,296,106**	**4·1**	**28,412,335**	**—1·5**	**27,983,390**
North Bihar Plain	**13,513,492**	**2·2**	**13,814,729**	**—0·7**	**13,719,502**
Saran	2,337,674	—4·8	2,226,251	2·3	2,277,490
Champaran	1,752,037	6·6	1,867,716	1·9	1,902,722
Muzaffarpur	2,668,075	3·6	2,763,427	—2·7	2,687,750
Darbhanga	2,809,219	0·9	2,833,163	—0·4	2,820,930
Monghyr North	1,030,387	3·2	1,063,820	—7·8	980,414
Saharsa	1,070,210	3·1	1,103,281	—3·2	1,067,125
Purnea	1,845,890	6·0	1,957,071	1·3	1,983,071
South Bihar Plain	**7,072,622**	**1·0**	**7,145,337**	**—2·9**	**6,938,125**
Patna	1,373,733	—0·04	1,373,167	—1·3	1,355,392
Gaya	1,950,073	6·2	2,071,695	—1·5	2,040,265
Shahabad	1,844,590	—4·4	1,763,287	—2·7	1,715,515
Monghyr South	966,981	1·3	979,797	—4·6	934,599
Bhagalpur	937,245	2·1	957,391	—6·8	892,354
Chota Nagpur Plateau	**6,709,992**	**11·1**	**7,452,269**	**—1·7**	**7,325,763**
Santal Parganas	1,786,316	2·9	1,838,623	—4·5	1,756,501
Hazaribagh	1,142,130	0·1	1,251,710	—1·5	1,232,787
Ranchi	1,149,871	16·6	1,340,356	—4·3	1,282,658
Purulia	1,015,194	13·6	1,153,652	—6·2	1,082,601
Dhanbad	259,831	39·8	363,236	15·6	419,812
Palamau	610,645	10·8	676,333	5·6	713,951
Singhbhum	746,005	11·0	828,359	1·1	837,453

Annexure (B)

AVERAGE AREA OF SURVEY MAUZAS IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

	Number of total inhabitated mauzas	Average area in sq. mile
BIHAR	**83,572**	**0·84**
North Bihar Plain	**22,516**	**0·93**
Saran	4,575 / 4,285	0·58
Champaran	2,746 / 2,622	1·23
Muzaffarpur	4,240 / 4,171	0·70
Darbhanga	3,533 / 3,009	0·94
Monghyr North	1,159	1·27
Purnea	5,028 / 4,795	0·99
Saharsa	1,235 / 1,268	1·69
South Bihar Plain	**24,503**	**0·65**
Patna	2,511 / 2,288	0·84
Gaya	6,833 / 6,102	0·69
Shahabad	7,363 / 4,729	0·60
Monghyr South	4,227	0·58
Bhagalpur	3,569 / 2,291	0·61
Chotanagpur Plateau	**36,553**	**0·90**
Santal Parganas	12,174 / 11,522	0·45
Hazaribagh	7,114 / 6,129	0·98
Ranchi	3,948 / 3,930	1·81
Purulia	3,448 / 3,222	0·96
Dhanbad	1,347 / 1,241	0·58
Palamau	4,372 / 3,202	1·12
Singhbhum	4,150 / 3,731	1·08

Annexure (C)

LIST OF VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF 5,000 OR MORE AND AN EXCESS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL OVER THE AGRICULTURAL POPULATION

Natural Division and District	Serial number	Name of Villages with Thana No. and name of Police Station	Population		
			Total	Agricultural	Non-agricultural
1	2	3	4	5	6
South Bihar Plain					
Patna	1	Phulwari	8,541	4,090	4,451
	2	Hilsa (177)	5,466	2,041	3,425
Chotanagpur Plateau					
Hazaribagh	3	Jaridih (19) P.-S. Bermo	5,324	1,073	4,251
Dhanbad	4	Chaitudih (290) P.-S. Katras	5,247	..	5,247
	5	Dumarkanda (256) P.-S. Chirkunda.	5,712	922	4,790
	6	Jorapokhar (110) P.-S. Jorapokhar.	6,397	484	5,913
	7	Bhamura (112) P.-S. Jorapokhar.	5,126	280	4,846
	8	Jamadoba (133) P.-S. Jorapokhar.	7,551	20	7,531
	9	Tata Sijwa Colliery (274) P.-S. Jagta.	5,500	677	4,823
	10	Loyabad Colliery (72) P.-S. Jagta.	9,300	214	9,086

Annexure (D)

NUMBER OF VILLAGES WITH A POPULATION OF 5,000 OR MORE

Natural Division and District	No. of villages	Natural Division and District	No. of villages
BIHAR	233	Purnea	5
		South Bihar Plain	**36**
North Bihar Plain	**188**	Patna	9
Saran	6	Shahabad	4
Champaran	32	Monghyr South	8
Muzaffarpur	37	Bhagalpur	15
Darbhanga	63	**Chotanagpur Plateau**	9
Monghyr North	20	Hazaribagh	2
Saharsa	25	Dhanbad	7

Chapter III—Urban Population

Section 1—Preliminary Remarks

185. *Reference to Statistics*—The Statistics discussed in this Chapter are contained in main tables A-I, Area, Houses and Population; A-IV, Towns classified by population with variations since 1901; A-V, Towns arranged territorially with population by livelihood classes, published in Part II-A Volume and the following subsidiary tables given at the end of this volume :—

3·1—Distribution of population between Towns;

3·2—Variation and density of urban population;

3·3—Mean decennial growth rates of urban population during three decades (1921-1950) ;

3·4—Towns classified by population;

3·5—Cities-Chief figures;

3·6—Number per 1,000 of general population and of each livelihood class who live in towns; and

3·7—Livelihood pattern of urban population.

186. *Definitions*—The basis adopted for distinguishing between urban and rural areas has been explained in Chapter II. Briefly, it may be stated here that every municipality, notified area, cantonment and every place which was treated as a town at the 1941 census was classified as urban in 1951 and, to the list thus compiled, were added a few places of which the population was estimated at 5,000 or more and which were important as centres of trade and commerce or had historical claims to recognition as towns. It should be remembered that this list was drawn up before the census enumeration was held. In 1941 and earlier censuses also, the list of urban areas was drawn up similarly.

One important change from past practice in 1951 was that every continuously built-up urban area was treated as one city or town even where there were two municipalities in the area. Thus, Patna Administration Committee and Patna City Municipal areas, Chakradharpur and Chakradharpur Railway Colony, Katihar and Katihar Railway Colony which appear as separate towns in 1941 tables have been treated as single entities in the 1951 tables, though separate figures for each unit has been furnished in table A-V for facilitating comparison with the figures of past censuses, and also because they are needed for administrative purposes.

The word 'town' has been used in the tables as also in this report as a generic term covering also cities. 'City' wherever it occurs in the tables or this report means a town with a population of one lakh or more.

The list of towns (vide table A-IV) includes 11 localities with populations below 5,000, and 26 localities in which the agricultural classes outnumber the non-agricultural classes, and which are overgrown villages rather than towns. There are 5 towns which have less than 5,000 persons each, and in which the agricultural classes outnumber the non-agricultural classes. It should also be pointed out that some of the municipal towns include within their limits a few localities which are essentially rural in character. On the other hand, a number of mining settlements which are essentially urban in their character have been treated as villages or rural areas in the census. As explained in paragraph 158 of Chapter II, the figures exhibited in the tables exaggerate the urban total by 175 thousands approximately. This total does not make any allowance for villages included within municipal limits.

Section 2—Distribution of Urban Population

187. *Size and proportion of urban population—Comparative figures*—Out of a total population of 40·22 millions in Bihar 2·70* millions or barely 6·7 per cent of the total number have been returned as urban. In India as a whole, 17.3 per cent of the total population is urban. Bihar has thus lagged behind the country generally in urban development. Comparative figures for certain States of India and foreign countries are given below :—

	Total Population in (millions)	Urban Population in (millions)	Percentage of total population
(*a*) **Indian Union**—			
Bombay ..	35·96	11·17	31·1
West Bengal	24·81	6·15	24·81
†Madras ..	87·02	11·18	19·6
Punjab	12·64	2·40	18·7
All-India	356·83	61·87	17·3
Uttar Pradesh ..	63·21	8·63	13·6
Madhya Pradesh ..	21·25	2·88	13·5
BIHAR	**40·22**	**2·70**	**6·7**
Assam ..	9·04	0·41	4·6
Orissa	14·65	0·59	4·1
(*b*) **Foreign Countries**—			
U. S. A. (1940) ..	13·17	74·4	56·5
Canada (1941) ..	11·51	6·25	54·3
France (1946) ..	40·50	21·55	53·2
Japan (1948) ..	80·22	39·36	49·1
Italy (1936)	42·99	19·18	44·6
Egypt (1937) ..	15·92	4·00	25·1

188. *Distribution of urban population among towns of different sizes*—There are in all 113 towns in Bihar. The average population per town works out to 23,936. This has, however, little significance beyond indicating generally that the towns are mostly small. In table A-IV all towns have been grouped under 6 classes according to the size of their population. The following statement shows the distribution of urban population of the State among towns of different sizes :—

Class	Number	Population	Percentage of total urban population
Class I (Population of 100,000 and over) ..	5	856,720	31·6
Class II (Population of 50,000—100,000) ..	6	424,396	15·7
Class III (Population of 20,000—50,000) ..	20	605,458	22·4
Class IV (Population of 10,000—20,000) ..	38	526,152	19·5
Class V (Population of 5,000—10,000) ..	33	249,602	9·2
Class VI (Population under 5,000) ..	11	42,403	1·6

The five cities Patna, Jamshedpur, Gaya, Bhagalpur and Ranchi between them account for a little less than one-third of the total urban population. Towns with a population of 20,000 to a lakh account for more than 38 per cent of the total urban population, the remaining towns (Classes IV to VI) account for 30·3 per cent of the total urban population. Quite a few of

*The urban total would be reduced to 2·53 millions only if allowance is made for the inclusion of a number of overgrown villages in the lists of towns.

†Includes Andhra.

the towns in the last category such as Rajauli, Phulwaria, Shikarpur Bazar, Bagaha, Chakia Bazar, etc., are overgrown villages rather than towns.

189. *Distribution of urban population among Natural Divisions*—The distribution of urban population among the three Natural Divisions is —

1. North Bihar Plain	676,576	3·7%
2. South Bihar Plain	1,189,335	10·6%
3. Chotanagpur Plateau	838,820	7·7%

There has been much greater urban development in the South Bihar Plain than in the other two Natural Divisions, the urban percentage in the South Bihar Plain (10·6 per cent) being almost three times that in the North Bihar Plain (3·7 per cent) and well above that in the Chotanagpur Plateau (7·7 per cent). There is no district in the North Bihar Plain where the urban population constitutes more than 4·2 per cent of the total population, and in one district, namely, Saharsa there was no urban population at all. In the Chotanagpur Plateau, there are two districts, namely, Palamau and Santal Parganas where the urban percentage is only 3·7 per cent and 4·2 per cent respectively : in the remaining units the urban percentage varies from 5·5 to 19·5. The proportion of urban population to the total does not fall short of 7·1 per cent in any district in the South Bihar Plain. Districtwise, Singhbhum has the highest urban percentage (19·5) followed by Patna (18·1), and South Monghyr. The urban percentage in Dhanbad is 10·1, but this would have been higher if some of the mining settlements which are in the nature of small industrial townships had not wrongly been listed as villages.

190. *Distribution of urban population in the three Natural Divisions by class of town*—The following statement shows the distribution of urban population among towns of different sizes in the three Natural Divisions—

	North Bihar Plain			South Bihar Plain			Chotanagpur Plateau		
	Number of Towns	Population	Percentage of total urban population	Number of Towns	Population	Percentage of total urban population	Number of Towns	Population	Percentage of total urban population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Class I ..	..	..	..	3	531,709	44·7	2	325,011	38·7
Class II ..	3	222,719	32·9	3	201,677	17·0	..	..	..
Class III ..	7	198,605	29·4	6	190,677	16·0	7	216,176	25·8
Class IV ..	13	178,664	26·4	15	194,521	16·4	10	152,967	18·2
Class V ..	10	68,786	10·2	9	66,881	5·6	14	113,935	13·6
Class VI ..	3	7,802	1·1	1	3,870	0·3	7	30,731	3·7

Out of 5 cities in the State, 3, namely, Patna, Gaya and Bhagalpur, fall in the South Bihar Plain, and 2, namely, Jamshedpur and Ranchi, in the Chotanagpur Plateau, there being no city in the North Bihar Plain. Over 62 per cent of the urban population of North Bihar live in towns having a population between 20,000 and a lakh and the rest in smaller towns having population ranging from below 5,000 to 20,000 and the average population per town is only 18,794. In the South Bihar Plain, the three cities account for 44·7 per cent of the urban population, 33 per cent reside in towns having a population of 20,000 and a lakh, and 22·3 per cent in smaller

towns. The average population per town is 32,144. In the Chotanagpur Plateau, the two cities account for 38·7 per cent of the urban population and all the remaining towns have population below 50,000. The proportion of urban population living in small towns (Classes IV to VI) is only slightly lower than in the North Bihar Plain. The average population per town works out to 20,971.

191. *Density of urban population*—In the State as a whole there are 5,971 persons per sq. mile in cities and towns. Density of course differs from town to town. But generally speaking, towns in the South Bihar Plain are more densely populated than in the other two Natural Divisions, the average density of towns in the South Bihar Plain being 7,929 per sq. mile as against 5,023 persons per sq. mile in the Chotanagpur Plateau, and 4,980 persons only in the North Bihar Plain. Districtwise, the density of urban population is highest in Patna (9,952); Ranchi comes next with 8,932 persons to the sq. mile and then Darbhanga with 8,426 persons per sq. mile.

Section 3—Growth of Urban Population

192. *Variation in urban population during the last* 30 *years*—The following statement shows variations in the urban population of the State during the last 30 years :—

Census Year	Total Urban population	Variation	Percentage increase	Net variation	Percentage increase (1921-51)
1921 ..	1,200,316	..	..	..	..
1931 ..	1,462,408	+262,092	21·8	..	..
1941 ..	1,962,318	+499,906	34·2	..	..
1951 ..	2,704,731	+742,417	37·2	+1,504,415	125·3

Thus, in the course of 30 years from 1921 to 1951, the urban population has increased by 125·3 per cent while during the same period, the rural population increased by 33·6 per cent. The growth rate of urban population was higher than that of rural population in each of the three decades between 1921 and 1951, and the disparity between the two rates has increased progressively as the following figures will show :—

	Mean decennial growth rate	
	Urban	Rural
1921—1930 ..	19·2	10·6
1931—1940 ..	22·8	11·0
1941—1950 ..	28·5	8·7

The faster growth of urban population is due mainly to migration from villages to towns, and urban development in areas which were earlier classified as rural. At the census of 1931, only one new town, namely, Fatwa with a population of 9,393 was added to the list coming from before ; but in 1941, 18 new towns with a total population of 159,279 and in 1951, 28 new towns with a total population of 223,242 were added to the list. Some of the new towns thus included in the list in 1941 and 1951 are as was mentioned earlier overgrown villages rather than towns, and the figures exaggerate to some extent the rapidity of urban development, but even after allowance has been made for this factor, the rate of growth of urban population remains considerably higher than that of the rural population in each of the three decades in question.

North Bihar Plain

193. The statement below shows the *variation in the population* of the North Bihar Plain *during the last* 30 *years* :—

Census Year	Total Urban population	Variation	Percentage increase	Net variation	Percentage increase (1921-50)
1921 ..	323,830	..	..	..	..
1931 ..	372,551	+48,721	+15·2	..	..
1941 ..	481,968	+109,471	+29·6	..	..
1951 ..	676,576	+194,608	+41·4	+352,746	108·9

Taking the entire period of 30 years from 1921 to 1951, the rate of urban development in North Bihar is found to be somewhat lower than in the State as a whole, but the figures show that in the last decade (1941-1950), the rate of increase in population was slightly higher in this Natural Division than in the State as a whole. The higher rate of increase during 1941-1950 is, however, chiefly the result of inclusion of a large number of new towns which are strictly speaking overgrown villages or village marts rather than towns in the urban list and the rate of increase of urban population in the North Bihar Plain even will be found to be somewhat lower than in the State generally, if the figures relating to these new towns are excluded.

194. *Towns of the North Bihar Plain-Saran*—The total population of all 5 towns in this district is only 126,158, and except Chapra, all of them are comparatively small. Gopalganj and Mirganj have been included in the urban list only in this census. The other three towns, Chapra, Siwan and Revelganj had been steadily losing population between 1891 and 1921 due partly to the fall in river-borne trade and partly to repeated visitations of plague and cholera epidemics, but each of them has gained in population in the course of the 30 years since 1921. The population of Chapra has thus increased from 42,415 to 64,309; of Siwan from 11,862 to 22,625 and of Revelganj from 8,186 to 11,321 (between 1921 and 1951).

Champaran has 10 towns now (including Luataha, a suburb of Motihari, where the district courts are located). None of the towns are large and their total population is 104,860 only. The population of Bettiah, which is the largest town in this district has increased from 24,291 to 35,634, and of Motihari, the district headquarters, from 13,828 to 24,489 between 1921 and 1951 and in both cases, the increase during 1941-50 was larger than in any of the earlier decades. Chanpatia Bazar was included in the list of towns in 1941 for the first time when it had a population of 4,510, and the population has increased by 600 only in ten years. The remaining 7 towns of this district have been incluuded in the urban list for the first time in 1951. Subsidiary table 3·2 shows that the urban population of this district increased by 88 per cent between 1941-50. This large increase is due mainly to the inclusion in the list of 7 new towns in 1951 as mentioned above.

Muzaffarpur—There are six towns in the Muzaffarpur district, including Dumra, a suburb of Sitamarhi, where the subdivisional offices are located. The total urban population of the district is 1,35,696 only and except Muzaffarpur, the district headquarters, none of the towns are large. The population of Muzaffarpur town has increased from 32,755 in 1921 to 73,594 in 1951, an increase of 40,639 or 123·9 per cent in thirty years. Between 1891, when it had a population of over 49,000, and 1921, there was fall in the population of Muzaffarpur, at every census, due partly to the prevalence of plague epidemic which was usually at its height in the winter months just before the time when the census is held. The population of Hajipur which is the next biggest town in this district has increased from 16,760 in 1921 to 25,149 in 1951, and of Lalganj from 7,148 to 12,394. In both Hajipur and Lalganj, as in Muzaffarpur the population was on the decline between 1881 and 1921. Plague had established itself in this area by 1921, but economic causes which are not clearly understood must also have contributed to the decline as it started well before the plague had appeared anywhere in this area. Sitamarhi has shown a slow but continuous increase throughout the last 50 years, the increase during 1941-50 was only 830. The remaining towns of this district have been included in the list of towns for the first time in the present census.

Darbhanga—There are 7 towns in this district with a total population of 160,091. The population of Darbhanga (including Laheriasarai) increased from 53,700 in 1921 to 84,816 in 1951. The rate of increase of this town has been much slower than that of Muzaffarpur, but there was a fairly large increase (15,613) during the last decade. As in the case of Muzaffarpur, there was steady decline also in the population of this town between 1891 and 1921. In Madhubani, the population has increased from 16,582 in 1921 to 23,283 in 1951. In this case also, there was a declining trend in population during the 30 years preceding 1921. Rosera has also gained population since 1921, there being increase of 1,913 in the population during the last decade 1941-50. Jainagar was treated as a town for the first time in 1921 when it had a population of 6,113 which fell to 4,337 in 1941, but has again increased to 7,011 in 1951. Mow which is more like an overgrown village than a town was included in the urban list for the first time in 1941. The population has registered only a small increase of 695 in the course of the last ten years. Dalsingsarai which has a larger population (7,011) than Mow (5,095) and is of some importance as a centre of trade has been included in the urban list for the first time at the present census.

Monghyr—There are 4 places listed as towns in North Monghyr, Teghra, Begusarai, Phulwaria

and Khagaria, but Teghra and Phulwaria are really only large villages with hardly any urban characteristics. Teghra was included in the urban list in 1941 for the first time, and the population has increased by 1,096 since then. Phulwaria was also included in the urban list for the first time in 1941, and the population has increased from 9,554 to 12,446. Begusarai was raised to the status of a town in 1921 when it had a population of 9,062 which has now increased to 15,141. There was a fall in the population of this town in 1931 due to the fact that cholera and plague were raging there at the time of the census, and many of the inhabitants had moved to places outside the urban limits. The population of Khagaria increased from 9,521 in 1921 to 15,559 in 1941, but has fallen to 10,050 in 1951. This fall is due mainly to the fact that certain villages which were formerly regarded forming part of the town were treated as separate villages at the 1951 census. The prosperity of this town has also suffered to some extent during the 1941-50 decade due to recrudescence of plague, flood damage, and prevalence of unfavourable trade conditions in the latter half of the decade. There was decline in the population of this town also between 1891 and 1921 due partly to the plague epidemic and partly to decline in river-borne trade.

Purnea—There are 4 towns in the Purnea district, Katihar, Purnea, Kishanganj and Forbesganj with a total population of 94,879. The population of Katihar which is the biggest town in the district has increased from 14,533 in 1921 to 42,365 in 1951, an increase of 191·9 per cent in 30 years. There was not much increase between 1921 and 1931, but between 1931 and 1941 the population increased by 10,462 and there has been a further increase of 16,039 during the last decade. In Purnea, the district headquarters, the population has increased from 14,102 in 1921 to 25,060 in 1951, there being an increase of 3,562 between 1931 and 1941, and of 6,024 between 1941 and 1950. Between 1891 and 1921, the population of this town was more or less stationary with a slight tendency towards decline. The population of Kishanganj which is a centre of jute trade has increased from 7,934 to 15,908 between 1921 and 1951. Before 1921, the population had remained more or less stationary with a tendency towards decline as in the case of Purnea. Forbesganj which is an important centre of transport or trade with Nepal was raised to the urban status for the first time in 1921, when it had a population of 4,968 which has increased to 11,551 in 1951.

South Bihar Plain

195. The following statement shows the *variation in the urban population* of the South Bihar Plain *during the last* 30 *years* :—

Census Year	Total Urban population	Variation	Percentage increase	Net variation	Percentage increase (1921-51)
1921 ..	599,312	..	..	..	..
1931 ..	728,572	+129,260	+21·5	..	..
1941 ..	912,073	+183,501	+25·1	..	..
1951 ..	1,189,335	+277,262	+30.1	+590,023	98·4

Though the absolute increase in the urban population of the South Bihar Plain during 1921-51 is nearly as large as the total urban population of the North Bihar Plain in 1951, and also much larger than the absolute increase in the Chotanagpur Plateau during the same period, the rate of increase of urban population was lower in the South Bihar Plain than in the other two Natural Divisions. As was explained earlier, the North Bihar figure has been inflated to some extent due to the inclusion of several large overgrown villages in the urban list in 1941 and 1951.

196. *Towns of the South Bihar Plain—Patna*—There are 8 towns in the Patna district with a total population of 457,794. In Patna City (including P. A. C.) the headquarters of the State Government and Bihar's largest city, the population has increased by 119,776 in 1921

to 2,83,479 in 1951, the net increase being 163,503 or 136·2 per cent. There was increase of 39,714 or 33 per cent during 1921-31; of 36,725 or 23 per cent during 1931-41. The 1951 census figures disclose an increase of 87,064 or 44·3 per cent during the last decade. From 1881 to 1921, the population of Patna was almost continuously on the decline due mainly to fall in river-borne trade and prevalence of epidemics. Buchanan Hamilton (1807-14) estimated the population of Patna as 312,000. The population returned at the census of 1872 was 158,900 but there were large omissions, and it was considered that the actual number was considerably greater. At the next census (1881), the population returned was 170,654. After this, there was fall in population at every census till 1921, except in 1911 when also there was only a nominal increase. The population of Bihar or Bihar Shariff as it is often called, the next biggest town in the district of Patna, has increased from 36,720 in 1921 to 63,124 in 1951. The population of this town was also on the decline before 1921. The population of Dinapore (including both the municipality and the Cantonment) has increased by 11,807 since 1921, the increase (2,627) during the last decade was, however, much smaller than during 1931-41 or 1921-31. The population of Khagaul, a railway settlement near Dinapore, increased from 7,195 to 15,748twe been 1921 and 1951 and there was a large increase (6,953) during the last decade. The population of Barh has increased from 8,464 in 1921 to 29,308 in 1951, an increase of more than 245 per cent. As in other towns of this district, the population of Barh was on the decline between 1881 and 1921. Mokamah is the only town in the district of which the population has not shown an increase since 1921. There was fall of 1,403 in the population of this town between 1921 and 1931 due mainly to the transfer of some of the railway offices at Mokameh to Khagaul. There was a large increase in the population in 1941 owing mainly to the establishment of a number of Depots and other centres in connection with war arrangements, but the 1951 census has disclosed a fall of 8,885. There has also been a large fall (10,929) in the population of Fatwa. The only other remaining town in this district is Rajgir, the ancient capital of Magadha, which has been included in the census list of towns for the first time in the present census.

Gaya—There are 10 towns in the Gaya district with a total population of 216,692 and excepting only Gaya City, all are small. The population of Gaya City has increased from 67,562 in 1921 to 133,700 in 1951, the net increase in population being 66,138 or 99·4 per cent over 1921. Before 1921, there was a declining trend in the population of this town as in so many of the other old towns of Bihar. The population of Jahanabad has increased from 6,956 to 12,446 and of Aurangabad from 4,833 to 10,299 between 1921 and 1951. There was fall of 2,048 in the population of Jahanabad between 1921 and 1931, but the population decreased by 1,400 between 1931 and 1941 and there was further increase of 1,603 in the last decade. Sherghati was treated as town till 1921; it reverted to the status of a village in 1931, but was again included in the list of town in 1941. Between 1941-51, its population has increased from 6,014 to 7,009. Daudnagar has lost population since 1931, and there was a small fall in the population both during 1931-41 and during 1941-51. In Tekari, the population has increased slightly since 1921, but there was a fall of 434 in the last decade. The remaining two towns of Gaya district, namely, Rajauli and Hasua have been treated as towns for the first time in this census.

There are 8 towns in the *Shahabad* district with a total population of 180,579 only. The population of Arrah has increased from 40,769 in 1921 to 64,205 in 1951, the increase (11,083) during the last decade being larger than in any earlier period. Sassaram has also gained in population though to a lesser extent. Dehri was included in the list of towns for the first time in 1941, and its population has increased from 8,281 in 1941 to 24,496 in 1951. There has thus been a net increase of 16,215 or roughly 200 per cent in the population of this town in 10 years. This is due, no doubt, to the development of industries in this area. There have been only small increases in the population of Buxar and Dumraon in each of the three decades between 1921-51. In both cases, there was fall in population between 1901 and 1921 and

the 1951 population of Dumraon is still lower than the 1901 population by 631; in Buxar, there has been a small increase of 4,142 in 50 years. In Jagdishpur also, there have been small increases in the population during the last three decades, and there was loss of population between 1901 and 1921, and its present population is less than the 1901 population by 129. Nasriganj was included in the list of towns in 1941 for the first time, and the 1951 figures show an increase of 924. The population of Bhabhua was on the decline till 1921, but there have been small increases in each of the last three decades. Except in Dehri, and to some extent Arrah, there has been no significant increase in the population of the towns of this district since 1901.

South Monghyr—Of the 8 towns in South Monghyr, all except Monghyr and Jamalpur which is adjacent to Monghyr, are small. The population of Monghyr has increased from 46,825 to 74,348 and of Jamalpur from 24,827 to 44,172 between 1921 and 1951. Over a period of 50 years since 1901, there has been a net increase of 38,468 in the population of Monghyr of 30,243 and in the population of Jamalpur, the perce andntage increase in the population of the latter town works out to 218 per cent. In Jamalpur, the largest population increase occurred between 1931 and 1941, and the figures of the last decade indicate a considerable slowing down of the rate of population increase. Lakhisarai was treated as town for the first time in 1921. Its population fell between 1921 and 1931 by 1,860, but there was an increase of 5,260 during 1931-41, and a further increase of 3,256 during 1941-51 and the present population (17,329) is almost twice as large as the 1931 figure (8,813). The population of Sheikhpura has shown a small decline in the last decade, 1941-51, but the present population (15,785) is well above the 1921 figure (11,937). Jamui was included in the list of towns in 1941 and the population has increased by 912 only in 10 years. Barbigha, like Jamui, was also included in the list of towns for the first time in 1941, and there has been only a slight increase in population between 1941-51. The other three towns, namely, Barhi, which is really an overgrown village, Jhajha, mainly a railway colony, and Kharagpur a small township on the Monghyr-Jamui road have been included in the list of towns for the first time in 1951.

Bhagalpur—Bhagalpur has only two towns, namely, Bhagalpur City and Colgong. There are two other places, namely, Sultanganj and Naugachia which could have been treated as towns considering the size of their population and their importance as centres of trade and commerce. The population of Bhagalpur City has increased from 68,878 in 1921 to 114,530 in 1951. The net increase being 45,652 or 66·2 per cent. The rate of population increase in Bhagalpur has been lower than in the other cities of Bihar in each decade since 1921. Prior to 1921, the population was showing a declining trend. In Colgong, the population has increased from 5,413 to 7,515 during the last 30 years, but there was a slight fall in the population between 1921 and 1931, and the increase during the last decade is only 992.

CHOTANAGPUR PLATEAU

197. The following statement shows *variations in the urban population* of the Chotanagpur Plateau *during the last three decades* :—

Census Year	Total Urban population	Variation	Percentage increase	Net variation	Percentage increase (1921-51)
1921 ..	282,534	..	..	..	..
1931 ..	366,645	+84,111	+30·2	..	..
1941 ..	573,643	+ 206,998	+57·1	..	..
1951 ..	838,820	+265,177	+47·1	+556,286	196·9

In 1921, the total urban population of the Chotanagpur Plateau was less than that of the North Bihar Plain; by 1931, however, the total urban population of the two divisions was practically equal, and by 1941, the urban population of the Chotanagpur Plateau exceeded that of North Bihar by almost a lakh.

The comparatively fast rate of urban development in Chotanagpur is no doubt attributable mainly to the development of industries in some parts, particularly, Singhbhum and Dhanbad, and the development of Ranchi town during the war years on account of its being the temporary headquarters of the Eastern Command.

198. *Towns of the Chotanagpur Plateau*—In the *Santhal Parganas*, there are 7 towns, the two biggest towns being Sahebganj and Deoghar with Madhupur in the third place and Dumka, the district headquarters, in the fourth place. The population of Sahebganj has increased from 11,880 in 1921 to 25,669 in 1951, and of Deoghar from 12,355 to 25,510, the rate of increase being slightly faster in Sahebganj as compared with Deoghar. In Madhupur, the population has increased from 70·53 in 1921 to 17,144 in 1951, the increase during the last decade being particularly large (5,567). Dumka has also grown from 7,396 in 1921 to 13,582 in 1951. The population of Rajmahal which is an old town has been practically stagnant since 1921, the net increase in 30 years being only 1,422. Before 1921 the population of this town was showing a declining trend. The other two towns of this district, namely, Pakur and Mihijam, have been treated as towns for the first time in 1951.

Hazaribagh has 8 towns with a total population of 133,126. The population of Hazaribagh town, the district headquarters, has increased from 17,060 in 1921 to 33,812 in 1951. In the last decade, there was increase of 8,894 or 35·1 per cent in 10 years. The large increase has occurred mainly due to the location here of one of the important offices of the D. V. C. Giridih had a larger population than Hazaribagh at the censuses of 1921, 1931 and 1941, but the rate of increase appears to have slowed down between 1941-51, the net increase during this period being 3,841. This is not unexpected for some of the coal mines in this area have now practically been exhausted and there was also a slump in the mica industry of which Giridih is an important centre, at the time of 1951 census. Kargali, the colliery town was included in the urban list in 1941 for the first time. The population has increased from 10,127 in 1941 to 17,644. In Chatra, the headquarters of the subdivision bearing the same name, there has been a small increase in population since 1921, but there was decline in population of this town during 1901-21, and the present population is still short of the 1901 total by 688. Bokaro (wrongly spelled Baidkaro in the Census Report of 1941 and also Partin IIA--Tables Volume of this Report) started as a colliery town, and the D. V. C. have built their main thermal power station at this place. The population has increased from 7,509 in 1941 when it was treated as a town for the first time, to 9,807. Bermo, another colliery town adjacent to Bokaro was also included in the urban list in 1941. Its population has increased from 5,674 to 8,920. The Ramgarh Cantonment and Jhumri Tilaiya the most important centre of the mica industry in the State have been raised to urban status for the first time at this census.

Ranchi—The population of Ranchi town has increased from 44,159 in 1921 to 106,849 in 1951, and there was increase of 44,287, a figure larger than the total population of this town in 1921, in the course of the last decade (1941-51). The large increase during this period would appear to be attributable mainly to two factors : (1) the temporary location of the Eastern High Command at Ranchi, and (2) development of educational institutions in Ranchi town. There are only two other towns, both small, in the Ranchi district, namely, Lohardaga and Bundu. There was a slight fall in the population of Lohardaga between 1931 and 1941, but this has been more than compensated by an increase of 3,155 in the last decade. In Bundu also, there have been only small increases in population during the last three decades and total increase over 50 years from 1901 to 1951 being only 2,172.

In the Sadar Subdivision of *Manbhum* (*Purulia*), there are 6 towns with a total population of 84,343. The population of Purulia has registered

a large increase (11,016) in the last decade. Prior to this, there were only small increases in the population. Both Adra and Balrampur were treated as towns for the first time in 1941. The population of Adra which is an important railway centre has increased from 7,516 in 1941 to 10,577, and of Balrampur, a centre of the shellac industry, from 7,725 to 9,121. The population of Raghunathpur has increased from 6,493 in 1921 to 9,028 in 1951. The increase between 1941 and 1951 was small (638). In Jhalda, an important centre of the shellac industry, the population has increased from 7,182 in 1941 to 8,283, and except between 1921 and 1931 when there was an increase of 1,187 in the population of this town, there have been only very small increases in each decade since 1901. Chas has been included in the list of towns for the first time at this census.

The population of *Dhanbad* (including both the Municipal area and the Railway colony) increased from 12,951 in 1921 when it was treated as a town for the first time, to 34,077, the net increase in 30 years being 21,126 or 163·7 per cent. Jharia which is only a few miles from Dhanbad was raised to urban status in 1941. Its population has increased from 8,037 in 1941 to 26,418 in 10 years. Sindri has been included in the list of towns for the first time at this census.

Palamau—There are only 3 towns in the district of Palamau with a total population of 37,007 only. In Daltonganj, the district headquarters, the population has increased by 13,386 in 50 years, there being a large increase of 5,280 during the last decade. Garhwa had a population of 11,985 in 1931 which fell to 8,712 in 1941, and has increased to 9,967 only in 1951. Hussainabad has been included in the urban list only in 1951.

Singhbhum has 10 towns with a total population of 288,917, but except Jamshedpur City which includes both Jamshedpur and the Jugsalai Notified Area Committee all are comparatively small. In 1911 when Jamshedpur was included in the list of towns for the first time, it had a population of 5,672. In 40 years the population has increased by 212,490. There has been large increase in the population of this town in every decade since 1911, but the largest increase 72,936 occurred between 1931-41. In the last decade, the population has increased by 52,767 or 31·9 per cent. Chakradharpur (including both the Chakradharpur Municipality and the Railway Colony) is an important railway centre and its population has increased from 10,093 in 1921 when it was treated as town for the first time to 19,948. The figures for the last 3 decades show a progressively higher rate of increase. In the last decade, the population increased by 5,141 which works out to approximately 35 per cent over the 1941 figure. In Chaibassa, the district headquarters, the population was practically stagnant from 1901 to 1921, but has increased from 10,785 to 16,474 during the last three decades. Noamundi, an important centre of iron was included in the list of towns for the first time in 1941 when the population was 6,389. The population has increased by 838 during the last 10 years. In Mosabani, a centre of copper industry in Singhbhum, the population has fallen by 3,050 since 1941 when it stood at 8,270 owing mainly to a temporary set-back in the copper industry shortly before the census. In Seraikela, there has been a fall of 1,380 in the population since 1941. Manoharpur was treated as a town for the first time in 1941 and there has been only a nominal increase in the population in the last decade. Gua which is a centre of iron mining, and Maubhandar, a centre of copper industry, as also Kharsawan, the headquarters of the State of Kharsawan, now merged in the Singhbhum district have been included in the list of towns for the first time in 1951.

Section 4—Migration

199. Reference was made earlier to the subject of rural-urban migration in section 4 of Chapter II—Rural Population. As the census returns of birth places mention only the district and not the village or town of birth, it is not possible to ascertain the number of migrants from rural areas to urban areas from the census figures. If vital statistics had been accurate, the number of migrants to towns could have been estimated approximately by study of the vital statistics figures of rural and urban areas in conjunction with the census figures. There can be no doubt, however, that migration has contributed very largely to the growth of urban population for we know that the rate of natural increase of the rural population due partly to the fact that there is a deficiency of females in the urban population of the State and due partly to other reasons, and yet, as we have seen already, the growth rate of the urban population is much higher than that of the rural population. The higher growth rate of the urban population in spite of its having a lower rate of natural increase can be explained only on the assumption that there was a substantial volume of migration from villages to towns. And, it is well known that migration from villages has been the most important factor contributing to the growth of urban population in all countries of the world. That migration has been an important factor in the growth of urban population in Bihar becomes evident from a comparison of the figures of migration-*cum*-registration error of the general, urban and rural population. "Migration-*cum*-registration error" represents the difference between the decennial rate of natural increase derived from the registered figures of births and deaths, and the decennial growth rate calculated on the basis of census figures.

	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50
General	1·0	2·3	3·8
Urban	0·6	1·7	2·6
Rural	12·2	16·6	26·6

The difference between the figures of migration-*cum*-registration error for the urban and rural population is, it will be noticed, very large and the whole of this difference cannot be explained by the hypothesis that the vital statistics of the urban population are even more unreliable than those of the rural population, though a small part of the difference may be due to this reason.

200. Comparison of the figures of registration-*cum*-migration error for the three Natural Divisions shows that migration has played a more important part in the growth of urban population of the Chotanagpur Plateau than in the growth of the urban population of the two Plains' Divisions.

	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50
North Bihar Plain ..	12·2	9·1	19·6
South Bihar Plain ..	14·5	9·1	29·0
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	12·6	36·2	28·9

The migration-*cum*-registration figures relating to individual districts (*vide* subsidiary table 3·3) indicate that the growth of urban population of the districts of Ranchi, Dhanbad and Patna during the last decade (1941-50) and of Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Gaya during the preceding decade (1931-40) was due very largely to migration.

Section 5—Birth, Death and Natural Increase

201. It was shown earlier in section 5 of Chapter I that there are large omissions in the registered figures of births and deaths, and further that there has been very considerable deterioration in the reporting of births and deaths since 1931. For reasons which need not be gone into here, the extent of omissions in the registration of births and deaths is generally larger in towns than in rural areas in Bihar. There is also another difficulty: the list of towns for purposes of vital statistics registration has remained unchanged for almost half a century and only 54 out of 113 towns appearing in the census table are treated as urban for registration purposes, the remaining 59 towns with a combined population of 5·68 lakhs being treated as rural. A list of the places which are regarded as towns or urban areas for purposes of vital registration has been furnished in Annexure. As the extent of omissions in the registered figures is known to be large, we cannot form any precise idea regarding the actual birth and death rates from these figures, but they are, no doubt, useful for studying broad trends of development.

202. *Birth rate*—The birth rate of the urban population has been consistently lower than that of the rural population not only in the State as a whole, but also in each Natural Division and district, and the difference between the two is large in every case in each decennial period. The whole of this difference could not possibly have arisen due to omissions in reporting and it is by no means surprising that the urban birth rate should be consistently lower than the rural birth rate for the number of females per thousand males in the urban population of the State is only 845 as against 1,000 in the rural population.

The following statement compares the mean decennial birth rate of the urban and rual population during each decade since 1921 :

	Mean decennial birth rate		
	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50
BIHAR			
Urban population ..	28·2	18·8	10·8
Rural population ..	34·6	31·1	22.5
North Bihar Plain			
Urban population ..	30·9	24·2	13·2
Rural population ..	33·3	31·4	22·0
South Bihar Plain			
Urabn population ..	28·8	19·4	9·1
Rural population ..	38·4	34·5	25·2
Chotanagpur Plateau			
Urban population ..	23·0	12·3	11·4
Rural population ..	33·2	27·2	20·7

It was mentioned earlier in this section that there has been considerable deterioration in the reporting of vital statistics particularly since 1931. The extent of omissions in the reporting of deaths and births among the urban population since 1931 is larger than before. In the circumstance it would be risky to conclude from the above figures that the urban birth rate has been falling since 1921-30, though the possibility of some decline cannot wholly be ruled out.

203. *Death rate*—The death rate of the urban population has also been consistently lower than that of the rural population not only in the State as a whole but also in each Natural Division and district. Comparative figures for the State and the three Natural Divisions are given below :

	Mean decennial death rate		
	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50
BIHAR			
Urban population ..	21·2	12·6	8·9
Rural population ..	24·6	21·8	16·4
North Bihar Plain			
Urban population ..	24·1	15·2	9·8
Rural population ..	28·4	23·8	18·0
Chotanagpur Plateau			
Urban population ..	12·6	6·6	7·5
Rural population ..	20·7	19·3	12.3

204. *Natural increase*—The registered figure shows that the rate of natural increase of the urban population in Bihar as a whole as also in the three Natural Divisions has been lower than that of the rural population in each of the last three decades :

	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50
BIHAR			
Urban population ..	7·0	6·2	1·9
Rural population ..	10·0	9·3	6·1
North Bihar Plain			
Urban population ..	6·8	9·0	3·4
Rural population ..	8·6	9·2	4·1
South Bihar Plain			
Urban population ..	5·9	4·9	0·3
Rural population ..	10·0	10·7	7·2
Chotanagpur Plateau			
Urban population ..	10·4	5·7	3·9
Rural population ..	12·5	7·9	8·4

Part of the difference between urban and rural rates may be due to the fact that the extent of omissions in registration is possibly greater in urban areas, but this cannot explain the entire difference.

Section 6—Livelihood Pattern

205. For details regarding the 1951 scheme of classification of the population under VIII Livelihood Classes, and definitions of technical terms used in this section, reference should be made to section 6 of Chapter I.

206. The following statement shows the *livelihood pattern of urban population* :—

Number per 10,000 under

Agricultural classes (Livelihood Classes I- -IV)	Non-agricultural classes (Livelihood Classes V—VIII)	Production other than cultivation (Livelihood Class V)	Commerce (Livelihood Class VI)	Transport (Livelihood Class VII)	Other services and miscellaneous occupations (Livelihood Class VIII)
2,300	7,700	1,780	1,906	587	3,427

There is a marked difference in the livelihood pattern of the urban and rural population. While among the rural population only 9·4 per cent are dependent for their livelihood on non-agricultural occupations and 90·6 per cent on agriculture, among the urban population 77 per cent derive their livelihood from non-agricultural occupations and only 23 per cent from agriculture. It will be noticed that a little over one-third of all non-agriculturists among the urban population come under Livelihood Class VIII—Other services and miscellaneous occupations. The proportion of persons deriving their livelihood from primary production other than agriculture, such as mining, industry, etc., is only 17·8 per cent and persons deriving their livelihood from Commerce is 19·1 per cent.

North Bihar Plain

207. The livelihood pattern of the urban population of the North Bihar Plain is shown below :—

Number per 10,000 under

Livelihood Class I (Owners of land mainly owned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class II (Owners of land mainly unowned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers and dependants)	Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers, and their dependants)	Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)	Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)	Livelihood Class VII (Transport)	Livelihood ClassVIII (Other services and miscellaneous)
1,525	262	1,375	180	1,027	2,086	471	3,074

There are two reasons for the comparatively high proportion of agriculturists in the urban population of the North Bihar Plain. First, with only a few exceptions, the towns of

North Bihar have grown on account of their importance as headquarters of district or sub-divisional administration, and laterly also as educational centres, and not as the result of the growth of trade and industry. Second, the list of towns in North Bihar includes quite a few places which are really over grown villages or large village marts and not towns. The proportion of persons dependent on agriculture among the urban population is particularly high in North Monghyr (49·9 per cent), Saran (43·4 per cent) and Champaran (36·2 per cent). The agricultural classes outnumber the non-agricultural classes in two towns of North Monghyr, namely, Teghra and Phulbaria. In Champaran, the agricultural classes outnumber the non-agricultural classes in five towns, namely, Sugauli Bazar, Shikarpur Bazar, Bagaha, Chanpatia Bazar and Kesharia Bazar. In Saran, three out of five towns, namely, Gopalganj, Mirganj and Revelganj, and in Muzaffarpur two towns, namely, Hajipur and Lalganj, have similarly a majority of agriculturists in the population.

SOUTH BIHAR PLAIN

208. In this Natural Division, 76·3 per cent of the urban population belong to non-agricultural classes, and 23·7 per cent to agricultural classes. The distribution of the urban population under the eight Livelihood Classes is :—

	Number per 10,000 under						
Livelihood Class I (Owners of land mainly owned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class II (Owners of land mainly unowned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers and dependants)	Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers, and their dependants)	Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)	Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)	Livelihood Class VII (Transport)	Livelihood ClassVIII (Other services and miscellaneous)
1,196	239	770	167	1,182	1,984	610	3,852

The proportion of agricultural classes in the urban population is highest in South Monghyr (36·4 per cent) and Shahabad (26·3 per cent) but it is also fairly high in Patna (22 per cent) and Gaya (23·1 per cent). The high proportion in the Patna district is due largely to the inclusion within the municipal limits of Patna City of a number of villages or parts of villages. There are also similar rural pockets in other towns of Patna and Gaya districts. The proportion of agricultural classes in the urban population is the lowest in Bhagalpur (8·2 per cent) where only two places, namely, Bhagalpur City and Colgong have been included in the list of towns.

CHOTANAGPUR PLATEAU

209. In this division 86·4 per cent of the urban population are dependent on non-agricultural means of livelihood and only 13·6 per cent on agriculture. The distribution of the urban population under the eight livelihood classes is :—

	Number per 10,000 under						
Livelihood Class I (Owners of land mainly owned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class II (Owners of land mainly unowned, and dependants)	Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers and dependants)	Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers, and their dependants)	Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)	Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)	Livelihood Class VII (Transport)	Livelihood ClassVIII (Other services and miscellaneous)
909	402	251	102	3,234	1,651	643	3,108

The proportion of non-agricultural classes in the urban population is highest of all districts in the State in Singhbhum district (92·7 per cent), Dhanbad (91 per cent) and Hazaribagh (91 per cent) where a good deal of urban development has taken place on account of development of industry and mining. It was shown earlier in Chapter II that in Dhanbad the proportion of non-agricultural classes is very high even in the rural population. The urban population under Livelihood Class V is highest in Singhbhum (59·9 per cent) and Hazaribagh (34·5 per cent). Dhanbad has the highest proportion of persons under Livelihood Class VI (Commerce) among its urban population of all districts in the State. The proportion of persons under Livelihood Class VII (Transport) is high in both Purulia (12·9) and Dhanbad (11·5). The proportion of persons under Livelihood Class VIII is high in Ranchi and Palamau districts where the towns are important mainly as administrative and educational centres and industry and commerce have not developed very much.

210. *Livelihood pattern in cities*—The following statement gives the livelihood pattern of cities in Bihar :—

Cities	Percentage under					
	Livelihood Classes I to III (Cultivators, cultivating labourers and their dependants)	Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers, and their dependants)	Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation)	Livelihood Class VI (Commerce)	Livelihood Class VII (Transport)	Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. All Cities	9·0	1·0	27·0	19·0	5·0	39·0
2. Patna	15·0	2·0	11·1	21·3	4·3	46·3
3. Jamshedpur ..	1·6	0·1	69·6	10·6	3·0	15·1
4. Gaya	10·0	2·0	12·0	23·0	9·0	44·0
5. Bhagalpur ..	6·0	2·0	22·0	19·0	4·0	47·0
6. Ranchi	10·0	1·0	10·0	21·0	5·0	53·0

It will be noticed that the proportion of non-agricultural classes in cities is higher than in other towns, and the proportion of agriculturists is correspondingly less. The relatively high proportion of agriculturists in the city of Patna is explained by the fact that there are some rural pockets within the municipal limits. The proportion of Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous occupations) is high in all cities except Jamshedpur where nearly 70 per cent of the total population derive their livelihood from industry (Livelihood Class V). After Jamshedpur, Bhagalpur has the highest proportion of its population under Livelihood Class V. Gaya has the highest proportion under Commerce (Livelihood Class VI) and Transport (Livelihood Class VII) among all cities in India, but the proportion under Commerce is also high in all the other cities except Jamshedpur.

Section 7—Summary and concluding remarks

211. The important facts which have emerged from our review of the census statistics relating to urban population in the earlier sections of this chapter may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First, Bihar has a small urban population (2·7 millions) and the proportion of the urban population to the total is only 6·7 per cent against 17·3 per cent in all-India, 24·8 per cent in West Bengal and 13·6 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. The very low urban development of this State reflects no doubt the backwardness of its economy and the heavy dependance of the population on agriculture.

Second, most of the towns in the two Plains' Divisions, as also many towns in the Chotanagpur Plateau, owe their importance if not also their origin, to the fact that they are centres of districts or subdivisional administration and have facilities for education which are not available in village and not to any large extent to the development of trade and industry.

Third, though the rate of growth of the urban population has been faster than that of rural population, and this is at least partly due to migration from rural areas to towns, urban development has been slow and tardy. When the first census was taken in 1872, it was found that 4·1 per cent of the population of Bihar lived in towns. This percentage fell to 4·0 at the next census in 1881 and to 3·9 in 1891. It again rose to 4 per cent in 1901 and then fell to 3·7 per cent only in 1911 though this fall was caused mainly by the temporary exodus of population from some of the towns due to plague out break at the time of the census. The urban percentage has increased since 1921 from 4·5 to 6·7 only.

212. *Prospects for the next decade* (1951-60).— The rate of growth of urban population has no doubt increased since 1921 but this increase cannot be regarded as being of real significance when seen in relation to the size of the population of the State, and when it is realised that the increase in the growth rate of urban population during the last 30 years is not due to development of industry and commerce on any large scale but due to other causes, such as expansion and development of educational institutions and administrative bodies. The population history of all developed countries shows that rapid urbanisation was, in every case, the result of industrial development, the rural population being attracted to towns due to the availability of higher wages in the expanding urban industries than in agriculture. In this manner the urban population of the United State of America increased from 5 per cent in 1790 to 20 per cent in 1880 and was 56·5 per cent in 1940. In similar circumstances, the urban population increased from 15·9 per cent in 1880 to 54·3 per cent in 1941 in Canada; from 34·8 per cent in 1880 to 53·2 per cent in 1946 in France; and from 29·1 per cent in 1880 to 56·8 per cent in 1933 in Germany. The rate of urban development is expected to increase during the next decade (1951-60) but urbanisation on a large scale will come only when there is industrial development on a significant scale and there are no indications as yet of this.

Annexure (A)

LIST OF TOWNS WITH LESS THAN 5,000 POPULATION IN WHICH THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES OUTNUMBER THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

Name of town	District	Population		
		Total	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
Rajmahal ..	Santal Parganas ..	4,876	3,486	1,390
Manoharpur ..	Singhbhum ..	4,734	2,973	1,761
Gua ..	Singhbhum ..	4,726	4,042	684
Maubhandar	Singhbhum ..	4,211	4,211	..
Dumra ..	Muzaffarpur ..	2,078	1,431	647
Lauthaha ..	Champaran ..	1,417	879	538
	Total ..	22,042	17,022	5,020

Annexure (B)

LIST OF TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 5,000 IN WHICH THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES OUTNUMBER THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

District	Name of town	Population			District	Name of town	Population		
		Total	Non-agricultural	Agricultural			Total	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
PATNA ..	Futwa ..	8,482	3,737	4,745	MUZAFFARPUR.	Hajipore ..	25,149	10,691	14,458
GAYA ..	Rajauli ..	12,672	4,423	8,250		Lalganj ..	12,394	4,324	7,470
	Warsleyganj ..	7,773	3,877	3,896	MONGHYR	Barhi ..	20,752	3,416	17,336
SHAHABAD	Jagdishpore ..	11,322	5,171	6,151		Teghra ..	17,255	8,288	8,967
	Nasriganj ..	8,741	3,207	5,534		Phulwaria ..	12,446	2,202	10,244
SARAN ..	Gopalganj ..	14,213	3,590	10,623		Kharagpur ..	7,549	2,915	4,634
	Mirganj ..	13,690	4,768	8,922	SANTAL PARGANAS.	Pakur ..	6,030	2,813	3,217
	Revelganj ..	11,321	3,823	7,498	PURULIA ..	Raghunathpur ..	9,028	4,323	4,705
CHAMPARAN	Sugauli Bazar ..	9,106	4,097	5,009		Chas ..	5,873	2,577	3,296
	Sikarpur Bazar ..	6,576	1,685	4,891					
	Bagaha ..	5,820	1,606	4,214		Total ..	231,293	84,588	146,705
	Chanpatia Bazar	5,100	2,455	2,645					

Annexure (C)

LIST OF CENSUS TOWNS WHICH WERE NOT TREATED AS TOWNS FOR PURPOSES OF REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS DURING 1921-50

District	Name of town	Total population
PATNA	Mokameh	11,099
	Fatwa	8,482
	Rajgir	3,870
GAYA	Rajauli	12,673
	Jahanabad	12,445
	Nawada	10,391
	Aurangabad	10,299
	Warsleyganj	7,773
	Sherghati	7,009
	Hasua	5,676
SHAHABAD	Dehri	24,496
	Nasriganj	8,741
SARAN	Gopalganj	14,213
	Mirganj	13,690
CHAMPARAN	Sugauli	9,106
	Raxaul	6,594
	Shikarpur	6,576
	Bagaha	5,820
	Chakia	5,817
	Chanpatia	5,100
	Kessaria	4,307
	Luathaha	1,417
MUZAFFARPUR	Mahnar	9,214
	Dumra	2,078
DARBHANGA	Dalsingsarai	7,853
	Jainagar	7,011
	Mow	5,695
MONGHYR	Barhi	20,752
	Lakhisarai	17,329
	Teghra	17,255
	Sheikhpura	15,785
MONGHYR—*concld.*	Begusarai	15,141
	Phulwaria	12,446
	Jamui	11,594
	Jhajha	10,466
	Barbigha	10,230
	Khagaria	10,050
	Kharagpur	7,549
SANTAL PARGANAS	Pakur	6,030
	Rajmahal	4,876
	Mihijam	3,969
HAZARIBAGH	Kargali	17,644
	Ramgarh	14,775
	Bokaro	9,807
	Jhumri Tilaya	9,090
	Bermo	8,920
RANCHI	Bundu	7,641
PURULIA	Adra	10,577
	Balrampur	9,121
	Chas	5,873
DHANBAD	Jharia	26,480
	Sindri	13,045
PALAMAU	Garhwa	9,467
	Hussainabad	8,317
SINGHBHUM	Noamundi	7,227
	Mosabani	5,220
	Manoharpur	4,734
	Gua	4,726
	Maubhandar	4,211
	Total	567,792

Chapter IV—Agricultural Classes

Section 1—Preliminary Remarks

213. *Reference to statistics*—The main statistics dealt with in this chapter will be found in Economic tables B-I and B-II, and in the following subsidiary tables :—

4·1—Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population; number in each class and sub-class of 10,000 persons of all agricultural classes, and comparison with agricultural holdings by size.

4·2—Livelihood Class I (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I each sub-class; Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class I.

4·3—Livelihood Class II (Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II in each sub-class; Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class II.

4·4—Livelihood Class III (Cultivating labourers and their dependants)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III in each sub-class; Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class III.

4·5—Livelihood Class IV (Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants)—number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV in each sub-class; Secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class IV.

4·6—Active and semi-active workers in cultivation.

4·7—Progress of cultivation during three decades.

4·9—Land Area per capita (1951) and trend of cultivation per capita during three decades.

214. *Scheme of classification—Agricultural Livelihood Classes*—The general scheme of classification which provides for the division of the population into two broad livelihood categories, namely, Agricultural and Non-agricultural, each category being further subdivided into four Livelihood Classes, has already been explained in section 6 of Chapter I. We are concerned here only with the agricultural population which are divided into four Livelihood Classes : I—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned ; II—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned ; III—Cultivating labourers ; IV—Non-cultivating owners of land; and other agricultural rent-receivers. Speaking generally, the concepts here are those of economics, and not of law. In other words, the classification is not based on legal definition of landlord and tenant rights, but on an appraisal of the nature of functions performed by each person concerned in the business of cultivation. Thus, Livelihood Class I—cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned—comprises both proprietors or landlords who cultivate their own lands and occupancy raiyats who have a right to remain in possession of land, cultivate it and bequeath it to their heirs; Livelihood Class II—cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned—covers all cultivators who hold the land and cultivate for a limited period on specified terms and conditions, such as Bataidars or share-croppers and have no right to occupy the land permanently and bequeath it to their heirs ; Livelihood Class III—cultivating labourers—includes all persons employed in the work of cultivation on daily or monthly wages; and Livelihood Class IV covers both (*i*) non-cultivating owners of land such as zamindars whose legal rights over the land are limited to the receipt of rent which may be either in cash or in kind; and (*ii*) other agricultural rent-receivers, such as occupancy raiyats who for one reason or another, have given it for cultivation to others from whom they receive either a specified share of the produce or cash rent.

215. *Definition of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants*—In the tables which are being considered in this chapter, the agricultural population and each of the four Agricultural Livelihood Classes have been further subdivided into three sub-classes, namely, (*i*) self-supporting persons, (*ii*) non-earning dependants, and (*iii*) earning dependants. In the instructions

issued to enumerators, these terms were defined as follows :—

"Where a person is in receipt of an income and that income is sufficient at least for his own maintenance then he (or she as the case may be) should be regarded as a self-supporting person. Anyone, who is not a self-supporting person in this sense, is a dependant. A dependant may be either an earning dependant, or a non-earning dependant; the test is whether or not he secures a regular income, even though it may be small. Where the income, which he secures, is not sufficient to support him, that person is an earning dependant. A person, who does not secure any income either in cash or in kind, is a non-earning dependant. Where two or more members of a family or household jointly cultivate land and secure an income therefrom, each of them should be regarded as earning a part of the income. None of them is, therefore, a non-earning dependant. Each of them should be classed as either a self-supporting person or an earning dependant according to the share of income attributable to him (or her). The same applies to any business carried on jointly. This does not mean that anyone, who works, is necessarily a self-supporting person or an earning dependant. Thus, for instance, a housewife, who cooks for the family, brings up the children or manages the household, is doing very valuable work. Nevertheless her economic status is that of a non-earning dependant if she does not also secure an income."

Everyone, who obtains an income which is at least sufficient for his own maintenance, was, thus, treated as a self-supporting person. Non-earning dependants are of course persons who do not earn anything for their upkeep. In the main, this group consists of women and children who are supported by the husband, or father, or some other members of the family. Women, who perform household duties, do not contribute anything directly to the earnings of the household or family, and they have accordingly been treated as non-earning dependants. On the other hand, women and children who assist in the cultivation of land as unpaid family helpers or as agricultural labourers have been classified as earning dependants. Earning dependants are persons who earn some income, which, however, is not sufficient for their maintenance. In joint family households, adult males having a share in the family property were generally treated as self-supporting persons.

216. *Classification of the agricultural population in* 1951 *compared with the classification adopted at the* 1931 *census*—In 1931, there were four groups under order I (*a*) ordinary cultivators, namely, (*i*) non-cultivating proprietors, (*ii*) cultivating owners, (*iii*) tenants cultivators, and (*iv*) agricultural labourers which are comparable to some extent with the four Agricultural Livelihood Classes of the present census. The "non-cultivating proprietors" of 1931 are included under Livelihood Class IV—"Non-cultivating owners of land" of 1951, but the latter also covers "agricultural rent-receivers", such as occupancy raiyats who have let out their lands to others for cultivation on payment of rent for a limited period. Persons belonging to this category were not shown separately in 1931. The "cultivating owners" of 1931 included only proprietors or landlords who were cultivating some or all of their zirat or bakasht land, and did not include occupancy raiyats, and both raiyats having the right of occupancy and cultivators of land mainly unowned or tenant cultivators were grouped as tenant cultivators. The agricultural labourers of 1931 correspond more or less exactly to Livelihood Class III—cultivating labourers—of the present census.

It may also be pointed out that while "estate agents and managers of Government, rent collectors, clerks, etc.," were included under "ordinary cultivation" under the 1931 classification, cultivators of plantation crops, flower and fruit-growers were not so included, and cultivators of Jhum, Taungya and shifting areas were included under ordinary cultivation but shown separately from cultivating owners, tenants and cultivators.

Section 2—Agricultural Population Ratios

217. *Proportion of agricultural population to the total population*—We have seen earlier in section 6 of Chapter I that out of a total population of 40·2 millions in Bihar, 34·6 millions or 86·04 per cent belong to the agricultural classes. The distribution of the agricultural population among the three natural divisions is as follows :—

Natural Division	Total population	Agricultural population	Number per 1,000 of the population who belong to agricultural classes
North Bihar Plain ..	18,173,033	16,402,219	904
South Bihar Plain ..	11,186,563	8,999,727	803
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	10,866,351	9,209,308	848

It will be noticed that the proportion of the agricultural population to the total population is higher in the Chotanagpur Plateau division than in the South Bihar Plain. This should not cause any surprise for except in Dhanbad sub-district and in portions of Singhbhum and north-east Hazaribagh where there has been some development of mines and industries, the whole of this large natural division is dependent solely on cultivation. In two districts of this division, namely, the Santhal Parganas and Palamau, the agricultural classes constitute more than 91 per cent of the population. In Purulia (Manbhum Sadar), the agricultural classes account for about 91 per cent, and in Hazaribagh for about 85 per cent of the total population. There is no district in the South Bihar Plain, where the agricultural population forms more than 83·2 per cent of the total population. In the North Bihar Plain, the proportion of the agricultural classes to the total population does not fall below 86·7 per cent in any district and exceeds 90 per cent in the districts of Saran and Muzaffarpur, and 93 per cent in Champaran and Saharsa.

218. *Self-supporting persons and dependants among agricultural classes*—A glance at subsidiary table 4.1 will show that in the State as a whole 31·9 or say roughly 32 per cent of the total agricultural population are self-supporting persons, 4·06 per cent are earning dependants and 64·02 per cent are non-earning dependants. The proportion of self-supporting persons among agricultural classes is the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau where 38·4 per cent of the population have been recorded as such. There is very little variation in this respect between the North and South Bihar Plains division, the proportion of self-supporting persons to the total agricultural population in the two divisions being 31 per cent and 30·9 per cent respectively. The proportion of earning dependants is 5·2 per cent in the Chotanagpur Plateau as against 4·2 per cent in the South Bihar Plain, and only 3·3 per cent in the North Bihar Plain. The proportion of non-earning dependants is the highest in North Bihar (65·7 per cent), and the lowest in Chotanagpur Plateau (60·3 per cent), the figure for South Bihar Plain (64·9 per cent) being only slightly lower than that for the North Bihar Plain.

Districtwise, the proportion of self-supporting persons among agricultural classes is highest in the Santal Parganas (42·4 per cent), and above the general average for the State in all districts of Chotanagpur Plateau except Palamau, Hazaribagh and Singhbhum. In the South Bihar Plain, Shahabad and South Monghyr are the only units where the proportion of self-supporting persons exceeds 32 per cent of the total agricultural population. In the North Bihar Plain, only three units, namely, Champaran, North Monghyr and Purnea have a higher proportion of self-supporting persons among the agricultural classes than in State as a whole. The Santal Parganas district has also the highest proportion of earning dependants (7·5 per cent) among all districts in the State; Singhbhum is next with 6·8 per cent, and Purulia comes third with 4·8 per cent. Among districts of the South Bihar Plain, the proportion of earning dependants is fairly high (6·7 per cent) in the Bhagalpur district but falls below 4 per cent in Gaya, Shahabad and South Monghyr.

219. *Explanation for variations in the figures relating to self-supporting persons, earning dependants and non-earning dependants*—As mentioned earlier, the instructions issued to enumerators at the 1951 census provided that adult males in joint family household having a share in the family property should be treated as self-supporting persons, and women and children who assist in the cultivation of land as unpaid family workers should be classified as earning dependants, but women who perform household work, however valuable, but do not earn any income directly, should be treated as non-earning dependants. It is not always easy to apply such instructions. The number of enumerators was large, and many of them had only a modicum of education and some had not even gone through the full course of training provided for census workers. The possibility that these instructions were not applied in a uniform way by all enumerators cannot, therefore, be ruled out entirely. It does not appear very likely, however, mistakes in the application of these instructions by some enumerators here and there would cause any significant variations between one region and another, or for the matter of that, even one district and another. We would, therefore, be on fairly safe grounds in assuming that the variations that have been noticed are due to differences in social and economic circumstances, and this conclusion is strengthened by the fact that similar variations were noticed between the three natural divisions in 1921 and earlier censuses when data relating to dependancy was compiled. It was found both in 1921 and 1911 that the proportion of workers (including both self-supporting persons and earning dependants) to the total agricultural population was the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau and the lowest in the North Bihar Plain, the South Bihar Plain coming midway between the two. Information regarding the source of livelihood of non-earning dependants was not compiled during the 1931 and 1941 censuses.

By looking at the figures of natural divisions and districts relating to dependancy we can say in a broad way that the proportion of both self-supporting and earning dependants which together form the economically active population or the working population is relatively high among agricultural classes in areas which contain a large tribal population. There would appear to be two important reasons for this; first, that females among the tribal communities are generally speaking more self-reliant and many of them contribute directly to the family income by active participation in the work of cultivation, sale of fire-wood, etc., and second, that among the tribal people, the son usually sets up a separate house and becomes more or less independant of his parents as soon as he is married, while in other areas the joint family system is the rule, and a number of sons and nephews and even grandsons and grandnephews live under the same roof, and there is common management of the lands owned or cultivated by the family. The high ratio of non-earning dependants particularly in the North Bihar Plain and among districts such as Saran, Darbhanga and Saharsa would seem to be partly due to the fact that large numbers of adult males belonging to Livelihood Classes III and IV generally remain outside Bihar during the time of the census and the exodus was higher than ever before at the time of the 1951 census.

220. *Secondary means of livelihood of the agricultural population*—The economically active or working agricultural population (including both self-supporting persons and earning dependants) number 12·45 millions. Out of this number, only 2·78 million persons or 22·3 per cent have a secondary means of livelihood. Taking self-supporting persons only, we find that only 1·38 millions or 12·4 per cent have a secondary means of livelihood. The proportion of persons having a secondary means of livelihood or occupation among the agricultural classes is thus very small. It is also significant that in the majority of cases, the secondary means of livelihood of persons belonging to agricultural classes is some other form of agricultural activity. A large number of persons belonging to Livelihood Class II (cultivation of land, mainly unowned) derive their secondary means of livelihood by cultivation of small plots of lands owned by them, or by working as agricultural labourers. Similarly, many agricultural labourers (Livelihood Class III) obtain some subsidiary income by cultivating lands belonging to others as Bataidars or share-croppers. Thus, out of 2·78 million persons belonging to agricultural classes who have been returned as having a secondary

means of livelihood, no less than 1·49 millions or 53·5 per cent derive their secondary means of livelihood from some or other form of agricultural activity. If they are excluded from the total, the number of persons having a secondary means of livelihood would dwindle to 1·29 millions or 10.4 per cent.

Among non-agricultural occupations which provide a secondary source of income to the agricultural classes, the services and miscellaneous occupations grouped under Livelihood Class VIII are easily the most important, and as many as 5·11 lakh persons or 53·5 per cent of the total number of the agricultural working population who derive their secondary means of livelihood from some non-agricultural occupations have domestic service, Government service or occupations e. g., barber, washerman, tile-layers, etc., as their secondary means of livelihood. Most of the females numbering 1·60 lakhs and also some of the men who are shown in the tables as deriving their secondary source of livelihood from services and miscellaneous occupations are employed in domestic service.

Production other than cultivation which includes stock-raising, rearing of small animals and insects, forestry or wood-cutting, fishing, quarrying, mining and all kinds of processing and manufacturing industries is only second in importance to services and miscellaneous occupations among non-agricultural occupations which provide the agricultural classes with a secondary means of livelihood, and 4·16 lakh persons derive their secondary means of livelihood from the occupations included in this group. As might be expected, the proportion of persons deriving their secondary means of livelihood from this group of occupations is larger in the Chotanagpur natural division than in the other two natural divisions of this State. Trade and commerce provide a secondary means of livelihood to 2·97 lakhs among the working agricultural population. Transport is relatively unimportant as a subsidiary occupation of the agricultural classes, the total number deriving their subsidiary income from this source being about 72,000 only.

Section 3—Relative proportion of different agricultural classes—correlation with distribution of lands in agricultural holdings of different sizes

221. In the State as a whole, *the distribution of agricultural population among the four agricultural livelihood classes is as follows*—

	Number per ten thousand.
Livelihood Class I (owner-cultivators)	6,426
Livelihood Class II (cultivators of land mainly un-owned)	961
Livelihood Class III (cultivating labourers)	2,541
Livelihood Class IV (rent receivers)	72

We may express this more simply by saying that out of every 100 persons belonging to the agricultural classes, approximately 64 are owner-cultivators, 25 are cultivating labourers, 10 are *bataidars* and 1 is a rent receiver. Including dependants, owner-cultivators number 22·2 millions, cultivating labourers 8·8 millions, cultivators of land mainly un-owned or *bataidars* 3·3 millions, and rent receivers 0·2 millions.

222. *Relative proportion of owner-cultivators, Bataidars, cultivating labourers and rent receivers in natural divisions and districts*—The proportion of owner-cultivators (Livelihood Class I) to the total agricultural population is highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau where out of every ten thousand persons belonging to the agricultural category 8,720 persons (or 87·2 per cent) belong to this class ; the corresponding figures for South Bihar Plain and North Bihar Plain are 6,050 and 5,346 respectively. The proportion of *bataidars* (Livelihood Class II) and agricultural labourers (Livelihood Class III) is the least in the Chotanagpur Plateau where they form only 3·1 and 9·2 per cent of the total agricultural population, and the highest in North Bihar where *bataidars* constitute 12·7 per cent and cultivating labourers 33 per cent of the total agricultural population. The proportion of rent-receivers to the total agricultural population is also the lowest in the Chotanagpur Plateau being only 0·5 per cent of the total agricultural population. There is no very marked difference in the pattern of distribution of agricultural population between the North and the South Bihar Plains but the latter may be regarded generally speaking as occupying an intermediate position in this respect as also in so many other respects. The proportion of owner-cultivators in the South Bihar Plain (60·5 per cent) is thus lower than in the Plateau region (87·2 per cent) but higher than in North Bihar (53·5 per cent), and the proportion of *bataidars* (10·4 per cent) and cultivating labourers (28·1 per cent) is higher than in the Plateau region, but lower than in the North Bihar Plain. The proportion of rent receivers to the total agricultural population is however higher in the South Bihar Plain (1·1 per cent) in comparison with both the Plateau region (0·5 per cent) and the North Bihar Plain (0·6 per cent). The reason for this is obvious. Large parts of the North Bihar Plain as also of the Chotanagpur Plateau were occupied by a few big estates, such as Darbhanga, Bettiah, Hathwa, Ratu and Ramgarh and in some parts of the Chotanagpur Plateau such as the Kolhan (Singhbhum district) and the Damin-i-Koh (Santhal Parganas), rents were payable direct to Government by the head men of the village or the cultivators. On the other hand, there were a very large number of small zamindari estates (besides a few big ones) in the South Bihar Plain.

Districtwise, Ranchi has the highest proportion of owner-cultivators (94 per cent) and the lowest proportion of cultivators of un-owned land or *bataidars* (1·9 per cent) and cultivating labourers (2·9 per cent). In Hazaribagh, Dhanbad and Santal Parganas also, the proportion of owner-cultivators is well over 85 per cent of the total agricultural population ; it falls to 83·9 per cent in Singhbhum and 73·4 per cent in Palamau. The last named district contains the highest proportion of cultivating labourers (20 per cent) and *bataidars* (5·3 per cent) of all districts in the Chotanagpur Plateau division. In the South Bihar Plain, Gaya has the highest proportion of owner-cultivators (66·5 per cent)

The proportion of owner-cultivators is also quite high in Shahabad (61·4 per cent), Patna (60·5 per cent) and South Monghyr (58·5 per cent) but falls to 47·1 per cent only in Bhagalpur which has the highest proportion of cultivating labourers (30·8 per cent) and *bataidars* (20·8 per cent) among the districts of the South Bihar Plain. The proportion of cultivating labourers is also fairly high (29·2 per cent) in South Monghyr. In the North Bihar Plain, Saran has the distinction of having the highest proportion (79·1 per cent) of owner-cultivators and the lowest proportion of *bataidars* (5·6 per cent) and cultivating labourers (14·9 per cent). The proportion of owner-cultivators is the lowest in North Monghyr (43·3 per cent) among all districts in Bihar, it is also very low in Darbhanga (44·6 per cent), Purnea (44.7 per cent) and Saharsa (46·3 per cent). Darbhanga has the highest proportion (43·6 per cent) of agricultural labourers in Bihar. The proportion of agricultural labourers is also very high in Muzaffarpur (37·6 per cent), Monghyr North (37·4 per cent), Champaran (35·6 per cent), Saharsa (31.7 per cent) and Purnea (30 per cent). The proportion of *bataidars* is high in Purnea (23·8 per cent), Saharsa (21·5 per cent) and North Monghyr (18·7 per cent). The proportion of rent receivers, including in that term both zamindars and occupancy raiyats who let out their lands to others for cultivation on payment of rent in cash or kind, is comparatively high in Purnea (1·5 per cent), Patna (1·4 per cent), Bhagalpur (1·3 per cent), Dhanbad (1·3 per cent) and Shahabad (1·2 per cent) districts.

223. *Reasons for variation in the relative proportion of owner-cultivators, cultivating labourers, Bataidars and rent receivers among natural divisions and districts*—The very high proportion of owner-cultivators in the Chotanagpur Plateau would appear to be the result of historical and sociological factors. Much of this area was reclaimed for cultivation in comparatively recent times by the Mundas, Santhals; and Hos, and in many cases, the land is still held by the Khutkattidars or decendants of the people who originally reclaimed the land. Legal restrictions have been in force on the sale, transfer and mortgage of lands over the greater part of this area for over a hundred years, and this has undoubtedly helped towards the maintenance of the rights of the owner-cultivators and prevented the growth of large farms necessitating the employment of hired labour. The sociological factor is also important. The tribal people are sturdy and self-reliant, and social gradations among them are few and not very well-marked, and this also served to prevent the growth of a large landless class of agricultural labourers and share-croppers.

The relatively low proportion of owner-cultivators, and the high proportion of cultivating labourers and share-croppers in the eastern districts of North Bihar, e. g., Darbhanga, North Monghyr, Saharsa and Purnea cannot be attributed to heavy density of population, for Saran and other districts lying to the west are even more densely populated and yet have a fairly high proportion of owner-cultivators. The main reason, no doubt, is that this region has a large population of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes, most of whom are not only landless but also without sufficient resources of their own for cultivation work, and social convention required that members of the so-called higher castes should not engage in ploughing and certain other agricultural operations which were considered to be demeaning. Another important reason is that large areas of land in these districts have been reclaimed in the course of the last 100-150 years mostly by immigrants from the districts lying further west whose descendants cultivate these lands with the help of hired labour, some of whom have been brought from other districts or through *bataidars*.

224. *Data relating to size of holdings*—The Survey and Settlement operations were completed in North Bihar in 1907, in South Bihar by 1924, in Chotanagpur by 1925. Revisional Surveys were held in a few districts between 1913 and 1931 but the materials contained in most of the Survey and Settlement Reports had become old and out of date in many ways. It was, therefore, decided to conduct a sample survey of agricultural holdings early in 1952 with the help of the Department of Agricultural Statistics. The figures exhibited in subsidiary table 4.1 are based on the result of this survey. This survey covered 13,697 holdings with

a total area of 47,034 acres spread over 19 villages and the enumeration was done by trained amins (surveyors) and inspectors of the Department of Agricultural Statistics under the supervision of the Superintendent of Agricultural Statistics. The information thus collected was processed and tabulated in the Agricultural Statistics Department with some help from the Census Tabulation Office. Great care was exercised both during enumeration and compilation to ensure accuracy. The size of the sample was however relatively small covering as it did only 0·25 per cent of the total settled area of the State and the selection of sample villages was not made according to the principle of random sampling, though care was taken to ensure that no part of the State was left out by selecting one village from each circle of the Agricultural Statistics Department. For fuller information regarding this survey, reference may be made to the annexure at the end of this volume.

225. *Size of holdings—comparison of the results of the* 1952 *sample survey with data contained in the Survey and Settlement Reports*—The term holding has been used in the tables (as also in the Survey and Settlement Reports) in its legal sense as meaning a parcel of land held under one tenancy. Subsidiary table 4·1 shows that in the State as a whole, 33·5 per cent holdings are of less than half acre in size, 52·9 per cent holdings are of sizes varying from 1 to 5 acres, 12·3 per cent holdings of sizes between 10 and 30 acres, and 1 per cent holdings exceeding 30 acres in sizes. As the following statement shows, the pattern is broadly the same in all the three natural divisions, though the proportion of holdings of large sizes is higher in the Chotanagpur Plateau and the South Bihar Plain as compared with North Bihar.

Natural Division	Up to half acre	Between 1 acre and 5 acres	Between 5 acres and 30 acres	Exceeding 30 acres
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	28·3	51·7	17·6	2·4
South Bihar Plain ..	34·3	52·7	12·3	0·7
North Bihar Plain ..	36·3	54·5	8·8	0·4

For the State as a whole, the average size of holdings works out to 3·43 acres on the basis of the data collected during the sample survey of 1952. The corresponding figures for the three natural divisions are : (*i*) North Bihar Plain—2·04 acres ; (*ii*) South Bihar Plain—2·77 acres ; and (*iii*) Chotanagpur Plateau—6·41 acres. In three districts, Saran, Muzaffarpur and Patna, the average size of holdings is only about 1·50 acres. If we base our calculations on the figures relating to number of holdings and occupied area given for each district in the Survey and Settlement Reports, the average size of holdings works out to 2·67 acres for the North Bihar Plain, 3·69 acres for the South Bihar Plain and about 6 acres for the Chotanagpur Plateau. The same broad pattern emerges from both sets of figures though as might have been expected there has been a reduction in the average size of holdings in the North Bihar and South Bihar Plains since the last Survey and Settlement operations. The average size of holdings in the Plateau Division has not altered significantly as there has been further extension of cultivation in this area since the last Survey and Settlement operations, and the lapse of time between these operations and the Sample Survey of 1952 is also comparatively small.

It has already been mentioned that the word "holding" has been used in the tables in its legal sense as denoting as a parcel of land held under one tenancy. It often happens, however, that one person is registered separately in respect of two or more holdings or tenancies. It is, therefore, more or less certain, that the figures exhibited in the table and the estimated figure of the average size of holdings in the State as a whole and in the natural divisions and districts given above tend to exaggerate to some extent the small size of holdings, using the term holdings in its economic and not legal sense as meaning the net area of land held by one person. We can form some idea of the actual position by correlating the population figures of owner-cultivators and agricultural rent receivers and the statistics relating to net cultivated area. The total population of owner-cultivators and agricultural rent receivers in the State is 22·50 millions. The net cultivated area is 22·19 million acres. We may assume the average size

of a family as 5·2 persons (vide subsidiary table 6·2). Calculated on this basis, the average size of holdings, using the term in its economic sense, works out to about 5 acres.

226. *Correlation between the data regarding size of holdings and the relative proportions of different agricultural classes*—The average size of agricultural holdings in any given area or country must depend on the net area of land available for cultivation, and the number of owner-cultivators. In densely populated and predominantly agricultural areas, the size of holdings is bound to be small if the proportion of owner-cultivators is large. There is thus undoubtedly a certain amount of correlation between the high proportion of owner-cultivators and the very small size of holdings in Bihar, particularly in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division. We have seen that the size of holdings in the North Bihar Plain is even smaller than in the Chotanagpur Plateau and the South Bihar Plain though the proportion of owner-cultivators is less. This is no doubt accounted for by the fact that the North Bihar Plain is more densely populated than either of the other two natural divisions, and though the porportion of owner-cultivators is less than in the other natural divisions, their number is very large in relation to the area of land available for cultivation.

The question that naturally arises after this is whether any correlation exists between the high proportion of agricultural labourers and cultivators of unowned lands and the size of agricultural holdings in the eastern portion of the North Bihar Plain, consisting of the districts of Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnea and North Monghyr. The presence of a large population of agricultural labourers and cultivators of unowned lands usually presupposes the existence of large holdings. A glance at subsidiary table 4·1 will show that the proportion of holdings exceeding 10 acres in size in the eastern districts is higher than in Saran and Muzaffarpur. The existence of large holdings or farms which are cultivated with the help of hired labour or through *bataidars* or share-croppers is also well attested by other reliable evidence, and there is indeed, some reason to think that the figures appearing in the table are under-estimates and do not correctly indicate the proportion of large holdings. But though we may take it as an established fact that there are a fair number of large holdings necessitating the employment of hired labour and the letting or sub-letting of lands to others for purpose of cultivations, it must be remembered that the vast majority of holdings in this belt also are mostly of sizes below 5 acres, and the high proportion of cultivating labourers and *bataidars* that we find here cannot be fully explained by the pattern of land distribution and it has already been shown (vide paragraph 225) that historical and sociological factors are largely responsible for this. This view is also supported by the fact that though the proportion of holdings of large sizes is quite high in the Chotanagpur Plateau area, it has noted to the growth of a large class of landless labourers and cultivators of unowned lands there.

Section 4—Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants

227. Cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants (Livelihood Class I) constitute 64·3 per cent of the agricultural population, and 55·3 per cent of the total population of the State. They are, thus, in an absolute majority not only among the agricultural classes but also in the general population of the State and their importance in the life and economy of the State can hardly be over-estimated.

228. *Economically active population and dependants among Livelihood Class I*—Reference to subsidiary table 4·2 will show that out of every 100 persons in this class 32 are self-supporting, 4 are earning dependants, and 64 are non-earning dependants. The proportion of both self-supporting persons and earning dependants is the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau, and the lowest in the North Bihar Plain with South Bihar coming midway. It follows as a natural corollary of this that the proportion of non-earning dependants is the highest in the North Bihar Plain, and the lowest in the Chotanagpur Plateau, and no less than 66·6 per cent of the population in Livelihood Class I are non-earning dependants in the North Bihar Plain; the corresponding figures for the South Bihar Plain and the Chotanagpur Plateau being 64·4 and 58·4 per cent respectively. The proportion of self-supporting persons is remarkably high in the Santhal Parganas (42·8 per cent). The proportion of earning dependants is also high in this district. Other districts which have returned a comparatively high proportion of earning dependants among Livelihood Class I are Singhbhum, North Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The proportion of non-earning dependants is marked high in 3 districts, namely, Saharsa (70·1 per cent), Saran (67·9 per cent), and Darbhanga (67·6 per cent). To some extent at least, this would seem to be due to the fact that a large number of adult males belonging to these areas had temporarily migrated to West Bengal and other places in search of employment at the time of the census.

229. *Secondary means of livelihood of persons belonging to Livelihood Class I*—Including both self-supporting persons and earning dependants, only 8·48 per cent persons have a secondary means of livelihood among owner-cultivators (Livelihood Class I). Taking self-supporting persons only, the proportion of persons with a secondary means of livelihood is 4·31 per cent only. In over 50 per cent cases, the secondary means of livelihood of this class is derived from some other form of agricultural activity, such as, cultivation of unowned land, employment as cultivating labourers, or income in the form of rent on agricultural land. It would appear from subsidiary table 4·2 that roughly 2·4 per cent obtain their subsidiary means of livelihood from employment as cultivating labourers, and less than 1 per cent from cultivation of unowned land. It seems probable that many small owner-cultivators who also cultivate some unowned land were content to describe themselves as owner-cultivators, and did not mention the fact that they also derived some income from cultivation of unowned land, and the actual proportion of owner-cultivators who obtain some subsidiary income by cultivation of unowned land may be larger than this. Among non-agricultural occupations providing a secondary means of livelihood to the owner-cultivator class, service and miscellaneous occupations, production other than cultivation (including rearing of small animals and insects, forestry and wood-cutting, fishing, mining, quarrying, manufacturing, etc.) and commerce are important in the order stated. There is, however, a good deal of variation in this pattern among the three natural divisions. We find thus that in the North Bihar Plain, the order of importance is (*i*) service and miscellaneous occupations, (*ii*) commerce, and (*iii*) production other than cultivation. In South Bihar also, service and miscellaneous occupations are the most important secondary means of livelihood for persons of Livelihood Class I, but production other than cultivation is more important in this Division than commerce. In the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, production other than cultivation is easily the most important secondary occupation of owner-cultivators, service and miscellaneous

occupation taking the second place, and commerce the third place. Districtwise, production other than cultivation is the most important secondary means of livelihood for persons belonging to Livelihood Class I in Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Palamau, Santhal Parganas, Ranchi, and Purulia. Commerce which includes retail trade is a very important source of subsidiary income to persons belonging to Livelihood Class I in all districts of the Tirhut Division which are very densely populated but are overwhelmingly rural and agricultural.

Section 5—Cultivation of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants

230. The statistics discussed in this Section will be found in Economic Tables I and II, and Subsidiary Table 4·3.

In the State as a whole, only 29.6 per cent among cultivators of unowned land (Livelihood Class II) are self-supporting, 4.6 per cent are earning dependants, and the remaining 65·8 per cent are non-earning dependants.

The proportion of self-supporting persons in this class (as also in Livelihood Class I) is the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau. As between the two plains, the proportion of self-supporting persons is higher in the North Bihar Plain (30·4 per cent) than in the South Bihar Plain (26·7 per cent). The proportion of earning as well as of non-earning dependants is higher in the South Bihar Plain than in the other two natural divisions. Why the proportion of self-supporting persons among cultivators of unowned lands should be lower in the South Bihar Plain than in the North Bihar Plain when among cultivators of owned land as also among the agricultural classes generally (Livelihood Classes I to IV), the position is the reverse of this is not very clear. The figures for all districts of the South Bihar Plain fall more or less in the same pattern and in no district of South Bihar does the proportion of self-supporting persons in Livelihood Class II exceed 28·9 per cent while in the North Bihar Plain, the lowest proportion in any district is 29·9 per cent, and it rises to 38·3 per cent in North Monghyr. It is also remarkable and perhaps significant that the proportion of earning dependants in this class does not fall below 5·8 per cent in any district and goes up to 9·1 per cent in one district of South Bihar Plain, while in the North Bihar Plain, it does not exceed 4·4 per cent in any district and falls to as low as 2·3 per cent in Darbhanga. The higher proportion of earning dependants in this class in the South Bihar Plain may be attributed at least partly to the fact that this is the most urban part of the State and there are generally speaking more openings for subsidiary employments here than in the other two Divisions. It is also possible that earnings from cultivation of unowned lands in the South Bihar Plain are generally poor which makes it necessary for younger members of the family to join some other occupation.

231. *Secondary means of livelihood of cultivators of unowned land (Livelihood Class II)*—Among self-supporting persons and earning dependants belonging to this class, 10·2 per cent have a secondary means of livelihood as against only 8·48 per cent among owner-cultivators (Livelihood Class I). Taking self-supporting persons only the proportion of persons with a secondary means of livelihood is 5·7 per cent; the corresponding figure for Livelihood Class I is 4·31 per cent. It would be seen, therefore, that subsidary occupations are thus rather more common among persons belonging to Livelihood Class II than among those belonging to Livelihood Class I.

Employment as cultivating labourer is easily the most important subsidiary occupation for cultivators of unowned land (Livelihood Class II) and in over 60 per cent cases, the secondary means of livelihood of persons in this class is one or other form of agricultural activities. Many persons belonging to this class have also some lands of their own and cultivation of owned land is, also an important source of subsidiary income to them. A reference to Subsidiary Table 4·3 will show that a small proportion of persons belonging to this class (Livelihood Class II) derive their secondary means of livelihood from rent of agricultural land. While it is true that the subdivision of proprietary interests has gone to absurd lengths in some parts of the State, and some persons belonging to this class may hold fractional shares in landed estates, the income derived by them from this source must be very nominal in practically all cases and these returns should therefore be regarded as being in the nature of prestige returns.

Among non-agricultural occupations providing a secondary means of livelihood to cultivators of unowned land (Livelihood Class II), the most important are services and miscellaneous occupations, and production other than cultivation, but commerce is also important in some parts of the State, and transport is more important as a secondary means of livelihood in this class than

in Livelihood Class I. As might be expected, production other than cultivation is important as a secondary means of livelihood chiefly in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division.

A glance at Table 4·3 will show that only a small proportion of self-supporting persons among cultivators of unowned land (Livelihood Class II) have a secondary means of livelihood, and earning dependants outnumber self-supporting persons with a secondary means of occupation under each head. In North Bihar, on the other hand, the number of earning dependants is smaller than the number of self-supporting persons with a secondary means of livelihood under each of the eight heads. This is also generally true of the Chotanagpur Plateau Division.

Section 6—Livelihood Class III—Cultivating labourers and their dependants

232. Cultivating labourers (Livelihood Class III) are an important element in the population of Bihar forming as they do 21·9 per cent of the total population of the State, and 25·4 per cent of the agricultural population of the State. A glance at Subsidiary Table 4·4 will show that in this class, 32·5 per cent are self-supporting persons, 3·5 per cent are earning dependants, and 64 per cent are non-earning dependants. The proportion of self-supporting person is thus somewhat higher in this class than in Livelihood Class II (29·6 per cent), and in Livelihood Class I (32 per cent). Perhaps, the main reason for this difference is that people belonging to this class start earning for their livelihood at a comparatively early age, and the joint family tradition is naturally less strong in this class than among the propertied classes (Livelihood Classes I and IV). As among other agricultural livelihood classes, the proportion of self-supporting persons is the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau. The proportion of self-supporting persons is, however, higher in the North Bihar Plain than in the South Bihar Plain, as in Livelihood Class II. This may be partly due to the fact that in the North Bihar Plain, women participate more freely in agricultural work in the field than in parts of the South Bihar Plain where this practice is not looked upon with favour particularly among Muslims. There is, of course, no such restriction or inhibition over the greater part of the Chotanagpur Plateau. The proportion of earning dependants is also the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division (5·6 per cent), the North and South Plains Division being almost exactly at par in this respect. Considering the fact that young men and women and often even boys and girls among cultivating labourers start earning at a very early age, the proportion of earning dependants (3·2 per cent) in the Plains area seems unduly low, and there is reason to fear that in some districts such as Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Shahabad, the column in the enumeration slip relating to secondary means of livelihood was not filled in where the secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants of cultivating labourers (Livelihood Class III) was employment as cultivating labourers. There are two other factors which may have contributed to bring down the proportion of earning dependants among cultivating labourers in the North and South Bihar Plains. A large number of people, mostly young people, belonging to this livelihood class migrate every year in winter to West Bengal and other neighbouring areas for employment mostly of a seasonal character, and the number of persons who had thus left their homes at the time of the 1951 census was greater than ever before. There are indications that the volume of such migration from the Plateau region in 1951 was considerably less than in 1921 or 1911, but it was considerably more from the Plains districts, and more particularly North Bihar areas. There is also migration of young people belonging to the cultivating labourer class to towns where they earn and maintain themselves on their earnings from non-agricultural occupations. As these migrants are not dependent for their maintenance on their parents, they do not figure as earning dependants under Livelihood Class III. The extent of such migration is greater in the Plains districts than in the Plateau districts.

Among districts, the proportion of earning dependants among cultivating labourers, is markedly high in Saharsa, Singhbhum, Santal Parganas, Bhagalpur, and North Monghyr, and we find that, except in Bhagalpur, the percentage of earning dependants who derive their secondary means of livelihood from employment as cultivating labourer is very large in all these districts.

233. *Secondary means of livelihood of cultivating labourers and their dependants* (*Livelihood Class III*)—Only 6·15 per cent of the economically active population, i.e. self-supporting persons and earning dependants among cultivating labourers have a secondary means of livelihood. Cultivation of owned and unowned land and employment as cultivating labourers provide secondary means of livelihood to 3·4 per cent or

over 50 per cent of all who possess a secondary means of livelihood in this class. Other important subsidiary occupations to persons in Livelihood Class III are service and miscellaneous occupations grouped under Livelihood Class III, and production other than cultivation. Reference to columns 11 and 12 of Subsidiary Table 4·4 will show that some persons belonging to this class have returned their secondary means of livelihood as rent on agricultural land. These returns are no doubt in the nature of prestige returns.

Section 7—Livelihood Class IV—Non-cultivating owner of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants

234. Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants (Livelihood Class IV) constitute 0·6 per cent of the total population of the State and 0·7 per cent of the total agricultural population. This class is thus not important numerically though it has considerable importance socially and economically by virtue of its control over land, and educational advancement. In this class, 33 per cent are self-supporting, 6·5 per cent are earning dependants, and 60 per cent are non-earning dependants. As in the case of the other agricultural classes, the proportion of self-supporting persons is the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau (38·5 per cent), and we find that as in the case of Livelihood Classes II and III, the proportion of self-supporting persons is higher in the North Bihar Plain (33·8 per cent) than in the South Bihar Plain (29·9 per cent). The proportion of earning dependants is easily the highest in the South Bihar Plain (9·2 per cent) with the Chotanagpur Plateau coming a poor second (5·9 per cent), and the North Bihar Plain, a poor third (4 per cent). The headquarters of the State Government, the more important educational institutions in the State, as also three out of five cities in Bihar and a large number of the bigger towns are located in the South Bihar Plain and this probably explains the high proportion of earning dependants among Livelihood Class IV who are educationally more advanced than the other agricultural classes.

235. *Secondary means of livelihood of Livelihood Class IV*—We find that including both self-supporting persons and earning dependants, 14·3 per cent of persons belonging to this class have a secondary means of livelihood. Among self-supporting persons, the proportion of persons having a secondary means of livelihood is 6·8 per cent. Cultivation of owned land is easily the most important secondary means of livelihood for persons in this class, but service and miscellaneous occupations (Livelihood Class VIII) are of more or less equal importance, and commerce is also important. In the South Bihar Plain, and more particularly in the districts of Shahabad, Gaya and Patna, services and miscellaneous occupations are the most important secondary means of livelihood for Livelihood Class IV. The importance of service and miscellaneous occupations as a secondary means of livelihood of this class is also very marked in Purulia (Manbhum Sadar), Muzaffarpur and Saran. In the Chotanagpur Plateau production other than cultivation (Livelihood Class V) is an important subsidiary occupation for persons belonging to Livelihood Class IV, and this applies more particularly to Dhanbad, Purulia (Manbhum Sadar), and the Santal Parganas.

Section 8—Active and semi-active workers in cultivation

236. *Preliminary remarks*—In sections 2 to 7 of this Chapter, we were concerned mainly with the proportions of self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants and earning dependants among the agricultural classes (Livelihood Classes I-IV), and the secondary means of livelihood of these classes. In this section, we are concerned only with such persons as are actually engaged, whether as self-supporting persons or earning dependants, in cultivation work; and non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants, non-earning dependants belonging to the agricultural classes, and earning dependants among the agricultural population whose secondary means of livelihood is a non-agricultural occupation do not concern us here. On the other hand, we have to take into account earning dependants among non-agricultural classes whose secondary means of livelihood is cultivation. Active and semi-active workers in cultivation thus consist of (*i*) self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is cultivation, (*ii*) self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation, but who have cultivation as their secondary means of livelihood, and (*iii*) earning dependants with cultivation as their secondary means of livelihood irrespective of whether their principal means of livelihood is cultivation or not. 'Worker' includes both those who function in a directive or supervisory capacity and those who are engaged in actual cultivation work.

237. *Number of active and semi-active workers*—The total number of active and semi-active workers of all categories in cultivation is 12·07 millions. This includes 1·5 lakh self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation and who, thus, devote only a part of their time to cultivation work, and 9·48 lakh earning dependants who have agriculture as their secondary means of livelihood. Out of 12·07 millions active and semi-active workers in cultivation, 7·5 lakh persons or 62·4 of the total are engaged in cultivation of owned lands. This includes 91,631 persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation. The number of active and semi-active workers engaged in cultivation of un-owned land is 1·17 millions or 9·7 per cent of the total including 21,039 persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation. The number of active and semi-active workers employed as cultivating labourers is 3·36 millions or 27·9 per cent of the total, and 37,000 persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation are included in this figure.

238. *Figures for Natural Divisions*—Out of 12·07 millions active and semi-active workers in cultivation, 5·47 millions or 45.3 per cent of the total are in the North Bihar Plain, 3·57 millions or 29·5 per cent in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, and 3·03 millions or 29·2 per cent in the South Bihar Plain.

In the North Bihar Plain, 2·77 millions or 52·8 per cent of the active and semi-active workers in cultivation are engaged in cultivation of their own lands, 0·73 millions or 13·2 per cent cultivate un-owned lands, and 3·36 millions or 34 per cent are employed as cultivating labourers. Active and semi-active workers engaged in cultivation of un-owned lands and cultivating labourers outnumber owner-cultivators in all districts of this natural division except Saran, but the preponderance of cultivating labourers and cultivators of un-owned lands is most marked in the eastern districts, namely, Darbhanga, North Monghyr, Saharsa and Purnea. In Darbhanga and North Monghyr, cultivating labourers outnumber active and semi-active workers engaged in cultivation of owned lands, even singly.

In the South Bihar Plain, 1·81 millions out of 3·03 active and semi-active workers in cultivation or approximately 60 per cent of the total are owner-cultivators, 9·9 per cent are cultivators of un-owned lands and 30·3 per cent are agricultural labourers.

Of the 3·57 millions active and semi-active workers in cultivation in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, 2·95 millions or 82·7 per cent are engaged in cultivation of their own lands, the proportion of active and semi-active workers who cultivate un-owned lands and are employed as cultivating labourers to the total is only 3·7 and 13.6 per cent respectively, and with only slight variations, this pattern appears in all the districts of this natural division.

Section 9—Progress of cultivation co-related to the growth of population

239. In this section, our object is to study the growth of population during the last thirty years (1921-50) in relation to the statistics relating to cultivation and land use during the same period.

240. *Sources of statistics relating to the land use and progress of cultivation during the period* 1921-50—Though the Survey and Settlement Reports were prepared a long time ago, they are invaluable as source material for the basic data relating to land use and cultivation in the different districts. The Crop and Season Reports of Bihar which are published annually give estimates of acreage and yield of all principal crops, and these reports are available for a period extending over 65 years. Till 1944-45, the acreage and yield estimates given in these reports were based mainly on reports furnished by the rural police (Choukidars) and the figures may not be wholly accurate but they give us a fairly good idea of the broad trends of development. Since 1944-45, agricultural statistics have been collected in Bihar by a more or less complete enumeration survey conducted by Amins or Surveyors and other trained staff. With the amalgamation of the staff employed for reporting of agricultural statistics and the zamindari abolition staff, there has been a certain amount of disorganisation in the work of reporting of agricultural statistics in recent years, but this does not affect to any large extent the statistics for the period 1944-45 to 1950-51. The area under cultivation fluctuates from year to year on account of variations in rainfall and weather conditions, and there is clearly risk of grave errors and misjudgments arising from a comparison of good year with a bad one, and it was, accordingly, decided to take the average for five years preceding the census year. Thus, all figures of net area sown, double-cropped area, irrigated area, current fallows, etc., given in this report and the tables are quinquennial averages. Cultivation statistics for the average of five years preceding the census years 1951, 1941, 1931 and 1921 were supplied in the first instance by the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. These statistics were then scrutinised by me with the help of the State Department of Agricultural Statistics with reference to the original materials available in that department and the figures exhibited in the table which differ to some extent from the figures supplied by the Economic and Statistical Adviser may be regarded as the best available data on the subject.

241. *Classification of land area in Bihar*—The average net cultivated area in Bihar is 22·19 million acres or 49·5 per cent of the total area. The average area sown more than once is 6·37 million acres or 29·6 per cent of the net cultivated area. Current fallows (4·70 million acres), and area under orchards (0·44 million acres) are not included in the figure of net cultivated area. The net cropped area (average net area sown plus current fallows and area under orchards) is thus 27·33 million acres or 60·7 per cent of the total cultivated area. Culturable waste accounts for 3·2 million acres. This includes 0·79 million acres used as pasture, 0·72 million acres of bush-jungle, 0·49 million acres of lands which cannot be cultivated for want of irrigation, 0·37 million acres of kans-infested lands, 0·24 million acres flood-affected areas and marshes. The remaining area, 14·46 million acres, is covered by forests, hills*, plateaus,

*The area covered by hills in Bihar is 5,917,376 acres; plateaus cover 13,954,176 acres; and plains 25,139,520. Hills and plateaus thus account for 19.87 million acres or 40.4 per cent of the total land area. Proceeding on the broad assumption that 25 per cent of the area of hills, 75 per cent of the area of plateaus and 95 per cent of the plains area is topographically usable, the Registrar-General (*vide* Census of India, 1951, Vol. I, Part I-B, pages 16-17) has calculated the topographically usable area of Bihar as 35,887,647 acres or say 35·89 million acres, and the topographically unusable area as 9,123,430 acres or 9.11 million acres. The topographically usable area *per capita* works out to 0.89 acre. The distribution among the three Natural Divisions is as follows :—

Natural Division	Total land area	Plains	Plateaus	Hills	Topographical usable	
					Area	Area *per capita*
North Bihar Plain	13,796,672	13,189,824	354,560	252,288	12,859,392	0.71
South Bihar Plain	9,992,000	8,906,752	799,296	285,952	9,132,352	0.82
Chotanagpur Plateau	21,222,400	3,042,944	12,800,320	5,379,136	13,895,898	1.28

rivers, buildings, roads, railways, and is not available for cultivation. Forests cover 9·63 million acres according to the information supplied by the Chief Conservator of Forests. This total, however, includes hamlets and strips of cultivated land inside forests, and the area actually covered by forests was estimated by the Department of Agricultural Statistics as 7·86 million acres in 1948-49 which seems reasonable.

In India, as a whole, the average net area under cultivation is 268·4 million acres or 33 per cent of the total land area. Including current fallows (59·4 million acres), the cropped area is 327·8 million acres or 40 per cent of the total land area as against 60·7 per cent in Bihar. The proportion of area sown more than once is greater in Bihar than in any other State of the Indian Union. The intensity of land use in Bihar is thus much greater than in the country as a whole.

242. *High intensity of land use in the North Bihar Plain*—The average net area sown works out to 8·92 million acres or 65.1 per cent of the total area (13·54 million acres). The area sown more than once is 3·09 million acres or 34·6 per cent of the net area sown, and 22 per cent of total land area. Current fallows account for 1·35 million acres. The area under orchards is 0·32 million acres or 73·6 per cent of the total area under orchards in Bihar which shows the great importance of horticulture in this natural division. Including current fallows and orchards, the net average cropped area is 10·59 million acres or 76·2 per cent of the total land area. Culturable waste consisting mainly of kans-jungles, bamboo groves and bushes, pasture lands and lands devastated by floods or subject to water logging for the greater part of the year amounts to 0·80 million acres. The remaining area, 2·16 million acres, is occupied by the hills of north-west of Champaran, river beds, lakes, buildings, roads, and railways. In the Lower Gangetic Plain of which the North Bihar Plain is a part, the average net cropped area (including current fallows and orchards) is 72·7 per cent. The intensity of the land use in the North Bihar Plain is, therefore, greater than in the Lower Gangetic Plain as a whole.

There are no forests in the North Bihar Plain except in the north-west portion of Champaran which adjoins Nepal. According to the information furnished by the Chief Conservator of Forests, the protected forests in the Champaran district cover an area of 233,504 acres. The area actually occupied by forests in this district was estimated by the Agricultural Statistics Department in 1949-50 as 85,189 acres. It is known that large areas within the limits of the protected forests are under cultivation or occupied by village sites, and it seems probable that the area actually occupied by forests does not exceed one lakh acres.

The proportion of net area sown to the total land area is well over 70 per cent in Muzaffarpur, Saran, Darbhanga, and North Monghyr. It falls to about 65 per cent in Champaran, 60 per cent in Saharsa, and only about 51 per cent in the district of Purnea. The proportion of area sown more than once is very high in Muzaffarpur (698,897 acres) and Saran (565,725 acres) districts, but it declines sharply in the eastern districts, namely, Darbhanga (465,241 acres), Saharsa (217,454 acres), Purnea (575,475 acres), and North Monghyr (146,754 acres). Current fallows form a very high proportion (36·5 per cent) of the total cropped area in the Purnea district which is no doubt due largely to the fact that much of the land of this district is of marginal quality which cannot be cultivated with profit every year. The proportion of current fallows is also high in Saharsa (14.9 per cent). The area under orchards is fairly extensive in all districts of the North Bihar Plain, but the proportion of the area under orchards to the total cropped area is highest in Darbhanga, Saran, Muzaffarpur and North Monghyr. The proportion of culturable waste to the total land area is high in Purnea, Saharsa, and Champaran. The proportion of area not available for cultivation is also high in these three districts. Champaran has hills and plateaus in the north-west of the district, and in Purnea and Saharsa, there are extensive stretches of sandy lands and lands covered by river beds, and jheels.

243. *Intensity of land use in the South Bihar Plain*—The average net sown area is 6·34

million acres or 61.9 per cent of the total land area (10·25 million acres). The average area sown more than once is 2·37 million acres or 37 per cent of the net area sown, and 23 per cent of the total land area. The proportion of area sown more than once is thus higher in the South Bihar Plain than in the North Bihar Plain both in relation to the net area sown and the total land area. The explanation for this is no doubt that South Bihar Plain is the best irrigated part of the State whereas there is practically no irrigation in the central and eastern parts of the North Bihar Plain. Current fallows account for 0·66 million acres, and 0·09 million acres are under orchard. Including current fallows and orchards, the total cropped area works out to 7·08 million acres or 69 per cent of the total land area. The proportion of cropped area is thus lower than in the North Bihar Plain where 76·2 per cent of the land area is cropped, but is higher than in the State as a whole, and in most parts of the country.

There are forests in all districts of the South Bihar Plain except Patna, and the area covered by forests is about 7 lakh acres. South Monghyr and Shahabad have the largest area under forests, but there are extensive forests also in Gaya and Bhagalpur.

The proportion of the net area sown to the total land area is easily the highest in Patna (73·4 per cent) among districts of the South Bihar Plain. The proportion of area sown more than once to the net sown area is the highest in Patna (55·2 per cent) among all districts in Bihar with Shahabad (54·2 per cent) coming a close second. The proportion of current fallows to the net sown area is least in the Shahabad district which is well provided with irrigation facilities. Shahabad has also the largest area under orchards among districts of the South Bihar Plain, but the proportion of area under orchards to the total area is higher in Patna than in Shahabad. There are large areas of culturable waste in Bhagalpur and Gaya districts consisting mainly of bushes and pasture lands, and lands which cannot be cultivated for want of irrigation. Large tracts in the southern portion of the Shahabad, Monghyr, Gaya and Bhagalpur districts are covered with hills, and the proportion of area not available for cultivation to the total land area is, therefore, high in these districts. In Shahabad, the area not available for cultivation forms 31·6 per cent of the total; the corresponding figures for Monghyr, Gaya and Bhagalpur districts are 30.6 per cent, 23·1 per cent and 22·2 per cent.

244. *Land use in the Chotanagpur Plateau*— This natural division has a total area of 21·22 million acres which is more than double the area of the South Bihar Plain (10·25 million acres), and one and a half times the area of the North Bihar Plain (13·54 million acres). The average net area sown is, however, 6·92 million acres only as against 6·34 million acres in the South Bihar Plain and 8·92 million acres in the North Bihar Plain. The proportion of the net area sown to the total area works to 32·4 per cent; the corresponding figures for the North Bihar and the South Bihar Plains are 65·1 and 61·9 per cent respectively. The area sown more than once is only 0·90 million acres as against 3·09 million acres in the North Bihar Plain and 2·37 million acres in the South Bihar Plain, and forms 13 per cent of the net cultivated area and 4·2 per cent of the total land area. Current fallows amount to 2·69 million acres which works out to 37·5 per cent of the net sown area, a clear indication of the fact that a good proportion of the cropped area is of marginal quality. The area under orchards is only 0.33 million acres, and there has been little development of horticulture in this area so far. Including current fallows and orchards, the net average cropped area is 7·83 million acres or 45·3 per cent of the total land area. Culturable waste consisting mainly of bush-jungles and pasture lands, and other high lands which cannot be cultivated for want of irrigation accounts for 1·87 million acres. This is more than double the figure for the North Bihar Plain and more than three times that for the South Bihar Plain. The scope for extension of cultivation by fresh land reclamation is larger in this natural division than in the other two, but apart from the fact that land reclamation in this region involves a good deal of labour and expense, there are two important limiting factors : first, that in most cases the reclaimed lands cannot be cultivated without provision of costly irrigation facilities; and second, that the cutting of bush-jungles at the foot of hills

may result in heavy erosion over large and fertile areas. The remaining area amounting to 9·71 million acres or 45·7 per cent of the total land area consists mainly of hills and plateaus, forests, mines, river beds, houses, roads, and railways, and is not available for cultivation.*

Though the proportion of the net average cropped area (net area sown plus current fallows and orchards) to the total land area in the Chotanagpur Plateau is much lower than in the two Plains Division of Bihar, it is higher than the average for India (40 per cent) as a whole, and also higher than the average for the north central hills and plateau sub-region of India (40·3 per cent) of which Chotanagpur forms part geographically. Moreover, as mentioned earlier, the proportion of topographically unusable area is very high in the Chotanagpur Plateau, and a large area is covered by mines, and we shall obtain a better index of the intensity of land use in this Division if the net cropped area is seen in relation to the topographically usable area or in other words, if the topographically unusable area is left out of consideration for determining the proportion of the cropped area. Thus calculated, the proportion of the cropped area comes to about 70 per cent. The area covered by working mines has also to be taken into consideration. Reliable and complete information regarding the area covered by mines is not readily available, but a very large part of the Dhanbad sub-district and large areas in Singhbhum and Hazaribagh are covered with coal, iron and mica mines. There are also a large number of bauxite, limestone, copper and kyanite deposits in this Division. Practically all copper and 82·3 per cent of coal, 95.8 per cent of kyanite, 56·5 per cent of mica, 46·15 per cent of iron-ore, 44·3 per cent of bauxite produced in India are obtained from mines in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, and the total annual value of minerals produced in this area amounts to 43·6 crores of rupees or nearly 59 per cent of the total value (77 crores) of minerals produced in the whole of India. The value of limestone, stone-metal, and other minor minerals produced in this natural division is not included in the above figures.

Out of a total area of 9·63 million acres notified as reserved and protected forests in Bihar, 8.68 million acres or over 90 per cent lie in the Chotanagpur Natural Division. There are some hamlets and cultivated fields inside the limits of notified forest areas and the area actually covered by forests was estimated by the department of the Agricultural Statistics in 1949-50 as 7·1 million acres. The area actually occupied by forests over the whole State was estimated by the Agricultural Statistics Department as 7·8 million acres, and on this calculation also, this natural division has over 90 per cent of all forests in Bihar. Hazaribagh with 3·38 million acres of notified forests has the largest area under forests among all districts in Bihar; Palamau comes next with 1·92 million acres, and Singhbhum and Ranchi with 1·5 million acres each are third and fourth respectively. Singhbhum has the largest area of reserved forests (0·61 million acres).

The proportion of the net area sown to the total land area is the highest in Ranchi (39·3 per cent), Manbhum (39 per cent) and Singhbhum (23·4 per cent) in this natural division. Double cropping is not practised to any large extent except in parts of the Dhalbhum subdivision of the district of Singhbhum, and some parts of the Santal Parganas and Palamau. Current fallows account for a large area (0·77 million acres) in Ranchi, Hazaribagh (0·47 million acres), and the Santal Parganas (0·42 million acres), but the proportion of current fallows to the net sown area is high also in Manbhum, Singhbhum and Palamau. Ranchi has 21·7 thousand acres under orchards; in the remaining districts, the area under orchards varies from 500 acres to 4·4 thousand acres. The proportion of culturable waste is relatively

*As mentioned earlier, hills cover 5·38 million acres and plateaus 12·80 million acres in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, and the Registrar-General has estimated the topographically usable area in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division on the basis of certain broad assumptions as 13.89 million acres, the balance, 7·33 million acres being the topographically unusable area. Our own calculations show that 9.71 million acres are not available for cultivation, but apart from the fact that the Registrar-General's estimate is based on certain very general assumptions which may or may not apply to a particular natural division, it should be remembered that this figure (9·71 million acres) includes some topographically usable areas, such as lands occupied by town and villages, railways, roads, and mines.

high in the districts of Hazaribagh (0.48 million acres), Santal Parganas (0·38 million acres), and Manbhum (0·295 million acres). A very large area in the Hazaribagh district, approximately 55·4 per cent is either unsuitable for cultivation or occupied by villages and towns, roads, railways and mines. The area of land not available for cultivation is 1·88 million acres or 60 per cent of the total area in Palamau, 1·68 millions or 58·7 per cent of the total area in Singhbhum and 1·71 millions or 38 per cent of the total area in Ranchi district.

245. *Irrigated area*—The average net area irrigated in Bihar is 5·17 million acres which works out to 23·2 per cent of the net area sown, and 18·9 per cent of the net cropped area (net area sown plus current fallows and orchards). The area irrigated by canals is 0·59 million acres, or 11·1 per cent of the net area irrigated; the remaining 4·59 million acres or 89·9 per cent of the total area irrigated from other sources, such as pynes, ahars, wells and tanks, etc. The efficiency of these other sources of irrigation is dependent very largely on the adequacy of rainfall, and only a very limited area, perhaps not more than 25 per cent of the area commanded, can be irrigated from such sources in years of scanty rainfall. We may say, therefore, that assured irrigation is available to only 1·75 million acres (0·59 million acres irrigated by canals plus 25 per cent of lands irrigated from other sources) or about 8 per cent of the net area sown.

Over 66 per cent of the irrigated lands in the State lie in the South Bihar Plain, where 3.42 million acres or 54 per cent of the net sown area is irrigated. The average net area irrigated by canals is 0·61 million acres. The canals lie mainly in the district of Shahabad and in the adjacent parts of Gaya and Patna districts. There is also provision for lift-irrigation over a part of the Shahabad-Patna area, but this has not gained sufficient popularity as yet. Ahars, pynes and wells are, thus, the principal sources of irrigation over the greater part of this natural division.

In the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, only 0.87 million acres or 12·5 per cent of the net cultivated area are irrigated. Ahars and pynes are the principal sources of irrigation over the greater part of this natural division. In some parts such as Manbhum, tanks are also an important source of irrigation. The proportion of irrigated area to the net area sown is the highest in Singhbhum (26·3 per cent) amongst the districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau Division; Manbhum comes next with 22·6 per cent, and Santal Parganas is third with 20 per cent. The proportion of the average net irrigated area to the net area sown is the lowest in Ranchi and Hazaribagh districts.

In the North Bihar Plain, only 0·88 million acres or 9·8 per cent of the net area sown is irrigated. Canals provide irrigation to 0.11 million acres in the district of Champaran, and a small area in the district of Saran; the other important sources of irrigation in this Division are wells, tanks and pynes. Over 86 per cent of the irrigated area lies in the districts of Saran, Champaran and Muzaffarpur and the proportion of irrigated area to the net area sown is 40·2 per cent in Saran, 11·4 per cent in Champaran and 7 per cent in Muzaffarpur. In the districts lying further to the east, namely, Darbhanga, North Monghyr, Saharsa and Purnea, the irrigated area is very small, and consists mainly of lands which grow vegetables or crops such as chillies.

The development of irrigation in the South Bihar Plain is due mainly to two reasons: first, this Division gets less rainfall than in the other two Divisions, and over large areas, the soil is hard and without much moisture and cultivation is not possible without irrigation; and second, the land slopes gently from south to north, and this facilitates the construction of ahars and pynes, as also canals. The system of irrigation from ahars and pynes in South Bihar, more particularly, in Patna and in the northern part of the Gaya district has existed since very ancient times, and there has not been any appreciable development of this system in recent times.

The Chotanagpur Plateau Division gets an average annual rainfall of 53·72″ as against 44·55″ in the South Bihar Plain, and the need for irrigation is felt mostly in years of scanty rainfall. Irrigation is no doubt necessary for the introduction of double cropping which we have seen is practised here only to a very

limited extent. The cost of provision of irrigation facilities in this Division is comparatively high because of the undulating surface, and the presence of hard rock below the top soil, and this has hindered the development of irrigation in this area. In the North Bihar Plain, Saran has an average rainfall of 44·9″ only, but rainfall increases as we proceed farther to the east and north, and Darbhanga gets an average rainfall of nearly 50″ and Purnea of about 63″. There is thus much more need for irrigation in the western districts than in the eastern districts, and this largely explains the fact that the irrigated area of the North Bihar Plain lies in the three western districts. There is ordinarily no need for irrigation over most parts of the eastern districts of the North Bihar Plain even for cultivation of a second crop in the same land because of the high rainfall, and the presence of moisture in the soil, and in some parts of Darbhanga there is also some prejudice against the practice of irrigation. The need for irrigation is, however, being increasingly realised now also in these districts as rainfall cannot be always depended upon, and efficient cropping according to modern methods generally necessitates the use of irrigation.

246. *Cropping pattern*—Basic information regarding soil, rainfall, and climate has been furnished in section 1 of Chapter I, and regarding size of holdings in section 2 of this Chapter. The statement furnished in Annexure A shows the average rainfall in each Natural Division and district, and the percentage of gross cultivated area (net area sown plus area sown more than once) under principal crops, such as, rice, maize, etc. There are four crop or harvest seasons in Bihar : (*i*) Garma or summer crops which are harvested in June-July; (*ii*) Bhadai or autumn crops which are harvested in September-October; (*iii*) Aghani or winter crops which are harvested in December-January; and (*iv*) Rabi or spring crops which are harvested in April-May.

Garma crops are often sown together with Bhadai and Aghani crops in the same field, and partly for this reason, the acreage reported under Garma crops varies very greatly from year to year. There is, however, no year in which reported acreage under Garma crop has exceeded 3 lakh acres. The area covered by Garma crop is thus not only variable but also very limited. Moreover, their cultivation is confined for all practical purposes to the eastern districts of the North Bihar Plain. Bhadai crops, mainly maize, paddy and jute but including millets, pulses, and sugarcane cover 4·77 million acres or 16.8 per cent of the gross cultivated area. Aghani crops, mostly paddy, but including pulses, oilseeds, millets, sugarcane are sown over 13·46 million acres or 47.3 per cent of the gross cultivated area. Rabi crops, mainly wheat, gram and barley but also including peans, arhar, masur, and other pulses and oilseeds account for 10·22 million acres or 35·92 per cent of the gross cultivated area. As will appear from the statement below, Bhadai crops are more important in the North Bihar Plain and the Chotanagpur Plateau Division than in the South Bihar Plain; Aghani crops are important in all the three natural divisions, but their importance is the greatest in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, where they account for 66·8 per cent of the gross cultivated area. In the North Bihar Plain, Aghani crops are sown over 47·3 per cent of the gross cultivated area, and the proportion of Aghani crops is particularly high in the northern belt of the Tirhut Division, and in the district of Purnea. In the South Bihar Plain, Aghani crops occupy 3.41 million acres or 41·14 per cent of the gross cultivated area of the South Bihar Plain, and 40.2 per cent of the gross cultivated area of the North Bihar Plain, but they are relatively unimportant in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division where only 12·7 per cent of the gross cultivated area is sown with Rabi crops. Rice is easily the most important single crop grown in Bihar, covering as it does 46 per cent of the gross cultivated area. In the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, the area under rice forms 60 per cent of the gross cultivated area. Districtwise, Manbhum (79 per cent), and Singhbhum (74 per cent) have the highest percentage of the gross cultivated area under rice. Maize covers 10 per cent of the gross cultivated area of the North Bihar Plain, but the corresponding figure for the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, and the South Bihar Plain are only 5 and 4 per cent respectively. Other cereals and pulses mostly

Rabi crops, e.g., wheat, gram and barley are grown mostly in the South Bihar and North Bihar Plains. Among cash crops, jute is grown almost exclusively in Purnea and Saharsa districts. Sugarcane is grown mostly in the Tirhut Division, and in some parts of the Patna Division in the South Bihar Plain, where sugar factories have been established. Tobacco and chillies are grown mostly in the North Bihar Plain, and in the parts of the South Bihar Plain bordering on the Ganges. Potatoes are grown in large quantities mainly in the district of Patna.

247. *Reliability of data relating to the progress of cultivation* (1921-51)—The figures given in subsidiary table 4·7 for the quinquennia ending with the census years 1921, 1931 and 1941 are based on reports furnished by the rural police while the figures for the quinquennium ending with census year 1951 are based on more or less complete enumeration surveys conducted by *amins* and other trained staff from year to year. It was shown earlier in section 5 of Chapter I that there was progressive deterioration in the reporting of births and deaths by the rural police after 1931. The reporting of crop statistics is a much more difficult and complex task and there are reasons for believing that deterioration in the reporting of crop statistics had started even earlier. The crop statistics for the quinquennium ending 1931 and 1941 are thus very deficient and the exercise of a good deal of caution is necessary in drawing any conclusions from a comparison of the figures for 1931 and 1941 with for those 1951. It will appear from Annexures B to E at the end of this Chapter that the figures for the quinquennium ending with 1921 tally fairly closely with the figures contained in the Survey and Settlement Reports of which several were prepared about this time. The 1921 figures may, therefore, be regarded as being, on the whole, reliable.

248. *Comparison between* 1921 *and* 1951 *figures relating to progress of cultivation*—The average net area under cultivation in Bihar in 1921 was 21.17 million acres as against 22.19 million acres in 1951. The reported figure of 22.19 million acres for 1921 appears to be somewhat on the low side for the total of the net cultivated area figures given in the goswara statement of the Survey and Settlement Reports which mostly relate to this period or a some what earlier period total 22.50 million. But, even if the 1921 figures are taken as correct, the increase in the average net area sown in the course of thirty years between 1921 and 1951 has been of the order of one million acres* only while during the same period, the population has increased by 11 millions.

The average area sown more than once during the quinquennium ending 1951 was 6.37 million acres. The corresponding figure for the quinquennium ending 1921 is 5.66 million acres. There has, thus, been an increase of 0.71 million acres in the average area sown more than once. It might be mentioned, however, that the total of the area sown more than once figures given in the Survey and Settlement Reports is 6.02 million acres, and the real increase since 1921 may therefore be less than even 0·71 million acres.

The average net area irrigated during the quinquennium ending 1951 was 5·17 million acres. The corresponding figure for 1921 is 4.11 million acres. There was thus an increase of 1.07 million acres in the average net area irrigated between 1921 and 1951. The net area irrigated total based on the Survey and Settlement Reports figures is 4·39 million acres.

Comparison of the results obtained from crop-cutting surveys in recent years with the results of surveys and experiments conducted in the Survey and Settlement Reports shows that there has been no increase in agricultural yields during the 1921-51 periods. Indeed, the possibility of some fall during this period in the average yield of principal crops cannot be dismissed altogether.

*The average area under current fallows during the quinquennium ending with census year 1921 was 4·7 million acres. The corresponding total based on figures contained in Survey and Settlement Reports is 1·0 million acres. It would seem, therefore, that while there has not been much extension of the net area sown in Bihar in the course of last 30-35 years, the area under cultivation (including both net area sown and current fallows) has increased by more than 4 million acres. The large increase in current fallows suggests that much of the land brought under cultivation since the last settlement is of marginal quality. We may conclude, generally speaking, that further land reclamation will not add materially to the net area sown, and may mean only a further increase in the area under current fallows unless of course provision of irrigation facilities goes hand in hand with land reclamation.

249. *Cultivated area per capita* (1921-1951)—It is clear from the foregoing analysis that the progress of cultivation has not kept pace with the growth of population during the last 30 years. This is fully reflected in the comparative figures of cultivated area per capita given in subsidiary table 4.9. In 1921, the cultivated area *per capita* was 73 cents. The corresponding figure for 1951 is 55 cents. Between 1921 and 1951, therefore, the cultivated area *per capita* declined by 21 decimals or roughly 30 per cent in Bihar, and there was fall in all the natural divisions, and in every district. The cultivated area *per capita* has thus declined from 65 in 1921 to 49 in 1951 in the North Bihar Plain; from 77 in 1921 to 57 in 1951 in the South Bihar Plain; and from 84 in 1921 to 65 in 1951 in the Chotanagpur Plateau. The decline is proportionately greater in the South Bihar Plain than in the other two natural divisions. Districtwise, the cultivated area *per capita* is lowest in Saran (39 cents), Patna (40 cents), Muzaffarpur (42 cents) and Darbhanga (42 cents). It is also low in Manbhum (45 cents), where a large area of land in the Dhanbad subdivision is occupied by mines.

Annexure (A)

NORMAL RAINFALL AND AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS

STATE Natural Division and District	Normal rainfall	Percentage of gross cultivated area under			
		Rice	Maize	Other cereals and Pulses	Cash Crops and miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR	**50.39**	**46**	**7**	**40**	**7**
North Bihar Plain	**51.72**	**42**	**10**	**39**	**9**
Saran	44.91	23	16	54	7
Champaran	56.18	49	7	35	9
Muzaffarpur	46.44	39	10	45	6
Darbhanga	49.66	49	7	37	7
Monghyr North	48.15	25	10	61	4
Saharsa	54.05	38	13	42	7
Purnea	62.64	55	6	19	20
South Bihar Plain	**44.55**	**39**	**4**	**52**	**5**
Patna	39.46	35	3	59	3
Gaya	44.96	44	2	50	4
Shahabad	44.19	41	1	53	5
Monghyr South	48.15	29	11	56	4
Bhagalpur	45.98	37	13	43	7
Chotanagpur Plateau	**53.72**	**60**	**5**	**27**	**8**
Santal Parganas	54.20	62	8	25	5
Hazaribagh	49.55	54	8	29	9
Ranchi	57.61	61	1	26	12
Manbhum	52.90	79	4	11	6
Palamau	51.62	28	8	54	10
Singhbhum	56.43	74	2	20	4

Annexure (B)

NET AREA SOWN IN ACRES

STATE Natural Division and District	Survey and Settlement figures (with year of settlement in brackets)		Average for the quinquennium ending 1921	Average for the quinquennium ending 1951
BIHAR	**22,512,950**		**21,174,719**	**22,186,473**
North Bihar Plain	**9,217,981**		**9,121,267**	**8,921,752**
Saran	1,232,185	(1915-1921)	1,123,220	1,227,069
Champaran	1,386,851	(1913-1919)	1,429,360	1,477,094
Muzaffarpur	1,555,291	(1892-1899)	1,430,000	1,488,272
Darbhanga	1,692,443	(1896-1903)	1,732,780	1,565,560
Monghyr North	653,462	(1905-1912)	650,034	732,324
Saharsa	873,441	(1902-1910)	873,613	807,466
Purnea	1,824,368	(1901-1908)	1,873,260	1,623,967
South Bihar Plain	**6,142,781**		**5,769,112**	**6,344,507**
Patna	1,065,351	(1907-1912)	988,400	1,017,011
Gaya	1,813,448	(1911-1918)	1,635,260	1,962,777
Shahabad	1,708,023	(1907-1916)	1,619,080	1,734,752
Monghyr South	785,088	(1905-1912)	764,006	885,000
Bhagalpur	770,871	(1902-1910)	762,366	744,967
Chotanagpur Plateau	**7,152,188**		**6,284,340**	**6,920,214**
Santal Parganas	1,809,981	(1898-1910)	1,500,060	1,667,003
Hazaribagh	920,423	(1908-1915)	879,660	1,053,817
Ranchi	2,283,710	(1902-1910)	1,575,160	1,803,857
Manbhum	1,081,606	(1918-1925)	1,123,060	1,032,969
Palamau	640,001	(1913-1920)	555,300	686,001
Singhbhum	418,567	(1900-07 Porahat) (1913-18 Kolhan) (1934-38 Dhalbhum).	651,100	676,567

Annexure (C)

AREA SOWN MORE THAN ONCE IN ACRES

STATE Natural Division and District	Survey Settlement figures	Average for the quinquennium ending 1921	Average for the quinquennium ending 1951
BIHAR	**6,019,398**	**5,661,019**	**6,367,800**
North Bihar Plain	**3,617,217**	**3,594,061**	**3,090,555**
Saran	510,239	672,820	565,725
Champaran	661,887	523,140	421,009
Muzaffarpur	723,022	1,123,960	698,897
Darbhanga	638,259	485,220	465,241
Monghyr North	256,025	197,263	146,754
Saharsa	299,324	271,438	217,454
Purnea	528,461	320,220	575,475
South Bihar Plain	**1,824,963**	**1,477,178**	**2,372,480**
Patna	336,927	277,220	561,685
Gaya	446,678	360,780	493,626
Shahabad	573,493	440,940	940,469
Monghyr South	190,994	147,177	113,633
Bhagalpur	276,871	251,061	263,067
Chotanagpur Plateau	**577,418**	**589,780**	**904,765**
Santal Parganas	213,650	225,820	296,803
Hazaribagh	132,909	112,280	156,601
Ranchi	29,919	50,380	32,942
Manbhum	33,090	61,620	80,571
Palamau	135,850	69,280	191,526
Singhbhum	32,000*	70,400	146,320

*SOURCE.—Singhbhum District Gazetteer-Statistics (1900-1901 to 1910-11).

Annexure (D)

NET AREA IRRIGATED IN ACRES

STATE Natural Division and District	Survey Settlement figures	Average for the quinquennium ending 1921	Average for the quinquennium ending 1951
BIHAR	**4,393,226**	**4,105,353**	**5,173,826**
North Bihar Plain	**745,468**	**760,160**	**882,067**
Saran	249,267	475,050	493,549
Champaran	116,117	95,758	167,781
Muzaffarpur	29,828	45,820	103,835
Darbhanga	109,391	61,767	57,109
Monghyr North	174,751	17,327	18,879
Saharsa	39,337	37,661	15,844
Purnea	26,777	26,777	25,070
South Bihar Plain	**2,970,079**	**2,600,771**	**3,423,780**
Patna	643,563	423,587	655,251
Gaya	1,002,771	918,460	1,132,723
Shahabad	731,805	680,176	897,014
Monghyr South	338,194	335,576	365,614
Bhagalpur	253,746	242,972	373,178
Chotanagpur Plateau	**677,679**	**744,422**	**867,979**
Santal Parganas	342,588	315,920	333,835
Hazaribagh	13,872	20,144	16,169
Ranchi	Not available*	3,058	17,274
Manbhum	202,683	296,400	233,796
Palamau	90,536	69,499	89,169
Singhbhum	27,950	39,401	177,736

*The Survey and Settlement Report of the Ranchi district does not give the figure of irrigated area, but mentions that there was very little irrigation in the district though some of the zamindars constructed tanks and Bandhs occasionally for the cultivation of their khas lands.

Annexure (E)

CURRENT FALLOW IN ACRES

STATE Natural Division and District	Survey Settlement figures	Average for quinquennium ending 1951
BIHAR	**1,008,443**	**4,795,098**
North Bihar Plain	**285,838**	**1,435,224**
Saran	19,645	161,134
Champaran	43,689	181,923
Muzaffarpur	16,841	197,593
Darbhanga	18,555	161,925
Monghyr North	890	20,301
Saharsa	18,711	120,221
Purnea	167,511	592,127
South Bihar Plain	**338,176**	**664,875**
Patna	42,671	127,156
Gaya	137,037	206,217
Shahabad	52,694	81,137
Monghyr South	60,924	139,170
Bhagalpur	44,850	111,195
Chotanagpur Plateau	**384,429**	**2,694,999**
Santal Parganas	348,284	423,568
Hazaribagh	10,508	468,339
Ranchi	5,952	766,141
Manbhum	13,430	368,417
Palamau	3,510	342,796
Singhbhum	2,745	325,738

Annexure (F)

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND

(All area figures are in acres)

STATE Natural Division and District	Total area (Geographical area including unsurveyed)	Total 1951 population	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	Current follows	Area under orchard	Culturable waste	Not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**45,011,072**	**40,225,947**	**22,186,473**	**6,367,800**	**4,705,098**	**435,696**	**3,224,254**	**14,459,551**
North Bihar Plain	**13,541,547**	**18,165,033**	**8,929,752**	**3,090,555**	**1,345,224**	**312,819**	**798,550**	**2,155,202**
Saran	1,708,032	3,155,144	1,227,069	565,725	161,134	68,131	59,421	192,277
Champaran	2,274,112	2,515,343	1,477,094	421,009	181,923	39,972	112,811	462,312
Muzaffarpur	1,931,456	3,520,739	1,488,272	698,897	197,593	61,525	64,949	209,117
Darbhanga	2,140,736	3,769,534	1,565,560	465,241	161,925	74,506	73,004	265,741
Purnea	3,198,400	2,525,231	1,623,967	575,475	592,127	32,915	346,118	603,273
Monghyr North	949,931	1,386,844	732,324	146,754	20,301	19,323	29,348	140,635
Saharsa	1,338,880	1,308,198	807,466	217,454	120,221	16,447	112,899	281,847
South Bihar Plain	**10,247,125**	**11,178,563**	**6,336,507**	**2,372,480**	**664,875**	**89,958**	**557,466**	**2,598,319**
Patna	1,385,024	2,528,272	1,017,011	561,685	127,156	21,398	18,785	200,674
Gaya	3,050,240	3,070,499	1,962,777	493,626	206,217	11,771	163,972	705,503
Shahabad	2,820,032	2,688,440	1,734,752	940,469	81,137	39,879	73,149	891,115
Monghyr South	1,594,005	1,462,283	893,000	113,633	139,170	8,000	84,538	485,297
Bhagalpur	1,397,824	1,429,069	744,967	263,067	111,195	8,910	217,022	315,730
Chotanagpur Plateau	**21,222,400**	**10,866,351**	**6,920,214**	**904,765**	**2,694,999**	**32,919**	**1,868,238**	**9,706,030**
Hazaribagh	4,489,984	1,937,210	1,053,817	156,601	468,339	3,665	476,446	2,487,717
Ranchi	4,581,632	1,861,207	1,803,857	32,942	766,141	21,741	280,901	1,708,992
Manbhum	2,642,624	2,279,259	1,032,969	80,571	368,417	1,657	295,576	944,005
Singhbhum	2,885,056	1,480,816	676,567	146,320	325,738	507	201,912	1,680,332
Palamau	3,133,568	985,767	686,001	191,528	342,796	916	228,766	1,875,089
Santal Parganas	3,489,536	2,322,092	1,667,003	296,803	423,568	4,433	384,637	1,009,895

CHAPTER IV

Annexure (G)

SIZE OF HOLDINGS AND PLOTS

EXTRACT FROM CENSUS SUBSIDIARY TABLE

(Based on Sample Survey 1952) Extent of Sampling 3 in 1,000

STATE Natural Division and District	Number of holding having area up to									
	·50 acre	1 acre	2 acres	3 acres	4 acres	5 acres	10 acres	15 acres	30 acres	50 acres or above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**4,591**	**2,350**	**2,434**	**1,255**	**781**	**462**	**1,072**	**340**	**274**	**138**
North Bihar Plain	**1,975**	**1,003**	**1,013**	**483**	**297**	**172**	**317**	**93**	**72**	**19**
Saran	348	149	163	79	44	21	36	1	4	1
Champaran	229	140	176	84	48	40	64	18	13	3
Muzaffarpur	424	189	142	52	19	23	48	8	4	1
Darbhanga	339	177	161	60	51	17	40	11	13	2
Monghyr North	71	74	97	46	28	13	24	9	6	1
Saharsa	126	71	63	24	29	18	21	10	10	3
Purnea	438	203	211	138	78	40	84	36	22	8
South Bihar Plain	**1,596**	**820**	**779**	**416**	**267**	**167**	**366**	**110**	**95**	**34**
Patna	810	397	298	136	93	54	102	32	22	7
Gaya	244	127	135	98	86	51	115	30	33	12
Shahabad	266	144	186	92	44	24	78	29	17	10
Monghyr South	236	116	111	61	27	26	40	12	16	4
Bhagalpur	40	36	49	29	17	12	31	7	7	1
Chotanagpur Plateau	**1,020**	**527**	**642**	**356**	**217**	**123**	**389**	**137**	**107**	**85**
Hazaribagh	324	160	192	100	55	36	93	31	34	33
Ranchi	235	153	184	106	56	46	133	49	25	21
Manbhum	192	55	72	38	25	3	39	14	12	4
Palamau	71	50	42	26	26	7	26	15	12	13
Singhbhum	74	45	72	34	26	15	43	8	9	5
Santal Parganas	124	64	80	52	29	16	55	20	15	9

Annexure (G)—*concld.*

STATE Natural Division and District	Total number of holdings	Total number of fragments	Area (in acres)	Cultivated	Uncultivated
1	2	3	4	5	6
BIHAR	**13,697**	**170,261**	**47,033.72**	**29,481.63**	**17,552.09**
North Bihar Plain	**5,444**	**36,139**	**11,080.38**	**8,990.54**	**2,089.84**
Saran	846	5,273	1,236.34	1,094.96	141.38
Champaran	815	7,646	2,493.34	2,110.17	383.17
Muzaffarpur	910	6,179	1,286.65	1,047.07	239.58
Darbhanga	871	6,597	1,544.20	1,298.41	245.79
Monghyr North	369	1,288	874.38	691.20	183.18
Saharsa	375	2,145	536.16	458.52*	77.64
Purnea	1,258	7,011	3,109.31	2,290.21	819.10
South Bihar Plain	**4,650**	**51,960**	**12,872.22**	**9,675.08**	**3,197.14**
Patna	1,951	12,815	3,279.05	2,726.60	552.45
Gaya	931	19,192	3,443.21	2,857.08	586.13
Shahabad	890	11,502	3,729.41	2,173.68	1,555.73
Monghyr South	649	5,009	1,683.67	1,366.10	317.57
Bhagalpur	229	3,442	736.88	551.62	185.26
Chotanagpur Plateau	**3,603**	**82,162**	**23,081.12**	**10,816.01**	**12,265.11**
Hazaribagh	1,058	31,977	10,197.78	3,896.66	6,301.12
Ranchi	1,008	20,601	4,683.31	3,067.20	1,616.11
Manbhum	454	5,313	1,470.71	688.95	781.76
Palamau	288	8,116	3,531.05	1,062.63	2,468.42
Singhbhum	331	7,419	1,168.74	797.62	371.12
Santal Parganas	464	8,736	2,029.53	1,302.95	726.58

	Acres
Average size of holdings in North Bihar Natural Division ..	2.04
Average size of holdings in South Bihar Natural Division ..	2.77
Average size of holdings in Chotanagpur Plateau Division ..	6.41
Average size of holdings in State	3.43

Chapter V—Non-Agricultural Classes

Section 1—Preliminary Remarks

250. *Reference to Statistics*—The statistics discussed in this Chapter will be found in economic tables B-I, B-II, B-III and in the following subsidiary tables :—

5·1—Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population, number in each class and sub-class of 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes, and number of employers, employees, and independent workers per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes.

5·2—Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation). Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class V in each sub-class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V, who are employers, employees and independent workers.

5·3—Livelihood Class VI (Commerce). Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI in each sub-class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI—who are employers, employees and independent workers—secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VI.

5·4—Livelihood Class VII (Transport)—Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII in each sub-class ; number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII who are employers, employees and independent workers—secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VII.

5·5—Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources) ; Number per 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII in each sub-class, number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII who are employers, employees and independent workers—secondary means of livelihood of 10,000 persons of Livelihood Class VIII.

251. *Scheme of classification.*—The I. C. E. C. Scheme—Definitions of Employers, Employees and Independant Workers—references were made earlier to the scheme of classification of economic data adopted at the 1951 census known as the Indian Census Economic Classification Scheme (or I. C. E. C. Scheme for short) in section 6 of Chapter I and section 1 of Chapter IV. In this Chapter, we are concerned only with the four non-agricultural livelihood classes, namely, Livelihood Class V (Production other than cultivation), Livelihood Class VI (Commerce), Livelihood Class VII (Transport) and Livelihood Class VIII (Other services and miscellaneous sources). The population belonging to each of these livelihood classes has been sub-divided into three classes, namely, self-suppporting persons, non-earning dependants, and earning dependants, as in the case of the agricultural classes Livelihood Classes I to IV).

252. *Divisions and sub-divisions under the I. C. E. C. Scheme*—In the 1951 census, under the I.C.E.C. Scheme, all industries and services other than cultivation (which forms a separate category by itself) are divided into ten Divisions, namely :—

(0) Primary Industries not elsewhere specified ;

(1) Mining and quarrying ;

(2) Processing and Manufacture—foodstuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof ;

(3) Processing and Manufacture—metals, chemicals and products thereof ;

(4) Processing and Manufacture not elsewhere specified ;

(5) Construction and Utilities ;

(6) Commerce ;

(7) Transport, Storage and Communications ;

(8) Health, Education and Public Administration ; and

(9) Services not elsewhere specified.

These ten Divisions* have been sub-divided into 88 subdivisions. The details of these subdivisions have been furnished in Appendix A to Census of India, 1951, Volume V—Bihar—Part II-B Tables, which also shows the corresponding orders and groups of the 1931 Census, and the divisions and major groups under the International Standard Industrial Classification (I. S. I. C.) Scheme evolved by the United Nations Organisation.

253. *Principles of classfication*—It may be pointed out here that under the I. C. E. C. Scheme, the unit of classification is in every case, the individual, and all persons engaged in production, commerce or transport are classified under the appropriate subdivisions with reference to their activity. and without reference to that of the employer Under the I. S. I. C. Scheme, however, the unit of classification is the organised establishment. The main principles of classification under different occupations which were followed in this as well as in earlier censuses are reproduced below :—

(1) Where a person both makes and sells, he is classified under the manufacturing or industrial head, the commercial one being reserved for trade pure and simple. On the same principle, where a person extracts some substance (such as saltpetre) from the ground and also refines it, he is shown under the mining and not under the industrial head.

(2) Industrial and trading occupations are divided into two main categories :—

(*a*) those where the occupation is classified according to the material worked in, and

(*b*) those where it is classified according to the use it serves.

Ordinarily, the first category is reserved for the manufacture or sale of articles the use of which is not finally determined, but it also includes that of specified articles for which there is no appropriate head in the second category. Thus, while shoe-making (Group 82) is classed with other industries of dress and toilet, the manufacture of certain leather articles such as water-bags, saddlery, etc., would fall within Group 51, " working in leather ".

(3) As a general rule, wherever a man's personal occupation is one which involves special training, e. g., that of a doctor, engineer, surveyor, etc., he is classed under the head reserved for that occupation. Thus a railway doctor is shown as a doctor and not as a railway employee. Only those Government servants are shown in Group 159 (Service of the State) who are engaged in general administration. Officers of the medical, irrigation, forest, post office and other similar services are classed under the special heads provided for these occupations.

*Divisions 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4 are covered by Livelihood Class V, and Division 6 by Livelihood Class VI, part of Division 7—transport comes under Livelihood Class VII, all others, namely Division 5, part of Division 7 covering storage and communications, and Divisions 8 and 9 are included under Livelihood Class VIII.

Section 2—Non-agricultural population ratios, self-supporting persons and dependants, secondary means of livelihood of non-agricultural classes.

254. We have already seen that 5·6 millions or nearly 13·9 per cent of the total population of Bihar derive their livelihood from non-agricultural occupations. The proportion of non-agricultural population to the total population is the highest in the South Bihar Plain (19·7 per cent), the Chotanagpur Plateau Division comes next (15.2 per cent) and the North Bihar Plain last (9·6 per cent). There is no district of the South Bihar Plain where the proportion of the non-agricultural population falls below 16.8 per cent. In the districts of the North Bihar Plain, this proportion varies between 6·2 and 13·3 per cent, Champaran and Saharsa having the lowest proportion of non-agricultural population. The proportion is also low in four districts of the Chotanagpur Plateau, namely, Purulia (9·4 per cent), Palamau (8·9 per cent), Santal Parganas (8·2 per cent), and Ranchi (10·4 per cent). Districtwise, the proportion of non-agricultural population to the total population is easily the highest in Dhanbad where 51·8 per cent of the total population derive their livelihood from non-agricultural occupations. There are only three other districts, namely, Patna (25·9 per cent), Singhbhum (25·2 per cent) and South Monghyr (21·2 per cent), in which the proportion of the non-agricultural population is more than one-fifth of the total.

255. Out of every 100 persons belonging to non-agricultural classes in Bihar, 28·2 per cent derive their livelihood from production other than cultivation (Livelihood Class V), 28·4 per cent from Commerce (Livelihood Class VI), 5·2 per cent from Transport (Livelihood Class VII), and 42·2 per cent from service and miscellaneous occupations (Livelihood Class VIII). There are, however, significant variations in the pattern among the three Natural Divisions. Thus, in the North Bihar Plain, 0·79 million persons or 48·5 per cent of the non-agricultural population derive their livelihood from service and miscellaneous occupations, 28·8 per cent from commerce, and 21·4 per cent from production other than cultivation, and 4·2 per cent from transport. The proportion of persons belonging to non-agricultural classes who derive their livelihood from service and miscellaneous occupations is even higher in the South Bihar Plain where 10·5 million persons or 47·5 per cent of the total non-agricultural population have been returned as having service and miscellaneous occupations as their principal means of livelihood. Transport (Livelihood Class VII) is a more important source of livelihood here than in the North Bihar Plain, but the proportion of persons deriving their principal means of livelihood from production and commerce other than cultivation (Livelihood Class V) to the total non-agricultural population is lower than in the North Bihar Plain. In the Chotanagpur Plateau, 0·70 million persons or 46·5 per cent of the non-agricultural population derive their principal means of livelihood from production other than cultivation. Service and miscellaneous occupations are next in importance and account for 0·52 million persons or 31·7 per cent of the total non-agricultural population. The proportion of persons obtaining their principal means of livelihood from transport is even higher than in the South Bihar Plain, but the proportion of persons dependent on commerce is the lowest here among the three Natural Divisions. In Dhanbad and Singhbhum districts, 64·2 and 60·6 per cent respectively of the total non-agricultural pupulation have production other than cultivation as their principal means of livelihood ; the corresponding figures for Palamau and Ranchi are 30·6 per cent and 29·9 per cent respectively.

256. *Self-supporting persons and dependants.*—Taking Bihar as a whole, 29·5 per cent of the non-agricultural population are self-supporting, 4.2 per cent are earning dependants, and 66·3 per cent are non-earning dependants. The proportion of self-supporting persons is the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division (36·8 per cent), therebeing but little difference between the North Bihar Plain (26·8 per cent), and the South Bihar Plain (26·2 per cent) in this respect. The proportion of earning dependants is 5·3 per cent in the South Bihar Plain, 4 per cent in

the North Bihar Plain, and 2·9 per cent in the Chotanagpur Plateau. The proportion of non-earning dependants is the highest in the South Bihar (69·2 per cent), and the lowest in the Chotanagpur Plateau (60·3 per cent). The high proportion of self-supporting persons among non-agricultural classes in the Chotanagpur Plateau would appear to be mainly due to the presence of a large population of immigrant labour, many of whom are not accompanied by their family members.

Section 3—Employers, employees and independent workers

257. For the first time at this census, the scope of the enquiry regarding the economic status of self-supporting persons was extended to include a question regarding their industrial or employment status. The question asked was —"if self-supporting, do you earn your principal means of livelihood as an employer, or employee or as an independent worker" ? This was explained in the booklet of instructions to enumerators in the following terms :—

Question 9(2) has no application to non-earning dependants or to earning dependants. It relates only to self-supporting persons ; and even among them, those exceptional cases of self-supporting persons who support themselves without gainful occupation or economic activity, e. g., *rentiers* and pensioners, are not covered. All others (that is all those self-supporting persons who are both economically active and gainfully occupied) are to be allotted one or other of the three labels, viz., "Employer", "Employee", or "Independent Worker".

(*a*) You should record as an 'employer' only that person who has necessarily to employ other persons in order to carry on the business from which he secures his livelihood. Thus, if a person employs a cook or other person for domestic service, he should not be recorded as an "employer" merely for that reason.

(*b*) An 'employee' is a person who ordinarily works under some other person for a salary or a wage in cash or kind, as the means of earning his livelihood. There may be persons who are employed as managers, superintendents, agents, etc., and in that capacity control other workers. Such persons are themselves employees and should not be recorded as employers.

(*c*) An 'independent worker' means a person who is not employed by anyone else and who does not also employ anybody else in order to earn his livelihood.

Further elucidation of the scope and implications of the question was provided in the form of question and answer as below :—

Question 1.—Are doctors and lawyers, who employ compounders and clerks, independent workers or employers ?

Answer—They are employers. A doctor employs a conpounder in order to relieve himself of part of the work connected with the business on which he is engaged and by which he secures his livelihood. A lawyer employs a clerk for a like purpose.

Question 2.—A money-lender employs four persons to realise interests. Is he a employer or an independent worker ?

Answer—He is an employer. He would be an employer even if he employed only one person provided that person was regularly employed and derived his principal means of livelihood from such employment. Casual employment or part-time employment which does not provide the principal means of livelihood of the person employed, should not be taken into account.

Though, it was thus made clear in the instructions that high executives under Government or private firms who worked for a salary were employees and not employers notwithstanding the fact that they controlled large numbers of other workers, and were often regarded by these workers as their bosses, this was not fully grasped by all enumerators, and in the course of preparation of Economic Table III, it was found that in some cases, high executives, who were really employees, had been

recorded by enumerators as employers. It was also noticed that in a few cases persons who employed servants only for domestic work and not for assistance in their business were recorded as employers contrary to the instructions that had been issued. The number of cases in which such mistakes were committed was, however, small in relation to the total figure of self-supporting persons, and, in most cases, such errors were noticed in the course of compilation and tabulation, tracked down to their sources and corrected. In some cases, the mistake arose not due so much to misunderstanding of the instructions, but due to the use of wrong contractions for recording answers to these questions. Thus it was provided in the instructions that 1 was to be recorded for employers, 2 for employees, and 3 for independent workers, but the order was found to have been reversed in some cases, and 1 was entered for independent workers, 2 for employees, and 3 for employers. Here again, it must be mentioned that such mistakes were but few.

258. Out of 1·6 million self-supporting persons engaged in industries and services in the State, 0·73 lakh or 4·4 per cent are employers that is persons who employ other persons for assistance in the occupation from which they derive their principal means of livelihood. Employees number 7·87 lakhs and constitute 47·5 per cent of the total number of self-supporting persons under all industries and services and, independent workers or the self-employed 7·57 lakhs or 45·7 per cent ; the remaining 2·5 per cent come under the residuary category, 'others'. The number of employees and independent workers is, thus, almost equal. Females constitute 18·8 per cent of the total number of employers, 14·4 per cent of the total number of employees, and 20·0 per cent of the total number of independent workers.

259. Among natural divisions, the proportion of employers is the highest in the South Bihar Plain where 6·6 per cent of the total number of self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes are employers ; the North Bihar Plain comes next with 3·6 per cent, and the Chotanagpur Plateau last with 2·9 per cent only. The proportion of employees is the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau, where 65·8 per cent of the total number employed in all industries and services are employees ; the corresponding figures for the South Bihar Plain, and the North Bihar Plain Divisions are 3·76 and 3·58 per cent respectively. The small proportion of employers and the high proportion of employees among the persons engaged in non-agricultural occupations in the Chotanagpur Plateau is no doubt due to the fact most of the heavy industries of Bihar are located here and the size of the establishments is often very large, as in the case of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., the Indian Copper Corporation, Ltd., and some of the big collieries in the Dhanbad sub-district. The proportion of independent workers is the highest (58·7 per cent) in the North Bihar Plain ; South Bihar Plain comes next with 51·3 per cent, and Chotanagpur is lowest with 30·4 per cent. The high proportion of independent workers in the North and South Bihar Plains is clearly indicative of the fact that there are few organised industries of the modern type in these areas. Districtwise, Shahabad has the largest proportion of employers (10·6 per cent), the size of establishments is however usually small, there being only 2·9 employees per employer. Other districts where the proportion of employers is high are Saharsa and Palamau, both comparatively backward from the point of view of industrial development. The proportion of employees is naturally high in the coal-mining district of Dhanbad (85·3), in Singhbhum (72·1) which is the centre of steel and copper industries, Hazaribagh (63·5) which has both coal and mica mines, and South Monghyr (55·0) which contains two large industrial establishments, namely, the railway workshop at Jamalpur, and the Peninsular Tobacco Factory at Monghyr. The proportion of independent workers is highest in Bhagalpur (64·5 per cent) but it is high also in all districts of the North Bihar Plain, Shahabad, Gaya and the Santal Parganas. It should be remembered however that the proportion of non-agricultural classes to the total population being much smaller than in the other two natural divisions, the number of independent workers in the North Bihar Plain is small though they form a comparatively high proportion of the total number of self-supporting persons engaged in non-agricultural occupations there.

260. The following statement shows the number of employees per employer in this State and in each of the three natural divisions—

State and Natural Division	Number of employees per employer
Bihar	10·8
North Bihar Plain	9·9
South Bihar Plain	5·7
Chotanagpur Plateau	22·5

The high ratio of employees to employer in the Chotanagpur Plateau, is due no doubt to the existence of heavy industries in this area. The low ratio of employees to employers in the South Bihar Plain is indicative to the fact that there are a large number of artisan establishments in this natural division which employ only a few workers each. The independent artisan establishment is less important in the North Bihar Plain than in the South Bihar Plain, and a large proportion of the establishments there, are owned by small firms or partnerships. Districtwise, the number of employees per employer is highest in Dhanbad (94·8), Singhbhum which comes next has only 27·8 employees per employer, and Purulia is third with 25·7 employees per employer.

261. As will appear from the following statement, the proportion of independent or self-employed workers as also the number of employees per employer is highest in Livelihood Class VI (Commerce). This, no doubt, arises from the fact that most of the shops in this State are very petty establishments. Many of these shops are family establishments which do not employ any servants, and even where servants are employed for carrying on the working of the shops, their number is usually very small.

	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	No. of employees per employer
Livelihood Class V	4·3	49·6	46·1	11·6
Livelihood Class VI	9·0	11·5	79·5	1·3
Livelihood Class VII	4·8	63·9	31·3	13·3
Livelihood Class VIII	2·2	64·0	28·1	34·6

In Livelihood Class V, independent workers form over 75 per cent of the total number of self-supporting persons in the two plains divisions, and only 24·5 per cent in the Chotanagpur Plateau. The proportion of employees is correspondingly high in the Chotanagpur Plateau (73·4), and comparatively low in the North Bihar Plain (18·9), and South Bihar Plain (14·5). The marked difference in the Chotanagpur Plateau and the two plains divisions in this respect is due to the fact that Chotanagpur contains practically all the large industries and minerals establishments in the State which employ a large number of workers, while, on the other hand, industry, mining, and other primary production in the two plains divisions is very largely in the hands of small firms and artisans. In Livelihood Class VI (Commerce), the pattern is more or less the same in all the three natural divisions, the number of employees per employer being 13·9 in the Chotanagpur Plateau, 11·8 in the South Bihar Plain, and 9·5 in the North Bihar Plain. It will be noticed, however, that even in this class the number of employees per employer is higher in the Chotanagpur Plateau than elsewhere. Independent workers form over 76 per cent of the total number in this Livelihood Class in all the three natural divisions, and the proportion does not fall below 65·8 per cent in any district. In Livelihood Class VII (Transport), employees form 85.1 per cent of the total number of workers in the Chotanagpur Plateau ; the corresponding figures for the North Bihar Plain and the South Bihar Plain being 47·1 and 56·6 per cent. The number of employees per employer in this class is also higher in the Chotanagpur Plateau than elsewhere. Independent workers form 46.9 per cent of the total in this class in the South Bihar Plain, and 38·8 per cent of the total in the North Bihar Plain and only 11·2 per cent in the Chotanagpur Plateau. These differences between the Chotanagpur Plateau and the other two plains divisions are caused mainly by the fact that while practically all the transport workers in Chotanagpur are employed either under the railways or in organised transport services, a fair proportion of the workers of the North and South Bihar Plains who have been classified under Livelihood Class VII are bullock

cart drivers who are mostly self-employed. The proportion of employees to the total number of self-supporting persons in this class is as high as 97·1 per cent in Purulia, 96 per cent in Singhbhum, and 90·8 per cent in Dhanbad. In Livelihood Class VIII, the proportion of employees is high in all the three natural divisions, but here also the figure for the Chotanagpur Plateau is higher than in the other two natural divisions. Among districts, the proportion of employees is noticeably high in this Livelihood Class in Dhanbad (87·2 per cent), South Monghyr (85·2 per cent), Ranchi (84·8 per cent), and Singhbhum (83·2 per cent).

Section 4—Division-'O'—Primary industries not elsewhere specified

262. This division has six subdivisions, namely, stock raising, rearing of small animals and insects, plantation industries, forestry and wood-cutting, hunting and fishing. All these industries are closely allied to agriculture. The total number of self-supporting persons deriving their principal means of livelihood from these industries is 46,816 only or 2·9 per cent of the total number of self-supporting persons engaged in all industries and services, and most of them belong to rural areas.

263. In the North Bihar Plain, 19,104 persons or 4·2 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in industries and services come under this division; Chotanagpur Plateau comes next with 15,375 persons or 2·6 per cent of the total number engaged in industries and services, and the South Bihar Plain last with 12,337 persons or 2·2 per cent of the total number engaged in industries and services. Among the districts, Saharsa, Purnea, Santal Parganas, and North Monghyr have the highest proportion of persons engaged in the industries included under this division.

264. There are six subdivisions as below :—

0·1—*Stock raising*—This is the most important subdivision in Division 'O' and accounts for 18,538 persons or approximately 40 per cent of this Division. It includes all herdsmen and shepherds, and those breeders of cattle, buffaloes and other large animals who depend upon it as their principal means of livelihood. The number under this head decreased from 394,235 in 1921 to 284,317 in 1931, and the 1951 census figures show a very marked decline compared with the 1931 figures. Cattle breeding is generally combined with cultivation, and there is a general tendency to treat this as subsidiary to cultivation and there is a possibility that in some cases, persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from cattle breeding returned themselves and were recorded as cultivators. The number of persons who depend exclusively or largely for their principal means of livelihood on cattle breeding is, however, not expected to be large now, and it would not be wrong to conclude that their number has declined since 1931.

0·2—*Rearing of small animals and insects*—This includes cultivation of lac, bee-keeping, and the rearing of silk worms, etc. Lac cultivation is also generally combined with ordinary farming and cultivation, and though lac is an important product of Bihar, it is generally treated as a subsidiary occupation. The total number of persons returned under this sub-head is only 4,674, and as might be expected, a large proportion, roughly 43 per cent of the total, belong to the Chotanagpur Plateau.

0·3—*Plantation industries*—There are few plantations in Bihar, and only 716 self-supporting persons were returned in 1951 as deriving their principal means of livelihood from plantations.

0·4—*Forestry and wood-cutting*—This subdivision accounts for 6,213 persons or little over 13 per cent of the total number in this Division, and as many as 3,714 persons or approximately 60 per cent belong to the Chotanagpur Plateau which contains most of the forests of Bihar.

0·5—*Hunting*—Only 110 persons have been returned under this subdivision. The number of persons who derive their principal means of livelihood from hunting has been steadily growing less, and it is as well to point out that the persons returned as engaged in hunting are mostly persons employed by zamindars and others to assist them in the pastime of hunting.

0·6—*Fishing*—This subdivision accounts for 16,505 persons. This small figure does less than justice to this rather important occupation but, it should be realised that fishing is also regarded very often as a subsidiary occupation,

Section 5—Division 'I'—Mining and quarrying

265. The total number of self-supporting persons engaged in mining and quarrying in Bihar is 166,712 or 10·3 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in all industries and services in the State. As there are only 5·7 lakh persons engaged in mining and quarrying in India as a whole, and Bihar accounts for 29·2 per cent of the total for the entire country.

266. Out of 166,712 persons who are engaged in mining and quarrying in Bihar, no less than 163,746 or over 98 per cent were enumerated in the Chotanagpur Plateau. Dhanbad accounts for the largest number, 114,471, Hazaribagh is next with 31,496 and Singhbhum third with 10,292. The total number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying is 1,452 only in the North Bihar Plain, and 1,512 only in the South Bihar Plain.

267. There are 7 subdivisions under this division, namely, non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified, coal-mining, iron-ore mining, metal mining other than iron ore mining, crude petroleum and natural gas, stone quarrying, clay and sandpits, mica, salt, saltpeter, and saline substances.

1·1—*Coal-mining* is easily the most important subdivision as it accounts for 135,115 persons or 81·05 per cent of all workers engaged in mining and quarrying. The number of persons engaged in coal-mining was 94 thousands in 1931, and 1·04 lakhs in 1941. There has thus been considerable increase under this subdivision since 1931. The Dhanbad sub-district contains the largest and most important coal deposits in India, and 114,421 persons under this subdivision or about 85 per cent of the total were enumerated in Dhanbad. There are large deposits of coal also in the Hazaribagh district, but these have not been fully developed as yet and there were only 11,783 persons engaged in coal-mining in this district. Out of every hundred persons engaged in coal-mining in 1951, 83 were males, and 17 females. The ratio of females to males was thus 2 : 9. In 1931, female workers formed 22 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in mines.

1·2—*Iron-ore mining*—The total number of ersons engaged in iron-ore mining is only 4,072 or 2·4 per cent of the total number of Division 'I'—mining and quarrying. This includes 1,500 females. The ratio of males to female workers is thus 5 : 3. In 1931, the number of female workers employed in iron mines was nearly as large as that of male workers. Practically, all the workers in this subdivision were enumerated in the Singhbhum district which contains some of the richest deposit of iron ore in the world. The number of persons engaged in iron-ore mining in 1931 was less than 200 but the figure estimated for 1941 on the basis of a 2 per cent sample is 32,000 and even allowing for the hazards of sampling, it would seem that there was a substantial fall in the level of employment in this industry between 1941 and 1951. It might be mentioned here that only 9,000 persons were returned in 1951, as employed in mining or 9,000 iron ore in the whole of India.

1·3—*Metal mining other than iron-ore mining*—This subdivision accounts for 4,248 persons or 2·6 per cent of the total number of persons engaged in mining and quarrying, and practically, the entire number was enumerated in the Singhbhum district which contains important deposits of copper and manganese.

1·4—*Crude petroleum and natural gas*—Bihar has no known deposits of petroleum and natural gas, and only five persons who are presumably employed under petroleum companies in Assam were returned in Bihar under this head at the 1951 census.

1·5—*Stone quarrying, clay and sandpits*—The total number of persons engaged in the industries grouped under this subdivision is 2,309 only.

1·6—*Mica*—This subdivision is next in importance only to coal-mining, and 20,083 persons or 12·5 per cent of the total number engaged in mining and quarrying (Division '1') in Bihar are engaged in mica-mining. This includes 3,334 female workers. The total number of persons employed in mica-mining over the whole of India was only 33 thousands in 1951; Bihar thus accounts for 60 per cent of the total for all India. The number of persons engaged in mica-mining has increased almost four times since

1931 when only about 5,000 persons were returned under this head in Bihar. The percentage of women employed in this industry has fallen from 33 per cent in 1931 to 17 per cent in 1951. Approximately 94 per cent of the mica miners in Bihar were enumerated in the Hazaribagh district which contains the largest mica deposits in India.

1·7—*Salt, saltpetre and saline substance*—The total number under this subdivision is 603 only including 189 females, and all of them were enumerated in the Tirhut Division. In 1931, the number of persons engaged in the industries grouped under this subdivision was about 5,000. This is a dying industry, and the decline in the number of workers, therefore, is not surprising. Moreover, it should be borne in mind that the work of mining of salt and saltpetre and saline substances is carried mainly as a subsidiary occupation by poor persons belonging mostly to the Nonia caste.

Section 6—Division '2'—Processing and Manufacture—Food-stuffs, textiles, leather and products thereof.

268. In all 144,122 persons or 8·9 per cent of the total for all industries have been returned as engaged in the industries grouped under this Division. This total is made up of 114,808 males and 29,314 females. The proportion of male workers to female workers in this Division is thus 3·9 : 1. No less than 100,884 persons including 22,093 females under this Division or 70 per cent of the total were enumerated in rural areas and only 43,238 or 30 per cent of the total in urban areas. The South Bihar Plain has the largest number of persons (0·56 lakh) employed in these industries, the North Bihar Plain comes next (0·48 lakh), and the Chotanagpur Plateau Division last (0·40 lakh). The vast majority of the workers, over 73 per cent, are independent workers, and among the rest, there are roughly 2·8 employees per employer which indicates that most of the establishments are of small size.

269. There are 10 subdivisions as below :—

2.0—*Food industries otherwise not classified*—This is a residuary subdivision and the number of persons classified under this subdivision is 3,997.

2·1—*Grains and Pulses*—Only 11,455 self-supporting persons were returned in 1951 as engaged in the industries grouped under this subdivision. In 1931, 16,376 persons, mostly females, were returned as rice-pounders and huskers and flour-grinders, and 27,792, also mostly females, as grain parchers, etc. It seems probable that in 1951, there was a tendency to relegate occupations like rice-pounding and grain-parching to the background, and to treat them mostly as subsidiary or secondary means of livelihood and not as the principal means of livelihood for occupation, and also, that many women classified in 1931 as earners were not treated as self-supporting persons in 1951, and it was assumed that they were dependent on their husbands or fathers for their principal means of livelihood. On the other hand, it has to be remembered that over large parts of the State, there was a serious crop failure in 1950-51, and it is very likely that there was actual fall in the level of employment in rice-pounding and allied industries. It is also a fact that flour-grinding is now being increasingly done by power-driven mills, and the number of persons whose principal means of livelihood is flour-grinding must be very negligible now. There is, thus, no doubt that there has been a real fall in the number of persons employed in the industries of this subdivision, though the extent of the fall is perhaps less than what is indicated by a comparison of the 1951 with the 1931 figures.

2·2—*Vegetable Oil and Dairy Products*—Only 12,132 self-supporting persons have been returned in 1951 as engaged in occupations included in this subdivision as their principal means of livelihood. The bulk of them are no doubt engaged in the village oil (Ghani) industry which produces mainly mustard oil. In 1931, as many as 16·21 thousand earners were recorded as having manufacturing and refining of vegetable oils in Bihar as their principal occupation. The difference between 1931 and 1941 figures would appear to be due in part to the difference in the concept of "self-supporting persons" of 1951 and "earners" of 1931, but there seems little room for doubt that there has been a large fall in the level of employment in the industries under this subdivision. Mustard seed was in short supply in Bihar during the latter part of the 1941-51 decade, and for this and other reasons, the village oil industry had lost much ground by 1951.

2.3—*Sugar Industries*—Both workers in sugar factories and persons engaged in gur manufacturing are included under this subdivision. The total number of

self-supporting persons engaged in these industries has been reported as 6,684 only. The sugar industry is a seasonal industry in Bihar, and though the number of workers employed in sugar factories during the peak period is of the order of 20,000 a day, only a small number are employed throughout the year, and for many, the employment in sugar factories is in the nature of a secondary means of livelihood or occupation rather than the principal occupation. In 1950-51, the average duration of sugar industry in Bihar was only 96 days. As might be expected most of the workers in this division were enumerated in the Tirhut Division where most of the Sugar factories of Bihar are located.

2.4—*Beverages*—This subdivision includes brewers, distillers, toddy-drawers and manufacturers of aerated water and ice. The total number of self-supporting persons having these industries as their principal means of livelihood is only 6,533, of whom 5,666 are males and 873 females. Most of them were enumerated in rural areas, and all but 1,054 are independent workers or self-employed. The number of brewers and distillers and manufacturers of aerated waters, etc., is not large in Bihar but toddy-drawers are fairly numerous though many of them probably regard toddy-drawing as a subsidiary occupation. Out of 6,533 persons in this subdivision, as many as 3,303, that is over 50 per cent were enumerated in the South Bihar Plain, mostly Patna Division, 2,836 in the North Bihar Plain and only 394 in the Chotanagpur Division.

2.5—*Tobacco*—We are concerned here with manufacturers of cigarattes, biris, and other tobacco products including preparation of raw leaf tobacco for manufacture, and not with the growers of tobacco who are counted among cultivators. They number 23,102 including 3,183 females and roughly half the total number were enumerated in rural areas and half in urban areas. Over 15 thousands or nearly 66 per cent of the total number are self-employed, 2,105 are employers and 5,695 salaried workers. In 1931, only 4,069 were reported as manufacturers of tobacco (Group 78). There is no doubt, therefore, that there has been a large increase in employment in this subdivision since 1921. This is no doubt to be attributed mainly to the development of the Biri industry.

Of the 23,102 self-supporting persons engaged in tobacco manufacture, approximately 13 thousands are in the South Bihar Plain, 7 thousands in the Chotanagpur Plateau, and the remaining 3 thousands in the North Bihar Plain. Districtwise, this industry is important in Patna, Monghyr, Gaya and Bhagalpur in the South Bihar Plain; Purulia, Singhbhum, Dhanbad and Hazaribagh in the Chotanagpur Plateau; Darbhanga is the only North Bihar district where more than 1,000 self-supporting persons are principally engaged in the industries under this subdivision.

All food industries—Altogether 63·3 thousand self-supporting persons are engaged in processing of food, drink and tobacco (Subdivisions 2·0 to 2·5). This total of course does not include persons employed in hotels and eating houses, or cooks. Self-supporting persons and earning dependants who obtain their secondary means of livelihood from these industries are also not included in the above total. Even so, this is a small number considering the large size of the population and the fact that the techniques and the processes used are mostly primitive involving the employment of a large number of hands. Comparison with 1931 figures shows that except in the industries concerned with manufacture of tobacco there has been a marked decrease in the number of whole-time workers employed in the food industries since 1931. There was also a noticeable

decline in the number of workers in these industries between 1921 and 1931 and there can be little doubt that the village industries concerned with the processing of food have been on the decline for a long time.

2·6—*Cotton textiles*—This subdivision includes cotton ginning, cleaning and processing, spinning, sizing and weaving as well as dyeing, bleaching and printing. The number of self-supporting persons engaged in these industries in Bihar is 33,486 including 6,621 women. There are only two small cotton mills in Bihar and the vast majority of the workers in this subdivision are engaged in handloom weaving. It is not surprising, therefore, that 23,936 or over 78 per cent of the total number were enumerated in rural areas, and only 6,550 in towns. The vast majority of the workers, over 80 per cent are self-employed, and the establishments that employ workers are generally of very small size, the ratio of employees to employers being roughly 2 : 1 only. At the 1931 census, 71,451 earners were returned as engaged in cotton, silk and wool spinning, etc. (including sizing, weaving, dyeing, bleaching, etc.). The figures of earners engaged in ginning, cleaning and processing in Bihar in 1931 are not available, but we may infer from the total given for Bihar and Orissa that the number in Bihar was probably not short of 5,000. The difference between the 1951 and 1931 figures may be attributed partly to difference in the concepts of earners of 1931 and of self-supporting persons in 1951 but it is fairly certain that there was some fall in the level of employment in the textile industry between 1931 and 1951 in Bihar, particularly handloom textiles. Of the 30·5 thousand self-supporting persons engaged in this industry, 11·8 thousand persons are in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, 10·8 thousands in the South Bihar Plain, and 7·8 thousands in the North Bihar Plain. Among the districts in which this industry is important are Patna, Gaya, Ranchi, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Singhbhum and Purnea.

2·7—*Wearing apparel except footwear and made-up textile goods*—This subdivision includes tailors and dress-makers, and makers of hosiery goods, embroidery and umbrella makers. The number of self-supporting persons under this subdivision is 27,974 including 4,086 females. As in most of the other subdivisions under this Division, the vast majority of the workers are self-employed and the number of employees is relatively small indicating that most of the establishments are of small size. The number of earners returned under this head (Group 83-Tailors, milliners, dress-makers and darners) at the 1931 census was 28,919 including 7,809 females. The level of employment in this group of industries appears to have remained more or less the same between 1931 and 1951 if allowance is made for the fact that the concept of earners in 1931 was somewhat wider than that of self-supporting persons in 1951, but there has clearly been a fall in the number of women workers, though it is possible that women helpers were treated as earners in some cases in 1931. The number of persons engaged in the industries under this subdivision is the largest in the South Bihar Plain mainly in the Patna Division, the North Bihar Plain comes next, and the Chotanagpur Plateau last.

2·8—*Textile industries otherwise not classified*—This subdivision includes processing, baling, spinning, and weaving of jute, spinning and weaving of wool, silk, hemp and flax, rayon manufacture, and manufacture of rope, twine, string and similar goods. The total number of self-supporting persons having one or other of these industries as their principal means of livelihood is 6,523 including 1,561 females. In 1931, the number of earners engaged in jute-processing, spinning and weaving (Group 44) was returned as 1,436. The corresponding figure for silk spinning and weaving (Group 47) was 1,915 making a total

of 3,351 only including 1,042 females. It would seem thus that, on the whole, there has been some increase in the level of employment in the industries grouped under this subdivision. It is also clear that fewer females are employed now than previously. Independent workers and employees are almost equal in numbers in this subdivision which suggests that the practice of employing paid-workers is more prevalent in this group of industries than in many others under this Division. The largest number of persons under this subdivision were enumerated in the Tirhut Division. Surprisingly, the figure for Bhagalpur which is the most important centre of silk weaving in Bihar is nil. There was a slump in the Bhagalpur silk trade at the time of the census, and several of the factories are said to have been closed, but this may not be the whole explanation and it is possible that there is a mistake here.

2·9—*Leather, leather products and footwear*—This subdivision accounts for 14,936 persons of whom 13,153 including 1,783 females. Most of the workers in these industries, over 73 per cent, are self-employed. Approximately 66 per cent live in rural areas, and 44 per cent in towns. Nearly 50 per cent of the total number were enumerated in the South Bihar Plain and about 27 per cent in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division. Districtwise, Shahabad, Patna, Singhbhum, Gaya have the largest number of self-supporting persons engaged in these industries. In 1931, there were 3,634 earners engaged in the processing of hides and skins and hard materials obtained from the animal kingdom (Order 6), and 34,606 under boot shoe, sandal and clog makers (Group 82—Order 12). Though there would be some difference between the figures because of the difference in concepts of earners in 1931 and self-supporting persons of 1951, there is hardly any room for doubt that there was a large fall in the level of employment in these industries between 1931 and 1951.

Section 7—Division '3'—Processing and Manufacture—Metals, chemicals and products thereof

270. This division accounts for 76,764 self-supporting persons including 5,886 females. Nearly 70 per cent of the persons engaged in the industries grouped under this division are employees, 27 per cent are self-employed or independent workers, and 61·7 per cent are urban. No less than 58,271 or nearly 76 per cent of the total are in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division.

271. There are nine subdivisions as below :—

3·0—*Manufacture of metal products otherwise unclassified*—This subdivision includes black-smiths, gun manufacturers and other workers in metals such as copper, brass, bell-metal, gold and silver. The total number of self-supporting persons returned is 23,498 including 1,862 females. Over 82 per cent of the workers live in rural areas. Here, as in other subdivisions under this division, the number of workers is the largest in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division and the least in the North Bihar Plain. In 1931, 33,005 persons were returned as earners under group 5·9 black-smiths, other workers of iron, makers of implements in Bihar, and 5,430 as workers in brass, copper and bell-metal. It seems likely that there has been a fall in the number of village black-smiths and similar other workers in metals since 1931 due largely no doubt to their inability to stand competition with factory made products in the more common categories, and the fall is marked particularly in the Chotanagpur Division.

3·1—*Iron and Steel (basic manufacture)*—The total number of self-supporting persons engaged in iron and steel manufacture is 46,501 including 3,770 females and practically all are employees and no less than 44,446 or over 95 per cent of the total were enumerated in Singhbhum which contains the Tata Iron and Steel works. The remaining 2,055 who were enumerated in other districts are mostly employees of Tata Iron and Steel factory and other factories in this region who were on leave at the time of the census or manufacturers of iron products who should have been classified under subdivision 3·0.

3·2—*Non-ferrous metal (basic manufacture)*—This subdivision is not important in Bihar and only 106 self-supporting persons have been returned under it.

3·3—*Transport equipment*—The total number of self-supporting persons engaged in the industries grouped under this subdivison is 5,332 only, and 3,518 or over 66 per cent of them belong to the Chotanagpur Natural Division, and of this number 3,027 were found in the Dhanbad sub-district.

3·4—*Electrical Machinery—apparatus—appliances and supplies*—There has not been much development of this industry in Bihar, and the total number of self-supporting persons returned is 298 only.

3·5—*Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshop*—This sub-division is also unimportant and only 197 self-supporting persons have been returned under it.

3·6—*Basic industrial chemicals-fertilisers and power alcohol*—Only 212 self-supporting persons were employed in the indusrties grouped under this subdivision in Bihar at the time of 1951 census. The Sindri fertiliser factory was already under construction but had not started working.

3·7—*Medical and pharmaceutical preparations*—Only 39 self-supporting persons are engaged in the manufacture of medical and pharmaceutical products in Bihar.

3·8—*Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified*—This is also an unimportant division, there being only 596 self-supporting persons engaged in these industries.

Section 8—Division '4'—Processing and manufacture not elsewhere specified

272. This is a residuary division and includes all processing and manufacture except those which have been dealt with already, namely, food industries, textiles, leather, metal and chemical industries. Among the important industries included under this division are manufacture of wood products, non-metallic mineral products, bricks, and tiles, cement and cement pipes, printing, paper and paper products. The number of self-supporting persons engaged in this division is 91,817 including 18,945 females. Of these 72,655 or 79 per cent were found in villages and the remaining 22,162 or 21 per cent in towns. The South Bihar Plain has the largest number of persons (37·7 thousand) engaged in the industries included under this division; the North Bihar Plain comes next (27·2 thousand), and the Chotanagpur Plateau Division third (26·9 thousand). The exact figures for 1931 under the industries included in this division cannot be ascertained as the classification was different, but we can say that approximately 2 lakh earners were engaged in the industries included under this division then. The corresponding figure for 1941 (based on 2 per cent sample) is 1·73 lakh. Part of the difference between the 1951 figure on the one side and 1931 and 1941 figures on the other may be due to differences in the concept of earners of 1931 and self-supporting persons of 1951, but the whole difference cannot be explained by this, and it seems almost certain that there was a decline in the level of employment in these industries between 1931 and 1951.

273. There are 10 subdivisions as below :—

4·0—*Manufacturing industries otherwise unclassified.*—This subdivision includes among other items manufacture of professional and scientific instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks, jewellery and ornaments, musical instruments and appliances, stationery articles other than paper and paper products, sports goods, toy-making and bone, ivory, horn and shell industries. Only 13,919 self-supporting persons are engaged in these industries. Of this number 10,135 or roughly 73 per cent of the total number belong to rural areas, and 3,784 or only 27 per cent to towns. The number of self-employed workers corresponds roughly to the number who live in villages, and most of the persons under this division who were found in rural areas are self-employed while a comparatively large proportion of the urban workers are employees. Over one-third of the total number of persons engaged in these industries belong to the North Bihar Plain. The number in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division is small.

4·1—*Products of petroleum and coal*—There is no kerosene or petroleum refinery in Bihar, and though Bihar has the largest and most important deposits of coal in India, there has so far been very little development of industries based on coal. There are some coke ovens in the Dhanbad sub-district, and coal-tar and some other by-products from coal are produced in small quantities in this area and also in Singhbhum district, but many of the workers appear to have been classified under coal-mining, and the total number returned under this subdivision is only 140.

4·2—*Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products*—The number of self-supporting persons under this subdivision is 10,379 including 1,876 females. Of this number 6,473 were enumerated in villages and 3,906 in towns. Most of the workers engaged in this subdivision are self-employed. A very large proportion of workers under this industry were enumerated in the South Bihar Plain.

4·3—*Cement, cement pipes and other cement products*—Only 2,351 self-supporting persons have been returned as engaged in these industries, and out of this number 2,028 belong to the Chotanagpur Plateau Division. Bihar had 7 cement factories in 1951 of which 5

were in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, and 2 in the district of Shahabad in the South Bihar Plain. The cement factories in Shahabad were not working at the time of the census. The actual number of persons normally engaged in these industries must, therefore, be higher than what is shown by the census figures.

4·4—*Non-metallic mineral products*—This subdivision includes potters and makers of earthen-ware, glass bangles, glass beads, and other glass wares, etc., and 24,308 persons including 6,786 females are engaged in these industries. The South Bihar Plain has the largest number of persons under this subdivision; the Chotanagpur Plateau comes next; and the North Bihar Plain last. Most of the workers engaged in these industries are self-employed.

4·5—*Rubber products*—This industry does not exsist in Bihar.

4·6—*Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures*—This is easily the most important subdivision under Division 4, and no less than 30,270 or nearly 84 per cent of the total number of workers under this subdivision are self-employed and 28,807 or roughly 80 per cent belong to rural areas. The number of self-supporting persons under this subdivision is 36,153 or 39·4 per cent of the total number of persons in Division 4. Of this number, 13,246 were found in the South Bihar Plain, 12,328 in the Chotanagpur Plateau, and 10,579 in the North Bihar Plain. District wise, Patna has the largest number of persons under this subdivision, and Singhbhum the next largest number. Other districts where this industry is important are Gaya, Shahabad, Purnea, and Hazaribagh.

4·7—*Furniture and fixtures*—The total number of self-supporting persons under this subdivision is only 2,211, and 1,401 or no less than 63 per cent of the total number are in the South Bihar Plain. Among districts, Patna is easily the most important centre of this industry.

4·8—*Paper and paper products*—At the time of the 1951 census, Bihar had only one factory producing card-board, and even this factory was idle at the time of the census. The number of persons returned under this subdivision is 32 only.

4·9—*Printing and allied industries*—The number of self-supporting persons engaged in this industry is 2,322 and 1,179 out of this number or a little over 50 per cent of the total were enumerated in the Patna Division.

Section 9—Division '5'—Construction and utilities.

274. This Division covers not only all workers engaged in construction and maintenance of buildings, roads, bridges, irrigation, telegraph and telephone lines, but also the services connected with electric power and gas supply, domestic and industrial water supply and sanitary works and services including scavangers and in all 66,646 self-supporting persons including 16,845 females have been returned under it. The number of females would have been much smaller if the sanitary services of municipalities which employ large numbers of females had not been included in this Division. Roughly 61 per cent of the workers engaged in this Division were enumerated in villages and only 39 per cent in towns, and a majority of the workers (52·6 per cent) are employees. Independent workers form 44·5 per cent of the total number.

275. There are 8 subdivisions as below :—

5·0—*Construction and maintenance of works otherwise unclassified*—This is a residuary subdivision and 7,232 self-supporting persons have been classified under it, including 2,473 females. Of this number 6,510 or 92 per cent of the total were enumerated in the Bhagalpur Division.

5·1—*Construction and maintenance of buildings*—The number of workers under this subdivision is 32,036 including 6,230 females. Out of this number, 18,949 or 59 per cent are independent workers, and 70 per cent of the total were enumerated in villages. Roughly 40 per cent of the workers in this subdivision were enumerated in the Chotanagpur Plateau Division, and 35 per cent in the South Bihar Plain, and 25 per cent in the North Bihar Plain.

5·2—*Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges, and other transport works*—Only 9,550 self-supporting persons have been recorded under this subdivision. This includes 1,290 females. A majority of the workers are employees.

5·3—*Construction and maintenance—telegraphic and telephone lines*—Only 702 have been returned under this subdivision and except only 17, all were enumerated in towns.

5·4—*Construction and maintenance—irrigation and other agricultural works*—Only 1,426 including 169 females have been enumerated under this subdivision. Most of them live in villages and over 50 per cent are employees.

5·5—*Work and services—electric and power gas supply*—There are only 967 self-supporting persons under this subdivision. Most of them live in towns and are employees and more than half of the total number were enumerated in the Patna Division.

5·6—*Domestic and industrial water-supply*—The number employed in the services under this subdivision is only 1,148. Most of them are employees. Not a single worker under this subdivision has been returned from any of the districts of the Chotanagpur Commissionership, and persons employed in the water-works at Jamshedpur and water-supply installation of factories in the Dhanbad area appears to have been returned under the industries who own these installations, and not under domestic and industrial water-supply.

5·7—*Sanitary works and services including scavangers*—The number of workers under this subdivision is 13,585 of whom 6,478 are females. The high proportion of females is explained by the fact that a large number of female sweepers are engaged by municipalities and Notified Area Committees. No less than 11,146 or over 89 per cent of the total are employees. Nearly 40 per cent of the total number of workers come from villages though such services exist only in towns. The South Bihar Plain which is the most urban part of Bihar has the largest number of workers under this subdivision; the Chotanagpur Plateau comes next; the number in the North Bihar Plain is only 1,635.

Section 10—Division '6'—Commerce

276. This division includes not only wholesale and retail trade of all kinds but also house and State agents, and persons engaged in insurance, banking, money lending, money changing or brokerage. In all, 375,996 self-supporting persons (including 74,427 females), or 23·3 per cent of the total number engaged in all industries and services come under this division. It will be remembered that according to the principles adopted at the census, persons who also produce the wares which they sell have been entered as producers and not sellers. Thus, only such self-supporting persons as are regularly engaged in the business of sale and purchase have been classified under this division. Independent workers or self-employed persons form 79.5 per cent of the total number. There are 43,138 employees and 33,766 employers which make it evident that most of the establishments are of very small size. Out of the total figure of 375,995, no less than 242,552 or 64·5 per cent were enumerated in villages, and 133,433 (or 35·5 per cent) in towns. This should not cause surprise for 93·3 per cent of the population of Bihar are rural. The South Bihar Plain claims the largest number of persons (1·45 lakh) under this division ; the North Bihar Plain comes next with 1·38 lakh, and the Chotanagpur Plateau last with 0·93 thousands.

277. There are 9 subdivisions as below :—

6·0—*Retail trade otherwise unclassified*—This is a residuary subdivision covering retail trade in all articles except foodstuffs, fuel and petrol, textile and leather goods. The total number returned is 146,565, of whom 117,307 or 80 per cent are self-employed. Employers number 12,576 and employees 16,712 indicating that the size of establishments is very small. The number in villages is 118,581 or 80·9 per cent of the total. The South Bihar Plain has the largest number of workers under this subdivision.

6·1—*Retail trade in foodstuff (including beverages and narcotics)*—This is easily the most important subdivision under Division '6' —Commerce, and accounts for 154,180 or 41·9 per cent of the total number of workers under this Division. The proportion of self-employed workers is as high as 83 per cent. The number of employees is small in relation to the number of employers, and it is known that most of the establishments engaged in retail trade in foodstuffs are of very small sizes. The South Bihar Plain has the largest number of (0·62 lakh) persons under this subdivision ; the North Bihar Plain comes next (0·57 lakh) and the Chotanagpur Plateau Division is last (0·34 lakh).

6·2—*Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)*—There are 15,664 persons including 5,069 females under this subdivision, and 11,691 or 74 per cent of the total are self-employed. In this subdivision also, the largest number is claimed by the South Bihar Plain ; the Chotanagpur Plateau Division comes next, and the North Bihar Plain last.

6·3—*Retail trade in textile and leather goods*—The number of self-supporting persons under this subdivision is 31,344 including 4,570 females. In this case also, the proportion of self-employed workers is high (73·5 per cent) and the number of employees is small (3,931) in relation to the number of employers (3,400). The South Bihar Plain has the largest number of workers. The North Bihar Plain comes next, and the Chotanagpur Plateau Division last.

6·4—*Wholesale trade in foodstuffs*—The number under this subdivision is 10,299. The proportion of self-employed persons is high (71 per cent) also in this case, and the proportion of employees to employers is quite low, which would seem to indicate that many of the persons who actually work in the wholesale trade in foodstuffs are unpaid family members. The North Bihar Plain has the largest number of self-supporting persons under this subdivision;

the South Bihar Plain comes next, and then the Chotanagpur Plateau.

6·5 *Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs*—There are only 8,444 persons under this subdivision, and as in the case of wholesale trade in foodstuffs, a large proportion are self-employed workers, and in this case also, the North Bihar Plain has the lead in numbers followed by the South Bihar Plain.

6·6 *Real Estate*—Only 4,198 persons have been returned under this subdivision which is comparatively unimportant.

6·7 *Insurance*—Only 947 self-supporting persons have been recorded, and roughly half the number are employees. It should be realised that part-time insurance workers are not included in this total. The Chotanagpur Plateau has a larger number under this subdivision than either of the other two divisions.

6·8 *Money-lending, banking and other financial business*—Only 5,305 self-supporting persons have been returned under this subdivision. This must appear surprisingly small, but it has to be remembered that money-lending is, in most cases, combined with some other business, such as cultivation or trading, and it must be difficult to decide as to which of them is the principal means of livelihood, and there is a general tendency to return zamindari, cultivation or commerce in preference to money-lending which is apt to be regarded as a side occupation. The largest number under this subdivision has been returned from the Bhagalpur Commissionership, the district of Purnea alone having returned as many as 1,135 persons engaged in this business. Most of the persons returned under this subdivision are self-employed persons. Banking has not developed on any large scale in Bihar, and the number employed whole-time in banking other than durwans, etc., who are classified separately would appear to be not more than 300.

Section 11—Division '7'—Transport, storage and communications

278. This division covers not only rail, road, water and air transport but also postal, telegraph, telephone and wireless services, storage and warehousing. There are 99,605 persons or 6·2 per cent of the total for all industries and services under this division. The bulk of them (65·6 per cent) are employees, and independent workers constitute only 28 per cent of the total which clearly suggests that most of the industries and services grouped under this division are of an organised character. Also, this is first among the divisions which we have reviewed so far in which a majority (55·4 per cent) of the workers live in towns. The number of workers under this division is large in both the Chotanagpur Plateau and the South Bihar Plain and 76 per cent of the total number were enumerated in these two divisions and the remaining 24 per cent in the North Bihar Plain. Among districts, this Division is important in Patna, Dhanbad, Gaya, Purnea, Monghyr, Singhbhum, Purulia, Shahabad and Darbhanga.

279. There are 10 subdivisions as below :—

7·0 *Transport and communications otherwise unclassified and incidental services*—This is a residuary subdivision and there are only 2,041 persons under it.

7·1 *Transport by road*—There are 41,101 persons under this subdivision. The proportion of independent workers is fairly large (58·5 per cent). There are 19·5 thousand workers in the South Bihar Plain (mostly in the Commissionership), 11·5 thousand in the Chotanagpur Plateau and 10·1 thousand in the North Bihar Plain.

7·2 *Transport by water*—Only 4,184 self-supporting persons have been returned under this subdivision. The vast majority over 80 per cent were enumerated in rural areas. Employees number only 1,305. There are 2,484 independent workers. Practically, the entire number under this subdivision was enumerated in the two plains natural divisions.

7·3 *Transport by air*—There are only 43 self-supporting persons under this subdivision.

7·4 *Railway transport*—There are 40,130 persons under this subdivision and in the very nature of things they are all employees, and mostly town dwellers. Over 50 per cent of the total number were enumerated in the Chotanagpur Plateau. Among districts, Dhanbad, Purulia, Singhbhum, Purnea, Monghyr, Patna, Gaya and Darbhanga in the order stated have the largest number of persons under this subdivision.

7·5 *Storage and warehousing*—This is an unimportant subdivision and only 223 have been returned under this.

7·6 *Postal service*—There are only 9,291 persons under this subdivision. Of this number 6,318 or 68·1 per cent live in villages and 2,973 or 31·9 per cent in towns.

7·7 *Telegraph service*—There are 1,463 persons under this subdivision. The Chotanagpur Plateau has the largest number also under this subdivision due no doubt to the fact that its area is larger than that of other natural divisions.

7·8 *Telephone service*—There are only 1,075 persons under this subdivision including 420 females, and Patna district alone has 606 persons or over 66 per cent of the total number.

7·9 *Wireless Service*—Only 38 persons are engaged in wireless service in Bihar.

Section 12—Division '8'—Health, education and public administration

280. This division covers medical and other health services, educational services and research, police, village officials, employees of Local Bodies and Government employees. In all, there are 112,433 self-supporting persons including 15,026 women in this division. The South Bihar Plain claims the largest number (42.4 thousand). The number in the Chotanagpur Plateau (34·7 thousand) is only a little less than in the North Bihar Plain (35·3 thousand). Over half the total number (56·9 thousand) are town dwellers.

281. There are 9 subdivisions :—

8·1 *Medical and other services*—The number employed in this subdivision is 28,797 including 8,732 females. The North Bihar Plain has the largest number (11·3 thousand) under this subdivision; the South Bihar Plain (10.2 thousand) comes next. The number in the Chotanagpur Plateau is only 7·3 thousand.

8·2 *Educational Services and research*—There are 29,337 persons under this subdivision. Females number 3,752. Here also the largest number of workers are in the North Bihar Plain (10.6 thousand) which is the most populous part in the State. The corresponding figures for the South Bihar Plain and the Chotanagpur Plateau are 9.3 and 9.0 thousand respectively.

8·4 *Police (other than village watchmen)*—The number under this subdivision is 13,803. Of this number 5.9 thousand were enumerated in the South Bihar Plain, 5.2 thousand in the Chotanagpur Plateau and only 2.7 thousand in the North Bihar Plain.

8·5 *Village officers and servants including village watchmen*—There are 7,720 persons under this subdivision, and the distribution among the three natural divisions is fairly even. But the South Bihar Plain has a larger number than either of the other two natural divisions.

8·6 *Employees of Municipalities and Local Bodies*—This subdivision does not include sanitary staff and sweepers who have been included under subdivision 5·7, or health and educational staff who have been included under subdivision 8·1 and 8·2, or engineering staff who come under Division 5. This should be treated, therefore, as being in the nature of a residuary subdivision. The number returned is 4,442. The South Bihar Plain has the largest number also under this subdivision, and the number is smallest in the Chotanagpur Plateau.

8·7 *Employees of State Government*—This does not include sanitary, health, medical, educational staff or police officers and village officers. The number returned is 18,033 including 1,485 females, and 10.3 thousand persons or 57 per cent of the total were enumerated in the South Bihar Plain. The number in the North Bihar Plain and the Chotanagpur Plateau being 4.2 thousand and 3.5 thousand respectively.

8·8 *Employees of the Union Government*—The number under this subdivision is 9,204 and the majority of them are located in the Chotanagpur Plateau, mainly in the districts of Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Dhanbad.

8·9 *Employees of non-Indian Government*—There are only 97 persons under this subdivision and all of them were enumerated in the Tirhut commissionership.

Section 13—Division '9'—Services not elsewhere specified

282. As the title of this division indicates, this is a residuary division and includes all services not specified in the division dealt with earlier, such as domestic services, barbers, laundry services, hotels, restaurants, recreation services, legal and business services, arts, letters and journalism and religious and welfare services. In all 435,199 persons, or 26·9 per cent of the total for all industries and services have been classified under this division. The number of females is 75,241. Employees number 286,906 or 66 per cent of the total number. Independent workers are 139,022 or roughly 32 per cent of the total. The South Bihar Plain has the largest number (1·89 lakhs); the North Bihar Plain comes next with 1·40 lakhs; and the Chotanagpur Plateau last (1·05 lakhs).

283. There are 9 subdivisions as below :—

9·0 *Services otherwise unclassified*—This includes mostly cases in which the information furnished in the census slips was not sufficiently detailed and specific for purposes of classification. The number involved is 234,651 or roughly 46.9 per cent of the total for this division. The proportion of persons in this subdivision to the total under the division is the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau but the number is largest in the South Bihar Plain, the North Bihar Plain comes next, and the Chotanagpur Plateau last. The vast majority, roughly 80 per cent, of the persons under this subdivision are employees. The number enumerated in rural areas is 141,519 or 60 per cent of the total.

9·1 *Domestic services*—There are 90,024 persons or 20.7 per cent of the total in this subdivision. Females number 22,987 and the proportion of females to males roughly is 1 : 3. Over 86 per cent of the total number under this subdivision are employees. In this subdivision also, the South Bihar Plain has the largest number, and the number is comparatively small (18·8 thousand) in the Chotanagpur Plateau.

9·2 *Barbers and Beauty shops*—There are 33,884 persons including 5,341 females in this subdivision, and all but 4,751 are self-employed. The North Bihar Plain has the largest number (16·1 thousand) under this subdivision; the number in Chotanagpur Plateau is only 5·3 thousand.

9·3 *Laundries and laundry services*—There are 29,958 persons under this subdivision, females number 10,589. The proportion of males to females is less than 2 :1. The number of workers under this subdivision is also the largest in the North Bihar Plain (16·2 thousand) and the smallest in the Chotanagpur Plateau (2·7 thousand).

9·4 *Hotels, Restaurants and eating houses*—The total number under this subdivision is only 6,347. As might be expected, the South Bihar Plain has the largest number under this subdivision; the Chotanagpur Plateau comes next. In the North Bihar Plain, there are only about a thousand self-supporting persons under this category.

9·5 *Recreation services*—There are 6,517 persons under this subdivision. The North Bihar Plain has rather surprisingly a larger number (2·4 thousand) under this subdivision than either the South Bihar Plain or the Chotanagpur Plateau, and a very larger proportion of the number in the North Bihar Plain were enumerated in rural areas.

9·6 *Legal and business services*—This subdivision includes lawyers of all categories, lawyers' clerks, petition writers, public scribes, managers, clerks, servants and employees of trade associations, labour organisations as also architects, surveyors, engineers, etc., who are not public servants. The number under this subdivision is 20,363. Employees number 13,338. Independent workers which includes lawyers number 6,207. The vast majority of the workers in this subdivision are town-dwellers. The

Chotanagpur Plateau has the largest number (8·7 thousand) of persons under this subdivision, and over 85 per cent of them are employees in business services. The number in the North and South Bihar Plains is 6·4 and 5·2 thousand respectively. Among districts, this subdivision is important in Patna, Dhanbad, and Hazaribagh. In some districts, such as Bhagalpur, and Saharsa, the numbers returned under this subdivision are very small, and it would seem that many of the lawyers and other persons engaged in legal and business services returned cultivation as their principal occupation in these areas.

9·7 *Arts, letters and Journalism*—There are 1,426 persons including 71 females under this subdivision. This number, of course, does not include persons who have arts, letters and journalism as their secondary means of livelihood or subsidiary occupation. Shahabad, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Purulia have returned the largest number of persons under this subdivision. Out of a total of 1,426,915 or over 65 per cent are self-employed, and employees number only 327.

9·8 *Religious, charitable and welfare services*—There are 21,029 persons under this subdivision including 2,995 females.

Chapter VI—Families, sexes and principal age-groups

Section 1—Preliminary remarks

284. *Reference to table*—The statistics dealt with in this Chapter will be found in Tables C-I—Household (Size and Composition), C-II—Livelihood Classes by age-groups, C-III—Age and civil condition, C-IV—Single year age returns in Part II A of this report, and in the following subsidiary tables furnished at the end of this volume :—

6·1—Persons per 1,000 houses and houses per 100 square miles and comparison with past censuses ;

6·2—Distribution by size of 1,000 sample households of rural and urban population ;

6·3—Family composition of 1,000 households of the general population ;

6·4—Females per 1,000 males (general, rural and urban) and comparison with previous censuses ;

6·5—Females per 1,000 males in agricultural classes and sub-classes ;

6·6—Females per 1,000 males in non-agricultural classes and sub-classes ;

6·7—Marital status of 1,000 of each sex of general population and comparison with previous censuses ;

6·8—Age distribution of 1,000 married persons of each sex and comparison with 1941 census ;

6·9—Infants per 10,000 persons ;

6·10—Young children (aged 1-4) per 10,000 persons ;

6·11—Boys and girls (aged 5-14) per 10,000 persons ;

6·12—Young men and women (aged 15-34) per 10,000 persons ;

6·13—Middle aged persons (aged 35-54) per 10,000 persons ;

6·14—Elderly persons (aged 55 and over) per 10,000 persons.

All the above tables except Table C-I are based on a 10 per cent sample extracted by taking every sixth enumeration slip as the first sample, and selecting every tenth slip thereafter. For Table C-I—Household (Size and Composition), one household in every 1,000 has been taken as a sample, and the samples have been selected from the National Registers of citizens, and not from enumeration slips. The first sample was obtained by dividing the number of households in each tract by 1,000 and adding 1 to the remainder. Every thousandth number thereafter was taken as sample. *The age figures given in the tables are for the number of completed years on the 1st March,* 1951, and the figures have been presented as actually returned without any smoothing or adjustment whatever.

Section 2—Territorial distribution of houses and households

285. At the census of 1951, 'House' was defined as meaning a building with a separate main entrance. Thus, a building accommodating more than one family but having only one main entrance was treated as one house, while a building having two or more independent entrances was treated as two or more houses depending on the number of separate main entrances provided in the house even where the entire building was occupied by a single family, and each flat having its own independent entrance, and also each occupied outhouse was treated as a separate house. The following extracts from Chapter X (House-lists and House-numbering) of the Bihar Code of Census Procedure, 1951 will make the position amply clear:—

> " 'House' is now defined as a dwelling with a separate main entrance. The dwelling is the social unit and the census unit, but outside physical identification must also be possible. Hence the form of the definition above. The principle is that each living group that has independent access to the outer world is a house and should be given a number and that number put on the access they use. There are, no doubt, many dwellings which harbour more than one family but unless the families have each their own independent access to outside, they should not be given a separate number. On the other hand, such well-known phenomena as quarters opening on to a courtyard, blocks of flats opening on to a common stair, etc., are all examples of a large number of independent dwellings each qualifying for a house-number. "

'Household' was defined as including all persons living together in the same house and having a common mess. We may say that in 1951, a house was conceived as a building or enclosure used as dwelling, while 'household' stood for the commensaral unit, and meant the people or groups of people living in a building or buildings. In 1941, as also in 1931 and earlier censuses, 'house' was defined as " the buildings, one or many, inhabited by one family, i. e., by a number of persons living and eating together in one mess with their resident dependants, such as mother, widowed sisters, younger brothers, etc., and their servants who resided in the house ". We find thus that in 1941 and earlier censuses 'house' stood for the commensaral unit and not the homestead or enclosure as in 1951, and the concept of 'house' was broadly the same as that of household at the present census. It was, however, provided in the instructions issued at the earlier censuses that each building situated in a separate compound should be treated as a separate house even if it was occupied by the same household. This means that in some cases two or more numbers were allotted to the same household or commensaral unit, and we cannot therefore treat the 'houses' of earlier censuses as equivalent of the 'households' of 1951.

In 1951, there were 7,059,126 occupied houses in Bihar. The reported figures for occupied houses in 1941 and 1931 are 7,003,847 and 6,125,558 respectively. As already explained, 'house' was generally used as the commensaral unit or household in earlier censuses, and it would therefore be more appropriate to compare the figures for houses at the earlier censuses with the figures for 'households' in 1951. The total number of households in Bihar at the 1951 census was 7·34 millions. If the figure is compared with the 1941 figures of occupied houses here, roughly 0·34 millions new households have come into existence since 1941.

In 1951, the number of occupied houses was 6,614,463 in villages and 444,663 in towns. The following statement compares the number of households in rural and urban areas in Bihar at the 1951 census with the figures for occupied houses in 1941 and 1931:—

	Rural (in millions)	Urban (in millions)
Number of households—		
1951	6·89	0·46
Number of occupied houses—		
1941	6·58	0·41
1931	4·88	0·29

286. *Number of persons in houses*—In the State as a whole taking towns and villages together, there were 570 persons per 100 houses in 1951 ; in villages the number was 567, and in towns 608 per 100 houses. The number of persons per 100 houses is the highest in the South Bihar Plain, among the three natural divisions ; and lowest in the Chotanagpur Plateau, North Bihar Plain coming midway as will appear from the following statement :—

Natural Division	Number per 100 houses	
	Rural	Urban
South Bihar Plain ..	569	640
North Bihar Plain ..	557	570
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	536	601

It will be noticed that in the North Bihar Plain the number of persons per house is, more or less, the same in both villages and towns, whereas there is a marked difference between the rural figure and the urban figure in the Chotanagpur Plateau where the number of persons per house is larger than in towns of the North Bihar Plain. In rural areas, the number of persons per 100 houses is the largest in Saran (699) ; Ranchi has the distinction of having the largest number of persons per 100 houses in urban tract (734). The number of persons per 100 houses is also noticeably high in Bhagalpur (714), and Patna (696).

287. *Number of houses per* 100 *square miles*—The number of houses per 100 square miles in the North Bihar Plain is 15,264. The corresponding figures for the South Bihar Plain and the Chotanagpur Plateau are 11,038 and 6,121.

Section 3—Size and composition of family households

288. *Number of persons per household in villages*—There are 5,242 persons consisting of 2,643 males and 2,599 females in every 1,000 rural households in Bihar. We may say, in other words, that on the average there are 5·2 persons in a rural household in Bihar. In India, as a whole, there are 4·9 persons in every rural household. The average size of rural household in Bihar is thus larger than in the country as a whole. It will appear from the figures given above, that males are in excess of females by 44 per 1,000 households in Bihar. If we take the whole country, the excess of males is even more pronounced, there being 130 excess males per 1,000 households.

In the North Bihar Plain, there are 5,278 persons per 1,000 households in rural areas, males 2,616 and females 2,662. The corresponding figures for the South Bihar Plain are 5,430 persons including 2,766 males and 2,664 females, and for the Chotanagpur Plateau 5,035 consisting of 2,581 males and 2,454 females. The average size of rural households in the South Bihar Plain is thus larger than in the North Bihar Plain or the Chotanagpur Plateau. The difference between the two plains divisions would appear due at least partly to the fact that there was a good deal of seasonal migration from the North Bihar Plain at the time of the 1951 census. The relatively small size of households in the rural areas of the Chotanagpur Plateau should be attributed mainly to two factors : first, young men among the tribal people who constitute a large proportion of the total population of Chotanagpur usually set up separate households soon after their marriage, and the joint family system is not prevalent in this division to the same extent as in the other two divisions; and second, in parts of this natural division, there is a sizeable migrant labour population who are not accompanied by their families in very many cases.

The average size of rural households is very large in Saran (6·4 persons), Gaya (6·1 persons) and Patna (6·1 persons), and noticeably small in the Santal Parganas (3·5 persons) and Bhagalpur (3·7 persons).

289. *Number of persons per household in towns*—There are 4,672 persons consisting of 2,490 males and 2,182 females per 1,000 urban households in Bihar. The average size of households in towns is thus smaller than in villages. The excess of males over females is however more marked in town households, there being 308 more males than females per 1,000 urban households, whereas there are only 44 more males than females per 1,000 in rural households. In India as a whole, there are 4,710 persons per 1,000 urban households and males are in excess of females by 250 in every 1,000 households. The excess of males over females in urban households is greater in Bihar than in the country as a whole, though as shown earlier, male excess is less marked in Bihar than in the country as a whole, if rural and urban households are taken together.

In the North Bihar Plain, there are 5,163 persons per 1,000 households in towns, including 2,667 males and 2,496 females. The average size of urban households is thus larger in the North Bihar Plain than in the State as a whole, but excess of males over females is less marked being only 171 per 1,000 households. In the South Bihar Plain, there are 4,698 persons per 1,000 urban households, males 2,510, and females 2,188, there being thus an excess of 322 males per 1,000 households. The excess of males over females in urban households is well marked in all the three districts of the Patna Division and in Bhagalpur, but there is only a small excess in South Monghyr where the towns are mostly small. In the Chotanagpur Plateau there are 4,238 per 1,000 urban households, including 2,222 males and 2,016 females. The size of urban households is smaller in this natural division compared with the other two natural divisions. The excess of males over females is very large in urban households of Dhanbad (1,100), Purulia (857), Ranchi (684), Palamau (667) and Singhbhum (487). In Hazaribagh on the other hand, females outnumber males by 199 per thousand urban households. The towns of this district are small and there is hardly any migrant labour population in them and females are employed in large numbers in the work of mica splitting.

290. *Distribution of rural households by size*— In subsidiary table 6·2, sample households have been classified into four types : (*i*) small households having 3 members or less, (*ii*) medium households having 4-6 members; (*iii*) large households having 7-9 members; and (*iv*) very large households having 10 members or more. In the State as a whole, small households constitute 33·7 per cent, medium households 40·3 per cent, large households 17·0 per cent and very large households 9·0 per cent of the total number of rural households. The corresponding figures for the three natural divisions are given below :—

Natural division	Small	Medium	Large	Very large
North Bihar Plain	33·0%	40·6%	17·0%	9·3%
South Bihar Plain	33·2%	38·6%	17·5%	10·7%
Chotanagpur Plateau.	35·1%	41·0%	16·6%	7·3%

It is clear from the above statement that the percentage of small and medium households is higher in the Chotanagpur Plateau than the other two divisions, and higher in the North Bihar Plain than in the South Bihar Plain. A glance at subsidiary table 6·2 will show that in the North Bihar Plain the proportion of small households is noticeably high in the three eastern units Purnea, Saharsa and North Monghyr. It is also higher in the eastern part of the South Bihar Plain, namely, South Monghyr and Bhagalpur, than in the western districts which are in the Patna Commissionership. In the Chotanagpur Plateau the porportion of small households is markedly high in the Santal Parganas (62·3 per cent). It will be noticed that the South Bihar Plain has the highest proportion of large and very large households among the three natural divisions, but their proportion is much higher in the three western districts, namely, Patna, Gaya and Shahabad, than in South Monghyr or Bhagalpur. Other districts in which the proportion of large and very large households is high are Saran, Ranchi, Dhanbad and Palamau. The high figure for Dhanbad is due mainly to the fact that large numbers of miners who are not accompanied by their family often live in mess together.

291. *Distribution of urban households by size*— In the State as a whole, small households form 41·2 per cent, medium households 39·5 per cent, large households 12·9 per cent and very large households 6·4 per cent of the total number of urban households. The corresponding figures for the three natural divisions are as below:—

Natural division	Small	Medium	Large	Very large
North Bihar Plain	35·0%	42·3%	14·6%	8·1%
South Bihar Plain	43·7%	35·9%	13·6%	6·8%
Chotanagpur Plateau.	4·34%	4·19%	10·5%	4·2%

The Chotanagpur Plateau has the highest proportion of small and medium households, and the lowest proportion of large and very large households, and the North Bihar Plain has the smallest proportion of small and medium households and the highest proportion of large and very large households in urban areas. District-wise, Santal Parganas has the highest proportion of small households among the urban population. Other districts where the proportion of small households in towns is high are South Monghyr, Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Bhagalpur and Purulia. The proportion of large and very large households to the total number of urban households is high in all the western districts of North Bihar as also in Shahabad and Ranchi.

Section 4—Sex-ratio

292. *Sex-ratio* is expressed as number of females per 1,000 males.

293. *Sex-ratio in the general population—Comparison with other States and countries*—Out of a total recorded population of 40,225,947 in Bihar, 20,223,675 are males and 20,002,272 are females. There are thus 2,21,403 males in excess of females in the recorded or *de facto* population of the State. The sex ratio or number of females per 1,000 males works out to 989. As explained in Section 4 of Chapter I, this State loses more by emigration than any other State in India, and the majority of the emigrants are males. The excess of males over females in the natural or dejure population is, therefore, higher than in the recorded or *de facto* population. A reference to subsidiary table 1·5 at the end of this volume will show that among the natural population of Bihar, there are 616,148 males in excess of females, and the sex-ratio is 970. It would be lower still if persons born in Bihar who were in Pakistan, Nepal and other foreign territory (also largely males) at the time of the 1951 census could be included in the total of natural population. In India as a whole, the sex-ratio or number of females per 1,000 males is even lower than among the natural population of Bihar, being only 947. The following statement gives comparative figures of sex-ratio in Bihar, other parts of India, and selected foreign countries :—

	Number of females per 1,000 males
France (1946)	1,111
United Kingdom (1951)	1,081
Orissa	1,022
Madras	1,006
Madhya Pradesh	993
U. S. A. (1940)	993
Bihar	989
ALL INDIA	947
Bombay	932
Uttar Pradesh	910
West Bengal	859
Punjab .. .	744

294. *Comparative figures* (1921-1951)—The following statement shows the sex-ratio or the number of females per 1,000 males among the general population in Bihar at the last four censuses :—

1921	1,050
1931	993
1941	995
1951	989

These figures show firstly, that the excess of males over females or female deficiency is not a new phenomenon, and secondly, that this excess has been generally speaking on the increase since 1921 when females actually outnumbered males in Bihar. The marked decline in sex-ratio between 1921 and 1931 appears to be due mainly to diminution in the volume of emigration between 1921-1931 which meant that more males were present at the time of the 1931 census enumeration in Bihar than in 1921. There was possibly some increase in emigration in 1941 which would explain the increase in the sex-ratio. The volume of emigration in 1951 was certainly much greater than in 1941 or 1931 and yet we find a decline in sex-ratio in 1951 as compared with 1931 which indicates that the progressive decline in sex-ratio is caused by some biological and sociological factors. This conclusion is further strengthened by the fact that in India as a whole and more particularly in north and north-western India the sex-ratio is low and declining and this phenomena cannot be explained satisfactorily by migration. Vital statistics show that more boys are born than girls and the male excess would be even larger except for the fact that male infants die in larger numbers than female infants.

295. *Sex-ratio among the general population in the North Bihar Plain*—We have seen that males are in excess of females in the State as a whole, and also in the country generally. The position is reversed in the North Bihar Plain where there are 1,013 females for every 1,000 males. The excess of females over males is most marked in the Saran district where there are 1,102 females

per 1,000 males. There are two other districts in this natural division, namely, Darbhanga, and Muzaffarpur where females are in excess of males. In the remaining areas males are in excess of females. The excess of males over females, or put conversely, the deficiency of females is the most marked in Purnea district where there are only 914 females per 1,000 males.

Excess of females over males was observed in the North Bihar Plain, and more particularly in Saran, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur also in all the previous censuses. Till 1941, there was a small excess of females also in North Monghyr, and though the 1951 figures disclose a small deficiency of females, the number of females per 1,000 males in North Monghyr still remains higher than in Champaran, Saharsa and Purnea. As in 1951, a large male excess was noticed in Purnea, and to a lesser extent in Saharsa, also at all earlier censuses. Between 1921 and 1931, the sex-ratio in the North Bihar Plain declined from 1,031 to 1,003, but it again rose to 1,016 in 1941, and though there has been some fall in 1951, the ratio of 1951 (1,013) is still higher than that of 1931 (1,003). While we may say that there has been a decline in sex-ratio in 1921, it cannot be said that there is a well marked trend of decline. The variation in the sex-ratio from census to census would seem to be attributable in so far as the North Bihar Plain is concerned, very largely to migration.

296. *Sex-ratio among the general population in the South Bihar Plain*—The sex-ratio in the South Bihar Plain is 976. The same ratio was found also ten years earlier at the census of 1941 ; the corresponding figures for 1931 and 1921 censuses are 980 and 999 respectively. There was thus progressive decrease in the sex-ratio between 1921 and 1941. Among districts of the South Bihar Plain the sex-ratio is highest in the Gaya district, where the number of males and females is almost exactly equal. In earlier censuses also, the sex-ratio in Gaya was found to be higher than in other districts of the South Bihar Plain, and till 1941, there was an excess of females over males.

Shahabad with 979 females per 1,000 males has a higher sex-ratio than any district of the South Bihar Plain except Gaya, and at the census of 1921 there was an excess of 29 females per 1,000 males in this district owing largely to heavy emigration of the male population. Patna district has the lowest sex-ratio (949) among districts of the South Bihar Plain, but the 1951 figure shows increase over the 1941 and 1931 figures which were identical and are exactly the same as the 1921 figure.

297. *Sex-ratio among the general population in the Chotanagpur Plateau*—The sex-ratio of the Chotanagpur Plateau (964) is lower than that of the two plains divisions. This was however not always the case, and in each of the preceding three censuses, 1921, 1931 and 1941, it had a higher sex-ratio than the adjoining South Bihar Plain. In three districts of Chotanagpur, namely, Purulia, Ranchi and Santal Parganas, the proportion of females is still 980 or more per 1,000, and the low average for the natural division as a whole is due largely to the very low figure for Dhanbad, which has the lowest sex-ratio (784) among all districts in Bihar owing to the presence of a large migrant labour population among whom many are unaccompanied by their families. In the three previous censuses also, Dhanbad had the lowest sex-ratio in the province.

298. *Sex-ratio among the rural population*—According to 1951 census figures, females and males are almost in equal proportion among the rural population. A small excess of females over males was noticed in all the earlier censuses. In the North Bihar Plain, however, females outnumber males in rural population by 20 in every 1,000. In previous censuses also, there was similar excess of females over males in this natural division. This excess is most marked in Saran where there are 1,111 females per 1,000 males ; Darbhanga comes next with 1,051 females for every 1,000 males ; and Muzaffarpur is third with 1,043 females per 1,000 males. In the remaining districts of North Bihar, females are outnumbered by males, the deficiency of females being particularly large in Purnea which has only 927 females per 1,000 males and Saharsa where there are 945 females per 1,000 males.

There is an excess of males over females among the rural population of the South Bihar Plain, the number of females per 1,000 males being 989 only. The presence of a male excess is noticed in all districts except Gaya where there are 1,009 females per 1,000 males in the rural population.

The proportion of females to males among the rural population is lower in the Chotanagpur Plateau as compared with the plains divisions, there being only 977 females per 1,000 males ; and males outnumber females in the rural population of all districts except Singhbhum where there are 1,009 females per 1,000 males. Excess of females over males among the rural population in Singhbhum district was also observed in the earlier censuses. Till 1941, females were found to be in excess of males also in Ranchi district. Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh had excess of females in the rural population till 1931, and in 1921 there was excess of females also among the rural population of Palamau.

299. *Sex-ratio in the urban population*—There are only 845 females per 1,000 males among the urban population of Bihar. The pattern does not vary greatly from one natural division to another, the urban ratio being 840 in the North Bihar Plain, 870 in the South Bihar Plain, and 830 in the Chotanagpur Plateau. The last named natural division had the lowest urban sex-ratio also at all earlier censuses. A glance at columns 10-13 of Subsidiary Table 6·4 will show that the urban sex-ratio fell in all the three natural divisions, and also in each district of Bihar in 1931 as compared with 1921. At the census of 1941, however, there was improvement in all districts of North and South Bihar Plains except Darbhanga, Purnea and Bhagalpur and also in three of the plateau districts, namely, Santal Parganas, Dhanbad and Singhbhum, though there was further decline in the Chotanagpur Plateau natural division as a whole. The 1951 census figures show improvement in the urban sex-ratio in all the three natural divisions, but in some districts, notably Dhanbad, Hazaribagh and Ranchi, the position became worse than before. The Dhanbad urban area has only 532 females per 1,000 males. Other districts where the urban sex-ratio is lower than the State average are Purnea (644), Ranchi (803), Singhbhum (814) and Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh (844). In North Monghyr (963), Saran (910), Shahabad (892) and Darbhanga (893) where many of the towns are really overgrown villages, the urban sex-ratio is well above the State average and the population of the two sexes tends towards equality.

300. *Sex-ratio among the agricultural population* —In the State as a whole, there are 1,014 females per 1,000 males in the agricultural population. The ratio is highest in the North Bihar Plain, where there are 1,029 females per 1,000 males ; the corresponding figures for the South Bihar Plain and Chotanagpur Plateau being 998 and 1,000 respectively. All four western districts of the North Bihar Plain which comprise the Tirhut Division have an excess of females among the agricultural population. Similar excess is noticed in two districts of the South Bihar Plain, Gaya and South Monghyr. In the Chotanagpur Plateau there is excess of females over males among the agricultural population in Singhbhum and Hazaribagh, and virtual equality between the sexes in Ranchi district.

Among self-supporting persons belonging to agricultural classes in Bihar there are 407 females per 1,000 males. The proportion of females in this category is highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau, 462 females per 1,000 males, and lowest in the North Bihar Plain, 361 females per 1,000 males. Among districts, Santal Parganas, North and South Monghyr and Shahabad have a fairly high proportion of females among self-supporting persons classified under the agricultural category. The female proportion in this group is lowest in Saharsa, Purnea, Darbhanga and Hazaribagh. As might be expected there is a marked preponderance of females among non-earning dependants belonging to agricultural classes in all the three natural divisions, the number of females per 1,000 males in this category being 1,960 in the North Bihar Plain, 1,529 in the Chotanagpur Plateau, and 1,449 in the South Bihar Plain. Among districts, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran have the highest proportion of females in this category, but the figure does

not fall below 1,349 in any district. Among earning dependants under the agricultural categories, there are 861 females per 1,000 males. The ratio is lowest in the North Bihar Plain, there being only 603 females per 1,000 males ; the corresponding figures for the South Bihar Plain and the Chotanagpur Plateau are 1,093 and 1,049 females per 1,000 males respectively. Districtwise, the sex-ratio in this group is highest in Ranchi (2,047).

In the State as a whole, there is an excess of females over males among Livelihood Class I (owner-cultivators), Livelihood Class III (cultivating labourers) and Livelihood Class IV (non-cultivating owners and agricultural rent receivers), but males and females are practically equal in Livelihood Class II (cultivators of un-owned land). Among Livelihood Class I there is a large excess of females in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga but males are in excess of females in other North Bihar districts. Males are in excess of females in all districts of the South Bihar Plain and also all Plateau districts except Singhbhum where there is a small female excess. In Livelihood Class II female excess is observed in all districts of the Tirhut Division and in the districts of Gaya, Santal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Ranchi and Purnea. Females are in excess of males among Livelihood Class III (cultivating labourers) in all districts of the North and South Bihar Plains except Purnea (where there is a large deficiency of females in the general population itself) and all Plateau districts except Purulia and Dhanbad.

301. *Females per* 1,000 *males in non-agricultural classes and sub-classes*—Among the non-agricultural classes (Livelihood Classes V to VIII) there are 850 females per 1,000 males in Bihar. The ratio is the lowest in the Chotanagpur Plateau where there are only 781 females per 1,000 males ; the corresponding figures for the North Bihar and the South Bihar Plains are 870 and 890. The proportion of females among self-supporting persons belonging to non-agricultural classes is only 219 per 1,000 males and is thus much lower than among self-supporting persons belonging to the agricultural classes (407). In Livelihood Class V (production other than cultivation) which includes workers in mines and factories, there are only 813 females per 1,000 males taking the State as a whole. The corresponding figure for the Chotanagpur Plateau is 752 only and it falls to 592 only in Dhanbad. Among non-agricultural classes the proportion of females to males is highest among those who are engaged in trade and commerce (Livelihood Class VI), the ratio being 901, the corresponding ratios for the North Bihar Plain, South Bihar Plain and Chotanagpur Plateau being 904, 932 and 821, and there are no very marked differences in the district figures. The proportion of females to males in Livelihood Class VII (transport) is even lower than in Livelihood Class V, there being only 757 females per 1,000 males in this class in the State as a whole. In Livelihood Class VIII—Other services and miscellaneous occupations—there are 847 females per 1,000 males, and there is no large variation in this respect among the three natural divisions. Among Livelihood Class IV excess of females is noticed in all districts of the South Bihar Plain and the Chotanagpur Plateau and in Saran, Muzaffarpur and Purnea districts of the North Bihar Plain. The variation in sex-ratio from area to area seems due mainly to migration and partly to other causes.

Section 5—Civil condition

302. *Pattern of civil condition among the male population*—Out of every 1,000 males in Bihar, 529 are married, 48 are widowed or divorced, and the remaining 423 are unmarried. The proportion of unmarried males is somewhat higher in the Chotanagpur Plateau (43·2 per cent) than in the North Bihar Plain (42·0 per cent) or the South Bihar Plain (41·9 per cent). The proportion of widowed and divorced males is slightly higher in the South Bihar Plain (50 per cent) than in the other two natural divisions (4·8 per cent). The proportion of married males is lower in the Chotanagpur Plateau (52·0 per cent) compared with North Bihar Plain (53·2 per cent) and the South Bihar Plain (53·1 per cent). Comparison of the 1951 figures with those of the three previous censuses shows that there has been some increase in the proportion of married males and a fall in the proportion of widowed and divorced as well as unmarried males. The proportion of unmarried persons has declined in 1951 compared with 1921 in the North Bihar Plain and the Chotanagpur Plateau, and also taking the State as a whole, though not in the South Bihar Plain where there has been a slight increase. The proportion of married males has increased from 52·4 to 53·2 per cent in the North Bihar Plain, 50·3 to 53·1 per cent in the South Bihar Plain and 46·3 to 47·3 per cent in the Chotanagpur Plateau since 1921. The increase in the number of married males would appear to be due mainly to the changes in the age structure of the population in the last thirty years and not greater vogue of marriage. For information about age structure, reference should be made to the next section of this chapter.

303. *Pattern of civil condition among the females*—Out of every 1,000 females in the State, 542 are married, 101 are widowed or divorced, and 357 are unmarried. The proportion of unmarried females is the highest in the Chotanagpur Plateau (37·7 per cent). It falls to 35·6 per cent in the South Bihar Plain, and to 34·6 per cent in the North Bihar Plain. Among districts the proportion of unmarried females is high in Ranchi (42·1 per cent), Singhbhum (41·3 per cent), Bhagalpur (40·4 per cent) and Saran (37·8 per cent). The proportion of widows including divorced females is highest in the North Bihar Plain (10·5 per cent), and this was noticed at all the previous censuses. It is also fairly high in the Chotanagpur Plateau division (10.1 per cent) but falls to 9·4 per cent in the South Bihar Plain. In the three earlier censuses, however, the proportion of widowed females was slightly higher in the South Bihar Plain than in the Chotanagpur Plateau. Among districts, the proportion of widows is the highest in Purulia (14·7 per cent). Other districts, where the proportion of widows has been found to be high at this census (as also earlier censuses) are Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Patna and Ranchi. The proportion of married females is practically the same in the North Bihar Plain (54·9 per cent) and the South Bihar Plain (55·0 per cent). If the categories of married and widowed (including divorced) are taken together, the figure for the North Bihar Plain will no doubt be higher than that for the South Bihar Plain. The Chotanagpur Plateau has the lowest proportion of married females (52·2 per cent) and this was noticed also at all the previous censuses.

304. *Early marriages*—Although the marriage of males below 18 years of age, and females below 14 years of age is prohibited under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1921, known popularly as the Sarda Act, 7·71 lakh males and 10·78 lakh females were found to be married, and 0·10 lakh males and 1·76 lakh females widowed in the age-group 0-14 at the 1951 census in Bihar. In India as a whole, there were 2,833 lakh married males, and 66,000 widowers in the age-group 0-14 at the 1951 census. Married and divorced males under the age of 15 in Bihar thus constitute 27·9 per cent of the total number in India. The total number of females in the age-group 0-14 recorded as married at the 1951 census is 6·18 lakhs. There were also 1·34 lakh widows in this age-group. Married and widowed females in the age-group 0-14 in Bihar thus constitute 17·5 per cent of the total number in all-India. As the population of Bihar forms 11·1 per cent of the total population of country, it is evident that the practice of child marriage is prevalent to a greater extent in Bihar than in the country as a whole. It may also be pointed out that

while the percentage of married females below the age of 15 is larger than that of males in Bihar, as in India as a whole, the practice of marriage of boys below the age of 15 is prevalent to a much larger extent in Bihar than in the country generally. The following comparative figures, however, show clearly that there has been a considerable fall in the proportion of married and divorced persons in the 0-14 age-group in the course of the last 20 years or so as will appear from the following figures:—

Census year	Married and widowed	
	Males (0-14)	Females (0-14)
1931	43·9%	79·0%
1941	7·7%	30·0%
1951	7·3%	10·1%

Section 6—Age structure

305. The enquiry into the age structure of the population is one of the most important tasks of the census, and though the returns relating to particular individuals may be unreliable, and there are also other defects to which reference will be made hereafter, we can obtain from the mass a fairly reliable idea of the age constitution of the population. Also, as the errors in the age returns from census to census are fairly constant, periodic changes can be traced from the age statistics of the census with some degree of confidence.

306. *Defects in the age returns*—The principal difficulty in the compilation of correct statistics of age at the census arises from the fact that though an exact record of birth of children is kept by some families, there are a very large number of people who do not know their own age, and the returns that they make at the census are often in the nature of rough guesses, and some people are unable to make any return. At the census of 1951, enumerators were instructed to make special efforts to obtain as correct returns of age as possible and a calendar of important events which most people could be expected to remember was also prepared for each locality, and the enumerators were instructed to make use of this calendar, where necessary to elicit correct information about age.

Many persons are inclined to give a wrong number, 30, 40 and 50 as their age though they may be actually a few years above or below that age. There is also a tendency to give age ending with five say 15, 25 and so on. Such errors have been noticed not only in the census returns in India but also in those of more advanced countries, though not perhaps to the same extent. As explained in Section 1 of this Chapter, age was defined as number of completed years on the reference day of the census (March, 1955). There is, however, often a tendency of returning age as at the next birthday particularly when it is near. Some people also deliberately understate or exaggerate their ages. Thus, many aged persons are inclined to exaggerate age, while middle-aged persons and women often understate their age.

307. *Infants*—'Infant' was defined in the instructions issued to enumerators as a child who has not yet completed 12 months of life. The number of infants per 10,000 persons in 1951 works out to 481. The proportion of infants to the total population is the highest in the North Bihar Plain (5·37 per cent); the corresponding figure for the South Bihar Plain and Chotanagpur plateau being 4·76 and 3·90 per cent. Among districts, the proportion of infants to the total population is the highest in Saran (6·61 per cent), Purnea (6·6 per cent) and Hazaribagh (6·3 per cent). Males outnumber females among the infants or children below one year in the State as a whole and in each of the three natural divisions. The vital statistics also show that, as a rule, more boys are born than girls. In some districts, however, particularly in Saran, Darbhanga and South and North Monghyr, the number of female infants is larger. The excess of males and females among children below one year is noted in both the rural and the urban population, but it is not marked in the latter. Thus, in the State as a whole there are 242 males and 240 females per 1,000 persons of the rural population, and 257 males and 200 females among the urban population. The excess of male infants over female infants is observed among the rural population in the North Bihar plain as well as in the Chotanagpur plateau, but female infants outnumber male infants by 19 per 10,000 of the population in the South Bihar plain. This arises mainly because of a large excess of female infants among the rural population of South Monghyr. The number of male infants reported from South Monghyr is only 170 as against 361 female infants. Such a large disparity cannot possibly exist and it is clear that there is a serious mistake here. Among the urban population, there is a large excess of male infants in Saran, Champaran, Darbhanga, Santal Parganas and Purulia, but in Purnea, Bhagalpur, South Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Palamau and Singhbhum there is an excess of female infants.

Among the agricultural classes, there is a small excess of female infants, there being 241 male infants and 242 female infants. But in

this case also the excess seems due largely to South Monghyr, and as already mentioned the correctness of the South Monghyr figures seems very doubtful. Among non-agricultural classes, there are 253 male infants and 212 female infants per 10,000 persons, and the proportion of male infants is higher not only in the State as a whole and the three natural divisions but also in all districts except Saran, South Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Ranchi, Palamau and Singhbhum where female infants are in excess of male infants even among non-agricultural classes.

308. *Young Children* (1-4)—Out of every 10,000 persons in Bihar, 979 or say roughly a little less than 10 per cent are young children between the ages of 1 and 4. The proportion of young children in the population is higher in the Chotanagpur plateau (10·32 per cent) than in the South Bihar plain (9·64 per cent) or the North Bihar plain (9·58 per cent). The proportion of young children is above 10 per cent in five districts of the Chotanagpur plateau, viz., Palamau, Hazaribagh, Purulia, Ranchi and Singhbhum, two districts of North Bihar, viz., Purnea and Saran, and in Bhagalpur in South Bihar. Out of 979 young children per 10,000 persons in the State, 487 are males and 492 females. The proportion of females in this age-group is higher than that of males in the State as a whole and in the two Plain divisions but in the Chotanagpur Plateau the proportion of males is slightly higher. Among agricultural classes and among the rural population generally, the proportion of females is higher than that of males in this age-group. Among the non-agricultural classes and the urban population on the other hand, the proportion of females is higher.

309. *Boys and girls aged* 5-14—There are 2,403 boys and girls per 10,000 persons of the general population in Bihar, boys being 1,204 and girls 1,106. The proportion of persons in this age-group is higher in the Chotanagpur plateau (24·9 per cent) and in the South Bihar plain (24·7 per cent) than in the North Bihar plain (23·1 per cent). Among districts the proportion of persons of this age-group is noticeably high in Ranchi (26·4 per cent), Bhagalpur (26·2 per cent) and Palamau (25·5 per cent). There is excess of boys over girls in this age-group in the rural population as well as the urban population, and among both agricultural and non-agricultural classes. As between the three natural divisions the excess of boys over girls in this age-group is most marked in the North Bihar plain, where there are 1,204 boys and 1,106 girls per 10,000 persons of general population, the corresponding figures for the South Bihar plain being 1,266 boys and 1,204 girls and for the Chotanagpur plateau 1,278 boys and 1,213 girls. The excess of boys over girls is observed in all districts of the State except in South Monghyr, Purulia and Palamau.

310. *Young men and women aged* 15-34 *per* 10,000 *persons*—Out of every 10,000 persons in Bihar, there are 3,048 or say 30·5 per cent young men and women aged 15-34, the number of young men being 1,523, and of young women, 1,525. The Chotanagpur plateau has a high proportion of persons (32·4 per cent) in this age-group than either the South Bihar plain (30·2 per cent) or the North Bihar plain (29·6 per cent). Districtwise, Dhanbad (37·3 per cent) and Singhbhum (35·0 per cent) have a high proportion of persons in this age-group. The excess of females over males in this age-group is noticed in both the plain divisions, but in the Chotanagpur plateau division, there are 1,685 males and only 1,551 females per 10,000 persons of the general population in this age-group. This difference is attributable largely to the fact that there are a large number of male labourers of this age-group in the mining and industrial areas of Chotanagpur, who are not accompanied by their families. The presence of a larger migrant population also explains the higher proportion of young men and women in the plateau division.

In the rural population, there are 1,499 young men and 1,529 young women aged 15-34 per 10,000 persons. The excess of young men over young women is thus somewhat higher among the rural population than in the general population of the State.

Among the urban population, young men aged 15-34 are well in excess of young women, there being 1,860 young men and 1,467 young women per 10,000 persons of the population

of Bihar, and the excess of young men over young women is noticed in all the three natural divisions, and also in all districts except Darbhanga and Purulia where the position is reversed.

Among agricultural classes also young women are in excess of young men in this age-group in the State as a whole and also in both the plain divisions, there being a slight excess of males in the Chotanagpur plateau also in this category.

Among non-agricultural classes, as in the urban population, males are in excess of females in this age-group in the State as a whole, the number of males being 1,817 and of females 1,460 in every 10,000 persons, and male excess is observed in all the three natural divisions and in all districts except Saran, Darbhanga and Purulia where there are more young women than men.

311. *Middle-aged persons* (35-54)—In this age-group, there are 2,039 persons including 1,044 males and 995 females per 10,000 persons of the general population. The North Bihar plain has a higher proportion of persons in this age-group than the other two divisions. This was also noticed in 1941. There is an excess of males in the South Bihar plain and the Chotanagpur plateau, and a slight excess of females in the North Bihar plain also in this category, but this excess is observed only in the western districts which are included in the Tirhut Division and which send out large numbers of people every winter for employment to other places, and in the eastern districts of North Bihar, which fall in the Bhagalpur division, males are in excess of females as in other areas of the State. In the South Bihar plain males are in excess of females in this age-group in all districts except Bhagalpur. In the Chotanagpur plateau, there are two districts, namely, Purulia and the Santal Parganas, where there is a small excess of females over males in this age-group. Males are in excess of females among middle-aged persons both among rural population and urban population in the State as a whole, but there is excess of females among the rural population in the North Bihar plain. Among the urban population, males outnumber females in all the three natural divisions, and also in all districts except Palamau in this age-group. Among agricultural classes males and females are approximately equal in number among middle-aged persons in the State as a whole, but there is excess of females in the North Bihar plain and excess of males in the other two natural divisions.

Among non-agricultural classes, the proportion of persons in this age-group is higher than among non-agricultural classes, and there is a marked excess of males over females. This excess is noticed in all the three natural divisions and also in all districts, though it is most marked in the Chotanagpur plateau division, particularly in Dhanbad and Singhbhum.

312. *Elderly persons aged 55 and over*—In this age-group, there are 1,031 persons, 525 males and 506 females, per 10,000 persons of the general population. The proportion of elderly persons is higher in the North Bihar plain (11·3 per cent) than in either the South Bihar plain (10·7 per cent) or the Chotanagpur plateau (8·2 per cent). This proportion is high in all districts of the North Bihar plain except Purnea, and in Patna, Gaya and Bhagalpur districts. There is no district in the Chotanagpur plateau where the proportion of elderly persons comes to 10 per cent, and there is only one district, namely Purulia, where it exceeds 9 per cent. The proportion is lowest in Dhanbad where only 5·5 per cent of the population are in this age-group. The excess of females over males in this age-group is noticed in both the North Bihar plain and the Chotanagpur plateau, but in the South Bihar plain, there is a slight excess of males over females. Among districts, the excess of females in this age-group is well marked particularly in Saran, North Monghyr, Purulia and Singhbhum. The rural population has a higher proportion of persons aged 55 and above than the urban population, the percentage among the rural population being 10·5 per cent against only 8·1 per cent among the urban population. There is also another difference between the rural and urban figures for while there is an excess of females over males in this age-group among the rural population of the State, there is an excess of males over females among the urban population. In the North and South Bihar plains, females are in excess of males in

this age-group among both the rural and the urban population. In the Chotanagpur plateau, however, there is an excess of females among the rural population, and excess of males in the urban population in this age-group.

Among the agricultural classes, there are 1,053 elderly persons aged 55 and over per 10,000 persons of the population, males being 513 and females 540. The excess of females is noticed in this category in the North Bihar plain as well as in the Chotanagpur plateau, though not in the South Bihar plain. This difference seems to arise mainly due to the fact that 683 males have been reported in this age-group as against 509 from Gaya district which may be erroneous for females are in excess of males in this age-group among the agricultural classes in all other districts of South Bihar.

There are 898 persons of this age-group per 10,000 persons of the general population among the non-agricultural classes, and males outnumber females, the number of males and females being 460 and 435 respectively. The proportion of elderly persons among non-agricultural classes is the highest in the North Bihar plain, and the lowest in the Chotanagpur plateau. The excess of males is observed in all the three natural divisions.

313. *Age composition of the general population—comparison with* 1941—The following table shows at a glance the age composition of the general population, and compares the 1951 figures with those of 1941 :—

Number per 100 of general population

Age-group		1951				1941	
		Males	Females	Persons		Persons	
0	(Infants)	2·43	2·38	4·81	14·60	1·93	10·57
1—4	(Young children) ..	4·87	4·92	9·79		8·64	
5—14	(Boys and girls) ..	12·41	11·62	24·03		29·09	
15—34	(Young men and women)	15·23	15·25	30·48	52·87	32·89	52·91
35—54	(Middle-aged persons) ..	10·44	9·95	20·39		20·02	
55 and over	(Elderly persons) ..	5·06	5·25	10·31		7·43	

It will be noticed that compared with 1941, the proportion of infants is much higher in 1951. The proportion of infants to the total population was found to be 2·43 in 1931,* 8·74 in 1921 and 6·10 in 1911 in Bihar and Orissa. The 1941 figure is thus clearly very low also in comparison with figures of earlier censuses. It might be mentioned here that the 1941 figures are based on a 2 per cent sample which was not drawn strictly according to random principles.

The 1951 figure appears to be somewhat on the high side in comparison with the average for all-India (3·31 per cent) and the figures for other States in 1951, but such variations were noticed also at earlier censuses. It will be observed that the percentage of young children aged 1-4 is also higher in 1951 in comparison with 1941. There is not much possibility therefore of a large number of young children aged one year having been wrongly returned as infants in Bihar. Attention may be drawn here also to the increase in the proportion of elderly persons (aged 55 and above) in 1951 as compared with 1941.

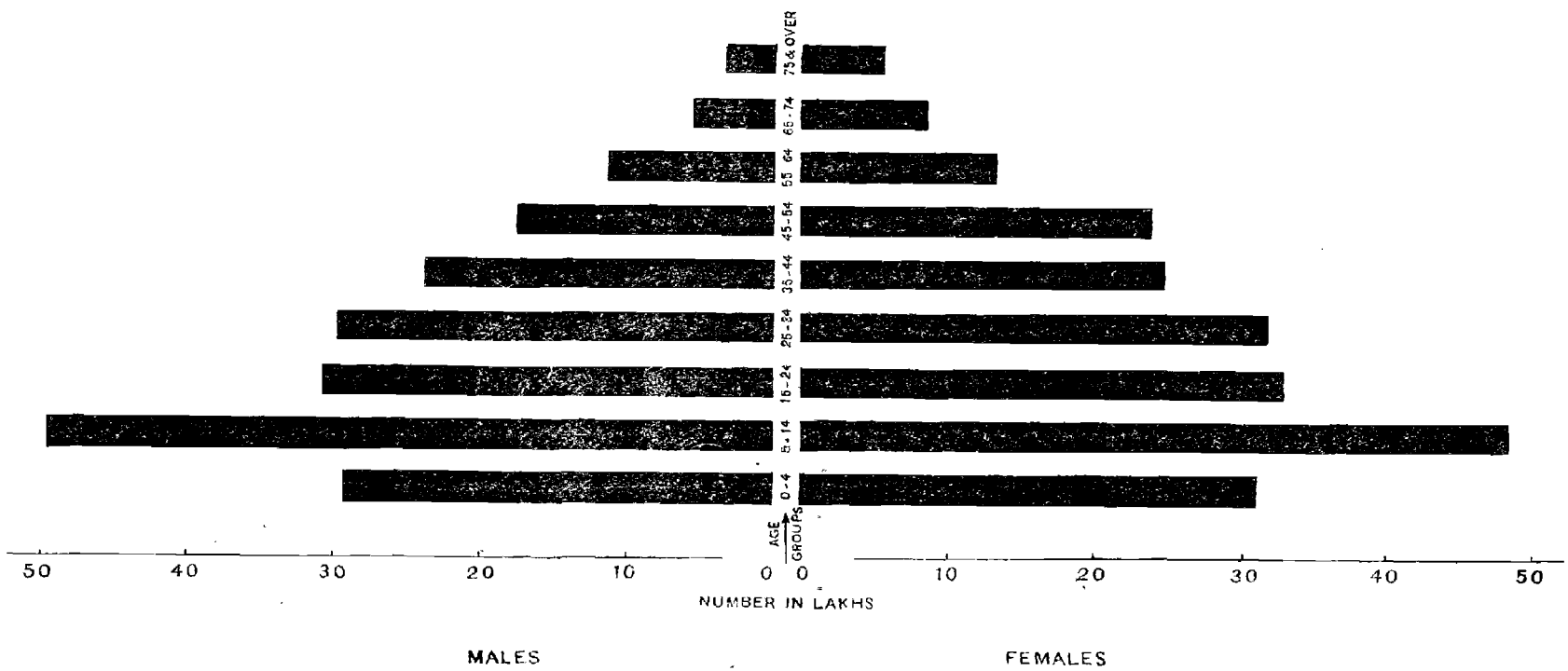
314. A more vivid idea of the age composition of the population may be obtained from the age pyramid diagram at the end of this section which shows the age distribution by ten year slabs (except for children up to five years of age) for ages upto the topmost slab covering ages 75 and above. The number of persons and the percentage of population in each slab has been furnished in the following Statement preceding the age pyramid diagram.

*The 1931 figure has been derived from smoothed age figures, while all the other figures have been worked out from the figures as actually returned.

Age-group		Number of persons in different age-groups			
		Number of males	Percentage of total male population	Number of females	Percentage of total female population
75 and over	..	315,330	1·57	326,830	1·66
65 to 74	..	585,210	2·91	649,690	3·30
55 to 64	..	1,109,480	5·52	1,109,360	5·64
45 to 54	..	1,755,990	8·74	1,661,540	8·45
35 to 44	..	2,389,420	11·90	2,291,580	11·66
25 to 34	..	2,978,460	14·83	2,955,930	15·04
15 to 24	..	3,071,210	15·29	3,104,600	15·70
5 to 14	..	4,930,100	24·56	4,614,660	23·48
0 to 4	..	2,898,580	14·43	2,902,250	14·51

AGE PYRAMID, 1951

BIHAR



APPENDIX

FERTILITY DATA

Data on fertility, i.e., the frequency of births in the population, is indispensable for studying the prospects of population growth, and the Population Commission of the United Nations had recommended in May, 1948 that fertility should be one of the subjects covered by censuses of population to be taken in or around 1950. It was accordingly decided to include a question relating to fertility at the 1951 census in Bihar. The question was put in the following form :—

"Question 13—(Fertility)—If the enumerated person is a married woman, a widow or a divorce, ascertain the number of children born if any, the number surviving and the age of the mother at the birth of the first child. If no children were born, write 'O'. If the person enumerated is a male or unmarried woman, write 'X'.

Illustration—Mrs. 'X' had five children of whom four are surviving and she was 19 years of age at the birth of her first child. This will be shown on the slip as 5 (4) 19."

Three tables prepared on the basis of replies to the above question have been furnished at the end of this note, one relating to married women, another to widowed and divorced women; the third is a derived table showing the maternity pattern. The tables are based on a 2 per cent sample, but the sample was extracted not from all tracts in the State but from 44* randomly selected tracts.

A glance at the table showing maternity pattern will show that the number of children born to mothers aged 45 and over who started child-bearing at the age of 15-19 works out to 4.60 as against 4.74 for mothers of the same age-group who started child-bearing at the age of 20-24. This is noticed in respect of all livelihood classes in Bihar except Livelihood Class III (cultivating labourers) in whose case the average number of children born to mothers aged 45 and over is slightly higher for mothers who started child-bearing between 15-19 years of age.

The comparative statement below shows that the average number of children born to mothers aged 45 and over is higher in both Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin, and also that unlike Bihar, the Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin figures show a higher ratio of children for women aged 45 and over who started child-bearing at ages below 15 :—

	(Average number of children born to each mother up to 1-3-1951 in each of six maternal age groups)						(Average number of children born to each mother who have died before 1-3-1951 in each of six maternal age groups)					
Age of mother at birth of first child	15 to 19			20 to 24			15 to 19			20 to 24		
Present age of mothers	25—34	35—44	45 and over	25—34	35—44	45 and over.	25—34	35—44	45 and over	25—34	35—44	45 and over
BIHAR ..	3·4	4·4	4·6	2·7	4·1	4·7	0·9	1·1	1·2	0·6	1·1	1·3
MADHYA PRADESH	4·3	6·2	6·9	3·0	5·1	6·0	1·6	2·5	3·0	1·1	2·0	2·5
TRAVANCORE-COCHIN	4·1	6·3	7·3	2·8	5·3	6·4	0·9	1·6	2·3	0·6	1·3	2·0

*The total number of tracts in the State was 219.

The average number of children born to each mother who died before 1-3-1951 is also larger in Madhya Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin than in Bihar. The National Sample Survey* collected detailed information from 19,876 sample couples in 1,106 sample villages throughout India, during April-June, 1951 and 14,110 sample couples in 938 sample villages and 6,175 sample couples in 406 town and city blocks during April September, 1952, and the figures thus collected show considerable disparity in fertility performance from one part of the country to another. They also show that the average number of children born up to 22 years after marriage which means practically the completed years of fertility in most cases, is higher for women married after 15 years of age than for women married before 15.

The following statement will show that birth rates in Bihar have throughout been lower than in Madhya Pradesh during the last fifty years :—

	Mean decennial birth rates				
STATE	1941—1950	1931—1940	1921—1930	1911—1920	1901—1910
BIHAR	21·93	30·58	34·34	39·20	40.55
Madhya Pradesh ..	37·0	41·2	41·4	45·5†	49.6†

†Relates to C. P. and Berar.

Comparative figures for Travancore-Cochin are not available. The rate of infant mortality in Bihar appears to have been much lower than in Madhya Pradesh and this is probably part of the explanation for the difference between Bihar and Madhya Pradesh in the average number of children who died before 1-3-1951.

	Year										
STATE	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
BIHAR ..	111·7	119·0	106·4	98·7	111·3	100·1	90·20	89·32	87·25	54·39	80·3
Madhya Pradesh‡ ..	226·1	215·3	232·3	206·1	221·4	256·6	Not Available				

‡Relates to C.P. and Berar.

There can be no doubt whatever that the element of recall lapse in reporting of children more particularly children who died at an early age, is considerable in the fertility data of Bihar. Apart from forgetfulness of the birth of infants who died a long time ago, there also appears to have been more or less a general tendency among middle-aged and old persons to conceal births of children who had died very young. The element of recall lapse is naturally greater in case of mothers aged 45 and more. In the National Sample Survey also, recall lapse was found to be large in reporting infant deaths particularly for the older couples.

*The National Sample Survey—Number 7—Couple Fertility—December,1955.

FERTILITY TABLES

Age of mother at birth of first child (in years)	PRESENT AGE OF											
	13—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 ..	876	904	768	1,575	2,433	1,995	1,797	4,044	3,184	2,660	6,869	5,281
14 ..	1,270	1,281	1,102	2,821	4,196	3,460	3,349	8,254	6,186	4,239	12,552	9,471
15 ..	..	..	..	4,519	6,831	5,561	6,229	14,999	11,408	7,588	22,670	17,448
16 ..	..	..	..	6,195	8,607	7,020	10,108	22,951	17,696	11,139	34,359	25,439
17 ..	..	..	..	5,985	7,908	6,352	9,276	20,013	15,530	10,407	31,970	24,048
18 ..	..	..	..	5,656	6,647	5,441	13,475	25,921	20,369	15,497	45,700	34,668
19 ..	..	..	..	4,226	4,317	3,719	11,046	18,848	14,817	12,661	37,513	28,721
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,810	20,650	16,924	20,934	48,585	37,503
25—29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,223	10,611	8,741
30 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	**2,146**	**2,185**	**1,870**	**30,977**	**40,939**	**33,543**	**69,090**	**135,680**	**106,114**	**90,348**	**250,829**	**191,320**

I-MARRIED WOMEN

MOTHER (in years)															
30—34			35—39			40—44			45 and over			Total			
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
1,554	5,470	4,162	1,242	5,165	3,732	1,062	4,234	3,217	2,515	10,762	7,968	13,281	39,881	30,307	
3,384	12,603	9,347	2,371	10,082	7,483	2,330	10,092	7,384	4,187	18,320	13,165	23,951	77,380	57,598	
6,733	24,782	18,634	5,088	22,504	16,166	4,253	20,067	14,292	8,836	40,139	28,638	43,246	151,992	112,147	
9,517	35,692	26,493	7,974	34,995	25,548	6,312	31,251	23,479	13,002	59,729	42,637	64,247	227,584	168,312	
8,328	30,995	23,249	7,833	32,987	24,512	6,241	29,198	21,864	14,040	63,185	47,058	62,110	216,256	162,613	
13,860	51,660	39,419	11,828	50,182	36,522	9,966	46,261	34,086	23,114	109,587	79,494	93,396	335,958	249,999	
10,592	38,003	27,726	9,406	38,782	28,930	7,609	33,303	24,307	24,686	112,524	83,226	80,226	283,290	211,446	
20,130	63,748	48,290	16,805	64,702	47,312	14,459	64,138	45,087	40,196	190,593	135,387	126,334	452,416	330,503	
6,137	15,566	12,314	4,971	16,006	12,390	4,437	16,904	12,806	13,665	54,643	40,173	34,433	113,730	86,424	
1,669	3,532	2,910	1,842	4,744	3,585	1,793	5,542	4,207	6,617	23,722	18,709	11,921	37,540	29,411	
81,904	**282,051**	**212,544**	**69,360**	**280,149**	**206,180**	**58,462**	**260,990**	**190,729**	**150,858**	**683,204**	**496,455**	**553,145**	**1,936,027**	**1,438,760**	

Age of mother at birth of first child (in years)	PRESENT AGE OF											
	13—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 ..	322	334	283	568	830	657	707	1,669	1,282	921	2,572	1,982
14 ..	450	452	399	1,004	1,456	1,198	1,215	3,004	2,246	1,552	4,984	3,691
15 ..	..	..	..	1,545	2,257	1,786	2,345	5,786	4,397	2,878	8,864	6,718
16 ..	..	..	..	2,163	2,988	2,365	3,695	8,664	6,743	4,115	12,980	9,324
17 ..	..	..	..	2,087	2,818	2,261	3,363	8,892	6,918	4,173	13,657	10,200
18 ..	..	..	..	2,803	3,323	2,760	6,180	12,715	10,047	7,700	23,603	18,135
19 ..	..	..	..	2,286	2,324	2,028	5,748	10,594	8,377	7,203	21,192	16,517
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,490	9,838	8,101	10,726	24,752	19,202
25—29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,307	4,809	3,927
30 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	**772**	**786**	**682**	**12,461**	**16,001**	**13,055**	**30,243**	**61,162**	**48,111**	**41,575**	**117,413**	**89,696**

I-MARRIED WOMEN

MOTHER (in years)

30—34			35—39			40—44			45 and over			Total		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
570	2,082	1,574	408	1,808	1,256	358	1,635	1,197	648	2,777	2,001	4,502	13,707	10,232
1,140	4,646	3,354	799	3,453	2,475	963	4,407	3,191	1,433	6,493	4,705	8,556	28,895	21,259
2,370	8,945	6,507	1,867	8,113	5,897	1,846	8,862	6,276	3,258	15,307	10,776	16,109	58,134	42,357
3,724	14,167	10,324	3,123	13,448	9,643	2,446	11,936	8,700	5,407	24,879	17,766	24,678	89,062	64,865
3,715	14,125	10,651	3,424	14,434	10,656	2,845	12,708	9,391	7,135	31,836	23,727	27,242	98,470	73,804
6,605	25,734	19,550	5,426	23,197	16,817	4,862	22,450	16,676	12,217	58,426	43,475	45,793	169,453	127,460
6,116	22,372	16,484	5,249	20,940	15,619	4,524	19,920	14,393	14,538	65,973	49,514	45,664	163,315	122,932
10,282	31,944	24,322	8,230	30,784	22,451	7,120	30,438	21,289	20,383	93,674	66,591	63,231	221,430	161,956
3,146	7,862	5,966	2,396	7,516	5,753	2,186	8,039	6,011	7,233	29,042	21,371	17,268	57,268	43,028
822	1,917	1,587	831	2,180	1,622	911	2,856	2,164	3,325	12,616	10,020	5,889	19,569	15,393
38,490	**133,794**	**100,319**	**31,753**	**125,873**	**92,189**	**28,061**	**123,251**	**89,288**	**75,577**	**341,023**	**249,946**	**258,932**	**919,303**	**683,286**

Age of mother at birth of first child (in years)	PRESENT AGE OF											
	13—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 ..	176	186	155	533	786	651	451	940	703	617	1,852	1,347
14 ..	282	291	240	630	892	713	837	1,912	1,398	1,046	3,157	2,308
15 ..	..	..	..	1,236	1,830	1,465	1,627	3,762	2,843	1,966	5,990	4,487
16 ..	..	..	..	1,562	2,207	1,678	2,488	5,534	4,130	2,960	9,164	6,473
17 ..	..	..	..	1,514	2,126	1,638	2,232	4,599	3,377	2,253	6,946	4,754
18 ..	..	..	..	1,462	1,757	1,346	3,446	6,306	4,824	3,702	10,692	7,359
19 ..	..	..	..	1,051	1,095	899	3,016	4,704	3,506	3,379	10,713	7,739
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,888	5,966	4,664	5,853	14,618	10,830
25—29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,810	3,653	2,991
30 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	**458**	**477**	**395**	**7,988**	**10,693**	**8,390**	**17,985**	**33,723**	**25,445**	**23,586**	**66,790**	**48,288**

I-MARRIED WOMEN

MOTHER (in years)

30—34			35—39			40—44			45 and over			Total		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
435	1,571	1,144	323	1,364	961	311	1,155	860	754	3,056	2,093	3,600	10,910	7,914
800	2,938	2,130	740	3,091	2,220	747	3,131	2,287	1,283	5,421	3,758	6,365	20,833	15,054
1,708	6,106	4,439	1,474	6,265	4,370	1,322	6,054	4,240	3,175	13,920	9,718	12,508	43,927	31,562
2,373	8,990	6,345	2,089	9,120	6,329	1,673	8,282	6,132	4,095	19,382	13,666	17,240	62,679	44,753
1,880	7,085	4,994	1,971	7,857	5,700	1,659	7,623	5,529	3,362	14,720	10,431	14,871	50,956	36,423
3,310	11,748	9,298	2,992	12,493	8,768	2,645	11,835	8,633	5,676	27,582	19,031	23,233	82,413	59,259
2,723	9,903	6,719	2,450	9,934	7,210	1,910	8,174	5,938	7,190	33,757	23,991	21,719	78,280	56,002
5,693	18,637	13,758	4,830	18,774	12,992	4,279	18,752	12,961	13,169	64,920	45,855	37,712	141,667	101,060
1,811	4,671	3,754	1,502	4,807	3,551	1,327	4,956	3,483	4,352	17,763	12,847	10,802	35,855	26,626
594	1,150	910	631	1,483	1,106	614	1,859	1,391	2,063	7,477	5,764	3,902	11,975	9,171
21,327	**72,799**	**53,491**	**19,002**	**75,194**	**53,207**	**16,487**	**71,821**	**51,454**	**45,119**	**207,998**	**147,154**	**151,952**	**539,495**	**387,824**

Age of mother at birth of first child (in years)	PRESENT AGE OF											
	13—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 ..	378	384	330	474	817	687	639	1,435	1,199	1,122	2,445	1,952
14 ..	538	538	463	1,187	1,848	1,549	1,297	3,338	2,542	1,641	4,411	3,472
15 ..	..	..	..	1,738	2,744	2,310	2,257	5,451	4,168	2,744	7,816	6,243
16 ..	..	..	..	2,465	3,412	2,977	3,925	8,753	6,823	4,064	12,215	9,642
17 ..	..	..	..	2,384	2,964	2,453	3,181	6,522	5,235	3,981	11,367	9,094
18 ..	..	..	..	1,391	1,562	1,335	3,849	6,900	5,498	4,095	11,405	9,174
19 ..	..	..	..	889	898	792	2,282	3,550	2,934	2,079	5,608	4,465
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,432	4,846	4,159	4,355	9,215	7,471
25—29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,106	2,144	1,823
30 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	**916**	**922**	**793**	**10,528**	**14,245**	**12,103**	**20,862**	**40,795**	**32,558**	**25,187**	**66,626**	**53,336**

I-MARRIED WOMEN

MOTHER (in years)

30—34			35—39			40—44			45 and over			Total		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
549	1,817	1,444	511	1,993	1,515	393	1,444	1,160	1,113	4,929	3,874	5,179	15,264	12,161
1,444	5,019	3,863	832	3,538	2,788	620	2,554	1,906	1,471	6,406	4,702	9,030	27,652	21,285
2,655	9,731	7,688	1,747	8,126	5,899	1,085	5,151	3,776	2,403	10,912	8,144	14,629	49,931	38,228
3,420	12,535	9,824	2,762	12,427	9,576	2,193	11,033	8,647	3,500	15,468	11,205	22,329	75,843	58,694
2,733	9,785	7,604	2,438	10,696	8,156	1,737	8,867	6,944	3,543	16,629	12,900	19,997	66,830	52,386
3,945	14,178	10,571	3,410	14,492	10,937	2,459	11,976	8,777	5,221	23,579	16,988	24,370	84,092	63,280
1,753	5,728	4,523	1,707	7,908	6,101	1,175	5,209	3,976	2,958	12,794	9,721	12,843	41,695	32,512
4,155	13,167	10,210	3,745	15,144	11,869	3,060	14,948	10,837	6,644	31,999	22,941	25,391	89,319	67,487
1,180	3,033	2,594	1,073	3,683	3,086	924	3,909	3,312	2,080	7,838	5,955	6,363	20,607	16,770
253	465	413	380	1,075	857	268	827	652	1,229	3,629	2,925	2,130	5,996	4,847
22,087	**75,458**	**58,734**	**18,605**	**79,082**	**60,784**	**13,914**	**65,918**	**49,987**	**30,162**	**134,133**	**93,355**	**142,261**	**477,229**	**387,650**

Age of mother at birth of first child (in years)	PRESENT AGE OF											
	13—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 ..	68	74	61	107	175	143	109	238	170	153	397	300
14 ..	89	90	80	206	311	250	223	534	409	354	954	661
15 ..	..	..	..	347	552	472	539	1,089	917	624	1,817	1,316
16 ..	..	..	..	392	586	466	661	1,410	1,104	944	2,594	1,920
17 ..	..	..	..	413	532	478	572	1,201	1,007	697	1,911	1,468
18 ..	..	..	..	231	296	229	653	1,290	1,041	1,022	2,725	2,175
19 ..	..	..	..	142	147	120	435	834	712	613	1,652	1,315
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	490	839	687	1,287	2,662	2,083
25—29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	213	417	311
30 or over ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	**157**	**164**	**141**	1,833	**2,599**	**2,158**	**3,632**	**7,435**	**6,047**	**5,907**	**15,129**	**11,549**

II-WIDOWED AND DIVORCED WOMEN

MOTHER (in years)

30—34			35—39			40—44			45 and over			Total		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
147	452	325	194	602	419	147	545	405	1,066	4,317	2,860	1,991	6,800	4,683
396	1,277	936	362	1,288	951	418	1,646	1,071	2,273	10,105	6,486	4,321	16,205	10,844
601	2,041	1,461	746	2,689	1,880	910	3,757	2,730	5,271	24,322	16,197	9,038	36,267	24,973
998	3,566	2,584	1,213	4,340	3,040	1,408	5,957	4,227	7,764	35,592	23,763	13,380	54,045	37,104
761	2,597	1,941	1,144	4,024	2,937	1,345	5,617	4,115	7,907	35,073	24,504	12,839	50,955	36,450
1,339	4,415	3,218	1,719	6,343	4,607	2,283	9,665	6,657	13,608	61,570	41,454	20,855	86,304	59,381
1,006	3,047	2,224	1,167	4,305	3,198	1,463	6,190	4,379	13,209	58,869	41,023	18,035	75,044	52,971
1,750	4,885	3,576	2,624	8,690	6,315	3,305	12,133	8,511	27,457	121,672	79,313	36,913	150,881	100,485
284	676	570	632	1,664	1,306	806	2,677	2,091	8,879	35,063	24,242	10,814	40,497	28,520
150	360	287	89	232	190	207	526	404	3,792	12,483	8,970	4,238	13,601	9,851
7,432	**23,316**	**17,122**	**9,890**	**34,177**	**24,843**	**12,292**	**48,713**	**34,590**	**91,226**	**399,066**	**268,812**	**132,424**	**530,599**	**365,262**

NORTH BIHAR PLAIN — FERTILITY TABLE

Age of mother at birth of first child (in years)	Present age of: 13—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 ..	21	24	21	42	63	53	41	88	64	36	83	62
14 ..	35	36	32	95	146	121	60	147	118	126	364	249
15 ..	..	..	..	123	220	195	159	362	293	236	688	482
16 ..	..	..	..	128	201	157	186	433	345	316	867	636
17 ..	..	..	..	145	189	176	190	434	372	228	621	469
18 ..	..	..	..	96	122	102	239	531	431	413	1,220	984
19 ..	..	..	..	75	77	61	190	385	331	308	880	702
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	313	259	529	1,147	885
25—29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	182	133
30 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	**56**	**60**	**53**	**704**	**1,018**	**865**	**1,246**	**2,693**	**2,213**	**2,231**	**6,052**	**4,602**

II-WIDOWED AND DIVORCED WOMEN

MOTHER (in years)														
30—34			35—39			40—44			45 and over			Total		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothors	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
49	178	126	63	197	143	48	185	145	411	1,776	1,141	711	2,594	1,755
146	471	364	107	403	302	137	559	362	839	3,947	2,452	1,545	6,073	4,000
231	782	538	246	910	622	330	1,399	1,017	2,259	10,620	7,199	3,584	14,981	10,346
340	1,177	835	409	1,464	993	493	2,113	1,494	3,279	15,240	10,270	5,151	21,495	14,730
295	954	711	349	1,248	875	586	2,501	1,813	3,511	15,953	11,035	5,304	21,900	15,451
601	1,921	1,412	739	2,809	2,014	991	4,124	2,933	6,522	29,053	20,199	9,601	39,780	28,075
498	1,556	1,149	637	2,319	1,677	758	3,244	2,215	7,077	32,105	22,277	9,543	40,566	28,412
734	2,075	1,512	1,148	3,710	2,647	1,486	5,372	3,794	13,586	60,662	39,909	17,664	73,279	49,006
124	303	252	278	759	590	368	1,201	946	4,617	18,645	13,186	5,476	21,090	15,107
43	72	56	45	128	105	78	176	135	1,997	6,834	4,909	2,163	7,210	5,205
3,061	**9,489**	**6,955**	**4,021**	**13,947**	**9,968**	**5,275**	**20,874**	**14,854**	**44,098**	**194,835**	**132,577**	**60,742**	**248,968**	**172,087**

SOUTH BIHAR PLAIN — FERTILITY TABLE

Age of mother at birth of first child (in years)	PRESENT AGE OF											
	13—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 ..	19	20	17	32	52	44	37	76	53	56	134	103
14 ..	24	24	22	53	82	65	64	138	115	110	264	186
15 ..	..	..	..	91	159	143	139	198	242	152	404	302
16 ..	..	..	..	91	143	112	169	349	280	203	439	346
17 ..	..	..	..	127	157	143	129	267	233	136	333	271
18 ..	..	..	..	30	44	30	173	330	279	212	514	414
19 ..	..	..	..	29	30	26	104	227	193	107	233	220
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	230	185	383	802	610
25—29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	174	124
30 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	**43**	**44**	**39**	**453**	**667**	**572**	**943**	**1,815**	**1,580**	**1,448**	**3,427**	**2,576**

II-WIDOWED AND DIVORCED WOMEN

MOTHER (in years)

30—34			35—39			40—44			45 and over			Total		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
39	112	78	63	200	132	51	185	151	434	1,614	1,066	731	2,393	1,644
105	316	233	113	335	253	164	613	377	845	3,895	2,399	1,478	5,667	3,650
142	468	337	229	781	520	286	1,151	841	1,741	7,904	5,130	2,780	11,065	7,515
240	806	555	331	1,086	729	413	1,690	1,168	2,519	11,825	7,689	3,966	16,388	10,879
176	588	443	273	978	656	351	1,359	970	2,179	10,141	7,329	3,371	13,853	10,045
262	854	612	412	1,461	1,017	614	2,566	1,755	3,692	17,553	11,622	5,395	23,322	15,738
305	833	538	267	985	744	374	1,604	1,167	3,899	18,663	12,788	5,085	22,625	15,676
488	1,354	976	781	2,568	1,794	1,036	3,733	2,515	8,529	38,221	24,613	11,345	46,908	30,693
78	176	151	175	430	348	259	850	654	2,698	10,782	7,305	3,299	12,412	8,582
38	68	43	18	45	41	70	163	116	1,188	3,363	2,385	1,314	3,639	2,585
1,873	**5,575**	**3,966**	**2,662**	**8,869**	**6,234**	**3,618**	**13,914**	**9,714**	**27,724**	**123,961**	**82,326**	**38,764**	**158,272**	**107,007**

CHOTANAGPUR PLATEAU — FERTILITY TABLE

Age of mother at birth of first child (in years)	Present age of: 13—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13 ..	28	30	23	33	60	46	31	74	53	61	180	135
14 ..	30	30	26	58	83	64	99	249	176	118	326	226
15 ..	..	..	..	133	173	134	241	529	382	236	725	532
16 ..	..	..	..	173	242	197	306	628	479	425	1,238	938
17 ..	..	..	..	141	186	159	253	500	402	333	927	728
18 ..	..	..	..	105	130	88	241	429	331	397	991	777
19 ..	..	..	..	38	40	33	141	222	188	198	489	393
20—24 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	296	243	375	713	588
25—29 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	61	54
30 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	**58**	**60**	**49**	**681**	**914**	**721**	**1,493**	**2,927**	**2,254**	**2,178**	**5,650**	**4,371**

II-WIDOWED AND DIVORCED WOMEN

Mother (in years)														
30—34			35—39			40—44			45 and over			Total		
No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving	No. of mothers	No. of children born	No. of children surviving
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
59	162	121	68	205	144	48	175	109	221	927	653	549	1,813	1,284
145	490	339	142	550	396	117	474	332	589	2,263	1,635	1,293	4,465	3,194
228	791	586	271	998	738	294	1,207	872	1,271	5,793	3,868	2,674	10,221	7,112
418	1,583	1,194	473	1,790	1,318	502	2,154	1,565	1,966	8,527	5,804	4,263	16,162	11,495
290	1,055	787	522	1,798	1,406	408	1,757	1,332	2,217	8,979	6,140	4,164	15,202	10,954
476	1,640	1,194	568	2,073	1,576	678	2,975	1,969	3,394	14,964	9,633	5,859	23,202	15,568
203	658	537	263	1,001	777	331	1,342	997	2,233	8,101	5,958	3,407	11,853	8,883
528	1,456	1,088	695	2,412	1,874	783	3,028	2,202	5,342	22,789	14,791	7,904	30,694	20,786
82	197	167	179	475	368	179	626	491	1,564	5,636	3,751	2,039	6,995	4,831
69	220	188	26	59	44	59	187	153	607	2,286	1,676	761	2,752	2,061
2,498	**8,252**	**6,201**	**3,207**	**11,361**	**8,641**	**3,399**	**13,925**	**10,022**	**19,404**	**80,270**	**53,909**	**32,918**	**123,359**	**86,168**

MATERNITY

(SUBSIDIARY

Age at the birth of first child	Maternity Groups—Number (Number of mothers in each of six Maternal Age-Groups)					
	15 to 19			20 to 24		
Present age of mother	25-34	35-44	45 and over	25-34	35-44	45 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**106,322**	**76,510**	**83,678**	**41,064**	**31,264**	**40,196**
LIVELIHOOD CLASSES I, II & IV.	70,479	50,526	56,385	25,654	19,926	27,274
LIVELIHOOD CLASS III ..	24,325	17,506	18,879	10,978	7,868	9,061
LIVELIHOOD CLASSES V-VIII	11,518	8,478	8,414	4,432	3,470	3,861

Age at the birth of first child	Net Maternity—Pattern (Average number of children born to each mother and alive on 1st March, 1951 in each of six Maternal Age-Groups)					
	15 to 19			20 to 24		
Present age of mother	25-34	35-44	45 and over	25-34	35-44	45 and over
1	20	21	22	23	24	25
BIHAR	**2·50**	**3·26**	**3·36**	**2·09**	**2·96**	**3·37**
LIVELIHOOD CLASSES I, II & IV.	2·52	3·30	3·38	2·15	3·06	3·41
LIVELIHOOD CLASS III ..	2·41	3·12	3·23	1·99	2·74	3·27
LIVELIHOOD CLASSES V-VIII.	2·55	3·33	3·49	2·00	2·85	3·32

DATA

TABLE}

Maternity Group—Pattern (100 mothers distributed in each of six Maternal Age-Groups)						Gross Maternity—Pattern (Average number of children born to each mother up to 1st March, 1951 in each of six Maternal Age-Groups)					
15 to 19			20 to 24			15 to 19			20 to 24		
25-34	35-44	45 and over	25-34	35-44	45 and over	25-34	35-44	45 and over	25-34	35-44	45 and over
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
28·05	**20·19**	**22·08**	**10·83**	**8·25**	**10·60**	**3·32**	**4·43**	**4·60**	**2·74**	**4·12**	**4·74**
28·17	20·19	22·53	10·25	7·96	10·90	3·32	4·43	4·55	2·80	4·18	4·78
27·45	19·75	21·30	12·39	8·88	10·23	3·27	4·40	4·65	2·64	4·04	4·62
28·67	21·10	20·95	11·03	8·64	9·61	3·47	4·54	4·85	2·61	3·99	4·78

Wasted Maternity—Pattern (Average number of children born to each mother who have died before 1st March, 1951 in each of six Maternity Age-Groups)						Differential survival of (still married) mothers by age at first childbirth					
15 to 19			20 to 24			15 to 19		20 to 24		C	
25-34	35-44	45 and over	25-34	35-44	45 and over	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
0·82	**1·17**	**1·24**	**0·65**	**1·16**	**1·37**	**31·40%**	**60·11%**	**35·72%**	**63·51%**	**23·27%**	**5·50%**
0·80	1·13	1·17	0·65	1·12	1·37	31·79%	60·26%	37·43%	64·79%	16·28%	7·24%
0·86	1·28	1·42	0·65	1·30	1·35	31·10%	59·93%	32·47%	60·66%	4·28%	1·21%
0·92	1·21	1·36	0·61	1·14	1·46	29·62%	59·46%	32·82%	62·32%	10·25%	4·71%

SUBSIDIARY TABLES

1.1—AREA AND POPULATION, ACTUAL

STATE, Natural Division and District	Revenue-Thana with Density							
	Under 100		100—150		150—200		200—300	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	1,307	112,954	2,365	285,665	2,682	474,134	10,486	2,617,515
	1.9	0.3	3.4	0.7	3.8	1.2	15.0	6.5
North Bihar Plain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saran	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Champaran ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muzaffarpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darbhanga ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monghyr North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saharsa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purnea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Bihar Plain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,465	394,494
	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.3	3.5
Patna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shahabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	911	231,120
	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.1	8.6
Monghyr South ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	554	163,374
	..	..	..	..	..	..	26.1	11.4
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	1,307	112,954	2,365	235,665	2,682	474,134	9,021	2,223,021
	4.0	1.0	7.2	2.6	8.1	4.4	27.4	20.5
Santal Parganas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	508	122,480
	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.2	5.3
Hazaribagh ..	..	..	378	38,237	1,547	278,310	1,914	436,367
	..	..	5.4	2.0	22.1	14.4	27.4	22.5
Ranchi ..	237	21,883	..	..	1,135	195,824	3,762	893,934
	3.4	1.2	..	..	16.4	10.5	54.4	48.0
Purulia	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	51,184
	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	3.3
Dhanbad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palamau ..	1,070	91,071	1,216	164,711	..	..	2,069	541,769
	21.7	9.2	24.7	16.7	..	..	42.1	55.0
Singhbhum ..	..	..	771	82,717	..	..	596	177,287
	..	..	17.2	5.6	..	..	13.3	12.0

AND PERCENTAGE, BY REVENUE THANA DENSITY

Revenue-Thana with Density								STATE, Natural Division and District
300—450		450—600		600—750		750 and over		
Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
17,601	**6,525,165**	**9,149**	**4,695,352**	**6,545**	**4,383,853**	**19,804**	**21,131,309**	**BIHAR**
25.2	**16.2**	**13.1**	**11.7**	**9.3**	**10.9**	**28.3**	**52.5**	
4,025	**1,645,533**	**1,758**	**899,014**	**2,675**	**1,812,024**	**12,770**	**13,816,462**	**North Bihar Plain**
18.9	**9.1**	**8.3**	**4.9**	**12.6**	**10.0**	**60.2**	**76.0**	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2,678	3,155,144	Saran
..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	
1,441	582,684	..	..	..	..	2,084	1,932,659	Champaran
40.9	23.2	..	..	..	..	59.1	76.8	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3,015	3,520,739	Muzaffarpur
..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	
..	..	..	..	882	653,059	2,628	3,116,475	Darbhanga
..	..	..	..	25.1	17.3	74.9	82.7	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,472	1,378,844	Monghyr North
..	..	..	..	..	..	100.0	100.0	
987	431,547	..	..	263	164,050	893	712,601	Saharsa
46.0	33.0	..	..	12.3	12.5	41.7	54.5	
1,597	631,302	1,758	899,014	1,530	994,915	..	..	Purnea
32.7	25.0	36.0	35.6	31.3	39.4	..	..	
2,209	**784,971**	**3,297**	**1,729,265**	**2,114**	**1,457,822**	**6,687**	**6,820,011**	**South Bihar Plain**
14.0	**7.0**	**20.9**	**15.5**	**13.4**	**13.0**	**42.4**	**61.0**	
..	..	..	..	179	115,851	1,937	2,412,421	Patna
..	..	..	..	8.5	4.6	91.5	95.4	
698	278,147	1,982	1,006,116	696	473,250	1,363	1,312,986	Gaya
14.7	9.0	41.8	32.8	14.7	15.4	28.8	42.8	
685	231,146	264	144,805	641	425,320	1,822	1,656,049	Shahabad
15.9	8.6	6.1	5.4	14.8	15.8	42.1	61.6	
826	275,678	651	352,747	..	..	994	841,858	Monghyr South
33.4	18.7	26.4	24.0	..	..	40.2	57.3	
..	..	400	225,597	598	443,401	571	596,697	Bhagalpur
..	..	18.8	15.8	28.2	31.0	26.9	41.8	
11,367	**4,094,661**	**4,094**	**2,067,073**	**1,756**	**1,114,007**	**347**	**494,836**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
34.5	**37.7**	**12.4**	**19.0**	**5.3**	**10.2**	**1.1**	**4.6**	
3,341	1,279,334	856	400,093	815	520,185	..	..	Santal Parganas
60.5	55.1	15.5	17.2	14.8	22.4	..	..	
3,155	1,184,296	..	..	..	..	..	..	Hazaribagh
45.1	61.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,316	463,794	..	..	467	285,772	..	..	Ranchi
19.0	24.9	..	..	6.8	15.4	..	..	
896	321,394	1,953	988,828	301	186,153	..	..	Purulia
27.0	20.8	58.8	63.9	9.0	12.0	..	..	
152	50,319	118	64,648	173	121,897	347	494,836	Dhanbad
19.3	6.9	14.9	8.8	21.9	16.7	43.9	67.6	
566	188,216	..	..	..	..	..	..	Palamau
11.5	19.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,941	607,308	1,167	613,504	..	..	..	..	Singhbhum
43.4	41.0	26.1	41.4	..	..	..	..	

1.2—VARIATION AND DENSITY OF GENERAL POPULATION

STATE, Natural Division and District	General Population						
	Percentage increase			Density*			
	1941-51	1931-41	1921-31	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	**10.1**	**12.2**	**11.6**	**572**	**519**	**463**	**415**
North Bihar Plain ..	**8.8**	**10.3**	**8.0**	**859**	**790**	**716**	**663**
Saran	10.3	15.0	6.3	1,182	1,072	932	877
Champaran	4.9	11.7	10.6	708	675	604	546
Muzaffarpur	8.5	10.3	6.8	1,167	1,075	975	913
Darbhanga	9.0	9.2	8.7	1,127	1,034	947	871
Monghyr North ..	12.5	10.1	11.0	929	826	747	673
Saharsa	15.2	1.4	5.0	625	543	536	510
Purnea	5.7	9.4	8.2	505	478	437	404
South Bihar Plain ..	**13.4**	**15.7**	**13.0**	**699**	**616**	**532**	**471**
Patna	17.9	16.1	17.1	1,168	991	853	729
Gaya	10.6	16.2	10.9	644	582	501	452
Shahabad	15.5	16.8	9.9	610	528	452	412
Monghyr South ..	9.8	13.6	14.3	590	538	473	414
Bhagalpur	12.3	14.3	15.2	654	583	510	443
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**9.1**	**12.1**	**16.9**	**328**	**300**	**268**	**229**
Santal Parganas ..	3.9	9.0	14.3	426	410	376	329
Hazaribagh	10.6	15.4	18.8	276	250	216	182
Ranchi	11.1	6.9	17.4	260	234	219	186
Purulia	6.8	12.4	17.8	464	434	386	328
Dhanbad	25.5	11.9	14.8	926	737	659	574
Palamau	8.0	11.5	11.6	201	186	167	150
Singhbhum	9.7	20.9	22.4	328	300	248	202

*Density has been calculated in this table from the area figures furnished by the Surveyor-General of India as shown in Table A-I.

1.3—MEAN DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES DURING THREE DECADES

By "Mean population of a decade" is meant the arithmetic mean of the census population at the beginning and at the end of the decade.

2. "Mean decennial growth rate" gives the percentage rate of the decennial variation in the population as calculated on the mean population of the decade.

3. The "Mean decennial birth rates" and the "Mean decennial death rates" shown in the table have been calculated with reference to the mean population of the decade. These rates are per 100 persons of the population. The "decennial rate of natural increase" gives the difference or balance between mean decennial birth rate and mean decennial death rate of the decade.

4. Separate birth and death registration figures were not readily available for North and South Monghyr which though falling in two different Natural Divisions are one district administration. Figures for these units have been computed by distributing the total figures for the district of Monghyr in the proportion which the population of each area bears to the total population of the district. The registration figures in respect of Saharsa and Bhagalpur which were till recently administered as one district have also been split up similarly.

5. Figures given in columns 5—7 differ from those in columns 2—4 as till 1948 there was no registration of births and deaths in the Seraikella and Kharsawan estates (area—590 square miles; population—199,922) now included in the Seraikella subdivision of the Singhbhum district.

6. The manner in which the figures in columns 8—31 have been calculated are indicated below :—

Cols. 8—10 These are the differences between the Census general population at the end and at the biginning of the decade, in each column.

$$\text{Col. } 11 = 100 \times \frac{\text{Col. } 8}{\text{Col. } 2}$$

$$\text{Col. } 12 = 100 \times \frac{\text{Col. } 9}{\text{Col. } 3}$$

$$\text{Col. } 13 = 100 \times \frac{\text{Col. } 10}{\text{Col. } 4}$$

Cols. 14—16 are the total number of births in the general population registered during the decade, in each column.

$$\text{Col. } 17 = 100 \times \frac{\text{Col. } 14}{\text{Col. } 5}$$

$$\text{Col. } 18 = 100 \times \frac{\text{Col. } 15}{\text{Col. } 6}$$

$$\text{Col. } 19 = 100 \times \frac{\text{Col. } 16}{\text{Col. } 7}$$

Cols. 20—22 are the total number of deaths in the general population registered during the decade, in each column.

$$\text{Col. } 23 = 100 \times \frac{\text{Col. } 20}{\text{Col. } 5}$$

$$\text{Col. } 24 = 100 \times \frac{\text{Col. } 21}{\text{Col. } 6}$$

$$\text{Col. } 25 = 100 \times \frac{\text{Col. } 22}{\text{Col. } 7}$$

Col. 26 = Col. 17-Col. 23
Col. 27 = Col. 18-Col. 24
Col. 28 = Col. 19-Col. 25
Col. 29 = Col. 11-Col. 26
Col. 30 = Col. 12-Col. 27
Col. 31 = Col. 13-Col. 28

1.3—MEAN DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES

GENERAL

STATE, Natural Division and District	Mean population of decade			Mean population of decade for area under registration of birth and death		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**38,377,033**	**34,542,179**	**30,866,767**	**38,174,360**	**34,346,156**	**30,697,207**
North Bihar Plain ..	**17,441,948**	**15,932,624**	**14,595,382**	**17,441,948**	**15,932,624**	**14,595,382**
Saran	3,007,841	2,673,637	2,413,480	3,007,841	2,673,637	2,413,480
Champaran	2,456,456	2,271,628	2,043,264	2,456,456	2,271,628	2,043,264
Muzaffarpur	3,382,695	3,092,838	2,847,985	3,382,695	3,092,838	2,847,985
Darbhanga	3,613,302	3,311,582	3,039,812	3,613,302	3,311,582	3,039,812
Monghyr North ..	1,301,978	1,166,808	1,053,750	1,301,978	1,166,808	1,053,750
Saharsa	1,222,008	1,128,243	1,093,896	1,222,008	1,128,243	1,093,896
Purnea	2,457,668	2,287,888	2,103,195	2,457,668	2,287,888	2,103,195
South Bihar Plain ..	**10,523,775**	**9,191,013**	**8,031,345**	**10,523,775**	**9,191,013**	**8,031,345**
Patna	2,336,412	1,995,513	1,711,676	2,336,412	1,995,513	1,711,676
Gaya	2,922,930	2,581,912	2,270,696	2,922,930	2,581,912	2,270,696
Shahabad	2,508,511	2,161,035	1,903,859	2,508,511	2,161,035	1,903,859
Monghyr South ..	1,404,857	1,259,041	1,104,809	1,404,857	1,259,041	1,104,809
Bhagalpur	1,351,065	1,193,512	1,040,305	1,351,065	1,193,512	1,040,305
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**10,411,310**	**9,418,542**	**8,240,040**	**10,208,637**	**9,222,519**	**8,070,480**
Santal Parganas ..	2,278,295	2,142,378	1,922,000	2,278,295	2,142,378	1,922,000
Hazaribagh	1,844,274	1,634,348	1,397,151	1,844,274	1,634,348	1,397,151
Ranchi	1,768,310	1,621,281	1,450,811	1,768,310	1,621,281	1,450,811
Manbhum	2,155,702	1,921,518	1,679,833	2,155,702	1,921,518	1,679,833
Palamau	949,250	865,735	776,065	949,250	865,735	776,065
Singhbhum	1,415,479	1,233,282	1,014,180	1,212,806	1,037,259	844,620

DURING THREE DECADES

POPULATION

Growth of population during decade			Mean decennial growth rate			STATE, Natural Division and District
1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
3,697,828	**3,971,880**	**3,378,943**	**9.6**	**11.5**	**10.9**	**BIHAR**
1,462,171	**1,556,477**	**1,118,007**	**8.4**	**9.8**	**7.7**	**North Bihar Plain**
294,607	373,800	146,515	9.8	14.0	6.1	Saran
117,774	251,882	204,846	4.8	11.1	10.0	Champaran
276,088	303,626	186,080	8.2	9.8	6.5	Muzaffarpur
312,464	290,976	252,565	8.6	8.8	8.3	Darbhanga
153,732	116,609	109,506	11.8	10.0	10.4	Monghyr North
172,380	15,150	53,543	14.1	1.3	4.9	Saharsa
135,126	204,434	164,952	5.5	8.9	7.8	Purnea
1,325,576	**1,339,947**	**979,389**	**12.6**	**14.6**	**12.2**	**South Bihar Plain**
383,720	298,078	269,595	16.4	14.9	15.8	Patna
295,138	386,899	235,532	10.1	15.0	10.4	Gaya
359,859	335,092	179,260	14.3	15.5	9.4	Shahabad
130,851	160,781	147,683	9.3	12.8	13.4	Monghyr South
156,008	159,097	147,319	11.5	13.3	14.2	Bhagalpur
910,081	**1,075,456**	**1,281,547**	**8.7**	**11.4**	**15.6**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
87,595	184,239	256,516	3.8	8.6	13.3	Santal Parganas
185,871	233,982	240,411	10.1	14.3	17.2	Hazaribagh
185,794	108,264	232,676	10.5	6.7	16.0	Ranchi
247,113	221,256	262,113	11.5	11.5	15.6	Manbhum
73,033	93,998	85,342	7.7	10.9	11.0	Palamau
130,675	233,717	204,489	9.2	19.0	20.2	Singhbhum

1.3—MEAN DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES DURING

GENERAL

STATE, Natural Division and District	Registered births during decade			Mean decennial birth rate (Registered)			Registered deaths during decade		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
BIHAR	**8,371,213**	**10,503,937**	**10,542,504**	**21.9**	**30.6**	**34.3**	**6,139,423**	**7,362,275**	**7,499,151**
North Bihar Plain ..	**3,799,344**	**4,981,745**	**4,855,322**	**21.8**	**31.3**	**33.3**	**3,087,306**	**3,506,041**	**3,603,771**
Saran	651,361	882,211	836,669	21.7	33.0	34.7	472,801	548,396	600,573
Champaran ..	550,692	695,860	712,249	22.4	30.6	34.9	468,666	472,388	489,719
Muzaffarpur ..	856,924	1,015,482	1,000,766	25.3	32.8	35.1	696,512	708,553	775,271
Darbhanga ..	864,402	1,004,856	982,314	23.9	30.3	32.3	726,449	709,015	741,227
Monghyr North ..	271,152	401,941	399,915	20.8	34.4	38.0	190,449	271,823	269,061
Saharsa ..	202,956	340,941	343,349	16.6	30.2	31.4	141,741	258,592	234,822
Purnea ..	401,857	640,454	580,060	16.4	28.0	27.6	390,688	537,274	493,098
South Bihar Plain ..	**2,512,912**	**3,067,919**	**3,027,774**	**23.9**	**33.4**	**37.7**	**1,821,313**	**2,121,114**	**2,246,115**
Patna	442,418	496,402	617,607	18.9	24.9	36.1	332,360	404,965	455,193
Gaya	883,781	1,024,677	922,893	30.2	39.7	40.6	668,158	679,269	695,608
Shahabad ..	694,024	765,634	697,466	27.7	35.4	36.6	476,213	483,114	559,503
Monghyr South ..	282,372	425,233	427,739	20.1	33.8	38.7	197,089	284,115	287,097
Bhagalpur ..	210,317	355,973	362,069	15.6	29.8	34.8	147,493	269,651	248,714
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**2,058,957**	**2,454,273**	**2,659,408**	**20.2**	**26.6**	**33.0**	**1,230,804**	**1,735,120**	**1,649,265**
Santal Parganas ..	560,162	540,118	578,788	24.6	25.2	30.1	213,972	374,108	357,732
Hazaribagh ..	344,093	483,380	540,496	18.7	29.6	38.7	232,995	328,609	327,796
Ranchi ..	348,174	450,062	511,031	19.7	27.8	35.2	234,085	350,814	301,326
Manbhum ..	389,484	458,727	486,431	18.1	23.9	29.0	264,041	309,297	298,321
Palamau ..	248,097	309,672	320,647	26.1	35.8	41.3	174,631	230,119	232,937
Singhbhum ..	168,947	212,314	222,015	13.9	20.5	26.3	111,080	142,173	131,153

THREE DECADES—*concld.*

POPULATION

Mean decennial death rate (Registered)			Decennial rate of natural increase (Registered)			Migration-*cum*-registration error			STATE, Natural Division and District
1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
16.1	**21.4**	**24.4**	**5.8**	**9.2**	**9.9**	**3.8**	**2.3**	**1.0**	**BIHAR**
17.7	**22.0**	**24.7**	**4.1**	**9.3**	**8.6**	**4.3**	**0.5**	**—0.9**	**North Bihar Plain**
15.7	20.5	24.9	6.0	12.5	9.8	3.8	1.5	—3.7	Saran
19.1	20.8	24.0	3.3	9.8	10.9	1.5	1.3	—0.9	Champaran
20.6	22.9	27.2	4.7	9.9	7.9	3.5	—0.1	—1.4	Muzaffarpur
20.1	21.4	24.4	3.8	8.9	7.9	4.8	—0.1	0.4	Darbhanga
14.6	23.3	25.5	6.2	11.1	12.5	5.6	—1.1	—2.1	Monghyr North
11.6	22.9	21.5	5.0	7.3	9.9	9.1	—6.0	—5.0	Saharsa
15.9	23.5	23.4	0.5	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.4	3.6	Purnea
17.3	**23.1**	**28.0**	**6.6**	**10.3**	**9.7**	**6.0**	**4.3**	**2.5**	**South Bihar Plain**
14.2	20.3	26.6	4.7	4.6	9.5	11.7	10.3	6.3	Patna
22.9	26.3	30.6	7.3	13.4	10.0	2.8	1.6	0.4	Gaya
19.0	22.4	29.4	8.7	13.0	7.2	5.6	2.5	2.2	Shahabad
14.0	22.6	26.0	6.1	11.2	12.7	3.2	1.6	0.7	Monghyr South
10.9	22.6	23.9	4.7	7.2	10.9	6.8	6.1	3.3	Bhagalpur
12.1	**18.8**	**20.4**	**8.1**	**7.8**	**12.6**	**0.6**	**3.6**	**3.0**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
9.4	17.5	18.6	15.2	7.7	11.5	—11.4	0.9	1.8	Santal Parganas
12.6	20.1	23.5	6.1	9.5	15.2	4.0	4.8	2.0	Hazaribagh
13.2	21.6	20.8	6.5	6.2	14.4	4.0	0.5	1.6	Ranchi
12.2	16.1	17.8	5.9	7.8	11.2	5.6	3.7	4.4	Manbhum
18.4	26.6	30.0	7.7	9.2	11.3	..	1.7	—0.3	Palamau
9.2	13.7	15.5	4.7	6.8	10.8	4.5	12.2	9.4	Singhbhum

1.4—IMMIGRATION

STATE, Natural Division and District where enumerated	BORN IN India					
	District of enumeration			Other districts of same natural division		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**38,493,301**	**19,385,002**	**19,108,299**	**628,287**	**217,170**	**357,117**
North Bihar Plain	**17,606,975**	**8,797,961**	**8,809,014**	**245,464**	**95,260**	**150,204**
Saran..	3,113,227	1,488,777	1,624,450	15,071	3,956	11,115
Champaran	2,452,835	1,247,936	1,204,899	34,975	10,598	24,377
Muzaffarpur	3,460,084	1,709,738	1,750,346	45,350	14,957	30,393
Darbhanga	3,672,902	1,802,448	1,870,454	58,938	24,394	34,544
Monghyr North	1,321,551	669,453	652,098	23,965	10,490	13,475
Saharsa	1,251,136	657,865	593,271	25,066	9,080	15,986
Purnea	2,335,240	1,221,744	1,113,496	42,099	21,785	20,314
South Bihar Plain	**10,752,106**	**5,451,046**	**5,301,060**	**195,610**	**86,390**	**109,220**
Patna	2,348,083	1,206,145	1,141,938	89,068	41,715	47,353
Gaya	2,990,551	1,498,650	1,491,901	42,188	16,839	25,349
Shahabad	2,606,148	1,318,952	1,287,196	27,470	11,377	16,093
Monghyr South ..	1,429,727	722,514	707,213	24,903	11,670	13,233
Bhagalpur	1,377,597	704,785	672,812	11,981	4,789	7,192
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**10,134,220**	**5,135,995**	**4,998,225**	**187,213**	**89,520**	**97,693**
Santal Parganas ..	2,259,442	1,150,186	1,109,256	12,239	1,965	10,274
Hazaribagh	1,825,207	923,359	901,848	34,719	14,470	20,249
Ranchi	1,809,328	913,146	896,182	17,612	5,832	11,780
Purulia	1,503,450	761,479	741,971	10,842	3,198	7,644
Dhanbad	498,048	267,280	230,768	72,320	41,285	31,035
Palamau	950,342	475,154	475,188	15,472	11,334	4,138
Singhbhum	1,288,403	645,391	643,012	24,009	11,436	12,573

1.4—IMMIGRATION

BORN IN India									STATE, Natural Division and District where enumerated
Other parts of the State			Adjacent States			Other parts of India			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	1
542,819	**273,246**	**269,573**	**353,793**	**183,595**	**170,198**	**63,535**	**37,926**	**25,609**	**BIHAR**
185,811	**79,640**	**106,171**	**78,201**	**33,984**	**44,217**	**3,454**	**2,227**	**1,227**	**North Bihar Plain**
7,161	2,879	4,282	18,977	5,315	13,662	314	146	168	Saran
1,292	692	600	15,417	6,085	9,332	440	247	193	Champaran
5,054	2,502	2,552	2,707	1,579	1,128	737	451	286	Muzaffarpur
22,813	10,641	12,172	2,930	1,775	1,155	888	599	289	Darbhanga
31,114	12,299	18,815	1,689	849	840	171	115	56	Monghyr North
29,117	4,360	24,757	1,304	676	628	560	422	138	Saharsa
89,260	46,267	42,993	35,177	17,705	17,472	344	247	97	Purnea
145,173	**72,239**	**72,934**	**65,314**	**35,574**	**29,740**	**6,426**	**3,826**	**2,600**	**South Bihar Plain**
56,183	30,233	25,950	18,170	9,934	8,236	3,139	1,801	1,338	Patna
25,364	12,984	12,380	6,670	3,528	3,142	1,624	1,080	544	Gaya
16,376	7,123	9,253	35,160	19,026	16,134	1,156	679	477	Shahabad
12,840	5,750	7,090	1,817	918	899	184	123	61	Monghyr South
34,410	16,149	18,261	3,497	2,168	1,329	323	143	180	Bhagalpur
211,835	**121,367**	**90,468**	**210,278**	**114,037**	**96,241**	**53,655**	**31,873**	**21,782**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
32,929	12,451	20,478	12,364	5,152	7,212	115	62	53	Santal Parganas
36,126	19,879	16,247	28,139	15,793	12,346	7,791	4,895	2,896	Hazaribagh
9,318	6,290	3,028	10,828	5,177	5,651	4,586	2,988	1,598	Ranchi
6,909	4,549	2,360	18,939	7,202	11,737	3,988	1,986	2,002	Purulia
89,019	54,689	34,330	46,816	31,578	15,238	6,327	3,454	2,873	Dhanbad
14,651	8,652	5,995	4,336	2,691	1,645	342	243	99	Palamau
22,883	14,853	8,030	88,856	46,444	42,412	30,506	18,245	12,261	Singhbhum

1.4—IMMIGRATION—*concld.*

STATE, Natural Division and District where enumerated	BORN IN Beyond India					
	Pakistan			other territories		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
BIHAR	**107,405**	**59,319**	**48,086**	**36,807**	**13,417**	**23,390**
North Bihar Plain	**24,168**	**12,093**	**12,075**	**28,960**	**7,789**	**21,171**
Saran	153	61	92	241	119	122
Champaran	540	329	211	9,844	1,519	8,325
Muzaffarpur	822	500	322	5,985	1,023	4,962
Darbhanga	1,649	813	836	9,414	3,531	5,883
Monghyr North	334	192	142	20	7	13
Saharsa	91	23	68	924	251	673
Purnea	20,579	10,175	10,404	2,532	1,339	1,193
South Bihar Plain	**20,936**	**11,512**	**9,424**	**998**	**584**	**414**
Patna	12,844	7,003	5,841	785	435	350
Gaya	3,994	2,206	1,788	108	75	33
Shahabad	2,054	1,231	823	76	55	21
Monghyr South ..	795	434	361	17	10	7
Bhagalpur	1,249	638	611	12	9	3
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**62,301**	**35,714**	**26,587**	**6,849**	**5,044**	**1,805**
Santal Parganas	4,997	2,778	2,219	6	..	6
Hazaribagh	3,998	2,086	1,912	1,230	782	448
Ranchi	8,440	3,971	4,469	1,095	851	244
Purulia	3,050	1,703	1,347	381	192	189
Dhanbad	18,091	11,035	7,056	1,079	819	260
Palamau	547	430	117	77	56	21
Singhbhum	23,178	13,711	9,467	2,981	2,344	637

1.5—EMIGRANTS

State where born	Enumerated in India						Estimated number outside India			Natural Population		
	State			Adjacent States			Other states					
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BIHAR	**39,664,407**	**19,929,418**	**19,734,989**	**1,349,352**	**856,386**	**492,966**	**224,093**	**141,196**	**82,897**	..	..	..	**41,237,852**	**20,927,000**	**20,310,852**

NOTE.—(*i*) Figures for persons born in Bihar and enumerated in other States were supplied by the respective States Census Superintendents.

(*ii*) Figures for persons born in Bihar and residing outside India (including Pakistan) at the time of the Census could not be obtained and the column has therefore been left blank. The Natural population shown in this Table has been computed without making any allowance for emigrants to Pakistan and other countries. There are reasons for believing that there were a considerable number of persons born in Bihar in Pakistan at the time of the 1951 Census.

1.6—MIGRATION BETWEEN THE STATE AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

State	Immigration			Emigration			Immigration *minus* Emigration	
	1951	1931	Variation	1951	1931*	Variation	1951	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR ..	**417,328**	**384,837**	**32,491**	**1,573,445**	**1,405,678**	**167,767**	**—1,011,905**	**—1,020,841**

*In 1931, Bihar and Orissa together constituted one Province. As emigration statistics for districts were not compiled in 1931, the number of emigrants for Bihar State separately cannot be computed directly. The Census Report of 1921, however, gives emigration figures by districts. The 1931 emigration total for Bihar shown in this Table has been arrived at by distributing the total number of emigrants from Bihar and Orissa in 1931 in the same ratio as in 1921.

1.7—VARIATION IN NATURAL POPULATION

State	1951				1931				Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—) (1931—51) in Natural population
	Recorded population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural* population (2+4—3)	Recorded population	Immigrants	Emigrants	Natural population (6+8—7)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**40,225,947**	**561,540**	**1,573,445**	**41,237,852**	**32,556,239**	**425,946**	**1,405,678**	**33,535,971**	**+23.0**

*This total does not include persons born in Bihar who were in Pakistan or other foreign countries at the time of the Census.

1.8—LIVELIHOOD PATTERN OF CENTRAL POPULATION

STATE, Natural Division and District	Per 10,000 of general population belonging to livelihood classes							
	I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants	III Cultivating labourers and their depen-dants	IV Non-culti-vating owners of land, agri-cultural rent recei-vers and their dependants	Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from—			
					V Production (other than cultivation)	VI Commerce	VII Transport	VIII Other services and miscel-laneous sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR ..	**5,529**	**827**	**2,187**	**61**	**394**	**340**	**72**	**590**
North Bihar Plain ..	**4,825**	**1,159**	**2,986**	**56**	**207**	**282**	**41**	**444**
Saran.. ..	7,181	504	1,354	35	226	278	39	383
Champaran ..	4,871	1,122	3,337	55	130	220	26	239
Muzaffarpur ..	4,841	764	3,399	44	155	258	25	514
Darbhanga ..	3,973	1,019	3,881	38	208	269	46	566
Monghyr North ..	3,685	1,576	3,208	58	325	457	54	637
Saharsa ..	4,331	2,013	2,966	41	112	258	11	268
Purnea ..	3,958	2,106	2,651	134	319	320	83	429
South Bihar Plain ..	**4,867**	**835**	**2,255**	**88**	**392**	**526**	**108**	**929**
Patna ..	4,483	617	2,205	101	429	711	149	1,305
Gaya ..	5,534	485	2,232	73	327	473	85	791
Shahabad ..	5,112	941	2,174	97	375	502	83	716
Monghyr South ..	4,709	916	2,301	65	419	437	149	1,004
Bhagalpur ..	3,817	1,688	2,499	105	465	448	91	887
Chotanagpur Plateau	**7,390**	**263**	**779**	**43**	**709**	**245**	**88**	**483**
Santal Parganas	8,117	327	689	44	196	233	56	338
Hazaribagh ..	7,554	183	756	28	668	212	56	543
Ranchi ..	8,480	172	261	43	313	214	40	477
Purulia ..	7,773	332	895	58	262	186	99	395
Dhanbad ..	4,278	161	324	61	3,325	518	367	966
Palamau ..	6,686	483	1,906	37	271	211	41	365
Singhbhum ..	6,274	214	955	37	1,527	300	121	572

2.1—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN VILLAGES

STATE, Natural Division and District	Population per village	Number in villages per 1,000 of general population	Number per 1,000 rural population in villages with a population of—			
			5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**526**	**933**	**42**	**179**	**498**	**281**
North Bihar Plain	**833**	**963**	**72**	**259**	**526**	**143**
Saran	707	960	18	165	621	196
Champaran	919	958	101	277	503	119
Muzaffarpur	812	961	72	225	556	147
Darbhanga	1,200	958	117	362	452	69
Monghyr North	1,210	960	111	369	467	53
Saharsa	1,032	1,000	92	357	478	73
Purnea	534	962	12	138	568	282
South Bihar Plain	**575**	**894**	**25**	**162**	**506**	**307**
Patna	909	819	37	266	502	195
Gaya	468	929	..	86	509	405
Shahabad	530	933	11	150	465	374
Monghyr South	636	856	42	175	591	192
Bhagalpur	570	915	66	177	505	252
Chotanagpur Plateau	**304**	**923**	**8**	**55**	**443**	**494**
Santal Parganas	193	958	4	31	311	654
Hazaribagh	294	931	6	71	415	508
Ranchi	442	932	..	55	552	393
Purulia	453	945	5	39	577	379
Dhanbad	530	899	75	209	420	296
Palamau	296	962	..	39	422	539
Singhbhum	319	805	..	20	437	543

2.2—VARIATION AND DENSITY OF RURAL POPULATION

In calculating percentage, increase or decrease in rural population during each decade, no adjustment has been made in respect of units which were treated as villages at one census and as towns at the next. As the urban population is relatively small in Bihar and changes of units from the rural to the urban list have not been numerous, such changes can be fairly ignored for the purpose of determining percentage increases.

STATE, Natural Division and District	Percentage Increase (+) Decrease (—)			Density
	1941—1951	1931—1941	1921—1931	1951
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR	**+8.6**	**+11.2**	**+11.1**	537
North Bihar Plain	**+7.8**	**+9.8**	**+7.8**	**832**
Saran	+9.1	+14.1	+6.1	1,145
Champaran	+2.9	+11.5	+10.4	685
Muzaffarpur	+7.6	+10.1	+6.4	1,134
Darbhanga	+8.2	+8.9	+8.5	1,085
Monghyr North	+13.1	+7.6	+11.0	898
Saharsa	+15.2	+1.4	+5.0	625
Purnea	+4.5	+8.7	+8.1	488
South Bihar Plain	**+11.7**	**+14.8**	**+12.2**	**630**
Patna	+15.4	+14.7	+15.2	978
Gaya	+9.3	+15.9	+10.4	604
Shahabad	+15.3	+16.4	+9.5	572
Monghyr South	+6.5	+10.6	+14.5	511
Bhagalpur	+11.4	+14.5	+14.9	602
Chotanagpur Plateau	**+6.8**	**+10.2**	**+16.4**	**304**
Santal Parganas	+2.7	+8.5	+10.1	409
Hazaribagh	+8.2	+13.8	+19.0	259
Ranchi	+8.6	+6.4	+17.1	243
Purulia	+5.4	+11.1	+17.9	441
Dhanbad	+21.1	+7.7	+14.2	849
Palamau	+6.6	+12.0	+11.3	194
Singhbhum	+5.3	+12.9	+19.6	267

2.3—MEAN DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES DURING

Reference should be made to the fly-leaf to Table 1.3 for definition of technical terms and

2. The rural-urban classification adopted for purposes of registration in Bihar differs from the been treated as urban by the registration authorities.

STATE, Natural Division and District	Mean population of decade for area under registration of birth and death			Growth population during decades			Mean decennial growth rate		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR ..	**36,298,261**	**32,910,904**	**29,583,143**	**3,168,683**	**3,625,504**	**3,130,503**	**8.7**	**11.0**	**10.6**
North Bihar Plain ..	**16,978,060**	**15,556,126**	**14,276,275**	**1,355,560**	**1,488,308**	**1,071,394**	**8.0**	**9.6**	**7.5**
Saran.. ..	2,916,628	2,596,314	2,347,011	280,523	360,104	138,503	9.6	13.9	5.9
Champaran ..	2,400,881	2,223,372	2,001,461	108,677	246,342	197,479	4.5	11.1	9.9
Muzaffarpur ..	3,271,548	3,002,891	2,773,386	249,574	287,740	171,271	7.6	9.6	6.2
Darbhanga ..	3,487,075	3,206,008	2,947,456	285,854	276,279	240,826	8.2	8.6	8.2
Monghyr North ..	1,301,978	1,166,808	1,053,750	153,732	116,609	109,506	11.8	10.0	10.4
Saharsa ..	1,222,008	1,128,243	1,093,896	172,380	15,150	53,543	14·1	1.3	4.9
Purnea ..	2,377,942	2,232,490	2,059,315	104,820	186,084	160,266	4.4	8.3	7.8
South Bihar Plain ..	**9,660,495**	**8,511,832**	**7,460,530**	**1,077,388**	**1,239,410**	**863,194**	**11.2**	**14.6**	**11.6**
Patna ..	1,977,015	1,741,251	1,502,487	233,827	257,173	220,355	11.8	14.8	14.7
Gaya ..	2,786,183	2,467,786	2,177,654	267,780	369,016	211,247	9.6	15.0	9.7
Shahabad ..	2,362,821	2,037,550	1,794,391	327,159	323,382	162,936	13.8	15.9	9.1
Monghyr South	1,294,322	1,166,161	1,027,379	114,882	141,439	136,126	8.9	12.1	13.2
Bhagalpur ..	1,240,154	1,099,084	958,619	133,740	148,400	132,530	10.8	13.5	13.8
Chotanagpur Plateau	**9,659,706**	**8,842,946**	**7,846,338**	**735,735**	**897,786**	**1,195,915**	**7.6**	**10.2**	**15.2**
Santal Parganas	2,205,881	2,086,649	1,878,390	68,612	169,853	246,664	3.1	8.1	13.1
Hazaribagh ..	1,777,888	1,578,978	1,349,643	172,863	224,957	233,713	9.7	14.2	17.3
Ranchi ..	1,678,819	1,564,806	1,404,003	129,968	98,059	223,546	7.7	6.3	15.9
Manbhum ..	2,075,564	1,859,608	1,628,455	221,692	210,221	252,084	10.7	11.3	15.5
Palamau ..	932,667	852,743	765,136	67,753	92,095	83,119	7.3	10.8	10.9
Singhbhum ..	988,887	900,162	820,711	74,847	102,601	156,789	7.6	11.4	19.1

THREE DECADES (RURAL POPULATION)

other details.

census classification. While there are 113 towns in the 1951 census list, only 54 of them have

Registered births during decades			Mean decennial birth rate (Registered)			Registered deaths during decades			STATE, Natural Division and District
1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
8,169,076	**10,234,457**	**10,228,151**	**22.5**	**31.1**	**34.6**	**5,971,861**	**7,181,053**	**7,263,145**	**BIHAR**
3,738,089	**4,890,737**	**4,756,809**	**22.0**	**31.4**	**33.3**	**3,041,708**	**3,448,654**	**3,527,012**	**North Bihar Plain**
633,843	860,131	815,245	21.7	33.1	34.7	461,805	535,196	586,028	Saran
546,377	684,387	700,644	22.8	30.8	35.0	465,217	464,264	482,713	Champaran
842,521	993,310	973,910	25.8	33.1	35.1	684,319	695,522	752,779	Muzaffarpur
843,810	976,516	951,597	24.2	30.5	32.3	712,519	691,086	714,049	Darbhanga
271,152	401,941	399,915	20.8	34.4	38.0	190,449	271,823	269,061	Monghyr North
202,956	340,941	343,349	16.6	30.2	31.4	141,741	258,592	234,822	Saharsa
397,430	633,511	572,149	16.7	28.4	27.8	385,658	532,171	487,560	Purnea
2,434,490	**2,935,977**	**2,863,419**	**25.2**	**34.5**	**38.4**	**1,740,543**	**2,022,488**	**2,115,150**	**South Bihar Plain**
419,171	455,132	557,776	21.2	26.1	37.1	313,726	374,542	411,008	Patna
859,691	993,171	897,755	30.9	40.2	41.2	632,589	642,489	663,547	Gaya
681,543	744,997	664,989	28.8	36.6	37.1	462,034	475,256	537,151	Shahabad
270,989	401,911	399,754	20.9	34.5	38.9	190,341	271,784	268,898	Monghyr South
203,096	340,766	343,145	16.4	31.0	35.8	141,853	258,417	234,546	Bhagalpur
1,996,497	**2,407,743**	**2,607,923**	**20.7**	**27.2**	**33.2**	**1,189,610**	**1,709,911**	**1,620,983**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
557,185	536,641	568,172	25.3	25.7	30.2	210,568	372,339	350,678	Santal Parganas
337,537	474,193	528,784	19.0	30.0	39.2	228,927	324,639	321,757	Hazaribagh
335,009	440,976	499,178	20.0	28.2	35.6	227,003	346,101	296,283	Ranchi
380,606	446,468	476,486	18.3	24.0	29.3	257,580	301,847	292,778	Manbhum
246,569	307,865	318,337	26.4	36.1	41.6	173,671	229,472	231,372	Palamau
139,591	201,600	216,966	14.1	22.4	26.4	91,861	135,513	128,115	Singhbhum

2.3—MEAN DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES DURING THREE DECADES—*concld.*

(RURAL POPULATION)

STATE, Natural Division and District	Mean decennial death rate (Registered)			Decennial rate of natural increase (Registered)			Migration-*cum*-Registration error		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
BIHAR	**16.4**	**21.8**	**24.6**	**6.1**	**9.3**	**10.0**	**2.6**	**1.7**	**—0.6**
North Bihar Plain ..	**17.9**	**22.2**	**24.7**	**4.1**	**9.2**	**8.6**	**3.9**	**0.4**	**—1.1**
Saran	15.8	20.6	25.0	5.9	12.5	9.7	3.7	1.4	—3.8
Champaran ..	19.4	20.9	24.1	3.4	9.9	10.9	1.1	1.2	—1.0
Muzaffarpur ..	20.9	23.2	27.1	4.9	9.9	8.0	2.7	—0.3	—1.8
Darbhanga ..	20.4	21.6	24.2	3.8	8.9	8.1	4.4	—0.3	0.1
Monghyr North ..	14.6	23.3	25.5	6.2	11.1	12.5	5.6	—1.1	—2.1
Saharsa ..	11.6	22.9	21.5	5.0	7.3	9.9	9.1	—6.0	—5.0
Purnea ..	16.2	23.8	23.7	0.5	4.6	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.7
South Bihar Plain ..	**18.0**	**23.8**	**28.4**	**7.2**	**10.7**	**10.0**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**1.6**
Patna	15.9	21.5	27.4	5.3	4.6	9.7	6.5	10.2	5.0
Gaya	22.7	26.0	30.5	8.2	14.2	10.7	1.4	0.8	—1.0
Shahabad ..	19.6	23.3	29.9	9.2	13.3	7.2	4.6	2.6	1.9
Monghyr South ..	14.7	23.3	26.2	6.2	11.2	12.7	2.7	0.9	0.5
Bhagalpur ..	11.4	23.5	24.5	5.0	7.5	11.3	5.8	6.0	2.5
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**12.3**	**19.3**	**20.7**	**8.4**	**7.9**	**12.5**	**—0.8**	**2.3**	**2.7**
Santal Parganas ..	9.5	17.8	18.7	15.8	7.9	11.5	—12.7	0.2	1.6
Hazaribagh ..	12.9	20.6	23.8	6.1	9.4	15.4	3.6	4.8	1.9
Ranchi ..	13.5	22.1	21.1	6.5	6.1	14.5	1.2	0.2	1.4
Manbhum ..	12.4	16.2	18.0	5.9	7.8	11.3	4.8	3.5	4.2
Palamau ..	18.6	26.9	30.2	7.8	9.2	11.4	—0.5	1.6	—0.5
Singhbhum ..	9.3	15.1	15.6	4.8	7.3	10.8	2.8	4.1	8.3

2.4—LIVELIHOOD PATTERN OF RURAL POPULATION

STATE, Natural Division and District	PER 10,000 OF RURAL POPULATION BELONGING TO LIVELIHOOD CLASSES							
	I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants	III Cultivating labourers and their dependants	IV Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from— V Production (other than cultivation)	VI Commerce	VII Transport	VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**5,842**	**872**	**2,289**	**55**	**294**	**227**	**36**	**385**
North Bihar Plain	**4,952**	**1,194**	**3,048**	**51**	**176**	**213**	**24**	**342**
Saran	7,370	514	1,356	31	193	198	31	307
Champaran	5,008	1,160	3,421	47	77	132	14	141
Muzaffarpur	4,977	783	3,470	40	132	189	14	395
Darbhanga	4,115	1,057	4,003	32	166	192	20	415
Monghyr North	3,753	1,622	3,243	56	313	398	51	564
Saharsa	4,331	2,013	2,966	41	112	258	11	268
Purnea	4,078	2,177	2,719	129	287	247	40	323
South Bihar Plain	**5,304**	**905**	**2,432**	**79**	**297**	**353**	**48**	**582**
Patna	5,215	710	2,551	83	272	423	54	692
Gaya	5,862	510	2,355	67	268	331	41	566
Shahabad	5,388	991	2,266	89	320	372	51	523
Monghyr South	5,234	988	2,433	63	348	292	41	601
Bhagalpur	4,131	1,836	2,727	95	310	308	58	535
Chotanagpur Plateau	**7,932**	**277**	**823**	**38**	**497**	**128**	**42**	**263**
Santal Parganas	8,402	330	698	37	173	152	25	183
Hazaribagh	8,056	194	808	25	462	115	23	317
Ranchi	9,016	177	263	37	253	81	8	165
Purulia	8,118	343	902	51	188	102	30	266
Dhanbad	4,667	177	355	62	3,514	308	280	637
Palamau	6,897	499	1,963	34	224	137	25	221
Singhbhum	7,689	246	1,149	31	444	97	45	299

3.1—DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Population per town	Number in towns per 1,000 of general population	Number per 1,000 of urban population in towns with a population of—			
			20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**23,936**	**67**	**697**	**195**	**92**	**16**
North Bihar Plain ..	**18,794**	**37**	**623**	**264**	**102**	**11**
Saran	25,232	40	689	311	..	..
Champaran	10,486	44	574	..	372	54
Muzaffarpur	22,616	38	728	189	68	15
Darbhanga	22,870	42	676	196	128	..
Monghyr North ..	13,723	40	..	1,000	..	..
Saharsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purnea	23,720	37	710	290	..	..
South Bihar Plain ..	**32,144**	**106**	**777**	**164**	**56**	**3**
Patna	57,224	181	913	59	19	9
Gaya	21,669	71	618	259	123	..
Shahabad	22,572	67	655	255	90	..
Monghyr South ..	23,581	144	653	311	36	..
Bhagalpur	61,022	85	938	..	62	..
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**20,971**	**77**	**645**	**182**	**136**	**37**
Santal Parganas ..	13,826	42	529	317	62	92
Hazaribagh	16,641	69	473	245	282	..
Ranchi	41,682	67	855	84	61	..
Purulia	14,057	55	492	125	383	..
Dhanbad	24,534	101	822	178	..	..
Palamau	12,336	37	..	520	480	..
Singhbhum	28,892	195	754	126	44	76

3.2—VARIATION AND DENSITY OF URBAN POPULATION

The number of towns has been increasing from census to census and thus places which were treated as rural at one census may become urban at the next. No allowance has been made for this in calculating the percentage increase or decrease of urban population which thus shows not only the increase that has taken place in the urban population existing from previous censuses but also the increase due to inclusion of places treated earlier as villages in the list of towns.

STATE, Natural Division and District	Percentage (Increase) (+) (Decrease) (—)			Density
	1941-1951	1931-1941	1921-1931	1951
1	2	3	4	5
BIHAR	**+37.8**	**+34.2**	**+21.8**	**5,971**
North Bihar Plain	**+41.4**	**+29.6**	**+15.2**	**4,980**
Saran	+49.9	+19.4	+12.8	5,257
Champaran	+88.8	+22.1	+19.3	3,277
Muzaffarpur	+38.4	+19.2	+22.3	4,240
Darbhanga	+30.9	+16.6	+13.2	8,426
Monghyr North	+1.6	+17.1	+7.5	6,099
Saharsa	..	..	..	..
Purnea	+46.9	+39.7	+11.3	4,518
South Bihar Plain	**+30.1**	**+25.1**	**+21.5**	**7,929**
Patna	+30.6	+24.3	+28.8	9,952
Gaya	+31.1	+21.5	+20.7	5,285
Shahabad	+18.2	+23.6	+16.1	7,851
Monghyr South	+38.5	+44.4	+12.5	7,579
Bhagalpur	+22.3	+12.0	+19.9	1,017
Chotanagpur Plateau	**+47.3**	**+57.1**	**+30.2**	**5,023**
Santal Parganas	+43.2	+29.4	+23.9	5,693
Hazaribagh	+60.0	+63.6	+15.2	3,247
Ranchi	+62.5	+19.1	+24.6	8,932
Purulia	+37.7	+53.0	+16.4	4,016
Dhanbad	+86.6	+141.2	+36.6	4,907
Palamau	+63.4	—5.7	+23.5	2,847
Singhbhum	+32.3	+90.9	+53.6	6,281

3.3—MEAN DECENNIAL GROWTH RATES DURING

Reference should be made to the fly-leaf to Table 1.3 for definition of technical terms and calculated.

2. The figures of urban population shown in this table are only in respect of areas which as towns at the 1951 census.

STATE, Natural Division and District	Mean population of decades for area under registration of birth and death			Growth of population during decades			Mean decennial growth rate		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**1,876,099**	**1,435,252**	**1,114,064**	**534,647**	**327,574**	**214,315**	**28.5**	**22.8**	**19.2**
North Bihar Plain ..	**463,888**	**376,498**	**319,107**	**106,611**	**68,169**	**46,613**	**23.0**	**18.1**	**14.6**
Saran	91,213	77,323	66,469	14,084	13,696	8,012	15.4	17.7	12.1
Champaran ..	55,575	48,256	41,803	9,097	5,540	7,367	16.4	11.5	17.6
Muzaffarpur ..	111,147	89,947	74,599	26,514	15,886	14,809	23.9	17.7	19.9
Darbhanga ..	126,227	105,574	92,356	26,610	14,697	11,739	21.1	13.9	12.7
Monghyr North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saharsa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purnea ..	79,726	55,398	43,880	30,306	18,350	4,686	38.0	33.1	10.7
South Bihar Plain ..	**863,280**	**679,181**	**570,815**	**248,188**	**100,537**	**116,195**	**28.7**	**14.8**	**20.4**
Patna	359,397	254,262	209,189	149,893	40,905	49,240	41.7	16.1	23.5
Gaya	136,747	114,126	93,042	27,358	17,883	24,285	20.0	15.7	26.1
Shahabad ..	145,690	123,485	109,468	32,700	11,710	16,324	22.4	9.5	14.9
Monghyr South ..	110,535	92,880	77,430	15,969	19,342	11,557	14.4	20.8	14.9
Bhagalpur ..	110,911	94,428	81,686	22,268	10,697	14,789	20.1	11.3	18.1
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**548,931**	**379,573**	**224,142**	**179,848**	**158,868**	**51,507**	**32.8**	**41.9**	**23.0**
Santal Parganas ..	72,414	55,729	43,610	18,983	14,386	9,852	26.2	25.8	22.6
Hazaribagh ..	66,386	55,370	47,508	13,008	9,025	6,698	19.6	16.3	14.1
Ranchi ..	89,491	56,475	46,808	55,826	10,205	9,130	62.4	18.1	19.5
Purulia	52,394	43,027	37,214	12,755	5,980	5,646	24.3	13.9	15.2
Dhanbad ..	27,744	18,883	14,164	12,666	5,055	4,383	45.7	26.8	30.9
Palamau ..	16,583	12,992	10,929	5,280	1,903	2,223	31.8	14.6	20.3
Singhbhum ..	223,919	137,097	23,909	61,330	112,314	13,575	27.4	81.9	56.8

THREE DECADES (URBAN POPULATION)

for information regarding the manner in which figures under different columns have been are recognised as towns or urban units for purposes of registration and not for all places treated

Registered births during decades			Mean decennial birth rate (Registered)			Registered deaths during decades			STATE, Natural Division and District
1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
202,137	**269,480**	**314,353**	**10.8**	**18.8**	**28.2**	**167,562**	**181,222**	**236,006**	**BIHAR**
61,255	**91,008**	**98,513**	**13.2**	**24.2**	**30.9**	**45,598**	**57,387**	**76,759**	**North Bihar Plain**
17,518	22,080	21,424	19.2	28.6	32.2	10,996	13,200	14,545	Saran
4,315	11,473	11,605	7.8	23.8	27.8	3,449	8,124	7,006	Champaran
14,403	22,172	26,856	13.0	24.7	36.0	12,193	13,031	22,492	Muzaffarpur
20,592	28,340	30,717	19.5	26.8	33.3	13,930	17,929	27,178	Darbhanga
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Monghyr North
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Saharsa
4,427	6,943	7,911	5.6	12.5	18.0	5,030	5,103	5,538	Purnea
78,422	**131,942**	**164,355**	**9.1**	**19.4**	**28.8**	**80,770**	**98,626**	**130,965**	**South Bihar Plain**
23,247	41,270	59,831	6.5	16.2	28.6	18,634	30,423	44,185	Patna
24,090	31,506	25,138	17.6	27.6	27.0	35,569	36,780	32,061	Gaya
12,481	20,637	32,477	8.6	16.7	29.7	14,179	7,858	22,352	Shahabad
11,383	23,322	27,985	10.3	25.1	36.1	6,748	12,331	18,199	Monghyr South
7,221	15,207	18,924	6.5	16.1	23.2	5,640	11,234	14,168	Bhagalpur
62,460	**46,530**	**51,485**	**11.4**	**12.3**	**23.0**	**41,194**	**25,209**	**28,282**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
2,977	3,477	10,616	4.1	6.2	24.3	3,404	1,769	7,054	Santal Parganas
6,556	9,187	11,712	9.9	16.6	24.7	4,068	3,970	6,039	Hazaribagh
13,165	9,086	11,853	14.7	16.1	25.3	7,082	4,713	5,043	Ranchi
5,091	8,862	8,589	9.7	20.6	23.1	4,001	5,365	4,746	Purulia
3,787	3,397	1,356	13.6	18.0	9.6	2,460	2,085	797	Dhanbad
1,528	1,807	2,310	9.2	13.9	21.4	960	647	1,565	Palamau
29,356	10,714	5,049	13.1	7.8	21.1	19,219	6,660	3,038	Singhbhum

3.3— MEAN DECENNIAL GROWTH RATE DURING THREE DECADES—*concld.*

STATE, Natural Division and District	Mean decennial death rate (Registered)			Decennial rate of natural increase (Registered)			Migration-*cum*-Registration error		
	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30	1941-50	1931-40	1921-30
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
BIHAR	**8.9**	**12.6**	**21.2**	**1.9**	**6.2**	**7.0**	**26.6**	**16.6**	**12.2**
North Bihar Plain ..	**9.8**	**15.2**	**24.1**	**3.4**	**9.0**	**6.8**	**19.6**	**9.1**	**7.8**
Saran	12.1	17.1	21.9	7.1	11.5	10.3	8.3	6.2	1.8
Champaran ..	6.2	16.8	16.8	1.6	7.0	11.0	14.8	4.5	6.6
Muzaffarpur ..	11.0	14.5	30.2	2.0	10.2	5.8	21.9	7.5	14.0
Darbhanga ..	11.0	17.0	29.4	8.5	9.8	3.9	12.6	4.1	8.8
Monghyr North ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saharsa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purnea ..	6.3	9.2	12.6	—0.7	3.3	5.4	38.7	29.8	5.3
South Bihar Plain ..	**9.4**	**14.5**	**22.9**	**—0.3**	**4.9**	**5.9**	**29.0**	**9.9**	**14.5**
Patna	5.2	12.0	21.1	1.3	4.2	7.5	40.4	11.9	16.0
Gaya	26.0	32.2	34.5	—8.4	—4.6	—7.5	28.4	20.3	33.6
Shahabad ..	9.7	6.4	20.4	—1.1	10.3	9.3	23.5	—0.8	5.6
Monghyr South ..	6.1	13.3	23.5	4.2	11.8	12.6	10.2	9.0	2.3
Bhagalpur ..	5.1	11.9	17.3	1.4	4.2	5.9	18.7	7.1	12.2
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**7.5**	**6.6**	**12.6**	**3.9**	**5.7**	**10.4**	**28.9**	**36.2**	**12.6**
Santal Parganas ..	4.7	3.2	16.2	—0.6	3.0	8.1	26.8	22.8	14.5
Hazaribagh ..	6.1	7.2	12.7	3.8	9.4	12.0	15.8	6.9	2.1
Ranchi ..	7.9	8.3	10.8	6.8	7.8	14.5	55.6	10.3	5.0
Purulia	7.6	12.5	12.8	2.1	8.1	10.3	22.2	5.8	4.9
Dhanbad ..	8.9	11.0	5.6	4.7	7.0	4.0	41.0	19.8	26.9
Palamau ..	5.8	5.0	14.3	3.4	8.9	6.8	28.4	5.7	13.5
Singhbhum ..	8.6	4.9	12.7	4.5	2.9	8.4	22.9	79.0	48.4

3.4—TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Class of town	Towns of each class 1951	Proportion to total urban population	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in class totals		
			1941-51	1931-41	1921-31
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. 100,000 and over	5	31.7	+83.4	+192.5	+33.1
II. 50,000 to 100,000	6	15.7	—16.0	+20.4	+69.6
III. 20,000 to 50,000	20	22.4	+73.4	—6.3	+2.4
IV. 10,000 to 20,000	38	19.4	+29.4	+43.0	+22.2
V. 5,000 to 10,000	33	9.2	+15.3	—2.7	+4.0
VI. Under 5,000	11	1.6	+136.6	+386.3	—83.5

3.5—CITIES—CHIEF FIGURES.

City	Population 1951	Density	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in class totals		
			1941-51	1931-41	1921-31
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Patna	283,479	17,181	+44.3	+23.0	+33.1
2. Jamshedpur	218,162	7,655	+31.9	+78.9	+61.2
3. Gaya	133,700	11,749	+27.1	+19.6	+30.3
4. Bhagalpur	114,530	10,327	+22.8	+11.2	+21.7
5. Ranchi	106,849	9,523	+70.8	+9.3	+29.6

3.6—NUMBER PER 1,000 OF THE GENERAL POPULATION AND OF EACH LIVELIHOOD CLASS WHO LIVE IN TOWNS

STATE, Natural Division and District	General population (No. per 1,000 of general population who live in towns)	Livelihood Classes: I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants	III Cultivating labourers and their dependants	IV Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from— V Production (other than cultivation)	VI Commerce	VII Transport	VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**67**	**14**	**16**	**23**	**164**	**304**	**377**	**544**	**391**
North Bihar Plain ..	**37**	**12**	**8**	**17**	**119**	**184**	**275**	**427**	**258**
Saran	40	15	20	39	143	181	314	255	230
Champaran ..	42	15	10	17	175	432	425	485	435
Muzaffarpur ..	39	12	15	18	141	178	297	439	261
Darbhanga ..	42	8	6	12	212	237	316	573	298
Monghyr North ..	40	22	12	30	63	73	161	96	149
Saharsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purnea ..	38	8	5	13	72	134	257	534	277
South Bihar Plain ..	**106**	**28**	**30**	**36**	**201**	**321**	**401**	**599**	**441**
Patna	181	47	57	53	332	480	513	700	566
Gaya	71	15	22	19	150	238	349	554	335
Shahabad ..	67	17	18	27	144	204	308	429	319
Monghyr South ..	144	48	76	95	192	291	425	764	489
Bhagalpur ..	85	10	5	2	167	391	371	411	449
Chotanagpur Plateau	**77**	**9**	**30**	**25**	**185**	**352**	**519**	**565**	**497**
Santal Parganas ..	42	8	33	29	192	155	374	572	481
Hazaribagh ..	69	7	12	5	185	355	498	624	456
Ranchi ..	67	8	42	60	200	246	646	806	677
Purulia	55	12	27	47	160	325	478	715	363
Dhanbad ..	101	19	14	14	78	49	465	315	407
Palamau ..	38	7	6	9	100	207	375	423	418
Singhbhum ..	195	14	75	31	333	766	741	702	578

3.7—LIVELIHOOD PATTERN OF URBAN POPULATION

STATE, Natural Division and District	PER 10,000 OF URBAN POPULATION BELONGING TO LIVELIHOOD CLASSES.							
	I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants	III Cultivating labourers and their dependants	IV Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants	Persons (including dependants) who derive their principal means of livelihood from— V Production (other than cultivation)	VI Commerce	VII Transport	VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**1,189**	**202**	**760**	**150**	**1,780**	**1,906**	**587**	**3,427**
North Bihar Plain ..	**1,525**	**262**	**1,375**	**180**	**1,027**	**2,086**	**471**	**3,074**
Saran	2,638	258	1,319	124	1,025	2,182	251	2,203
Champaran ..	1,715	268	1,396	230	1,345	2,248	306	2,492
Muzaffarpur ..	1,455	300	1,616	162	717	1,989	281	3,480
Darbhanga ..	776	147	1,128	192	1,162	2,002	615	3,978
Monghyr North ..	2,070	484	2,381	93	600	1,853	123	2,396
Saharsa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purnea	882	275	915	255	1,140	2,191	1,180	3,162
South Bihar Plain ..	**1,196**	**239**	**770**	**167**	**1,182**	**1,984**	**610**	**3,852**
Patna	1,173	196	644	186	1,137	2,013	575	4,076
Gaya	1,213	153	609	155	1,106	2,344	667	3,753
Shahabad ..	1,275	253	889	210	1,136	2,303	531	3,403
Monghyr South ..	1,585	486	1,516	81	852	1,300	792	3,388
Bhagalpur ..	454	106	53	204	2,132	1,950	438	4,663
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**909**	**102**	**251**	**102**	**3,234**	**1,651**	**643**	**3,108**
Santal Parganas ..	1,566	262	480	203	732	2,087	767	3,903
Hazaribagh ..	745	31	51	75	3,453	1,536	511	3,598
Ranchi	1,039	109	235	129	1,145	2,057	481	4,805
Purulia	1,779	165	770	170	1,565	1,629	1,293	2,629
Dhanbad ..	795	22	45	47	1,632	2,395	1,149	3,915
Palamau	1,258	77	437	98	1,494	2,103	465	4,068
Singhbhum ..	438	82	151	63	5,994	1,141	437	1,694

4.1—AGRICULTURAL CLASSES PER 1,000 PERSONS OF GENERAL POPULATION, NUMBER IN EACH CLASS AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Data relating to agricultural holdings by size, furnished in columns 10 to 21 of the Table, 1952 at the request of the Superintendent of Census Operations, Bihar. In all, 199 villages were of the sample was approximately 0.25 per cent.

STATE, Natural Division and District	Agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population	Number per 10,000 of all agricultural Classes						
		Total			I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants	II Cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants	III Cultivating labourers and their dependants	IV Non-cultivating owners of land; agricultural rent receivers and their dependants
		Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**860**	**3,192**	**6,402**	**406**	**6,426**	**961**	**2,541**	**72**
North Bihar Plain ..	**904**	**3,105**	**6,567**	**328**	**5,347**	**1,265**	**3,306**	**62**
Saran	907	2,946	6,816	238	7,914	555	1,492	39
Champaran ..	938	3,320	6,399	281	5,190	1,196	3,556	58
Muzaffarpur ..	905	3,129	6,546	325	5,350	845	3,756	49
Darbhanga ..	891	3,019	6,777	204	4,458	1,143	4,356	43
Monghyr North ..	867	3,371	6,083	546	4,327	1,869	3,739	65
Saharsa	935	2,761	6,675	564	4,632	2,152	3,172	44
Purnea	885	3,229	6,326	445	4,473	2,380	2,996	151
South Bihar Plain ..	**803**	**3,089**	**6,486**	**425**	**6,044**	**1,037**	**2,809**	**110**
Patna	741	3,017	6,551	432	6,052	833	2,978	137
Gaya	832	3,077	6,575	348	6,649	582	2,681	88
Shahabad ..	832	3,209	6,392	399	6,141	1,131	2,611	117
Monghyr South ..	788	3,366	6,246	388	5,853	1,142	2,922	83
Bhagalpur ..	811	2,711	6,617	672	4,707	2,082	3,082	129
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**848**	**3,450**	**6,028**	**522**	**8,720**	**311**	**919**	**50**
Santal Parganas ..	918	4,246	5,007	747	8,845	357	750	48
Hazaribagh ..	852	3,077	6,529	394	8,865	215	887	33
Ranchi	896	3,231	6,382	387	9,468	192	292	48
Purulia	906	3,564	5,959	477	8,581	368	988	63
Dhanbad	482	3,378	6,282	340	8,868	334	672	126
Palamau ..	911	2,993	6,587	420	7,338	530	2,092	40
Singhbhum ..	748	3,048	6,268	684	8,387	287	1,276	50

AND SUB-CLASS OF 10,000 PERSONS OF ALL AGRICULTURAL CLASSES ; AND COMPARISON WITH BY SIZE.

are based on a Sample Survey carried out by the Department of Agricultural Statistics in April, selected, one in each Agricultural Statistics Circle, and 13,697 holdings were surveyed. The size

DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Up to 0.50 acre	Exceeding 0.50 and upto 1 acre	Exceeding 1 and upto 2 acres	Exceeding 2 and upto 3 acres	Exceeding 3 and upto 4 acres	Exceeding 4 and upto 5 acres	Exceeding 5 and upto 10 acres	Exceeding 10 and upto 15 acres	Exceeding 15 and upto 30 acres	Exceeding 30 and less than 50 acres	50 acres and above	Total number of holdings
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
335	**171**	**178**	**92**	**57**	**34**	**78**	**25**	**20**	**6**	**4**	**1,000**
363	**184**	**186**	**89**	**55**	**31**	**58**	**17**	**13**	**3**	**1**	**1,000**
411	176	193	93	52	25	43	1	5	1	..	1,000
281	172	216	103	59	49	78	22	16	4	..	1,000
466	208	156	57	21	25	53	9	4	1	..	1,000
389	203	185	69	59	19	46	13	15	..	2	1,000
192	201	263	125	76	35	65	24	16	..	3	1,000
326	191	174	70	75	50	57	25	25	7	..	1,000
348	161	168	110	62	32	67	29	17	6	..	1,000
343	**176**	**168**	**90**	**57**	**36**	**79**	**24**	**20**	**5**	**2**	**1,000**
415	203	153	70	48	28	52	16	11	2	2	1,000
262	136	145	105	92	55	124	32	36	10	3	1,000
299	162	209	103	49	27	88	33	19	11	..	1,000
364	179	171	94	41	40	62	18	25	3	3	1,000
173	148	208	124	79	49	144	35	35	..	5	1,000
283	**146**	**178**	**99**	**60**	**34**	**108**	**38**	**30**	**12**	**12**	**1,000**
267	138	172	112	63	35	119	43	32	15	4	1,000
306	151	182	95	52	34	88	29	32	15	16	1,000
233	154	182	105	55	46	132	49	25	14	7	1,000
423	121	158	84	55	7	86	31	26	..	9	1,000
247	174	146	90	90	24	90	52	42	10	35	1,000
224	136	217	103	79	45	130	24	27	9	6	1,000

4.2—LIVELIHOOD CLASS I (CULTIVATORS OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY OWNED AND THEIR DEPENDANTS)

LIVELIHOOD OF 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class I			Number per 10,000 of livelihood					
				Cultivation of owned land.		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers	
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**3,201**	**6,382**	**417**	..	**80**	**48**	**39**	**126**	**119**
North Bihar Plain ..	**3,026**	**6,650**	**324**	..	**30**	**67**	**48**	**149**	**98**
Saran	2,974	6,790	236	..	..	31	20	173	90
Champaran ..	3,200	6,481	319	..	12	40	25	161	145
Muzaffarpur ..	3,018	6,644	338	..	..	111	80	169	114
Darbhanga ..	3,014	6,764	222	..	..	72	36	136	66
Monghyr North ..	3,355	6,023	622	..	189	100	30	64	58
Saharsa ..	2,601	7,072	327	..	90	47	38	62	63
Purnea ..	3,062	6,407	531	..	98	93	119	148	113
South Bihar Plain ..	**3,137**	**6,445**	**418**	..	**26**	**38**	**39**	**71**	**93**
Patna	2,961	6,621	418	..	8	29	36	62	92
Gaya	3,068	6,539	393	..	2	31	32	59	75
Shahabad ..	3,362	6,243	395	..	4	18	13	61	75
Monghyr South ..	3,377	6,177	446	..	152	51	45	117	58
Bhagalpur ..	2,829	6,567	604	..	28	114	126	112	229
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**3,434**	**6,048**	**518**	..	**171**	**35**	**29**	**139**	**161**
Santal Parganas ..	4,278	4,974	748	..	259	72	49	212	203
Hazaribagh ..	3,032	6,584	384	..	114	1	13	13	114
Ranchi ..	3,259	6,358	383	..	165	59	50	105	83
Purulia	3,467	6,056	477	..	130	21	12	151	159
Dhanbad ..	3,395	6,278	327	..	16	24	17	130	86
Palamau ..	2,935	6,613	452	..	242	13	29	91	69
Singhbhum ...	2,976	6,369	655	..	147	10	8	268	376

—NUMBER PER 10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS I IN EACH SUB-CLASS ; SECONDARY MEANS OF OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS I

CLASS I WHOSE SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IS—

Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources		STATE, Natural Division and District
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-Supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
16	**12**	**75**	**55**	**59**	**37**	**14**	**9**	**93**	**66**	**BIHAR**
21	**9**	**64**	**39**	**78**	**37**	**14**	**5**	**116**	**57**	**North Bihar Plain**
23	5	73	28	91	36	17	6	149	51	Saran
13	5	58	45	75	44	9	4	74	39	Champaran
24	6	78	33	100	47	19	4	125	54	Muzaffarpur
22	9	60	22	79	28	13	7	119	54	Darbhanga
13	7	54	170	54	72	6	11	151	85	Monghyr North
19	39	71	32	29	11	7	5	65	49	Saharsa
28	14	38	30	60	36	12	5	131	116	Purnea
23	**28**	**52**	**53**	**49**	**52**	**16**	**16**	**101**	**111**	**South Bihar Plain**
23	35	36	47	45	64	13	19	94	117	Patna
23	33	52	56	48	54	21	20	102	121	Gaya
35	37	59	61	55	53	21	18	120	134	Shahabad
9	2	68	32	51	41	7	7	217	109	Monghyr South
11	8	49	67	44	53	6	9	55	84	Bhagalpur
7	**4**	**103**	**74**	**44**	**27**	**12**	**7**	**62**	**45**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
10	5	107	85	76	57	23	20	95	70	Santal Parganas
1	1	26	85	4	14	2	5	11	38	Hazaribagh
9	3	116	53	41	12	4	1	46	16	Ranchi
6	4	105	76	52	28	10	4	85	64	Purulia
15	3	295	118	49	16	28	7	108	64	Dhanbad
10	6	115	59	44	19	15	6	52	22	Palamau
2	4	115	64	32	18	11	2	66	36	Singhbhum

4.3 -LIVELIHOOD CLASSES II (CULTIVATORS OF LAND WHOLLY OR MAINLY UNOWNED AND THEIR DEPENDANTS)

LIVELIHOOD OF 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class II			Number per 10,000 of livelihood					
				Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers	
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**2,963**	**6,578**	**459**	**97**	**78**	..	**36**	**181**	**172**
North Bihar Plain ..	**3,043**	**6,605**	**352**	**93**	**56**	..	**46**	**191**	**137**
Saran	2,986	6,674	340	58	25	..	..	330	154
Champaran ..	3,125	6,439	436	66	48	..	11	300	254
Muzaffarpur ..	2,939	6,797	264	168	61	..	..	208	102
Darbhanga ..	2,991	6,779	230	90	44	..	..	260	96
Monghyr North ..	3,827	5,792	381	68	38	..	120	120	111
Saharsa	3,029	6,529	442	65	60	..	55	137	189
Purnea	2,988	6,629	383	107	81	..	98	89	102
South Bihar Plain ..	**2,672**	**6,648**	**680**	**93**	**115**	..	**17**	**152**	**245**
Patna	2,565	6,751	684	103	108	..	6	147	225
Gaya	2,797	6,622	581	67	105	..	1	109	169
Shahabad ..	2,891	6,457	652	88	115	..	7	153	201
Monghyr South ..	2,678	6,883	439	108	93	..	78	157	121
Bhagalpur ..	2,398	6,694	908	102	141	..	10	178	417
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**3,331**	**6,143**	**526**	**138**	**116**	..	**32**	**202**	**199**
Santal Parganas ..	3,968	5,361	671	172	181	..	34	283	207
Hazaribagh ..	3,089	6,422	489	6	92	..	56	13	200
Ranchi	2,430	7,269	301	132	67	..	10	162	118
Purulia	3,606	5,885	509	292	123	..	19	180	186
Dhanbad	2,771	6,669	560	146	70	..	29	258	158
Palamau	3,272	6,420	308	65	43	..	40	159	75
Singhbhum ..	2,841	6,373	786	66	150	..	30	339	487

—NUMBER PER 10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS II IN EACH SUB-CLASS ; SECONDARY MEANS OF OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS II

CLASS II WHOSE SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IS—

Rent of agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources		STATE, Natural Division and District
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
67	**5**	**67**	**54**	**49**	**34**	**15**	**12**	**81**	**67**	**BIHAR**
7	**3**	**55**	**34**	**53**	**26**	**13**	**6**	**78**	**44**	**North Bihar Plain**
15	8	84	38	94	59	18	7	156	59	Saran
4	2	48	31	65	31	11	7	68	52	Champaran
4	2	56	20	63	25	9	4	116	50	Muzaffarpur
2	..	78	31	62	21	8	5	97	33	Darbhanga
9	3	40	37	41	25	18	13	54	34	Monghyr North
..	..	7	62	24	23	8	6	42	47	Saharsa
14	7	30	27	44	20	18	7	55	41	Purnea
5	**7**	**78**	**93**	**41**	**56**	**20**	**22**	**88**	**125**	**South Bihar Plain**
6	14	57	81	55	67	20	28	101	155	Patna
6	9	92	94	40	51	20	13	108	139	Gaya
5	8	103	108	54	71	31	38	87	104	Shahabad
6	1	46	33	30	28	15	6	48	79	Monghyr South
6	3	76	120	27	53	13	18	91	146	Bhagalpur
9	**8**	**112**	**81**	**42**	**28**	**11**	**10**	**77**	**52**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
10	23	119	98	79	56	22	8	89	64	Santal Parganas
..	..	12	66	1	18	1	8	11	49	Hazaribagh
5	2	120	64	33	13	4	4	72	23	Ranchi
27	3	111	83	33	19	4	23	120	53	Purulia
..	..	230	205	23	7	6	7	108	84	Dhanbad
2	3	154	68	36	26	4	6	68	47	Palamau
6	4	95	43	37	13	27	12	62	47	Singhbhum

4.4—LIVELIHOOD CLASS III (CULTIVATING LABOURERS AND THEIR DEPENDANTS)—NUMBER PER OF 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class III			Number per 10,000 of livelihood					
				Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers	
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**3,255**	**6,397**	**348**	**72**	**60**	**48**	**50**	..	**99**
North Bihar Plain ..	**3,251**	**6,423**	**326**	**73**	**55**	**56**	**49**	..	**108**
Saran	2,768	7,019	213	150	56	78	40	..	..
Champaran ..	3,554	6,276	170	53	40	35	29	..	28
Muzaffarpur ..	3,327	6,352	321	89	94	53	91	..	..
Darbhanga ..	3,025	6,796	179	74	40	69	49	..	..
Monghyr North ..	3,481	5,927	592	12	45	38	29	..	412
Saharsa	2,819	6,191	990	18	52	50	31	..	670
Purnea	3,660	5,974	366	48	47	47	28	..	179
South Bihar Plain ..	**3,143**	**6,532**	**325**	**48**	**56**	**29**	**54**	..	**43**
Patna	3,276	6,354	370	59	84	34	40	..	26
Gaya	3,159	6,681	160	25	37	13	12	..	7
Shahabad ..	2,989	6,741	270	34	36	16	40	..	..
Monghyr South ..	3,619	6,031	350	87	78	37	38	..	179
Bhagalpur ..	2,740	6,651	609	64	62	72	198	..	79
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**3,616**	**5,825**	**559**	**135**	**110**	**47**	**59**	..	**232**
Santal Parganas ..	3,956	5,290	754	133	126	121	129	..	230
Hazaribagh ..	3,526	6,001	473	12	91	..	43	..	255
Ranchi	2,764	6,693	543	325	213	79	118	..	58
Purulia	4,400	5,140	460	314	119	62	22	..	122
Dhanbad	3,459	6,127	414	109	47	12	29	..	180
Palamau	3,122	6,541	337	45	56	7	57	..	109
Singhbhum ..	3,531	5,622	847	148	148	49	18	..	549

10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS III IN EACH SUB-CLASS ; SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS III

CLASS III WHOSE SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IS—

Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources		STATE, Natural Division and District
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
2	**7**	**49**	**45**	**31**	**26**	**7**	**7**	**58**	**54**	**BIHAR**
1	**2**	**44**	**34**	**35**	**26**	**7**	**6**	**57**	**47**	**North Bihar Plain**
1	..	73	33	55	26	12	8	91	50	Saran
2	2	31	24	25	21	3	3	31	23	Champaran
3	3	43	35	33	25	8	4	65	69	Muzaffarpur
..	..	53	26	38	20	5	4	62	40	Darbhanga
2	4	30	38	22	25	6	4	34	35	Monghyr North
..	1	59	99	53	48	9	13	83	76	Saharsa
1	1	26	26	31	36	6	10	39	39	Purnea
3	**3**	**55**	**60**	**23**	**27**	**9**	**9**	**54**	**71**	**South Bihar Plain**
2	3	52	76	23	32	11	18	59	91	Patna
5	3	29	28	17	21	5	4	37	48	Gaya
2	2	49	73	25	31	12	11	42	77	Shahabad
4	3	61	3	17	6	4	4	32	39	Monghyr South
2	5	136	106	38	42	14	8	122	109	Bhagalpur
7	**7**	**64**	**68**	**24**	**22**	**4**	**7**	**73**	**54**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
14	18	89	102	60	45	11	20	169	84	Santal Parganas
..	2	8	37	..	13	..	1	4	31	Hazaribagh
13	3	99	83	32	32	2	1	47	35	Ranchi
12	5	82	99	22	20	6	6	122	67	Purulia
15	8	113	98	11	10	2	2	93	40	Dhanbad
4	10	57	41	17	16	4	9	33	39	Palamau
1	2	72	55	21	13	3	..	49	62	Singhbhum

4.5—LIVELIHOOD CLASS IV (NON-CULTIVATING OWNERS OF LAND, AGRICULTURAL RENT RECEIVERS AND MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class IV			Number per 10,000 of livelihood					
				Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of unowned land		Employment as cultivating labourers	
	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**3,312**	**6,043**	**645**	**212**	**178**	**27**	**21**	**60**	**70**
North Bihar Plain ..	**3,381**	**6,219**	**400**	**246**	**95**	**26**	**23**	**48**	**51**
Saran	3,562	6,116	322	256	142	24	27	27	3
Champaran ..	3,690	5,761	549	189	120	17	23	67	88
Muzaffarpur ..	3,327	6,448	225	490	81	21	10	60	14
Darbhanga ..	3,503	6,220	277	418	94	44	32	1	10
Monghyr North ..	2,915	6,662	423	104	80	20	23	65	67
Saharsa	2,341	7,032	627	234	87	37	48	35	55
Purnea	3,447	6,102	451	116	80	26	21	59	80
South Bihar Plain ..	**2,993**	**6,086**	**921**	**190**	**264**	**30**	**22**	**41**	**65**
Patna	2,634	6,506	860	143	270	13	22	11	25
Gaya	3,099	5,746	1,155	232	373	40	31	26	80
Shahabad ..	3,175	5,822	1,003	259	332	15	2	25	47
Monghyr South ..	3,471	5,702	824	119	87	9	19	28	55
Bhagalpur ..	2,808	6,365	827	141	92	84	47	150	148
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**3,845**	**5,567**	**588**	**178**	**174**	**21**	**13**	**126**	**124**
Santal Parganas ..	5,106	4,010	884	319	269	71	34	209	201
Hazaribagh ..	3,203	6,562	235	11	59	..	4	7	66
Ranchi	3,642	5,743	615	216	191	6	1	114	120
Purulia	3,368	5,994	638	209	220	4	13	88	52
Dhanbad	3,358	6,343	299	61	29	1	5	41	32
Palamau	3,233	6,472	295	166	75	36	17	110	33
Singhbhum ..	3,992	5,319	689	81	195	7	2	248	289

THEIR DEPENDANTS)—NUMBER PER 10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS IV IN EACH SUB-CLASS ; SECONDARY OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS IV

CLASS IV WHOSE SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IS—

Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources		STATE, Natural Division and District
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self supporting persons	Earning dependants	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
..	**26**	**59**	**60**	**127**	**112**	**11**	**12**	**190**	**166**	**BIHAR**
..	**35**	**51**	**47**	**140**	**74**	**8**	**6**	**166**	**69**	**North Bihar Plain**
..	..	58	24	182	60	21	2	249	64	Saran
..	4	33	39	198	186	4	7	136	82	Champaran
..	..	61	17	100	32	6	2	263	69	Muzaffarpur
..	..	54	35	159	41	6	..	132	65	Darbhanga
..	107	18	18	56	45	15	18	169	65	Monghyr North
..	114	33	177	124	89	9	22	76	35	Saharsa
..	61	56	61	123	69	6	9	141	70	Purnea
..	**25**	**48**	**60**	**119**	**168**	**14**	**19**	**229**	**298**	**South Bihar Plain**
..	18	53	46	95	171	10	16	186	292	Patna
..	2	34	72	142	184	11	16	292	397	Gaya
..	34	44	32	127	166	10	21	235	369	Shahabad
..	68	88	57	4	228	29	219	204	94	Monghyr South
..	11	52	107	128	218	34	27	214	177	Bhagalpur
..	**10**	**102**	**87**	**111**	**72**	**11**	**11**	**158**	**97**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
..	24	106	144	106	72	9	19	141	121	Santal Parganas
..	11	7	29	9	27	..	11	13	28	Hazaribagh
..	6	64	98	159	112	..	6	164	81	Ranchi
..	3	135	76	167	73	13	13	296	188	Purulia
..	..	281	101	126	38	36	2	203	92	Dhanbad
..	3	64	52	83	52	39	22	130	41	Palamau
..	16	70	51	69	96	3	2	81	38	Singhbhum

4.6—ACTIVE AND SEMI-ACTIVE

STATE, Natural Division and District	Cultivation				I. Cultivation of owned land			
	Total	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants	Total	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**12,065,749**	**10,967,825**	**149,739**	**948,185**	**7,533,509**	**7,118,833**	**91,631**	**323,045**
North Bihar Plain ..	**5,468,157**	**5,050,047**	**58,232**	**359,878**	**2,769,652**	**2,649,671**	**33,594**	**86,387**
Saran	889,188	839,490	11,588	38,110	686,916	673,782	7,737	5,397
Champaran ..	827,289	778,641	4,692	43,956	404,399	392,093	3,150	9,156
Muzaffarpur ..	1,073,389	991,546	13,551	68,292	539,693	514,309	8,398	16,986
Darbhanga ..	1,062,053	1,008,830	12,404	40,819	469,988	451,407	7,644	10,937
Monghyr North ..	436,488	385,020	5,158	46,310	181,784	164,627	2,629	14,528
Saharsa ..	390,892	336,536	4,073	50,283	157,844	147,381	1,056	9,407
Purnea ..	788,858	709,984	6,766	72,108	329,028	306,072	2,980	19,976
South Bihar Plain ..	**3,031,563**	**2,758,860**	**45,758**	**226,945**	**1,810,217**	**1,711,598**	**26,807**	**71,812**
Patna	619,326	558,265	11,924	49,137	360,154	335,622	7,030	17,502
Gaya	829,321	779,427	8,960	40,934	541,355	521,328	6,200	13,827
Shahabad ..	757,241	709,892	9,643	37,706	479,953	462,109	5,673	12,171
Monghyr South ..	453,740	401,287	8,036	44,417	262,878	238,241	5,076	19,561
Bhagalpur ..	371,935	309,989	7,195	54,751	165,877	154,298	2,828	8,751
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**3,566,029**	**3,158,918**	**45,749**	**361,362**	**2,953,640**	**2,757,564**	**31,230**	**164,846**
Santal Parganas ..	1,024,688	899,679	10,271	114,738	866,457	806,245	4,537	55,675
Hazaribagh ..	553,469	506,234	386	46,849	465,552	443,637	366	21,549
Ranchi ..	592,852	535,590	5,092	52,170	546,942	514,390	3,660	28,892
Purulia	546,298	496,599	4,223	45,476	440,578	417,091	3,056	20,431
Dhanbad ..	142,319	117,719	17,280	7,320	123,729	106,251	14,704	2,774
Palamau ..	298,838	267,654	2,422	28,762	212,246	193,422	1,081	17,743
Singhbhum ..	407,565	335,443	6,075	66,047	298,136	276,528	3,826	17,782

WORKERS IN CULTIVATION

II. Cultivation of unowned land				III. Employment as cultivating labourers				
Total	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants	Total	Principal means of livelihood of self-supporting persons	Secondary means of livelihood of self-supporting persons whose principal means of livelihood is other than cultivation	Secondary means of livelihood of earning dependants	STATE, Natural Division and District
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
1,167,596	**985,856**	**21,039**	**160,701**	**3,364,644**	**2,863,136**	**37,069**	**464,439**	**BIHAR**
735,233	**640,330**	**9,738**	**85,165**	**1,963,272**	**1,760,046**	**14,900**	**188,326**	**North Bihar Plain**
55,850	47,461	1,444	6,945	146,422	118,247	2,407	25,768	Saran
95,248	88,232	674	6,342	327,642	298,316	868	28,458	Champaran
106,801	79,090	1,747	25,964	426,895	398,147	3,406	25,342	Muzaffarpur
130,723	114,869	1,820	14,034	461,342	442,554	2,940	15,848	Darbhanga
79,558	72,043	1,270	6,245	175,146	148,350	1,259	25,537	Monghyr North
86,525	79,765	1,600	5,160	146,523	109,390	1,417	35,716	Saharsa
180,528	158,870	1,183	20,475	279,302	245,042	2,603	31,657	Purnea
301,510	**250,182**	**6,914**	**44,414**	**919,836**	**797,080**	**12,037**	**110,719**	**South Bihar Plain**
48,611	40,008	1,002	7,601	210,561	182,635	3,892	24,034	Patna
50,515	41,615	1,147	7,753	237,451	216,484	1,613	19,354	Gaya
80,405	73,140	1,283	5,982	196,883	174,643	2,687	19,553	Shahabad
46,905	37,586	1,399	7,920	143,957	125,460	1,561	16,936	Monghyr South
75,074	57,833	2,083	15,158	130,984	97,858	2,284	30,842	Bhagalpur.
130,853	**95,344**	**4,387**	**31,122**	**481,536**	**306,010**	**10,132**	**165,394**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
43,863	30,168	1,324	12,371	114,368	63,266	4,410	46,692	Santal Parganas
13,824	10,957	3	2,864	74,093	51,640	17	22,436	Hazaribagh
16,622	7,779	272	8,571	29,288	13,421	1,160	14,707	Ranchi
20,702	18,581	160	1,961	85,018	60,927	1,007	23,084	Purulia
5,553	3,268	1,535	750	13,037	8,200	1,041	3,796	Dhanbad
19,662	15,575	685	3,402	66,930	58,657	656	7,617	Palamau
10,627	9,016	408	1,203	98,802	49,899	1,841	47,062	Singhbhum

4.7—PROGRESS OF CULTIVATION

The figures shown in this table are quinquennial averages. Thus, the figures shown under give the average for the five years ending with crop year 1939-40 ; figures under 1931 give the average for the five years ending with crop year 1919-20.

2. The totals given in this table do not include figures for the Seraikella subdivision of the

3. The figures for the quinquenniums ending 1921, 1931 and 1941 are based on materials Bihar. Figures for the quinquennium ending 1951 are based on plot to plot surveys carried out Mahalanobis.

4. Reliable figures for net area irrigated more than once are not readily available and could

STATE, Natural Division and District	Average net area sown A (1) in acres				Average area sown	
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**22,186,473**	**18,914,360**	**20,580,739**	**21,174,719**	**6,367,800**	**4,832,119**
North Bihar Plain	**8,921,752**	**7,946,455**	**8,884,984**	**9,121,267**	**3,090,555**	**2,592,381**
Saran	1,227,069	1,246,800	1,211,160	1,132,220	565,725	311,600
Champaran	1,477,094	1,397,660	1,363,220	1,429,360	421,009	601,720
Muzaffarpur	1,488,272	1,112,400	1,450,940	1,430,000	698,897	897,660
Darbhanga	1,565,560	1,546,580	1,680,340	1,732,780	465,241	162,600
Monghyr North	732,324	663,926	697,466	650,034	146,754	328,111
Saharsa	807,466	743,489	816,998	873,613	217,454	200,610
Purnea	1,623,967	1,235,600	1,664,860	1,873,260	575,475	90,060
South Bihar Plain	**6,344,507**	**5,119,005**	**5,281,495**	**5,769,112**	**2,372,480**	**1,595,678**
Patna	1,017,011	954,260	706,300	988,400	561,685	311,220
Gaya	1,962,777	1,299,160	1,506,080	1,635,260	493,626	504,100
Shahabad	1,734,752	1,436,440	1,536,400	1,619,080	940,469	350,000
Monghyr South	885,000	780,333	819,753	764,006	113,633	244,808
Bhagalpur	744,967	648,812	712,962	762,366	263,067	185,550
Chotanagpur Plateau	**6,920,214**	**5,848,900**	**6,414,260**	**6,284,340**	**904,765**	**644,080**
Santal Parganas	1,667,003	1,628,260	1,623,680	1,500,060	296,803	292,080
Hazaribagh	1,053,817	930,120	948,300	879,660	156,601	114,400
Ranchi	1,803,857	1,873,080	1,588,700	1,575,160	32,942	43,360
Manbhum	1,032,969	494,980	930,340	1,123,060	80,571	43,980
Palamau	686,001	474,320	652,760	555,300	191,528	126,300
Singhbhum	676,567	448,140	670,480	651,100	146,320	23,960

DURING THREE DECADES

1951 give the average for the five years ending with crop year 1949-50 ; figures under 1941 average for the five years ending with crop year 1929-30 ; and figures under 1921 give the

Singhbhum district which has come into existence only since 1948.

collected through the agency of the rural police and published in the Season and Crop Reports of by trained staff according to a new scheme introduced in 1945-46 on the advice of Prof.

not therefore be furnished.

more than once A (2) in acres		Average net area irrigated A (3) in acres				STATE, Natural Division and District
1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
5,235,280	**5,661,019**	**5,173,826**	**4,712,437**	**4,667,444**	**4,105,353**	**BIHAR**
3,118,234	**3,594,061**	**882,067**	**747,143**	**811,326**	**760,160**	**North Bihar Plain**
413,900	672,820	493,549	249,267	249,267	475,050	Saran
600,940	523,140	167,781	125,496	131,553	95,758	Champaran
1,047,500	1,123,960	103,835	136,125	232,226	45,820	Muzaffarpur
352,460	485,220	57,109	108,962	109,400	61,767	Darbhanga
228,667	197,263	18,879	17,462	17,463	17,327	Monghyr North
166,947	271,438	15,844	83,071	44,639	37,661	Saharsa
307,820	320,220	25,070	26,760	26,778	26,777	Purnea
1,561,526	**1,477,178**	**3,423,780**	**3,234,195**	**3,108,395**	**2,600,771**	**South Bihar Plain**
335,620	277,220	655,251	681,600	681,760	423,587	Patna
513,300	360,780	1,132,723	947,727	994,391	918,460	Gaya
387,580	440,940	897,014	730,726	806,047	680,176	Shahabad
170,612	147,177	365,614	338,206	338,206	335,576	Monghyr South
154,414	251,061	373,178	535,936	287,991	242,972	Bhagalpur
555,520	**589,780**	**867,979**	**731,099**	**747,723**	**744,422**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
217,620	225,820	333,835	329,740	333,600	315,920	Santal Parganas
118,820	112,280	16,169	15,247	15,247	20,144	Hazaribagh
26,100	50,380	17,274	3,598	3,058	3,058	Ranchi
41,080	61,620	233,796	189,765	202,582	296,400	Manbhum
126,300	69,280	89,169	90,526	90,536	69,499	Palamau
25,600	70,400	177,736	102,213	102,700	39,401	Singhbhum

4.9—LAND AREA PER CAPITA (1951) AND TREND OF CULTIVATION PER CAPITA DURING THREE DECADES

This table is based on Table 4.7.

2. Land area *per capita* (1951) shown in column 2 has been calculated on the area figures supplied by the Surveyor-General.

3. As agricultural statistics were not available for the Seraikella subdivision of the Singhbhum district, both the area (377,600 acres) and population (199,922 persons) of this subdivision have been left out in computing the figures shown in this table.

STATE, Natural Division and District	Land area *per capita* (1951)		Area of cultivation *per capita* (in cents)			
	Total land area *per capita* (in cents)	Area cultivated and cultivable *per capita* (in cents)	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**111**	**76**	**55**	**52**	**64**	**73**
North Bihar Plain	**75**	**63**	**49**	**48**	**59**	**65**
Saran	54	48	39	44	49	48
Champaran	90	72	59	58	64	74
Muzaffarpur	55	49	42	34	49	52
Darbhanga	57	50	42	45	53	59
Monghyr North	69	59	53	54	63	65
Saharsa	102	81	62	65	73	82
Purnea	127	103	64	52	76	93
South Bihar Plain	**92**	**68**	**57**	**52**	**62**	**77**
Patna	55	47	40	45	38	63
Gaya	99	76	64	47	63	76
Shahabad	105	72	65	62	77	89
Monghyr South	108	75	60	58	70	74
Bhagalpur	98	76	52	51	64	79
Chotanagpur Plateau	**195**	**108**	**65**	**60**	**74**	**84**
Santal Parganas	150	107	72	73	79	84
Hazaribagh	232	103	54	53	63	69
Ranchi	246	154	97	112	101	118
Manbhum	116	75	45	24	51	73
Palamau	318	128	70	52	80	76
Singhbhum	195	94	53	39	72	86

5.1—NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES PER 1,000 PERSONS OF GENERAL POPULATION, NUMBER IN EACH CLASS EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS PER 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING

STATE, Natural Division and District	Non-agricultural classes per 1,000 persons of general population	Number per 10,000 persons of all non-agricultural classes — Total			V	VI
		Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Production (other than cultivation)	Commerce
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BIHAR	**140**	**2,951**	**6,630**	**419**	**2,822**	**2,436**
North Bihar Plain	**96**	**2,678**	**6,923**	**399**	**2,142**	**2,883**
Saran	93	2,663	7,041	296	2,440	2,999
Champaran	62	2,873	6,698	429	2,109	3,584
Muzaffarpur	95	2,885	6,712	403	1,628	2,713
Darbhanga	109	2,887	6,856	257	1,911	2,471
Monghyr North	133	1,724	7,682	594	2,363	3,005
Saharsa	65	2,484	6,816	700	1,722	3,975
Purnea	115	2,686	6,837	477	2,769	2,779
South Bihar Plain	**197**	**2,623**	**6,849**	**528**	**1,993**	**2,703**
Patna	259	3,090	6,325	585	1,653	2,742
Gaya	168	2,514	7,079	407	1,953	2,823
Shahabad	168	2,639	6,940	421	2,236	2,995
Monghyr South	212	2,136	7,141	723	2,016	2,306
Bhagalpur	189	2,253	7,181	566	2,459	2,370
Chotanagpur Plateau	**152**	**3,678**	**6,028**	**294**	**4,647**	**1,610**
Santal Parganas	82	4,018	5,322	660	2,387	2,826
Hazaribagh	148	3,207	6,518	275	4,516	1,435
Ranchi	104	2,819	6,942	239	2,996	2,051
Purulia	94	3,578	5,970	452	2,789	1,971
Dhanbad	518	4,831	5,007	162	6,423	1,001
Palamau	89	3,058	6,630	312	3,055	2,370
Singhbhum	252	3,326	6,456	218	6,059	1,191

AND SUB-CLASS OF 10,000 PERSONS OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS, PERSONS OF ALL NON-AGRICULTURAL CLASSES

VII	VIII	Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of all non-agricultural classes.				STATE, Natural Division and District
Transport	Other services and miscellaneous sources	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Others	
8	9	10	11	12	13	1
519	**4,223**	**439**	**4,746**	**4,568**	**247**	**BIHAR**
424	**4,551**	**359**	**3,578**	**5,871**	**192**	**North Bihar Plain**
425	4,136	139	3,519	6,152	190	Saran
427	3,880	608	3,320	5,949	123	Champaran
259	5,400	178	3,726	5,957	139	Muzaffarpur
418	5,200	204	3,770	5,555	471	Darbhanga
382	4,250	689	3,761	5,550	..	Monghyr North
162	4,141	947	3,544	5,509	..	Saharsa
720	3,732	609	3,250	6,141	..	Purnea
550	**4,754**	**657**	**3,759**	**5,127**	**457**	**South Bihar Plain**
574	5,031	555	4,271	4,586	588	Patna
508	4,716	535	2,955	5,547	963	Gaya
496	4,273	1,056	3,151	5,611	182	Shahabad
700	4,978	571	5,502	3,927	..	Monghyr South
481	4,690	569	2,980	6,451	..	Bhagalpur
576	**3,167**	**292**	**6,581**	**3,037**	**90**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
679	4,108	757	3,761	5,482	..	Santal Parganas
380	3,669	283	6,356	3,284	77	Hazaribagh
385	4,568	243	5,178	4,513	66	Ranchi
1,048	4,192	210	5,405	4,029	356	Purulia
709	1,867	90	8,533	1,322	55	Dhanbad
465	4,110	793	4,306	4,812	89	Palamau
482	2,268	259	7,215	2,421	105	Singhbhum

5.2—LIVELIHOOD CLASS V (PRODUCTION OTHER THAN CULTIVATION)—NUMBER PER 10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELI-CLASS V, WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES

STATE, Natural Division and District	Class V Production other than cultivation	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class V			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class V			Number per 10,000 of Liveli-			
								Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of un-owned land	
	Persons	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR	**1,584,668**	**3,321**	**6,281**	**398**	**427**	**4,957**	**4,616**	**192**	**112**	**36**	**24**
North Bihar Plain ..	**373,475**	**2,778**	**6,770**	**452**	**421**	**1,892**	**7,687**	**174**	**122**	**49**	**39**
Saran	71,282	2,406	7,275	319	271	2,275	7,454	199	91	23	28
Champaran ..	32,627	3,539	5,976	485	309	2,777	6,914	218	223	30	29
Muzaffarpur ..	54,535	3,072	6,463	465	159	908	8,933	311	138	67	43
Darbhanga ..	78,471	3,312	6,311	377	229	1,831	7,940	192	101	64	41
Monghyr North ..	41,489	1,820	7,587	593	898	2,899	6,203	105	187	91	73
Saharsa ..	14,594	2,975	5,531	1,494	1,251	2,539	6,210	99	179	59	61
Purnea ..	80,477	2,536	7,105	359	720	1,445	7,835	73	71	28	28
South Bihar Plain ..	**441,239**	**2,653**	**6,805**	**542**	**1,003**	**1,446**	**7,551**	**114**	**143**	**36**	**38**
Patna	108,401	3,001	6,429	570	953	1,218	7,829	117	163	22	22
Gaya	100,559	2,392	7,111	497	757	1,362	7,881	124	196	31	47
Shahabad ..	100,735	2,784	6,667	549	1,624	1,192	7,184	92	115	38	49
Monghyr South ..	65,056	2,088	7,453	459	675	2,185	7,140	181	139	65	45
Bhagalpur ..	66,488	2,837	6,528	635	716	1,790	7,494	59	75	35	26
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**769,954**	**3,967**	**5,744**	**289**	**208**	**7,344**	**2,448**	**246**	**90**	**30**	**8**
Santal Parganas ..	45,604	4,506	4,706	788	596	1,735	7,669	259	254	95	28
Hazaribagh ..	129,377	3,422	6,247	331	224	6,698	3,078	5	126	..	9
Ranchi ..	58,212	2,969	6,613	418	352	2,453	7,195	366	179	22	11
Purulia	40,636	3,923	5,562	515	121	4,620	5,259	213	161	16	6
Dhanbad ..	243,285	5,173	4,694	133	82	9,542	376	499	56	41	2
Palamau ..	26,754	3,241	6,338	421	796	3,257	5,947	119	49	132	55
Singhbhum ..	226,086	3,222	6,534	244	223	7,761	2,016	98	42	14	6

HOOD CLASS V IN EACH SUB-CLASS; NUMBER PER 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS

HOOD CLASS V WHOSE SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IS—

Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous sources	
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
70	**94**	**20**	**16**	**33**	**56**	**32**	**37**	**8**	**9**	**49**	**50**
96	**106**	**9**	**13**	**28**	**43**	**55**	**58**	**14**	**12**	**72**	**59**
96	102	6	5	2	1	54	39	9	4	61	49
63	89	14	32	3	8	46	44	12	16	35	44
106	78	9	4	..	..	100	68	8	47	129	87
124	85	2	34	5	..	65	66	15	4	105	46
113	92	17	2	59	173	15	31	6	1	35	34
201	413	25	12	87	269	70	273	59	12	82	275
45	105	11	6	76	57	39	41	18	8	45	43
82	**132**	**18**	**38**	**38**	**54**	**36**	**52**	**8**	**15**	**51**	**70**
98	141	12	15	57	59	57	64	9	10	58	96
51	100	14	12	29	26	27	40	8	13	41	63
106	172	5	11	28	40	36	81	8	23	38	58
76	80	31	29	52	69	29	18	8	17	49	62
69	156	40	169	23	91	22	40	5	14	75	64
50	**66**	**25**	**3**	**33**	**64**	**19**	**19**	**5**	**4**	**37**	**35**
181	164	7	7	130	165	77	75	14	9	136	86
1	61	..	1	..	94	..	11	..	2	1	27
110	96	10	3	54	48	62	43	2	1	57	37
101	123	15	14	68	104	33	34	2	6	69	67
25	13	60	5	18	24	13	5	3	2	33	26
81	74	3	..	69	66	26	43	46	29	82	105
52	86	15	2	34	66	11	15	3	3	25	24

5.3—LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI (COMMERCE). NUMBER PER 10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI IN EACH EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS.—SECONDARY

STATE, Natural Division and District	Class VI Commerce	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VI			Number per 10,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VI			Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VI whose secondary means of livelihood elsewhere of owned land		NUMBER PER	
										Cultivation of un-owned land	
	Persons	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1	1-a	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**1,368,007**	**2,748**	**6,837**	**415**	**898**	**1,147**	**7,955**	**141**	**118**	**32**	**27**
North Bihar Plain ..	**502,631**	**2,745**	**6,810**	**445**	**677**	**950**	**8,373**	**187**	**114**	**43**	**41**
Saran	87,623	2,824	6,904	272	170	484	9,346	244	57	16	15
Champaran ..	55,453	2,423	7,113	464	1,443	1,307	7,250	195	203	62	48
Muzaffarpur ..	90,881	2,757	6,690	553	430	589	8,981	230	136	34	36
Darbhanga ..	101,460	2,888	6,760	352	490	978	8,532	163	114	38	54
Monghyr North ..	52,756	1,977	7,418	605	865	1,686	7,449	260	126	101	49
Saharsa ..	33,684	2,598	6,769	633	1,159	1,691	7,150	75	63	45	32
Purnea ..	80,774	3,247	6,320	431	973	983	8,044	100	104	38	55
South Bihar Plain ..	**598,566**	**2,425**	**7,149**	**426**	**1,141**	**1,176**	**6,683**	**109**	**133**	**21**	**23**
Patna	179,791	2,623	6,898	479	1,207	1,293	7,500	100	147	10	11
Gaya	145,352	2,418	7,260	322	689	836	8,475	90	132	13	15
Shahabad ..	134,968	2,422	7,154	424	1,530	1,191	7,279	101	151	17	29
Monghyr South ..	74,381	2,274	7,250	476	1,373	1,539	7,088	174	136	41	45
Bhagalpur ..	64,074	2,070	7,469	462	844	1,167	7,989	119	55	52	39
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**266,810**	**3,480**	**6,187**	**333**	**847**	**1,394**	**7,759**	**128**	**94**	**34**	**6**
Santal Parganas ..	54,000	4,200	5,153	647	1,379	1,947	6,674	206	136	51	24
Hazaribagh ..	41,115	3,254	6,515	231	751	2,668	6,581	8	107	..	3
Ranchi ..	39,847	2,544	7,191	265	538	1,183	8,279	112	58	13	2
Purulia	28,724	3,054	6,515	431	223	824	8,953	226	203	8	4
Dhanbad ..	37,903	4,525	5,218	257	335	477	9,188	116	78	93	2
Palamau ..	20,754	3,185	6,642	173	1,843	1,386	6,771	148	21	79	..
Singhbhum ..	44,467	3,178	6,642	180	849	924	8,227	95	38	8	..

SUB-CLASS; NUMBER PER 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI WHO ARE MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF 10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI

10,000 OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VI WHOSE SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IS—

Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous services	
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
53	**70**	**20**	**23**	**41**	**49**	**36**	**53**	**13**	**18**	**44**	**57**
58	**91**	**21**	**21**	**38**	**45**	**31**	**51**	**15**	**19**	**49**	**63**
69	121	12	1	30	37	1	..	21	7	58	34
47	39	44	44	44	48	13	24	4	5	30	53
84	165	12	4	45	54	6	4	17	60	76	96
44	70	24	22	35	43	10	1	7	9	53	39
31	72	30	60	14	25	97	232	17	9	17	32
79	93	10	43	30	75	26	47	21	13	54	267
54	52	17	11	55	44	88	121	18	17	32	27
38	**60**	**18**	**31**	**40**	**53**	**33**	**48**	**13**	**19**	**40**	**59**
45	65	18	45	32	63	25	52	12	19	32	77
24	45	14	22	21	28	16	15	17	14	39	50
33	56	21	36	41	38	31	38	15	27	47	49
40	46	24	24	66	40	111	135	9	10	37	40
63	107	19	7	71	126	7	33	7	27	54	68
75	**51**	**21**	**12**	**52**	**47**	**53**	**69**	**9**	**12**	**44**	**42**
216	147	15	8	155	103	84	143	12	11	94	75
..	19	..	4	..	29	2	37	..	7	..	25
41	24	47	30	38	24	71	80	4	6	26	41
31	25	33	3	30	51	32	93	1	5	37	47
37	12	38	30	31	36	29	24	27	45	37	31
93	31	2	1	47	27	38	21	21	16	118	56
58	45	10	2	23	33	86	45	3	1	15	16

5.4—LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII (TRANSPORT). NUMBER PER 10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII IN EACH EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS.—SECONDARY MEANS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Class VII Other services and miscellaneous sources	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VII			Number per 100,000 self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VII			Number per 10,000 of: Cultivation of owned land		Cultivation of un-owned land	
	Persons	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1	1-*a*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**291,116**	**2,936**	**6,552**	**512**	**481**	**6,386**	**3,133**	**141**	**107**	**26**	**31**
North Bihar Plain ..	**73,929**	**2,792**	**6,626**	**582**	**462**	**5,661**	**3,877**	**188**	**91**	**27**	**49**
Saran	12,423	2,717	7,011	272	361	5,769	3,870	284	96	27	14
Champaran ..	6,609	2,817	6,881	301	467	3,829	5,704	207	162	15	9
Muzaffarpur ..	8,693	2,373	6,778	849	349	2,937	6,714	283	65	21	250
Darbhanga ..	17,171	3,193	6,630	177	244	6,037	3,719	185	66	20	11
Monghyr North ..	6,714	1,679	7,170	1,151	1,686	6,185	2,129	164	273	39	19
Saharsa ..	1,375	2,793	6,509	698	729	6,693	2,578	1,040	44	255	313
Purnea ..	20,944	3,029	6,085	886	505	6,546	2,949	40	42	19	23
South Bihar Plain ..	**121,661**	**2,676**	**6,644**	**680**	**601**	**4,711**	**4,688**	**128**	**158**	**30**	**35**
Patna	37,621	3,006	6,492	502	496	4,839	4,665	161	175	29	35
Gaya	26,122	2,568	6,593	839	403	5,058	4,539	114	296	13	76
Shahabad ..	22,334	2,750	6,708	542	897	2,574	6,529	90	89	37	23
Monghyr South ..	22,581	2,349	6,693	958	603	7,364	1,523	115	100	17	7
Bhagalpur ..	13,003	2,384	6,991	625	765	2,777	6,458	150	45	79	25
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**95,526**	**3,406**	**6,351**	**243**	**374**	**8,509**	**1,117**	**122**	**55**	**22**	**12**
Santal Parganas ..	12,977	2,548	6,871	581	2,148	3,726	4,126	176	136	66	45
Hazaribagh ..	10,902	3,832	5,969	199	656	8,581	763	10	67	..	4
Ranchi ..	7,473	2,730	7,116	154	480	7,128	2,392	91	32	5	5
Purulia	15,268	4,092	6,682	226	69	9,709	222	131	58	3	1
Dhanbad ..	26,857	3,514	6,249	237	2	9,085	913	135	49	30	10
Palamau ..	4,071	2,395	7,386	219	769	6,944	2,287	157	20	59	27
Singhbhum ..	17,978	3,532	6,377	91	24	9,600	376	127	16	6	4

SUB-CLASS; NUMBER PER 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII WHO ARE OF LIVELIHOOD OF 10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VII WHOSE SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IS—

Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous services	
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
71	**116**	**15**	**22**	**35**	**56**	**52**	**50**	**28**	**57**	**53**	**73**
147	**123**	**11**	**7**	**50**	**40**	**84**	**72**	**79**	**130**	**72**	**70**
107	59	2	..	27	32	36	37	..	..	93	34
39	48	8	17	12	21	2	27	2	3	21	14
135	124	36	5	49	83	102	147	6	86	59	89
51	41	2	10	20	11	12	18	..	..	16	20
198	429	21	16	33	40	69	66	61	119	119	189
2,444	44	7	..	1,302	36	1,120	50	451	73	829	138
122	157	12	6	22	56	126	123	228	380	60	99
52	**177**	**13**	**40**	**40**	**92**	**41**	**48**	**14**	**44**	**36**	**86**
49	46	13	62	74	28	33	57	22	10	30	89
19	179	24	85	17	97	39	58	3	..	28	48
89	190	10	14	48	74	49	46	7	47	51	59
28	318	6	2	8	230	12	2	15	160	31	139
106	285	7	..	27	59	108	83	22	20	52	108
36	**33**	**22**	**8**	**19**	**24**	**42**	**36**	**6**	**18**	**61**	**57**
171	126	6	3	73	60	46	34	18	21	240	156
..	20	8	9	..	41	..	6	..	6	..	46
17	15	3	8	9	5	24	30	1	36	17	23
33	25	6	3	3	17	10	18	7	27	36	7
2	7	63	18	7	19	99	85	2	7	..	42
47	54	2	5	44	10	17	12	15	47	20	44
16	21	6	1	19	8	21	7	7	20	7	14

5.5—LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII (OTHER SERVICES AND MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES). NUMBER PER 10,000 PERSONS OF CLASS VIII WHO ARE EMPLOYERS, EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT WORKERS.—SECONDARY

STATE, Natural Division and District	Class VIII Other services and miscellaneous sources	Number per 10,000 of Livelihood Class VIII			Number per 10,000 of self-supporting persons of Livelihood Class VIII			Number per 10,000 of: Cultivation of owned land		Number per 10,000 of: Cultivation of un-owned land	
	Persons	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Employers	Employees	Independent workers	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
1	1-*a*	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**2,370,902**	**2,815**	**6,761**	**424**	**217**	**6,401**	**2,810**	**137**	**106**	**40**	**31**
North Bihar Plain ..	**793,488**	**2,570**	**7,102**	**328**	**107**	**6,270**	**3,622**	**174**	**88**	**66**	**34**
Saran	120,866	2,690	7,008	302	23	6,246	3,277	294	98	89	31
Champaran ..	60,019	2,927	6,693	380	181	5,157	4,351	160	142	33	24
Muzaffarpur ..	180,912	2,900	6,812	288	54	6,155	3,535	199	110	56	32
Darbhanga ..	213,493	2,705	7,121	174	44	5,840	3,148	167	56	39	24
Monghyr North ..	74,630	1,486	7,976	538	282	6,040	3,678	85	81	42	45
Saharsa ..	35,085	2,152	7,414	434	538	6,108	3,354	111	58	373	29
Purnea ..	108,483	2,301	7,179	520	147	6,277	3,576	103	85	48	62
South Bihar Plain ..	**1,052,661**	**2,714**	**6,724**	**562**	**304**	**6,512**	**3,184**	**112**	**134**	**32**	**38**
Patna	329,892	3,384	5,958	658	170	6,362	2,401	91	133	13	18
Gaya	242,812	2,616	7,010	374	379	4,509	3,149	117	158	22	21
Shahabad ..	192,556	2,703	6,960	337	470	5,507	3,606	130	119	28	35
Monghyr South ..	160,600	2,068	7,022	910	113	8,519	1,368	139	186	39	111
Bhagalpur ..	126,801	1,998	7,425	577	275	4,828	4,897	100	45	102	34
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**524,753**	**3,389**	**6,320**	**291**	**132**	**7,646**	**1,914**	**131**	**80**	**17**	**10**
Santal Parganas ..	78,479	3,753	5,641	606	241	6,625	3,134	215	148	58	44
Hazaribagh ..	105,108	2,587	6,912	231	110	7,186	2,468	24	92	..	2
Ranchi ..	88,758	2,851	7,031	118	32	8,483	1,342	95	24	9	..
Purulia	61,071	3,467	6,056	477	313	6,625	2,185	189	164	11	15
Dhanabad ..	70,712	4,320	5,497	183	13	8,724	930	244	37	14	5
Palamau ..	35,997	2,923	6,755	322	139	6,756	2,879	92	99	36	13
Singhbhum ..	84,628	3,639	6,165	196	122	8,318	1,136	108	29	5	1

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII IN EACH SUB-CLASS; NUMBER PER 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD OF 10,000 PERSONS OF LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII

LIVELIHOOD CLASS VIII WHOSE SECONDARY MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IS—

Employment as cultivating labourers		Rent on agricultural land		Production (other than cultivation)		Commerce		Transport		Other services and miscellaneous services	
Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants	Self-supporting persons	Earning dependants
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
64	**94**	**18**	**17**	**36**	**49**	**28**	**43**	**14**	**22**	**15**	**62**
86	**69**	**16**	**11**	**38**	**26**	**40**	**30**	**21**	**14**	**33**	56
79	88	16	8	23	29	33	34	23	5	7	9
47	99	14	22	17	21	14	29	11	16	16	27
102	64	22	8	51	28	63	36	16	8	13	2
67	39	10	10	39	15	32	22	4	4	8	4
59	72	28	17	31	22	33	31	47	6	98	264
143	57	17	8	77	55	51	24	72	87	65	116
125	99	11	12	36	33	42	35	32	39	95	155
48	**127**	**23**	**27**	**31**	**70**	**22**	**65**	**12**	**35**	**30**	**66**
55	172	16	24	36	117	23	114	10	30	22	49
27	56	28	35	25	27	21	28	5	8	27	41
47	60	35	26	32	31	28	25	10	5	10	**36**
42	127	17	43	17	87	17	79	5	70	90	208
84	248	21	4	43	71	22	50	45	100	5	25
63	**66**	**14**	**7**	**42**	**40**	**21**	**20**	**8**	**6**	**58**	**62**
252	162	18	9	116	100	29	27	10	8	129	108
1	34	..	3	..	29	2	15	..	10	..	46
29	29	14	2	35	18	18	20	3	4	27	21
61	102	40	20	65	61	23	19	9	9	128	87
38	12	11	10	43	33	60	28	28	9	60	49
53	108	6	8	23	23	6	24	4	1	52	46
28	59	12	2	22	16	15	8	3	..	42	82

5.6—COMPARISON OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AT THE 1951 AND 1931 CENSUSES

This table is based on Table B-I.—Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes, and B-II.—Secondary Means of Livelihood of 1951, and Table X.—Occupation or Means of Livelihood of 1931.

2. Figures for non-earning dependants were not compiled at the 1931 Census. Column 6.—Total classified population—1931 Census (per 10,000 of the population) includes only earners and working dependants and not non-earning dependants, while column 2 relating to the 1951 Census includes also non-earning dependants.

3. For definition of self-supporting persons, and earning dependants, reference should be made to the fly-leaf to Economic Table I. The "earners" and "working dependants" of 1931 correspond generally to self-supporting persons and earning dependants respectively of the 1951 Census.

4. The scheme of classification adopted in 1951 differs from that followed in 1931. The statement below shows the "Groups" of 1931 Census which correspond broadly to different "Livelihood Classes" of 1951 :—

Livelihood Class of 1951 Census. (1)	Corresponding Groups of 1931 Census. (2)
I and II	5 and 6
III	7
IV	
V	9 to 15, 17 to 58 , 62 to 65, part of 66, 67 to 74, 76 to 84, 88, 89, 91 to 93, part of 94, 95 to 99.
VI	115, part of 116, 117 to 126, 128 to 149, part of 150, 151 and 152.
VII	101, 102, part of 103, part of 104, 107 to 110, 112, and part of 113.
VIII	85 to 87, 90, part of 94, 100, part of 103, part of 104, 105, 106, part of 113, 114, part of 116, 127, part of 150, 153 to 184, 186 and 187.

5. The columns of the table have been filled up as follows :—

$$\text{Column 2} = \frac{\text{Total number of persons in each Livelihood Class}}{\text{General population}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Columns 3 to 5} = \frac{\text{Total number of persons in the sub-classes of each of the Livelihood Classes}}{\text{General population}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Column 6} = \frac{\text{Columns 12 + 14}}{\text{Total population of 1931 as ascertained at that Census}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Column 7} = \frac{\text{Column 12}}{\text{Total population of 1931 as ascertained at that Census}} \times 10{,}000$$

$$\text{Column 8} = \frac{\text{Column 14}}{\text{Total population of 1931 as ascertained at that Census}} \times 10{,}000$$

5.6—COMPARISON OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AT THE 1951 AND 1931 CENSUSES

Livelihood Classes	Classification of Population						
	1951 Census				1931 Census		
	Number per ten thousand of general population				Number per ten thousand of general population		
	Total classified population	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total classified population	Earners	Working dependants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	**10,000**	**3,159**	**6,433**	**408**	**4,154**	**4,050**	**104**
I	5,530	1,770	3,529	231	2,308	2,262	46
II	827	245	544	38	..	..	..
III	2,187	712	1,399	76	870	847	23
IV	61	20	37	4	29	28	1
V	394	131	247	16	271	257	14
VI	339	93	232	14	198	196	2
VII	73	22	47	4	21	21	..
VIII	589	166	398	25	457	439	18
North Bihar Plain ..	**10,000**	**3,065**	**6,606**	**329**	**4,015**	**3,959**	**56**
I	4,887	1,481	3,250	156	2,335	2,321	14
II	1,139	343	756	40	..	..	..
III	2,959	962	1,903	94	960	948	12
IV	56	19	35	2	23	23	..
V	207	58	140	9	172	169	3
VI	273	76	185	12	147	145	2
VII	40	12	26	2	13	13	..
VIII	439	114	311	14	365	340	25
South Bihar Plain	**10,000**	**2,996**	**6,550**	**454**	**4,470**	**4,434**	**36**
I	4,768	1,493	3,071	204	2,047	2,029	18
II	871	240	573	58	..	..	..
III	2,303	724	1,500	79	909	906	3
IV	88	26	54	8	47	46	1
V	390	104	265	21	322	320	2
VI	538	129	386	23	327	326	1
VII	109	29	72	8	31	31	..
VIII	933	251	629	53	787	776	11
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**10,000**	**3,483**	**6,029**	**488**	**4,088**	**3,837**	**251**
I	7,390	2,537	4,470	383	2,511	2,383	128
II	263	87	162	14	..	..	..
III	779	282	454	43	680	620	60
IV	43	16	24	3	21	20	1
V	709	281	407	21	392	347	45
VI	245	85	152	8	163	159	4
VII	88	31	55	2	25	25	..
VIII	483	164	305	14	296	283	13

5.6—COMPARISON OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD CLASSES AT THE 1951 AND 1931 CENSUSES

Livelihood Classes	Active and semi-active workers					
	1951 Census			1931 Census		
	Self-supporting persons	Secondary of self-supporting persons	Secondary of earning dependants	Principal earners	Subsidiary of principal earners	Working dependants
1	9	10	11	12	13	14
BIHAR	**12,706,699**	**1,601,443**	**1,637,496**	**13,184,952**	**1,193,215**	**339,568**
I	7,118,833	186,871	323,045	7,363,246	211,374	150,508
II	985,856	170,872	160,701	..	..	..
III	2,863,136	378,100	464,439	2,758,931	229,180	73,930
IV	81,774	51,605	40,988	91,496	39,478	2,487
V	526,231	254,888	210,502	837,280	252,991	46,358
VI	375,996	195,581	144,192	638,559	166,641	7,120
VII	87,434	49,350	40,450	68,020	21,130	381
VIII	667,439	314,176	253,179	1,427,420	272,421	58,784
North Bihar Plain ..	**5,542,015**	**789,747**	**607,425**	**5,999,422**	**546,527**	**85,798**
I	2,677,552	92,608	86,430	3,518,160	84,058	21,360
II	620,327	99,019	85,165	..	..	..
III	1,740,382	185,730	188,326	1,436,314	128,635	17,735
IV	34,535	23,686	12,244	34,591	17,344	750
V	103,992	99,117	66,403	256,059	94,542	4,956
VI	137,756	108,228	60,558	220,046	75,499	2,685
VII	21,333	21,926	12,854	19,498	10,946	141
VIII	206,138	159,433	95,445	514,754	135,503	38,171
South Bihar Plain	**3,378,534**	**372,426**	**500,394**	**3,778,260**	**210,697**	**30,476**
I	1,683,717	47,666	71,769	1,729,129	62,669	15,342
II	270,185	35,359	44,414	..	..	..
III	816,744	64,945	110,719	771,882	30,225	2,518
IV	29,423	18,203	23,875	39,234	12,174	941
V	116,821	57,889	67,694	272,854	22,879	1,111
VI	145,378	44,142	54,437	277,361	29,797	1,011
VII	32,782	16,204	19,633	26,553	4,951	89
VIII	283,484	88,018	107,853	661,247	48,002	9,464
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**3,786,150**	**439,270**	**529,677**	**3,407,270**	**435,991**	**223,294**
I	2,757,564	46,597	164,846	2,115,957	64,647	113,806
II	95,344	36,494	31,122	..	..	..
III	306,010	127,425	165,394	550,735	70,320	53,677
IV	17,816	9,716	4,869	17,671	9,960	796
V	305,418	97,882	76,405	308,367	135,570	40,291
VI	92,862	43,211	29,197	141,152	61,345	3,424
VII	33,319	11,220	7,963	21,969	5,233	151
VIII	177,817	66,725	49,881	251,419	88,916	11,149

5.7—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,0000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS OF ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES IN THE STATE (BY DIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	All Industries and services	0 Primary Industries not elsewhere specified	1 Mining and Quarrying	2 Processing and Manufacture—Food-stuffs, Textiles, Leather and Products thereof	3 Processing and Manufacture—Metals, Chemicals and Products thereof	4 Processing and Manufacture—Not elsewhere specified	5 Construction and utilities	6 Commerce	7 Transport, storage and communications	8 Health, Education and Public Administration	9 Service not elsewhere specified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR ..	**1,616,110**	**290**	**1,032**	**892**	**475**	**568**	**412**	**2,326**	**616**	**696**	**2,693**
North Bihar Plain	**457,912**	**417**	**31**	**1,045**	**178**	**594**	**364**	**3,013**	**523**	**771**	**3,064**
Saran ..	76,339	157	68	1,188	206	628	348	3,242	496	1,000	2,667
Champaran ..	43,894	208	47	1,257	346	772	335	3,061	459	627	2,888
Muzaffarpur ..	95,311	240	46	680	230	562	234	2,629	270	815	4,294
Darbhanga ..	112,961	329	19	1,250	121	582	307	2,593	554	615	3,630
Monghyr North	30,270	673	..	1,035	176	609	973	3,446	423	466	2,199
Saharsa ..	21,052	1,035	8	557	224	239	1,655	4,156	266	834	1,026
Purnea ..	78,085	867	6	1,069	64	607	49	3,361	955	906	2,116
South Bihar Plain	**554,275**	**223**	**27**	**1,008**	**174**	**681**	**405**	**2,619**	**680**	**765**	**3,418**
Patna ..	190,725	137	10	919	87	553	303	2,473	680	873	3,965
Gaya ..	116,955	133	74	1,003	177	669	208	3,005	641	849	3,241
Shahabad ..	116,755	303	4	1,015	276	804	248	2,800	651	889	3,010
Monghyr South	68,925	377	58	999	158	379	881	2,454	823	292	3,579
Bhagalpur ..	60,915	332	3	1,292	263	1,207	863	2,177	652	564	2,647
Chotanagpur Plateau	**603,923**	**255**	**2,711**	**669**	**977**	**445**	**453**	**1,538**	**628**	**575**	**1,746**
Santal Parganas	76,770	675	23	1,315	93	571	1,432	2,954	746	832	1,359
Hazaribagh ..	91,159	258	3,455	420	245	479	500	1,468	493	930	1,752
Ranchi ..	54,402	289	265	1,150	618	856	383	1,864	429	1,051	3,095
Purulia ..	50,276	245	950	1,171	296	509	184	1,745	1,335	390	3,175
Dhanbad ..	181,963	55	6,291	215	203	152	179	942	578	302	1,083
Palamau ..	26,540	333	412	1,147	232	1,142	313	2,490	601	607	2,723
Singhbhum ..	122,813	256	838	603	3,817	418	400	1,151	535	409	1,573

Column 2 gives the total number of economically active persons dependent on industries and services for their principal sources of livelihood

5.8—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN PRIMARY INDUSTRIES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	0 Total Division	0.1 Stock Raising	0.2 Rearing of small animals and insects	0.3 Plantation Industries	0.4 Forestry and wood-cutting	0.5 Hunting	0.6 Fishing
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BIHAR	**46,816**	**3,960**	**1,011**	**153**	**1,327**	**23**	**3,526**
North Bihar Plain	**19,104**	**3,232**	**735**	**100**	**1,081**	**48**	**4,804**
Saran	1,199	3,419	242	626	1,251	158	4,304
Champaran	915	2,732	76	186	1,716	514	4,776
Muzaffarpur	2,281	3,643	31	..	1,653	..	4,673
Darbhanga	3,718	3,093	414	59	907	5	5,522
Monghyr North	2,038	2,713	1,860	235	756	..	4,436
Saharsa	2,179	6,154	1,285	46	1,069	9	1,437
Purnea	6,774	2,420	810	27	970	32	5,741
South Bihar Plain ..	**12,337**	**5,037**	**1,052**	**397**	**352**	..	**3,162**
Patna	2,621	5,978	50	4	50	..	3,918
Gaya	1,560	6,038	603	333	263	..	2,763
Shahabad	3,538	4,723	486	99	82	..	4,610
Monghyr South	2,597	4,197	1,614	1,548	666	..	1,975
Bhagalpur	2,021	4,671	2,969	..	881	..	1,479
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**15,375**	**4,000**	**1,321**	**23**	**2,416**	**12**	**2,228**
Santal Parganas ..	5,179	4,958	2,601	..	1,734	..	707
Hazaribagh	2,351	651	51	25	6,640	64	2,569
Ranchi	1,572	2,443	1,119	13	948	..	5,477
Purulia	1,236	5,154	8	..	2,597	..	2,241
Dhanbad	1,008	1,845	..	..	1,409	..	6,746
Palamau	885	5,198	768	305	3,107	..	622
Singhbhum	3,144	5,604	1,358	3	1,171	10	1,854

Column 2 gives the total number of economically active persons engaged in Primary Industries not elsewhere specified

5.9—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN MINING AND QUARRYING (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	1 Total Division	1.0 Non-metallic mining and quarrying not otherwise classified	1.1 Coal Mining	1.2 Iron-ore Mining	1.3 Metal Mining except Iron-ore Mining	1.4 Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	1.5 Stone-quarrying, clay and sandpits	1.6 Mica	1.7 Salt, saltpetre and saline substances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**166,712**	**14**	**8,105**	**244**	**257**	..	**139**	**1,205**	**36**
North Bihar Plain ..	**1,452**	**48**	**28**	**103**	**269**	**34**	**5,296**	**69**	**4,153**
Saran	520	..	38	231	..	..	7,212	..	2,519
Champaran ..	207	..	..	..	..	..	6,763	..	3,237
Muzaffarpur ..	442	45	..	..	45	..	4,480	..	5,430
Darbhanga ..	218	229	..	138	..	229	1,835	..	7,569
Monghyr North ..	2	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saharsa	16	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..
Purnea	47	..	..	..	7,872	..	..	2,128	..
South Bihar Plain ..	**1,514**	**1,149**	**165**	..	..	..	**2,913**	**5,773**	..
Patna	189	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..
Gaya	861	221	128	..	..	..	313	9,338	..
Shahabad ..	47	..	2,340	..	..	..	7,660	..	..
Monghyr South ..	397	3,904	76	..	..	..	4,761	1,259	..
Bhagalpur ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**163,746**	**4**	**8,250**	**248**	**259**	..	**67**	**1,172**	..
Santal Parganas ..	180	..	1,833	..	..	..	8,167	..	..
Hazaribagh ..	31,496	..	3,741	4	17	..	247	5,991	..
Ranchi	1,440	..	9,201	660	139	..	..	..	..
Purulia	4,774	..	9,889	2	..	..	..	109	..
Dhanbad	114,471	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palamau	1,093	549	5,087	2,186	..	..	961	1,217	..
Singhbhum ..	10,292	..	2,135	3,604	4,053	..	66	142	..

Column 2 shows the total number of economically active persons engaged in Mining and Quarrying.

5.10—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE.—FOOD-STUFFS, TEXTILES, LEATHER AND PRODUCTS THEREOF (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and district	2 Total Division	2.0 Food industries otherwise unclassified	2.1 Grains and pulses	2.2 Vegetable oil and dairy products	2.3 Sugar industries	2.4 Beverages	2.5 Tobacco	2.6 Cotton textiles	2.7 Wearing apparel except footwear and made-up textile goods	2.8 Textile industries otherwise unclassified	2.9 Leather, leather products and footwear
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR ..	**144,122**	**277**	**795**	**863**	**464**	**453**	**1,603**	**2,115**	**1,941**	**453**	**1,036**
North Bihar Plain	**47,832**	**373**	**1,087**	**1,131**	**1,135**	**593**	**740**	**1,631**	**1,837**	**882**	**591**
Saran ..	9,066	390	492	1,180	1,931	453	608	890	1,957	1,356	743
Champaran ..	5,516	497	1,044	745	3,428	466	607	384	1,659	595	575
Muzaffarpur ..	6,480	699	440	2,134	434	915	744	1,196	2,213	492	733
Darbhanga ..	14,117	227	798	1,001	674	603	909	2,508	1,500	1,333	447
Monghyr North	3,134	421	1,350	737	983	769	1,825	1,675	1,040	166	1,034
Saharsa ..	1,172	290	..	3,029	..	..	1,314	34	4,727	26	580
Purnea ..	8,347	257	2,806	658	293	579	195	2,324	1,995	489	404
South Bihar Plain	**55,866**	**224**	**398**	**919**	**176**	**591**	**2,234**	**1,937**	**2,030**	**291**	**1,200**
Patna ..	17,532	13	207	761	11	747	2,928	1,957	2,251	344	781
Gaya ..	11,733	69	176	819	393	800	1,367	3,119	1,965	216	1,076
Shahabad ..	11,847	274	729	1,362	226	591	1,113	885	2,196	548	2,076
Monghyr South	6,886	577	560	107	286	333	4,102	1,249	1,563	174	1,049
Bhagalpur ..	7,868	541	516	1,463	50	160	2,029	2,316	1,793	..	1,132
Chotanagpur Plateau	**40,424**	**238**	**997**	**467**	**67**	**98**	**1,752**	**2,935**	**1,941**	**167**	**1,338**
Santal Parganas	10,091	245	2,669	778	151	52	1,016	2,569	1,331	118	1,071
Hazaribagh ..	3,829	99	172	405	63	624	3,043	3,366	1,489	..	739
Ranchi ..	6,255	123	323	718	13	93	281	4,910	2,185	702	652
Purulia ..	5,885	338	1,033	127	..	..	3,495	1,840	1,737	60	1,370
Dhanbad ..	3,917	25	179	342	3	..	2,961	1,088	2,808	..	2,594
Palamau ..	3,045	942	828	719	282	36	693	2,447	1,905	220	1,928
Singhbhum ..	7,402	142	190	93	..	45	1,743	3,589	2,520	20	1,658

Column 2 shows the total number of economically active persons engaged in Processing and Manufacture of Food-stuffs, Textiles, Leather and products thereof.

5.11—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—METALS, CHEMICALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	3 Total Division	3.0 Manufacture of metal products otherwise un-classified	3.1 Iron and steel (Basic Manufacture)	3.2 Non-ferrous Metals (Basic Manufacture)	3.3 Transport equipment	3.4 Electrical machinery apparatus, appliances and supplies	3.5 Machinery (other than electrical machinery) including engineering workshop	3.6 Basic Industrial chemicals, fertiliser and power alcohol	3.7 Medical and Pharmaceutical preparations	3.8 Manufacture of chemical products otherwise unclassified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**76,764**	**3,061**	**6,058**	**14**	**694**	**39**	**24**	**28**	**5**	**77**
North Bihar Plain ..	**8,145**	**7,169**	**632**	**47**	**1,440**	**328**	**29**	**77**	**15**	**263**
Saran	1,573	8,055	381	..	1,087	210	..	..	..	**267**
Champaran ..	1,519	4,714	856	250	3,581	118	..	191	7	283
Muzaffarpur ..	2,191	7,225	520	..	1,132	927	91	..	..	105
Darbhanga ..	1,362	7,276	1,021	..	1,256	95	..	242	81	20
Monghyr North ..	533	9,381	356	..	263	..	..	..	..	..
Saharsa	471	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Purnea	496	6,270	1,069	..	504	..	81	20	..	2,056
South Bihar Plain ..	**9,635**	**8,553**	**679**	**31**	**659**	..	**51**	**23**	..	**4**
Patna	1,655	8,858	937	127	12	..	54	12	..	..
Gaya	2,070	9,942	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	10
Shahabad ..	3,219	8,487	1,439	..	..	..	6	62	..	**6**
Monghyr South ..	1,090	3,523	330	82	5,716	..	349	..	..	..
Bhagalpur ..	1,601	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**58,984**	**1,597**	**7,685**	**6**	**597**	**5**	**19**	**22**	**5**	**64**
Santal Parganas ..	713	9,958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Hazaribagh ..	2,237	9,352	..	170	183	..	295	..	..	..
Ranchi	3,361	6,507	1,520	..	1,000	3	48	..	80	842
Purulia	1,488	8,004	1,835	..	..	..	..	161	..	..
Dhanbad	3,691	1,525	11	..	8,201	73	..	176	..	14
Palamau	616	7,776	1,591	..	568	..	65	..	..	..
Singhbhum ..	46,878	469	9,481	..	17	..	6	8	..	19

Column 2 shows the total number of economically active persons engaged in the Processing and Manufacture of Metals, Chemicals and products thereof.

5.12—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN PROCESSING AND MANUFACTURE—NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	4 Total Division	4.0 Manufacturing Industries otherwise unclassified	4.1 Products of petroleum and coal	4.2 Bricks, tiles and other structural clay products	4.3 Cement, cement pipes and other cement products	4.4 Non-metallic mineral products	4.5 Rubber products	4.6 Wood and wood products other than furniture and fixtures	4.7 Furniture and fixtures	4.8 Paper and paper products	4.9 Printing and allied industries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR	**91,817**	**1,516**	**15**	**1,130**	**256**	**2,647**	..	**3,938**	**241**	**4**	**253**
North Bihar Plain ..	**27,207**	**2,229**	**14**	**660**	**63**	**2,672**	..	**4,028**	**109**	**12**	**213**
Saran	4,794	2,708	4	209	23	3,308	..	3,532	181	6	29
Champaran ..	3,390	3,015	3	431	83	1,277	..	3,705	336	44	1,106
Muzaffarpur ..	5,359	2,221	24	636	..	2,870	..	4,012	..	..	237
Darbhanga ..	6,575	1,827	32	345	1	3,935	..	3,607	140	17	69
Monghyr North ..	1,844	1,144	..	2,457	716	2,017	..	3,644	22	..	..
Saharsa ..	503	1,471	..	5,408	..	..	..	3,121	..	..	..
Purnea ..	4,742	2,255	..	544	..	1,590	..	5,605	..	6	..
South Bihar Plain ..	**37,721**	**1,359**	**27**	**1,639**	**40**	**2,754**	..	**3,411**	**393**	..	**377**
Patna	10,537	1,023	98	760	..	3,199	..	3,527	452	..	941
Gaya	7,827	1,081	..	392	..	4,131	..	3,870	393	..	133
Shahabad ..	9,390	1,837	..	479	93	3,687	2	3,414	399	..	89
Monghyr South ..	2,612	3,472	..	1,631	245	1,229	..	2,695	728	..	..
Bhagalpur ..	7,355	774	..	5,709	..	..	..	3,008	179	..	330
Chotanagpur Plateau	**26, 889**	**1,015**	..	**892**	**754**	**2,474**	..	**4,585**	**161**	..	**119**
Santal Parganas ..	4,387	511	..	4,755	..	1,767	..	2,687	280	..	..
Hazaribagh ..	4,364	889	..	62	5	3,423	..	5,289	321	..	11
Ranchi ..	4,657	1,059	..	243	2,242	1,713	..	4,597	62	..	84
Purulia	2,560	754	..	35	..	4,078	..	4,293	..	..	840
Dhanbad ..	2,760	982	..	105	..	3,536	..	5,196	174	..	7
Palamau ..	3,031	1,541	..	168	3,230	1,336	..	3,464	261	..	..
Singhbhum ..	5,130	1,351	..	164	6	2,259	..	6,076	27	..	117

Column 2 shows the total number of economically active persons who are engaged in Processing and Manufacture not elsewhere specified.

5.13—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	5 Total Division	5.0 Construction and maintenance of works—otherwise unclassified	5.1 Construction and maintenance—Buildings	5.2 Construction and maintenance—Roads, Bridges and other Transport works	5.3 Construction and maintenance—Telegraph and Telephone Lines	5.4 Construction and maintenance operations—Irrigation and other Agricultural works	5.5 Works and Services—Electric Power and Gas Supply	5.6 Works and Services—Domestic and Industrial water-supply	5.7 Sanitary Works and Services—Including Scavengers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**66,646**	**1,085**	**4,807**	**1,433**	**105**	**214**	**145**	**172**	**2,039**
North Bihar Plain ..	**16,646**	**777**	**5,094**	**1,740**	**298**	**444**	**202**	**463**	**982**
Saran	2,661	1,248	4,957	707	..	26	135	556	2,371
Champaran ..	1,469	660	2,621	1,246	2,567	1,518	..	129	1,259
Muzaffarpur ..	2,234	260	6,428	685	103	286	394	515	1,329
Darbhanga ..	3,473	109	5,505	1,304	245	124	487	1,408	818
Monghyr North ..	2,944	1,831	5,465	1,036	34	1,366	78	..	190
Saharsa	3,485	542	4,497	4,497	..	..	..	..	37
Purnea	380	1,053	2,711	1,263	..	..	526	..	4,447
South Bihar Plain ..	**22,438**	**447**	**4,735**	**2,007**	**29**	**246**	**260**	**81**	**2,195**
Patna	5,787	17	5,030	256	99	297	608	133	3,560
Gaya	2,430	8	7,161	..	..	551	210	313	1,757
Shahabad ..	2,896	269	6,285	228	3	300	425	69	2,421
Monghyr South ..	6,069	120	3,592	5,286	..	137	96	13	756
Bhagalpur ..	5,256	1,598	3,756	2,057	15	144	..	..	2,430
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**27,562**	**1,791**	**4,692**	**780**	**51**	**49**	**17**	**71**	**2,549**
Santal Parganas ..	10,997	4,391	3,115	478	128	8	..	178	1,702
Hazaribagh ..	4,558	226	3,495	2,973	..	9	..	..	3,297
Ranchi	2,086	..	3,979	19	..	..	..	..	6,002
Purulia	923	11	6,912	152	..	..	379	..	2,546
Dhanbad	3,249	9	4,894	551	..	..	..	..	4,546
Palamau	830	..	7,627	880	..	1,373	..	..	120
Singhbhum ..	4,919	..	8,583	..	..	16	25	..	1,376

Column 2 shows the total number of economically active persons who are engaged in Construction and Utilities.

5.14—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN COMMERCE (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	6 Total Division	6.0 Retail trade otherwise unclassified	6.1 Retail trade in foodstuffs (including beverages and narcotics)	6.2 Retail trade in fuel (including petrol)	6.3 Retail trade in textile and leather goods	6.4 Wholesale trade in foodstuffs	6.5 Wholesale trade in commodities other than foodstuffs	6.6 Real Estate	6.7 Insurance	6.8 Money-lending, banking and other financial business
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**375,996**	**3,898**	**4,100**	**417**	**807**	**274**	**226**	**112**	**25**	**141**
North Bihar Plain ..	**137,959**	**3,684**	**4,191**	**384**	**800**	**341**	**362**	**32**	**7**	**199**
Saran	24,747	3,867	4,398	148	840	267	361	1	..	118
Champaran ..	13,434	3,876	3,864	215	1,006	88	347	287	9	308
Muzaffarpur ..	25,057	3,379	4,510	497	736	533	150	8	9	178
Darbhanga ..	29,296	4,098	4,438	308	716	178	196	14	..	52
Monghyr North ..	10,431	5,522	3,696	166	339	122	..	..	..	155
Saharsa	8,750	1,668	5,571	1,286	761	516	..	..	36	162
Purnea	26,244	3,186	3,318	454	1,010	567	1,022	..	10	433
South Bihar Plain ..	**145,175**	**4,114**	**4,219**	**404**	**824**	**153**	**50**	**125**	**18**	**93**
Patna	47,160	4,199	4,172	397	741	185	36	137	25	108
Gaya	35,143	3,931	4,343	423	999	82	7	184	..	31
Shahabad ..	32,695	4,510	4,697	160	533	25	15	15	..	45
Monghyr South ..	16,916	4,357	3,688	646	841	360	18	28	18	44
Bhagalpur ..	13,261	3,006	3,552	676	1,358	275	336	324	88	385
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**92,862**	**3,878**	**3,782**	**485**	**790**	**364**	**300**	**208**	**63**	**130**
Santal Parganas ..	22,679	3,118	2,517	996	798	1,086	609	713	74	89
Hazaribagh ..	13,380	3,453	4,532	473	905	238	99	16	160	124
Ranchi	10,137	3,228	4,348	477	1,263	73	534	47	1	29
Purulia	8,773	6,031	2,698	317	467	253	77	67	2	88
Dhanbad	17,150	4,231	4,781	243	518	90	1	26	..	110
Palamau	6,610	3,770	4,571	207	457	216	378	59	..	342
Singhbhum ..	14,133	4,254	3,786	209	1,013	6	289	72	142	229

Column 2 shows the number of economically active persons, who are engaged in Commerce.

5.15—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	7 Total Division	7.0 Transport and Communication otherwise unclassified and incidental services	7.1 Transport by Road	7.2 Transport by Water	7.3 Transport by Air	7.4 Railway Transport	7.5 Storage and warehousing	7.6 Postal Services	7.7 Telegraph Services	7.8 Telephone Services	7.9 Wireless Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR	**99,605**	**206**	**4,127**	**420**	**4**	**4,029**	**22**	**933**	**147**	**108**	**4**
North Bihar Plain ..	**23,937**	**269**	**4,267**	**779**	**14**	**3,562**	**21**	**960**	**102**	**18**	**8**
Saran	3,790	92	3,950	1,114	13	3,829	74	831	42	34	21
Champaran ..	2,016	149	6,042	1,111	49	2,034	5	565	..	30	15
Muzaffarpur ..	2,577	1,242	6,283	601	..	1,121	..	625	66	54	8
Darbhanga ..	6,255	53	4,424	462	14	3,866	..	1,084	78	16	3
Monghyr North ..	1,279	532	5,512	1,673	..	1,626	..	626	31	..	..
Saharsa ..	560	500	4,071	393	..	2,393	357	2,107	179	..	..
Purnea ..	7,460	176	2,921	723	13	4,847	1	1,114	200	..	5
South Bihar Plain ..	**37,714**	**143**	**5,147**	**550**	**2**	**2,863**	..	**928**	**105**	**257**	**5**
Patna	12,973	..	5,468	419	3	2,827	..	733	83	467	..
Gaya	7,494	..	5,334	215	1	3,401	1	839	202	7	..
Shahabad ..	7,601	..	6,210	904	..	967	..	1,280	142	472	25
Monghyr South ..	5,674	324	2,595	305	2	5,970	..	756	48	..	..
Bhagalpur ..	3,972	896	5,360	1,287	..	1,158	..	1,299	..	..	..
Chotanagpur Plateau	**37,954**	**228**	**3,026**	**64**	**1**	**5,482**	**45**	**921**	**217**	**16**	..
Santal Parganas ..	5,727	1,371	4,594	58	..	1,121	..	2,844	12	..	..
Hazaribagh ..	4,493	42	6,984	18	..	2,297	74	574	9	2	..
Ranchi ..	2,335	..	7,298	47	4	1,388	..	1,242	13	8	..
Purulia	6,711	15	419	10	3	8,877	207	469	..	..	..
Dhanbad ..	10,516	..	2,193	..	..	6,783	..	265	755	4	..
Palamau ..	1,594	207	3,846	514	..	1,757	..	3,494	144	38	..
Singhbhum ..	6,578	29	1,231	155	..	8,266	..	255	..	64	..

Column 2 shows the total number of economically active persons who are engaged in Transport, Storage and Communications.

5.16—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	8 Total Division	8.1 Medical and other Services	8.2 Educational Services and Research	8.3 Army, Navy and Air Force	8.4 Police (other than village watchmen)	8.5 Village officers and servants, including village watchmen	8.6 Employees of Municipalities and Local Boards	8.7 Employees of State Government	8.8 Employees of the Union Government	8.9 Employees of Non-Indian Governments
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**112,433**	**2,561**	**2,609**	..	**1,228**	**687**	**395**	**1,693**	**818**	**9**
North Bihar Plain ..	**35,330**	**3,180**	**3,032**	..	**788**	**663**	**400**	**1,313**	**596**	**28**
Saran	7,631	1,667	1,917	..	1,249	314	590	4,014	233	16
Champaran ..	2,754	3,101	2,981	..	926	330	291	1,514	784	73
Muzaffarpur ..	7,764	4,379	2,799	..	528	716	573	638	367	..
Darbhanga ..	6,942	3,062	3,460	..	706	843	334	766	735	94
Monghyr North ..	1,410	1,752	4,518	..	986	2,432	71	149	92	..
Saharsa	1,755	4,735	3,470	..	536	775	..	382	102	..
Purnea	7,074	3,542	3,687	..	623	554	276	64	1,254	..
South Bihar Plain ..	**42,414**	**2,425**	**2,217**	..	**1,372**	**684**	**568**	**2,448**	**286**	..
Patna	16,649	2,338	2,205	..	1,272	800	355	3,002	28	..
Gaya	9,935	2,895	1,943	..	1,471	722	870	1,913	186	..
Shahabad ..	10,382	1,215	2,368	..	1,675	353	684	2,924	781	..
Monghyr South ..	2,013	2,111	3,284	..	1,455	1,724	517	710	199	..
Bhagalpur ..	3,435	5,327	1,988	..	606	399	408	888	384	..
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**34,689**	**2,098**	**2,658**	..	**1,499**	**714**	**179**	**1,156**	**1,696**	..
Santal Parganas ..	6,387	4,295	2,110	..	1,234	221	158	1,982	..	..
Hazaribagh ..	8,484	1,414	2,327	..	1,709	1,839	2	393	2,316	..
Ranchi	5,720	853	1,938	..	1,890	372	268	268	4,411	..
Purulia	1,962	2,416	3,588	..	795	280	973	1,948	..	..
Dhanbad	5,502	2,274	3,980	..	651	43	..	551	2,501	..
Palamau	1,610	1,851	1,988	..	1,646	696	720	3,087	12	..
Singhbhum ..	5,024	1,638	3,135	..	2,198	740	115	2,142	32	..

Column 2 shows the total number of economically active persons engaged in Services connected in the Education and Public Administration.

5.17—TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 SELF-SUPPORTING PERSONS IN THE STATE, ENGAGED IN SERVICES NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED (BY SUBDIVISIONS)

STATE, Natural Division and District	9 Total Division	9.0 Services otherwise unclassified	9.1 Domestic Services	9.2 Barber and Beauty shops	9.3 Laundries and Laundry Services	9.4 Hotels, restaurants and eating houses	9.5 Recreation Services	9.6 Legal and Business Services	9.7 Arts, letters and journalism	9.8 Religious, charitable and Welfare Services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**435,199**	**5,162**	**2,068**	**779**	**688**	**146**	**150**	**468**	**33**	**506**
North Bihar Plain ..	**140,300**	**4,686**	**1,648**	**1,154**	**1,160**	**83**	**167**	**460**	**36**	**606**
Saran	20,358	3,819	1,352	1,034	2,087	140	191	884	19	474
Champaran ..	12,674	5,540	1,291	683	1,025	51	238	215	118	839
Muzaffarpur ..	40,926	5,841	1,341	798	910	43	124	373	62	508
Darbhanga ..	41,005	5,066	1,588	1,062	1,075	77	178	457	9	488
Monghyr North ..	6,655	3,331	2,149	1,866	1,162	..	95	218	33	1,146
Saharsa ..	2,161	3,452	2,494	1,217	1,439	..	83	23	..	1,292
Purnea	16,521	2,003	2,882	2,476	915	194	199	504	6	821
South Bihar Plain ..	**189,461**	**5,037**	**2,540**	**651**	**581**	**180**	**110**	**273**	**37**	**591**
Patna	75,622	4,688	3,200	441	321	232	58	318	34	708
Gaya	37,902	6,694	1,585	473	262	210	58	382	25	311
Shahabad ..	35,140	3,740	2,708	1,090	1,085	90	184	207	96	800
Monghyr South ..	24,671	6,827	1,635	354	445	102	51	169	5	412
Bhagalpur ..	16,126	2,869	2,708	1,556	1,659	174	412	100	..	522
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**105,438**	**6,020**	**1,781**	**508**	**253**	**169**	**198**	**830**	**20**	**221**
Santal Parganas ..	10,430	3,619	3,242	834	470	159	885	269	10	512
Hazaribagh ..	15,967	5,672	2,123	487	77	13	39	1,320	..	269
Ranchi	16,838	6,710	1,190	306	258	16	131	1,155	29	205
Purulia	15,964	7,538	1,026	512	105	70	214	267	78	190
Dhanbad	19,699	6,645	906	548	128	335	196	1,101	2	139
Palamau ..	7,226	3,961	3,049	823	465	43	89	1,146	7	417
Singhbhum ..	19,314	5,879	2,269	332	449	397	48	515	10	71

Column 2 shows the total number of economically active persons engaged in Services not elsewhere specified.

6-SERIES TABLES

6.1—PERSONS PER 1,000 HOUSES AND

STATE, Natural Division and District	General Population				Rural Population			
	Persons per 1,000 houses				Persons per 1,000 houses			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BIHAR	**5,698**	**5,215**	**5,315**	**5,184**	**5,673**	**5,250**	**5,339**	**5,217**
North Bihar Plain	**5,571**	**5,174**	**5,381**	**5,306**	**5,566**	**5,167**	**5,392**	**5,333**
Saran	6,954	5,739	5,362	5,293	6,995	5,749	5,377	5,339
Champaran	5,946	5,582	5,563	5,479	5,953	5,588	5,567	5,494
Muzaffarpur	6,064	5,234	5,293	5,144	6,093	5,251	5,304	5,179
Darbhanga	5,318	4,931	5,255	5,131	5,299	4,917	5,266	5,153
Monghyr North	5,100	5,304	5,418	5,080	5,061	5,329	5,424	5,096
Saharsa	4,888	3,889	5,538	6,368	4,888	3,889	5,538	6,368
Purnea	4,528	5,222	5,439	5,301	4,505	5,166	5,459	5,311
South Bihar Plain	**6,330**	**5,561**	**5,995**	**5,104**	**6,321**	**5,690**	**5,409**	**5,166**
Patna	6,483	5,648	5,518	5,089	6,386	5,709	5,641	5,265
Gaya	6,327	5,592	5,280	5,198	5,725	5,658	5,349	5,250
Shahabad	6,394	5,668	5,314	4,960	6,441	6,161	5,341	4,993
Monghyr South	6,398	5,360	5,310	5,020	6,553	5,348	5,330	5,035
Bhagalpur	5,911	5,387	5,458	5,306	5,818	5,316	5,407	5,320
Chotanagpur Plateau	**5,412**	**4,976**	**5,161**	**5,048**	**5,362**	**5,018**	**5,187**	**5,060**
Santal Parganas	5,148	5,224	5,242	5,275	5,121	5,216	5,247	5,284
Hazaribagh	5,979	5,195	5,103	4,890	6,038	5,219	5,077	4,885
Ranchi	5,557	5,359	5,430	5,202	5,459	5,342	5,434	5,195
Purulia	5,075	4,347	5,137	4,914	5,046	4,463	5,125	4,909
Dhanbad	5,183	4,716	4,910	4,227	5,138	5,002	4,888	4,209
Palamau	5,514	5,221	5,286	5,290	5,483	5,237	5,001	5,300
Singhbhum	5,022	4,629	4,818	5,101	4,820	4,587	5,034	5,222

HOUSES PER 100 SQ. MILES AND COMPARISON WITH PAST CENSUSES

Urban Population: Persons per 1,000 houses				Houses per 100 sq. miles				STATE, Natural Division and District
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	1
6,083	**4,678**	**4,856**	**4,518**	**10,037**	**9,959**	**8,710**	**8,002**	**BIHAR.**
5,701	**5,417**	**4,951**	**4,385**	**15,417**	**15,264**	**13,311**	**12,502**	**North Bihar Plain.**
6,098	5,408	4,917	4,031	17,001	18,677	17,377	16,566	Saran.
5,805	5,318	5,381	4,351	11,905	12,089	10,855	9,969	Champaran.
5,420	4,742	4,913	4,065	19,240	20,541	18,413	17,745	Muzaffarpur.
5,765	5,327	4,948	4,541	21,193	20,961	18,012	16,977	Darbhanga.
6,132	4,811	5,097	4,326	18,216	15,562	13,785	13,250	Monghyr North.
..	..	..	..	12,793	13,962	9,673	8,011	Saharsa.
5,204	8,614	4,649	4,877	11,160	9,160	8,042	7,627	Purnea.
6,402	**4,553**	**4,941**	**4,484**	**11,038**	**11,074**	**9,920**	**9,228**	**South Bihar Plain.**
6,961	5,354	4,919	4,214	18,019	17,545	15,464	14,319	Patna.
6,378	4,717	4,346	4,395	10,183	10,414	9,491	8,691	Gaya.
5,806	2,571	4,909	4,453	9,543	9,325	8,514	8,302	Shahabad.
5,590	5,449	5,109	4,875	9,227	10,034	8,913	8,246	Monghyr South.
7,139	6,396	6,129	5,106	11,069	10,019	9,344	8,342	Bhagalpur.
6,006	**4,368**	**4,606**	**4,673**	**6,121**	**6,034**	**5,190**	**4,540**	**Chotanagpur Plateau.**
5,843	5,490	5,038	4,921	8,273	7,845	7,173	6,236	Santal Parganas.
5,278	4,757	5,952	5,025	4,618	4,805	4,239	3,722	Hazaribagh.
7,384	5,739	5,339	5,381	4,679	4,367	4,031	3,586	Ranchi.
5,640	2,733	5,577	5,100	9,134	9,986	7,520	6,673	Purulia.
5,611	2,640	5,697	5,031	17,860	15,635	13,425	13,586	Dhanbad.
6,462	4,661	4,847	4,939	3,651	3,571	3,163	2,832	Palamau.
6,071	4,861	3,501	4,045	6,401	6,470	5,141	3,966	Singhbhum.

6.2—DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF 1,000 SAMPLE

RURAL

STATE, Natural Division and District.	Household Population			Small 3 members or less		Medium 4—6 members		Large 7—9 members		Very large 10 members or more	
	Persons	Males	Females	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BIHAR	**5,242**	**2,643**	**2,599**	**337**	**765**	**403**	**1,974**	**170**	**1,316**	**90**	**1,187**
North Bihar Plain ..	**5,278**	**2,616**	**2,662**	**330**	**758**	**406**	**1,980**	**171**	**1,319**	**93**	**1,221**
Saran	6,429	3,050	3,379	227	521	384	1,908	223	1,730	166	2,270
Champaran ..	5,836	2,925	2,911	264	607	415	2,061	194	1,526	127	1,642
Muzaffarpur ..	5,854	2,860	2,994	257	587	417	2,028	198	1,518	128	1,721
Darbhanga ..	5,541	2,678	2,863	282	648	431	2,146	184	1,430	103	1,317
Monghyr North ..	4,691	2,347	2,344	408	883	377	1,849	166	1,249	49	710
Saharsa	4,298	2,254	2,044	430	978	397	1,893	136	1,048	37	379
Purnea	4,078	2,135	1,943	472	1,115	400	1,872	101	776	27	315
South Bihar Plain ..	**5,430**	**2,766**	**2,664**	**332**	**720**	**386**	**1,919**	**175**	**1,365**	**107**	**1,426**
Patna	6,065	3,102	2,963	255	556	385	1,925	211	1,655	149	1,929
Gaya	6,077	3,062	3,015	271	622	385	2,010	218	1,731	126	1,714
Shahabad ..	5,904	3,015	2,889	279	589	368	1,816	204	1,577	149	1,922
Monghyr South ..	4,506	2,282	2,224	399	807	437	2,073	114	870	50	756
Bhagalpur ..	3,664	1,922	1,742	559	1,253	354	1,690	70	524	17	197
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**5,035**	**2,581**	**2,454**	**351**	**813**	**410**	**2,009**	**166**	**1,272**	**73**	**941**
Santal Parganas ..	3,502	1,826	1,676	623	1,442	305	1,467	53	396	19	197
Hazaribagh ..	5,677	2,817	2,860	287	638	416	2,047	172	1,340	125	1,652
Ranchi	5,836	2,936	2,900	238	565	424	2,142	229	1,749	109	1,380
Purulia	4,831	2,522	2,310	318	741	482	2,329	157	1,188	43	573
Dhanbad	5,731	3,333	2,398	306	713	352	1,667	222	1,657	120	1,694
Palamau	5,922	3,014	2,908	207	479	461	2,235	226	1,733	106	1,475
Singhbhum ..	5,013	2,525	2,488	289	670	472	2,327	195	1,506	44	510

HOUSEHOLDS OF RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION

URBAN

Household Population			Small 3 members or less		Medium 4—6 members		Large 7—9 members		Very large 10 members or more		STATE, Natural Division and District
Persons	Males	Females	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	Number	Persons	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	1
4,672	**2,490**	**2,182**	**412**	**896**	**395**	**1,886**	**129**	**1,035**	**64**	**855**	**BIHAR**
5,163	**2,667**	**2,496**	**350**	**756**	**423**	**2,057**	**146**	**1,147**	**81**	**1,203**	**North Bihar Plain**
6,167	3,111	3,056	278	667	333	1,778	222	1,389	167	2,333	Saran
5,333	2,833	2,500	333	667	389	1,944	167	1,333	111	1,389	Champaran
6,250	3,300	2,950	300	700	400	2,150	200	1,700	100	1,700	Muzaffarpur
5,450	2,774	2,677	290	613	452	1,999	161	1,322	97	1,516	Darbhanga
3,818	1,727	2,091	455	1,182	545	2,636	..	..	..	..	Monghyr North
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Saharsa
3,680	2,000	1,680	480	920	440	2,080	80	680	..	..	Purnea
4,698	**2,510**	**2,188**	**437**	**932**	**359**	**1,766**	**136**	**1,099**	**68**	**901**	**South Bihar Plain**
4,916	2,633	2,283	383	800	383	1,817	150	1,200	84	1,099	Patna
4,909	2,606	2,303	394	818	364	1,879	152	1,121	90	1,091	Gaya
6,259	3,333	2,926	333	815	379	2,074	186	1,592	111	1,778	Shahabad
3,636	1,836	1,800	564	1,182	327	1,545	109	909	..	..	Monghyr South
4,471	2,765	1,706	471	1,000	353	1,588	59	530	117	1,353	Bhagalpur
4,238	**2,222**	**1,916**	**434**	**972**	**419**	**1,909**	**105**	**860**	**42**	**497**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
2,944	1,611	1,333	667	1,389	333	1,555	..	..	..	..	Santal Parganas
4,371	2,086	2,285	286	543	543	2,428	171	1,400	..	..	Hazaribagh
5,000	2,842	2,158	368	947	368	1,789	158	1,211	105	1,053	Ranchi
4,571	2,714	1,857	429	1,071	429	1,929	71	571	71	1,000	Purulia
4,100	2,600	1,500	500	900	300	1,300	100	800	100	1,100	Dhanbad
4,667	2,666	1,999	333	1,000	500	2,167	167	1,500	..	..	Palamau
4,195	2,341	1,854	488	1,146	390	1,781	73	634	49	634	Singhbhum

6.3—FAMILY COMPOSITION OF 1,000 HOUSEHOLDS OF THE GENERAL POPULATION

STATE, Natural Division and District	Sample households population			Heads of households and their wives		Sons of heads of households	Daughters of heads of households	Other male relations to heads of households	Other female relations to heads of households
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**5,206**	**2,633**	**2,573**	**922**	**787**	**1,045**	**768**	**664**	**1,016**
North Bihar Plain ..	**5,273**	**2,618**	**2,655**	**906**	**775**	**1,027**	**768**	**685**	**1,112**
Saran	6,378	3,034	3,344	874	527	1,072	804	1,088	2,014
Champaran ..	5,803	2,915	2,888	924	808	1,132	836	859	1,244
Muzaffarpur ..	5,864	2,873	2,991	904	796	1,086	779	883	1,414
Darbhanga ..	5,519	2,675	2,844	887	816	1,068	807	719	1,220
Monghyr North ..	4,656	2,323	2,333	851	786	967	707	503	840
Saharsa ..	4,297	2,253	2,044	926	765	945	779	382	500
Purnea ..	4,062	2,129	1,933	946	862	891	664	393	406
South Bihar Plain ..	**5,357**	**2,740**	**2,617**	**936**	**781**	**1,094**	**804**	**698**	**1,024**
Patna	5,879	3,026	2,853	943	768	1,188	863	884	1,211
Gaya	5,983	3,022	2,961	953	794	1,245	979	817	1,180
Shahabad ..	5,937	3,040	2,897	945	773	1,220	842	864	1,270
Monghyr South ..	4,376	2,215	2,161	908	779	860	636	447	746
Bhagalpur ..	3,719	1,980	1,739	931	788	785	549	263	402
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**4,984**	**2,564**	**2,420**	**930**	**808**	**1,029**	**739**	**605**	**874**
Santal Parganas ..	3,482	1,818	1,664	948	808	662	545	207	310
Hazaribagh ..	5,531	2,736	2,795	920	761	977	764	837	1,240
Ranchi ..	5,801	2,931	2,870	933	780	1,315	940	682	1,085
Purulia	4,817	2,531	2,286	926	795	1,048	610	558	881
Dhanbad ..	5,593	3,271	2,322	996	652	771	542	1,534	1,127
Palamau ..	5,887	3,004	2,883	937	888	1,354	839	713	1,157
Singhbhum ..	4,918	2,504	2,414	897	813	1,086	824	521	777

6.4—FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES (GENERAL, RURAL AND URBAN) AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

STATE, Natural Division and District	General Population				Rural Population				Urban Population			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR	**989**	**995**	**993**	**1,015**	**1,000**	**1,005**	**1,002**	**1,021**	**845**	**829**	**815**	**870**
North Bihar Plain ..	**1,013**	**1,016**	**1,003**	**1,030**	**1,020**	**1,023**	**1,082**	**1,034**	**840**	**824**	**805**	**870**
Saran	1,102	1,081	1,038	1,066	1,111	1,088	1,044	1,079	910	881	844	900
Champaran	985	976	985	1,004	992	980	989	1,007	830	851	806	862
Muzaffarpur ..	1,034	1,048	1,037	1,079	1,043	1,085	1,045	1,084	836	810	791	884
Darbhanga	1,044	1,036	1,015	1,051	1,051	1,044	1,022	1,055	893	836	851	934
Monghyr North ..	988	1,007	1,009	1,047	989	1,010	1,012	1,051	963	948	816	869
Saharsa	945	962	966	984	945	962	966	984	..	..	..	..
Purnea	914	944	936	941	927	954	942	946	644	653	663	692
South Bihar Plain ..	**976**	**976**	**980**	**999**	**989**	**989**	**996**	**1,009**	**870**	**852**	**827**	**895**
Patna	949	931	931	949	971	954	968	963	854	822	800	872
Gaya	1,000	1,001	1,001	1,003	1,009	1,011	1,015	1,010	892	855	794	882
Shahabad	979	981	995	1,029	984	985	1,012	1,032	883	909	893	964
Monghyr South ..	986	988	984	992	996	999	993	998	854	903	863	926
Bhagalpur	961	967	987	1,028	972	975	1,005	1,045	835	796	800	857
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**964**	**978**	**989**	**1,001**	**977**	**990**	**998**	**1,009**	**813**	**798**	**800**	**818**
Santal Parganas ..	980	993	1,000	1,008	987	997	1,005	1,012	829	836	800	831
Hazaribagh	974	991	1,018	1,046	988	999	1,021	1,049	803	853	931	959
Ranchi	984	1,005	1,017	1,026	994	1,011	1,022	1,030	844	882	899	928
Purulia	983	981	987	992	986	987	991	996	928	847	861	880
Dhanbad	784	789	791	816	803	798	796	823	532	666	655	584
Palamau	977	996	998	996	983	997	1,000	1,001	852	907	915	845
Singhbhum	968	967	989	998	1,009	1,028	1,033	1,043	814	730	681	682

6.5—FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN

STATE, Natural Division and District	All Agricultural Classes				I Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants				Cultivators of unowned and	
	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-suporting persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR ..	**1,014**	**407**	**1,582**	**861**	**1,002**	**397**	**1,574**	**869**	**998**	**369**
North Bihar Plain	**1,029**	**361**	**1,690**	**603**	**1,020**	**339**	**1,686**	**508**	**999**	**336**
Saran ..	1,116	412	1,715	834	1,098	391	1,712	894	1,118	440
Champaran ..	1,001	355	1,663	952	990	274	1,758	956	1,011	445
Muzaffarpur ..	1,049	371	1,773	363	1,030	326	1,774	327	1,060	355
Darbhanga ..	1,057	316	1,816	272	1,034	319	1,754	269	1,055	298
Monghyr North	989	506	1,452	770	953	395	1,669	259	958	506
Saharsa ..	965	314	1,427	1,363	938	319	1,354	773	958	262
Purnea ..	946	317	1,666	424	936	352	1,532	431	929	248
South Bihar Plain	**998**	**435**	**1,449**	**1,093**	**982**	**405**	**1,454**	**1,232**	**988**	**395**
Patna ..	988	429	1,431	914	970	341	1,499	919	996	406
Gaya ..	1,010	378	1,522	1,584	991	349	1,507	1,824	1,025	379
Shahabad ..	994	517	1,349	1,229	981	513	1,349	1,320	982	584
Monghyr South	1,009	533	1,410	1,057	990	509	1,372	1,453	994	369
Bhagalpur ..	988	310	1,561	776	972	310	1,571	684	964	230
Chotanagpur Plateau	**1,001**	**462**	**1,529**	**1,049**	**997**	**450**	**1,538**	**1,018**	**1,020**	**548**
Santal Parganas	996	642	1,481	834	993	646	1,476	827	1,017	643
Hazaribagh ..	1,008	324	1,622	1,388	998	296	1,637	1,257	1,103	585
Ranchi ..	1,000	450	1,413	2,057	996	445	1,417	2,112	1,172	716
Purulia ..	994	430	1,604	1,036	997	401	1,642	993	1,007	506
Dhanbad ..	987	448	1,532	542	996	473	1,523	506	907	178
Palamau ..	990	407	1,522	473	982	395	1,522	418	939	465
Singhbhum ..	1,022	380	1,573	1,269	1,016	349	1,598	1,178	990	490

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES

II		III				IV			
land wholly or mainly their dependants		Cultivating labourers and their dependants				Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependants			
Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1,547	**771**	**1,048**	**446**	**1,614**	**879**	**1,043**	**507**	**1,551**	**967**
1,628	**660**	**1,058**	**404**	**1,724**	**754**	**986**	**420**	**1,581**	**624**
1,703	909	1,216	536	1,731	520	1,072	365	2,011	734
1,500	869	1,016	448	1,592	1,040	869	469	1,296	665
1,745	272	1,073	439	1,774	443	1,037	239	2,162	227
1,851	252	1,083	317	1,875	278	909	288	1,643	675
1,336	**933**	1,049	656	1,289	2,066	941	273	1,513	876
1,602	1,213	1,012	348	1,440	1,898	847	282	1,189	675
1,603	572	971	308	1,998	298	1,057	656	1,438	630
1,422	**833**	**1,035**	**513**	**1,445**	**958**	**1,087**	**533**	**1,511**	**1,223**
1,384	931	1,018	631	1,311	876	1,064	468	1,462	1,114
1,514	1,092	1,051	448	1,558	982	1,147	572	1,629	1,310
1,230	1,012	1,024	500	1,390	1,114	1,112	564	1,485	1,779
1,507	483	1,054	638	1,443	788	1,071	582	1,547	848
1,565	704	1,028	356	1,548	1,038	1,010	481	1,463	668
1,404	**1,170**	**1,024**	**533**	**1,486**	**1,341**	**1,083**	**657**	**1,576**	**836**
1,449	901	1,014	578	1,573	874	1,060	921	1,246	1,149
1,445	1,702	1,088	542	1,505	3,391	1,106	504	1,673	438
1,357	1,883	1,015	505	1,306	1,420	1,060		1,589	858
1,444	1,846	954	630	1,322	1,266	1,131	652	1,662	584
1,627	585	898	295	1,554	1,078	1,047	386	1,845	291
1,346	637	1,032	431	1,568	745	1,057	397	1,716	783
1,283	1,400	1,060	543	1,477	1,858	1,107	753	1,486	1,093

6.6—FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES IN NON-

STATE, Natural Division and District	All Non-agricultural Classes				V Production (other than cultivation)				Com	
	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BIHAR	**850**	**219**	**1,405**	**857**	**831**	**217**	**1,489**	**897**	**901**	**247**
North Bihar Plain ..	**870**	**242**	**1,366**	**503**	**916**	**276**	**1,468**	**508**	**904**	**269**
Saran	972	291	1,441	1,411	1,036	298	1,482	1,498	948	288
Champaran ..	762	233	1,149	880	708	237	1,238	503	886	287
Muzaffarpur ..	907	231	1,608	229	922	254	1,724	225	925	256
Darbhanga ..	944	252	1,606	233	934	325	1,658	269	952	253
Monghyr North ..	994	285	1,337	539	1,009	324	1,390	382	987	395
Saharsa ..	696	149	1,068	597	829	181	1,537	942	834	191
Purnea ..	697	212	1,033	519	862	245	1,295	501	775	254
South Bihar Plain ..	**890**	**194**	**1,410**	**1,092**	**910**	**190**	**1,468**	**1,171**	**932**	**217**
Patna ..	846	176	1,468	1,580	865	174	1,573	861	888	172
Gaya	951	200	1,477	1,332	930	176	1,406	1,566	978	182
Shahabad ..	909	256	1,323	1,803	931	264	1,391	1,950	936	304
Monghyr South ..	888	149	1,458	356	931	170	1,371	839	944	317
Bhagalpur ..	856	175	1,263	898	900	149	1,660	877	934	162
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**781**	**225**	**1,445**	**990**	**752**	**208**	**1,516**	**1,016**	**829**	**263**
Santal Parganas ..	822	467	1,242	759	867	478	1,548	705	883	517
Hazaribagh ..	800	227	1,303	1,420	822	210	1,463	1,655	831	273
Ranchi ..	851	199	1,358	1,219	880	231	1,414	1,475	877	208
Purulia	884	271	1,665	802	874	289	1,756	883	859	213
Dhanbad ..	629	174	1,573	1,154	592	192	1,493	1,323	689	167
Palamau ..	851	240	1,395	850	816	283	1,394	267	869	168
Singhbhum ..	825	169	1,553	1,040	824	148	1,569	868	813	168

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES AND SUB-CLASSES

VI		VII				VIII				
merce •		Transport				Other services and Miscellaneous sources				
Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	Total	Self-supporting persons	Non-earning dependants	Earning dependants	STATE, Natural Division and District
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1
1,418	**809**	**757**	**69**	**1,504**	**752**	**847**	**227**	**1,337**	**877**	**BIHAR**
1,433	**531**	**745**	**89**	**1,411**	**551**	**842**	**226**	**1,282**	**469**	**North Bihar Plain**
1,409	2,566	837	130	1,370	3,024	969	308	1,447	866	Saran
1,229	1,027	661	142	985	3,326	700	203	1,056	963	Champaran
1,637	196	789	136	1,568	247	899	217	1,565	262	Muzaffarpur
1,693	145	671	98	1,251	455	969	238	1,583	282	Darbhanga
1,318	456	906	45	1,270	1,684	1,000	202	1,328	591	Monghyr North
1,395	421	483	54	927	116	547	92	761	516	Saharsa
1,226	1,110	739	42	1,890	263	539	196	710	382	Purnea
1,396	**1,137**	**786**	**68**	**1,448**	**859**	**871**	**200**	**1,390**	**1,079**	**South Bihar Plain**
1,421	1,291	740	48	1,546	527	831	193	1,454	2,311	Patna
1,544	1,702	836	44	1,377	2,902	957	241	1,478	1,153	Gaya
1,252	2,218	841	157	1,335	1,975	888	237	1,342	1,402	Shahabad
1,313	672	705	5	1,420	221	874	94	1,582	252	Monghyr South
1,430	459	890	137	1,590	733	794	208	1,029	1,204	Bhagalpur
1,444	**842**	**729**	**57**	**1,668**	**815**	**810**	**272**	**1,322**	**1,078**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
1,373	748	760	102	1,498	857	769	490	1,016	795	Santal Parganas
1,323	1,281	676	40	1,692	2,014	775	265	1,117	1,105	Hazaribagh
1,317	1,230	873	113	1,543	769	820	183	1,328	824	Ranchi
1,557	376	820	95	2,569	353	920	346	1,519	1,096	Purulia
1,753	715	672	22	1,578	1,025	717	157	1,736	1,246	Dhanbad
1,568	3,603	679	..	1,182	236	889	283	1,335	1,646	Palamau
1,452	1,089	712	51	1,625	745	859	256	1,553	1,959	Singhbhum

6.7—MARITAL STATUS OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX OF GENERAL

Statistics relating to Civil condition separately for North and South Monghyr, Saharsa and figures shown in the Table have been compute l by breaking up the total figures for the entire lation of the combined district.

STATE, Natural Division and District	Males											
	Unmarried				Married				Widowed			
	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR	**423**	**441**	**398**	**432**	**529**	**495**	**546**	**503**	**48**	**64**	**56**	**65**
North Bihar Plain	**420**	**434**	**385**	**411**	**532**	**502**	**559**	**524**	**48**	**64**	**56**	**65**
Saran	460	504	459	504	489	429	480	424	51	67	61	72
Champaran	447	443	422	456	495	493	525	486	58	64	53	58
Muzaffarpur	435	455	405	394	523	484	537	540	42	61	58	66
Darbhanga	388	352	295	302	563	577	645	631	49	71	60	67
Monghyr North	371	402	354	393	589	535	589	535	40	63	57	72
Saharsa	350	398	337	352	596	538	605	578	54	64	58	70
Purnea	441	470	407	476	519	476	545	470	40	54	48	54
South Bihar Plain	**419**	**418**	**377**	**414**	**531**	**508**	**554**	**503**	**50**	**74**	**69**	**83**
Patna	434	414	377	407	510	505	547	498	56	81	76	95
Gaya	394	421	384	421	555	503	542	495	51	76	74	84
Shahabad	424	438	405	457	518	483	524	459	58	79	71	84
Monghyr South	371	402	354	393	591	535	589	535	38	63	57	72
Bhagalpur	484	398	337	352	484	538	605	578	32	64	58	70
Chotanagpur Plateau	**432**	**474**	**442**	**488**	**520**	**473**	**518**	**463**	**48**	**53**	**40**	**49**
Santal Parganas	375	465	441	473	579	477	520	475	46	58	39	52
Hazaribagh	479	460	404	467	478	488	551	479	43	52	45	54
Ranchi	458	513	493	537	484	431	463	412	58	56	44	51
Purulia	443	436	393	447	506	507	567	506	51	57	40	47
Dhanbad	380	436	393	447	573	507	567	506	47	57	40	47
Palamau	400	451	399	463	526	489	555	485	74	60	46	52
Singhbhum	474	528	536	568	501	437	439	397	25	35	25	35

POPULATION AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES

Bhagalpur, and for Dhanbad and Purulia are not available for earlier Censuses and the separate district in the proportion which the population of each of these units bears to the total popu-

Females												
Unmarried				Married				Widowed				STATE, Natural Division and District
1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	1951	1941	1931	1921	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	1
357	**336**	**297**	**311**	**542**	**508**	**547**	**508**	**101**	**156**	**156**	**181**	**BIHAR**
346	**321**	**276**	**284**	**549**	**518**	**559**	**529**	**105**	**161**	**165**	**187**	**North Bihar Plain**
378	363	328	352	514	476	502	452	108	161	170	196	Saran
340	347	328	340	522	504	527	496	138	149	145	164	Champaran
360	329	284	264	529	499	537	537	111	172	179	199	Muzaffarpur
316	256	205	197	580	578	626	612	104	166	169	191	Darbhanga
282	286	244	261	625	559	604	558	93	155	152	181	Monghyr North
346	301	243	242	574	541	598	573	80	158	159	185	Saharsa
374	356	290	340	550	489	548	477	76	155	162	183	Purnea
356	**320**	**276**	**290**	**550**	**528**	**560**	**517**	**94**	**152**	**164**	**193**	**South Bihar Plain**
347	337	293	289	543	517	545	512	110	146	162	199	Patna
354	326	284	307	546	530	557	513	100	144	159	180	Gaya
346	326	287	312	564	511	531	472	90	163	182	216	Shahabad
347	286	244	261	567	559	604	558	86	155	152	181	Monghyr South
404	301	243	242	529	541	598	573	67	158	159	185	Bhagalpur
377	**378**	**352**	**384**	**522**	**473**	**513**	**460**	**101**	**149**	**135**	**156**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
352	365	348	367	578	484	524	485	70	151	128	148	Santal Parganas
359	352	299	337	543	502	558	496	98	146	143	167	Hazaribagh
421	419	413	440	470	438	464	416	109	143	123	144	Ranchi
361	333	294	340	492	496	548	480	147	171	158	180	Purulia
354	333	294	340	533	496	548	480	113	171	158	180	Dhanbad
379	371	323	371	529	497	550	484	92	132	127	145	Palamau
413	454	458	482	497	410	416	373	90	136	126	145	Singhbhum

6.8—AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 MARRIED PERSONS

Reference may be made to the fly-leaf of Table 6.8 regarding the manner in which figures been computed.

STATE, Natural Division and District	Males								
	0—14		15—34		35—54		55 and over		Age not stated
	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR	**73**	**77**	**442**	**481**	**343**	**345**	**141**	**97**	**1**
North Bihar Plain ..	**72**	**81**	**424**	**476**	**349**	**345**	**154**	**98**	**1**
Saran	66	41	394	485	353	355	186	119	1
Champaran ..	49	51	450	501	358	354	139	94	4
Muzaffarpur ..	59	57	415	477	379	354	146	112	1
Darbhanga ..	95	157	418	452	338	309	148	82	1
Monghyr North ..	97	109	433	443	316	341	154	107	..
Saharsa	52	85	399	480	364	344	185	91	..
Purnea	83	40	463	494	323	379	130	87	1
South Bihar Plain ..	**76**	**90**	**441**	**476**	**334**	**328**	**148**	**106**	**1**
Patna	73	80	454	477	328	322	144	121	1
Gaya	80	100	413	467	328	322	179	111	..
Shahabad ..	84	79	446	503	350	325	119	93	1
Monghyr South ..	78	109	470	443	327	341	125	107	..
Bhagalpur ..	56	86	433	479	338	344	172	91	1
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**69**	**54**	**473**	**497**	**343**	**362**	**112**	**87**	**3**
Santal Parganas ..	109	59	503	478	270	364	115	99	3
Hazaribagh ..	94	90	441	498	331	339	129	73	5
Ranchi	66	35	457	473	350	390	126	102	1
Purulia	35	45	459	516	371	357	132	82	3
Dhanbad	56	45	509	516	373	357	62	82	..
Palamau	61	75	480	521	355	333	104	71	..
Singhbhum ..	16	20	465	503	433	390	83	87	3

OF EACH SEX AND COMPARISON WITH 1941 CENSUS

relating to North and South Monghyr, Saharsa and Bhagalpur, and Dhanbad and Purulia have

Females									STATE, Natural Division and District
0—14		15—34		35—54		55 and over		Age not stated	
1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	1941	1951	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
101	**130**	**496**	**571**	**298**	**257**	**104**	**42**	**1**	**BIHAR**
88	**128**	**487**	**570**	**308**	**260**	**116**	**42**	**1**	**North Bihar Plain**
78	61	465	597	322	290	135	52	..	Saran
69	82	512	592	317	283	98	43	4	Champaran
57	96	495	574	334	280	111	50	3	Muzaffarpur
112	199	489	520	291	241	108	40	..	Darbhanga
118	174	411	520	308	257	163	49	..	Monghyr North
77	171	493	555	309	240	120	34	1	Saharsa
111	126	522	637	272	213	95	24	..	Purnea
113	**137**	**493**	**554**	**291**	**260**	**102**	**49**	**1**	**South Bihar Plain**
105	109	498	554	290	276	107	61	..	Patna
113	142	514	545	281	265	92	48	..	Gaya
118	112	508	587	285	254	89	47	..	Shahabad
122	174	471	520	300	257	106	49	1	Monghyr South
108	171	433	555	321	240	136	34	2	Bhagalpur
112	**125**	**515**	**593**	**285**	**248**	**86**	**34**	**2**	**Chotanagpur Plateau**
140	131	486	577	279	254	95	38	..	Santal Parganas
124	174	520	569	248	231	106	26	2	Hazaribagh
75	76	517	587	320	288	88	49	..	Ranchi
138	146	508	600	266	225	88	29	..	Purulia
124	146	605	600	223	225	48	29	..	Dhanbad
133	125	500	592	289	252	70	31	8	Palamau
33	67	544	657	348	244	65	32	10	Singhbhum

6.9—INFANTS PER 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Infants per 10,000 persons of—											
	General Population						Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941								
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
BIHAR	**481**	**243**	**238**	**193**	**242**	**240**	**257**	**208**	**241**	**242**	**253**	**212**		
North Bihar Plain ..	**537**	**272**	**265**	**179**	**268**	**263**	**408**	**308**	**265**	**263**	**340**	**278**		
Saran	661	314	347	177	303	346	573	361	317	351	287	298		
Champaran	386	221	165	185	203	158	652	325	213	156	344	301		
Muzaffarpur	439	223	216	194	223	215	231	250	219	217	258	206		
Darbhanga	563	264	299	156	253	296	510	360	248	299	393	297		
Monghyr North ..	506	226	280	207*	226	280	..	..	190	273	399	323		
Saharsa	518	260	258	183*	260	258	..	..	233	254	581	307		
Purnea	660	386	274	141	401	276	..	215	398	276	290	263		
South Bihar Plain ..	**476**	**232**	**244**	**200**	**232**	**251**	**226**	**192**	**232**	**255**	**227**	**200**		
Patna	474	235	239	191	230	249	256	194	225	259	264	182		
Gaya	465	218	247	210	215	253	258	163	214	253	235	218		
Shahabad	423	215	208	202	212	208	263	196	213	209	227	200		
Monghyr South ..	503	174	329	207*	178	361	154	179	176	374	167	179		
Bhagalpur	571	346	225	184*	364	222	175	251	379	221	203	240		
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**390**	**204**	**186**	**206**	**205**	**189**	**189**	**157**	**206**	**191**	**195**	**160**		
Santal Parganas ..	434	202	232	183	198	234	302	183	187	233	371	231		
Hazaribagh	628	377	251	235	388	256	240	192	407	272	233	150		
Ranchi	420	245	175	221	254	177	123	144	252	173	188	190		
Purulia	247	135	112	186*	115	115	419	74	119	112	266	113		
Dhanbad	215	104	111	185*	115	123	..	..	103	134	105	88		
Palamau	349	137	212	231	142	216	22	105	138	216	130	172		
Singhbhum	257	113	144	237	107	128	139	214	100	124	148	200		

*Separate figures for North and South Monghyr are not available for 1941 and these figures have been obtained by breaking up the total figure for the whole district in the proportion which the population of each unit bears to the total population.

This procedure has been adopted also in respect of Saharsa and Bhagalpur, and Dhanbad and Purulia.

6.10—YOUNG CHILDREN (AGED 1—4) PER 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Young children per 10,000 persons of—											
	General Population				Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941								
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR	**979**	**487**	**492**	**864**	**485**	**491**	**509**	**506**	**485**	**496**	**498**	**473**
North Bihar Plain ..	**958**	**479**	**479**	**820**	**473**	**472**	**673**	**659**	**475**	**473**	**523**	**529**
Saran	1,005	502	503	878	496	506	638	439	503	505	488	492
Champaran	954	487	467	821	469	454	903	761	482	462	561	549
Muzaffarpur	922	442	480	781	434	480	639	485	435	482	504	468
Darbhanga	943	466	477	773	463	481	549	384	461	474	509	498
Monghyr North ..	899	534	365	855*	534	365	..	..	564	356	339	424
Saharsa	851	449	402	848*	449	402	..	..	408	404	943	382
Purnea	1,066	505	561	835	497	521	729	1,556	500	531	547	784
South Bihar Plain ..	**964**	**468**	**496**	**890**	**480**	**497**	**379**	**485**	**477**	**505**	**434**	**457**
Patna	991	509	482	860	530	480	413	493	526	490	459	459
Gaya	971	454	517	951	459	522	392	450	451	525	471	474
Shahabad	984	477	507	889	480	508	424	502	484	514	442	475
Monghyr South ..	817	376	441	854*	393	419	301	544	384	435	351	459
Bhagalpur	1,020	510	510	848*	527	523	344	381	535	538	400	385
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**1,032**	**519**	**513**	**912**	**514**	**520**	**584**	**421**	**512**	**527**	**558**	**435**
Santal Parganas ..	948	479	469	891	494	488	114	..	483	489	433	240
Hazaribagh	1,106	609	497	1,018	627	504	387	409	636	519	481	392
Ranchi	1,023	545	478	900	545	486	545	363	551	480	497	463
Purulia	1,035	397	638	840*	372	654	753	408	371	664	623	418
Dhanbad	984	498	486	841*	440	434	1,023	956	398	504	597	468
Palamau	1,166	568	598	993	528	606	1,546	405	521	603	1,060	551
Singhbhum	1,023	555	468	881	556	469	547	466	560	455	539	504

*Separate figures for North and South Monghyr are not available for 1941 and these figures have been obtained by breaking up the total figure for the whole district in the proportion which the population of each unit bears to the total population.

This procedure has been adopted also in respect of Saharsa and Bhagalpur, and Dhanbad and Purulia.

6.11—BOYS AND GIRLS (AGED 5—14) PER 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Boys and girls per 10,000 persons of—											
	General Population				Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941								
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR	**2,403**	**1,241**	**1,162**	**2,909**	**1,245**	**1,163**	**1,190**	**1,147**	**1,241**	**1,172**	**1,240**	**1,096**
North Bihar Plain ..	**2,310**	**1,204**	**1,106**	**2,907**	**1,202**	**1,107**	**1,246**	**1,073**	**1,203**	**1,110**	**1,210**	**1,068**
Saran	2,342	1,173	1,169	2,920	1,176	1,162	1,107	1,321	1,157	1,157	1,338	1,281
Champaran	2,321	1,225	1,096	2,804	1,232	1,112	1,069	729	1,226	1,112	1,214	853
Muzaffarpur	2,371	1,238	1,133	2,824	1,236	1,131	1,279	1,178	1,238	1,129	1,236	1,176
Darbhanga	2,262	1,171	1,091	2,976	1,161	1,091	1,394	1,096	1,164	1,101	1,227	1,014
Monghyr North ..	2,145	1,145	1,000	2,894*	1,145	1,000	..	..	1,190	1,002	850	989
Saharsa	2,109	1,128	981	2,915*	1,128	981	..	..	1,103	993	1,427	839
Purnea	2,435	1,295	1,140	3,014	1,293	1,148	1,331	933	1,311	1,152	1,171	1,052
South Bihar Plain ..	**2,470**	**1,266**	**1,204**	**2,821**	**1,295**	**1,208**	**1,035**	**1,169**	**1,284**	**1,220**	**1,196**	**1,140**
Patna	2,380	1,257	1,123	2,759	1,311	1,135	1,010	1,070	1,303	1,141	1,124	1,072
Gaya	2,463	1,242	1,221	2,847	1,324	1,230	1,088	1,105	1,240	1,236	1,253	1,147
Shahabad	2,515	1,299	1,216	2,756	1,309	1,227	1,154	1,058	1,311	1,236	1,236	1,120
Monghyr South ..	2,413	1,191	1,222	2,894*	1,259	1,171	870	1,461	1,186	1,215	1,207	1,247
Bhagalpur	2,621	1,355	1,266	2,915*	1,370	1,277	1,210	1,167	1,395	1,286	1,177	1,183
Chotanagpur Plateau ..	**2,491**	**1,278**	**1,213**	**3,000**	**1,269**	**1,216**	**1,388**	**1,170**	**1,268**	**1,240**	**1,332**	**1,067**
Santal Parganas ..	2,546	1,288	1,258	3,055	1,295	1,260	1,138	1,215	1,286	1,274	1,315	1,080
Hazaribagh	2,518	1,429	1,089	3,112	1,428	1,093	1,434	1,051	1,418	1,120	1,481	944
Ranchi	2,637	1,365	1,272	3,054	1,363	1,260	1,411	1,453	1,384	1,253	1,212	1,427
Purulia	2,526	1,185	1,341	2,847*	1,183	1,360	1,218	1,070	1,159	1,379	1,414	1,014
Dhanbad	2,407	1,307	1,100	2,848*	1,140	1,033	2,815	1,701	1,214	1,270	1,400	929
Palamau	2,550	1,232	1,318	3,015	1,232	1,323	1,252	1,198	1,228	1,328	1,282	1,214
Singhbhum	2,135	1,080	1,055	2,912	1,066	1,072	1,141	981	1,037	1,042	1,198	1,090

*Separate figures for North and South Monghyr are not available for 1941 and these figures have been obtained by breaking up the total figure for the whole district in the proportion which the population of each unit bears to the total population.

This procedure has been adopted also in respect of Saharsa and Bhagalpur, and Dhanbad and Purulia.

6.12—YOUNGMEN AND WOMEN (AGED 15—34) PER 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	YOUNGMEN AND WOMEN PER 10,000 PERSONS OF—											
	General Population				Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941								
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR ..	**3,048**	**1,523**	**1,525**	**3,289**	**1,499**	**1,530**	**1,860**	**1,457**	**1,475**	**1,536**	**1,817**	**1,460**
North Bihar Plain	**2,957**	**1,440**	**1,517**	**3,293**	**1,437**	**1,521**	**1,519**	**1,412**	**1,427**	**1,525**	**1,561**	**1,436**
Saran ..	2,687	1,235	1,452	3,192	1,226	1,455	1,438	1,389	1,218	1,450	1,407	1,470
Champaran ..	3,051	1,512	1,539	3,400	1,510	1,564	1,545	963	1,490	1,565	1,839	1,137
Muzaffarpur ..	2,973	1,443	1,530	3,250	1,433	1,535	1,710	1,407	1,429	1,534	1,581	1,485
Darbhanga ..	2,994	1,406	1,588	3,277	1,405	1,572	1,435	1,953	1,405	1,576	1,416	1,687
Monghyr North	2,951	1,522	1,429	3,090*	1,522	1,429	..	..	1,528	1,427	1,481	1,446
Saharsa ..	2,990	1,537	1,453	3,281*	1,537	1,453	..	..	1,528	1,482	1,646	1,107
Purnea ..	3,112	1,582	1,530	3,500	1,586	1,550	1,469	1,030	1,558	1,565	1,764	1,262
South Bihar Plain	**3,022**	**1,506**	**1,516**	**3,208**	**1,446**	**1,520**	**1,986**	**1,480**	**1,440**	**1,523**	**1,774**	**1,484**
Patna ..	3,033	1,555	1,478	3,215	1,454	1,468	2,020	1,524	1,447	1,472	1,868	1,494
Gaya ..	2,947	1,415	1,532	3,122	1,375	1,526	1,943	1,661	1,377	1,523	1,602	1,578
Shahabad ..	3,082	1,527	1,555	3,331	1,503	1,551	1,873	1,619	1,505	1,557	1,634	1,548
Monghyr South	3,216	1,632	1,584	3,090*	1,543	1,630	2,050	1,370	1,501	1,636	2,069	1,413
Bhagalpur ..	2,841	1,442	1,399	3,282*	1,388	1,423	1,955	1,171	1,377	1,429	1,728	1,265
Chotanagpur Plateau	**3,236**	**1,685**	**1,551**	**3,360**	**1,664**	**1,559**	**1,929**	**1,455**	**1,599**	**1,570**	**2,144**	**1,451**
Santal Parganas	3,312	1,730	1,582	3,268	1,704	1,561	2,386	2,091	1,708	1,575	1,992	1,662
Hazaribagh ..	3,070	1,649	1,421	3,230	1,625	1,381	1,937	1,896	1,497	1,426	2,373	1,394
Ranchi ..	3,070	1,587	1,483	3,212	1,546	1,495	2,217	1,299	1,542	1,483	1,968	1,477
Purulia ..	3,176	1,523	1,653	3,532*	1,554	1,654	1,079	1,634	1,510	1,654	1,643	1,647
Dhanbad ..	3,733	2,172	1,561	3,532*	2,253	1,642	1,438	829	1,715	1,749	2,629	1,373
Palamau ..	3,003	1,540	1,463	3,342	1,539	1,464	1,565	1,441	1,549	1,464	1,447	1,444
Singhbhum ..	3,502	1,807	1,695	3,618	1,730	1,813	2,148	1,169	1,721	1,814	2,043	1,366

*Separate figures for North and South Monghyr are not available for 1941 and these figures have been obtained by breaking up the total figure for the whole district in the proportion which the population of each unit bears to the total population.

This procedure has been adopted also in respect of Saharsa and Bhagalpur, and Dhanbad and Purulia.

6.13—MIDDLE-AGED PERSONS (AGED 35—54) PER 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	MIDDLE-AGED PERSONS (AGED 35—54) PER 10,000 PERSONS OF—											
	General Population				Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941								
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR ..	**2,039**	**1,044**	**995**	**2,002**	**1,029**	**1,009**	**1,247**	**799**	**1,019**	**1,019**	**1,192**	**847**
North Bihar Plain	**2,089**	**1,037**	**1,052**	**2,046**	**1,037**	**1,061**	**1,029**	**807**	**1,029**	**1,070**	**1,110**	**891**
Saran ..	1,990	934	1,056	1,983	930	1,061	1,020	919	930	1,070	979	913
Champaran ..	2,178	1,064	1,114	2,095	1,065	1,127	1,040	815	1,048	1,131	1,305	849
Muzaffarpur ..	2,206	1,087	1,119	2,092	1,089	1,127	1,042	907	1,083	1,133	1,130	977
Darbhanga ..	2,118	1,035	1,083	2,082	1,033	1,099	1,062	727	1,027	1,106	1,101	895
Monghyr North	2,165	1,034	1,131	2,086*	1,031	1,131	..	..	1,011	1,127	1,184	1,159
Saharsa ..	2,178	1,241	937	2,060*	1,241	938	..	..	1,249	964	1,140	625
Purnea ..	1,829	969	860	1,929	966	873	1,044	545	956	879	1,067	715
South Bihar Plain	**1,993**	**1,037**	**956**	**2,019**	**1,004**	**967**	**1,303**	**866**	**1,003**	**971**	**1,178**	**892**
Patna ..	1,969	1,033	936	2,000	977	949	1,292	874	960	962	1,244	859
Gaya ..	1,983	1,041	942	1,995	1,031	946	1,175	890	1,031	952	1,092	891
Shahabad ..	2,039	1,086	953	2,005	1,079	958	1,196	874	1,072	947	1,152	981
Monghyr South	2,058	1,048	1,010	2,087*	968	1,045	1,430	845	1,018	1,071	1,149	804
Bhagalpur ..	1,905	936	969	2,060*	882	983	1,456	830	863	974	1,261	945
Chotanagpur Plateau	**2,000**	**1,061**	**939**	**1,911**	**1,040**	**959**	**1,312**	**701**	**1,016**	**976**	**1,300**	**738**
Santal Parganas	1,894	916	978	1,949	895	978	1,421	979	899	976	1,104	1,000
Hazaribagh ..	1,776	980	796	1,861	980	805	969	697	921	825	1,260	660
Ranchi ..	1,955	1,029	926	1,930	1,025	941	1,089	697	1,025	940	1,063	807
Purulia ..	2,040	1,015	1,025	1,979*	999	1,035	1,247	883	1,006	1,045	1,087	854
Dhanbad ..	2,108	1,383	725	1,978*	1,422	794	1,029	108	1,237	879	1,529	572
Palamau ..	2,090	1,123	967	1,880	1,137	966	784	989	1,133	968	1,022	958
Singhbhum ..	2,352	1,295	1,057	1,810	1,197	1,149	1,725	653	1,223	1,191	1,490	691

*Separate figures for North and South Monghyr are not available for 1941 and these figures have been obtained by breaking up the total figure for the whole district in the proportion which the population of each unit bears to the total population.

This procedure has been adopted also in respect of Saharsa and Bhagalpur, and Dhanbad and Purulia.

6.14—ELDERLY PERSONS (AGED 55 AND OVER) PER 10,000 PERSONS

STATE, Natural Division and District	Elderly persons (aged 55 and over) per 10,000 persons of—											
	General Population				Rural Population		Urban Population		Agricultural Classes		Non-agricultural Classes	
	1951			1941								
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR ..	**1,031**	**506**	**525**	**743**	**512**	**535**	**415**	**390**	**513**	**540**	**463**	**435**
North Bihar Plain	**1,132**	**543**	**589**	**754**	**549**	**593**	**372**	**477**	**544**	**598**	**538**	**502**
Saran ..	1,309	598	711	850	606	725	398	396	607	730	506	523
Champaran ..	1,066	493	573	696	503	558	257	936	502	566	347	698
Muzaffarpur ..	1,072	493	579	858	497	584	392	462	495	588	477	487
Darbhanga ..	1,100	534	566	735	544	583	308	179	537	583	515	418
Monghyr North	1,334	563	771	868*	562	771	..	..	539	784	717	689
Saharsa ..	1,344	804	540	711*	804	540	..	..	815	557	672	325
Purnea ..	890	463	427	548	460	420	543	604	443	424	514	454
South Bihar Plain	**1,067**	**547**	**520**	**861**	**558**	**534**	**454**	**414**	**556**	**527**	**511**	**493**
Patna ..	1,144	555	589	975	582	628	432	411	581	628	480	478
Gaya ..	1,166	657	509	874	670	514	487	437	683	509	532	508
Shahabad ..	951	478	473	817	480	478	440	402	474	475	493	466
Monghyr South	983	476	507	868*	479	543	462	336	458	534	535	417
Bhagalpur ..	1,030	502	528	711*	504	525	481	557	493	501	543	646
Chotanagpur Plateau	**816**	**397**	**419**	**606**	**398**	**430**	**387**	**286**	**412**	**444**	**318**	**287**
Santal Parganas	844	434	410	654	448	424	98	68	453	415	210	348
Hazaribagh ..	867	421	446	543	407	467	579	210	422	495	415	218
Ranchi ..	871	445	426	682	450	435	372	286	456	437	352	328
Purulia ..	956	412	544	615*	389	559	755	317	396	571	552	311
Dhanbad ..	554	278	276	614*	297	306	101	..	381	416	173	135
Palamau ..	814	435	379	540	444	376	232	460	452	371	260	457
Singhbhum ..	615	260	355	547	239	334	357	445	237	343	325	386

*Separate figures for North and South Monghyr are not available for 1941 and these figures have been obtained by breaking up the total figure for the whole district in the proportion which the population of each unit bears to the total population.

This procedure has been adopted also in respect of Saharsa and Bhagalpur, and Dhanbad and Purulia.

BSP (Census) 4—MG—1,500—6-6-1956—EM and others.

ERRATA TO CENSUS OF INDIA, 1951

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99	Net increase between 1921—51 ..	40	183	..	9·4	9·5
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107	Line number 24 of para. 189 percentage of urban population	7·1	6.7
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109	Para. 192.—Year 1941, statement of population and variation, etc., of the State (Variation)	499,906	499,916
109	Para. 192.—Year 1951, statement of population and variation, etc., of the State (Variation)	742,417	742,407
109	Para. 192.—Year 1951, statement of population and variation, etc., of the State (Percentage increase)	37·2	37.8
109	From above line no. 11, percentage increase in the rural population in 30 years since 1921—51	33·6	34·1
109	Para. 193.—Statement of population, etc., of North Bihar Plain—Year 1921	323,830	320,496
109	Para. 193.—Statement of population, etc., of North Bihar Plain—Year 1931 urban population	372,551	369,217
109	Para. 193.—Statement of population, etc., of North Bihar Plain—Year 1941 urban population	481,968	478,634
109	Para. 193.—Statement of population, etc., of North Bihar Plain—year 1941 urban population (variation)	109,471	109,417
109	Para. 193.—Statement of population, etc., of North Bihar Plain—year 1951 urban population (variation)	194,608	197,942
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111	Para. 195.—Statement of population and variation, etc., of South Bihar Plain—1921, Total urban population	599,312	601,419
111	Para. 195.—Statement of population and variation, etc., of South Bihar Plain—(1931-Population)	728,572	730,679
111	Para. 195.—Statement of population and variation, etc., of South Bihar Plain—(1941-Population)	912,073	914,180
111	Para. 195.—Statement of population and variation, etc., of South Bihar Plain—(1951-Variation)	277,262	275,155
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112	Gaya district, line no. 12, Para. 196, Towns of South Bihar Plain	Fall	Increase
112	Gaya district, line no. 13, Para. 196, Towns of South Bihar Plain	2,048	1,808
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112	Gaya district, line no. 14, Para. 196, Towns of South Bihar Plain	Decreased	Increased
112	Gaya district, line no. 15, Para. 196, Towns of South Bihar Plain, Increase in population	1,400	2,078
112	Gaya district, line 28, Para. 196, Towns of South Bihar Plain, Increase in population	Hasua	Warsleyganj
113	South Monghyr district, line 7, Para. 196	A net increase of 38,468 in the population of Monghyr of 30,243 and in the population of Jamalpur.	A net increase of 38,468 in the population of Monghyr and of 30,243 in the population of Jamalpur.
113	South Monghyr district, line 10 (spellings)	Perce andntage	Percentage
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113	Chotanagpur Plateau statement of variation, etc., year 1921 urban population, Para. 197	282,534	278,401
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113	Chotanagpur Plateau Statement (1951-Variation)	265,177	269,310
113	Chotanagpur Plateau Statement (1951-Percentage increase)	47·1	47·3
113	Chotanagpur Plateau Statement (1951-Net Variation)	556,286	560,419
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114	Hazaribagh district, line 5, percentage	35·1	35·7
115	Dhanbad district, line 6, percentage increase in the last decade	163·7	163·1
115	Dhanbad district, line 8, population increase	8,037	18,037
115	Dhanbad district, line 9, population increase in 1941	26,418	26,480
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121	Para. 210.—Percentage under livelihood class VIII, All Cities	39·0	39·1
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	Monghyr South (Total population, 1951)	..	3	1,462,283	1,470,283
	Monghyr South (Total area)	..	2	1,594,005	1,602,005
	South Bihar Plain (Total population, 1951)	..	3	11,178,563	11,186,563
	Monghyr South (Net area sown)	..	4	893,000	885,000
	South Bihar Plain (Net area sown)	..	4	6,336,507	6,344,507
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167	Para. 267.—Subdivisions, total number of persons enumerated in Dhanbad	10	1	1·1	114,421	114,471
167	Para. 267.—Percentage of males	17	1	1·1	83	82
167	Para. 267.—Percentage of females	18	1	1·1	17	18
167	Para. 267.—Total number of persons	2	1	1·3	4,248	4,284
167	Para. 267.—Percentage of total number of persons	3	1	1·6	12·5	12·0
167	Para. 267.—Number of female workers	6	1	1·6	3,334	3,435

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170	Para. 269.—Total number of Self-supporting males	7	2	2·4	5,666	5,660
170	Para. 269.—Total Self-supporting persons engaged in all food industries in thousand	37	2	2·5	63.3	64.2
171	Para. 269.—Total Self-supporting persons in Bihar	7	2	2·6	33,486	30,486
171	Para. 269.—Total Self-supporting persons in Chotanagpur in thousand	39	2	2.6	11.8	11.9
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177	Para. 276.—Number of persons enumerated in villages	21	6	..	242,552	242,553
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177	Para. 277.—Subdivisions, total number of Self-employed	6	6	6·0	117,307	117,277
177	Para. 277.—Total number of villages	11	6	6·0	118,581	94,901
177	Para. 277.—Percentage of the number in villages	11	6	6·0	80·9	64·8
177	Para. 277.—Percentage of workers in Subdivision to the total	5	6	6·1	41·9	41·0
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177	Para. 277.—Persons in lakh in North Bihar	16	6	6·1	0·57	0.58
177	Para. 277.—Persons in lakh in Chotanagpur	18	6	6·1	0·34	0.35
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177	Para. 277.—Number of persons in	8	6	6·2	North Bihar Plain	Chotanagpur Plateau
177	Para. 277.—Number of Self-supporting persons under the subdivision	3	6	6·3	31,344	30,344
177	Para. 277.—Proportion of self-employed	6	6	6·3	73.5	75.8
177	Para. 277.—Proportion of self-employed	4	6	6·4	71	70
178	Para. 277.—Number of self-supporting persons in	13	6	6·4	South Bihar Plain	Chotanagpur Plateau
178	Para. 277.—Number of Self-supporting persons in	14	6	6·4	Chotanagpur Plateau	South Bihar Plain
178	Para. 277.—Number of persons under the Sub-division	2	6	6·5	8,444	8,494
178	Para. 277.—Number of persons in	8	6	6·5	South Bihar Plain	Chotanagpur Plateau
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179	Para. 279.—Number of persons under the Sub-division	1	7	7·1	41,101	41,107
179	Para. 279.—Proportion of independent workers under the Subdivision	4	7	7·1	58.5	58.6
179	Para. 279.—Number of workers in thousand in South Bihar Plain	5	7	7·1	19.5	19.4

Page no.	Description	Line	Division	Sub-division	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
179	Para. 279.—Number of workers in thousand in North Bihar Plain	8	7	7·1	10·1	10·2
179	Para. 279.—Number of persons live in villages under Subdivision	3	7	7·6	6,318	5,318
179	Para. 279.—Proportion of persons live in villages	3	7	7·6	68·1	57·2
179	Para. 279.—Number of persons live in towns under the Subdivision	4	7	7·6	2,973	3,973
179	Para. 279.—Proportion of persons live in towns to the total	4	7	7·6	31·9	42·8
179	Para. 279.—Percentage of persons in Patna district to the total	4	7	7·8	66	56
	Section 12—Division '8'					
180	Para. 280.—Number of persons live in towns in thousand	11	8	..	56·9	57·0
180	Para. 281.—Subdivisions, number of persons in thousand in North Bihar Plain	5	8	8·1	11·3	11·2
180	Para. 281.—Number of persons in thousand in South Bihar Plain	6	8	8·1	10·2	10·3
180	Para. 281.—Number of persons in thousand in North Bihar Plain	5	8	8·2	10·6	10·7
180	Para. 281.—Number of persons in thousand in South Bihar Plain	9	8	8·2	9·3	9·4
180	Para. 281.—Number of persons in Chotanagpur Platean in thousand	9	8	8·2	9·0	9·2
180	Para. 281.—Number of persons in thousand in South Bihar Plain	3	8	8·4	5·9	5·8
180	Para. 281.—Number of persons in thousand in North Bihar Plain	6	8	8·4	2·7	2·8
180	Para. 281.—The number of persons returned under the Subdivision	5	8	8·7	18,033	19,033
180	Para. 281.—Number of persons in South Bihar Plain in thousand	6	8	8·7	10·3	10·4
180	Para. 281.—Percentage of persons enumerated in South Bihar Plain	6	8	8·7	57	55
180	Para. 281.—Number of persons in thousand in North Bihar Plain	10	8	8·7	4·2	4·6
180	Para. 281.—Number of persons in thousand in Chotanagpur Plateau	10	8	8·7	3·5	4·0
	Section 13—Division '9'					
181	Para. 283.—Subdivisions—Number of persons involved in Subdivision	6	9	9·0	234,651	224,651
181	Para. 283.—Percentage of persons to the total	7	9	9·0	46·9	51·6

Page no.	Description	Line	Division	Sub-division	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
181	Para. 283.—Number of persons in the natural division	10	9	9·0	Chotanagpur Plateau	South Bihar Plain
181	Para. 283.—Percentage of persons in rural areas	18	9	9·0	60	63
181	Para. 283.—Number of employers and employees	3	9	9·2	4,751	4,613
181	Para. 283.—Number of persons in thousand in North Bihar Plain	5	9	9·2	16·1	16·2
181	Para. 283.—Number of persons in thousand in Chotanagpur Plateau	8	9	9·2	5·3	5·4
181	Para. 283.—Number of workers in thousand in North Bihar Plain	7	9	9·3	16·2	16·3
181	Para. 283.—Number of persons in North Bihar Plain in thousand	4	9	9·5	2.4	2·3
182	Para. 283.—Number of persons in North Bihar Plain in thousand	19	9	9·6	6.4	6·5
182	Para. 283.—Percentage of self-employed persons to the total	11	9	9·7	65	64
182	Para. 283.—Total number of persons under the Subdivision	2	9	9·8	21,029	22,029

Page no.	Description	Line	Col. no.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6
	CHAPTER VI—SECTION 2				
184	Para. 285.—**Statement showing the number of households in rural and urban areas in Bihar at the 1951 Census with figures for occupied houses in 1941 & 1931**				
	Number of occupied houses (Rural-1931)	..	..	4·88	5·82
	Number of occupied houses (Urban-1931)	..	..	0·29	0·30
185	Para. 286.—**Number of persons in houses**				
	Statement showing number of persons per 100 houses among natural divisions				
	South Bihar Plain (Rural) ..	..	..	569	632
	Chotanagpur Plateau (Rural)	..	..	536	531
	South Bihar Plain (Urban)	..	..	640	643
	North Bihar Plain (Urban)	..	..	570	565
	Chotanagpur Plateau (Urban)	..	..	601	599
	Number of persons per 100 houses in urban tract—Ranchi district	22	..	734	738
185	Para. 287.—**Number of houses per 100 square miles**				
	Number of houses per 100 square miles—North Bihar Plain	3	..	15,264	15,417
	CHAPTER VI—SECTION 4				
188	Para. 293.—**Sex-ratio in general population, comparison with other states and countries**				
	Punjab State (Number of females per 1,000 males) ..	..	..	744	863
	Para. 294.—**Comparative figures (1921—1951)**				
	Number of females per 1,000 males in Bihar, 1921 ..	6	..	1,050	1,015
189	Para. 295.—**Sex-ratio among the general population in the North Bihar Plain**				
	Sex-ratio in North Bihar Plain declined from—between 1921 and 1931	31	..	1,031	1,030
190	Para. 299.—**Sex-ratio in the urban population**				
	Urban sex-ratio—Chotanagpur Plateau	7	..	830	813
	Females per 1,000 males—Urban area of Dhanbad ..	26	..	532	632
	Urban Sex-ratio—district Ranchi	28	..	803	844
	Urban Sex-ratio—district Hazaribagh	29	..	844	803
	Urban Sex-ratio—district Shahabad	31	..	892	891
	Urban Sex-ratio—district Dharbhanga ..	31	..	893	892
	Urban Sex-ratio —district Santal Parganas ..	29	..	..	82
190	Para. 300.—**Sex-ratio among the agricultural population**				
	Number of females per 1,000 males among non-earning dependants belonging to Agricultural Classes, North Bihar Plain	36	..	1,960	1,690

Page no.	Description	Line	Col. no.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6
191	Sex-ratio among earning dependants under the agricultural categories—district Ranchi	51	..	2,047	2,057
191	Para. 301.—**Females per 1,000 males in non-agricultural classes and sub-classes**				
	Sex-ratio—Class V ..	16	..	813	831
	Sex-ratio—Class VI	26	..	821	829
	CHAPTER VI—SECTION 5				
192	Para. 302.—**Pattern of Civil Condition among the male population**				
	Proportion of widowed and divorced males—South Bihar Plain	11	..	50	5·0
	Increase in proportion of married males—Chotanagpur Plateau	30	..	47·3	52·0
192	Para. 304.—**Early marriages**				
	Females widowed in age-group 0—14 at the 1951 census in Bihar	7	..	1·76	0·18
	Married males—India	10	..	2,833	28·33
	Married and Divorced males under the age of 15 in Bihar—Percentage of the total number in India	13	..	27·9	26·9
	Total number of married females in age group 0—14 in Bihar	16	..	6·18	61·18
	Population of Bihar—Percentage of the total population of India	21	..	11·1	11·3
	CHAPTER VI—SECTION 6				
194	Para. 306.—**Defects in the age returns**				
	Reference day of the Census	29	..	March, 1955	March, 1951
194	Para. 307.—**Infants**				
	Females per 1,000 persons among the urban population—Bihar State	27	..	200	208
	The excess of male infants over females infants is observed among the—Population in North Bihar Plain and Chotanagpur Plateau	30	..	Rural	Urban
	Number of male infants—South Monghyr district ..	38	..	170	178
195	Para. 309.—**Boys and Girls aged 5—14**				
	Number of Boys aged 5—14 —Bihar State ..	3	..	1,204	1,241
	Number of Girls aged 5—14 —Bihar State ..	4	..	1,106	1,162
	Para. 310.—**Young men and women aged 15—34 per 10,000 persons**				
	Young women aged 15—34 per 10,000 persons among rural population	27	..	1,529	1,530
	Young women aged 15—34 per 10,000 persons among urban population	35	..	1,467	1,457
196	Para. 312.—**Elderly persons aged 55 and over**				
	Number of males aged 55 and over per 10,000 persons of the general population—Bihar	2	..	525	506
	Number of females aged 55 and over per 10,000 persons of the general population—Bihar	3	..	506	525

Page no.	Description	Line	Col. no.	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5	6
197	Number of males aged 55 and over per 10,000 persons of the general population among non-agricultural classes—Bihar	..	..	460	463
	Para. 313.—Age composition of the general population—Comparison with 1941				
	Number of persons per 100 of general population, 1951 (age-groups 15—34 and 35—54)	..	..	52·87	50·87
199	Comparative figures of number of Children born to mothers of completed maternity who started child bearing in the age-group 15—19, and those in 20—24	21	..	Livelihood Class III	Livelihood Classes III
		22	..	After the close of the bracket in "(Cultivating labourers)", add "and V to VIII (all non-agricultural classes)".	
IV	Subsidiary table 1.2 (Monghyr North)		3	10.1	10.5
XVI	Subsidiary table 2.1 (Patna)		2	909	905
XX	Subsidiary table 2·3 (Bihar)		28	—0·6	0·6
XXX	Subsidiary table 4.1 (North Bihar Plain)		2	904	903
XXX	Subsidiary table 4.1 (South Bihar Plain)		2	803	805
XLVI	Subsidiary table 5.1 (North Bihar Plain)		2	96	97
XLVI	Subsidiary table 5.1 (South Bihar Plain)		2	197	195
LXXII	Subsidiary table 6.1 (Chotanagpur Plateau)		6	5,362	5,306
LXXIII	Subsidiary table 6.1 (North Bihar Plain)		10	5,701	5,653
LXXIII	Subsidiary table 6.1 (South Bihar Plain)		10	6,402	6,433
LXXIII	Subsidiary table 6.1 (Chotanagpur Plateau)		10	6,006	5,987
LXXVII	Subsidiary table 6.4 (Darbhanga)		10	893	892
LXXVII	Subsidiary table 6.4 (Shahabad)		10	883	891
LXXVII	Subsidiary table 6.4 (Dhanbad)		10	532	632