CENSUS OF INDIA, 1921

UNITED PROVINCES
OF
AGRA AND OUDH

Volume XVI

Part I—REPORT

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LIST OF ERRATA.

Owing to a clerical error due to acres having been entered as square miles, Pilibhit district has wrongly been credited in the text of the Introduction and Chapter I with an additional 203 square miles. This error makes no difference to the conclusions drawn, but for the sake of accuracy the following emendations are necessary :—

(1) Introduction, page 1.—*Substitute* for inset, "additions 7 square miles, population 5,213, deductions 109 square miles, population 21,929, difference—102 sq. miles, population 16,716.

(2) Chapter I, page 7, 1.—Area is 112,244 sq. miles (102 sq. miles less than in 1911). Of these 106,295 belong to British districts and 5,949 to states. At foot of page. *Delete* "Pilibhit, etc.", and *substitute* (in "area subtracted" column) "minor changes 15 sq. miles, population 767."

(3) On page 8 in inset *substitute* in "percentage of provincial area" column in (2) 9·3; in (4 21·3; in (6) 4·1.

(4) Page 13, footnote 1.—*Substitute* "Public Health figures are for the calendar year, Administration Report figures for the financial year—1st April to 31st March.

(5) On page 17.—Inset, opposite Sub-Himalaya, West, *for* "399" *read* "407."

(6) On page 19, line 1, *substitute* "in density sub-Himalaya West and Western Plain have decreased most (30)."

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PREFACE.

IN this report will be found a very brief account of the manner in which the census was taken, and at greater length an explanation of the statistics based on it, and some examination of the conclusions which may be drawn from these. It is well to state, in view of misapprehensions which have arisen on similar occasions in the past, and may arise again, that the conclusions put forward, and any opinions expressed in the course of their presentation, are the conclusions and opinions of the writer, and in no sense those of Government.

It should also be emphasised at the beginning that the writer is a layman and not an expert statistician, and that he only claims for his conclusions the value which this remark implies. An engineer who has made a serviceable culvert is directed to build a bridge. A member of the Indian Civil Service, who has for a few years kept some sort of order among a quarrelsome people, is in effect told that he should by now have learnt thereby how to write a treatise on bimetallism, and to set about doing so. The reader (if any) may well ask "Since you are no expert, why attempt to draw any conclusions at all?" My excuse can only be—if I do not content myself with setting up precedent as a defence—that the qualified statisticians who pounce upon all census matter will find it easier to attack a propounded thesis than to deal merely with the uninterpreted figures. I found this myself, and herein lies my justification for tilting at many of the views of my predecessors in office, Mr. Burn and Mr. Blunt, towards whom I should feel nothing but gratitude for the guidance that their work has given me. Ingratitude, however, is proper to criticism: as witness the distinguished German scholar, trained by an even more distinguished and scholarly father, who in editing a classical text mentioned an alternative to his own reading with the comment "*putidissime pater meus.*"

REPORT

ON THE

CENSUS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

OF AGRA AND OUDH

1921.

INTRODUCTION.

Date and extent of the census.

1. The fifth synchronous census of the whole of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was taken on the 18th March, 1921, the decennial series having begun in 1881. A census of Oudh was also taken in 1869 and of Agra (then the North-Western Provinces) in 1872. The area now dealt with is, with negligible modifications as shown in the margin, the same as that dealt with in 1911; but owing to the creation in 1911 of the Benares State, a large tract of the Mirzapur district (area, 865 square miles: population in 1911, 346,245) and a small portion of the Benares district (area, 5 square miles: population 11,593) has been transferred from "British Territory" to "U. P. States."

	Area.	Population in 1911.
Additions ..	1,932 s. m.	504,204
Deductions..	1,838 ,,	520,920
Difference ..	+94	—16,716

Method and organization of census taking.

2. The procedure adopted for taking the census, which was practically the same as in 1911, is fully described in the Administrative Report. Here it is merely summarised. The general method was to pick a man to enumerate his neighbours and to train him to do so. The European method of requiring the heads of households to enumerate themselves and their dependants is impracticable in this province, and was only attempted in respect of those Europeans for whom no other arrangement could be made. From my experience of the way in which the average Englishman filled up his schedule, my conclusion is that the Indian method is infinitely more satisfactory than the European.

In organizing the taking of the census I dealt directly with the districts, for each of which a member of the District Officer's gazetted staff was appointed District Census Officer. The first important step taken in each district was to number all houses. The houses were then made up into "blocks," a block containing from 30 to 50 houses, each in charge of an "enumerator." From 10 to 15 blocks were formed into a "circle" under a "supervisor." A various number of circles usually containing from 10,000 to 15,000 houses went to make up a "charge," under a "charge superintendent." The latter, whose charges completely covered the whole district area, worked directly under the District Census Officer. In practice, for all units except the block—and for this where possible—existing administrative sub-divisions were maintained: and for all posts except that of enumerator officials were appointed. In rural tracts the charge superintendent was the revenue supervisor qanungo, and the supervisor was the patwari, in almost all cases. The enumerator was the most intelligent literate man—or boy—available. In urban tracts the best possible use was made of the various municipal and Government establishments, the educated public being called upon to help only after these had been exhausted. The bulk and brunt of the work in both town and country fell upon the more lowly-paid servants of Government, especially upon the patwaris, and I should be wanting in all sense of gratitude if I failed to acknowledge the cheerfulness and capacity with which they dealt with it.

There were 308,092 enumerators, 28,568 supervisors and 1,215 charge superintendents in the province.

The training of the staff.

3. After appointing the census staff the next step was to train it. Simple though the schedule appears, there are few who until orally trained can fill it up without making mistakes. I trained the District Census Officers myself. They trained the charge superintendents, who in turn trained the supervisors. These made the best they could of the enumerators. The difficulty was at one end of the scale to convince that training was necessary, and at the other to persuade that it was possible.

The preliminary record.

4. When trained the staff was ready to make the preliminary record. This consisted in filling up the schedules for the ordinary residents of each house. The information recorded in the schedule consisted of name, religion, sex, age, civil condition, caste, occupation, mother tongue, birth place, literacy or illiteracy, literacy or illiteracy in English, and certain infirmities. This record was made in rural tracts between the 4th and 21st February, 1921, and in urban areas ten days later. It was generally made first on plain paper, and not copied into the printed forms until it had been corrected by the supervisors. The period from the completion of this record till the actual census was utilized in checking the entries, in which task the help of every available officer of Government was enlisted. The principal objects of checking were to see—

(1) That every place where it was reasonably possible that a human being might take his evening meal on the 18th March was numbered as a house;
(2) That every numbered house was accounted for in the schedules;
(3) That the entries in the schedules were correct both in form and substance.

Much of this checking was possible, and was actually done, throughout the cold weather. And it was done up to the day of the census on such a scale that, generally speaking, inaccuracies can only have been rare.

The final census.

5. The actual census was taken between 7 p.m. and midnight on the 18th March, 1921. Each enumerator visited in turn every house in his beat and brought the record up to date by striking out the entries relating to persons no longer present and entering the necessary particulars for all newcomers. An incident at this stage illustrates the conscientiousness with which census work was generally done. An enumerator in Sitapur, who had a very small block, and who started on his final round punctually at 7, found that he had completed it by 7-10. But he understood his orders to mean that he was to repeat the round till midnight. He therefore visited every house again and enquired at each whether any one had died since his last visit. After his fifth round he had lost much of his popularity; after his tenth he was waited on by a deputation which urged him to go to bed; after his fifteenth he was served with a formal warning by the oldest inhabitant; and after his twentieth the muhalla turned out with staves and incapacitated him for further activity.

Another case of sacrifice to duty.

Special arrangements were made for the enumeration of travellers. Those on the roads were stopped at posts established every few miles. Those on trains were enumerated on arrival or departure at a station, if they were found not to have been enumerated already; and all trains were stopped at 6 a.m. on the 19th March, and any passengers who remained unaccounted for were then dealt with. Travellers by boat were caught at the ghats, where posts were located to enumerate them.

The provisional totals.

6. The provisional results were obtained as follows. On the morning after the census the enumerators of each circle met their supervisor and added up their totals, which after being checked were entered by the supervisor in a summary for his circle. The supervisors then met their charge superintendents, who prepared a charge summary similarly, and sent it to district headquarters. There provisional totals for the district were compiled and wired to me. As usual, the arrangements for getting in their charge summaries were worked out with the greatest care by District Census Officers, every known means of conveyance except aeroplanes being employed. Rampur

State, as before, was first in with its totals, which I received at 7-2 a.m. on the 19th March. Muzaffarnagar's figures were received at 9-13 a.m. Altogether seventeen districts and states wired their results on the 19th March and all figures were in by the 23rd March. I wired the provisional totals to the Census Commissioner on the afternoon of that day.

The provincial total differed from the figures arrived at after tabulation by +215,102 (+ ·5 per cent.). The difference would have been negligible but for an unaccountable mistake of 202,769 made by Meerut.

The "industrial" and "tenement" census.

7. The opportunity of the census proper was used to take a wholly separate Industrial Census, designed generally to measure the extent of industrial development in the province and to ascertain the nature of the personnel connected with industrial concerns. This census was taken by means of two special schedules through the agency of an "Industrial Officer" (generally identical with the Census Officer) appointed for each district. A "Tenement Census," whose object was to gauge overcrowding in large cities and to collect certain other demographic matter, was also taken in the cities of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Benares.

The attitude of the public.

8. The attitude of the public towards the census was less satisfactory than in 1911. Of course the old fantastic tales of its ulterior objects have long since been forgotten. But District Census Officers experienced much trouble and anxiety owing to the "non-cooperation" movement. The movement was negligible in rural tracts. But in many towns it resulted in—

(1) refusals by non-officials to act as census officers;

(2) refusals by heads of families to give the information necessary for the filling up of the census schedule.

This is the sort of thing that in India and Ireland passes for politics. In the Solomon Islands it would be called childishness. Both forms of recusancy were overcome with difficulty but with uniform success: the first by replacing the recusants by officials and by well-disposed members of the public, the second by methods on which it is unnecessary to enlarge. Though the movement, as I said, gave much extra work to all concerned, I am convinced that it did not affect at all the accuracy of the returns.

I may mention that as soon as the movement began to interest itself in the census the Local Government, at my instance, instructed District Officers to prosecute recusants as a matter of course: and in those districts where this instruction was carried out promptly, no further trouble was experienced. I would also mention, in justice to the way in which District Census Officers coped with their difficulties, that a pronouncement made a few days before the final enumeration by the leader of the non-cooperation movement that non-cooperators were not to interfere with the census, was made much too late to have any effect one way or the other.

I am grateful to the well-disposed section—far the larger section—of the public, which showed the helpfulness which in normal times is characteristic of the people of the province. But the census of 1921 was, largely speaking, the gratuitous work of the servants of Government, who carried it through in their spare time.

The tabulation of the statistics: system.

9. For tabulation the slip system of Dr. Georg von Mayr was used as in 1911. Each person enumerated had a separate slip, on to which were copied the details recorded of him in the schedule. The task of copying was simplified by the use of different colours for different religions, of printed symbols to indicate sex and civil condition, and of prescribed abbreviations. The slips when prepared were then sorted for each final table in turn; after sorting his slips the sorter entered his totals on a "sorter's ticket"; and on completion these totals were entered in a register and added up to form the district totals. From the district totals the final tables for the whole province were compiled in the head office.

How carried out.

10. The bulk of the copying was done locally in the districts in the period between the preliminary and final enumeration. It was not so done in the hills, where geographical difficulties were too formidable, in the States, in the Muzaffarnagar district, where the revenue staff was preoccupied with settlement operations, in the cities (except Lucknow), or in a proportion of the towns. The patwaris acted as copyists, except in Lucknow city, where the agency was the municipal enumerating staff. This was an innovation

and as such and because it was decided upon rather late, involved a disproportionate amount of labour for many people including myself. But with improvements dictated by experience the experiment is worth repeating, if only for the indirect advantage of increased accuracy in the records: for the copying being almost always done by a man personally acquainted with the people with whom he was dealing, mistakes were detected and removed on the spot. A comparison of the difficulties experienced in sorting the Muzaffarnagar slips with the comparative ease enjoyed in dealing with those of other districts has been enough to convince me of the value of local copying.

What remained of the copying, the sorting, and the compilation was done at seven central offices—at Saharanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Bareilly and Naini Tal. The location—and indeed the number—of offices was determined by the availability of office accommodation. Each office was under a deputy superintendent selected from the ex-District Census Officers. The staff for each office consisted of a head assistant, record-keeper, accountant, four or five inspectors and a varying number of supervisors in charge of gangs of copyists, sorters, or compilers. It was never possible to maintain the rank and file at full strength: at their maximum copyists numbered 1,758 and sorters 2,002.

Copying was finished on the 30th April, 1921 (for most offices considerably before this), sorting between the 30th June (Fyzabad office) and the 17th September, 1921 (Lucknow office), compilation between the 24th September, 1921, and 7th January, 1922 (Lucknow office). All offices except those at Lucknow and Bareilly were closed or practically closed by the middle of October: the delay at Lucknow was due to the intricate statistics prepared in connection with the Tenement Census. The head office meanwhile had begun the tabulation of the final tables.

The report.

11. I found it impossible to start writing the report till towards the end of October 1921: before then I had not the complete material for any one chapter. It is a mere pamphlet compared with the treatise of 1911. A short report was dictated by the present-day cost of paper and printing combined with the declared financial embarrassments of Government. Personally I wish I could have made it shorter. I have confined myself ordinarily to bringing out the salient changes and developments suggested by the figures to have occurred since the last census, eschewing anything in the nature of a monograph on particular aspects of the subject-matter of the several chapters. What has been said or explained in previous reports is taken for granted.

The cost of the census.

12. The cost of the census of the province will be dealt with in detail in the Administrative Report. The anticipated cost is shown in the margin, and is unlikely to be exceeded. It averages Rs. 9·5 per 1,000 of population. In 1911 it averaged Rs. 5·9 and in 1901 Rs. 5·1. The expenditure has been cut down by speeding up the work of the central offices, and by reducing the length of the report. On the other side the increased cost of personnel and material does not need to be enlarged upon. The larger payments to personnel I do not apologise for: indeed I think they were inadequate. The higher prices of material were beyond my control.

	Rs.
(1) Net expenditure for 1920-21.	1,08,511
(2) Anticipated expenditure, 1921-22	3,12,597
(3) Anticipated expenditure, 1922-23	21,102
Total, 1920—1923 ..	4,42,210

Acknowledgements.

13. I conclude with acknowledgments to those who assisted me: firstly to the District Magistrates, who one and all thought the census an intolerable nuisance and said so with considerate infrequency: principally to the District Census Officers, of whom it would be the easiest course to mention the one or two who did not give me complete satisfaction. Apart from those afterwards selected to be deputy superintendents the best work was perhaps done by Mr. M. H. B. Nethersole, D.S.O., I.C.S. (Shahjahanpur), M. Muhammad Shafi Khan (Lucknow), P. Kishan Nand (Bareilly), Ch. Ram Chand (Ghazipur), P. Chandra Shekar Misra (Ballia), M. Muhammad Mushtaq Ali Khan (Budaun), S. Muhammad Abbas Zaidi (Partabgarh), P. Gyan Nath Raina (Etawah) and Sh. Imam-ud-din Hyder (Fyzabad). I mention also particularly Mr. H. S. Bates, I.C.S., who starting with only a few weeks' experience of India made an excellent job of the Jhansi district. But the work of almost all was excellent.

The seven deputy superintendents were Mr. W. R. Tennant, I.C.S. (Naini Tal); M. S. Ijaz Ali (Bareilly), B. Jamna Sarup (Jhansi), M. Abdul

Wahid Khan (Lucknow), S. Muhammad Zahid (Saharanpur), Th. Mahendra Pal Singh (Gorakhpur) and P. Ganga Charan (Fyzabad). Of these, Th. Mahendra Pal Singh, B. Jamna Sarup and (after a slow start) S. Muhammad Zahid did admirably. My indebtedness to Mr. Tennant calls for separate mention. During the cold weather of 1920-21 he was my personal assistant and relieved me of much of my touring and inspection work. After March 1921 he took charge of the Naini Tal Central office, and at the same time gave me the greatest possible help in many other ways. In particular his mathematical training and his *flair* for statistics have been invaluable, especially to one whose acquaintance with figures does not extend beyond mental arithmetic. In conclusion I wish to acknowledge the invariable helpfulness of Mr. Abel, Superintendent of the Government Press, and of Major F. W. Hart, Superintendent of the Photo-Mechanical and Litho. department, Thomason College, Rurki.

Chapter I.—DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

The area dealt with.

1. The territory dealt with in this report is that administered by the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, together with the States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares. The whole is in shape roughly a parallelogram, about 500 miles long by 175 miles broad, running from north-west to south-east, and comprising the Indo-Gangetic Plain and submontane tracts: with one irregular annexe on the north-west (Himalaya, West), and another, the trans-Jamna tract (Central India Plateau and East Satpuras) on the south. This territory is in area 112,440 square miles (94 square miles more than in 1911 [1]), of which 106,491 square miles are British and 5,949 fall within the States. To give some idea of the size of the Province, it may be said to be a little smaller than the British Isles, with which it is almost identical in population.

The British territory is divided into 48 districts, each in area roughly corresponding to the larger English counties. These are grouped into ten administrative divisions, of which two constitute Oudh and eight the province of Agra, as shown in the imperial tables. One of these divisions—Jhansi—was formed shortly after the last census, the districts of Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur and Banda being taken from the Allahabad division for the purpose; at the same time Allahabad was compensated with the districts of Farrukhabad and Etawah taken from Agra, to which Meerut ceded Aligarh. On the 1st April, 1911, and also after the last census, the Benares State was created at the expense of the district of Mirzapur (864 square miles) and Benares (5 square miles). These re-arrangements need to be borne in mind when the imperial tables of 1911 and 1921 are compared: and to render any comparison exact reference should be made to the appendix to the provincial volume of 1911, in which are exhibited the chief changes caused by them in the statistics.

In the subsidiary tables printed at the end of each chapter in this report the administrative districts are grouped not by administrative but by "natural" divisions. The natural divisions are the same as those used in the reports of 1901 and 1911, and are based on differences mainly geological, but also agricultural, linguistic and ethnological, so far as these differences go together. To make such a grouping complete it would be necessary to adopt a unit smaller than the district. The Allahabad district, for instance, is shown as lying within Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central, though three of its tahsils belong properly to Central India Plateau, and its north-easterly corner should strictly be included in Indo-Gangetic Plain East. Naini Tal again, shown as in Himalaya West, is very largely submontane. But to use a smaller unit than the district would be impracticable, and the grouping with admitted limitations corresponds to differences of general character.

(1) Details of the small change in area since last census are shown below in tabular form.

District.	Area added to province (square miles).	Area subtracted from province (square miles).	Population in 1911 of area affected.	Cause of transfer.
Muzaffarnagar	..	20	1,119	Changes in deep stream of Jamna.
Meerut	..	46	15,179	To go to form new Delhi Province.
Ballia	7	28	5,213 4,865	Changes in deep stream of Ganges.
Pilibhit	806	603	*Nil*	Realignment of Nepal frontier.

NOTE.—Insignificant areas subtracted from the Saharanpur and Bulandshahr districts owing to changes in deep stream of the Jamna and from Cawnpore by diluvion have been omitted.

The natural divisions have been fully described in previous reports, to which the seeker after detailed information is referred. They are enumerated in the margin, each with its percentage of the provincial area and population (British territory only). Here the briefest possible outline of their characteristics will suffice. Himalaya West includes, besides a tract of submontane country, the whole of that portion of the Himalayas which falls within the province, extending from the bare region of perpetual snow to the densely wooded Siwalik hills. Forests cover most of this country, which is thinly populated and cultivated only in infrequent patches. Below this tract and the mountains of Nepal further east is a submontane belt, within historical times almost entirely under forest, and even now largely afforested, but densely populated where the jungle has been reclaimed. Sub-Himalaya West and Sub-Himalaya East comprise this belt. On the extreme south, and bounded on the north by the Jamna river, and by the Ganges after its confluence with the Jamna, is a tract (Central India Plateau and East Satpuras) whose geological characteristics are determined by the low mountain ranges of Central India. It is intersected by the outlying spurs of these ranges, is largely jungle-clad, and is characterised by an unkindly climate and soil. The population here is naturally sparse. Between this trans-Jamna tract and the submontane belt lies the Gangetic Plain—Indo-Gangetic Plain, West, Central and East[1]—a level featureless expanse of unenclosed cultivation, densely populated, interspersed with unprofitable cities, a country of unrelieved vistas of field upon field, of dust, and of dullness unspeakable.

Natural division.	Percentage of provincial area.	Percentage of provincial population.
(1) Himalaya, West	14·00	3·30
(2) Sub-Himalaya, West ..	9·50	8·90
(3) Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	22·50	26·80
(4) Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	21·20	26·30
(5) Central India Plateau ..	9·80	4·60
(6) East Satpuras	4·00	1·60
(7) Sub-Himalaya, East ..	12·00	17·00
(8) Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	7·00	11·50
United Provinces (British districts)	100·00	100·00

The States are shown—in these subsidiary tables—apart from the arrangement of natural divisions, but they are in no way homogeneous. Rampur would, but for administrative and political considerations, be included in Sub-Himalaya West, Tehri-Garhwal in Himalaya West, and Benares in East Satpuras.

The population dealt with, and the completeness of the enumeration.

2. So much for the area dealt with. Before proceeding to discuss the population of that area it will be well to state precisely what is meant by the word "population" as used in this report. The population of any place or area may mean one of two things—

(1) the sum of the people found present in that place or area at a particular moment of time—the so-called *de facto* population, or

(2) the sum of the people ordinarily resident in that place or area—the so-called *de jure* population.

The object of the Indian census (unlike for instance that of the census of the United States) is to ascertain the *de facto* population, and that object has been attained in this province except to some extent in the Himalayan tract: where owing to the great distances and difficult terrain involved, it was impossible to take the final census on one night, and the operation had to be spread over a period of ten days. In this tract the figures to some small extent represent the *de jure* population; for many of the hill people are of migratory habit, especially at the seasons of climatic change, and some of those dealt with at the beginning of the enumeration period will have moved elsewhere before the end of it. Subject to this limitation, however, the "population" of a territorial unit means in this report the sum of the people found in that unit on the night of the 18th March, 1921.

The *de facto* population is in the case of this province, largely speaking, also the normal population; for the people are little addicted to movement. There are however small factors which upset the correspondence. In the first place travellers, who were enumerated wherever found, whether on the roads, in boats, waiting at railway stations, or in railway trains, ordinarily go to swell the population of places with which they have no connection. The numbers involved are negligible except in the case of railway trains. A train may carry about a thousand people, and where one or two trains were dealt with by

[1] To which I shall generally refer in future as the Western, Central and Eastern Plain respectively.

the enumerators at one place—as happened in Aligarh City—the recorded population, and especially the recorded proportion between males and females, may be consequently abnormal. Secondly, fairs may attract to a place people who are wholly alien to it. This fortunately did not happen on any large scale at the present census, except at Misrikh in the Sitapur district. Thirdly, the hill stations are only beginning to fill in the middle of March, and are then neither in their normal winter state of emptiness, nor in their normal summer state of congestion. Fourthly and lastly the cultivators and graziers of the sub-montane tract of the Naini Tal district were, at the time of the census, still in process of migration to their summer quarters in the hills of the same district and of Almora.

With these exceptions however—which are trifling in relation to the forty-six million inhabitants of the province—the *de facto* and normal population correspond.

The question how far the enumeration is accurate, so far as the correctness of the entries made in the census schedules is concerned, will be considered in the course of the chapters which follow. Here it is only necessary to estimate how far it is complete. A synchronous census—that is to say a simultaneous counting of all the people—could only be absolutely complete if a universal parade were ordered and enforced for the purpose—the method probably followed by David and the other early Census Superintendents.[1] It cannot obviate omissions when every one is left free to go his own way and to follow his own pursuits, and has to be run to ground by the enumerator wherever he may be and whatever he may be doing. Under these circumstances to calculate the chance of any one person's being enumerated, though arrangements may be so perfected as to make it overwhelmingly probable, involves the solution of two personal equations. But I believe that the present enumeration has been as complete as it is humanly possible to make it. With the mass of previous experience which is now at his disposal, and with an enumerating staff of which a large part is already familiar with the process of census-taking, a Census Superintendent finds the methods of overcoming old difficulties already tested and approved, and has plenty of time to deal with new difficulties—such as the "Non-cooperation" movement—as they arise. Moreover the system of checking and supervision has been perfected in previous censuses, and makes it hard for any one to escape the census net. The only exception I would make to this generalisation is as regards Europeans. I have no doubt that an appreciable number of these were not enumerated at all. The method of enumerating them is unsatisfactory, and it would be preferable, in my opinion, to deal with them on a *de jure* rather than on a *de facto* basis.

Density and distribution: General.

3. Density is the correlation of population with area. The population of the province is 45,375,787; of the States 1,134,881; and of the whole area dealt with 46,510,668. This, as has been noticed already, is roughly the population of the British Isles also; and as their areas do not differ greatly, it follows that the densities of the two countries are much alike. But though to compare the United Provinces with the British Isles in area and population serves to give some idea of the size of the former, to compare the densities of the two countries is altogether misleading. Indeed to speak of the density of a country as a whole is in itself absurd. The density of the British Isles is the mean of the densities of London County and of Sutherlandshire and of all the urban and rural areas between these two extremes. The density of the United Provinces includes the densities of the Himalayan snows and of the "pakka mahals" of Benares city. The figure is 414. It means nothing.

If the population of the British Isles and of the United Provinces is almost identical the distribution of that population in the two countries could not be more unlike. Here 89·4 per cent. of the population is rural and 10·6 per cent. is urban. In the British Isles the percentages are not far from being

[1] The Roman Emperors who from Augustus onwards held a regular census of the Empire—apparently at intervals of fourteen years—made things very easy for their administrative staff. The census was not synchronous. And a parade was held by households (*κατ' οἰκίαν ἀπογεαφή*) everyone being ordered to return to his original home for the purpose. On this subject, and the principle of "*ἰδία*"—the liability of every Roman subject to be ordered back to his original home—see St. Luke II. 1-5 and Sir William Ramsay "The Bearing of Recent Discovery on the Trustworthiness of the New Testament" chapters XIX and XX.

transposed.[1] Distribution in this aspect will be dealt with more fully in the next chapter.

Variation: the degree thereof to be accounted for.

4. The variation in the population during each of the last five decades, and during the whole period of fifty years, 1872 to 1921, is shown in the margin.

Variation. Increase (+) Decrease (—)					
1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	1872 to 1921.
−1,486,696	−480,294	+796,371	+2,806,294	+2,250,985	+3,886,660

The area dealt with at each census was to all intents and purposes the same. The enumeration is believed to have been incomplete and inaccurate before 1891, but the increase of population found at the census of 1881 is unlikely to have been underestimated: for the census of 1881 must have been at least as complete as that of 1872. Much of the increase found in 1891 was due probably to improved methods of enumeration, but the previous decade was prosperous and immune from serious calamities. Between 1891 and 1901 there was a diminished increase, the diminution being due to a series of famines, and the increase having taken place in spite of them. The decrease that occurred during the decade 1901 to 1911 is attributed by Mr. Blunt to the famine of 1907-8, to the malaria epidemic of 1908, to plague, and to emigration. The influence of emigration is very doubtful; I confess that I cannot follow Mr. Blunt when he argues, against the evidence of his own figures, that the volume of emigration had increased since the previous decade. On the other hand the ravages of plague had been immense. The recorded mortality from this cause was 1,351,252. The actual mortality was probably much greater, for plague was then a new disease, and created panic wherever it appeared; and in times of panic such precarious arrangements as those for recording the vital statistics very easily break down. The malaria epidemic of 1908 also caused enormous loss: the recorded death rate of that year was over 52 per mille, while the annual rate for the whole decade was less than 40; and reported deaths from fever exceeded the normal by nearly three-quarters of a million. It is most reasonable to suppose that the loss of population found in 1911 was due to two unusual calamities—a new disease (plague) and an exceptionally severe epidemic of malaria.

Mr. Blunt gave reasons for estimating the normal rate of increase for this province at something over 3 per mille per annum. A normal period here does not connote of course freedom from calamity, but freedom from unusual or exceptional calamities. The estimate appears just; and this very abnormal decade provides no new material by which to revise it. In the chapter on Age, I attempt to show that the population is in essence "progressive", and still possesses all the factors necessary to the maintenance of its normal rate of increase. It has on the other hand decreased since 1911 by over 3 per mille per annum. There is thus for the decade not only an absolute decrease of over 3 per cent. to be accounted for, but also a decrease of over 6 per cent., or of about three millions, relatively to the normal rate of expansion.

The vital statistics: their value in this connection.

5. Having stated the problem, it is natural to turn to the vital statistics for help in the solution of it. I may as well state at once that in my opinion little help is forthcoming from this source, and that the statistics can at best be used only for comparative purposes. The absolute figures that they furnish are quite unreliable. The marginal statement shows the reported births and deaths (British territory only), and the difference between them, for the decade[2]. According to this statement the province has gained in population by 957,000. It has in fact lost by 1,432,000. The "calculated" population therefore exceeds the actual by 2,389,000. Some part of the difference is accounted for by the

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births(+) or of deaths(−).
1911	2,053,324	2,105,292	− 51,968
1912	2,125,585	1,400,807	+724,778
1913	2,232,999	1,631,693	+601,306
1914	2,104,554	1,567,266	+537,288
1915	2,036,121	1,406,743	+629,378
1916	2,017,756	1,381,299	+636,457
1917	2,157,642	1,774,896	+382,746
1918	1,867,844	3,856,762	−1,988,918
1919	1,516,497	1,951,662	−435,165
1920	1,664,192	1,742,835	− 78,643
Total .. 1911-20	19,776,514	18,819,255	+957,259

[1] The Preliminary Census Report for England and Wales, 1921, shows 79·3 per cent. of the population to be urban, and 20·7 to be rural. The figures for Scotland will not affect the proportion appreciably. The definition of "urban population" adopted for the British Isles differs from that adopted here, but the contrast made in the text would hold good on any definition.

[2] To be exact, for the period 1st April, 1911 to 31st March, 1921, which corresponds to the intercensal period (11th March, 1911, to 18th March, 1921) sufficiently for practical purposes.

balance of emigration over immigration—how much will be discussed later.[1] But the bulk of it can be due only to inaccuracy in the vital statistics.

The statement shows on balance a small decrease of population in 1911, a very large increase in each of the next five years, a diminished but still a large increase in 1917, and decreases, vast in 1918, very large in 1919, and appreciable in 1920, for the remaining three years. Now excluding for present purposes the last three years of the decade, which were in varying degrees abnormal (1918 superlatively so), the net increase for the first seven years amounted to 3,460,000, which on a population of 48 millions gives an approximate rate of over 10·5 per mille per annum. This is within a fraction of Germany's annual rate of increase during the period 1870—1900, and is incredible in view of all that is known about this congested province, and in respect of a period unmarked by any industrial or economic expansion.

The method by which births and deaths are reported has been described in previous reports, and need not be described again. The reporting agency for urban areas is probably adequate for the obtaining of reasonably accurate results. But this agency deals only with about 10 per cent. of the population. For rural tracts reports are made solely by the village watchman, and it would be astonishing if reliable statistics could be secured through the agency of this underpaid drudge. His statistical work is checked by the vaccinators and by "superior officers." Mr. Blunt remarks that the latter find about 2½ per cent. of omissions (for both births and deaths), and the former much less. The vaccinators, as Mr. Blunt admits, are not concerned to find mistakes. The superior officers in practice generally delegate their testing to a clerk. Even where an officer himself tests the reports, it is, as I know from experience, exceedingly hard to do so satisfactorily, especially in respect of deaths. After the lapse of time villagers do not readily remember deaths; births they remember more easily, for the children born are there to remind them. And though doubtless many watchmen are careful and conscientious in their reporting, those who are careless are never, to the best of my belief, punished for their neglect; nor would it be easy to punish an official whose monthly pay is three rupees, out of which emolument he has to find his own uniform.

Everything points then, if the above reasoning is correct, to a large understatement of deaths in the vital statistics of normal years. The understatement is exaggerated in abnormal years to an extent varying with the nature of the abnormality; but a consideration of this subject may conveniently be postponed till after the general conditions of the decade have been examined.

The influence on the population of the general conditions of the decade as gauged by the vital statistics.

6. Though it would be in the highest degree unsafe to treat the absolute figures given by the vital statistics as evidence of the amount by which in any given year births exceeded deaths, or deaths exceeded births; yet there can be no reasonable doubt that these statistics reflect in broad outline the influence exerted on the population by the general conditions of the decade. There can be no doubt, for instance, on the evidence of the vital statistics alone, that the year 1911 was unfavourable and that the following six years were favourable to expansion (the last much less so than the preceding five years), that the year 1918 was disastrous, and that the years 1919 and 1920 were disastrous also, though to a diminishing extent. It should be possible therefore, for all but very abnormal years, to use the statistics to gauge the extent to which the people were affected by the general conditions of those years.

These conditions so far as they affect the population fall under four heads—Agriculture, Prices and Wages, Trade, and Public Health. The very brief account now given under each of these heads is summarised from the Annual Administration Reports.[2] I mention this fact lest it be supposed that the account is coloured to support the obvious but important conclusion drawn from it.

Agriculture.—The year 1911-12 was agriculturally an excellent one. The autumn (*kharif*) crops were indifferent, but were followed by a bumper spring (*rabi*) harvest. In 1912-13 both harvests were normal.[3] The monsoon of 1913

[1] And about 16,000 by transfer of territory. This trifle has been neglected in the text.

[2] To which the reader should refer for detail. These works are perilous heavy reading, however, and only the stouthearted should attack them as well as this report.

[3] I use the word "normal" where it is used by my authority, but it should be pointed out that in local agricultural reports it generally understates the facts. District estimates of a crop are made, by rule, in terms of annas

failed. The cropped area in 1913-14 was short by 2¼ million acres and both harvests were very poor. Famine was declared in the Jhansi division, and "scarcity" in Rohilkhand and parts of the Agra and Allahabad divisions. Lucknow, Fyzabad and Meerut also suffered severely. There was a recovery in the following year, but neither crop of 1914-15 was good. Those of 1915-16 were better, the harvests of 1916-17 were very good indeed, and of 1917-18 only slightly less good. A bad monsoon in 1918 resulted in a very poor *kharif* and an indifferent *rabi*. Distress was general, but acute only in the Etawah district. The following rains erred only on the side of excess, and the harvests of 1919-20 were reasonably good. Those of 1920-21 were poor.

Let this summary and the last marginal statement be considered together. I cannot find any correlation.

Prices and Wages.—There was no appreciable movement in prices and wages in 1911-12. In 1912-13 began that rise in prices which has continued ever since. Wages however did not respond till the following year, and would not probably have responded so soon had there not been an exceptional demand for labour. In 1914-15 the prices of commercial crops fell, but the fall was due to the dislocation of trade caused by the outbreak of the war, and was temporary only. It was fully made good in 1915-16, but prices generally, owing to the same cause, were unsteady in that year. A high level was maintained throughout 1916-17, and a sharp rise in respect of cloth, metals, and salt, due to a contraction of imports combined with profiteering and speculation, counterbalanced to some extent the benefit accruing to the cultivating classes from the high prices of cereals. Prices rose still further in 1917-18: and the upward movement continued in 1918-19. It was checked in 1919-20, but wages rose abruptly, and the demand for labour was very keen: these two latter phenomena being obviously due to the heavy mortality in this and the previous year. The rise in prices was resumed in 1920-21.

No correspondence is traceable between these movements and the fluctuations of population indicated by the vital statistics.

Trade and Industries.—Trade in 1911-12 was excellent, and there were large increases in both exports and imports and in both volume and value. These increases were continued in 1912-13, there being in particular a very large export of gram and oilseeds in that year. Imports continued to expand in 1913-14 but exports decreased seriously. In 1914-15 trade declined generally, and especially in respect of exports. Exports recovered in the following year, but there was a continued decrease of imports. In 1916-17 this process was reversed. In 1917-18 imports again fell and exports again rose. Imports greatly increased in 1918-19, but exports decreased in volume though they increased in value. In 1919-20 imports fell both in volume and value: exports fell in volume but rose in value. There are no figures for 1920-21.

As a result of the operations of the decade, exports have increased in money value by over 50 per cent. but in exchange value it is clear that they have decreased.

Industries are on too small a scale to affect the population from year to year. The number of operatives employed in the principal industries of which statistics are maintained (cotton, sugar, indigo, lac, tanneries, flour and a few others) was some 34,000 at the beginning of the decade, and 52,000 at the end of it.

Once again, it is impossible to correlate the movement of population in any way with commerce.

Public Health.—The year 1911-12 was unhealthy. A severe epidemic of plague was by itself responsible for a mortality of 7 per mille. There was also a serious epidemic of cholera, and fever was much more prevalent than in normal years. By the following year cholera had almost disappeared, and plague and malaria had very much abated. Public health was good, and continued good in 1913-14. The same falls to be said of the years 1914-15, 1915-16, and 1916-17.

to the rupee, 16 annas to mean a normal crop, and anything more or less than normal to be expressed by a figure greater or smaller than 16. But to the subordinate revenue officials who prepare the estimates, and who have reason to know that the rupee is never worth more than 16 annas, a 16 annas crop means not a normal but the best possible crop. District estimates are therefore seldom based on the standard intended. I myself saw a harvest got in whose outturn was certainly twice the normal (the *kharif* of 1915 in Bundelkhand). The local report estimated 16 annas.

There was no serious or widespread epidemic in any of these years. Plague persisted but in a mild form and the prevalence of malaria was never more than ordinary. Health was less good in 1917-18. The normal plague epidemic of the cold weather took the abnormal course of persisting in the summer, and malaria was more prevalent than usual in the autumn.

The year 1918-19 is probably, in the matter of health, the worst on record. Apart from severe epidemics of plague and cholera, the province was devastated in the late summer and early winter by influenza, which swept over the country in two epidemic waves. In a few weeks this disease carried off, according to the estimate of the Sanitary Commissioner, about two millions of the population; but in reality, as I shall attempt to show later, many more. To enlarge upon this calamity is unnecessary. Every one witnessed it in some part of the world or another. Here many others must have seen, as I saw myself, villages that had in a month lost more than half their inhabitants, and great rivers choked with corpses which could not be disposed of in the ordinary way, if for no other reason, because the necessary fuel was exhausted. The damage done by this epidemic is not of course confined to the deaths for which it was directly responsible. According to medical opinion, between 50 and 70 per cent. of the people were attacked, and the sum total of the physical and economic damage done by the disease even where it was not fatal must have been enormous.

Influenza persisted in 1919-20, which was also a very unhealthy year. Though plague was negligible, there was a fairly severe epidemic of cholera, and a large proportion of the population had undoubtedly been left by the influenza epidemic of the previous year too weak to offer serious resistance to disease in any form. Public health was also unsatisfactory in 1920-21. The province was almost free from cholera and plague, but malaria was very prevalent.

Now let the conditions of the decade in respect of public health be considered together with the vital statistics, of which I reproduce the most relevant figures in the margin. It will be at once apparent, I think, that while these figures cannot possibly be correlated with either the agricultural, the economic, or the commercial conditions of the decade—for instance, an examination of them could not suggest that there were bumper harvests in 1911, 1916, and 1917, and crop failure in 1913-14—correlation with disease is at once manifest and complete. The health conditions of the decade may be summarised thus—

Year.	Excess of births (+) or of deaths (—)
1911[1]	— 51,968
1912	+ 724,778
1913	+ 601,806
1914	+ 537,288
1915	+ 629,378
1916	+ 636,457
1917	+ 382,746
1918	—1,988,918
1919	— 435,165
1920	— 78,643
Total .. 1911 —1920	+957,259

Healthy years	...	...	...	1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916.
Less healthy year	...	...	...	1917.
Unhealthy years	...	...	...	1911, 1920.
Very unhealthy year	...	...	...	1919.
Excessively unhealthy year		...	...	1918.

This summary only needs to be compared with the marginal statement.

The conclusion of the whole matter is obvious, but so important that I may be pardoned for emphasising it. The population reacts extravagantly to conditions of health. And this reaction completely conceals any reaction there may be to agricultural, economic, or commercial conditions: which latter reaction, if it occurs at all, is so slight as to be negligible.[2] Possibly this may be true of all tropical countries. But it appears to suggest, what is also suggested by the population figures when examined from other points of view, that congested though the province may be, the limit of pressure of population on the soil is not yet in sight, and that in the absence of severe epidemics there is no present reason why the numbers of the people should not continue to increase.

Variation: how finally explained.

7. The vital statistics have thus pointed the way to certain general conclusions, but give little help towards solving the problem set out at the beginning of this discussion—the problem of accounting for a loss of population of 3 per

[1] This year is strictly 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1912, and so on for the others. The Administration Reports for 1911-12, etc. deal with the same periods.

[2] It would doubtless be very considerable but for the system of famine administration.

cent. relatively to the figures of 1911, and of 6 per cent. relatively to the normal rate of increase. The vital statistics show a gain of 2 per cent. for the decade.

If 3 per mille per annum be accepted as roughly the normal rate of expansion, which takes into account the balance of emigration over immigration, the population of the province (British territory only) should have increased by about 1,410,000. It has actually decreased by 1,432,000. The abnormal losses of the decade amount therefore to 2,842,000. If the year 1918 be excluded, the remaining nine years may I think be taken as on the average fairly normal. They include in a general series of reasonably healthy years and of reasonably good crops, two unhealthy and one very unhealthy year and two years of crop failure. It is probably then somewhere near the truth to hold the year 1918 accountable for the whole of the abnormal loss. Plague and cholera should not be responsible for more than the odd 42,000 of this.[1] The balance, 2,800,000, I would attribute wholly to the influenza epidemic.

The Sanitary Commissioner calculates deaths due to this epidemic to have numbered approximately two millions, or 800,000 less than my estimate. Influenza is not prescribed as a head under which reporting agencies are to classify causes of death. It was therefore returned as "fever." The Sanitary Commissioner arrived at his calculation in the following way : from the number of deaths reported in 1918 as due to fever he subtracted the average number reported in normal years ; the remainder he attributed to influenza. This calculation would probably give a reasonably accurate estimate if it be assumed that the deaths that occurred during the epidemic were fully reported. But in fact they certainly were not. I have already given reasons for believing that the registration of deaths is by no means complete even in ordinary times. But during the autumn of 1918 the system of reporting broke down entirely, as indeed was inevitable.[2] The village watchman—always a man of no education and of less than average intelligence—could not be expected to keep track of deaths when these were occurring in tens and twenties every day. His duties constantly call him away to the police station, to the courts, or elsewhere : on his return after such an absence he might find half the village swept away, and if he managed to collect the names of all the dead, might fail to get any one to write them down for him. Lastly he will more often than not himself have sickened, and even if he recovered, will have been for some time incapable of carrying on his work. All things considered, 800,000 deaths may well have escaped registration during the autumn of 1918.

Probable degree of error in vital statistics.

8. Of the difference of 2,389,000 between the actual and the calculated population, a sum of 800,000 is thus to be attributed to the breakdown of the system of mortuary registration during the influenza epidemic. The difference of 1,589,000 or say 1,590,000 that remains must be accounted for by the balance of emigration over immigration, and by incompleteness of the reports of deaths in normal times. The amount by which emigration exceeded immigration is dealt with in chapter III. It is difficult to gauge. It may perhaps be taken to be cancelled by the births that fail to be registered ; inspecting officers find about 2½ per cent. of omissions in the birth reports, and this amount of error would account for nearly half a million unregistered births since 1911. During the decade 18,819,255 deaths were reported : subtracting 2,000,000 of these as directly due to the influenza epidemic, there remain 16,819,255 or say 16,820,000 "normal" deaths. Unreported deaths numbering 1,590,000 out of a total of (16,820,000 + 1,590,000 =) 18,410,000 actual deaths give a percentage of error in the registration of deaths of about 8 per cent.

Summary of conclusions so far reached.

9. The conclusions so far reached may now be summarised. Population after an initial setback in 1911 increased rapidly until the end of 1917, and has decreased enormously since. On balance it has lost during the decade nearly a million and a half of persons. The variation is due to disease, relatively to which all other influences are insignificant : to some extent to plague, cholera, and malaria, but overwhelmingly to the influenza epidemic. During this epidemic the system of mortuary registration broke down, and it is impossible to discover

[1] A normal year may be said nowadays to budget for an appreciable mortality from these two diseases.

[2] And as is also apparent from the absurd differences in the recorded death rates for the influenza period of contiguous districts, e.g., Gorakhpur 31, Basti 69, Azamgarh 81 ; Agra 159, Farrukhabad 136, Mainpuri 70.

directly where and to what classes of the population influenza dealt most havoc. The Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that it was more deadly in the west than in the east, and to females than to males. Both these propositions cannot however be true: for relatively to males, females have since 1911 increased in the west, and decreased in the east. The census figures, on the other hand, bear out the Sanitary Commissioner's contention that the disease hit hardest persons of both sexes between the ages of 20 and 35. On these two points I anticipate conclusions arrived at in the chapters on Sex and Age. I anticipate also a finding propounded in the latter chapter in saying that as a result of the vicissitudes of the decade, the constitution of the population is now such as to be favourable to great expansion in the future.

Revenue Divisions and States.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Density.	Density of rural portions only (approximate).
1. Meerut Division ..	9,173	4,509,572	492	410
2. Agra ,, ..	8,644	4,182,825	484	406
3. Rohilkhand ,, ..	11,033	5,198,773	471	395
4. Allahabad ,, ..	10,242	4,795,666	468	411
5. Jhansi ,, ..	10,440	2,065,297	198	176
6. Benares ,, ..	9,536	4,443,898	467	418
7. Gorakhpur ,, ..	9,543	6,720,715	704	680
8. Kumaun ,, ..	13,722	1,292,899	94	89
9. Lucknow ,, ..	12,057	5,567,241	462	418
10. Fyzabad ,, ..	12,101	6,599,401	545	524
British Territory ..	106,491	45,375,787	426	382
Rampur State ..	899	453,607	505	402
Tehri Garhwal State ..	4,180	318,414	76	76
Benares State ..	870	362,860	417	395
United Provinces ..	112,440	46,510,668	414	371

NOTE.—In calculating rural densities the density of urban areas has been taken as 15,000. Actual density of the 24 largest cities in 1911 was 16,500.

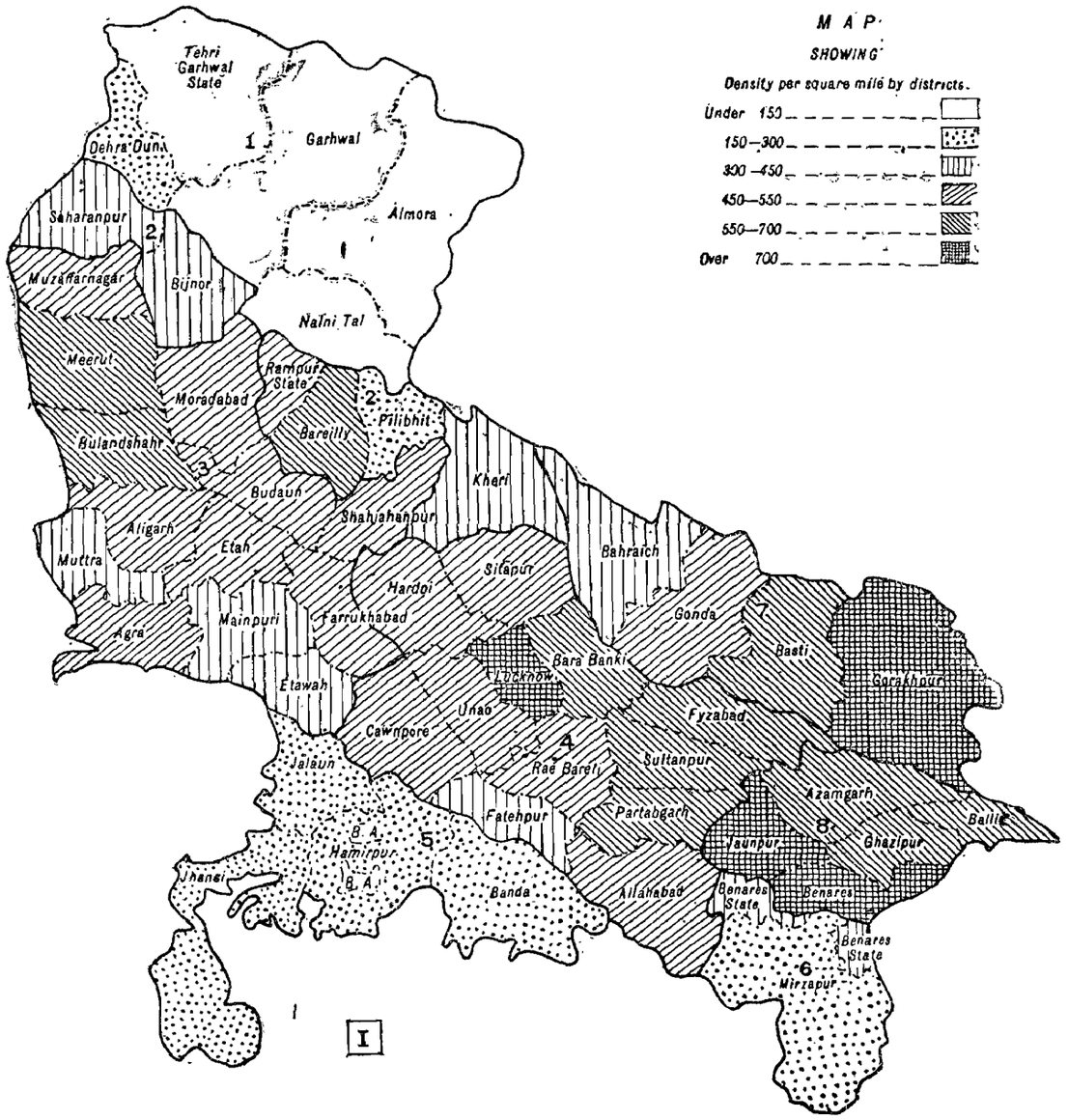
Natural Divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Density.	Density of rural portions only (approximate).
Himalaya, West ..	14,911	1,504,642	101	92
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	10,117	4,036,604	399	341
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	23,894	12,145,963	508	430
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	22,596	11,920,193	528	477
Central India Plateau ..	10,440	2,065,297	198	175
East Satpuras ..	4,838	724,183	166	148
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	12,784	7,730,533	605	584
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	7,381	5,248,372	711	648
United Provinces (British Territory).	106,491	45,375,787	426	382

Distribution and Density by Administrative and Natural Divisions.

10. It now remains to exhibit the local distribution of the population and to examine the local variation thereof. In the margin are presented two statements, showing the distribution by Administrative divisions [1] and by Natural divisions respectively. The map [2] printed below gives the distribution in terms of density in greater detail by districts.

[1] This is most conveniently inserted here but I do not deal with it further.

[2] For a key to this and subsequent inset maps, see the large coloured map facing the title page.



A full discussion of the historical, physical, and economic factors believed to determine this distribution will be found in the last report[1], to which I would refer the reader. I do not propose to examine this distribution in detail: it follows from what I have said above that, if my view is correct, density in the plains portion of this province is determined now by disease. In the not very distant past, before the system of famine administration had been evolved or perfected, it was probably determined also by famine, to which the east is far less liable than the west; and earlier still by yet a third factor—internal security.

In Mr. Blunt's discussion, to which I have just alluded, the most important correlation attempted in this connection is that between density and crop statistics: and a very interesting calculation shows that for the plains portion of the province density varies, with one unimportant modification, directly as the percentage of gross cultivated (i.e. the double-cropped added to the net cultivated) to the cultivable area. I reproduce the figures. It is argued that the percentage determines density. I maintain that

Natural Division.	Density.	Percentage of gross cultivated to cultivable area.	Order according to density	Order according to gross cultivated area.
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	437	101·4	5	5
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	538	103·9	4	4
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	550	105·5	3	3
Central India Plateau ..	211	77·9	6	6
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	586	118·2	2	1
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	706	107·2	1	2

[1] pp. 17 *et seqq.*

density determines the percentage. An increased density can only be supported, so long as the country is in effect wholly agricultural, by an expansion of this percentage. And under present conditions the density will continue to increase, so far as its increase is not checked by disease, until the limit is reached beyond which the percentage cannot expand. That this limit has not yet been reached is shown by the corresponding figures of the present time,[1] from which it is evident that the percentage is still capable of expansion even in the most congested divisions.[2]

Nature Division.	Density.	Percentage of gross cultivated to cultivable area.	Order according to density.	Order according to gross cultivated area.
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	399	98·7	5	5
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	508	103·7	4	4
Indo-Gangetic Plain Central ..	528	109·0	3	3
Central India Plateau ..	198	83·3	6	6
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	605	122·0	2	1
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	711	110·8	1	2

In support of my argument I may mention the case of Gorakhpur, a district with which I happen to have a close personal acquaintance. This district has increased in density from 707 to 723. It consists of six tahsils. The headquarters tahsil has the highest density, followed closely by Hata. The Maharajganj tahsil, with much jungle and undeveloped land, has far the lowest density. The headquarters tahsil has now increased in density by six, Hata by five (two units more than any other tahsil), and Maharajganj by one. Maharajganj is reputed to be far the most unhealthy tahsil in the district. Again, in Bundelkhand (Central India Plateau), with parts of which I am also well acquainted, there is the keenest competition for tenants on the part of landowners, and it is commonly said that an extra able-bodied man means an extra nine acres of cultivation.[3] But the country is extremely unhealthy and the climate severe: and an unresponsive soil and a very low water level involve a degree of exposure and exertion which the physique of the people is unable to sustain.

It is of course obvious that a point must sooner or later be reached at which the means of support derivable from agriculture cannot be expanded further: and if meanwhile other means of support have not been developed, density will then be determined by agricultural conditions. The contention here advanced is that that point is not yet in sight.

The above arguments are valid also for the mountainous and hilly portions of the province (Himalaya West and East Satpuras), but their application is somewhat different. Where the country is cultivable at all, there is no evidence that the limit of agricultural development has been reached, so as to interfere with a further increase of population and density. But for large tracts of the country the limit has manifestly been reached since the beginning of historical time. The Himalayan snows could never have supported an agricultural population: for these tracts of course density is determined by agricultural possibilities.

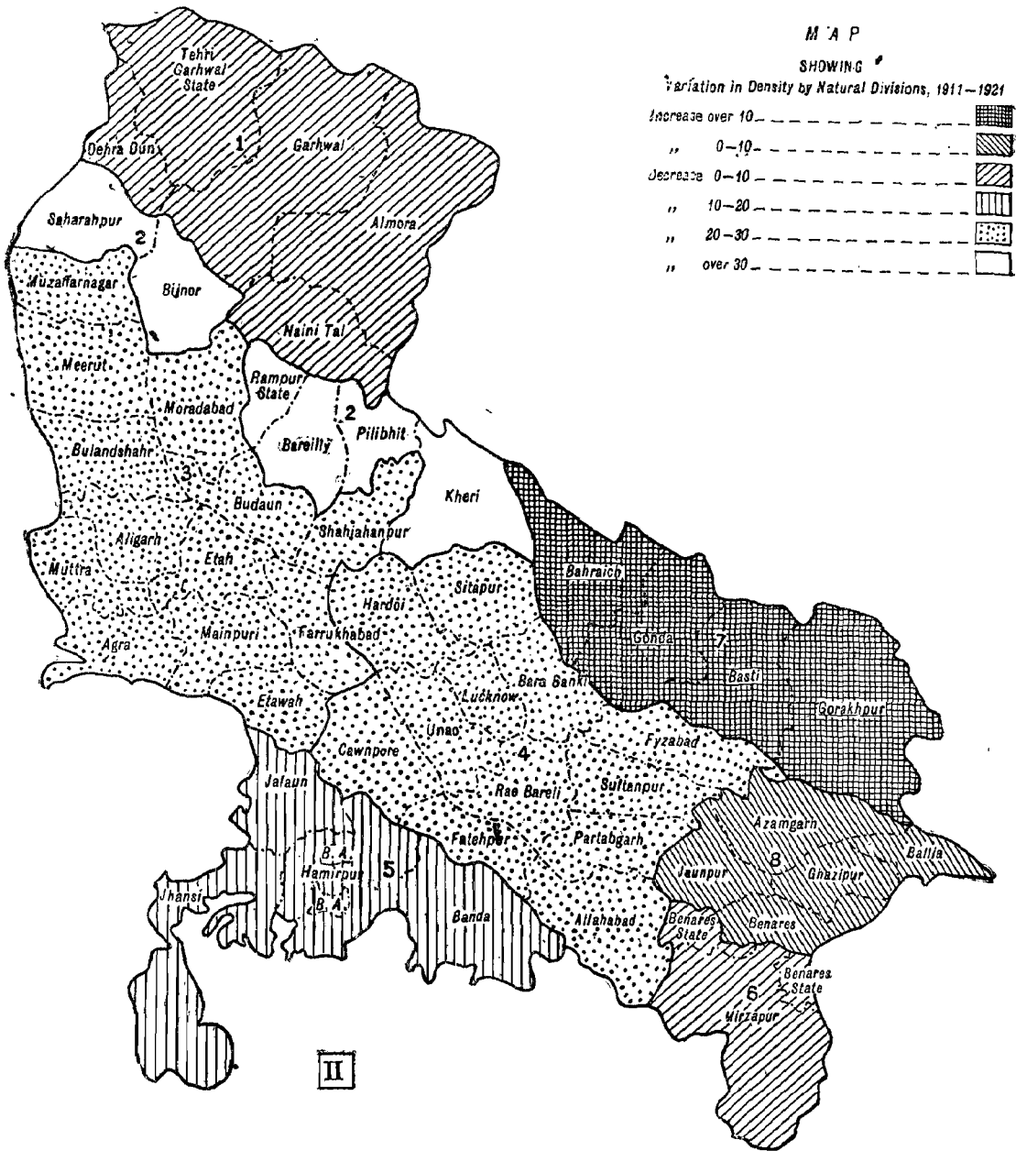
[1] The figures are those of 1919-20, and are adjusted in the same way as by Mr. Blunt. Mr. Blunt's figures are those of 1909-10. Both these years were classified by the Director of Agriculture as almost exactly normal.

[2] The limit may have been reached in the lands surrounding Farrukhabad city, where intensive cultivation is highly developed. The city has lost heavily in population, and this may be due to the operation of the law of diminishing returns.

[3] Along the skirts of the Vindhyas there are disused rock-hewn sugar presses in almost every village, though not a field of cane is to be seen. The people explain that there are not now enough men for the laborious cultivation involved.

Variations by natural divisions: (1) in the decade.

11. Local variations since 1911 are exhibited by natural divisions in the map placed below :—



As with local distribution, so with local variations since 1911 : it is useless to attempt to explain these in terms of means of subsistence, that is to say, for this province, in terms of agriculture. The attempt would not be tolerated by the figures : where the soil was found to be most fully exploited in 1911, there the population is found in 1921 to have increased most. With the exception of certain unimportant tracts which cannot support a population at all, the country still provides sustenance for as many people as can survive their unhealthy environment. Nor are these local variations to be explained by migration. Men continue to emigrate from the most congested tracts—the Central and Eastern Plain, and Sub-Himalaya East—which continue to become more congested. They emigrate also from the thinly populated East Satpuras. There is no apparent correlation between congestion, variation in density, and emigration, which last is evidently due to some cause other than pressure of population on the soil. For the present decade it is only possible to say that one natural division has decreased or increased in population more than another because it has been more or less unhealthy : and it is doubtfully safe to go beyond the statement that it has done so because it was relatively more or less devastated by the influenza epidemic.

In density Sub-Himalaya West has decreased most (38), followed closely by the Western Plain (30). Next comes the Central Plain (23). Central India Plateau has decreased by 13, Himalaya West by 2. East Satpuras is practically stationary. The Eastern Plain has increased by 5, and Sub-Himalaya East by 19. The conditions of health in the divisions, as revealed by the annual vital statistics, do not throw much light on these variations so long as the year 1918 is excluded from consideration. Relatively to the province as a whole, Sub-Himalaya West had a most unhealthy year in 1917: the Western Plain had a healthy year in 1920: the Central Plain shows no variation: Himalaya West had a remarkably bad year in 1915, and the Eastern Plain a remarkably good one in 1914: Central India Plateau and East Satpuras were unaffected by the unhealthy conditions of 1911 and 1917, and Sub-Himalaya East by those of 1911 and 1920.

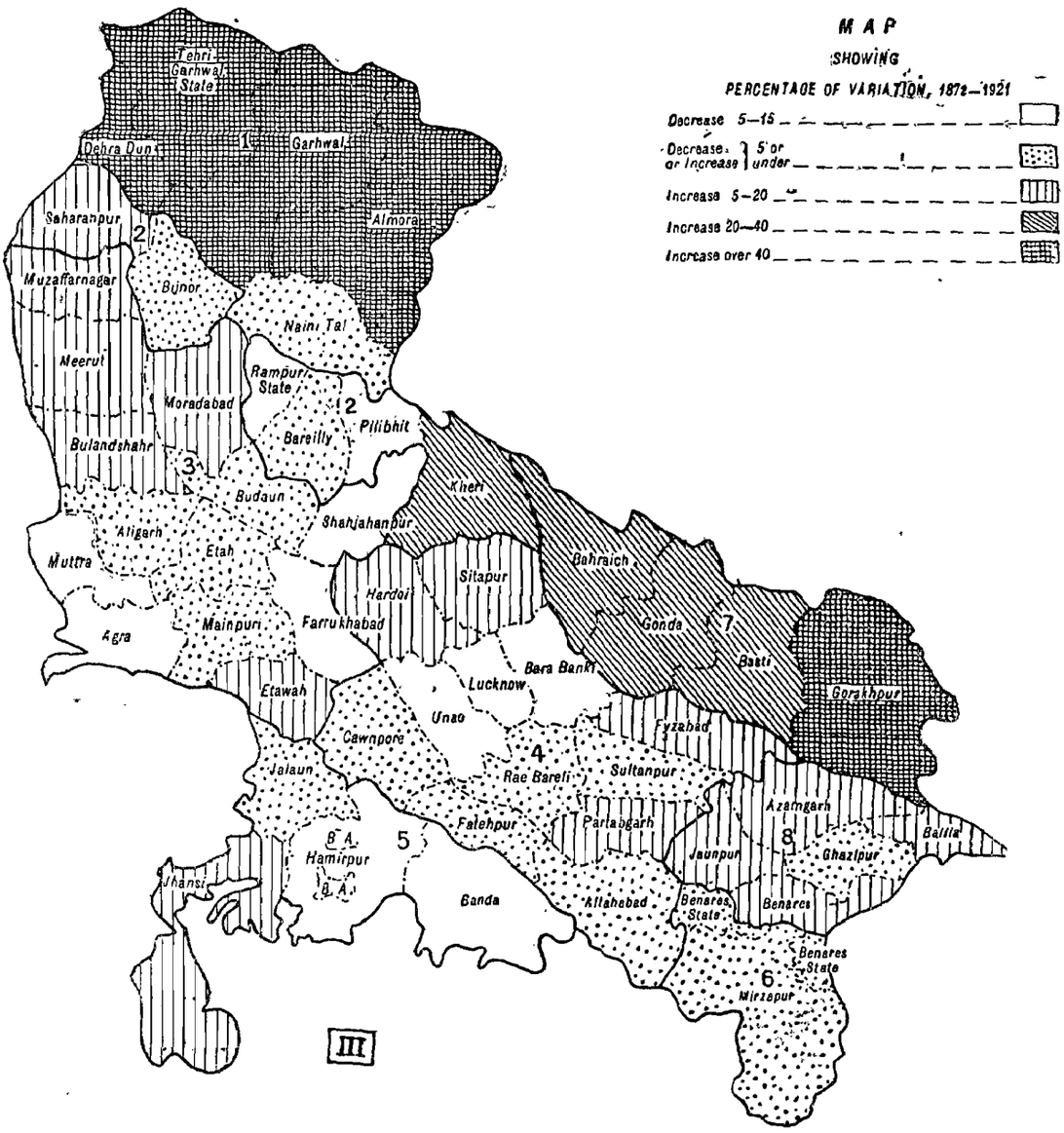
To take now the year 1918, in the margin is set out for the natural divisions, arranged in the order in which they have lost or gained population, the number of deaths for every 1,000 births. It will be seen that there is a marked correspondence, modified by what has been said above about conditions of health in the other years of the decade, between mortality in 1918 and variation. Sub-Himalaya West suffered less severely from influenza that the Western and the Central Plain, but relatively to these two divisions had a most unfavourable year in 1917, when deaths per thousand births were 1,083, 868, and 763 respectively. East Satpuras had a higher mortality in 1918 than Himalaya West, but enjoyed better health in the generally unfavourable years 1911 and 1917; while Himalaya West was unique in having more deaths than births in 1915. The Central Plain suffered more from influenza than Himalaya West or East Satpuras, but was compensated by its exceptional well-being in 1914, when deaths per thousand births numbered 574, the provincial figure being 744.

Natural Divisions.	Number of deaths for every 1,000 births in 1918.
Sub-Himalaya, West	2,111
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	2,543
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	2,140
Central India Plateau	2,023
Himalaya, West	1,435
East Satpuras	1,621
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	1,879
Sub-Himalaya, East	1,387

I have now said enough, I think, to make my point clear. Disease dominates the variations during the decade to such an extent as to obscure wholly the operation of minor influences, to search for which would be a waste of time. I therefore leave the subject at this point. Variations in respect of units smaller than natural divisions are dealt with in an appendix.

Variation by natural divisions: (2) in the last half century.

12. Variation within so short a period as a decade may very well be determined by what in terms of history is mere accident. Variation within the last fifty years, on the other hand, should reflect permanent tendencies. This latter variation is now shown by a shaded map.



This map is disappointingly mystifying. An examination of it however makes one point clear. Increase or decrease of population has evidently not been determined by previous density. The sparsely peopled Himalayas and the congested eastern districts have alike increased enormously. The Plateau and East Satpuras have now a population generally even smaller than before. Meerut and Agra started fifty years ago with very similar densities. The former has increased and the latter has decreased.

Districts showing uniform degrees of variation are found to be in more or less compact blocks. And the map suggests perhaps that over the whole half-century famine has been the factor mainly influencing population: for in the earlier decades railway communications had not combined with experience to perfect the system of famine administration. The best protected tracts have flourished most. The Himalayas and the districts north of the Ghagra are naturally protected by a heavy and reliable rainfall: in both also irrigation is easy, in the former by gravitation and in the latter thanks to the high water level. The districts of Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Bulandshahr are artificially protected by the upper and more reliable portions of the Ganges and Jamna canals, and their population has increased. Aligarh, Etah and Mainpuri also enjoy canal protection, but Muttra and Agra, which have lost in numbers, are ill served in this respect. The relative advance in population of Sitapur and Hardoi, and of the districts of the middle east, is less easily accounted for: but

the latter districts like contiguous Bihar have a more reliable rainfall than those of the south and west.

There are several districts which in the matter of variation do not conform with their neighbours. The advantages of the hill portion of Naini Tal are neutralised by the extreme unhealthiness of its submontane portion. Pilibhit has the reputation of being the most unhealthy district in the province. The system of land tenure in Rampur State is less popular than that of the surrounding British territory. Moradabad has probably gained at the expense of Rampur, and has also several thriving industrial towns. For the nonconformity of Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad and Etawah I can suggest no reason, though Farrukhabad, as I happen to know (having served in the district) has a falling water level. For escaping the retrogression suffered by the other districts of the Plateau—the tract most subject to famine of all the province—Jhansi is indebted to the great expansion of its capital as a garrison town and railway centre. Unao is known to have lost heavily to the mills of Cawnpore, which in turn has in the past furnished large numbers for emigration overseas. A very big proportion of the population of the Lucknow district is urban : and Lucknow city—though believed to be now in process of rebirth—is a parasite whose death has followed the dissolution of its host. I can suggest no reason for the irregular variations in Bara Banki and Ghazipur.

The foregoing suggestion—put forward with no great confidence—that over the whole of the past half-century famine may have been the predominating factor of variation, should not be misunderstood. The influence of famine has, if the views expressed in this chapter are correct, been exercised in causing mortality, either directly by starvation or indirectly by beating down resistance to disease: and perhaps in lowering fertility. It has not been exercised—or only in a small degree—in reducing the means of subsistence and thereby driving people to seek a living elsewhere. Movement of this kind is not customary among the agricultural population of the province. A man "on the land" does not leave his home to settle on the land elsewhere—at any rate where conditions of land tenure are reasonably good, as in the British districts[1]. He may leave his home to seek agricultural or other employment in a better market, but almost always with the intention of returning to it. This ingrained homing instinct will be familiar to those accustomed to taking evidence. A witness is asked, "where do you live?" and then "where is your home?" and at once understands the distinction intended. The distinction would not be understood in England.

It may be also that the tracts of the province where water—which is the life of agriculture in Northern India—is least easily won, show a relatively slow rate of increase for another reason : because in these the exertion and exposure involved in cultivation are injurious to the slender physique of the people.

Variation in the size of the family.

13. The aggregation of the population in the larger natural and administrative units having been considered, it remains only to examine its aggregation in the smallest calculable unit—that of the family. The statistics on this subject are set out in Subsidiary Table VII printed at the end of the chapter. In this table the word used is not "family" but "house." For census purposes the two words mean the same thing. A satisfactory definition of a house is difficult to frame, but that used in 1911 could hardly be bettered, and was adopted for the present census. I reproduce it in full—

A "house," for census purposes, is the dwelling place of a single commensal family which uses the same *chulha*, whether it be a building, or part of a building, or a temporary shelter. For the purposes of the general village register, the patwaris should be ordered to count each family which "eats from one and the same *chulha*" (*ekhi chulha ka pakka khate hain*).

NOTES.—(1) Care should be taken not to tell patwaris to count the actual *chulhas*, but the families which eat from one and the same *chulha*. In practice many commensal families, from motives of convenience or necessity, have more than one actual *chulha*, though still, theoretically, "eating from one and the same *chulha*."

(2) Servants residing with such a commensal family should not be counted as forming separate families, even though they do not in fact eat from the same *chulha* as the commensal family in which they serve.

[1] For women of course it is the rule to go and settle elsewhere on marriage : and through their marriage connections men are occasionally induced to change their homes. But such instances are not common enough to affect the present argument.

This definition is based on an idea which is familiar to the popular mind, and is now thoroughly understood. It is clear that it describes what a European would call a commensal family or "household" rather than a "house," which to him means a structural rather than a social unit. It is well, I think, that this should be so: the structural house has comparatively little demographic interest. The nature of the commensal family of this province has been fully described before. It has of course, and must always have had, tendencies to fission. Fission may take place for personal or business reasons: if for personal reasons commensality will cease; if for business reasons commensality may nevertheless continue, in which case a family will remain undivided for census purposes. A large decrease in the size of families was found in 1911. In part at least this was due to the use of a somewhat inconsistent definition in 1901. Mr. Blunt however attributed the greater part of the decrease to the break up of the joint family system, and clearly anticipated a further decrease in the future. If the joint family system was indeed breaking up in 1911, it is clear that the process has been arrested. For the health conditions of the decade must, in themselves and without the operation of any social tendencies, have operated to reduce the size of the family. Where vast numbers of the population are carried off by epidemics, each family will furnish its quota to the general mortality: that some families should have been blotted out, while others escaped without loss, is neither what would be expected nor what has been observed. Apart from any question of the break up of the joint system, therefore, a decrease in the size of families would be looked for. It will not be found. The figure for the whole province is unchanged. It has fallen by more than one point only (leaving out of account the hills, where social conditions are not wholly as in the plains) in the Central Plain, which has cost very heavily in population. The relevant statistics are summarised in the margin.[1] It is evident that the fall is due to the general decrease of population, or rather to the epidemics which caused it, and that the break up of the joint family system—if it had previously begun—has now been checked.

Natural Divisions.	Number of persons per family.	
	1911.	1921.
United Provinces (British territory) ..	4·6	4·6
Himalaya, West	4·6	4 4
Sub-Himalaya, West	4·4	4·4
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	4·6	4 5
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	4·5	4·3
Central India Plateau	4·3	4·4
East Satpuras	4·7	4·6
Sub-Himalaya, East	5·1	5·2
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	4·8	5·0

There is a very good reason, I think, why this break up should be arrested. There can be no doubt that the arrest is due to the rise in the cost of living. Hard times are no occasion to multiply establishments where one can by any means be made to serve: for to multiply establishments is to multiply expenditure, as every Government servant in India knows.[2]

It may confidently be anticipated that the size of families will increase in the future, given freedom from overwhelming calamities, and unless the cost of living falls very considerably.

Distribution and variation: future tendencies.

14. An examination of the influences that appear to have determined in the past the distribution and variation of the population has now been completed; and it is natural, though probably unprofitable, to speculate on future tendencies. A conclusion arrived at in the discussion of the age statistics has been anticipated in this chapter: namely, that the population is in its composition expansive and that a rapid increase is under normal conditions likely to be resumed after a few years. Reasons have also been given for the belief that the limit of pressure of population on means of subsistence has not yet been reached anywhere in the province. Will the people therefore go on multiplying indefinitely, and will nature continue to interfere every few years with a calamity to check the pace? This, I think, is a reasonable expectation. A belief is generally held that a rise in the standard of living

[1] It is curious to find that the size of the family in England and Wales, 1911 (4·4) and in the U. S. A., 1910 (4·5) is almost the same as in this province. The American definition of a "family" is practically identical with our definition of a "house"—"a household or group of persons who live together, usually sharing the same table." For English census purposes a "family" is taken to be the sum of the persons for whom a "householder" is responsible, large establishments and institutions, vessels, etc., being excluded from the calculation.

[2] Probably others besides myself have observed a recent tendency among their private servants and public subordinates to form common messes.

operates as a natural check on increase. This may be true of other countries, but here it is to put the cart before the horse. The Hindustani peasant has, as will be agreed by all observers, a wonderful faculty for cutting his coat according to his cloth. He will give himself all the necessaries and luxuries available to him if he can afford them: if the pressure on means of subsistence increases, he will cheerfully dispense not only with luxuries but also with what others might call necessaries. These characteristics are apparent in times of famine; and they are very noticeable even in children. Where an English child needs half the contents of a toyshop to amuse him, an Indian child is content to play in the mud. If toys come his way no one could appreciate them more; if he loses them again he is quite happy without them.

The population of India at the death of Akbar is roughly estimated by Mr. Moreland to have been about 100 millions, of which the share of what is now the United Provinces would not exceed 20 millions. The common people of Northern India were then undoubtedly almost naked. Blankets were unknown to them; shoes were seldom worn, and little furniture was used save a few earthen vessels.[1] The population is now 46 millions, and the people have long been more or less substantially clothed and shod; there are few who do not possess blankets, and brass pots are in almost universal use. The amusement which the peasantry gets out of attendance at the law courts and railway travelling—these two diversions are to the Indian what the picture palace is to the English proletariat—is entirely new since Akbar's day.

In recent times the standard of living has not risen in such an obvious way, but even during the last fifteen years there has been observable an increasing addiction to the use of small comforts and conveniences, such as tea, cigarettes, matches, lanterns, buttons, pocket knives, looking glasses,—even gramophones; and of countless similar trifles. It seems unquestionable that up to the present time the numbers of the people and the standard of living have been rising together. And before it is assumed that the province, or any part of it, is so congested that further increase of population is impossible, it must be remembered that the same assumption was made or implied by the traveller Fitch at the end of the sixteenth, and by Sleeman at the beginning of the nineteenth century. If a stage is reached—and when all has been said it may not be far distant, for the density of some of the eastern districts is unparalleled in any rural tracts outside China—when both the population *and* the standard of living cannot be maintained, it is quite possible that the latter and not the former will contract. But perhaps by that time industry will have become a factor for general support. At present it is negligible: such industrial concerns as exist are too concentrated—in Cawnpore and a few other towns—to affect the province as a whole, for labour is immobile and shows no sign of acquiring mobility.

[1] For the above facts and the evidence on which they rest, see Moreland's "India at the Death of Akbar," pages 9 to 23 and 253 to 270. Mr. Moreland estimates the population of Northern India between Multan and Monghyr at something over 30 millions. His method of calculation for this tract (population = cultivated acres × labour necessary to cultivate an acre) inspires more confidence than that for Southern India, for which the alleged size of armies—with a large discount for exaggeration—is the basis used. The *Seir-ul-Mutaakharin* and the works of Herodotus suggest that the alleged size of oriental armies cannot be used as evidence at all, because the unknown discount may be anything up to 95 per cent. of the known allegation. An arguable co-efficient for the Xerxes Expeditionary Force, for instance, would be alleged thousands = actual hundreds. But $\frac{\text{alleged thousands}}{2} = \text{actual hundreds}$ would be equally arguable. The numbers of a massed body can only be known by counting $\frac{}{2}$ ocular estimates even when made by educated persons are, as is well-known, of the wildest description.

Subsidiary Table I.—*Density, water-supply and crops.*

Serial number.	District and Natural Division.	Mean density per square mile in 1921 (Density of rural portion only given in brackets).	Percentage of total area of—		Percentage to cultivable area of—		Percentage of gross cultivated area which is irrigated.	Normal rainfall (in inches).	Percentage of gross cultivated area under—				
			Cultivable.	Net cultivated.	Net cultivated.	Double cropped.			Rice.	Wheat and barley.	Millet.	Gram	Other crops.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	United Provinces (British Territory)	**427**	**19·3**	**57·5**	**72·5**	**16·3**	**27·1**	..	**15·3**	**26·7**	**16·6**	**11·5**	**29·9**
	Himalaya, West ..	*101 (91·6)*	*13·5*	*9·1*	*67·2*	*22·8*	*30·9*	..	*17·2*	*32·2*	*10·2*	*1·9*	*38·5*
1	Dehra Dun ..	178·5	19·3	10·4	53·8	22·8	30·9	84 57.	17·2	32·2	10·2	1·9	38·5
2	Naini Tal ..	101·8	27·2	13·6	50·0	..	..	64·35					
3	Almora ..	98·4	9·6	8·6	89·5	..	..	63·93	Not available				
4	Garhwal ..	86·5	9·2	7·0	76·5	..	..	57·41					
	Sub-Himalaya, West	*407 (349)*	*79·5*	*55·5*	*69·8*	*13·5*	*14·5*	..	*17·5*	*30·4*	*12·7*	*7 8*	*31·6*
5	Saharanpur ..	439·5 (361)	75·0	60·5	80 8	19·7	18·0	37·57	11·4	36·4	7·6	6·7	37·9
6	Bareilly ..	642·1 (532)	89·7	76·1	84·7	17·8	15·6	44·91	16·4	25·8	16·2	9·5	32·1
7	Bijnor ..	395·0	83·3	57·0	68·3	5·5	6·9	43·91	18·0	32·9	9·4	3·7	39 0
8	Pilibhit ..	319·7	81·0	45·7	61·0	7·2	19·9	49·09	27·2	27·5	12·5	9·9	22·9
9	Kheri	306·9	75·0	44·6	59·4	14·9	10·0	43·19	19·7	27·9	16·9	9·3	26·2
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	*508 (432·7)*	*86·0*	*67·3*	*78·3*	*13·8*	*34·5*	..	*3·4*	*31·5*	*20 4*	*9·5*	*35·2*
10	Muzaffarnagar ..	479·3	86·5	65·5	75·8	8·9	47·2	30·10	4 6	35·6	5 2	6·4	48·2
11	Meerut ..	652·3 (545)	88·8	73·2	82·4	18·8	47·7	28·12	1·4	32·1	11·1	6·7	48·7
12	Bulandshahr ..	560·1	88·8	71·5	80·5	24·7	45·4	25·86	0·2	30·5	16·3	9·9	43·1
13	Aligarh ..	545·6 (455)	91·9	73·4	79·9	18·6	48·1	25·08	0·3	30·1	22·2	9·8	37·6
14	Muttra ..	427·0 (350)	92·8	76·5	82·5	7·2	35·7	23·42	0·0	20·7	26·0	18·8	34·5
15	Agra	498·2 (372)	81·4	66·6	81·5	7·4	25·2	25·00	0·0	18·3	34·2	18 5	29 0
16	Mainpuri ..	446·8	69·2	55·2	79·7	16·1	50·6	29·84	4·3	32·8	21·9	8·0	33·0
17	Etah	482·7	89·9	64·5	71·8	16·9	41·5	27·49	1·8	36·4	23·4	6·0	32·4
18	Budaun ..	484·3 (433)	91·4	72·6	79·4	13·5	10·1	32·80	4·2	34·6	26·2	7·8	27 2
19	Moradabad ..	524·6 (413)	92·2	72·6	78·8	8·6	7·1	38·24	8·0	38·8	17·0	4·2	32·0
20	Shahjahanpur ..	485·2 (423)	91·5	66·8	73·1	7·2	23·6	37·47	11·1	34·2	22 0	9·1	24·6
21	Farrukhabad ..	509·0 (451)	88·8	60·6	72·3	14·4	31·6	30·92	5·0	33·4	21·3	8·3	32·0
22	Etawah ..	433·8 (395)	66·3	46·7	78·0	16·3	41·3	30·82	4·9	22·8	23·8	13·2	35·3
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	*527 (483·4)*	*81·0*	*59·7*	*73·7*	*17·9*	*27·9*	..	*16·3*	*26·3*	*17·9*	*13·1*	*26·4*
23	Cawnpore ..	485·1 (392)	73·2	55·1	75·3	13·8	35·3	31·89	5·4	27·6	21·5	17·4	28·1
24	Fatehpur ..	397·3	75·7	53·8	71·1	11·9	31·3	35·06	13·8	23·6	18·7	13·1	20·8
25	Allahabad ..	491·4 (428)	80·0	56·8	71·0	14·2	20·7	37·28	18·7	22·2	20·0	20·1	19·0
26	Lucknow ..	749·1 (486)	83·0	58·7	72·7	17·5	25·6	36·11	12·0	24·4	22 3	10·8	30·5
27	Unao	458·4	79·5	55·1	69·3	13·6	27·2	33·62	9·9	30·4	18·8	10·1	30·8
28	Rae Bareli ..	536·6	79·3	54 4	68·6	22·8	34·4	36·58	23·5	24·4	16·9	11·7	23·5
29	Sitapur ..	484·2	90·0	70 2	78 0	17·6	13·6	37·58	16·2	28·8	24·0	8·6	22 4
30	Hardoi ..	465 0	87·2	66·4	76·2	10·0	21·1	34·66	5·6	35·8	20·5	9·6	28·5
31	Fyzabad ..	676·6 (625)	84·1	64·0	76·1	26·4	40·6	40·06	27·6	23·0	9·3	9 4	30·7
32	Sultanpur ..	585·1	90·0	57·9	74·9	24·7	35·2	41·31	28·2	24·5	9·2	11·1	27·0
33	Partabgarh ..	592·6	75·0	55·7	74·3	22·9	37·8	37·87	19·8	28·3	16·0	8 2	27·7
34	Bara Banki ..	585·5	87·2	65·0	74·6	26·9	24·2	39·00	21·9	21·8	15·1	16·5	24 7
	Central India Plateau.	*198 (175·6)*	*81·0*	*44·1*	*54·5*	*6·3*	*8·6*	..	*2·7*	*15·7*	*28·4*	*32·8*	*20 4*
35	Jhansi ..	166·9 (132)	33·5	31·8	39·8	6·9	10·2	34·30	1·8	16·0	38·5	18·9	24·8
36	Jalaun ..	261·7	80·2	63·2	78·8	6·0	12·9	31·36	0·1	20·6	22·4	36·0	20 9
37	Hamirpur ..	192·1	83·0	50·2	60·4	4·6	7·5	35·81	0·2	14·3	29·8	35·9	19·8
38	Banda	206·8	80·8	44·6	55·5	7·3	5·4	37·95	7 4	13 3	22·3	40·6	16·4
	East Satpuras ..	*165·8 (148·6)*	*51·7*	*23·9*	*46 3*	*9·4*	*16·0*	..	*23·3*	*18·4*	*19·0*	*12·4*	*26·9*
39	Mirzapur ..	165·8 (148·6)	51·7	23·9	46·3	9·4	16·0	42·55	23·3	18·4	19·0	12·4	26·9
	Sub-Himalaya, East	*605 (584·9)*	*85·9*	*67·4*	*78·5*	*26·0*	*24·3*	..	*31·4*	*23·9*	*9·4*	*7·2*	*28·1*
40	Gorakhpur ..	721·5 (690)	88·1	72·8	82·7	22·7	28·0	48·30	35·6	23·2	11·4	4·3	25·5
41	Basti ..	687·1	89·5	71·8	80·3	26·8	35·1	47·99	36·5	23·0	8·7	6·9	24·9
42	Gonda ..	524·4	84·9	64·3	75·8	31·3	20·2	45·26	26·4	23·6	7·7	9·8	32·5
43	Bahraich ..	402·8	78·8	56·7	72·0	25·1	7·1	43·62	22·5	26·6	8·5	10·2	32·2
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	*711 (650·3)*	*84·4*	*66·6*	*78·2*	*20·9*	*37·1*	..	*22·6*	*25·2*	*10·5*	*8·8*	*32·2*
44	Benares ..	898·6 (704)	90·0	74·3	82·6	22·4	31·1	39·60	22·8	22·6	10·3	11·3	33·0
45	Jaunpur ..	745·2 (711)	84·2	64·1	76·0	21 1	45·5	41·08	18·4	29·7	9·7	5·1	37 1
46	Ghazipur ..	597·9	86 8	67·7	78·0	18·4	29·2	39·46	21·0	22·9	13·3	12·6	30·2
47	Ballia ..	679·5	84·8	66·6	78 8	23·8	28·3	41·18	17·0	22·8	13·0	14·9	32·3
48	Azamgarh ..	690·8	80·5	62·3	77·3	20·1	45·0	41·12	30·3	26·8	7 7	3·9	31·3

1. The figures are based on the report of the Director of Land Records on the agricultural year 1919-20, which was an approximately normal year and almost identical in cropped area with 1909-1910, taken as the basis of this table in the 1911 Report.

2. Density of rural portion has been obtained by deducting one square mile for each 15,000 of urban population (Actual of 1911 for 24 cities is one square mile for 16,500 population).

Subsidiary Table II.—*Distribution of the population classified according to density.*

Serial number.	Natural Division	Tahsils with a population per square mile of																Total	
		Under 150.		150 to 300.		300 to 450.		450 to 600.		600 to 750.		750 to 900		900 to 1,050.		1,050 and over.			
		Area.	Population	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	United Provinces (British Territory)	*17,292*	*1,573,088*	*14,542*	*3,103,112*	*20,994*	*8,124,355*	*30,938*	*15,868,518*	*15,654*	*10,410,230*	*4,427*	*3,635,342*	*1,290*	*1,296,668*	*1,151*	*1,364,474*	*106,288*	*45,375,787*
		16 3	**3·5**	**13 7**	**6·8**	**19·8**	**17·9**	**29 0**	**35·0**	**14 7**	**22·9**	**4·2**	**8·0**	**1·2**	**2·9**	**1·1**	**3·0**	**100**	**100**
1	Himalaya, West..	12,726	1,106,159	2,185	398,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,911	1,504 42
		85·4	**73·7**	**14·6**	**26 3**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**14·0**	**3·3**
2	Sub-Himalaya, West.	..	..	2,2)7	509,897	4,264	1,588,822	2,647	1,333,804	456	289,986	..	..	310	314,095	..	..	9,914	4,036,604
		..	..	**22·6**	**12·6**	**43·0**	**39·4**	**26·7**	**33 0**	**4·6**	**7·2**	..	..	**3·1**	**7·8**	..	..	**9·3**	**8·9**
3	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	..	..	..	..	8,548	3,389,873	10,924	5,567,029	3,628	2,373,415	313	247,876	272	290,063	209	277,707	23,894	12,145,963
		..	..	..	..	**35·8**	**27·9**	**45 7**	**45·9**	**15·2**	**19·5**	**1·3**	**2·0**	**1·1**	**2·4**	**0·9**	**2 3**	**22·5**	**26·8**
4	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	..	..	921	216,045	5,177	2,083,036	11,441	5,889,549	3,630	2,340,332	359	274,239	708	692,510	360	424,482	22,596	11,920,193
		..	..	**4·1**	**1·8**	**22·9**	**17·5**	**50·7**	**49·5**	**16·0**	**19·5**	**1·6**	**2·3**	**3·1**	**5·8**	**1·6**	**3 6**	**21·3**	**26.3**
5	Central India Plateau.	1,945	232,382	8,014	1,671,507	481	161,408	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,440	2,065,297
		18·6	**11·2**	**76·8**	**81·0**	**4·6**	**7·8**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**9·8**	**4 4**
6	East Satpuras ..	2,621	234,547	1,185	307,180	562	182,456	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,368	724,183
		60·0	**32.4**	**27·2**	**42·4**	**12·8**	**25·2**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**4·1**	**1·6**
	Sub-Himalaya, East.	..	..	..	..	1,962	718,760	4,698	2,374,159	3,207	2,218,310	2,917	2,419,304	..	..	..	..	12,784	7,730,533
		..	..	..	..	**15·3**	**9·3**	**36·8**	**30·8**	**25·1**	**28·7**	**22·8**	**31·2**	..	..	..	..	**12·0**	**17·1**
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,228	703,977	4,733	3,188,187	838	693,923	..	..	582	662,285	7,381	5,248,372
		..	..	..	..	..	..	**16·6**	**13·4**	**64·2**	**60 8**	**11·3**	**13·2**	..	..	**7·9**	**12·6**	**7·0**	**11·6**

Subsidiary Table III—*Variation in relation to density since 1872.*

District and Natural Division.	Percentage of variation (increase+, decrease—)					Percentage of net variation 1872 to 1921.	Mean density per square mile.						Increase + Decrease — 1911 to 1921.
	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
United Provinces ..	**—3·1**	**—1·0**	**+1·7**	**+6·3**	**+5·3**	**+9·1**	**414**	**440**	**445**	**437**	**412**	**390**	**—26**
Himalaya, West ..	*—1·9*	*+10·4*	*+2·6*	*+13·4*	*+13·8*	*+43·9*	*101*	*103*	*93*	*90*	*80*	*70*	*—2*
1. Dehra Dun	+3·6	+15·3	+6·0	+16·7	+23·2	+81·7	179	172	149	141	121	98	+6
2. Naini Tal	—14·4	—·2	—12·0	+5·3	+27·7	+1·1	102	119	119	135	128	101	—17
3. Almora	+0·9	+15·9	+11·8	+15·5	+1·8	+53·8	98	97	84	75	65	64	+1
4. Garhwal	+1·2	+11·7	+5·4	+17·9	+11·4	+51·4	87	85	76	72	61	55	+2
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*—6·9*	*+1·0*	*+1·5*	*+5·2*	*+3·9*	*+4·4*	*407*	*437*	*432*	*426*	*405*	*390*	*—30*
5. Saharanpur	—5·0	—5·6	+4·4	+2·2	+10·8	+6·1	440	462	490	469	458	414	—22
6. Bareilly	—7·4	+·4	+4·7	+1·0	+1·5	—0·1	642	693	690	659	653	642	—51
7. Bijnor	—8·2	+3·3	—1·8	+10·6	—2·1	+0·4	395	429	415	423	385	392	—34
8. Pilibhit	—11·5	+3·7	—3·0	+7·4	—8·2	—12·3	320	361	348	359	384	364	—41
9. Kheri	—4·8	+6·0	+·2	+8·6	+12·7	+23·8	307	322	304	304	279	248	—15
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	*—5·8*	*—2·0*	*+10·0*	*+1·5*	*—2·1*	*+1·0*	*508*	*538*	*553*	*499*	*491*	*502*	*—30*
10. Muzaffarnagar ..	—1·6	—7·8	+13·5	+1·9	+9·9	+15·2	479	483	524	462	453	412	—4
11. Meerut	—0·3	—1·4	+10·7	+6·0	+2·9	+17·5	653	648	657	593	560	544	+5
12. Bulandshahr ..	—5·0	—1·3	+19·8	+2·7	—1·4	+13·8	562	590	597	498	485	492	—28
13. Aligarh	—8·9	—2·9	+15·1	+2·2	—4·9	—1·1	546	599	617	536	525	551	—53
14. Muttra	—8·7	—14·0	+7·0	+6·2	—14·1	—20·9	427	452	526	492	463	540	—25
15. Agra	—9·6	—3·6	+5·7	+3·0	—9·4	—14·1	498	551	572	541	525	580	—53
16. Mainpuri	—6·2	—3·8	+8·9	—4·9	+4·6	—2·3	447	476	495	455	478	457	—29
17. Etah	—4·8	+·9	+23·1	—7·2	—8·7	∓·0	483	504	500	406	438	480	—21
18. Budaun	—7·5	+2·7	+10·8	+2·1	—3·0	+4·7	484	524	510	460	451	465	—40
19. Moradabad	—5·1	+6·0	+1·1	+2·1	+2·9	+6·9	525	553	522	516	505	491	—29
20. Shahjahanpur ..	—11·3	—2·6	+·3	+7·2	—9·9	—11·8	486	548	534	532	496	551	—62
21. Farrukhabad ..	—4·8	+2·8	+7·8	—5·4	—1·0	—6·6	509	535	550	510	539	545	—26
22. Etawah	—3·5	—5·8	+10·9	+·7	+8·0	+9·8	434	449	477	430	427	395	—15
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	*—4·1*	*—3·7*	*+1·3*	*+8·5*	*—·07*	*+1·4*	*527*	*550*	*571*	*564*	*519*	*520*	*—23*
23. Cawnpore	+0·6	—9·3	+4·1	+2·4	+2·2	—0·6	485	482	531	510	498	483	+2
24. Fatehpur	—3·6	—1·4	—1·9	+2·8	+3·0	1·7	397	412	418	426	416	403	—15
25. Allahabad	—4·3	1·6	3·8	+5·1	+5·6	+0·6	491	510	521	542	516	490	—19
26. Lucknow	—5·2	—3·6	+2·5	+11·1	—10·4	—6·9	749	790	820	801	721	805	—41
27. Unao	—10·1	—6·7	+2·4	+6·1	—5·0	—12·7	458	510	546	534	503	529	—52
28. Rae Bareli	—7·9	—1·6	—·3	+8·9	—3·8	—5·3	537	583	592	594	545	567	—46
29. Sitapur	—4·3	—3·1	+9·3	+12·2	+2·7	+15·7	484	506	522	478	426	415	—22
30. Hardoi	—3·3	+2·6	—1·8	+12·7	+6·0	+15·3	465	481	469	477	424	399	—16
31. Fyzabad	+1·5	—5·8	+·7	+12·5	+5·5	+14·3	677	666	707	702	624	591	+11
32. Sultanpur	—4·3	—3·3	+·7	+12·3	—7·9	—3·5	586	612	632	628	559	607	—26
33. Partabgarh	—5·0	—1·4	+·2	+7·5	+8·2	+9·3	593	624	633	631	587	542	—31
34. Bara Banki	—5·0	—8·1	+4·3	+10·1	—7·8	—7·5	586	616	670	643	584	633	—30
Central India Plateau ..	*—6·5*	*+4·8*	*—8·4*	*+2·2*	*+4·0*	*—4·5*	*198*	*211*	*202*	*220*	*215*	*207*	*—13*
35. Jhansi	—10·9	+10·4	—9·8	+9·4	+17·8	+14·3	167	187	170	188	172	146	—20
36. Jalaun	+0·2	+1·3	+·8	—5·2	+3·4	+0·2	262	261	258	256	270	261	+1
37. Hamirpur	—5·4	+1·5	—10·7	+1·3	—4·1	—16·8	192	203	200	224	221	231	—11
38. Banda	—6·7	+4·1	—10·6	+1·0	+·1	—12·1	207	222	213	237	286	235	—15
East Satpuras ..	*—0·1*	*—1·1*	*—6·8*	*+2·2*	*+11·9*	*+2·4*	*166*	*205*	*207*	*252*	*217*	*194*	*±0†*
39. Mirzapur	—0·1	—1·1	—6·8	+2·2	+11·9	+2·4	166	205	207	252	217	194	±0†
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*+3·2*	*+3·5*	*+·2*	*+13·2*	*+17·6*	*+42·6*	*605*	*586*	*566*	*565*	*499*	*424*	*+19*
40. Gorakhpur	+2·1	+8·9	—1·2	+14·4	+29·6	+63·2	722	707	649	657	574	443	+15
41. Basti	+5·2	—·9	+3·4	+9·5	+10·7	+30·7	687	653	659	637	582	525	+34
42. Gonda	+4·3	+·6	—3·8	+14·8	+8·8	+25·7	524	503	500	519	452	416	+21
43. Bahraich	+1·7	—·3	+5·1	+13·9	+13·2	+37·3	403	396	397	378	332	295	+7
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	*+0·3*	*—5·5*	*—7·0*	*+5·1*	*+20·2*	*+11·7*	*711*	*706*	*747*	*804*	*764*	*636*	*+5*
44. Benares	+1·8	+1·7	—4·3	+3·3	+12·4	+15·0	899	890	875	914	885	788	+9
45. Jaunpur	—0·1	—3·9	—4·9	+4·5	+17·9	+12·6	745	746	776	816	780	662	—1
46. Ghazipur	—0·9	—8·1	—10·8	+6·4	+15·7	∓·0	598	603	657	736	692	598	—5
47. Ballia	—1·7	—14·4	·8	+2·0	+34·2	+14·4	680	680	794	800	784	584	—0
48. Azamgarh	+2·4	—3·6	—11·4	+7·7	+21·8	+14·8	691	675	700	790	733	602	+16
States													
49. Tehri-Garhwal (Himalaya, West.)	+5·8	+11·9	+11·5	+20·7	+51·7	+141·7	76	72	64	58	48	31	+4
50. Rampur (Sub-Himalaya, West.)	—14·6	—·4	—3·3	+1·7	+6·9	—10·5	505	588	593	613	603	569	—83
51. Benares (East Satpuras)..	+1·4	..	..	..	..	..	417	..	..	..	..	..	..

† No variation after adjustment consequent on creation of Benares State.

Subsidiary Table IV.—*Variation in natural population.*

District and natural division.	Population in 1921.				Population in 1911.				Variation per cent. (1911 to 1921) in natural population (Increase (+) Decrease (—))
	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population	Actual population.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Natural population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United Provinces (British Territory.)	*45,375,787*	*522,599*	*1,465,873*	*46,319,061*	*46,807,490*	*721,878*	*1,438,767*	*47,524,379*	*—2·5*
Himalaya, West ..	*1,504,642*	*129,411*	*39,686*	*1,414,917*	*1,533,678*	*151,193*	*44,447*	*1,426,932*	*—·8*
1. Dehra Dun ..	212,243	60,271	6,392	158,364	204,888	54,644	8,867	159,111	—·5
2. Naini Tal ..	276,875	107,896	15,003	184,982	323,519	134,557	22,863	211,825	—13·1
3. Almora	530,338	9,660	53,786	574,464	525,630	14,609	53,822	564,843	+1·7
4. Garhwal	485,186	11,684	25,605	499,107	479,641	13,789	24,842	490,694	+1·7
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*4,036,604*	*219,472*	*245,368*	*4,062,500*	*4,333,827*	*321,913*	*312,660*	*4,324,574*	*—6·1*
5. Saharanpur ..	937,471	52,864	59,980	944,587	986,439	74,416	66,078	978,101	—3·4
6. Bareilly	1,013,875	80,310	10,056	1,033,621	1,094,663	107,832	130,245	1,117,076	—7 5
7. Bijnor	740,182	23,307	51,864	768,739	805,900	34,301	68,913	840,512	—8·5
8. Pilibhit	431,601	49,800	42,551	424,352	487,617	62,728	59,324	484,213	—12·4
9. Kheri	913,475	64,653	42,379	891,201	959,208	111,378	56,828	904,658	—1·5
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	*12,145,963*	*390,257*	*534,674*	*12,290,380*	*12,870,498*	*538,167*	*585,355*	*12,917,686*	*—5·0*
10. Muzaffarnagar ..	794,265	73,669	66,690	787,286	807,543	95,517	67,629	779,655	+1·0
11. Meerut	1,499,074	126,957	120,459	1,492,576	1,504,186	150,227	124,646	1,478,605	+ ·9
12. Bulandshahr ..	1,066,519	92,068	106,172	1,080,623	1,123,132	114,317	113,535	1,122,350	—3·7
13. Aligarh	1,061,745	102,827	134,402	1,093,320	1,165,680	139,478	150,958	1,177,160	—7·1
14. Muttra	619,138	76,609	91,279	633,808	656,310	113,238	112,425	655,497	—3·3
15. Agra	924,155	102,658	140,892	962,390	1,021,847	139,717	172,715	1,054,845	—8·8
16. Mainpuri ..	748,027	67,873	73,154	753,308	797,624	110,389	96,325	783,560	—3 9
17 Etah	829,760	92,219	86,852	824,393	871,372	126,851	104,837	849,358	—2·9
18. Budaun ..	975,347	78,605	99,720	996,462	1,053,953	98,089	116,499	1,072,363	—7·1
19. Moradabad ..	1,198,053	70,747	107,917	1,235,823	1,262,933	85,381	138,604	1,316,156	—6·1
20. Shahjahanpur ..	839,115	73,582	98,034	864,467	945,775	98,339	134,472	981,908	—12·0
21. Farrukhabad ..	856,633	90,840	83,103	848,896	900,022	108,169	110,015	901,868	—5 9
22. Etawah	733,532	70,892	53,988	717,128	760,121	95,726	79,966	744,361	—3·7
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	*11,920,193*	*319,089*	*555,833*	*12,156,937*	*12,425,268*	*414,453*	*666,701*	*12,677,516*	*—4 0*
23 Cawnpore ..	1,148,664	141,558	101,296	1,108,402	1,142,283	153,441	125,975	1,114,820	—1·6
24. Fatehpur ..	652,392	47,605	46,442	651,229	676,939	45,644	62,712	693,507	—6·1
25. Allahabad ..	1,404,445	60,021	117,716	1,462,141	1,467,136	96,985	135,203	1,505,354	—2·9
26. Lucknow ..	724,344	102,924	77,937	699,357	764,411	140,650	97,535	721,296	—3·0
27. Unao	819,128	37,838	75,748	857,038	910,915	55,827	95,471	950,559	—5·9
28. Rae Bareli ..	936,403	46,993	79,591	969,001	1,016,864	65,861	97,026	1,048,029	—7·8
29. Sitapur ..	1,089,481	62,158	68,244	1,095,567	1,138,996	85,144	101,091	1,154,943	—5·1
30. Hardoi	1,084,410	54,798	88,349	1,117,961	1,121,248	73,044	110,815	1,159,019	—3·5
31. Fyzabad ..	1,171,930	61,289	102,638	1,213,279	1,154,109	91,997	139,254	1,201,366	+1·0
32. Sultanpur ..	1,003,912	60,242	95,593	1,039,263	1,048,524	82,841	112,563	1,078,246	—2·6
33. Partabgarh ..	855,130	54,949	84,052	884,233	899,973	66,918	102,799	935,854	—5·5
34. Bara Banki ..	1,029,954	48,180	73,692	1,055,466	1,083,867	61,373	95,792	1,118,286	—5·6
Central India Plateau ..	*2,065,297*	*137,688*	*208,770*	*2,136,379*	*2,207,923*	*199,845*	*202,005*	*2,210,083*	*—3·3*
35. Jhansi	606,499	68,375	106,023	644,147	680,688	108,653	72,414	644,449	±·0
36. Jalaun	405,439	41,047	29,881	394,273	404,775	51,863	40,050	392,962	+·3
37. Hamirpur ..	440,245	46,001	71,090	465,334	465,223	53,260	71,608	483,571	—3·8
38. Banda	613,114	41,195	60,706	632,625	657,237	42,927	74,394	688,704	—8·1
East Satpuras ..	*724,183*	*42,225*	*79,512*	*761,470*	*724,801*	*41,962*	*68,196*	*751,035*	*+1·4*
39. Mirzapur ..	724,183	42,225	79,512	761,470	724,801	41,962	68,196	751,035	+1·4
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*7,730,533*	*121,419*	*178,483*	*7,787,597*	*7,491,490*	*189,374*	*185,488*	*7,487,604*	*+4·0*
40. Gorakhpur ..	3,266,830	89,233	131,169	3,308,763	3,201,180	151,552	136,324	3,185,952	+3·9
41. Basti	1,925,228	63,757	99,740	1,961,211	1,830,421	85,546	137,279	1,882,154	+4·2
42. Gonda	1,473,098	72,063	75,733	1,476,768	1,412,212	93,481	95,280	1,414,011	+4·4
43. Bahraich ..	1,065,377	50,021	25,499	1,040,855	1,047,677	77,178	38,890	1,004,389	+3·6
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	*5,248,372*	*113,465*	*484,256*	*5,619,163*	*5,220,005*	*148,638*	*584,545*	*5,655,912*	*—·7*
44. Benares	901,312	63,135	119,260	957,440	885,442	99,443	106,958	892,957	+7·2
45. Jaunpur ..	1,155,105	59,579	139,229	1,234,755	1,156,254	74,089	159,137	1,241,352	—·5
46. Ghazipur ..	832,289	49,177	117,614	900,726	839,725	40,450	148,422	947,697	—5·0
47. Ballia	831,009	33,350	106,835	904,494	845,766	31,649	135,818	949,935	—4·7
48. Azamgarh ..	1,528,657	58,548	151,639	1,621,748	1,492,818	68,870	200,019	1,623,967	—·1
Unspecified	..	..	*81,279*	..	..	..	..	..	..

Subsidiary Table V—*Comparison with vital statistics.*

Serial number.	District and natural division.	In 1911-1920 total number of—		Number per cent of population of 1911 of—		Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of births over deaths.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) of population of 1921 compared with adjusted population of 1911.	
		Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		Natural population.	Actual population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	United Provinces (British Territory).	***19,776,514***	***18,819,255***	***42·3***	***40 2***	***+957,259***	***—1,206,036***	***—1,431,703***
	Himalaya, West.	*544,766*	*524,593*	*35·5*	*34·2*	*+20,173*	*—12,015*	*—29,036*
1	Dehra Dun	51,136	56,551	24·9	27·1	—5,415	—747	+7,355
2	Naini Tal	90,744	136,906	28·0	42·3	46,162	—27,843	—46,644
3	Almora	210,289	167,255	40·1	31·9	+43,034	+9,611	+4,708
4	Garhwal	194,597	163,881	40·2	34·1	+28,716	+8,413	+5,545
	Sub-Himalaya, West.	*1,915,339*	*1,966,909*	*44·2*	*45·4*	*—51,570*	*-262,074*	*—297,223*
5	Saharanpur	421,127	413,894	42·7	42·0	+7,233	—33,514	—48,968
6	Bareilly	486,784	511,755	44·5	46·7	—24,971	—83,455	—80,788
7	Bijnor	391,545	401,881	48·5	49·8	—10,336	—71,773	—65,718
8	Pilibhit	215,662	243,880	44·3	50·0	—28,218	—59,861	—56,016
9	Kheri	400,221	395,499	41·8	41·3	+4,722	—13,457	—45,733
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	*5,606,741*	*5,456,875*	*43·5*	*42·3*	*+149,866*	*—627,306*	*—724,535*
10	Muzaffarnagar ..	326,045	298,002	40·3	36·9	+28,043	+7,631	—13,278
11	Meerut	657,173	597,874	43·2	39·3	+59,299	+13,971	—5,112
12	Bulandshahr	505,345	474,287	45·0	42·2	+31,058	— 41,727	56,613
13	Aligarh	487,979	475,676	41·9	40·8	+12,303	83,840	103,935
14	Muttra	260,388	257,892	39·7	39·3	+2,496	—21,689	—37,172
15	Agra	445,386	482,859	43·6	47·2	—37,473	— 47,455	— 97,692
16	Mainpuri	306,890	282,773	37 7	35·5	+24,117	—30,252	— 49,597
17	Etah	369,070	334,161	42 3	38·3	+34,909	—24,965	—41,612
18	Budaun	456,723	445,376	43.3	42·2	+11,347	—75,901	—78,606
19	Moradabad	592,007	582,346	46·9	46·2	+9,661	— 80,333	64,280
20	Shahjahanpur ..	441,344	471,115	46·6	49·8	—29,771	—117,441	—106,660
21	Farrukhabad ..	423,744	435,034	47·0	48·3	—11,290	—52,972	—43,389
22	Etawah	334,647	319,480	44·0	42·1	+15,167	—27,233	—26,589
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	*5,253,531*	*5,141,650*	*42·3*	*41·4*	*+111,881*	*— 520,579*	*—505,075*
23	Cawnpore	488,079	496,390	42.7	43·4	—8,311	—6,418	+6,378
24	Fatehpur	293,138	268,084	43·3	39 6	+25,054	—42,278	—24,547
25	Allahabad	592,054	558,951	40·4	38·1	+33,703	—43,213	— 62,691
26	Lucknow	315,643	327,850	41·3	42·9	—12,207	— 21,939	— 40,067
27	Unao	377,489	399,663	41·5	43·9	—22,224	—93,521	—91,787
28	Rae Bareli	404,133	407,322	39 7	40 0	—3,189	- 79,028	—80,461
29	Sitapur	498,789	479,164	43·8	42·1	+19,625	—59,376	- 49,515
30	Hardoi	512,054	475,742	45·6	42·4	+36,312	—40,958	—36,838
31	Fyzabad	488,411	425,171	42 3	36·8	+63,240	+11,913	+17,821
32	Sultanpur	451,886	462,639	43·1	44·1	—10,653	—38,983	- 44,612
33	Partabgarh	365,389	357,476	40·6	39·7	+7,913	- 91,621	- 44,843
34	Bara Banki	465,816	472,917	43·0	43·6	—7,101	—62,820	— 53,913
	Central India Plateau.	*994,068*	*923,200*	*45·0*	*41·8*	*+70,868*	*—73,704*	*—142,626*
35	Jhansi	334,674	310,663	49·2	45·6	+24,011	—302	74,189
36	Jalaun	185,382	165,365	45·8	40·8	+20,017	+1,311	+664
37	Hamirpur	229,470	216,968	49·4	46·6	+12,502	—18,237	—24,978
38	Banda	244,542	230,204	37·2	35 0	+14,338	—56,079	- 44,123
	East Satpuras.	*307,546*	*260,757*	*42·4*	*36·0*	*+46,789*	*+10,435*	*—618*
39	Mirzapur	307,546	260,757	42 4	36·0	+46,789	+10,435	—618
	Sub-Himalaya, East.	*3,024,367*	*2,466,366*	*40·4*	*32·9*	*+558,001*	*+299,993*	*+239,043*
40	Gorakhpur	1,220,130	967,567	38·1	30·2	+252,563	+122,811	+65,650
41	Basti	784,071	633,032	42·3	34·6	+151,039	+79,057	+94,807
42	Gonda	559,907	460,658	39·7	32·6	+99,249	+62,757	+60,886
43	Bahraich	460,259	405,109	43·8	38·6	+55,150	+36,466	+17,700
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	*2,130,156*	*2,089,186*	*40·7*	*39·9*	*+40,970*	*—36,749*	*+28,367*
44	Benares	390,929	365,993	43·6	40·8	+24,936	+64,483	+15,870
45	Jaunpur	448,889	450,799	38·8	39·0	—1,910	— 6,597	— 1,149
46	Ghazipur	323,479	326,567	38·6	38·9	—3,088	— 46,971	—7,436
47	Ballia	312,545	330,307	37·0	39·0	—17,782	—45,441	— 14,757
48	Azamgarh	654,314	615,520	43·8	41·2	+38,794	—2,219	+35,839

Subsidiary Table VI.—*Variation by tahsils classified according to density (a) actual variation.*

Natural Division.	Period.	(a) Variation in tahsils with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of—							
		Under 150.	150 to 300.	300 to 450.	450 to 600.	600 to 750	750 to 900.	900 to 1,050.	Over 1,050.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United Provinces (British Territory.)	*1911—1921*	*—114,077*	*+279,927*	*+367,726*	*—837,853*	*—1,042,862*	*—191,885*	*+643,589*	*—559,179*
	1901—1911	*—52,505*	*—77,255*	*+1,440,625*	*+11,773*	*—1,448,128*	*+695,910*	*—697,743*	*—382,910*
	1891—1901	*+106,784*	*+73,639*	*—2,170,293*	*+2,214,361*	*+1,607,243*	*—1,461,325*	*+78,622*	*+337,734*
	1881—1891	*+1,013,611*	*—659,429*	*—256,015*	*—1,159,511*	*+2,794,796*	*+1,221,776*	*+121,667*	*+724,981*
	1881—1921	*+953,813*	*—383,118*	*—617,959*	*+228,710*	*+1,911,049*	*+258,476*	*+146,135*	*+120,626*
Himalaya, West..	1911—1921	—215,959	+248,220	—61,484	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	+119,619	—32,202	+61,484	..	..	..	.	..
	1891—1901	+180,799	—72,127	—73,168	..	..	..	.	..
	1881—1891	+877,833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1921	+962,292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, West.	1911—1921	..	+126,230	—283,549	+91,284	—227,492	..	—4,518	..
	1901—1911	..	+12,860	+261,269	—426,597	+202,444	..	+318,613	—325,650
	1891—1901	—95,205	+70,831	—43,207	+62,417	+23,784	..	—298,482	+325,650
	1881—1891	+95,205	—211,398	+167,851	+371,028	—225,812	..	+12,751	..
	1881—1921	..	+18,523	+102,364	+118,130	—227,076	..	+28,364	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	1911—1921	..	—161,809	+717,750	—712,757	—690,250	—5,027	—44,403	—6,503
	1901—1911	..	—161,020	+1,385,191	—1,089,570	+107,914	—485,653	—7,677	+11,492
	1891—1901	..	+7,340	—2,018,962	+1,626,266	+1,049,160	+172,106	+342,143	+18,326
	1881—1891	..	—8,129	+238,389	—312,353	+234,078	+20,552	..	+5,953
	1881—1921	..	..	+322,368	—488,414	+700,902	—298,022	+290,063	+10,942
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	1911—1921	..	—10,703	+818,947	—768,946	—581,678	—4,520	+692,510	—650,685
	1901 1911	..	+3,192	+50,309	+500,533	—925,181	+278,759	—334,327	—57,161
	1891—1901	..	—36,755	+330,614	+287,074	—452,725	—316,586	+334,227	+16,684
	1881—1891	..	—98,277	—1,414,978	—677,858	+3,072,716	+25,144	—607,493	+701,074
	1881—1921	..	—142,543	—215,108	—659,197	+1,113,132	—17,203	+85,017	+9,912
Central India Plateau.	1911—1921	+110,008	—84,912	—167,722	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	—193,068	+126,167	+168,749	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	+41,252	—247,990	+13,291	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1891	+25,112	+40,206	—14,826	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1921	—16,706	—166,529	—508	..	..	..	..	..
East Satpuras ..	1911—1921	—8,126	+1,092	+6,414	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	+20,954	—26,252	—6,086	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	—20,062	+332,340	—391,356	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1891	+15,461	..	+9,251	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1921	+8,227	+307,180	—381,777	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, East.	1911—1921	..	..	—662,630	+786,007	—356,710	+472,366	..	..
	1901—1911	..	..	—480,291	+552,656	—357,385	+537,130	..	..
	1891—1901	..	..	+12,495	+27,479	—50,493	+29,284	..	..
	1881—1891	..	—636,423	+685,130	—325,283	+218,847	+899,379	..	..
	1881—1921	..	—636,423	—445,296	+1,040,859	—545,744	+1,938,159	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	1911—1921	..	..	..	—233,441	+813,268	—660,704	..	+98,009
	1901—1911	..	..	..	+474,751	—475,920	+365,674	—674,352	+6,735
	1891—1901	..	..	..	+211,125	+1,037,520	—1,346,129	—299,366	—22,926
	1881—1891	..	..	..	—215,105	—505,033	+276,701	+716,409	+17,954
	1881—1921	..	..	..	+237,330	+869,835	—1,364,458	—257,309	+99,772

Subsidiary Table VI.—*Variation by tahsils classified according to density (b) proportional variation.*

Natural Division.	Period.	(b) Variation in tahsils with a population per square mile at commencement of decade of –							
		Under 150.	150 to 300.	300 to 450.	450 to 600.	600 to 750.	750 to 900.	900 to 1,050.	1,050 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United Provinces (British Territory.)	*1911—1921*	*—6·8*	*+9·9*	*+4·7*	*—5·0*	*—9·1*	*—5·2*	*+98·5*	*—29·1*
	1901—1911	*—3·0*	*—2·7*	*+29·9*	*+·1*	*—11·2*	*+22·2*	*—51·7*	*—16·6*
	1891—1901	*+6·5*	*+2·3*	*+24·0*	*—15·5*	*+14·2*	*+31·8*	*+6·2*	*+17·2*
	1881—1891	*+163·7*	*—18·9*	*—2·8*	*—7·5*	*+32·9*	*+36·2*	*+10·6*	*+58·3*
	1881—1921	*+154·0*	*—11·0*	*—7·1*	*+1·5*	*+22·5*	*+7·7*	*+12·7*	*+9·7*
Himalaya, West	1911—1921	—16·3	+165·2	—100·0	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	+9·9	—17·6	+100·0	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	+17·7	—28·3	—100 0	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1891	+610·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1921	+669·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, West	1911—1921	..	+32·9	—15·1	+7·3	—44·0	..	—1·4	..
	1901—1911	..	+3·5	+16·2	—25·6	+64·3	..	+100·0	—100·0
	1891—1901	—100·0	+23·8	—2·6	+3·9	+8·2	..	—100·0	+100·0
	1881—1891	+100·0	—43·1	+11·3	+30·0	—43·7	..	+4·5	..
	1881—1921	..	+3·8	+6·9	+9·7	—43·9	..	+9·9	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	1911—1921	..	..	+26·9	—11·3	—22·5	—2·0	—13·3	—2·3
	1901—1911	..	—100·0	+92·5	—15·2	+3·7	—65·7	—2·2	+3·9
	1891—1901	..	+4·8	—57·6	+29·3	+55·0	+30·0	—100·0	+6·7
	1881—1891	..	—5·0	+7·3	—5·3	+14·0	+3·8	..	+2·2
	1881—1921	..	—100·0	+10·5	—8·1	+41·9	—54·6	+∞	+0·9
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	1911—1921	..	—4·7	+64·8	—11·5	—19·9	—1·6	+∞	—60·5
	1901—1911	..	+1·4	+4·1	+8·1	—24·0	—100·0	—100·0	—5·0
	1891 1901	..	—14·1	+37·4	+4·9	—10·5	—100·0	+100·0	+1·5
	1881—1891	..	—27·4	—61·6	—80·4	+250·4	+8·6	—100·0	+169·1
	1881—1921	..	—39·8	—9·4	—10·1	+90·7	—5·9	+14·0	+2·4
Central India Plateau.	1911—1921	+90·7	—4·8	—51·0	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	—61·2	+7·7	+105·2	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	+15·0	—13·2	+9·0	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1891	+10·1	+2·2	—9·0	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1921	—6·7	—9·1	—0·3	..	..	..	..	..
East Satpuras	1911—1921	—3·3	+0·4	+8·6	..	..	..	..	..
	1901—1911	+4·9	+1 9	—1·2	..	..	..	..	..
	1891—1901	—8·3	+100·0	—42·6	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1891	+6·8	..	+1·0	..	..	..	..	..
	1881—1921	+3·7	+∞	—67·7	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, East	1911—1921	..	..	—48 0	+49·5	—13·9	+24·3	..	..
	1901—1911	..	..	—28·6	+53·4	—12·2	+38·1	..	..
	1891—1901	..	..	+·7	+2·7	—1·7	+2·1	..	..
	1881—1891	..	—100·0	+58·9	—24·4	+7·9	+186·9	..	..
	1881—1921	..	—100·0	—38·2	+78·2	—19·7	+403·0	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	1911—1921	..	..	..	—24·9	+34·2	48·8	..	+17·4
	1901—1911	..	..	..	+102·6	—16·7	+37·9	—100·0	+1·2
	1891—1901	..	..	..	+83·9	+57·2	—57·7	—30·7	—3·9
	1881—1891	..	..	..	—46·1	—21·8	+13·4	+278·4	+3·2
	1881—1921	..	..	..	+50·9	+37·5	—66·3	—28·0	+17·7

Subsidiary Table VII.—*Persons per house and houses per square mile.*

Serial number.	District and natural division.	Average number of persons per house.					Average number of houses per square mile.				
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	United Provinces (British Territory.)	**4·6**	**4·6**	**5·5**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**93**	**92**	**81**	**77**	**65**
	Himalaya, West	*4·4*	*4·6*	*5·2*	*5·7*	*6·4*	*23*	*22*	*18*	*16*	*14*
1	Dehra Dun	4·5	4·4	4·4	5·3	4·4	40	39	34	26	28
2	Naini Tal	4·3	4·3	4·6	5·1	6·2	24	27	26	42	35
3	Almora	4·6	4·8	5·1	6·2	6·8	22	20	17	13	12
4	Garhwal	4·4	4·6	6·2	5·7	7·3	20	18	12	13	9
	Sub-Himalaya, West ...	*4·4*	*4·4*	*7·0*	*5·6*	*8·0*	*91*	*97*	*79*	*75*	*50*
5	Saharanpur	4·1	4·3	4·7	4·9	10·6	107	106	97	91	41
6	Bareilly	4·4	4·4	7·7	5·8	8·6	145	156	89	112	74
7	Bijnor	4 1	4·3	4·5	5·6	8·5	95	99	93	74	45
8	Pilibhit	4·5	4 5	4·6	6·1	7·0	62	79	74	58	47
9	Kheri	4·7	4·6	5·8	5·8	5·8	65	67	53	53	48
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	*4·5*	*4·6*	*5·7*	*5·5*	*8·2*	*114*	*118*	*96*	*84*	*63*
10	Muzaffarnagar	4·5	4·5	6·3	6·9	7·8	105	108	85	68	59
11	Meerut	4·7	4·6	5·9	5·5	8·7	140	140	110	107	63
12	Bulandshahr	4·4	4·8	6·8	5·6	9·6	128	124	87	89	50
13	Aligarh	4·1	4 6	5·0	5·9	8·2	121	127	122	90	64
14	Muttra	4·3	4·3	6·0	5·5	7·8	97	105	88	90	59
15	Agra	4·7	4·5	4·7	5·5	5·9	107	123	121	100	89
16	Mainpuri	4·5	4·6	4·7	5·8	7·8	99	104	103	77	60
17	Etah	4·5	4·6	5·0	6·3	7·5	106	108	99	64	51
18	Budaun	3·6	4·4	5·1	5·6	8·7	135	118	101	80	51
19	Moradabad	4·7	4·5	6·0	5·8	7·0	112	122	83	89	64
20	Shahjahanpur	4·6	4·5	6·4	6·3	6·9	105	121	82	83	70
21	Farrukhabad	4·6	4·5	6·8	6·5	6·8	110	120	80	77	78
22	Etawah	4·4	4·8	6·1	6·0	6·8	98	93	77	72	62
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	*4·3*	*4·5*	*5·3*	*5·4*	*5·4*	*121*	*120*	*109*	*105*	*99*
23	Cawnpore	4·0	4·1	5·9	5·1	5 9	122	117	91	101	84
24	Fatehpur	4·4	4·3	5·0	5 1	5·2	89	93	85	85	80
25	Allahabad	4·4	4·3	4·8	5·2	5·1	112	118	108	105	102
26	Lucknow	4·2	4 4	5·2	5·2	5·3	179	178	157	154	133
27	Unao	3·6	4·4	5·8	5·7	5·9	127	114	97	94	87
28	Rae Bareli	4·1	4·5	5·2	5·3	5·3	129	130	113	105	104
29	Sitapur	4·7	4·7	5·7	6·2	6·3	104	108	86	77	67
30	Hardoi	4·8	4·6	4 8	6·0	6·7	97	104	98	79	64
31	Fyzabad	4·7	4·5	5·1	5·2	5·2	143	147	139	135	122
32	Sultanpur	4·5	4·6	4·9	4 1	4·9	131	134	129	120	113
33	Partabgarh	4·4	4·6	5·1	5·3	4 4	134	135	122	120	135
34	Bara Banki	4·4	4·5	5·3	5·3	5·5	135	138	130	122	107
	Central India Plateau. ..	*4·4*	*4·3*	*5·0*	*5·3*	*6·1*	*46*	*49*	*40*	*42*	*35*
35	Jhansi	4·2	4 3	5·2	5·3	6·6	39	43	33	36	25
36	Jalaun	4·6	4·5	5·4	5·6	6·3	56	58	50	47	45
37	Hamirpur	4·1	4·2	4·9	5·6	6·1	46	49	41	40	36
38	Banda	4 2	4 3	4·1	5·0	5·7	49	52	42	46	40
	East Satpuras	*4·6*	*4·7*	*5·4*	*5·6*	*6·4*	*36*	*44*	*38*	*40*	*34*
39	Mirzapur	4·6	4·7	5·4	5·6	6·4	36	44	38	40	34
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*5·2*	*5·1*	*5·7*	*5·9*	*5·8*	*117*	*122*	*100*	*95*	*85*
40	Gorakhpur	5·4	5·3	5·7	5·9	5·8	135	132	112	110	98
41	Basti	5 3	5·2	5 7	6·0	6 1	130	126	117	107	97
42	Gonda	4·8	4·9	5·4	5·8	6·2	108	103	91	87	71
43	Bahraich	4·8	4·7	5·8	5·5	4 9	84	83	68	68	65
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	*5·0*	*4·8*	*5·6*	*6·2*	*6·6*	*142*	*146*	*133*	*130*	*117*
44	Benares	4·8	4·7	5 9	6 8	8·0	186	185	148	134	112
45	Jaunpur	4·6	4·7	5·4	5 7	5·9	160	158	144	143	132
46	Ghazipur	6·0	4·9	5 5	5·9	6·1	100	122	119	125	113
47	Ballia	5·0	4·9	6 5	6·9	7 3	134	138	121	117	111
48	Azamgarh	4·9	4 9	5·3	6·1	6·5	141	138	135	131	114

Chapter II.—THE POPULATION OF CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES.

The statistics where shown.

THE previous chapter dealt with the numbers of the people and with their distribution in the different parts and sub-divisions of the province. In the present chapter will be examined the conditions under which, within those parts and sub-divisions, the people live. The statistics which bear on this subject are set out in Imperial Tables III, IV, and V, and in more compendious form in the Subsidiary Tables placed at the end of the chapter

Definitions.

2. In these statistics the whole population is classified as "rural" or "urban," and in more detail as living in villages, towns, and cities of different sizes. A "village," for census purposes, was defined as under—

A village denotes the area demarcated for revenue purposes as a *mauza*: provided that where such a village, or part of a village, forms part of the area of a town, it will be included in such town.

Explanation.—A village includes all the hamlets situated within the area of the revenue *mauza*.

The definition of a town was more complex, and was based partly on the mere aggregation of human beings, partly on the existence of regulations of a municipal character. It ran as follows :—

A town is—

(i) Every continuous group of houses permanently inhabited by not less than 5000 persons.

(ii) Every area in which Act II of 1914 or Act II of 1916 is in force.

Explanation 1.—Where several villages lie so close together that their houses form a continuous group with a population exceeding 5000, such group is a town.

Explanation 2.—Where one village is broken up into distinct groups of houses, none of which contains more than 5000 inhabitants, then though the total population exceeds 5000, the village is not a town.

Explanation 3.—Where separate groups of houses have been united for the purposes of the Acts mentioned above, they will be considered one town.

A "city" was defined simply as a large town declared to be such by the Local Government. The list of cities, twenty-four in number, given in Subsidiary Table IV, is the same as that of last census.

The "urban" population is the sum of the people living in towns and cities. The "rural" population is what remains : besides people living in villages it includes those found in the forests which are not demarcated into revenue *mauzas*. These latter consist mainly of grass-cutters, sawyers, and the like, are not permanent residents of the places where they were enumerated, and need not be considered further.

Urban and rural housing and density.

3. The people of the province whether living in villages in towns or in cities are gregarious by habit, and their houses whether rural or urban are huddled together in congested sites. The only exceptions to this rule are, in the country, an occasional religious devotee with a hut upon the roadside, or the occasional keeper of a railway-crossing ; and in the cities, an increasing number of Indians of the professional classes who live in European or semi-European style in Civil Lines or Cantonments. The isolated country house or farm so familiar in Europe has no counterpart here. Many villages, especially in the eastern divisions, are split up into hamlets, but the hamlets in turn are as congested as the parent site. This gregariousness is undoubtedly a survival from the troublous times when men had to unite for mutual protection,[1] and is most marked in the West, where the country has not enjoyed so long a period of security as has the East.

These facts should be borne in mind when rural and urban densities are compared. If village densities were calculated on the area of the inhabited site, and not on that of the site *and* the village lands, they would generally be greater than that of any town. Only in the heart of the larger cities, where the substantial brick masonry of the houses will support

[1] That the village planners of old time adopted where possible the motto "safety first" is obvious in parts of Bundelkhand, where the oldest villages are located at the base of a rocky hill—a position with the advantage of providing a handy refuge for the villagers, but with almost every possible disadvantage in other respects.

a second or third storey, are human beings herded together on a scale which is not general all over the country. In the outskirts of cities and towns, as in the villages, houses are ordinarily made of mud where the local soil will bind, and of wattles where it will not. Stone is in general use as a building material nowhere but in the hills, in Bundelkhand, and in parts of the Muttra and Agra districts; and in none but Himalayan villages are double-storeyed houses to be seen.

City densities: the meaning of the figures.

4. It is impossible within the compass of the Imperial or Subsidiary Tables to exhibit the density of cities in any way which is wholly satisfactory. In cities which are the headquarters of a district (or State)—that is to say, in all but Amroha, Hathras, and Sambhal—the municipal area includes the civil station; and civil stations contain open spaces so large as to render the mean density inapplicable to any considerable part of the municipality. Outlying open spaces also affect the density appreciably where two towns go to form one municipality, as in the case of Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh, Fyzabad-Ajodhya, and Mirzapur-Bindhachal. To discount these disturbing elements for all cities so as to give uniform results in a table was found to be impracticable: but a special study with reference to density has been made of the four cities known to be, in different respects, the most overcrowded in the province—Cawnpore, Lucknow, Allahabad, and Benares. The results of the study are given in an appendix at the end of this volume, and reveal in small local units a degree of density which would not be suspected from the figures of Subsidiary Table IV.

The urban and rural population: variation, and the causes of variation.

5. An endeavour has been made, before summarising the main statistics dealing with the urban and rural population, to indicate what the distinction between urban and rural population amounts to. If civil stations and cantonments, which are innovations of Western origin, be left out of account, the people whether urban or rural live under conditions similar in terms of residential space, and dissimilar only in that the former enjoy the advantages, not always appreciated, of organised public services. These services vary in extent from the most primitive attempts at sanitation in the smaller towns, to the provision of water-supply, drainage, and electric lighting in the largest cities. The two classes of population differ much more in their composition, the rural class being predominantly agricultural, and the urban class commercial, professional, and to some extent industrial.

Out of every thousand persons in the province, 106 are "urban" and 894 are "rural." A contrast has already been made between this proportion and that found in England and Wales, where out of every thousand 793 are urban and 207 are rural. In England and Wales a few places with populations as small as 2000 are classed as towns; but the criterion of municipal institutions is the same as here, and if all places with populations of less than 5000 were excluded the proportion would not be affected appreciably. The difference is due partly to the greater volume of commerce, partly to the greater scope afforded to the professions by a more complex social organisation, but overwhelmingly to the greater industrial development of the British Isles.

In the margin are shown the provincial proportions for the last fifty years[1]. The figure for 1872 is of doubtful significance; for the census of that year is not believed to have been very accurate. The figure for 1911 is also of little value: for in March 1911 many towns had been evacuated on account of plague. It will be seen that the urban population, though it has doubtfully increased since 1872, has decreased slightly but unmistakably since 1881. The decrease was checked in 1901, but this was due not to urban prosperity but to rural calamity; for the feature of the previous decade was famine. The decrease indicates not merely that there has been no appreciable development of commerce or industry to attract people from the country to the town. There has certainly been no rural development to attract people from the town to the country; yet the urban population has failed to keep pace by natural increase with the population as a whole. The conclusion can only be that the towns, in spite of their municipal regulations, are less healthy than the villages.

Number per thousand of the total population who live in towns.					
1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
106	102	112	108	109	96

[1] The calculations are made on the figures for 423 towns which have been classed as such at every census.

This relative unhealthiness of towns must be due, if what has been said above is correct, either to the municipal regulations themselves, or to the manner of life of the commercial, professional, and industrial as compared with that of the agricultural population. To take the second supposition first, it can scarcely account for the facts so far at any rate as this decade is concerned. The influenza epidemic of 1918 occurred at the busiest period of the agricultural year, when the autumn harvest had to be got in and the land prepared for the spring crop. At this period to stop work means to the peasantry at worst ruin and at best serious loss. According to medical opinion the only treatment for influenza is absolute rest and good nursing. This treatment was more or less possible for town dwellers in the autumn of 1918, but for the cultivators it was not. These latter carried on at their work after they had felt the onset of the disease and until they were no longer able to stand, as was witnessed probably by all who were on tour in their districts at the time.

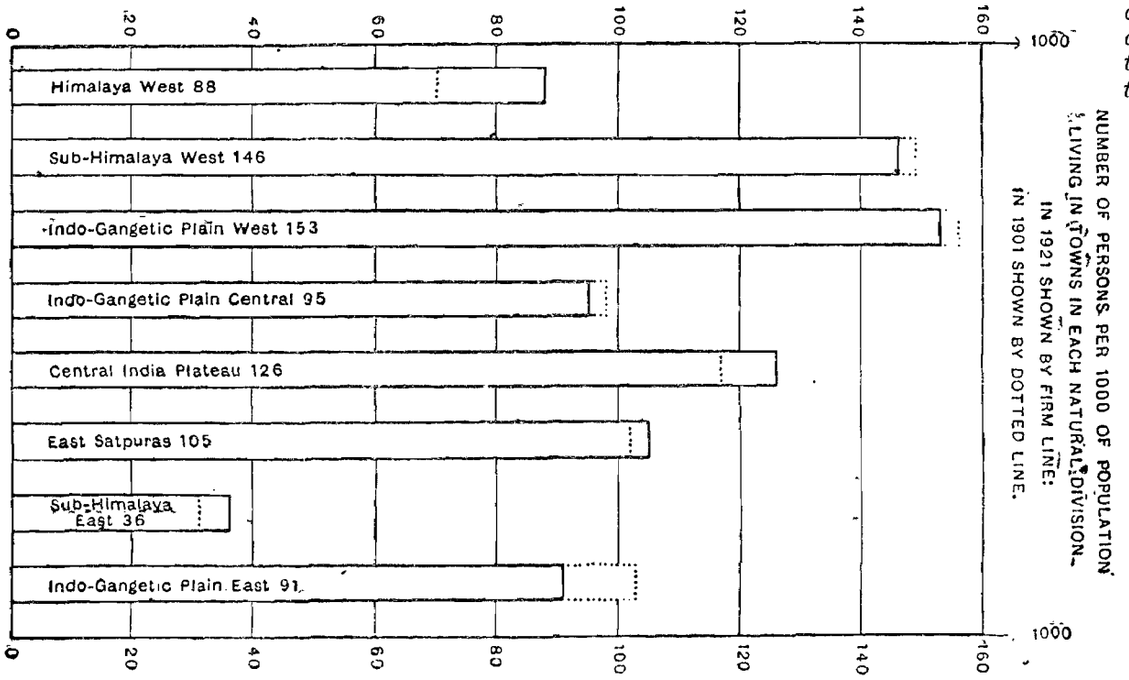
One is forced therefore in looking for a cause for the unhealthiness of towns, to enquire whether municipal[1] regulations may not be to blame. The figures in the margin bear on this enquiry. These figures show the proportion to the whole population of persons living in the twenty-four cities. Leaving out of account, for reasons already given, the years 1872 and 1911, it appears that the population of cities has kept pace with that of the whole country. These cities, unlike the majority of the towns, have in the past had the advantage—due to their being the headquarters of a district—of constant supervision over their institutions by trained officers, and in recent times have undertaken drainage, water-supply, and similar schemes on modern lines. The figures suggest that a partial and unsupervised substitution of Western for Eastern ways of life is not, at any rate immediately, beneficial to the health of the community.

Number per 10,000 of the total population who live in cities.

1921.	1911.	1901	1891.	1881.	1872.
469	452	472	473	467	425

6. The diagram on this page shows the relative urbanization of the Natural Divisions. The position of twenty years ago is shown by a dotted line. To illustrate the facts completely the rectangles should be reduced to one-sixth of the size exhibited. The urban population of Himalaya West is concentrated almost entirely in the hill sanatoria. Of the rest, the comparatively high figure of the Plateau and of East Satpuras is due rather to the low density of the

The relative urbanization of the natural divisions: and the variation thereof.



[1] The word "municipal" throughout this discussion means "municipal and *quasi*-municipal" and does not refer to municipalities only.

countryside than to the number or congestion of the towns. Sub-Himalaya East is relatively new country, and is largely served by towns outside its own borders which had established themselves before it had been fully developed. In the older country of the plains proper urbanization increases regularly from East to West. This fact has always been attributed to the preference for town life of Muhammadans, who relatively to Hindus are concentrated increasingly in the same direction. But the people of the West are generally more gregarious than those of the East, and for this gregariousness reasons other than of race have already been suggested.

To consider the changes that have occurred in the last twenty years, town has lost to country in the older and has gained on country in the newer divisions. It has already been argued that the losses are due to the absence of industrial development combined with the relative unhealthiness of towns. The exceptionally large losses of the Eastern Plain—a tract with few small towns—are accounted for by the decline of the cities of Benares and Jaunpur. The gains are to be attributed in the case of the Himalaya to the growth of the hill sanatoria, and in the case of Sub-Himalaya East and of the Plateau to railway development.[1] No generalization is possible in the case of East Satpuras, for its figures are almost wholly determined by the vicissitudes of a single city.

The twenty-four cities.

7. The twenty-four cities whose statistics are given in detail in Subsidiary Table IV require some individual notice. It is unfortunate that a comparison of present figures with those of 1911 can give no reliable results: for most cities in March, 1911 were almost empty owing to plague, and whilst for some the true figures were obtained in spite of this fact, for many they were not. Moreover the heavy mortality of the present decade makes it difficult, in dealing with the absolute figures, to gauge the progressiveness or decadence of any city. If the figures of 1901 (which are given in the margin) be used for purposes of comparison, the only cities which have increased in population are Cawnpore, Jhansi, Meerut, and Moradabad. Cawnpore, whose increase is large, obviously owes its prosperity to its position as the only big industrial centre and as the chief commercial entrepôt of the Province. Jhansi also shows a large increase, as would be expected in view of its growing importance as the principal up-country junction and headquarters of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway system and as a garrison town. Meerut and Moradabad have expanded but not to the same extent. The former is the centre of the richest part of the province, and its trade has probably benefited by the transfer of the Imperial capital to Delhi. Moradabad has considerable industries.

City.	Population in 1901.	Variation, 1921.
Cawnpore	2,02,797	+13,639
Jhansi	55,724	+10,708
Meerut	1,18,129	+ 4,480
Moradabad	75,128	+ 7,543
Budaun	39,031	+ 87
Etawah	42,570	— 1,012
Agra	1,88,022	— 2,490
Amroha	41,071	— 623
Sambhal	42,838	— 1,253
Bareilly	1,33,167	— 3,708
Hathras	42,578	— 3,815
Koil-Aligarh	70,434	— 3,471
Saharanpur	66,254	— 3,993
Shahjahanpur	76,458	3,842
Rampur	78,758	— 5,602
Allahabad	1,72 032	—14,812
Benares	2,13,079	—14,632
Farrukhabad	67,338	—15,771
Fyzabad	71,179	—14,559
Gorakhpur	64,148	— 6,163
Jaunpur	42,771	—10,202
Lucknow	2,64,049	—23,483
Mirzapur	66,071	—11,077
Muttra	60,042	— 7,202

Budaun is stationary, and Etawah, Agra, Amroha, Sambhal, and Bareilly show only small decreases. These cities would probably have prospered but for conditions of health: the four last-named are largely industrial. Big decreases have been suffered by Hathras, Koil-Aligarh, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, and Rampur. Except Rampur, these are all cities where an increase would be looked for, for all have thriving industries. The setback here also is probably temporary.

The cities showing very large decreases are Allahabad, Benares, Farrukhabad, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Mirzapur, and Muttra. With

[1] The only railway which has expanded on a large scale in recent years is the Bengal and North-Western Railway which centres on Gorakhpur. The Plateau has been opened up during the decade by the Cawnpore-Banda line, while the Jhansi-Manikpur line is not very old.

Railway extension has been interrupted by the War, and the only important additions since 1911 are the Cawnpore-Banda line (Great Indian Peninsula Railway) just mentioned, and the Captainganj-Savan line (Bengal and North Western Railway) opening up the Padrauna tahsil of the Gorakhpur district. Railway development has not been sufficient to merit treatment in the text of this report.

the exception of Gorakhpur, whose case is surprising[1], these are all cities which live in the past. Allahabad, Benares, and Muttra have probably lost none of their religious importance. But these, as well as Farrukhabad, Fyzabad, and Mirzapur, owed much or all of their former prosperity to their situation on the great waterways, whose function as the arteries of trade has now been usurped by the railways. Jaunpur and Lucknow are the widowed capitals of extinct dynasties, and if they are to survive need to replace their fading memories by something more substantial. Lucknow has indeed some manufactures, but at present on a very modest scale.

Besides these two, the cities whose losses are most serious are Farrukhabad and Allahabad. Farrukhabad has a large agricultural population, and much intensive cultivation in its suburbs, and, as was suggested in the last chapter, has probably suffered from the operation of the law of diminishing returns. Allahabad enjoys great advantages both as the centre of a network of railways and as the headquarters of a multitudinous Secretariat: but for this the capital of the province there appears to be no hope. Its importance as a place of pilgrimage is merely seasonal; and it has long been notorious as a city which produces nothing except written matter, and imports even its waste-paper baskets.

The distribution of the population in towns and villages of different sizes.

8. The distribution of the population in towns and villages of different sizes is shown in Subsidiary Table I, to which the reader is referred. It would ordinarily be of interest to show this in diagrammatic form. The diagram however if drawn on the facts of this or of the last census would be misleading; as regards last census, on account of the residential dislocation caused by plague; and as regards the present census, because the province has recently been devastated by an epidemic of which one of the most outstanding features was its uneven and apparently capricious incidence as between small local units. An examination of distribution from this point of view must therefore stand over, in the hope that the conditions of the next decade may be more normal.

[1] It is a city however which for the last twenty years has hardly ever been free from plague.

Subsidiary Table I.—*Distribution of the population between towns and villages.*

Natural Division.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of				Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of			
	Towns.	Villages.	Towns.	Villages.	20,000 and over.	10,000 to 20,000.	5,000 to 10,000.	Under 5,000	5,000 and over.	2,000 to 5,000.	500 to 2,000.	Under 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United Provinces (including States)	*10,627·19*	*377·08*	*105·79*	*894·21*	**497·08*	**168·98*	**196·53*	**137·39*	*3·92*	*81·26*	*512·31*	*402·51*
(1) Himalaya, West	5,524·50	130·95	88·12	911·88	252·66	262·02	298·25	187·07	3·79	29·91	107·08	859·22
(2) Sub-Himalaya, West	11,566·69	408·86	146·14	853·86	414·55	293·13	167·88	124·44	4·86	86·63	524·88	383·63
(3) Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	10,221·31	515·25	153·16	846·84	515·61	118·70	207·58	158·11	9·64	128·05	551·21	311·10
(4) Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	13,163·87	432·52	94·97	905·03	596·71	155·29	131·81	116·19	2·54	65·18	554·12	378·16
(5) Central India Plateau	8,657·90	439·61	125·76	874·24	286·49	278·33	278·39	156·79	..	98·34	565·48	336·18
(6) East Satpuras	15,196·20	218·23	104·92	895·08	723·79	..	218·62	57·59	..	26·51	351·56	621·93
(7) Sub-Himalaya, East	8,707·44	386·21	36·04	963·96	279·46	252·57	326·69	141·28	..	60·46	521·14	418·40
(8) Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	11,339·21	310·44	90·74	909·26	530·50	154·83	210·76	103·91	3·06	73·08	476·82	447·04
States.												
Tehri-Garhwal (Himalaya, West) ..	..	116·38	..	1,000·00	..	..	..	..	..	10·50	1·71	987·99
Rampur (Sub-Himalaya, West) ..	15,885·33	330·23	210·12	789·88	767·54	..	133·60	98·86	..	50·23	486·83	462·94
Benares (East Satpuras)	3,922·00	220·57	54·04	945·96	..	546·81	..	453·19	..	9·75	322·38	667·87

* These figures differ appreciably from those of column 2 of subsidiary Table III of this Chapter because the former are based on Imperial Table V which separates cantonments and notified areas from their adjoining municipalities, while the latter are based on Imperial Table IV, which groups them together.

Subsidiary Table II.—*Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.*

Natural division.	Number per mille who live in towns out of			
	Total population.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.*
1	2	3	4	5
United Provinces (including States)	***106***	74	274	***318***
1. Himalaya, West	88	53	330	556
2. Sub-Himalaya, West	146	91	298	317
3. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West .. .	153	108	350	238
4 Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	95	67	276	732
5. Central India Plateau	125	103	424	488
6. East-Satpuras	105	75	250	571
7. Sub-Himalaya, East	36	29	78	365
8. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	91	70	282	509

*NOTE.—Figures for "Others" (and not for "Christians" as in 1911) have been given because (*a*) the Christian has been displaced as the main minor religion by the Arya, (*b*) the figures for Christians have been to some extent understated, at this Census.

Subsidiary Table III.—*Towns classified by population.*

Class of town.	Proportion to total urban population.	Number of females per thousand males.	Variation per cent in towns as classed at previous census.					†Increase per cent. in urban population of each class from 1872.	
			1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	In towns as classed in 1872.	In the total of each class in 1921 as compared with the corresponding total in 1872.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. 100,000 and over ..	25·41	765	+1·01	−3·58	+1·15	+8·08	+8·57	+15·33	+28·90
II. 50,000 and 100,000 ..	14·19	814	−1·96	−8·61	−0·31	+5·35	+10·95	+7·80	+31·38
III. 20,000 and 50,000 ..	11·68	807	+5·97	−9·81	+0·90	+7·66	+18·23	+18·24	+24·66
IV. 10,000 and 20,000 ..	15·85	857	−2·58	−8·08	+1·09	+2·57	+4·95	−1·69	+2·95
V. 5,000 and 10,000 ..	19·42	875	−5·31	−10·98	+2·48	−0·48	+10·62	+8·49	+3·06
VI. Under 5,000 ..	13·45	863	+0·74	−4·15	+5·27	+1·42	+12·28	+8·74	+109·95

†N. B.—The figures for these columns are vitiated by two facts for which allowance has been made as far as possible—(1) that the Census of Oudh province was taken in 1869 not 1872 ; (2) that towns below 5,000 were not classified as such in either province.

Subsidiary Table IV.—*Cities.*

Serial number.	City.	Population in 1921.	Number of persons per square mile.	Number of females to 1,000 males.	Population of foreign born per mille.	Percentage of variation.					
						1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1872 to 1881.	1872 to 1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Agra	185,532	11,000	803	119	±0·	−1·37	+11·48	+5·28	+7·51	+24·5
2	Allahabad	157,220	10,250	783	260	−8·44	−·19	−1·83	+9·44	+11·42	+9·55
3	Amroha	40,448	16,870	1,024	32	−4·63	+5·82	+13·76	−2 53	+3·56	+13·1
4	Bareilly	129,459	16,800	860	128	±0·	−2·8	+8·40	+6·72	+10·13	+23·85
5	Benares ..	198,447	19,930	873	140	−2·6	−4·4	−4·62	+2·19	+22·59	+11·3
6	Budaun	39,118	43,400	913	77	+2·32	−2·05	+9·37	+5·02	+1·07	+21·06
7	Cawnpore	216,436	22,620	676	425	+21·25	−12·0	+4·48	+24·61	+23·36	+71·8
8	Etawah	41,558	11,840	849	229	−8·36	+6·53	+9·71	+11·44	+13·65	+36·0
9	Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh	51,567	13,210	835	149	−13·54	−11·42	−13·70	−2·17	+·70	−34·9
10	Fyzabad-cum-Ajodhya ..	56,620	4,508	760	218	+3·60	−23·2	−4·86	+10·53	+88·88	+58·1
11	Gorakhpur .. .	57,985	10,235	862	138	+1·92	−11·31	+·83	+6·20	+17·20	+13·44
12	Hathras	38,763	12,110	753	414	+2·40	−11·09	+8·67	+12·16	+48·69	+64·3
13	Jaunpur	32,569	5,015	875	85	+6·88	−28·75	−·11	−·06	+83·67	+39·6
14	Jhansi	66,432	16,250	893	230	−5·38	+25·99	+3·62	+63·03	+9·96	+121·44
15	Koil (Aligarh)	66,963	15,940	761	230	+0·935	7·95	+11 30	−1·53	+6·67	+11 76
16	Lucknow	240,566	1,350	812	229	−4·58	−1·61	−3·29	+4·49	−8·24	−12·95
17	Meerut	122,609	15,542	809	210	+5·125	−1·61	−1·06	+19·91	+22·34	+50·2
18	Mirzapur-cum-Bindhachal..	54,994	15,660	919	64	+70·2	−51·1	−5·07	−1·44	+26·88	−1·4
19	Moradabad	82,671	19,000	851	106	+1·915	+8·60	+3·03	+5·15	+11·12	+32·5
20	Muttra	52,840	15,770	880	83	−9·19	−3·10	1·88	+6·01	−2·63	−10·86
21	Saharanpur	62,261	10,365	727	165	−0·94	−5·14	+4·84	+6·76	+35·01	+41·9
22	Sambhal	41,585	17,340	937	25	−8·16	+14·00	+6·69	+5·74	−25·07	+16·2
23	Shahjahanpur	72,616	19,700	922	108	+1·17	−6·12	−2·63	+1·44	+7·30	+0·66
24	Rampur	73,156	29,250	872	53	−1·56	−5·64	+2·64	+3·34	..	−1·475

NOTES.—Population in 1921 and variations in population are shown on populations of cities plus cantonments. The figures for columns 4 and 5 are calculated on municipal figures only to exclude cantonment anomalies of areas and sexes. Areas of cities are as in 1911 with adjustments for changes in Koil (Aligarh).
The municipal area figures are not guaranteed.

Chapter III.—BIRTHPLACE.

The statistics of birthplace where found.

The absolute statistics of birthplace are set out in Imperial Table XI. The Subsidiary Tables printed at the end of this chapter exhibit these statistics in a concise form and from various aspects.

Their accuracy.

I have no doubt that the figures are reasonably accurate, though much labour was required, especially in the Head Office, to make them so. A part of the training of the enumerating staff was to impress upon it the importance of making an identifiable entry in the birthplace column, and most stress was laid on the necessity of naming a local unit not smaller than a district, and of avoiding absolutely the entry of tahsil or village names. The instructions in this respect were followed except in negligibly few instances. Unfamiliar names were naturally rendered in strange ways when it came to spelling, and the designations of foreign countries were not always those to be found in books of reference. Many difficult and some entertaining problems were sent to me and my Personal Assistant from the Central Offices, and even more were left unsolved by them in their tables. But with some outside help we found the answer to most of these. Such as we failed to solve, or solved wrongly, were not so numerous as to affect the statistics.

As regards persons born in the province but enumerated elsewhere the figures are necessarily not based on the returns of the provincial census, but on data furnished by the Census Superintendents of the other provinces and states of India.

Birthplace how far an index of migration.

2. The statistics of birthplace are of value as giving some indication of the extent and nature of migration, or the movement of population from one place to another. The indication is by no means exact. For instance, a man *A* living at *X* marries a woman *B* living at *Y*. *B* migrates from *Y* to *X*. In accordance with a very common custom, she returns temporarily to her parents at *Y* for her confinements, or at any rate for her first confinement, and there gives birth to *C*. At the census *C* will be found at *X*, and will be shown as an immigrant. But he is not really such. Again, at the census *B* may be found at *Y*; or *D*, who as a boy left his home to work in the mills at *Z*, may on the day of the census be home on leave. Both are really migrants (the latter of the "semi-permanent" kind to be described later) but will not be recorded as such. Actual instances of this character (which might be exemplified indefinitely) are undoubtedly in the aggregate very numerous: but to some extent they cancel one another.

Birthplace statistics also fail to reflect migration exactly because the local units dealt with are arbitrary. A farmer having land in two adjacent villages lying on either side of a district border may leave one to reside in the other, and will then be returned as a migrant. A labourer may leave his village for a town fifty miles distant, but in the same district, and will not be returned as a migrant. Such instances will not cancel each other, but will tend to make migration appear less than it really is.

Migration distinguished in terms of duration.

3. It has been customary in Indian Census Reports to distinguish five different types of migration. These are—

(1) Casual—or the minor movements between adjacent villages. The instance of this type usually given is where a girl goes to her husband's home after the *gauna* ceremony. For reasons into which it is unnecessary to enter here a Hindu ordinarily finds a wife in a village not his own, but as near to his own as possible. It seems to me that the distinction of a "casual" type of migration is due to a confusion of thought. Migration of the kind instanced is permanent. The only difference from migration classed as permanent in previous reports is that the distance traversed by the migrant is generally trifling. The distinction is one of space, not of kind.

I can conceive no kind of migration that is not of one of the remaining four types.

(2) Temporary—due to journeys of business or pleasure, visits to places of pilgrimage, and temporary demands for labour. This of course is really not migration at all, but little more than travel, an accident disturbing the statistics of migration.

(3) Periodic—due to the movements of people who change their quarters at certain seasons: such as the hillmen who cultivate intermittently in the Bhabar, and the pastoral nomads of the upper Himalaya: and of such agricultural labour as follows the harvest—for instance in parts of Bundelkhand, whence labourers stream into Malwa in the early hot weather. The hillmen have begun to move at the time of the census, but the bulk of the migratory labour of the plains begins to move later.

(4) Semi-permanent—where the natives of one place reside and earn their living in another place, but retain their connection with their homes, returning there at intervals during their working lives and ultimately on retirement returning there permanently. This is the usual type of migration in this province. Instances are persons in public and private service, and the vast majority of operatives in mills and factories.

(5) Permanent—where overcrowding drives people away, or the superior attractions of some other locality induce them to settle there permanently with their families. Apart from the marriage migration hitherto classed as "casual," there is little migration of this character in the province at the present time. Settlers on reclaimed forest tracts may be instanced, but such tracts are rare: a small proportion of migrants who go overseas or to the Assam gardens does not return: and a few mill and factory operatives abandon their village homes and settle permanently in the towns.

As indicated above, there are really only three types of migration—periodic, semi-permanent, and permanent. The so-called "casual" type has no content: and the so-called "temporary" type is not migration at all, but needs to be eliminated so far as possible from the statistics before the true extent of migration can be gauged.

Migration distinguished in terms of direction.

4. The distinctions outlined in the last paragraph are distinctions in terms of duration. Migration must obviously also be distinguished in terms of direction. In this sense it is of three forms—

(1) Internal migration, or movement between different parts of the province,

(2) Immigration, and

(3) Emigration.

Each of these forms may, if not merely temporary and therefore unreal, be either periodic, semi-permanent, or permanent. Migration can be classed exactly, on the basis of the census returns, in terms of direction. In terms of duration it can only be classed approximately by general inference.

In the following paragraphs each form of migration—internal migration, immigration, and emigration will be dealt with in turn.

Internal migration.

5. Out of every 1,000 persons found in the province (excluding the States) 931 were born in the district in which they were enumerated, 48 in a contiguous district of the province, and 11 in other districts of the province: the remaining 10 were immigrants and do not concern us here. These figures show eloquently how little addicted to movement is the population as a whole: in England and Wales the proportion of home-born to total population varies between 340 (Middlesex) and 832 (Cornwall and Norfolk). To take the figures for the sexes separately, 955 men and 905 women were born in the district of enumeration. The excess of migrant women over migrant men comes from contiguous districts of the province (71 women to 26 men), and is of course due to the operations of the marriage market.

In 1911 the proportion of the home-born was 912: while for the sexes the figures were 937 and 885.* It is clear that the increase in the proportion of the home-born is principally due to the decrease in the proportion of women

* The figures given in the last Report, 948 and 899, are incorrect.

to men which has occurred during the decade, and which is dealt with in the chapter on sex. Women who on marriage go to live with their husbands' families are obviously more migratory than men. For men only, the proportion of migrants to the total population is very slightly lower than before, and as it is only in the case of men that the causes of migration are not certain, it follows that there is in these figures nothing new to be explained, and that the influences that make for internal movement have not developed.

Out of every 1,000 men 37 are internal migrants: of these 27 have moved only from contiguous districts. If from the figures quoted are deducted the large but necessarily unknown number who must have been, on the night of the census, merely accidentally away from home, it is clear how very few of the population are forced or willing to leave their homes in search of work, and of these few what a small proportion is willing to go far afield. The statistics point to certain conclusions which are perhaps beyond the scope of this chapter: such as the apparent contentment of the peasantry, the immobility of labour, and the hopelessness of attempting to create an industrial population by concentrating industries in central places such as Cawnpore.

What little internal migration there is is very largely localised. The districts that gain thereby to an appreciable extent are Dehra Dun, Naini Tal, and Cawnpore. About a quarter of the male population of Dehra Dun recorded a birthplace outside the district. Much of this fraction is the labour on the tea gardens derived principally from Oudh. This labour is composed almost entirely of semi-permanent migrants, who have come in numbers varying from 1,000 to 500 from Bara Banki, Partabgarh, Sultanpur, Gonda, Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, and Lucknow. About 4,500 males found in Dehra Dun were born in Garhwal and 4,000 in Tehri State. Some of these are also probably semi-permanent migrants, but most will be "periodic"—coolies who at the end of March are beginning to collect at Rajpur and Mussoorie for the summer season. Immigrants of both sexes numbering 10,000 from Saharanpur and 4,000 from Bijnor will be mainly permanent settlers.

In Naini Tal two-fifths of the male and one-third of the female population was born outside the district. 26,000 males and 17,000 females were born in Almora, and are periodic migrants cultivating the Bhabar. 10,000 of both sexes born in Rampur and 7,000 born in Bijnor are permanent or periodic settlers in the Tarai and the Kashipur tahsil. 16,000 born in Moradabad and 9,000 (6,000 males and 3,000 females) born in Bareilly are partly of the same character: but there is a large business connection between these two districts and Naini Tal. 3,000 men and 2,000 women born in Pilibhit will be mainly labourers employed on the Sarda Canal, and only temporary migrants.

Cawnpore derives 68,000 males and 58,000 females from outside the district. The details of this extraneous element are interesting: the proportion of the sexes gives a clear indication of the general nature of the migration. Where female migrants greatly predominate the connection is clearly one of marriage, and the migration is permanent for women and temporary for men, who will be mostly visiting relatives. This is the case of Fatehpur, Hamirpur, and Banda. Where males greatly predominate the connection is one of labour, and the migration is semi-permanent, men coming to the mills to work but leaving their families behind them. This is the case of the more distant districts, such as Gorakhpur (800), Azamgarh (1,500), and Allahabad (4,500). Where the sexes are more or less balanced, the migration is more or less permanent, labourers having come to the mills and brought their families with them. This is the case of Farrukhabad (9,000), Etawah (7,000), Jalaun (6,000), Unao (21,000), Rae Bareli (7,000), Lucknow (7,000), and Hardoi (4,000).

From the details given above it will be seen that the districts that lose their inhabitants by internal migration are mainly those of Oudh. To them should be added the Rampur State, which loses 10,000 (6,000 males) to Naini Tal, 13,000 (4,000 males) to Bareilly, and 15,000 (4,500 males) to Moradabad. The reason in both cases is probably a comparatively unpopular system of land tenure.

The districts and states which gain practically no population from outside are those of the hills—Tehri, where out of 317 thousand inhabitants 314 thousand are home-born: Almora, where out of 326 thousand 321 thousand are home-born: and Garhwal, where out of 482 thousand 474 thousand are

home-born. The reason is obvious. The plainsman dislikes the climate and conditions of the hills, and has no social connection and only slight racial affinity with the hill people.

In respect of districts other than those mentioned internal migration calls for little comment. Districts containing industrial towns—such as Aligarh, Moradabad, Agra, and Bareilly—show a little movement similar in kind to (but much less in amount than) that which has been analysed in the case of Cawnpore. For the rest the figures reflect little more than the permanent migration connected with marriage and the accident of travel.

Immigration.

6. Immigration is proportionately very trifling. Out of every 1,000 persons enumerated 9 were born in other parts of India and 1 was born outside India.

The actual figures of immigrants from other parts of India are 426,000. Of these, 241,000 (76,000 males and 165,000 females) come from territory just over the provincial boundary, and 183,000 (93,000 males and 90,000 females) from further afield. The nature of this immigration is apparent from the proportion of the sexes. That from contiguous parts of the rest of India is, in respect of females, the permanent migration of marriage: and in respect of males mostly the temporary visiting due to marriage connection. The numbers are principally made up by movements from the neighbouring Punjab districts (Ambala, Karnal, and Gurgaon) into the Meerut Division, from Rajputana and Gwalior into the Agra Division, from the Central India Agency and Gwalior into Bundelkhand, and from the Champaran and Chapra districts of Bihar into Gorakhpur.

Immigration from more distant parts of India is for the most part semi-permanent and due to various causes. Bengalis are found everywhere, but in the greatest force in Benares and Lucknow. Only in the former are any number of them permanent settlers: elsewhere they are in public and private service. Immigrants from the more distant parts of the Punjab appear in Dehra Dun (and the Tehri State), the Naini Tal and Kheri districts, in which they are forest labourers: and in a number of cantonments, where they are soldiers. Movement from other parts of India is in no case of sufficient volume to call for comment. But it is noticeable that Lucknow is by far the most cosmopolitan district (or rather city) in the province.

Immigrants from countries outside India total 55,000, of whom 37,000 are males. Out of 36,836 Asiatics, 34,627 are from Nepal. These are mainly Gurkha soldiers, semi-permanent migrants who generally bring their families with them: but in part they are permanent settlers. They are concentrated in the Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Basti, and Bahraich districts and in the Kumaun Division. Africans and Americans (mostly missionaries) are negligible: so are Australasians. Immigrants from Europe total 17,477 (14,252 males and 3,225 females) of whom 17,272 come from the British Isles. These are of course in the public service, civil and military, or in business, and are semi-permanent migrants. They are mainly concentrated in the larger cities, especially Meerut (2,906) and Lucknow (2,670).

Emigration.

7. Accurate figures of emigration are available only for emigrants to other parts of India. As regards countries outside India, figures based on the census of 1921 have been furnished by Ceylon, British Malaya, Wei Hai Wei, Kenya, Nyassaland, Tanganyika Territory, and Southern Rhodesia. These are negligible. The number of natives of this province passing through Calcutta as indentured labourers for Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Natal, Fiji, and Surinam is also on record. This emigration almost ceased in 1914 and was stopped altogether in March, 1917. In all only 41,248 persons born in the province (of whom 7,500 were born in Basti and 4,500 in Gonda) embarked from Calcutta during the decade: and as in the same period, in all India, one emigrant returned for every two that embarked (embarked 50,334: returned 25,567), there is revealed here no loss of population that need be taken into account.

Of emigration to Nepal there is no record. In 1911 Mr. Blunt believed it to be very considerable, and hazarded, on data not revealed, a figure of 150,000. Guesswork in such a matter is of little value: but having served for a number of years in the most congested district that borders Nepal, I believe this emigration to be practically non-existent.

There is no other foreign country to which any volume of emigration is even alleged.

I return, therefore, to emigration to other parts of India. In all 1,400,284 persons born in this province were enumerated in other provinces and states. Of this number, 576,000 (of whom 348,000 are females) were enumerated in contiguous administrations, and represent the *va et vient* of marriage. This migration, so far as females are concerned, is permanent: but the loss is to some extent compensated by the corresponding immigration which amounts, as stated above, to 76,000 males and 165,000 females. It will be seen that in its matrimonial dealings (mainly with the Punjab, Central India Agency, Gwalior, Rajputana, and Bihar) the province gives more wives than it receives: and the net loss of population under this head, making some allowance for the temporary movements of males, is about 200,000.

Emigration to more distant parts of India accounts for a loss of 623,000 males and 202,000 females. This, as the sex proportion shows, represents the movement of labour; and of the male labourers, to judge by the number of women that accompany them, some 200,000 are permanent and 400,000 are semi-permanent migrants. This loss of labour the province can ill afford, as will be shown in Chapter XII. The provinces that gain thereby are Bengal (343,000), Bombay (115,000), Burma (71,000), Central Provinces (102,000), and Assam (77,000). As regards the Central Provinces, the figures vary greatly from decade to decade, and it is evident (and is known to be the case) that they include a large volume of periodic migration connected with the harvest. Of the rest, Bengal attracts by its mills, factories, and coalfields, and by domestic service in the city of Calcutta: Bombay by its mills: Burma by trade and service: and Assam by its tea gardens. Since 1911 the number of emigrants in Bengal and Assam has largely decreased: in Bombay and Burma the numbers have largely increased. The demand for labour has probably been keener in the two latter provinces, where there remains more room than in the former for industrial and commercial development.

It is remarkable that in spite of the greatly increased demand for labour in this province that has been witnessed during the decade, the number of emigrants has not decreased appreciably. This fact bears out what must be the impression of anyone who has acted as an Emigration Officer under the Emigration Act—as the writer did for several years—that emigrants generally leave their homes not to better their prospects but to escape domestic unpleasantness.

Losses by emigration to distant provinces are borne mainly by the Eastern Plain, East Satpuras (North Mirzapur), the Gorakhpur district, and certain districts of the Central Plain—Allahabad, Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, and Partabgarh. The three first named tracts are highly congested. The case of Cawnpore is curious: having to import its labour, it also exports it. Probably artisans who have learnt their trade in the mills are attracted by better wages elsewhere. Distant emigration from Agra is balanced by corresponding immigration, and is largely due to marriage custom.

The balance of migration.

8. A balance may now be struck for the province of its effective losses by migration, as these stood on the night of the census. By marriage there is a net loss of 200,000 women: by migration of labour, a permanent loss of 200,000 each sex, and a semi-permanent loss of 400,000 men: the latter being set off by a semi-permanent gain of 93,000 male and 90,000 female immigrants. Roughly speaking, the movement of population may be estimated to have left the province poorer, permanently or for all practical purposes, by 500,000 men and 300,000 women, or by 800,000 persons in all.

Before leaving this subject it is necessary also, in order to justify what was said in Chapter I (paragraph 8) when dealing with the vital statistics, to consider the balance of emigration over immigration from another point of view. Emigration of all kinds to other parts of India exceeds immigration of all kinds by 975,000. Emigration to foreign countries may increase the balance to a million. But this million includes all emigrants living on the night of the census: only a portion of it represents persons who have emigrated during the decade. The number by which the emigrants exceed the immigrants of the decade will be (this calculation is sufficiently accurate for present purposes) the sum of the persons necessary to make good the death-rate since 1911 among the emigrants found in 1911, and of

the number of persons by which the balance of emigration over immigration found in 1921 exceeds that found in 1911.

Mr. Blunt estimated the balance of emigration in 1911 at a million. But I believe this to have been an over-estimate : it includes a conjecture of 150,000 emigrants to Nepal. I would put the balance at 900,000 at most. The proper average death-rate for these people, living under different conditions in different parts of the world, can only be guessed at : but it is unlikely to have exceeded 40 per mille per annum. The emigrants necessary to make this conjectured loss good would number 360,000. The present balance exceeds the balance of 1911 by 100,000. The number therefore by which emigrants during the decade have exceeded immigrants during the decade is 460,000, or say half a million.

This number is unlikely to exceed appreciably the number of births which escaped registration during the decade. In Chapter I it was assumed that these two numbers cancel each other. The assumption, which postulates an omission in registration of 2½ per cent. of births (the amount of omission actually found by inspecting officers) is unlikely to have been wide of the mark.

The balance of migration in the Natural Divisions.

9. The marginal table shows the balance of migration in the Natural Divisions. This balance calls for little comment except where it has altered appreciably since 1911. It was very fully dealt with in the last report. Himalaya West alone shows an excess of immigrants. On the one hand hillmen leave their homes very little : on the other, Dehra Dun and the hill stations are full of European and Gurkha settlers and soldiery, while there are many settlers from Rohilkhand in the Naini Tal Tarai.

Natural Division.	Immigrants (000's omitted).	Emigrants (000's omitted).	Excess (+) or defect (−) of immigrants (000's omitted).
Himalaya West	126	38	+ 88
Sub-Himalaya West	232	264	− 32
Western Plain	392	536	− 144
Central Plain	312	554	− 242
Central India Plateau	139	208	− 69
East Satpuras	63	74	− 11
Sub-Himalaya East	120	178	− 58
Eastern Plain	115	491	− 376

Sub-Himalaya West shows a small excess of emigrants. Ten years ago there was a trifling balance in favour of immigrants, but in 1911 there were special reasons why this should be so—a fair in Saharanpur, and a concentration of labour on the Jumna bridge, then in process of building.

The Western Plain has a larger turnover of migration than any other division ; both immigrants and emigrants are fewer now than in 1911, but especially the former. The great bulk of this migration is between this and neighbouring tracts, and is connected with marriage. The division is also the main recruiting ground of the province for the army.

There is also a big turnover in the Central Plain, where the balance stands practically as it stood at last census. Both immigrants and emigrants are fewer, but this is due to the heavy mortality of the last few years. The nature of the migration has already been touched upon : apart from movement connected with marriage, the cities of Cawnpore and Lucknow import labour, while Oudh sends coolies to Dehra Dun, Bengal, and Assam and furnishes a large number of recruits to the army.

In the Plateau immigration and emigration balanced almost exactly in 1911. There is now a considerable excess of emigrants. The nature of movement is as before : the change in the balance is due to the unhealthy period through which Bundelkhand has passed since 1918.

In East Satpuras migration is nearly balanced. There is a periodic exodus in the autumn from North Mirzapur to Bengal of labour connected with the jute industry. The labourers usually return in April after the date of the census.

Sub-Himalaya East shows a small excess of emigration : which is really greater than is shown, for most of the overseas emigration of the province, which is not included in the figures, comes from this division. I have already expressed doubts as to the stream of emigrants, alleged in 1911, from this tract into Nepal.

The Eastern Plain has suffered a net loss by emigration far greater than that of any other division : and this and the Central Plain bear between them nearly the whole of the real losses of the province. The loss, which goes almost entirely to Bengal and Assam, does not appear to be so great as

at last census. But for this appearance the heavy mortality of the decade may be answerable.

The birthplace of residents in cities.

10. In the margin is shown the proportion per thousand of the residents of each city that is home and foreign-born. As would be expected, the city with the largest number of immigrants is Cawnpore.* The very large proportion of immigrants from non-adjacent districts found in Hathras is not easily intelligible, especially as the figures of 1911 in no way correspond. These immigrants are almost wholly males, and must clearly be labourers. On the other hand, the very large decrease since 1911 of immigrants in Lucknow would not have been expected. These statistics show how very fluctuating in its constitution is the population of the cities, and bear out a statement made earlier in this chapter, that the male migration of this province is seldom permanent, but when it is not merely temporary and therefore not true migration at all, is almost always semi-permanent or periodic. The variation in the figures of the sacred cities, Allahabad, Benares and Muttra, is in no way surprising, but is due merely to the accidents of pilgrimage.

City.	Born in district.	Born in adjacent districts or states.	Born elsewhere.
Agra	882	58	60
Allahabad	733	71	196
Amroha	968	17	15
Bareilly	871	41	88
Benares	860	55	85
Budaun	922	45	33
Cawnpore	575	242	183
Etawah	772	117	111
Farrukhabad	851	68	81
Fyzabad	782	87	131
Gorakhpur	863	50	87
Hathras	586	111	303
Jaunpur	916	63	21
Jhansi	760	90	141
Koil	770	47	183
Lucknow	771	135	94
Meerut	790	60	150
Mirzapur	936	39	25
Moradabad	894	56	50
Muttra	917	28	55
Rampur	947	23	30
Saharanpur	835	57	108
Sambhal	976	13	11
Shahjahanpur	893	47	60

* Of the 575 shown as home-born residents of Cawnpore city, 52 are immigrants from the rural parts of the district. The corresponding figure for Lucknow is 61 (out of 771).

Subsidiary Table I.—*Immigration (actual figures).*

District and natural division where enumerated.	Born in—('000s omitted).																	
	District (or natural division).			Contiguous district or state in province.			Other parts of province.			Contiguous parts of other provinces and states.			Non-contiguous parts of other provinces, etc			Outside India.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
United Provinces ..	*46,030*	*24,162*	*21,868*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*241*	*76*	*165*	*185*	*95*	*90*	*55*	*37*	*19*
British Districts	*44,847*	*23,562*	*21,285*	*52*	*21*	*31*	..	..	..	*239*	*75*	*164*	*183*	*93*	*90*	*55*	*37*	*18*
Himalaya, West	*1,699*	*860*	*839*	*69*	*41*	*28*	*18*	*15*	*3*	..	..	..	*19*	*14*	*4*	*20*	*14*	*6*
Dehra Dun	152	85	67	16	11	5	25	18	7	..	..	..	13	9	4	7	5	2
Naini Tal	169	93	76	81	49	32	17	11	6	..	..	..	3	3	..	7	6	1
Almora	521	261	260	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2
Garhwal	474	225	248	8	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	1
Tehri State	314	154	160	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*4,258*	*2,306*	*1,952*	*183*	*72*	*111*	*22*	*14*	*9*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*18*	*10*	*7*	*3*	*3*	..
Saharanpur	885	493	392	24	8	16	14	7	7	6	2	4	8	5	3	1	1	..
Bareilly	934	514	419	61	19	42	15	9	6	..	..	..	4	2	2	1	1	..
Bijnor	717	381	335	18	6	13	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..
Pilibhit	382	210	172	44	16	28	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Kheri	849	452	397	52	24	28	9	6	3	..	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..
Rampur State	412	227	185	39	14	25	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	*11,753*	*6,449*	*5,304*	*213*	*62*	*151*	*33*	*17*	*16*	*88*	*26*	*62*	*53*	*27*	*26*	*5*	*5*	*1*
Muzaffarnagar	721	415	306	61	15	46	4	2	2	5	1	4	3	2	1	..	..	..
Meerut	1,372	768	605	79	19	60	20	11	9	13	3	10	12	7	5	3	3	1
Bulandshahr	974	544	431	73	14	59	8	2	5	9	2	7	2	1	1	..	..	..
Aligarh	959	546	413	83	22	61	15	5	10	1	..	1	4	2	2	..	..	..
Muttra	543	319	224	45	10	35	9	4	5	11	4	7	11	4	7	1	1	..
Agra	822	474	348	42	11	31	15	7	7	9	2	7	35	13	22	1	1	..
Mainpuri	680	394	286	58	14	44	7	3	4	.	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..
Etah	738	422	316	74	21	53	16	5	11	..	..	.	2	1	1	..	..	..
Budaun	897	508	389	72	17	55	5	2	3	.	..	..	1	1	1	.		
Moradabad	1,128	615	513	56	17	39	13	6	7	..	..	..	2	1	1	.	..	..
Shahjahanpur	766	428	337	67	21	46	6	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Farrukhabad	766	443	322	83	22	62	6	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Etawah	663	382	281	50	14	36	7	3	4	11	4	8	2	1	..	..	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	*11,605*	*6,078*	*5,527*	*220*	*72*	*148*	*43*	*23*	*20*	..	..	..	*41*	*25*	*15*	*8*	*8*	*2*
Cawnpore	1,007	560	448	68	32	36	60	36	24	..	..	..	12	8	4	2	2	..
Fatehpur	605	326	279	43	13	29	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..		..
Allahabad	1,344	694	650	27	9	19	19	10	9	..	..	..	11	7	4	2	2	1
Lucknow	621	343	279	65	26	39	26	16	11	..	..	..	8	5	3	3	3	1
Unao	781	422	359	33	9	24	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rae Bareli	889	464	426	40	8	32	5	2	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Sitapur	1,027	559	468	48	15	33	13	7	6	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Hardoi	1,030	570	459	32	9	23	22	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fyzabad	1,111	571	540	48	11	37	10	4	6	..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	..
Sultanpur	944	482	462	49	7	42	10	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Partabgarh	800	408	392	51	7	43	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Bara Banki	982	523	459	44	12	32	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Central India Plateau ..	*1,929*	*1,019*	*910*	*23*	*8*	*15*	*11*	*5*	*6*	*85*	*29*	*55*	*19*	*5*	*14*	*1*	1	..
Jhansi	538	292	246	7	2	5	6	3	3	42	12	30	11	5	6	1	1	..
Jalaun	364	200	164	23	7	16	3	1	2	9	3	6	6	2	4	..	..	..
Hamirpur	394	213	181	27	4	22	5	3	2	8	2	6	6	2	4	..	..	..
Banda	572	300	272	17	5	12	4	2	2	15	4	10	5	3	3	..	..	..
East Satpuras	*1,024*	*524*	*500*	*43*	*11*	*32*	*6*	*2*	*4*	*9*	*3*	*6*	*5*	*3*	*2*	..	..	..
Mirzapur	682	348	334	27	6	21	3	1	1	8	3	5	5	3	2	..	..	..
Benares State	333	174	159	24	6	18	4	1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*7,609*	*3,909*	*3,701*	*49*	*17*	*32*	*19*	*8*	*11*	*26*	*4*	*22*	*11*	*8*	*3*	*15*	*5*	*10*
Gorakhpur	3,178	1,627	1,551	41	15	26	10	5	5	26	4	22	7	5	1	5	2	3
Basti	1,861	969	892	48	11	37	9	2	7	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	2	4
Gonda	1,401	729	672	61	20	41	9	3	6	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..
Bahraich	1,015	534	481	39	15	24	7	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	1	2
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	*5,134*	*2,631*	*2,503*	*59*	*14*	*45*	*9*	*6*	*3*	*22*	*5*	*17*	*24*	*8*	*16*	*1*	1	..
Benares	838	436	402	36	11	25	10	6	4	6	2	5	11	6	4	1	1	..
Jaunpur	1,096	565	530	38	6	32	21	3	18	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Ghazipur	783	415	368	33	6	27	5	2	3	5	1	4	7	1	6	..	..	..
Ballia	798	420	378	16	3	12	4	1	3	10	2	8	4	..	4	..	..	..
Azamgarh	1,470	767	703	54	8	46	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..

NOTE.—The apparent discrepancy occasionally occurring in cross totals is due to the totals of males, females, and persons having been abbreviated independently to the nearest thousand.

Subsidiary Table II.—*Emigration (actual figures).*

District and natural division where born.	Enumerated in ('000s omitted).														
	District (or natural division).			Contiguous district or state in province.			Other parts of province.			Contiguous parts of other provinces and states.			Non-contiguous parts of other provinces, etc.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
United Provinces ..	*46,030*	*24,162*	*21,868*	..	..	..	..	..	..	*576*	*228*	*348*	*825*	*623*	*202*
British Districts ..	*44,847*	*23,562*	*21,285*	*72*	*24*	*48*	..	..	..	*576*	*228*	*348*	*819*	*619*	*200*
Himalaya, West	*1,647*	*860*	*839*	*16*	*8*	*8*	3	2	1	..	..	..	*19*	*16*	*3*
Dehra Dun	152	85	67	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	2
Naini Tal	169	93	76	9	3	6	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	0
Almora	521	261	260	46	27	19	4	3		..	..	..	4	3	1
Garhwal	474	225	248	12	8	4	5	3		..	..	..	9	8	1
Tehri State	314	154	160	6	4	2	..	..		..	..	..	1	1	0
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*4,258*	*2,306*	*1,952*	*198*	*75*	*123*	*18*	*11*		*14*	*6*	*8*	*34*	*23*	*11*
Saharanpur	885	493	392	28	12	16	5	3	2	13	5	8	14	9	5
Bareilly	933	514	419	74	25	49	16	8	8	.	..	..	10	7	3
Bijnor .. .	717	381	335	37	17	20	10	6	4	..	..	..	7	5	2
Pilibhit	382	210	172	40	14	26	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kheri	849	452	397	38	12	26	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rampur State	412	227	185	39	15	24	5	2	3	..	..	..	4	3	1
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	*11,753*	*6,449*	*5,304*	*206*	*84*	*122*	*38*	*23*	*15*	*163*	*63*	*100*	*129*	*87*	*42*
Muzaffarnagar	721	415	306	47	13	34	3	2	1	9	3	6	8	5	3
Meerut	1,372	768	605	60	13	47	14	7	7	25	10	15	20	12	8
Bulandshahr	974	544	431	63	16	47	9	5	4	22	8	14	12	8	4
Aligarh	959	546	413	74	20	54	32	10	22	5	1	4	23	15	8
Muttra	543	319	224	40	11	29	10	4	6	15	4	11	27	12	15
Agra	822	474	348	28	8	20	28	11	17	29	10	19	56	36	20
Mainpuri	680	394	286	64	17	47	6	3	3	..	..	..	4	2	2
Etah .. .	733	422	316	17	22	55	8	3	5	..	..	..	3	2	1
Budaun	897	508	389	88	26	62	10	5	5	..	..	..	3	2	1
Moradabad	1 128	615	513	81	29	52	15	7	8	..	..	..	12	8	4
Shahjahanpur	766	428	337	84	27	57	13	6	7	..	..	..	3	2	1
Farrukhabad	766	443	322	65	18	47	10	5	5	..	..	.	8	5	3
Etawah	663	382	281	31	11	20	14	2	12	6	2	4	3	2	1
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	*11,605*	*6,078*	*5,527*	*218*	*68*	*150*	*42*	*21*	*22*	*5*	*2*	*3*	*289*	*212*	*77*
Cawnpore	1,007	560	448	53	14	39	14	6	8	..	..	..	34	21	13
Fatehpur	605	326	279	27	9	18	5	3	2	..	..	..	14	9	5
Allahabad	1,344	694	650	42	9	33	17	9	8	5	2	3	54	37	17
Lucknow	621	343	279	38	10	28	15	11	4	..	..	..	25	17	8
Unao	781	422	359	58	23	35	7	3	4	..	..	..	10	7	3
Rae Bareli	889	464	426	37	11	26	15	8	7	..	..	..	28	21	7
Sitapur	1,027	559	468	59	24	35	7	4	3	..	..	..	2	1	1
Hardoi	1,030	570	459	79	26	53	8	4	4	..	..	..	2	1	1
Fyzabad	1,111	571	540	50	10	40	13	7	6	..	..	..	42	34	8
Sultanpur	944	482	463	45	8	37	16	7	9	..	..	..	35	30	5
Partabgarh	800	408	392	32	7	25	17	7	10	..	..	..	35	28	7
Bara Banki	982	523	459	57	20	37	10	6	4	..	..	..	7	6	1
Central India Plateau ..	*1,929*	*1,019*	*910*	*48*	*17*	*31*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*103*	*37*	*66*	*51*	*22*	*29*
Jhansi	538	292	246	22	3	19	6	3	3	58	22	36	21	9	12
Jalaun	364	200	164	16	6	10	2	1	1	8	2	6	5	2	3
Hamirpur	394	213	181	34	10	24	1	1	0	19	6	13	16	6	10
Banda	572	300	272	27	8	19	6	2	4	9	3	6	18	9	9
East Satpuras	*1,024*	*524*	*500*	*22*	*5*	*17*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*11*	*4*	*7*	*35*	*25*	*10*
Mirzapur	682	348	334	25	6	19	9	4	5	11	4	7	34	24	10
Benares State	333	174	159	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*7,609*	*3,909*	*3,701*	*34*	*12*	*22*	*24*	*13*	*11*	*38*	*13*	*25*	*82*	*63*	*19*
Gorakhpur	3,178	1,627	1,551	35	8	27	10	4	6	38	13	25	48	38	10
Basti	1,861	969	892	76	28	48	5	2	3	..	..	..	19	12	7
Gonda	1,401	729	672	49	16	33	12	7	5	..	..	..	14	12	2
Bahraich	1,015	534	481	20	6	14	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	0
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	*5,134*	*2,631*	*2,503*	*116*	*24*	*92*	*22*	*12*	*10*	*23*	*7*	*16*	*324*	*226*	*98*
Benares	838	436	402	51	10	41	12	4	8	3	1	2	54	37	17
Jaunpur	1,096	565	530	73	10	63	14	6	8	..	..	.	52	41	11
Ghazipur	783	415	368	29	6	23	8	3	5	8	2	6	72	47	25
Ballia	798	420	378	19	3	16	3	2	1	10	3	7	75	50	25
Azamgarh	1,470	767	703	66	12	54	13	7	6	..	..	..	73	53	20

NOTE.—The apparent discrepancy occasionally occurring in cross totals is due to the totals of males, females, and persons having been abbreviated independently to the nearest thousand.

Subsidiary Table III.—*Migration between natural divisions (actual figures) compared with* 1911.

Natural division in which born.		Number enumerated (thousands omitted).							
		Himalaya, West.	Sub-Himalaya, West.	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	Central India Plateau.	East Satpuras.	Sub-Himalaya, East.	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Himalaya, West ..	1921	1,699	51	27	8	..	..	1	1
	1911	1,382	46	30	9	..	..	2	1
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	1921	12	4,258	141	44	1	..	5	2
	1911	11	4,012	169	76	..	1	8	3
ndo-Gangetic Plain, West	1921	6	133	11,753	90	7	..	2	3
	1911	9	154	12,348	116	11	..	3	6
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	1921	2	29	62	11,605	45	10	35	75
	1911	2	29	84	12,014	52	18	48	102
Central India Plateau ..	1921	..	1	8	22	1,929	..	..	1
	1911	..	1	11	35	2,038	..	1	1
East Satpuras ..	1921	..	..	..	15	..	1,024	..	33
	1911	..	..	..	17	..	1,006	..	30
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	1921	..	3	2	47	..	..	7,609	17
	1911	1	7	2	68	..	..	7,302	31
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	1921	..	..	2	32	..	17	15	5,134
	1911	..	1	3	41	..	32	15	5,082

NOTE.—The figures for Himalaya, West, include in 1921, 316,746 persons of Tehri State, and the figures of Sub-Himalaya, West, 452,957 of Rampur State, both excluded in the 1911 figures.

Subsidiary Table IV.—*Migration between the United Provinces and other parts of India.*

Province (or State.)	Immigrants from other Provinces and States found in the United Provinces.			Emigrants from United Provinces found in other provinces and States.			Excess (+) or deficiency (—) of immigration over emigration.	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
Part I.—(Migration to and from the United Provinces.)								
Ajmer-Merwara	1,729	2,417	—688	18,097	12,115	+5,982	—16,368	—9,698
Andamans	33	154	—121	3,126	3,200	— 74	—3,093	—3,046
Assam	712	1,086	—374	76,796	98,411	—21,615	—76,084	— 97,325
Baluchistan	365	567	—202	12,260	5,987	+6,273	—11,895	—5,420
Bengal	18,606	25,700	—7,094	338,442	400,956	— 62,514	— 319,836	—375,256
Bihar and Orissa	77,692	105,013	—27,321	115,794	122,164	—6,370	—38,102	— 17,151
Bombay (including Aden) ..	6,781	8,818	—2,037	112,496	89,521	+22,975	—105,715	— 80,703
Burma	1,380	732	+648	68,592	51,253	+17,339	— 67,212	— 50,521
Central Provinces and Berar ..	8,560	14,583	—6,023	94,029	131,567	—37,538	— 85,469	—116,984
Coorg	30	1	+29	8	16	— 8	+22	—15
Delhi	14,914	32,404	—17,490	74,814	57,202	+17,612	— 59,900	—24,798
Madras	2,217	2,260	—43	2,339	2,098	+241	—122	+162
North-West Frontier Province..	1,890	1,948	—58	3,902	5,064	—1,162	—2,012	—3,116
Punjab	79,269	83,928	4,659	174,168	144,169	+29,999	— 94,899	— 60,241
Total, British Provinces in India	*214,178*	*279,611*	*— 65,433*	*1,094,863*	*1,123,723*	*— 28,860*	*—880,685*	*—844,112*
Assam States	192	174	+18	252	..	+252	—60	+174
Baluchistan Agencies ..	..	..	..	57	..	+57	—57	..
Baroda	183	302	—119	3,932	3,898	+34	—3,749	—3,596
Bengal States ..	28	81	— 53	4,653	4,658	—5	—4,625	—4,577
Bihar and Orissa States ..	1	68	—67	971	1,702	—731	—970	—1,634
Bombay States	782	514	+268	2,533	4,764	— 2,231	—1,751	— 4,250
Burma States	..	..	..	2,276	..	+2,276	—2,276	..
Central India Agency ..	82,531	121,073	—38,542	135,924	128,088	+7,836	—53,393	—7,015
Central Provinces States ..	2,553	240	+2,313	7,865	..	+7,865	—5,312	+240
Gwalior	47,600	74,869	—27,269	58,966	40,456	+18,510	—11,366	+34,413
Hyderabad	1,736	1,349	+387	6,443	10,617	—4,174	— 4,707	—9,268
Kashmir	1,404	1,956	—552	557	981	—424	+847	+975
Madras States	8	99	—91	51	59	—8	— 43	+40
Mysore	413	416	—3	585	909	—324	—172	—493
North-West Frontier Province Agencies.	3	1	+2	3,782	..	+3,782	—3,779	+1
Punjab States	4,900	5,980	—1,080	19,987	18,542	+1,445	—15,087	—12,562
Rajputana Agency	68,112	103,024	—34,912	56,587	70,057	—13,470	+11,525	+32,967
Sikkim	1	7	6	..	98	—98	+1	— 91
French and Portuguese settlements.	197	336	—139	..	..	..	+197	+336
Total, States in India ..	*210,644*	*310,489*	*—99,845*	*305,421*	*284,829*	*+20,592*	*—94,777*	*+25,660*
India unspecified	330	322	+8	..	..	..	+330	+322
Total, all India	*425,152*	*590,422*	*—165,270*	*1,400,284*	*1,408,552*	*—8,268*	*—975,132*	*—818,130*
Part II.—(Migration to and from British districts of the United Provinces.)								
Ajmer-Merwara	1,726	2,415	—689	17,710	11,981	+5,729	—15,984	—9,566
Andamans	33	154	—121	3,115	3,161	—46	—3,082	—3,007
Assam	605	1,032	— 427	76,730	97,944	—21,214	—76,125	—96,912
Baluchistan	361	566	—205	12,230	5,970	+6,260	— 11,869	— 5,404
Bengal	18,451	25,540	—7,089	338,184	399,593	—61,409	— 319,733	—374,053
Bihar and Orissa	76,381	104,993	—28,612	115,588	122,099	—6,511	—39,207	— 17,106
Bombay (including Aden) ..	6,749	8,776	—2,027	112,226	89,521	+22,705	— 105,477	— 80,745
Burma	1,361	722	+639	68,493	50,565	+17,928	— 67,132	— 49,843
Central Provinces and Berar ..	8,519	14,558	—6,039	93,342	130,799	—37,457	— 84,823	— 116,241
Coorg	30	1	+29	8	16	— 8	+22	—15
Delhi	14,843	32,267	—17,424	73,870	56,679	+17,191	—59,027	—24,412
Madras	2,214	2,256	—42	2,339	2,098	+241	—125	+158
North-West Frontier Province..	1,868	1,895	—27	3,902	5,035	—1,133	— 2,034	—3,140
Punjab	77,761	83,435	—5,674	173,167	143,736	+29,431	—95,406	—60,301
Total, British Provinces in India	*210,902*	*278,610*	*—67,708*	*1,090,904*	*1,119,197*	*— 28,293*	*—880,002*	*—840,587*
Assam States	192	170	+22	252	..	+252	—60	+170
Baluchistan Agencies ..	..	..	..	57	..	+57	—57	..
Baroda	183	298	—115	3,879	3,890	—11	— 3,696	—3,592
Bengal States	28	81	—53	4,617	4,640	—23	— 4,589	— 4,559
Bihar and Orissa States ..	1	68	—67	961	1,700	—739	—960	—1,632
Bombay States	782	506	+276	2,528	4,764	—2,236	—1,746	—4,258
Burma States	..	..	..	2,274	..	+2,274	—2,274	..
Central India Agency ..	82,415	120,995	—38,580	135,100	128,088	+7,012	—52,685	7,093
Central Provinces States ..	2,553	240	+2,313	7,826	..	+7,826	— 5,273	+240
Gwalior	47,582	74,820	— 27,238	58,963	40,456	+18,507	—11,381	+34,364
Hyderabad	1,696	1,342	+354	6,362	10,516	—4,154	—4,666	—9,174
Kashmir	1,365	1,937	—572	551	973	—422	+814	+964
Madras States	5	99	—94	51	59	—8	—46	+40
Mysore	411	414	—3	585	908	—323	—174	—494
North-West Frontier Province Agencies.	3	1	+2	3,782	..	+3,782	—3,779	+1
Punjab States	4,877	5,803	—926	19,522	17,975	+1,547	—14,645	—12,172
Rajputana Agency	67,980	102,929	—34,949	56,046	69,451	—13,405	+11,934	+33,478
Sikkim	1	7	—6	..	98	—98	+1	—91
United Provinces States ..	52,000	65,791	—13,791	71,613	63,626	+7,987	—19,613	+2,165
French and Portuguese settlements.	197	336	—139	..	..	..	+197	+336

NOTE.—Part I excludes, Parts II and III include, migrations between British districts and States of the United Provinces. 81,279 emigrants whose birth district in the United Provinces was unspecified have been included in "British districts," as emigrants from United Provinces States are negligible.

Subsidiary Table IV—*Migration between the United Provinces and other parts of India*—(concluded).

Province (or State).	Immigrants from other Provinces and states found in the United Provinces			Emigrants from United Provinces found in other Provinces and States.			Excess (+) or deficiency ( ) of immigration over emigration	
	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.	Variation.	1921.	1911.
Total States in India ..	*262,271*	*375,837*	*— 113,566*	*374,969*	*347,144*	*+27,825*	*—112,698*	*+28,693*
India unspecified	330	319	+11	..	..	..	+330	+319
Total, all India	*473,503*	*654,766*	*- 181,263*	*1,465,873*	*1,466,341*	*— 468*	*—992,370*	*—811,575*
Part III.—(Migration to and from states of United Provinces.)								
Ajmer-Merwara	3	2	+1	387	134	+253	384	—132
Andamans	..	..	..	11	39	—28	—11	—39
Assam	107	54	+53	66	467	- 401	+41	—413
Baluchistan	4	1	+3	30	17	+13	—26	—16
Bengal	155	160	—5	258	1,363	—1,105	—103	—1,203
Bihar and Orissa	1,311	20	+1,291	206	65	+141	+1,105	—45
Bombay (including Aden) ..	32	42	—10	270	..	+270	—238	+42
Burma	19	10	+9	99	688	—589	- 80	—678
Central Provinces and Berar ..	41	25	+16	687	768	—81	—646	—743
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	71	137	—66	944	523	+421	—873	—386
Madras	3	4	—1	..	..	..	+3	+4
North-West Frontier Province..	22	53	- 31	..	29	—29	+22	+24
Punjab	1,508	493	+1,015	1,001	433	+568	+507	+60
United Provinces (British districts).	71,613	63,626	+7,987	52,000	65,791	—13,791	+19,613	—2,165
Total, British Provinces in India	*74,889*	*64,627*	*+10,262*	*55,959*	*70,317*	*— 14,358*	*+18,930*	*—5,690*
Assam States	..	4	—4	..	..	..	..	+4
Baroda	..	4	— 4	53	8	+45	—53	—4
Bengal States	..	..	..	36	18	+18	—36	—18
Bihar and Orissa States ..	..	..	..	10	2	+8	- 10	—2
Bombay States	..	8	- 8	5	..	+5	—5	+8
Burma States	..	..	..	2	..	+2	—2	..
Central India Agency ..	116	78	+38	824	..	+824	—708	+78
Central Provinces States ..	..	..	..	39	..	+39	- 89	..
Gwalior	18	49	- 31	3	101	+3	+15	+49
Hyderabad	40	7	+33	81	8	—20	—41	- 94
Kashmir	39	19	+20	6	..	—2	+33	+11
Madras States	3	..	+3	..	1	..	+3	..
Mysore	2	2	..	..	..	—1	+2	+1
North-West Frontier Province Agencies.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab States	23	177	—154	465	567	—102	—442	—390
Rajputana Agency	132	95	+37	541	606	—65	—409	— 511
Sikkim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
French and Portuguese settlements.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, States in India ..	*373*	*443*	*—70*	*2,065*	*1,311*	*+754*	*1,692*	*—868*
India unspecified	0	3	—3	..	..	..	..	+3
Total, all India	*75,262*	*65,073*	*+10,189*	*58,024*	*71,628*	*—13,604*	*+17,238*	*—6,555*

Subsidiary Table V.—*Showing number of emigrants that sailed from Calcutta to various British colonies between* 1911 *and* 1917, *(after which indentured emigration ceased).*

District.	Number.	District.	umber.	District.	Number
Total	*41,248*	Aligarh	267	*Central India Plateau* ..	..
		Muttra	269	Jhansi	..
Himalaya, West	..	Agra	642	Jalaun	..
		Mainpuri	207	Hamirpur	..
Dehra Dun	..	Etah	119	Banda	..
Naini Tal	..	Budaun	224		
Almora	..	Moradabad..	218	*East Satpuras*	*258*
Garhwal	..	Shahjahanpur	63	Mirzaptir	258
		Farrukhabad	493		
Sub-Himalaya, West	*733*	Etawah	440	*Sub-Himalaya, East*	*15,424*
		Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	*12,807*	Gorakhpur..	1,857
Saharanpur	344			Basti	7,467
Bareilly	333	Cawnpore	744	Gonda	4,521
Bijnor	..	Fatehpur	563	Bahraich	1,579
Pilibhit	..	Allahabad	1,282		
Kheri	56	Lucknow	872	*Indo-Gangetic Plain, East* ..	*2,245*
		Unao	881		
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	*4,026*	Rae Bareli	1,753	Benares	354
		Sitapur	765	Jaunpur	701
Muzaffarnagar	122	Hardoi	461	Ghazipur	292
Meerut	590	Fyzabad	1,895	Ballia	153
Bulandshahr	372	Sultanpur	1,446	Azamgarh	745
		Partabgarh	992		
		Bara Banki..	1,153	*Unspecified districts*	*5,755*

NOTE.—During the decade 50,384 emigrants of all India sailed, and 25,567 returned.

Chapter IV.—RELIGION.

The general distribution of the population by religion.

Imperial Table VI gives the figures for all the religions returned for each district and state. Tables XV and XVI show certain details regarding Christian sects.

The general distribution of the population by religion as compared with that of 1911 is shown in the margin. The proportions per 10,000 of population are—

Brahmanic Hindus	...	8,448
Muhammadans	...	1,446
Other Religions	...	106

In 1911 these were 8,478, 1,438, and 84 respectively. Both relatively and absolutely Hindus have lost; Muhammadans stand much where they were, and "Other Religions" have gained. Owing to their great numerical preponderance the relative loss of Hindus appears inconsiderable. Their absolute loss however amounts to 1,412,427 out of the Province's total loss of population of 1,503,412. Put in another way, out of every 10,000 persons found, on a balance being struck of all causes affecting the population during the decade, to be lost to the Province, Brahmanic Hindus have lost 9,395, or 917 (i.e., about 9 per cent.) more than their proper share. I will discuss possible explanations of this disproportion in a later paragraph: I mention it here as being the outstanding revelation of Table VI.

Religion.	Number in 1921.	Number in 1911.
I.—Indo-Aryan religions—		
(1) Hindu—		
(a) Brahmanic ..	39,292,926	40,705,353
(b) Arya ..	205,570	131,638
(c) Brahmo ..	183	41
(2) Jain	68,111	75,735
(3) Sikh	14,266	15,186
(4) Buddhist ..	488	780
II.—Muhammadan ..	6,724,967	6,904,731
III.—Christian	2 3,179	179,679
IV.—Parsi	925	872
V.—Jew	41	50
VI.—Indefinite beliefs ..	12	..

The meaning of the figures.

2. The classification adopted is the same as that of last census and has been prescribed for the whole of India.* And the returns include precisely what they did in 1911. As regards these returns there are no doubtful cases in this Province. Such well-defined religions as Islam and Christianity admit of none. Hinduism might admit of many: but in practice it does not. The cult of the depressed classes in the Himalayas, and of certain tribes in the Plateau and the Satpuras, is in essence animistic, and has only become Hinduised by merger and imitation. There are also scattered over the Province numerous castes—the Chamar is a well-known instance—whose conformity to Hindu social practices is far from complete. On a strict definition of Hinduism, whether regarded as a religion or as a social system—as to this later—it might be arguable whether these tribes and castes are Hindus or not. But for the purpose of these returns a strict definition is out of place—and if not out of place, it would be impracticable. The members of these tribes and castes when asked their religion had no doubt that they were Hindus. Their neighbours in general, and the enumerator in particular, had no doubt that they were Hindus. Beyond this it would be absurd—if it were possible—to go. Nor was any attempt to go beyond this made in 1911. The figures of Table VI are therefore exactly comparable to those of last census.

With the proviso here indicated, that the figures for Hindus include large numbers who from certain points of view might be held not to be Hindus at all, there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of Table VI: except in respect of Christians, whose numbers are undoubtedly understated, as I shall show in the paragraph devoted to that religion.

The local distribution of religions.

3. The local distribution of religions has been fully dealt with in previous reports and little remains to be said about it. Brahmanic Hindus vastly

* It is therefore out of place for me to discuss it. I say this because in one respect I may be thought to take sides in a controversial matter. The Aryas have been shown as a sub-division of Hindus. Many, including perhaps a majority of the Aryas themselves, would hold this to be incorrect. The question was very fully discussed by Mr. Blunt in 1911, and I have no desire to touch upon it. I would only say that so far as I can ascertain the question remains where it was ten years ago.

predominate everywhere. Only in the Rampur State are they challenged numerically by Muhammadans, who there number 214,000 against 236,000 Hindus. In the adjoining district of Moradabad also Muhammadans are a powerful minority of 436,000 out of a population of 1,198,000. Elsewhere Hindus outnumber all other religions put together by multiples ordinarily varying between about 3 and 10, while in British Garhwal they claim just under and in Tehri Garhwal just over 99 per cent. of all the inhabitants.

The relative distribution as between Hindus and Muhammadans has remained unchanged in the main. The Muhammadans have indeed during the decade gained numerically on Hindus all over the Province. But with trifling exceptions they show absolute increases only where the population as a whole has increased absolutely—i.e., in Dehra Dun, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur, Basti, Gonda, and Bahraich; and elsewhere show decreases in common with Hindus. The only exceptions to this rule which call for mention occur in Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Bara Banki, where in spite of a large decrease of population the Muhammadans have maintained or almost maintained their numbers. These exceptions readily admit of explanation. The rest of the Fyzabad division in which these districts lie has increased in population. The losses in these districts are largely due to emigration, for Bengal and Dehra Dun draw heavily on them for unskilled labour: and the labour so recruited is almost entirely Hindu.

As to Other Religions, all but Jains, Aryas, and Christians can be neglected. They are not indigenous to the Province, and their numbers merely reflect the accidents of trade (Parsi, Jew, and Buddhist), of military reliefs (Sikh), and of the posting of Government servants (Brahmo). The figures for Jains suggest no movement during the decade—nor would one expect any—but only a natural decrease suffered in common with the population generally. There remain Aryas and Christians.

These are the only proselytizing religions of the Province (for conversions to Islam are so unfrequent here as to be negligible). Both show large proportionate increases, which must be due in the main to conversions. In his report Mr. Blunt has remarked on the receptivity to new ideas of the west of the Province as compared with the east, and has suggested reasons for this. What he said has been borne out remarkably by the results of the present census. The increase in both religions is concentrated in the three western divisions (Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand), where Aryas are now 165,000 and Christians 161,000, out of respective totals of 205,000 and 203,000 for the whole Province. The case of the two most western districts of all, Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, is curious. During the decade in Meerut Aryas have increased from 11,797 to 24,078 and Christians from 18,142 to 31,120: in Muzaffarnagar Aryas have increased from 6,224 to 14,639, and Christians from 2,583 to 6,415. These increases, though not strictly proportionate, are at least parallel for both religions: and the two districts are evidently prepared to give impartial consideration to any innovation in religious ideas. The parallelism is observable, though nowhere so well marked, in most of the western districts: the exceptions being Bijnor, Saharanpur, and Moradabad, where according to the returns Christians have lost ground. The figures for Christians in these districts are however unreliable, as I shall show, and are undoubtedly understated.

In the following paragraphs the returns of each of the principal religions will be noticed separately.

The Hindus.

(i) Definition of the Hindu community.

4. For the purposes of this census (and of the last) the term Hindu includes, as I have already said, all who claim to be Hindus. As, so far as I know, no claim to Hindu status was contested, it includes at the same time all who are looked upon as Hindus by their neighbours, though this was not the test in filling up the schedule. In effect Hinduism has been treated not as a religion but as a social system. And that is what—if I may make a bald statement of opinion while refusing to be drawn into a discussion of this threadbare question—it truly is. To say so is not invidious. The description is also true of any old established "religions," though more obviously true of Hinduism than of others. There are thousands of Christians who have no particular religious beliefs but who conform to Christian customs; they are married in a church and buried by a parson. Because they conform to these customs—which are really social not religious—they look upon themselves, and are looked upon, as Christians as a matter of course. Before admitting their Christian status no one would think of questioning them on their attitude to the Bible.

To succeed it is necessary to know when to keep the eyes shut. The Hindu community is aware that its prosperity depends largely on its numbers. It is also aware that someone must skin its dead cattle, and that the Chamar is anxious to employ a Brahman, and will do so if he can find a sufficiently accommodating priest and a sufficiently large fee. And being aware of all this it does not ask awkward questions, but admits the Chamar. Similarly the Hindu does not stress the fact that the malignant sprite, to propitiate whom is the sole religious exercise of the Musahar, does not happen to find mention in the Hindu scriptures. The Musahar having no wish to be isolated, and being naturally attracted to the strong and more enlightened community that surrounds him, has in a primitive and partial way adopted Hindu social practices. He is accepted as a Hindu, and all parties are satisfied. In much the same way the gloomy animism of the Highland Scot is accepted without question as Christianity.

There should now be no doubt as to what is covered by the term "Hindu" as used in the census tables. The term includes all who conform in any degree to a certain social code. It will be obvious of course that it includes large numbers whose material interests differ from, and are even antagonistic to, those of the rest, and this fact ought to be borne in mind whenever the figures of Table VI are used for political or polemical purposes.

(ii) Statistics of the Hindu community

Hindus have decreased during the decade by 347 per 10,000, or just under 3·5 per cent. In the previous decade they decreased by 1·3 per cent. Their numbers are now only about three-quarters of a million greater than they were in 1881, in spite of their recorded increase of 6·1 per cent. in the decade following that year. Much of that recorded increase however was probably due to improved methods of enumeration.

Any causes other than the influenza epidemic for the decrease in this decade are, if they exist, completely obscured by the overwhelming nature of that calamity. The causes of decrease of the Hindus are the same as the causes of decrease of the population, with which for large purposes the Hindus are synonymous, and have been dealt with in Chapter I. The causes of the relative failure of the Hindus, vis-a-vis the other religious communities, to withstand the epidemic is a comparative matter and is dealt with in the concluding paragraph of this chapter.

The Muhammadans.

5. Though there is considerable diversity throughout the Province in the religious and social practices of Muhammadans, there can never be any doubt as to who is a Muhammadan and who is not. Muhammadans have decreased by 261 per 10,000 or 2·6 per cent. In the previous decade they decreased by 1 per cent. On the other hand they are now by 582,000 more numerous than in 1881; that is to say their absolute increase in the last forty years is within measurable distance of that of the Hindus. If this is to be taken as the normal relative rate of increase of the two communities—and forty years should be a long enough period to equalise conditions affecting vitality—the Muhammadans will reach numerical equality with the Hindus in 1,185 years. I mention this calculation as the result of a pretty sum in algebra. It need not be taken seriously. Nor even if true is it important, for I understand it to be a rule of practical statecraft to assume the end of all things after thirty-six months.

To attempt to estimate how far the figures for Muhammadans are the figures for a distinct race, as well as for a distinct religion is, it is to be feared, quite hopeless. Mr. Blunt discussed the question very fully in 1911, and concluded with a rough guess—in which he professed no sort of confidence—that the Saiyids, Mughals, Pathans, and three-fourths of the Shaikhs were Muhammadans, i.e., extra-Indian by origin, the rest being the descendants of local converts. I would only suggest that the grounds even of this conjecture are themselves highly conjectural. For the fact that certain Muhammadan communities practise Hindu customs is as likely to be due to Hindu environment as to Hindu extraction.

Be this as it may, there is no doubt that at the present-day conversions either to or from Islam are negligible, and that the decrease since 1911 is due to a surplus of deaths over births during the decade: migration also being a negligible factor.

The Aryas.

6. Aryas have increased from 131,638 to 205,570 or by 56 per cent. The fact of their being concentrated in the west, and of the bulk of their increase occurring

there, has already been remarked upon. Of all the districts of the three western administrative divisions, in Budaun only have they failed to make progress, and in Pilibhit only have they retrogressed. And it is noteworthy that Pilibhit is the most easterly of these districts and Budaun is flanked on the east only by Shahjahanpur. They have advanced comparatively little in the Gorakhpur and have lost ground in the Benares division.

Elsewhere in individual districts there are very large percentages of increase in Fatehpur, Jalaun, and Naini Tal. In the two first named the actual numbers involved are too small to have any significance. In Naini Tal however the increase is due to a movement initiated during the decade which I happen myself to have witnessed. In about 1913 a deliberate and largely successful attempt was made in certain villages to proselytize the so-called "Doms," the depressed classes of the hills. This is a new departure for the Arya Samaj, which has hitherto found its converts mainly among the intellectuals of the higher castes, and at first sight looks like a leaf taken out of the book of the Christian Missionaries, who, as is well-known, devote themselves principally to the low castes and the outcastes. In fact however the Samaj has made a successful appeal to persons of a type other than that from which Christian converts are chiefly drawn. Christianity attracts the sweeper and the Chamar who see no hope of a position of respectability in the social organisation within whose pale, but only just within whose pale, they have been born, and therefore welcome inclusion in another. The Arya seed has germinated in a different soil. The hill "Doms," about whom more will be found in the chapter on caste, are largely artizans, and many of them by their industry and enterprise have become well-to-do and even men of substance. But they still find themselves looked down upon by the hill Brahman and Rajput. It is to men of this sort that the Samaj has appealed. They have sufficient intelligence to be able to assimilate its doctrines—which have not the simplicity of Christian teaching—and, since a predisposing worldly motive must be acknowledged, they see in Aryaism a path to social recognition among their Hindu neighbours. The Samaj therefore benefits by the vague but undoubted connection which it maintains with Hinduism, and finds proselytes among those who having risen in material prospects seek also to rise in their own social system. Christianity on the other hand appeals rather to such as having no material prospects to help them, see nothing to hope for from Hinduism and are ready to break with it altogether. The movement I have described as having been begun in Naini Tal still continues, and will undoubtedly have penetrated further into Kumaun by the end of the next decade.

There is no reason to suppose that the gains of the Samaj by conversion and net natural increase are set off by any but negligible losses. Isolated cases of the re-admission of an Arya into orthodox Hinduism are occasionally heard of, but so rarely that there appears at present to be no tendency in this direction. The survival rate of Aryas is probably higher for the decade than that of any other community. For being on the whole a well-to-do body, and living in reasonable comfort, they were in a better position than others to resist the influenza epidemic. This however is a mere surmise. There are no figures that can be used to support it. But I should be disposed to believe that the proportion of increase that is attributable to converts is not so large in the case of Aryaism as in the case of Christianity.

The view is sometimes expressed that the Samaj would advance more rapidly were it not that the greater laxity which now prevails in the matter of caste restrictions tends to retain in the ranks of orthodoxy persons who would otherwise have joined one of the more advanced communities. I can only say that I have often heard of this greater laxity but have never observed it. The matter is touched upon in the chapter on caste. It is true that the rate of increase of Aryas has fallen in the last three decades. But it has fallen in a regular geometrical progression (the rates being 196, 101, and 56), and nothing was heard, as far as I know, of greater laxity in the decade 1901—1911. The declining rate is natural, for a new force cannot be expected to maintain its original impetus.

Christians. 7. Christians, according to the census return, have increased from 179,694 to 203,179, or by 13 per cent. The true increase however is considerably greater than this. There is no doubt that a deliberate attempt was made—and successfully made—by members of the Samaj, the open enemy of Christianity in this

Province, to induce Christian converts from Hinduism to return their former religion. The numerical gain to Hinduism was of course not important, but the loss to the relatively minute Christian body was very large. I received complaints that this was going on at different times from many districts, but chiefly from Bijnor, Moradabad, Saharanpur, and Muzaffarnagar. District Census Officers no doubt did their best to prevent a false return, but where the enumerator was in sympathy with the falsification this was obviously difficult. After the census was finished and time had been given for any excitement connected with it to die down, I had five villages of Bijnor district, where complaints had been loudest, personally rechecked by the tahsildars. The villages selected were of course known to have some Christian inhabitants. As a result, in two villages no mistake was found: in one village five persons and in the other two (which adjoin each other) combined about eighty persons, who have been returned in the census as Hindus, told the tahsildar that they were really Christians. Most of these said that their religion had not been asked by the enumerator, who put down what he pleased. Others described various forms of pressure brought to bear upon them by Aryas to induce them to make a false return. According to those who complained to me originally, this pressure took the form of boycott.

This recheck is sufficient to prove that endeavours have been made to falsify the returns of Indian Christians; and they were almost certainly made throughout the Province, but especially in the west and probably nowhere so thoroughly as in Bijnor. In Bijnor the number of Christians recorded fell from 3,315 in 1911 to 1,652 in 1921. These figures would be quite unaccountable but for the facts I have stated. And small decreases, where one would on general grounds expect large increases, in Saharanpur and Moradabad, must be explained in the same way.

Large decreases in two districts call for separate notice. That in Almora is due to changes in the military garrison of Ranikhet. That in Gorakhpur is due to a mistake. The religion of the Doms of the Salvation Army Settlement was carelessly entered as "Dom," and "Dom" was tabulated as "Hindu" by the Central Office, the error being discovered too late to be rectified.

It is true of course that large numbers of those lost to the total of Christians are probably Christians of a loose type, imperfectly converted and easily influenced by persons of a hostile persuasion. But such converts were included in the total of 1911, and therefore the returns have been vitiated for the purpose of comparison with the returns of previous censuses. It is impossible to estimate with confidence what the true figures for Christians should be: but they increased between 1901 and 1911 by 74 per cent. and between 1891 and 1901 by 75 per cent. The rate of increase is unlikely to have dropped in this decade to much below 50 per cent. and I should say that Christians in the province now number at least 250,000[1].

An account of the principal missions at work in the Province was given in the last report, and there is nothing to be gained by going over the ground again. In all twenty-four missions have organisations here, but most of them are on a very small scale. Though there is great antagonism between them and the Arya Samaj, the appeal of Christianity and Aryaism, as I have pointed out in discussing the latter, goes home mainly to people of quite different type. The missions succeed almost exclusively with persons of low caste, and it is not unfair, I think, to say that they look for their best results to the second and subsequent generations. This is especially true of the Salvation Army in its work among the criminal tribes. Indian Christians are mainly found in small groups in towns and the larger villages, and ordinarily it is not until these groups grow sufficiently to be self-contained that the permanence of their conversion can be considered to be assured.

A contributed note on the work of the Christian missions operating in this province is printed as Appendix B at the end of this volume.

As regards the distribution of Christians by race, Europeans have decreased from 33,411 to 24,161. This decrease is due partly to the Indianisation of the services, partly to movements of the British garrison. The number of Anglo-

[1] Since writing the above I have been informed independently by the Honorary Secretary, Representative Council of Missions, that the number of cohverts on the mission books is "upwards of 250,000." This, of course, is the number of Indian Christians only, excluding Roman Catholics.

Indians is practically constant (9,267). Indian Christians have increased from 138,189 to 168,763, or by 22 per cent.

As to the distribution by sect there is little that can be said. The recording of Christian sects is difficult, for the names can have no meaning to the ordinary enumerator. The difficulty is overcome to some extent by asking the missions to issue to their converts slips having the name of the sect written on them in vernacular. The missions were very dilatory in doing this and in consequence the number of Indian Christians who returned no sect is very large—nearly 28,000. Under these circumstances no conclusions can be drawn from the figures and the fact that only the Baptists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics show increases probably means no more than that the adherents of these sects were alone in getting their slips in good time. If the defectiveness of the sect statistics indicates that less importance is attached to sect now than ten years ago, I venture to suggest that the statistics are well lost.

Other Religions.

The Jains.

8. Other Religions call only for the briefest notice. Jains continue to decrease; this community alone of all in the Province (except Jews who only number a few families) decreased between 1881 and 1911, and there seems no doubt that it is dying out. The reason is to be found in the fact (of which no explanation is forthcoming) that Jain marriages are infrequent, judged by Indian standards, and of short duration. The figures in the margin illustrate this point. The Jains are concentrated in the Meerut and Agra divisions and in the Jhansi district, and are mainly wealthy money-lenders and traders.

	No. per 1,000 males of			No. per 1,000 females of		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Hindus ..	449	458	93	305	516	179
Muhammadans	470	447	83	356	501	143
Aryas ..	472	422	104	346	486	168
Jains ..	496	373	131	344	433	223

The Sikhs.

Of the Sikhs there are a certain number settled in the Meerut division into which they have overflowed from their home in the Punjab. Elsewhere they are almost entirely temporary residents and mainly soldiers and policemen.

The Buddhists, Brahmos, Parsis, and Jews.

Buddhists are nearly all found in Kumaun and are traders and graziers from Tibet. The Brahmos are so few as to be negligible, and the Parsis and Jews are merchants who have been attracted by business prospects from the west to the larger cities and cantonments of this Province.

The distribution of the loss of population among the different religious communities.

9. I return now to the point I noticed at the commencement of this chapter as the outstanding revelation of Table VI—the disproportionate share of the Province's loss in population that has been borne by the Hindus. That no part of this loss should be borne by the Aryas and Christians one would expect, for these are proselytizing religions. But the reason why Hindus should lose proportionately much more than Muhammadans calls for analysis.

The same disproportion between Hindu and Muhammadan losses was found in 1911, and in his report Mr. Blunt examined the possible explanations. In the result he accepted as established the allegation that the Muhammadans have greater vitality (including fertility) than the Hindus, and attributed this greater vitality to three causes—

(1) that Muhammadans live in towns more than do Hindus;
(2) that their diet is more liberal and varied;
(3) that their social customs are more favourable to vitality, especially in respect of the later age at which girls are married, and of the absence of objection to widow remarriage.

He admitted however that the advantage of urban life had been offset during the decade by the greater exposure of town dwellers to plague. These are all admirable reasons why the Muhammadans should be more vital than the Hindus; but I do not propose to discuss them, because I can find no evidence of the greater vitality that they are supposed to cause. Mr. Blunt inferred it from the larger proportion of Muhammadan than of Hindu children under ten years of age, but vitality depends not on the birth rate but on the survival rate—that is to say on the surplus of births over deaths. And the census figures of 1911 when analysed do not suggest that Muhammadans had during the previous decade a more favourable survival rate than Hindus. The disproportionately large

losses of Hinduism are to be explained wholly by conversions to Christianity and the Arya Samaj. The gains of these two communities are almost exclusively made at the expense of the Hindus: and they amounted between 1901 and 1911 to 143,000. The actual losses of the Hindus were 545,000. Their proportionate share of the total loss of population in the Province was 408,000. They lost therefore relatively to other communities, 137,000 more than they should, that is to say, 6,000 less than the proselytizing religions had taken from them. I give in the margin the details of this calculation.

Decade 1901—1911.

Total loss of population ..	480,000	..	Christian gains	77,000
Hindu actual loss ..	..	545,000	Arya gains	66,000
Number of Hindus in 10,000 of total population, 1901	8,506			
Hindu proportionate share of total loss	$\frac{480,000 \times 8,506}{10,000} =$	408,000		
Excess of actual loss over proportionate share of loss, Hindus ..	..	137,000		
Excess of gains by proselytizing religions over disproportionate loss of Hindus	..	6,000	Total gain of proselytizing religions ..	143,000
		143,000		

The disproportionate loss of Hindus in the present decade admits of the same simple explanation. The recorded increase of Christians and Aryas since 1911 amounts to 97,000. But I have estimated a further unrecorded increase of Christians of 47,000. The total estimated increase of the two communities is therefore 144,000. If Hindus had suffered only their proportionate share of the total loss of population, they would have decreased by 1,274,000. They have actually decreased by 1,412,000, or by 138,000 more than their proper share of the provincial loss. When the 47,000 persons conjecturally credited to Christians have been debited to Hindus, making the total disproportionate Hindu loss 185,000, there remain of this number only 41,000 persons to be accounted for. If in dealing with such large figures it is necessary to take cognizance of this small amount, it may well represent losses by emigration especially from the districts of Eastern Oudh. The labour which leaves these districts to find employment in Bengal is predominantly Hindu.

Conclusion.

10. While therefore ample reasons are ready to hand to explain why Muhammadans should have more vitality than Hindus, this greater vitality hitherto alleged cannot be deduced from the figures, either of this census or of the last. Nothing (to digress for a moment) has more impressed me, as an amateur statistician writing a statistical report, than the fact that explanations grow on every bush and are far more plentiful than the phenomena that require them. I have doubtless laid myself open, time and again in the course of this report, to the taunt inherent in this observation. To conclude, if the brief discussion contained in this chapter calls for a finding, my finding is that the variations in rate of increase or decrease as between religions is accounted for by conversions in the case of Christianity and Aryaism, and by corresponding perversion in the case of Hinduism. There is no evidence that the rate of *natural* increase or decrease is affected by religion—or by differences of race or social habit that may go with religion—except in the case of the small Jain community.

Subsidiary Table I.—*General Distribution of the population by religion.*

Religion.	Locality.	Actual number in 1921.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in—					Variation per cent. (Increase + Decrease —).				Percentage net variation.
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911—1921	1901—1911.	1891—1901	1881—1891.	1881—1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	United Provinces ..	*39,292,926*	*8,448*	*8,504*	*8,532*	*8,610*	*8,627*	*—3·5*	*—1·4*	*+·77*	*+6·1*	*+1·9*
Hindu Brahmanic.	Himalaya, West	**1,710,544**	9,383	9,198	9,142	9,128	9,076	+0 04	+11·4	+2·8	+14·0	+33·7
	Sub-Himalaya, West .	**3,154,144**	7,024	7,304	7,382	7,493	7,553	—8·6	—·03	+·05	+4·4	—5·4
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	**9,746,547**	8,025	8,128	8,201	8,293	8,351	—7·0	—2·8	+8·8	+ 8	—0·8
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central..	**10,409,034**	8,732	8,750	8,764	8,799	8,807	—4·3	—3·9	+·9	+8·4	+0·6
	Central India Plateau ..	**1,921,585**	9,301	9,329	9,345	9,371	9,399	—6·7	+4·7	—8·7	+3 4	—7·3
	East Satpuras	**1,012,946**	9,319	9,346	9,312	9,343	9,342	+1·2	—·7	—7·1	+2·1	—4·6
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	**6,603,431**	8,542	8,583	8,611	8,681	8,707	+2·7	+2·9	—·6	+12·8	+18 6
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	**4,734,695**	9,021	9,001	8,953	8,986	8,962	+0·6	—4·7	—7·4	+5·4	—6·4
	United Provinces ..	*6,724,967*	*1,446*	*1,411*	*1,411*	*1,353*	*1,343*	*2·6*	*—1·1*	*+6·5*	*+7·2*	*+9·1*
Muhammadan.	Himalaya, West	**94,312**	517	697	788	820	881	—10·1	—2·1	—1·4	+5·6	—10·9
	Sub-Himalaya, West	**1,264,504**	2,816	2,561	2,539	2,455	2,416	—6·7	+1·9	+5·0	+6·9	—4·6
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	**2,070,426**	1,705	1,676	1,672	1,621	1,587	—4·1	—1·8	+13·0	+3·7	+10·9
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central..	**1,471,475**	1,234	1,218	1,212	1,182	1,175	—2·8	—3·2	+3·9	+9·1	+6·6
	Central India Plateau ..	**124,022**	600	585	581	559	538	—3·9	+5·5	—4·8	+8·4	+4 5
	East Satpuras	**71,604**	659	640	670	648	647	+4·5	—5·5	—3·6	—1·3	—2·6
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	**1,121,312**	1,450	1,410	1,383	1,316	1,290	+6·2	—5·2	+5·4	+3·3	+35 9
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	**507,312**	907	983	1,036	1,010	1,033	—1·3	—10·0	—4·7	+2·8	—13·0
	United Provinces ..	*205,570*	*44*	*28*	*14*	*5*	..	*+56·2*	*+100·9*	*+196·0*	..	*+831·2*
Hindu Arya.	Himalaya, West	**5,159**	28	17	13	7	..	+97·6	+44·5	+97·0	..	+463·2
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	**38,317**	86	58	24	8	..	+49·2	+148·5	+197·7	..	+1,016·8
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	**140,913**	116	68	37	13	..	+59·7	+83·3	+205·9	..	+795·7
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central..	**12,037**	10	7	3	1	..	+48·5	+148·1	+124·4	..	+726·7
	Central India Plateau ..	**2,657**	13	4	2	1	..	+173·6	+202·5	+25·4	..	+937 9
	East Satpuras	**1,279**	11	5	3	1	..	+145·0	+41·1	+232·7	..	+1,153·9
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	**2,901**	4	2	1	..	..	+78·2	+218·0	+427·6	..	+2,890·7
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	**2,307**	4	7	1	..	..	—40·5	+429·9	+751·1	..	+2,582·6
	United Provinces ..	*203,179*	*44*	*38*	*21*	*12*	*11*	*+13·1*	*+73·7*	*+75·3*	*+22·6*	*+326·2*
Christian (*a*) all.,	Himalaya, West	**10,576**	58	73	48	37	39	—5·7	+68·8	+32·6	+5·8	+126 0
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	**26,566**	59	57	32	21	12	+1·1	+77·6	+53·2	+84·1	+442·2
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	**130,500**	107	81	39	17	12	+24·3	+105·3	+14·7	+40·6	+787·9
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	**24,355**	21	20	17	14	15	—4·3	+15·5	+26·1	—1·9	+86·7
	Central India Plateau ..	**5,254**	26	21	17	9	5	+10·8	+30·8	+65·0	+111·2	+418·7
	East Satpuras	**829**	7	7	7	4	6	+12 8	+8·2	+53·1	—33·7	+18·3
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	**1,703**	3	3	3	2	2	—32·6	+21·5	+28·9	+31·3	+38·6
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	**3,416**	7	7	4	4	5	—9·3	+55·5	+14·1	+19 8	+29·1
	United Provinces ..	*168,763*	*36*	*29*	*14*	*5*	*3*	*+22·1*	*+98·2*	*+194·1*	*+76·6*	*+1,173·3*
(*b*) Indian	Himalaya, West ..	**4,916**	27	29	26	17	11	—0·2	+37·5	+56·8	+79·1	+282·3
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	**24,034**	54	46	23	11	4	+10·3	+105·3	+106·0	+183·1	+1,334·9
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	**121,770**	100	74	33	8	5	+28·0	+118·8	+320·4	+86 7	+2,098·8
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central..	**11,334**	10	7	7	3	2	+23·1	+18·2	+119·8	+62·1	+418·5
	Central India Plateau ..	**2,437**	12	10	6	1	1	+11·5	+81·1	+463·5	—4 0	+992·8
	East Satpuras	**420**	4	4	4	1	2	+2·2	—·7	+130·7	—19·4	+89·2
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	**1,142**	1	2	2	1	1	—35·2	+23·2	+30·8	+15·6	+20·8
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	**2,710**	5	5	2	2	2	—3·0	+139·1	+17·1	—15·6	+129·5
	United Provinces ..	*68,111*	*15*	*16*	*18*	*18*	*18*	*—10·1*	*—10·6*	*—·2*	*+5·7*	*—14·8*
Jain ..	Himalaya, West	**465**	3	2	3	2	2	+9·2	—8·0	+46·4	+13·9	+96·2
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	**4,488**	10	12	16	17	18	—20·6	—21·1	—3·7	—3·9	—39·3
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	**49,886**	41	42	46	52	49	—8·1	—4·0	+ ·8	+5·8	—12·9
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	**1,706**	2	2	3	3	2	—37·5	—31·3	+14·2	+65·9	—18·6
	Central India Plateau	**10,962**	53	54	54	55	58	—8·8	+6·2	—10·4	—·7	—13 8
	East Satpuras	**101**	1	1	2	2	2	—22·9	—41·7	—19·9	+20·5	—49·5
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	**170**	..	2	3	1	..	—4·5	—11·9	+130·4	+148·7	+359·5
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	**333**	1	1	1	3	..	+6·1	—21 4	+133·5	+2,342·8	+4,057·1
	United Provinces ..	*14,266*	*3*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*·8*	*—6·1*	*—1·0*	*+35·0*	*+211·3*	*+291·5*
Sikh ..	Himalaya, West	**1,513**	8	8	4	6	1	+18·7	+105·2	—20·3	+377·5	+845·6
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	**2,137**	5	7	7	5	1	—26·9	+4·4	+25·8	+348·1	+332·6
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	**7,412**	6	4	4	4	1	+41·6	—7·5	+9·8	+327·7	+515·1
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	**1,034**	1	2	1	·8	·6	—65·9	+106·2	+49·7	+34·1	+39·4
	Central India Plateau .	**669**	3	5	5	5	·1	—38·8	+876·8	—89·4	+776·0	+452·9
	East Satpuras	**277**	2	1	6	2	·6	+128·8	—82·5	+268·1	—51·5	—28·6
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	**997**	1	1	2	1	8	+6·7	—24·4	+61·5	+44·1	+87·8
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	**227**		1	7	3	*	—59·8	—84·9	+1,745·8	+6,666·6	+7,466 7

Subsidiary Table I.—*General Distribution of the population by religion*—(concluded).

Religion.	Locality.	Actual number in 1921.	Population per 10,000 of population in —					Variation per cent Increase + Decrease—).				Percentage net variation.
			1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911—1921.	1901—1911	1891—1901.	1881—1891.	1881—1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	United Provinces ..	*925*	*	·2	*1*	*	*	*+6·1*	*+50·9*	*+69·0*	*+200·0*	*+711·4*
Parsi ..	Himalaya, West	59	*	*	·1	*	*	+1,080·0	−64·3	+366·0	−57·1	+742·9
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	42	*	*	*	*	*	+13·5	+94·7	−5·0	+11·1	+125·0
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	229	*	·2	*	*	*	+8·5	+88·4	+47·4	+181·5	+748·1
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	386	*	·3	·1	·1	*	+15·6	+62·9	+56·8	+156·9	+656·9
	Central India Plateau ..	168	1	1	1	·4	*	-37·1	+30·2	+130·3	+1,171·4	+2,300·0
	East Satpuras	7	*	*	·1	..	..	+133·3	−70·2	..	..	†
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	13	*	*	*	*	..	+30·0	+66·7	−68·4	..	†
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	21	*	*	*	*	*	+320·0	−28·5	+75·0	+ ·0	+425·0
	United Provinces ..	*488*	*	*·1*	*2*	*·3*	*	*−37·4*	*−1·0*	*−43·2*	*+1,246·6*	*+373·8*
Buddhist ..	Himalaya, West	405	2	4	2	·5	·7	−42·9	+20·7	+240·6	+20·7	+365·5
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	4	*	*	·2	·3	*	−55·5	−88·8	−27·0	+640·0	−73·3
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	6	*	*	1	·4	..	−25·0	−97·3	−69·0	..	†
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	50	..	..	..	·3	..	+8·7	−77·3	−55·4	+46,300	+4,900·0
	Central India Plateau ..	..	..	..	*	*	..	..	..	+700·0	..	†
	East Satpuras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	†
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	..	..	*	*	..	..	−∞	−65·2	..	..	..
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	23	..	..	·1	·4	..	+∞	..	−69·8	..	†
	United Provinces ..	*183*	*	*	*	*	*	*+346·4*	*+10·8*	*+164·3*	*+133·3*	*+2,950·0*
Brahmo ..	Himalaya, West	14	*	*	*	..	*	+75·0	+300·0	..	..	+1,300·0
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	9	*	..	..	..	*	+∞	..	..	..	+800·0
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	38	*	*	*	..	*	+157·0	+366·6	..	..	+1,800·0
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	88	*	*	*	*	..	+528·6	−56·2	+16·6	..	..
	Central India Plateau ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Satpuras	..	..	*	..	..	*	−∞	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	6	*	*	..	..	*	+20·0	..	..	..	..
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	28	*	..	..	..	..	+∞	..	..	..	..
	United Province ..	*41*	*	*	*	*	*	*−18·0*	*−7·4*	*−10·0*	*−40·6*	*−59·4*
Jew ..	Himalaya, West	8	*	..	*	..	..	+∞	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	3	*	*	*	..	*	−70·0	+400·0	..	..	+200·0
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	20	*	*	*	*	*	−16·7	−7·7	−92·8	−48·0	−80·0
	Central India Plateau ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	+550·0	..	..
	East Satpuras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	..	..	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	10	*	*	*	*	*	−∞	−38·5	−45·8	−42·8	..
	United Provinces ..	*12*	*	..	..	..	..	*+25·0*	*−27·3*	*+83·3*	*−25·0*	*−76·2*
Others ..	Himalaya, West	1	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	3	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	8	*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central India Plateau ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Satpuras	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) in columns 4 to 8 denotes that the proportion per 10,000 of population is less than ·1.

† NOTE.—None of this religion was recorded here before 1891. The variation in column 13 is from 1891—1921.

Subsidiary Table II.—*Distribution by districts of the main religions.*

Serial number.	District and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of populat on who are— Hindus					Muhammadans.					Christians					Aryas.			
		1921.	1911	1901	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911	1901.	1891	1881	1921.	1911	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	United Provinces ..	*8,448*	..	..	..	..	*1,446*	..	..	..	..	*44*	..	..	..	..	*44*	..	..	..
	United Provinces (British Territory).	*8,464*	*8,504*	*8,532*	*8,610*	*8,627*	*1,428*	*1,411*	*1,411*	*1,353*	*1,343*	*44*	*38*	*21*	*12*	*11*	*45*	*28*	*14*	*5*
	Himalaya, West ..	*9,383*	*8,198*	*9,142*	*9,128*	*9,076*	*517*	*697*	*798*	*820*	*881*	*58*	*73*	*48*	*37*	*39*	*28*	*17*	*13*	*7*
1	Dehra Dun	8,178	8,271	8,321	8,547	8,691	1,410	1,355	1,384	1,184	1,147	264	246	176	163	142	64	56	76	47
2	Naini Tal	7,754	7,652	7,501	6,417	6,375	2,014	2,222	2,441	3,572	3,622	140	75	46	1	1	81	36	7	4
3	Almora	9,908	9,868	9,874	9,757	9,723	57	68	87	212	228	29	56	31	28	48	2	4	4	..
4	Garhwal	9,898	9,903	9,878	9,897	9,929	79	75	103	88	60	20	18	15	14	7	2	2	2	..
5	Tehri State	9,943	9,939	9,941	9,935	9,945	56	58	57	59	54	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*7,024*	*7,304*	*7,382*	*7,493*	*7,553*	*2,816*	*2,561*	*2,539*	*2,455*	*2,416*	*59*	*57*	*32*	*21*	*12*	*86*	*58*	*24*	*8*
6	Saharanpur	6,486	6,472	6,531	6,668	6,669	3,290	3,336	3,359	3,241	3,242	58	56	28	19	18	165	69	22	3
7	Bareilly	7,174	7,322	7,519	7,592	7,666	2,592	2,523	2,390	2,356	2,309	135	125	66	50	23	98	35	11	5
8	Bijnor	6,173	6,311	6,383	6,563	6,713	3,586	3,479	3,484	3,372	3,272	22	41	25	11	4	219	154	74	26
9	Pilibhit	8,076	8,158	8,224	8,285	8,348	1,832	1,769	1,731	1,700	1,651	62	43	28	8	..	30	30	14	8
10	Kheri	8,506	8,540	8,625	8,685	8,748	1,479	1,441	1,367	1,306	1,247	7	11	5	6	5	8	7	2	1
11	Rampur State ..	5,209	5,349	5,460	5,621	5,591	4,713	4,605	4,523	4,374	4,409	54	33	9	1	..	20	9	5	..
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	*8,025*	*8,128*	*8,201*	*8,293*	*8,351*	*1,705*	*1,676*	*1,672*	*1,621*	*1,587*	*107*	*81*	*39*	*17*	*12*	*116*	*68*	*37*	*13*
12	Muzaffarnagar ..	6,777	6,913	6,918	7,040	7,055	2,850	2,868	2,910	2,833	2,819	81	82	16	2	1	184	77	36	13
13	Meerut	7,198	7,404	7,439	7,527	7,599	2,280	2,270	2,337	2,278	2,244	208	119	79	40	31	161	78	33	20
14	Bulandshahr ..	7,765	7,975	7,909	8,059	8,091	1,866	1,875	1,909	1,884	1,897	116	91	40	2	1	242	156	108	47
15	Aligarh	8,418	8,507	8,669	8,801	8,824	1,247	1,229	1,240	1,153	1,149	142	102	42	4	3	173	136	80	10
16	Muttra	8,858	8,908	8,912	9,040	9,106	956	941	1,010	778	865	98	91	30	12	5	60	35	13	3
17	Agra	8,555	8,669	8,683	8,772	8,803	1,192	1,121	1,169	1,045	1,024	74	71	52	47	51	65	27	22	10
18	Mainpuri	9,280	9,290	9,340	9,375	9,350	525	558	576	545	562	39	30	4	2	2	152	62	15	4
19	Etah	8,662	8,719	8,784	8,872	8,915	1,047	1,048	1,071	1,040	1,015	145	127	51	7	2	93	52	36	11
20	Budaun	8,104	8,162	8,267	8,353	8,461	1,704	1,674	1,638	1,601	1,530	135	107	60	27	3	58	53	28	13
21	Moradabad	6,127	6,212	6,386	6,557	6,617	3,688	3,589	3,530	3,398	3,330	140	185	51	28	16	91	55	24	11
22	Shahjahanpur ..	8,389	8,472	8,572	8,569	8,580	1,547	1,471	1,453	1,407	1,403	41	42	20	14	16	22	14	18	7
23	Farrukhabad ..	8,729	8,760	8,799	8,808	8,805	1,163	1,159	1,154	1,158	1,116	35	28	12	10	9	65	45	23	10
24	Etawah	9,307	9,306	9,383	9,384	9,403	586	600	572	582	574	17	9	3	2	2	69	59	11	2
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	*8,732*	*8,750*	*8,764*	*8,799*	*8,807*	*1,231*	*1,218*	*1,212*	*1,182*	*1,175*	*21*	*20*	*17*	*14*	*15*	*10*	*7*	*3*	*1*
25	Cawnpore	8,947	9,013	9,061	9,127	9,184	972	910	891	839	788	52	46	35	25	27	24	22	8	5
26	Fatehpur	8,797	8,833	8,887	8,895	8,912	1,162	1,157	1,156	1,102	1,085	6	2	2	1	1	32	7	3	..
27	Allahabad	8,555	8,589	8,602	8,866	8,632	1,274	1,347	1,340	1,290	1,324	49	48	46	38	41	6	4	2	..
28	Lucknow	7,780	7,748	7,838	7,816	7,750	2,095	2,102	2,052	2,084	2,151	104	113	91	75	90	12	13	5	7
29	Unao	9,128	9,156	9,195	9,201	9,235	859	835	802	796	764	2	1	1	1	1	11	7	2	1
30	Rae Bareli	9,101	9,134	9,130	9,173	9,183	894	861	868	830	813	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	..
31	Sitapur	8,475	8,479	8,507	8,524	8,544	1,514	1,508	1,483	1,466	1,448	5	5	6	7	5	5	5	1	1
32	Hardoi	8,874	8,912	8,910	8,969	8,961	1,093	1,066	1,079	1,031	1,039	9	10	5	1	1	24	11	6	..
33	Fyzabad	8,893	8,869	8,878	8,841	8,835	1,091	1,109	1,111	1,137	1,152	12	17	12	10	12	3	3	2	..
34	Sultanpur	8,838	8,887	8,893	8,912	8,939	1,159	1,109	1,105	1,086	1,060	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	..
35	Partabgarh	8,902	8,957	8,959	9,000	9,008	1,094	1,040	1,037	997	991	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	..
36	Bara Banki	8,260	8,325	8,298	8,344	8,329	1,728	1,666	1,691	1,644	1,655	1	2	2	1	1	5	2	..	..
	Central India Plateau ..	*9,304*	*9,329*	*9,345*	*9,371*	*9,399*	*600*	*585*	*581*	*559*	*538*	*26*	*21*	*17*	*9*	*5*	*13*	*4*	*2*	*1*
37	Jhansi	9,203	9,251	9,269	9,353	9,446	543	502	501	424	388	68	58	50	28	12	4	3	1	2
38	Jalaun	9,302	9,308	9,364	9,352	9,383	655	677	627	643	614	6	5	2	2	..	30	3	3	..
39	Hamirpur	9,318	9,329	9,336	9,348	9,344	650	655	655	648	655	15	8	6	..	..	13	6	1	1
40	Banda	9,396	9,423	9,414	9,416	9,410	586	564	576	576	582	3	3	3	1	4	10	5	1	1
	East Satpuras ..	*9,319*	*9,346*	*9,312*	*9,343*	*9,342*	*659*	*640*	*670*	*648*	*647*	*7*	*7*	*7*	*4*	*6*	*11*	*5*	*3*	*1*
41	Mirzapur	9,369	9,346	9,312	9,343	9,342	597	640	670	648	647	11	7	7	4	6	17	5	3	1
42	Benares State ..	9,217	..	..	..	..	782	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*8,542*	*8,583*	*8,611*	*8,681*	*8,707*	*1,450*	*1,410*	*1,383*	*1,316*	*1,290*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*1*	
43	Gorakhpur	8,978	8,982	8,989	8,988	8,998	1,012	1,009	1,004	1,007	998	3	5	5	4	4	7	3	1	..
44	Basti	8,305	8,333	8,375	8,456	8,453	1,692	1,665	1,623	1,544	1,546	1	4	1	..	..	2	2	..	..
45	Gonda	8,312	8,388	8,474	8,588	8,672	1,683	1,606	1,521	1,468	1,326	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	..
46	Bahraich	7,950	8,064	8,147	8,197	8,362	2,036	1,923	1,842	1,698	1,631	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	..
	Indo-Gangetic plain, East	*9,021*	*9,001*	*8,953*	*8,986*	*8,962*	*967*	*985*	*1,036*	*1,010*	*1,053*	*7*	*7*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*7*	*1*	..
47	Benares	8,925	8,884	8,943	9,021	8,979	1,046	1,030	1,030	959	1,001	21	22	18	15	20	4	7	2	..
48	Jaunpur	9,115	9,107	9,087	9,076	9,060	879	876	910	919	979	1	1	1	1	1	5	16	2	..
49	Ghazipur	9,082	9,079	9,004	9,041	9,010	911	912	982	953	983	4	7	5	5	6	3	2	1	
50	Ballia	9,363	9,363	9,321	9,294	9,250	629	623	674	704	750	11	12	..	..	..	6	2	..	..
51	Azamgarh	8,794	8,789	8,585	8,695	8,683	1,200	1,252	1,403	1,305	1,316	1	1	1	1	..	4	8	1	..

Subsidiary Table III.—*Christians—Number and variations.*

Serial number.	District and natural division.	Actual number of Christians in—					Variation per cent.				
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911 to 1921.	1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.	1881—1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	United Provinces ..	***203,179***	***179,694***	***102,955***	***58,518***	***47,673***	***+13***	***+75***	***+76***	***+23***	***+326***
	Himalaya, West	*10,576*	*11,213*	*6,642*	*4,940*	*4,671*	*−6*	*+68*	*+34*	*+6*	*+126*
1	Dehra Dun	5,603	5,036	3,134	2,743	2,025	+11	+61	+14	+35	+177
2	Naini Tal	2,443	2,413	1,417	23	11	+1	+70	+6,061	+109	+22,109
3	Almora	1,547	2,919	1,427	1,601	2,393	−47	+105	−11	−33	−35
4	Garhwal	974	845	664	573	242	+15	+27	+16	+137	+302
5	Tehri State	6	6	13	14	9	±0	−54	−7	−56	−33
	Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*26,566*	*24,550*	*13,822*	*9,023*	*4,900*	*+1*	*+78*	*+53*	*+84*	*+442*
6	Saharanpur	5,479	5,548	2,972	1,974	1,793	−1	+87	+51	+10	+206
7	Bareilly	13,708	12,591	7,148	5,271	2,393	+9	+76	+36	+120	+473
8	Bijnor	1,652	3,315	1,933	908	299	−50	+71	+113	+204	+453
9	Pilibhit	2,697	2,085	1,296	365	18	+29	+61	+255	+1,928	+14,883
10	Kheri	596	1,011	473	505	397	−41	+114	−6	+27	+50
11	Rampur State ..	2,434	1,739	473	63	..	+40	+268	+651	..	..
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	*130,500*	*104,992*	*51,145*	*20,671*	*14,697*	*+24*	*+105*	*+147*	*+41*	*+788*
12	Muzaffarnagar ..	6,415	2,583	1,402	127	54	+148	+84	+1,004	+135	+11,780
13	Meerut	31,119	18,142	12,203	5,435	4,063	+72	+49	+125	+34	+666
14	Bulandshahr	12,411	10,111	4,528	210	115	+23	+123	+205	+82	+10,692
15	Aligarh	15,120	11,947	5,055	465	289	+27	+136	+987	+61	+5,132
16	Muttra	6,087	5,992	2,262	846	338	+2	+165	+167	+150	+1,701
17	Agra	6,818	7,229	5,522	4,758	4,997	−6	+31	+16	−5	+36
18	Mainpuri	2,935	2,395	353	132	146	+23	+578	+167	−10	+1,910
19	Etah	12,030	11,077	4,565	520	117	+9	+154	+739	+344	+10,182
20	Budaun	13,136	11,298	6,116	2,581	309	+16	+85	+137	+735	+4,151
21	Moradabad	16,716	17,023	6,103	3,307	1,877	−2	+179	+85	+76	+791
22	Shahjahanpur ..	3,455	3,954	1,863	1,328	1,408	−13	+112	+40	−6	+145
23	Farrukhabad.. ..	3,016	2,548	1,128	828	826	+18	+126	+36	±0	+265
24	Etawah	1,242	693	245	134	158	+79	+183	+83	−15	+686
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	*24,355*	*25,441*	*22,032*	*17,475*	*17,812*	*− 4*	*+15*	*+26*	*−2*	*+37*
25	Cawnpore	5,929	5,224	4,414	3,036	3,200	+13	+18	+45	−5	+85
26	Fatehpur	399	142	145	71	88	+181	−2	+104	−19	+353
27	Allahabad	6,873	7,055	6,814	5,933	6,079	−3	+4	+15	−2	+13
28	Lucknow	7,530	8,660	7,247	6,769	6,280	−13	+19	+26	−8	+20
29	Unao	175	123	136	106	49	+42	−10	+28	+116	+257
30	Rae Bareli	170	219	117	145	123	−22	+87	−19	+18	+38
31	Sitapur	587	569	751	717	443	+3	−24	+5	+62	+33
32	Hardoi	988	1,111	513	167	75	−11	+117	+207	+123	+1,217
33	Fyzabad ..	1,426	1,911	1,502	1,254	1,294	−25	+27	+20	−3	+10
34	Sultanpur	130	134	103	53	55	−3	+30	+94	−4	+136
35	Partabgarh	19	72	102	77	48	−74	− 29	+32	+60	−60
36	Bara Banki	129	221	188	147	78	−42	+18	+28	+88	+65
	Central India Plateau ..	*5,234*	*4,726*	*3,616*	*2,131*	*1,009*	*+11*	*+31*	*+70*	*+111*	*+419*
37	Jhansi	4,152	3,970	3,064	1,940	700	+5	+30	+58	+177	+493
38	Jalaun	251	195	94	67	14	+29	+107	+40	+379	+1,693
39	Hamirpur	664	363	272	50	17	+83	+33	+444	+194	+3,806
40	Banda	167	198	186	74	278	−16	+6	+151	−73	−40
	East Satpuras ..	*829*	*735*	*712*	*465*	*701*	*+13*	*+3*	*+53*	*−34*	*+18*
41	Mirzapur	796	735	712	465	701	+15	+3	+53	−34	+18
42	Benares State ..	33					−20 *				
	Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*1,703*	*2,526*	*2,078*	*1,614*	*1,229*	*−33*	*+22*	*+29*	*+31*	*+39*
43	Gorakhpur	853	1,608	1,443	1,176	993	−47	+11	+23	+26	−9
44	Basti	114	69	93	66	78	+65	−26	+41	−15	+46
45	Gonda	486	501	321	248	159	−3	+56	+29	+56	+206
46	Bahraich	250	348	221	124	59	−28	+58	+78	+110	+324
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	*3,416*	*3,766*	*2,422*	*2,122*	*2,645*	*− 9*	*+55*	*+14*	*−20*	*+29*
47	Benares	1,857	1,930	1,597	1,304	1,768	−4*	+21	+17	−23	+5
48	Jaunpur	121	117	116	93	120	+3	+1	+25	−23	+1
49	Ghazipur	374	508	491	576	648	−34	+16	−15	−11	−42
50	Ballia	947	1,008	33	15	32	−6	+2,955	+120	−53	−2,859
51	Azamgarh	117	143	185	74	77	−18	−23	+150	−4	+52

* NOTE.—Percentages are adjusted for Benares State, created after the 1911 Census.

Subsidiary Table IV.—*Religions of Urban and Rural population.*

Natural division.	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are—			Number per 10,000 of rural population who are—		
	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Others.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United Provinces ..	**5,941**	**3,741**	**318**	**8,745**	**1,174**	**81**
1 Himalaya, West	6,850	2,387	763	9,575	377	48
2. Sub-Himalaya, West	4,175	5,494	331	7,538	2,334	128
3. Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	5,678	3,901	421	8,449	1,307	244
4. Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	6,156	3,587	257	9,003	987	10
5. Central India Plateau ..	7,605	2,025	370	9,548	396	56
6. East Satpuras . ..	7,978	1,870	152	9,440	542	18
7. Sub-Himalaya, East	6,790	3,134	76	8,607	1,388	5
8. Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	6,932	3,000	68	9,230	744	6

Chapter V.—AGE.

The Age Statistics and their value.

The age statistics are exhibited in Imperial Table VII. That no reliance can be placed on the accuracy of these statistics, so far as this province is concerned, has been emphasised in every census report; but in my opinion it has never been emphasised sufficiently. The ordinary educated Indian has very vague ideas about his own age. The uneducated Indian has practically no ideas at all. And a man who does not know his own age is unlikely to know the ages of other people. The head of the house who answered the enumerator's questions not only for himself but also for his family, might have some idea of the age of his sons, especially if these attended school or had entered or hoped to enter Government service; he would have less idea of the age of his daughters; very little of that of his wife, which he had never accurately known; and practically none of that of the mothers-in-law and paternal aunts who happened to be quartered upon him. Enumerators were instructed to record the age as stated, if the statement appeared reasonable; otherwise to endeavour to fix it by questions with reference to well-remembered events such as famines; failing to obtain a clue on these lines, to estimate it as best they could and enter accordingly. It is obvious that while a man may well remember that he had just begun to follow the plough in the year of the great famine, he cannot call up similar memories vicariously for his uncle or his grandmother. Again, if the head of the house has no clear recollection of past events, the enumerator has the man before him and at any rate the materials for an estimate. The uncle is not before him, but is probably well known to him; a shrewd guess should be possible in this case also. The grandmother he is unlikely to have noticed, and if she happens to be in *parda*, he has never even seen her. The age recorded in this case may well miss the mark by decades.

For the guessing of the age of others is not the Indian's strong point, even where he is educated and intelligent. During the period when the staff was being trained, I had my own age guessed by hundreds of supervisors and enumerators; and the estimates were seldom within five years of the truth, and varied between 16 and 60. It is true that at the time my liver was functioning in an irregular manner, and that some variation was justified by that fact. But I do not think that I ever looked to be of an age within 15 years of the two extremes mentioned.

It might be expected that the age of very young children would be accurately recorded. That they were not is at once obvious from the figures. The reason for this lies in a mistake of procedure inherited from past censuses which should on no account be repeated. The instructions directed enumerators to write in the age column, for infants under a year of age, the word "*bachcha*" (infant). The object of this direction was to defeat the tendency to record the age in months. But no more unfortunate word could have been chosen; for *bachcha* is popularly used to describe children until they are three or four years old, and loosely even when they are much older. What would constantly happen in consequence of this direction is (when one thinks about it) obvious: I have witnessed it myself. "Who else is there in the house?" "There is my son and daughter-in-law and their child". Then after the two adults have been dealt with "and how old is the child?" "Oh, he is merely an infant (*bachcha*)." The enumerator remembers that *bachcha* is an authorised entry in the age column, and down the word goes.

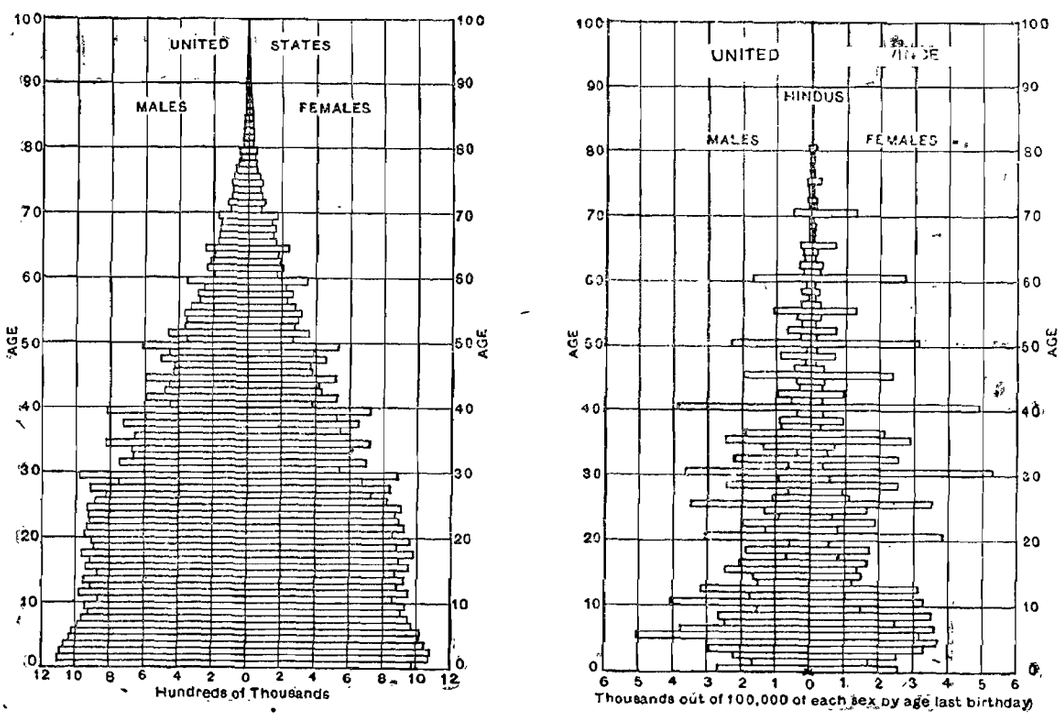
So much for unintentional error in recording age. There is also deliberate misstatement to be considered. This is not nearly so serious a matter. It is certainly no more prevalent than in European countries; probably much less prevalent. It is alleged that there is a tendency to understate the age of unmarried females whose real age is between 12 and 20, the reason being that

among Hindus to have an unmarried daughter who has reached the age of puberty is considered disgraceful. So it is. But with males vastly outnumbering females it seldom happens. It is enough to say that neither at this census nor at the last do the figures bear out this allegation.

We are concerned then only with unintentional error, but this is so great as to make the crude figures largely valueless. Previous reports have described, and a glance at the tables is enough to prove, how the uncertainty of age results in excessive grouping at the multiples of five, and especially at the multiples of ten; also to some extent at numbers ending in 2. But I do not personally accept the implication contained in these previous reports that the figures, though clearly inaccurate as between single years, are reasonably accurate as between quinary periods: that is to say, that the real age of a man entered as aged 40 is nearer to 40 than to 35 or 45. I myself think that it is almost as likely to be 30 or 50. The use of quinary periods may give results approximating to the truth in the case of the young, but not, I am convinced, in the case of the middle-aged and old.

Age statistics therefore obtained under the conditions described must be expected to be inaccurate throughout, but more accurate for men than for women and for the young than for the old: and to be characterised by much piling up of the figures at the age 0-1, at the multiples of 10 and 5 (especially in the case of women), and to a certain extent at numbers ending in 2. Any tabulation by single years is little better than farcical, and tabulation by quinary periods is progressively more unreal as the age increases.

That this expectation is realised can best be illustrated graphically. Below is shown in the form of a pyramid the age distribution by sex of the United States (1910)*. It is obvious that the accuracy of the age returns on which this diagram is based can best be gauged by the degree to which the diagram attains to perfect pyramidal shape: the American age returns are therefore fairly reliable. Compare now the corresponding structure based on the selected population of this province whose age has been tabulated by single years (see Subsidiary Table I). This structure (to call it a pyramid would be an insult to the



Pharaohs) bears out generally what has been stated in this paragraph.

The factors making for inaccuracy have however been constant at each census, and the statistics are therefore comparable with those of previous decades; and they approximate to the truth sufficiently to enable inferences

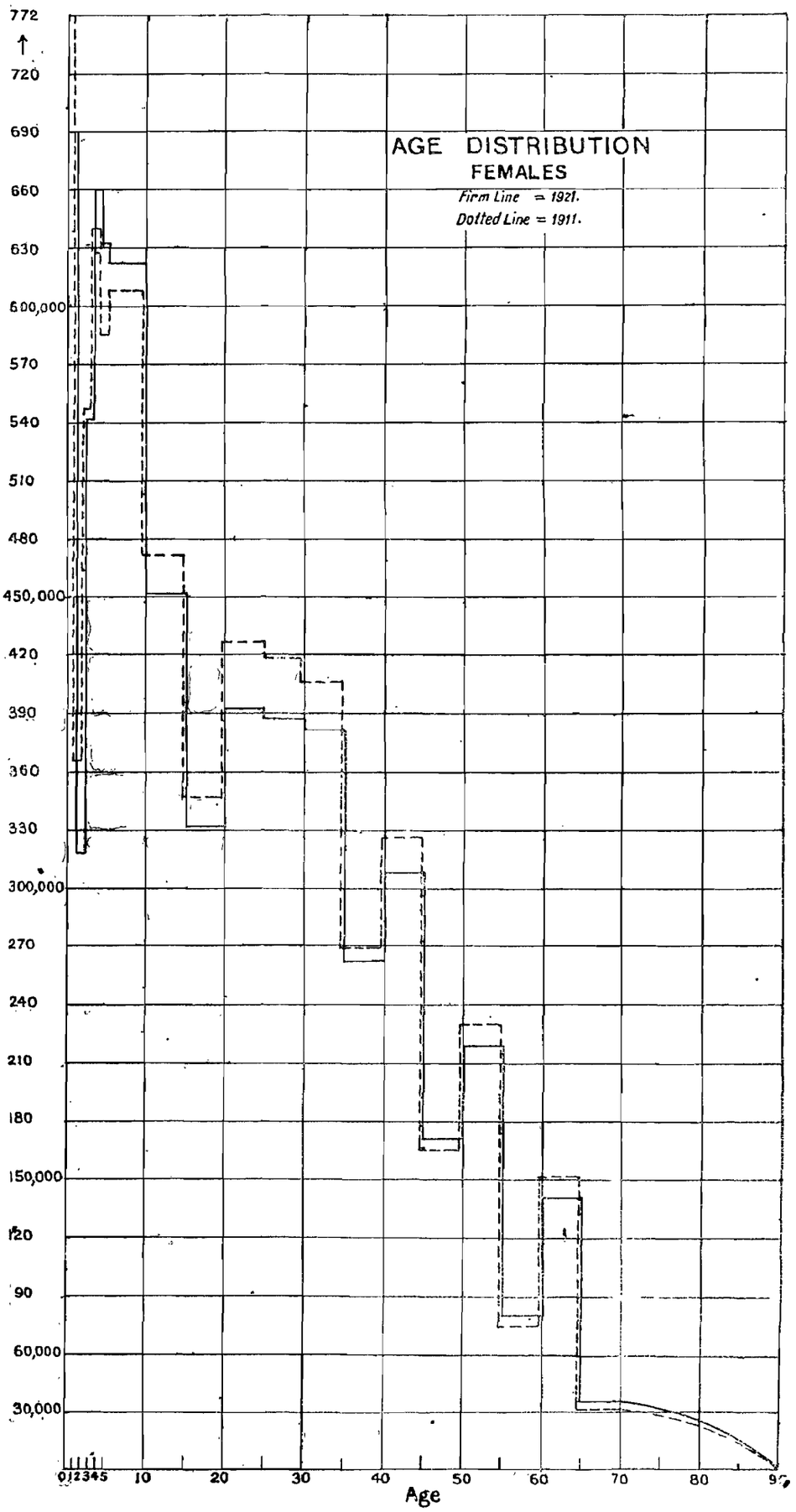
* Whipple "Age Statistics," p. 183.

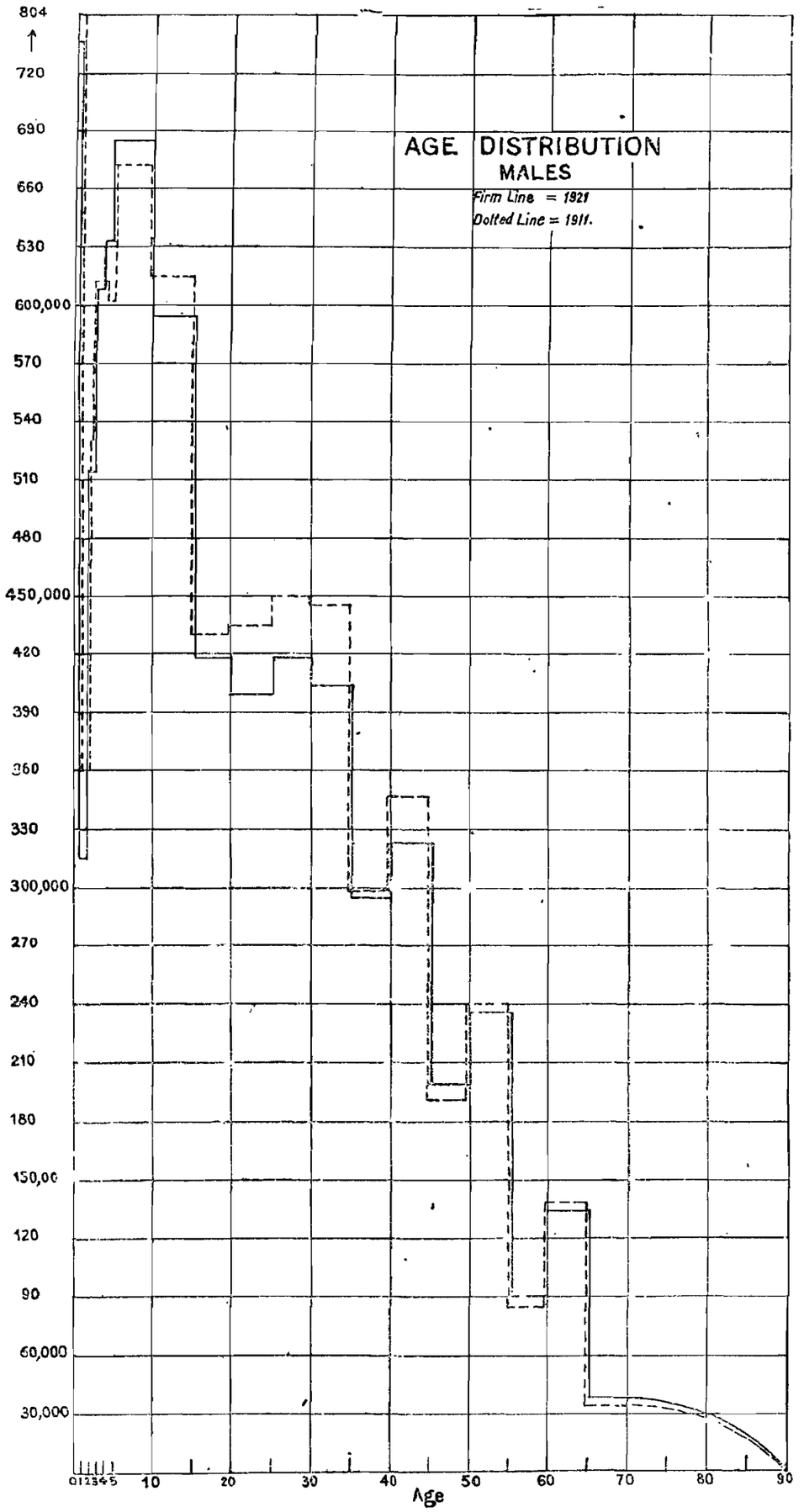
to be drawn from them in regard to well-defined periods of life, such as infancy, the early married life of women, the reproductive ages, and senility.

The age constitution of the population; and changes therein that have occurred during the decade.

2. These inaccurate statistics can be smoothed out in various ways—notably by the Bloxam method, whose object is to get rid of the error caused by excessive grouping at multiples of 5 and 10. But life tables are being prepared from the age returns by the Government Actuary, and it would be unprofitable for a layman to touch upon a subject with which an expert is to deal. Moreover the expert, being in blissful ignorance of the conditions under which his raw material was collected, will perhaps have the additional advantage of being able to treat it seriously. A layman may however without presumption attempt to discover what the statistics tell us about the population in terms of the larger age periods, and about the changes in its constitution that have occurred since previous censuses were taken.

On the next two pages are printed two graphs, showing separately for males and females the distribution of the population by age, and the corresponding distribution of 1911.


AGE DISTRIBUTION
FEMALES
Firm Line = 1921.
Dotted Line = 1911.
772
720
690
660
630
600,000
570
540
510
480
450,000
420
390
360
330
300,000
270
240
210
180
150,000
120
90
60,000
30,000
0 1 2 3 4 5
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
Age


AGE DISTRIBUTION
MALES
Firm Line = 1921
Dotted Line = 1911.
804
720
690
660
630
600,000
570
540
510
480
450,000
420
390
360
330
300,000
270
240
210
180
150,00
120
90
60,000
30,000
0 1 2 3 4 5
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
Age

These graphs make immediately apparent the great inaccuracy of the age returns. It is obvious that if the returns were accurate the graph would take the form of a continuous downward curve; unless any particular year had had a very abnormally high birth rate, or a calamity had occurred which discriminated markedly against people of a particular age—in either of which cases the continuity of the curve might be interrupted. The absence of verisimilitude in the graph cannot however be explained - or can only be very partially explained—in this way. For the general direction of the curve is the same for this, the last, and indeed for every census.

The graphs make the excessive piling up at age 0-1 outstandingly apparent. That there should be a drop between this age and age 1-2 is of course proper, and one would expect, in view of the high infantile mortality of the province, a big drop; especially as, in all countries where calculations have been made, an infant's chance of survival increases continuously from birth till the stage of infancy is well past. But the drop revealed by the graph is so great that its absurdity need not be demonstrated. The degree by which it surpasses the truth cannot—at any rate without abstruse calculations which the accuracy of the material dealt with does not warrant—be calculated from the ascertained infantile mortality rate. For age 0-1 includes infants of all ages up to 364 days, of whom some have surmounted and some have only just begun to encounter the most serious dangers of infancy.

For the years between 1—5 the figures obviously bear so little relation to reality that it seems to me useless to attempt to theorize about them[1]. For boys the numbers increase between the second and fifth completed years. In 1911 they did the same, except that there was a small decrease at age 4-5. In reality of course there must have been a decrease at each succeeding age in both decades. In the case of girls the numbers increase at the ages 2-3 and 3-4 and decrease at age 4-5 both in 1911 and 1921.

After age 4-5 the graphs show ages up to 70 by quinary periods only. They now reveal the general downward tendency that they should; but in detail they illustrate little more than the extent to which the age period containing the figures ending in 0 and 2 attracts at the expense of the period containing the figure ending in 5. The round number however was apparently less attractive in 1921 than in 1911, which is perhaps a sign that ages are more accurately known now than they were ten years ago.

Once the infancy period is passed, the graph of 1921 rises and falls at the same points as does the graph of 1911: except—

(1) At the period 5—10 for females, when a fall in 1921 corresponds to a considerable rise in 1911.

(2) At the period 20—25 for males, when a considerable fall in 1921 corresponds to a slight rise in 1911.

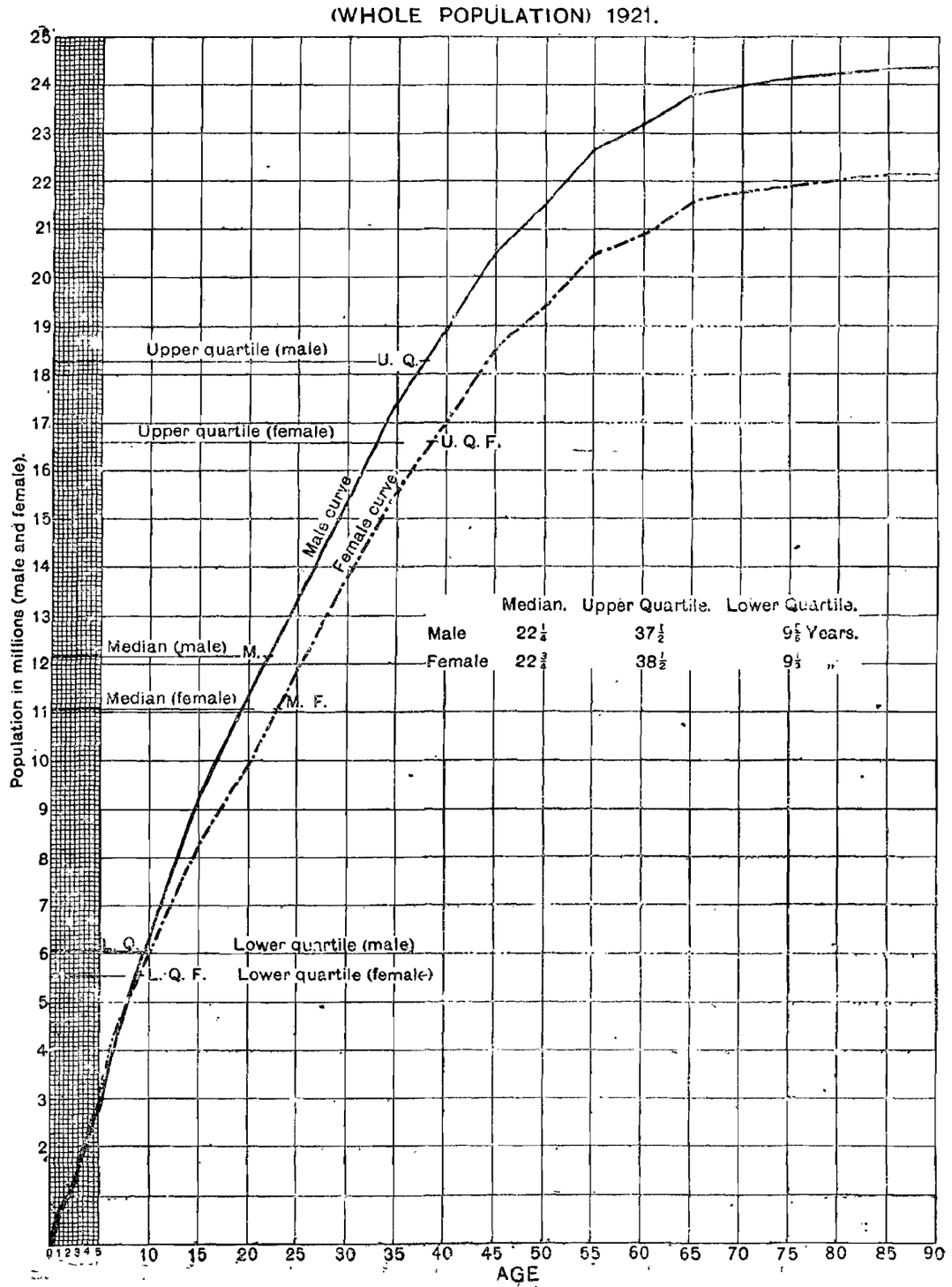
As to the first exception, it is dangerous to advance any theories where the ages under 5 influence the phenomenon to be explained; for the fall is relative only to the period 4-5: in the absolute figures there is a rise relatively to 1911. But the influenza epidemic is doubtless in some way accountable. The second exception must be considered together with the fact, also very apparent from the graphs, that the difference in absolute numbers between the populations of 1911 and 1921 is most marked for both sexes in the age period 20—35, where 1921 has lost heavily to 1911. The explanation can only be that the influenza epidemic was most fatal to people in this age period, and of them to males in the period 20—25: who at the time of the epidemic would have been—to speak pedantically—between 17½ and 32½ and between 17½ and 22½ years old respectively.

The absolute figures are remarkable in another respect. They show that in spite of the great loss of population of all ages combined, 1921 had a considerable advantage over 1911 in respect of males of ages 4-5 and 5—10, of females of ages 3-4, 4-5, and 5—10, and to a much smaller extent of very old people of

[1] To illustrate the danger of such an attempt: children (both sexes) at ages 0-1, 1-2, and 2-3 number respectively 1,423,853; 632,477; and 1,055,569. The number for 1-2 is *prima facie* absurd; but the bulk of the children of this age were born in the last three quarters of the year 1919, and the reader may jump to the conclusion that the defect represents the children who would have been born but for the damage done to their potential mothers by influenza in November, 1918. But look first at the figures for these ages in 1911—1,545,650; 712,829; and 1,057,332. In these the reader may find corroboration for his conclusion, for in 1908 (which in that decade answers to 1918 in this) there was a most severe epidemic of malaria Very good. But to make quite sure, examine the corresponding figures for 1901. These were 1,471,576; 858,271; and 1,308,106. The year 1898 was prosperous and healthy.

both sexes. The explanation must again be found in the way in which the influenza epidemic differentiated against different ages; for the epidemic undoubtedly dominated all the variations in population found at this census. But the explanation of the phenomenon is not so important as the inferences which may be drawn from it; and these should be considered in connection with the summation curve (a curve showing at each age the total number of persons below that age) reproduced below.

SUMMATION CURVE FOR UNITED PROVINCES
(WHOLE POPULATION) 1921.



From this curve is deduced the "median" age of the population: that is to say, where the whole population amounts to n persons, and is set out in line and numbered off in order of age, the age of the person whose number is $\frac{n+1}{2}$. The

median age so deduced is 22¼ years for males, and 22¾ years for females: but 6 months must be added in each case, for the age recorded in the schedules was the number of completed years, and theoretically a person only 12 hours short of his 31st birthday was put down as aged 30. The correct figures are therefore 22 years 9 months and 23 years 3 months respectively. These are very low medians, though only in the case of females lower than those of 1911, when the figures were 22 years 9 months and 23 years 6 months. The median age of the United States (both sexes combined) in 1910 was 24 years 5 months. Now relatively low median age must obviously mean a relatively large preponderance of the young over the old in the population.

Before however any conclusion is come to as to the age composition of the people, the matter should be examined in another way. The "mean" age is the average age of the population. Where ages are tabulated only by quinary periods this can clearly be calculated only by an approximate formula. It was so calculated in 1901 and 1911, but I cannot discover the particular formula used. The means were found to be as shown. For comparison, not being able to use the same formula for the whole population[1], I have taken the means for the selected population whose age was tabulated by single years. These are as in the margin. They are very low. The mean age of the United States in 1900 was 26 years 3½ months. And they are very much lower than those of 1911.

Year.	Mean age.			
	Male.		Female.	
	Yrs.	ms.	Yrs.	ms.
1901 ..	24	10½	25	6½
1911 ..	25	1	25	8

Community.	Mean age, 1921.			
	Male.		Female.	
	Yrs.	ms.	Yrs.	ms.
Hindu ..	23	7½	25	3
Muhammadan	23	6	23	7½

Now a low mean age may point to one or both of two things—a relatively large proportion of children, or relatively early deaths among adults. The very great decrease in the mean is evidently due partly to the heavy mortality at the ages between 20 and 35; partly to the large proportion, relatively to the last two decades, of children who have survived the most dangerous period of infancy and will begin to reach the reproductive age in a few years. And herein lie the factors of recovery from the calamities of the last decade. Recovery cannot be looked for at once. Females between ages of 20 and 35 represented 27·2 of the total in 1911, and represent only 26·2 now. But though poor in women of immediately reproductive age, the population is rich in potential mothers.

The calculations graphically shown suggest therefore that in the absence of serious calamities or other abnormally disturbing factors, the population while not recovering ground to any great extent for the first half of the next decade, will do so subsequently with great rapidity.

How far the vital statistics corroborate the conclusions drawn from the census returns.

3. The vital statistics, so far as they go, generally support these conclusions. According to these, between 1911 and 1918 the population increased by about three and a half millions. In 1918 it lost two millions, and was therefore at the end of that year about one and a half millions larger than in 1911. In fact, as I have attempted to show in the first chapter, when errors in the vital statistics and emigration have been taken into account, it was probably smaller than in 1911 by about a million. The births in 1911 and 1912, on an ascertained population of forty-seven millions, numbered about two millions for each year. In 1919 on a population of forty-six millions, births would be expected to number about 1,950,000. In fact they numbered 1,516,000 in 1919—1920 the population decreased according to the vital statistics by not less than half a million. Births in 1920 should number 1,925,000. They actually numbered 1,664,000: still much less than they should, but proportionately much more than in 1911.

The process forecasted from the census figures is shown by the vital statistics to have begun already.

[1] Since writing the above I have discovered the formula used, but not the calculations on which it is based. It gives for 1921 a mean of 25 years 3½ months for males and 25 years 7½ months for females. It is not clear however whether 6 months should be added to (or possibly subtracted from) these figures or not, or whether 6 months were added to or subtracted from the figures of 1911 or 1901.

The result differs so largely from that given by using the "selected" population that the formula does not inspire much confidence.

The evidence of the census returns tested by Sundbärg's formula.

4. The general conclusion arrived at then is that although owing to a series of calamities the population has retrogressed since the beginning of the century, it is as now constituted essentially progressive. The arguments on which this conclusion is based, however, are vitiated by the fact that age figures for single years and quinary periods have been used—figures on which admittedly little reliance can be placed. It is therefore advisable to examine the results given by using the longer periods commonly adopted in demographic study, for which the figures cannot but be reasonably accurate: these are 0-14, 15 - 49, and 50—onwards: prematurity, maturity, and postmaturity.

In all countries, where the figures are not upset by migration, half the population falls in the maturity period. The "type" of the population is to be determined by the fractions found in the other two periods. Sundbärg distinguishes on these lines three types: the *Progressive*, *Stationary*, and *Retrogressive*, as here shown. To these Whipple adds two more: the *Accessive*, where the population has gained by immigration, and the *Secessive*, where it has lost by emigration: in these, the figure for the age group 15—49 will be more and less respectively than 50. A few examples of population classified on these lines are shown in the margin

Age-group, years.	Per cent. of population.		
	Progressive type.	Stationary type.	Retrogressive type.
0—14	40	33	20
15—49 ..	50	50	50
50—onwards ..	10	17	30

Country or State.	Per cent. of population.			Type.
	0—14 years.	15—49 years.	50 years. and over.	
Sweden (1751—1900).	33	50	17	Stationary.
United States (1910)	32	54	15	Accessive.
Washington State, U. S. A.	26	61	13	Very accessive.
Maine, U. S. A. ..	27	51	22	Retrogressive.

I now show the population of these provinces similarly classified. It will be seen to be markedly progressive in type—rather more so for men than for women, as one would expect. Perhaps however a safer judgment may be formed by treating in the same way the figures given in Subsidiary Table I. These figures show the age distribution by annual periods of 100,000 persons of each sex of each main religion (400,000 persons in all) taken from a tract which was selected as likely to have a fairly normal population: that is to say, which was believed to have been less seriously affected than the province as a whole by epidemics and famine. The tract so selected was a part of the Basti district. The classification of these 400,000 persons is here shown.

	Per cent. of population—United Provinces.		
	0—14 years.	15—49 years.	50 years. and over.
Males ..	38	50	12
Females ..	37	50	13

Per cent. of population.		
0—14 years.	15—49 years.	50 years and over.
40	49	11

The selected population appears to be even more markedly progressive than the population of the whole province. It is also slightly secessive, for Basti loses appreciably by emigration.

General conclusions summarised.

5. To sum up: an examination of the available age statistics, whether those of the census or those collected by the Director of Public Health, on whatever lines it be attempted, points unmistakably to the same conclusion—that the population, though during the last twenty years it has seriously retrogressed, is essentially not retrogressive, but progressive; and that given immunity from overwhelming calamities, it will resume a normal process of expansion which has been accidentally checked since the beginning of this century.

Comparative "progressiveness" of main Religions and of Natural Divisions.

6. I will conclude this chapter by comparing the relative "Progressiveness" of the main Religions and of the Natural Divisions. For use in dealing with the Hindu and Muhammadan communities the figures of Subsidiary Table I are again more suitable than the figures for the whole province. For a comparison of the figures for the whole province would be vitiated by the fact that for the whole province the Muhammadans are town-dwellers to a far greater extent than the Hindus, and any difference revealed might well be due to habitat rather than to religion or racial origin: whereas Basti is almost wholly rural. The age classification by main religions of this selected pouplation suggests that the Muhammadans are slightly more progressive than the Hindus. Both communities are shown to be secessive to a small extent, as would be anticipated in Basti.

Community and sex		Per cent. of population.		
		6—14 years.	15—49 years.	50 years and over.
Hindu ..	Males ..	41	49	10
	Females ..	38	49	13
Muhammadan ..	Males ..	42	48	10
	Females ..	40	49	11

The classification of the Natural Divisions is shown in the margin. There is no division which is not progressive, but the east is markedly more progressive than the west. The indications are that the three eastern divisions will continue to outstrip the the three Western divisions in population; while the Plateau has also all the factors of increase. The Central Plain has the most unfavourable figures; the poulation here is more nearly stationary in type than elsewhere.

Natural division.		Per cent. of population.		
		0—14 years.	15—49 years.	50 years and over.
Himalaya West ..	Males ..	36	52	12
	Females ..	37	51	12
Sub-Himalaya West ..	Males ..	37	51	12
	Females ..	37	51	12
Western Plain ..	Males ..	37	51	12
	Females ..	38	50	12
Central Plain ..	Males ..	36	51	13
	Females ..	35	52	13
Central India Plateau ..	Males ..	40	50	10
	Females ..	38	50	12
East Satpuras ..	Males ..	40	50	10
	Females ..	39	50	11
Sub-Himalaya East ..	Males ..	39	50	11
	Females ..	38	50	12
Eastern Plain ..	Males ..	41	47	12
	Females ..	39	49	12

The statistics seem to show that migration is not of sufficient volume to affect the classification appreciably. Only in the Eastern Plain is emigration sufficient to give the population a slightly secessive appearance. The trifling accessiveness of the Central Plain is due probably to the concentration of labour in Cawnpore and of professional people and troops in Lucknow and Allahabad: that of the Western Plain and Sub-Himalaya West to the presence of garrisons and railway settlements at Meerut, Agra, Muttra, Bareilly, and Saharanpur; and that of Himalaya West to the large number of immigrants to be found in the districts of Naini Tal and Dehra Dun.

On the whole these figures are in accordance with known conditions; and if there is anything in Sundbärg's formula, they should give a reasonably reliable indication of what is to be expected of the population in the near future.

Progressiveness may also be gauged by the figures given in Subsidiary Table V. This table shows to be generally true of each division what has already

been deduced from the absolute figures as true of the whole province: that the conditions of the decade have differentiated against people of immediately reproductive age, and in favour of those who have not yet reached reproductive age. The number of children relatively to persons of reproductive age and to married females of reproductive age has increased, for the province, from 62 and 150 to 66 and 161 respectively: and in a greater or less degree in every division except Himalaya West. The proportion of persons above reproductive age to persons of reproductive age has increased (for the province from 12 and 14 to 13 and 15): and that of married females of reproductive age to all females has decreased (from 35 to 34). From the detailed figures of the table it would appear that population promises most future increase in the Eastern Plain, followed by East Satpuras and the Plateau, and as regards districts, in Azamgarh, Ballia, Benares, Mirzapur, Banda, Jhansi, and Muzaffarnagar: and least future increase in Himalaya West and the Central Plain.

It should be possible to deduce from the table a rough coefficient of fertility: by multiplying the figure in column 14 (proportion of married females of reproductive age to all females) by the figure in column 5 (proportion of children to married females of reproductive age). The co-efficient so calculated is shown for Natural divisions in the margin. Unfortunately it is impossible, owing to the abnormal mortality of the decade, to test its value or to draw any conclusions from it. For normal periods it should be reliable.

Natural Division.	Coefficient of fertility.	
	1911.	1921.
Himalaya West	5,472	5,004
Sub-Himalaya West	5,495	5,406
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	5,495	5,644
Ditto Central ..	4,900	5,285
Central India Plateau	5,400	5,610
East Satpuras	5,236	5,511
Sub-Himalaya East ..	5,400	5,508
Indo-Gangetic Plain East ..	5,320	5,696
United Provinces ..	5,250	5,474

Subsidiary Table I.—*Age distribution of* 100,000 *of each sex by annual periods.*

Age.	Males.		Females.		Age.	Males.		Females.	
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Hindus	Muhammadans
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
0	2,673	2,664	2,581	2,732	56	250	356	214	305
1	1,696	1,738	1,679	2,087	57	45	172	114	175
2	2,194	2,496	2,464	2,688	58	298	255	206	314
3	2,978	3,036	3,283	3,558	59	81	114	79	142
4	3,009	3,105	3,697	3,342	60	1,158	1,402	2,704	1,699
5	5,068	3,969	3,149	3,333	61	210	180	226	144
6	3,800	3,716	3,607	3,078	62	374	243	258	462
7	2,504	2,386	2,388	2,457	63	206	313	122	457
8	2,702	4,189	3,511	4,571	64	246	286	184	236
9	1,585	2,222	1,459	1,409	65	353	345	638	479
10	4,077	4,187	3,233	3,768	66	57	58	48	73
11	1,769	1,149	1,034	1,008	67	62	74	34	57
12	3,196	3,268	3,120	2,547	68	69	85	86	172
13	1,445	1,891	1,190	1,698	69	38	61	37	37
14	1,693	2,356	1,458	1,489	70	534	417	1,362	726
15	2,522	1,441	1,391	883	71	36	54	28	26
16	2,042	2,615	1,618	1,726	72	92	72	120	83
17	678	1,104	794	1,334	73	46	30	22	10
18	1,882	1,993	1,700	1,810	74	57	51	25	45
19	599	737	506	502	75	75	137	233	220
20	3,033	2,704	3,857	2,348	76	33	33	17	38
21	1,313	455	789	497	77	20	228	55	166
22	1,963	2,307	1,800	2,543	78	7	40	25	50
23	909	861	596	649	79	8	24	18	4
24	1,369	1,910	1,640	2,769	80	64	165	179	162
25	3,515	2,654	3,567	2,423	81	3	14	10	3
26	1,039	747	1,106	854	82	12	29	34	14
27	672	1,124	856	1,418	83	..	47	16	4
28	2,448	2,836	2,502	2,449	84	17	14	9	5
29	960	1,037	495	1,394	85	20	26	19	30
30	3,641	2,854	5,282	3,860	86	8	1	4	23
31	664	687	339	516	87	14	..	3	26
32	2,241	3,060	2,525	2,200	88	18	4	6	23
33	397	639	422	870	89	1	..	5	1
34	1,413	924	638	1,763	90	27	55	60	131
35	2,511	1,766	2,835	1,560	91	7	3	3	34
36	1,953	1,828	2,120	1,562	92	11	9	3	92
37	835	405	238	774	93	1	34	..	4
38	850	1,179	956	1,251	94	6	44	3	8
39	412	773	279	936	95	2	34	10	..
40	3,837	3,034	4,912	3,343	96	2	1	4	16
41	564	328	257	529	97	..	..	2	17
42	955	1,347	992	851	98	2	..	7	2
43	370	857	276	819	99	1	1	1	2
44	406	617	356	829	100	3	12	8	66
45	2,002	1,598	2,323	1,429	101	..	3	3	2
46	499	383	343	608	102	..	2	..	4
47	180	455	131	390	103	..	..	..	..
48	856	721	671	731	104	..	..	1	7
49	147	280	179	367	105	..	1	..	1
50	2,320	1,920	3,103	1,981	106	..	..	..	..
51	277	185	151	310	107	..	..	..	..
52	678	607	737	603	108	..	..	..	..
53	238	414	97	539	109	1	..	..	..
54	370	576	208	394	110	..	1	..	1
55	1,031	726	1,244	823	111	..	..	1	..

Subsidiary Table II.—*Age distribution of* 10,000 *of each sex in the province and each natural division.*

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
0	300	312	320	336	304	314	342	359
1	129	144	143	159	172	188	148	165
2	211	244	212	238	275	297	247	281
3	250	298	245	279	244	266	294	335
4	260	285	240	254	233	245	277	296
0—5	***1,150***	***1,283***	***1,160***	***1,266***	***1,228***	***1,310***	***1,308***	***1,436***
5—10	1,407	1,405	1,339	1,325	1,298	1,263	1,328	1,290
10—15	1,219	1,018	1,226	1,028	1,256	1,073	1,166	941
15—20	858	748	859	758	863	764	838	732
20—25	820	882	868	927	829	885	858	899
25—30	861	874	898	913	885	896	867	895
30—35	830	863	849	885	869	881	892	910
35—40	607	594	597	588	562	563	564	544
40—45	665	691	692	711	689	719	703	722
45—50	409	384	382	362	373	357	341	321
50—55 .. .	484	494	478	502	486	510	483	517
55—60 . ..	186	179	168	162	173	173	152	150
60 65	274	317	275	327	..	..	..	..
65—70	77	79	66	66				
70 and over ..	153	189	143	180				
Total 60 and over ..	***504***	***585***	***484***	***573***	***482***	***598***	***500***	***643***
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	.	7	8	..	..
Mean age ..	25 years 3·3 months	25 years 7·7 months	25 years 1·03 months	25 years 8·1 months	24 years 10·4 months	25 years 6·7 months	24 years 9·1 months	25 years 5·4 month
Natural divisions, Himalaya, West.								
0-5	1,105	1,229	1,267	1,430	1,235	1,384	1,291	1,469
5—10 ..	1,252	1,284	1,236	1,302	1,127	1,199	1,226	1,301
10—15	1,224	1,142	1,117	1,078	1,205	1,115	1,183	1,052
15—20	998	966	878	849	989	953	953	918
20—40	3,135	3,120	3,334	3,196	3,348	3,236	3,329	3,123
40—60	1,787	1,710	1,711	1,629	1,669	1,609	1,615	1,576
60 and over ..	499	549	457	521	422	499	453	561
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, West.								
0—5	1,105	1,261	1,181	1,362	1,272	1,418	1,353	1,527
5—10	1,337	1,376	1,295	1,332	1,234	1,241	1,228	1,239
10—15	1,250	1,065	1,197	1,022	1,188	1,062	1,146	929
15—20	921	828	889	803	905	793	932	830
20—40	3,140	3,165	3,233	3,205	3,203	3,155	3,197	3,151
40—60	1,752	1,744	1,719	1,709	1,711	1,744	1,643	1,683
60 and over ..	495	561	486	567	482	582	501	641
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.								
0—5	1,127	1,302	1,093	1,243	1,275	1,407	1,205	1,357
5—10	1,365	1,437	1,316	1,365	1,319	1,322	1,201	1,207
10—15	1,218	1,016	1,301	1,118	1,149	983	1,145	899
15—20	924	855	931	876	829	761	957	871
20—40	3,133	3,124	3,073	3,097	3,156	3,169	3,344	3,368
40—60	1,720	1,727	1,795	1,774	1,789	1,796	1,693	1,731
60 and over ..	513	539	491	527	476	552	455	567
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	7	10	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.								
0—5	1,101	1,224	1,086	1,161	1,166	1,238	1,302	1,410
5—10	1,351	1,336	1,305	1,295	1,284	1,235	1,325	1,281
10—15	1,157	965	1,180	995	1,251	1,068	1,121	911
15—20	834	712	854	740	849	757	792	686
20—40	3,177	3,308	3,270	3,406	3,116	3,242	3,138	3,246
40—60	1,840	1,843	1,795	1,811	1,798	1,809	1,757	1,780
60 and over ..	540	612	510	592	534	649	565	686
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
Central India Plateau.								
0—5	1,185	1,245	1,352	1,384	1,123	1,150	1,217	1,293
5—10	1,511	1,475	1,274	1,231	1,209	1,192	1,421	1,398
10—15	1,285	1,085	1,120	919	1,411	1,151	1,271	1,018
15—20	825	735	851	738	977	863	812	701
20—40	3,142	3,158	3,493	3,472	3,312	3,312	3,239	3,294
40—60	1,671	1,746	1,558	1,756	1,649	1,836	1,666	1,728
60 and over ..	381	555	352	500	318	494	374	568
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..

Subsidiary Table II.—*Age distribution of* 10,000 *of each sex in the province and each natural division*—(concluded).

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
East Satpuras.								
0—5	1,280	1,331	1,292	1,348	1,193	1,218	1,284	1,371
5—10	1,497	1,442	1,460	1,378	1,336	1,265	1,514	1,399
10—15 .. .	1,254	1,068	1,203	990	1,412	1,125	1,302	1,042
15—20	808	708	806	676	907	774	765	648
20—40	3,075	3,279	3,300	3,419	3,199	3,374	3,072	3,268
40—60	1,636	1,625	1,517	1,615	1,534	1,670	1,602	1,667
60 and over .	450	547	422	579	410	567	431	605
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, East.								
0—5	1,206	1,320	1,248	1,331	1,264	1,332	1,479	1,606
5—10	1,490	1,416	1,414	1,336	1,325	1,279	1,447	1,365
10—15	1,254	1,028	1,243	1,014	1,367	1,158	1,173	949
15—20	795	629	788	641	870	717	725	605
20—40	3,142	3,290	3,261	3,423	3,164	3,236	3,127	3,198
40—60	1,655	1,695	1,597	1,639	1,558	1,643	1,567	1,591
60 and over ..	458	622	449	616	443	621	482	686
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	9	14	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.								
0—5	1,255	1,364	1,232	1,286	1,213	1,217	1,347	1,433
5—10	1,579	1,505	1,449	1,324	1,367	1,237	1,486	1,343
10—15	1,253	1,011	1,220	963	1,378	1,128	1,258	1,007
15—20	770	642	768	650	853	738	740	642
20—40	2,884	3,160	3,176	3,464	2,988	3,275	2,944	3,175
40—60	1,724	1,704	1,632	1,685	1,674	1,754	1,680	1,709
60 and over ..	535	614	523	628	512	634	545	691
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	15	17	..	..

Subsidiary Table III.—*Age distribution of* 10,000 *of each sex in each main religion.*

Age.	1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			HINDU.					
0—5	1,145	1,275	1,153	1,255	1,221	1,305	1,305	1,434
5—10	1,405	1,396	1,336	1,320	1,295	1,260	1,329	1,291
10—15	1,210	1,010	1,223	1,022	1,255	1,071	1,166	941
15—20	858	743	860	751	867	760	837	726
20—40	3,135	3,226	3,228	3,331	3,165	4,241	3,192	3,259
40—60	1,754	1,765	1,729	1,749	1,728	1,768	1,682	1,711
60 and over ..	493	585.	471	572	469	595	489	638
Mean age ..	25 years 2·6 months	25 years 9·0 months	25 years 2·1 months	25 years 9·4 months	24 years 10·4 months	25 years 7·5 months	..	..
			MUHAMMADAN.					
0—5	1,185	1,337	1,213	1,334	1,284	1,352	1,344	1,453
5—10	1,429	1,467	1,371	1,366	1,332	1,292	1,333	1,287
10—15	1,276	1,066	1,248	1,056	1,275	1,091	1,173	941
15—20 .	855	769	850	777	847	785	837	751
20—40	2,991	3,134	3,073	3,211	3,010	3,139	3,076	3,188
40—60	1,696	1,660	1,681	1,666	1,691	1,718	1,667	1,702
60 and over ..	568	577	564	590	561	623	570	670
Mean age ..	25 years 2·1 months	25 years 0·5 month	25 years 2·2 months	25 years 3·1 months	24 years 9·9 months	25 years 3·6 months	..	..

Subsidiary Table IV.—*Age distribution of* 1,000 *of each sex in certain castes.*

Caste.	Males. Number per mille, age —						Females. Number per mille, age—					
	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.	0—5	5—12	12—15	15—20	20—40	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Brahman	111	163	77	90	309	250	117	161	67	77	312	265
2. Rajput	109	168	78	99	302	244	117	167	68	87	309	252
3 Sonar	112	170	77	99	319	223	134	183	69	90	300	224
4. Shaikh	117	182	79	88	300	234	133	184	68	81	310	224
5. Kayasth	106	156	76	97	313	252	124	170	69	87	297	253
6. Chamar	130	201	81	86	296	206	141	185	71	81	309	213
7. Kahar	124	191	79	93	289	224	148	172	67	84	304	225
8 Pathan	114	188	76	87	293	242	127	181	65	80	296	251
9. Gadariya	115	186	82	101	297	219	133	183	75	92	295	222
10. Kumhar	121	191	79	96	294	219	136	186	72	87	299	220
11. Dhobi	121	193	79	92	301	214	137	186	68	86	306	217
12. Lohar	116	179	80	97	299	229	137	180	73	85	298	227
13 Nai	119	184	79	93	308	217	134	179	68	85	309	225
14. Saiyid	114	182	78	89	286	251	124	176	68	89	296	247
15. Barhai	112	175	78	96	305	234	131	175	67	90	304	233
16. Julaha	128	205	76	83	288	220	145	195	68	78	300	214
17. Teli	120	186	80	93	306	215	137	181	70	87	306	219
18. Lodha	117	183	78	95	312	215	136	179	67	85	312	221
19. Bharbhunja	113	171	80	95	309	232	133	177	73	88	303	226
20. Kalwar	117	171	77	91	301	243	131	169	70	80	306	244
21. Bhangi	123	197	85	100	288	207	135	190	73	99	302	201
22. Agarwal	110	153	74	98	320	245	129	177	68	96	297	233
23. Pasi	125	186	78	84	304	223	138	177	76	80	311	218
24. Ahir	116	185	83	90	304	222	131	178	81	77	303	230
25. Luniya	134	197	82	95	287	204	147	189	70	80	296	218
26 Kachhi	117	183	76	90	314	220	137	178	70	86	301	228
27. Kurmi	107	172	79	88	320	234	128	166	72	79	314	246
28. Gujar	113	179	80	110	299	219	127	177	65	95	306	230
29. Jat	122	171	78	110	295	224	135	172	67	99	297	230
30. Bhuinhar	102	179	79	97	304	239	110	172	60	74	319	265
31. Koeri	121	190	81	85	300	223	134	180	70	77	302	237
32. Anglo-Indian	107	174	114	138	274	193	101	159	71	125	336	208
33 Indian Christian	132	189	85	98	293	203	138	192	68	89	311	202

Subsidiary Table IVA.—*Proportion of children under* 12 *and of persons over* 40 *to those aged* 15—40 *in certain castes; also of married females aged* 15—40 *per* 100 *females.*

Caste.	Proportion of children under 12, both sexes, per 100—		Proportion of persons over 40 per 100 aged 15—40.		Number of married females aged 15—40 per 100 females of all ages.
	Persons aged 15-40	Married females aged 15-40.	Males.	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Brahman	70	192	63	69	31
2. Rajput	70	187	61	64	32
3. Sonar	73	206	53	58	31
4. Shaikh	79	200	60	57	32
5. Kayasth	69	202	61	66	29
6. Chamar	82	172	54	54	34
7. Kahar	84	205	59	58	33
8. Pathan	81	205	64	67	31
9. Gadariya	78	198	55	58	33
10. Kumhar	82	198	56	57	33
11. Dhobi	81	198	54	55	33
12. Lohar	78	191	58	59	33
13. Nai	77	192	55	57	33
14. Saiyid	79	202	67	64	31
15. Barhai	75	190	58	66	33
16. Julaha	90	208	59	57	34
17. Teli	79	195	54	56	34
18. Lodha	76	190	53	56	34
19. Bharbhunja	74	196	57	58	33
20 Kalwar	75	191	62	64	32
21. Bhangi	82	203	54	50	33
22. Agarwal	79	208	58	59	30
23. Pasi	80	191	57	56	34
24. Ahir	78	197	56	60	33
25. Luniya	88	213	53	58	31
26. Kachhi	77	199	54	59	33
27. Kurmi	71	182	57	63	33
28. Gujar	73	199	53	57	34
29. Jat	75	211	55	58	33
30. Bhuinhar	71	192	60	67	30
31. Koeri	82	200	58	62	32
32. Anglo-Indian	62	215	47	45	25
33. Indian Christian	82	204	52	50	33

Subsidiary Table V.—*Proportion of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15 to 40; also of married females aged 15 to 40 to females of all ages.*

District and natural divisions.	Percentage of children, both sexes, to—						Percentage of persons aged 60 and over to persons aged 15 to 40.						Percentage of married females aged 15 to 40 to females of all ages.		
	Persons aged 15 to 40.			Married females aged 15 to 40.			1921.		1911.		1901.				
	1921.	1911	1901	1921.	1911.	1901.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	1921.	1911	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
United Provinces ..	**66**	**62**	**63**	**161**	**150**	**152**	**13**	**15**	**12**	**14**	**12**	**15**	**34**	**35**	**34**
Himalaya, West ..	*59*	*63*	*58*	*139*	*152*	*140*	*12*	*13*	*11*	*13*	*10*	*12*	*36*	*36*	*37*
Dehra Dun	42	48	52	139	145	148	10	13	10	13	10	10	36	37	37
Naini Tal	45	53	46	135	161	152	7	9	7	10	6	9	37	38	38
Almora	71	73	68	152	148	128	17	14	15	14	14	14	36	36	36
Garhwal	65	68	58	137	148	134	13	14	10	14	8	12	36	36	36
Tehri Garhwal State ..	59	..	..	127	..	..	11	15	..	..	..	..	37	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*63*	*63*	*64*	*159*	*157*	*160*	*12*	*14*	*12*	*14*	*12*	*15*	*34*	*35*	*34*
Saharanpur	51	58	63	132	150	159	13	12	11	11	12	13	35	36	35
Bareilly	63	64	65	157	139	161	12	15	12	15	11	15	35	36	35
Bijnor	67	66	62	161	157	155	13	14	13	14	13	17	35	36	34
Pilibhit	65	67	64	164	167	158	9	15	10	15	9	14	34	35	35
Kheri	62	63	65	161	158	167	13	16	12	16	12	14	33	35	33
Rampur State ..	59	..	..	146	..	..	11	13	..	..	..	..	36	..	..
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	*65*	*63*	*67*	*166*	*157*	*166*	*13*	*14*	*12*	*13*	*12*	*14*	*34*	*35*	*34*
Muzaffarnagar ..	68	63	68	176	160	166	13	12	12	11	12	13	34	36	35
Meerut	66	61	65	167	149	165	14	15	14	14	13	14	34	36	36
Bulandshahr	67	64	75	158	151	175	13	13	13	13	13	14	36	35	35
Aligarh	63	63	73	160	158	173	12	13	13	14	13	14	35	34	34
Muttra	64	50	65	181	146	166	12	14	12	13	12	15	32	35	34
Agra	62	59	65	162	150	165	12	13	13	13	12	14	35	35	33
Mainpuri	61	60	66	160	154	166	10	11	9	10	9	10	36	35	36
Etah	65	67	69	172	168	183	12	14	12	13	10	13	33	34	33
Budaun	65	66	67	164	165	170	13	15	14	16	16	13	34	34	33
Moradabad	68	69	65	165	165	155	15	16	14	15	13	17	34	35	35
Shahjahanpur ..	66	65	65	169	164	163	13	17	12	16	12	16	33	34	34
Farrukhabad	64	61	64	163	158	175	12	13	10	12	12	12	35	34	32
Etawah	62	58	62	162	153	160	10	10	8	10	9	10	36	36	36
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	*62*	*59*	*62*	*151*	*140*	*145*	*13*	*15*	*12*	*14*	*13*	*16*	*35*	*35*	*35*
Cawnpore	57	52	55	152	133	138	11	12	10	11	10	12	35	34	36
Fatehpur	62	58	57	151	138	133	12	11	11	10	11	11	35	37	37
Allahabad	65	61	58	158	143	135	12	14	10	12	11	11	34	36	35
Lucknow	59	54	63	154	137	152	16	18	14	16	17	19	34	36	34
Unao	65	58	63	163	144	149	14	14	13	14	18	16	33	35	33
Rae Bareli	59	57	59	136	129	137	13	15	13	16	12	18	36	36	34
Sitapur	63	59	66	159	145	161	14	16	12	14	14	17	34	36	35
Hardoi	67	62	67	170	156	164	13	14	11	13	12	14	34	36	34
Fyzabad	66	63	60	149	142	137	15	18	15	18	15	18	35	35	35
Sultanpur	61	58	65	137	128	143	15	17	14	17	14	19	35	37	35
Partabgarh	63	62	63	138	134	139	12	15	11	14	14	16	35	37	35
Bara Banki	61	56	66	147	135	152	17	18	15	16	16	20	35	36	34
Central India Plateau ..	*69*	*61*	*55*	*170*	*150*	*137*	*10*	*14*	*8*	*12*	*7*	*12*	*33*	*36*	*34*
Jhansi	71	62	54	174	152	133	9	15	8	12	7	12	34	37	35
Jalaun	67	58	56	166	144	141	8	12	7	11	7	11	34	36	36
Hamirpur	65	61	58	157	146	145	10	15	9	13	8	13	33	36	33
Banda	71	62	54	177	154	133	10	14	8	12	8	12	31	35	34
East Satpuras ..	*71*	*67*	*61*	*167*	*154*	*142*	*12*	*14*	*10*	*14*	*10*	*14*	*33*	*34*	*34*
Mirzapur	71	67	61	170	154	142	11	14	10	14	10	14	33	34	34
Benares State ..	69	..	..	163	..	..	13	14	..	..	..	..	33	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*69*	*65*	*65*	*162*	*150*	*155*	*12*	*16*	*12*	*15*	*11*	*16*	*34*	*36*	*34*
Gorakhpur	72	70	65	167	159	158	11	15	11	15	11	15	34	35	33
Basti	70	65	67	163	148	157	11	16	11	16	10	16	35	36	34
Gonda	66	62	61	156	142	144	12	17	11	16	11	15	34	36	35
Bahraich	62	59	65	151	139	154	13	17	11	14	13	17	35	34	35
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	*77*	*65*	*64*	*178*	*152*	*146*	*15*	*16*	*13*	*15*	*13*	*15*	*32*	*35*	*34*
Benares	72	66	60	175	155	144	15	17	14	16	13	17	32	34	34
Jaunpur	74	64	65	167	144	146	16	15	13	15	13	15	33	35	34
Ghazipur	79	66	64	162	155	145	15	17	13	16	13	17	32	34	34
Ballia	75	67	66	182	159	147	15	18	13	16	14	18	32	34	34
Azamgarh	81	66	64	183	152	146	14	15	13	14	12	13	33	35	34

Subsidiary Table V(A).—*Proportion in certain religions of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15 to 40, and of married females aged 15 to 40 to females of all ages.*

Natural division.	Percentage of children, both sexes, to						Percentage of persons aged 60 and over to persons aged 15 to 40 in—						Percentage of married females aged 15 to 40 to females of all ages.		
	Persons aged 15 to 40.			Married females aged 15 to 40			All religions.		Hindus.		Muhammadan.				
	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	All Religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
United Provinces ..	***66***	***66***	***70***	***161***	***160***	***166***	***13***	***15***	***12***	***15***	***15***	***15***	***34***	***34***	***34***
Himalaya, West ..	59	60	43	139	139	139	12	13	12	14	9	9	36	36	37
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	63	62	66	159	158	162	12	14	12	14	13	13	34	34	34
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	65	65	68	166	165	168	13	14	12	14	15	14	34	35	34
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	62	61	67	151	150	159	13	15	13	15	17	17	34	34	34
Central India Plateau ..	69	69	65	170	170	163	10	14	10	14	11	16	33	33	33
East Satpuras ..	71	71	74	167	166	178	12	14	11	14	14	16	33	33	32
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	69	68	76	162	160	171	12	16	11	16	13	15	34	34	35
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	77	75	86	178	178	183	15	16	14	16	19	16	32	32	33

Subsidiary Table VI.—*Variation in population at certain age periods.*

Natural division.	Period	Variation per cent. in population (Increase + Decrease —).					
		All ages.	0—10.	10—15.	15—40.	40—60.	60 and over.
United Provinces ..	***1891—1901*** ..	***+1·68***	***—3·22***	***+12·21***	***+1·62***	***—4·45***	***—3·78***
	1901—1911 ..	***—1·07***	***—1·28***	***—4·12***	***+·71***	***+1·74***	***—3·15***
	1911—1921 ..	***—3·13***	***—0·30***	***—3·70***	***—5·54***	***—2·13***	***—0·28***
Himalaya, West ..	1891—1901 ..	+2·63	+2·95	+8·10	+5·05	+5·47	—6·73
	1901—1911 ..	+1·73	+17·21	+4·41	+7·24	+12·85	+17·83
	1911—1921 ..	—0·63	—7·45	+6·57	—0·85	+4·16	+4·77
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	1891—1901 ..	+1·56	—1·84	+9·68	+·89	+5·47	—5·13
	1901—1911 ..	+1·10	+·96	—·07	+1·91	+·36	—·07
	1911—1921 ..	—7·71	—9·83	—2·88	—8·46	—6·09	—6·86
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	1891—1901 ..	+1·09	+17·94	+14·39	+1·94	+15·24	+10·97
	1901—1911 ..	+2·01	—7·78	+11·35	—1·20	—2·33	—2·72
	1911—1921 ..	—5·75	—1·82	—12·94	—5·08	—8·77	—2·49
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	1891—1901 ..	+1·28	—6·22	+15·75	+2·59	+3·26	—4·19
	1901—1911 ..	—3·74	—5·25	—9·59	—·06	+3·76	—10·20
	1911—1921 ..	—4·06	—0·83	—6·33	—6·82	—2·01	+0·07
Central India Plateau ..	1891—1901 ..	—8·37	—16·11	+2·36	—3·64	—6·00	—21·02
	1901—1911 ..	+4·84	+17·57	—16·48	+5·93	—·31	+1·07
	1911—1921 ..	—6·46	—3·35	+8·80	—14·60	—3·47	+2·52
East Satpuras	1891—1901 ..	—6·81	—16·13	+·65	—·76	—8·57	—14·46
	1901—1911 ..	—1·05	+8·08	—14·31	—1·71	—3·31	+1·18
	1911—1921 ..	+1·49	+3·04	+7·67	—2·75	—5·71	+1·10
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	1891—1901 ..	—·14	—11·58	+19·05	+4·39	+15·95	+8·15
	1901—1911 ..	+3·22	+5·79	—7·61	+4·85	+4·35	+3·29
	1911—1921 ..	+3·19	+5·19	+4·41	—0·06	+6·76	+4·53
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	1891—1901 ..	—2·97	—16·02	+2·69	—2·67	+6·39	—13·62
	1901—1911 ..	—5·17	—·27	—17·21	—2·75	+8·98	—5·11
	1911—1921 ..	+0·33	+8·14	+4·23	—7·20	+3·64	+0·002

Subsidiary Table VII.—*Reported birth-rate by sex and natural divisions. (British districts.)*

Year.	Number of births per 1,000 of total population. (Census of 1911 adjusted for subsequent territorial changes).																	
	Province.		Himalaya, West.		Sub-Himalaya, West.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.		Central India Plateau.		East Satpuras.		Sub-Himalaya, East.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1911 ..	22·8	21·0	18·1	17·2	23·8	22·0	22·2	20·5	23·3	21·5	25·2	23·4	24·5	22·9	22·7	20·8	22 5	20·7
1912 ..	23·6	21·8	19·4	18·6	25·5	23·3	24·2	22·2	23·1	21·3	24·6	23·1	22·7	21·3	23·0	21·3	23·5	21·7
1913 ..	24·8	22·9	21·4	20·6	26·6	24·5	25·0	22·9	25·2	23·3	27·0	24·9	23·9	22·4	23·8	22·1	23·6	21·9
1914 ..	23·4	21·6	18·7	17·9	23·8	22·0	23·4	22·9	23·7	21·7	26·9	25.0	24 1	22·7	21·9	20·3	22·2	20·6
1915 ..	22·7	20·8	18·5	17·7	23·2	21·3	23·4	21 4	23·0	21·1	22·3	20·3	22·8	21·6	22 0	20·4	21·6	20·0
1916 ..	22·4	20·7	18·3	17·5	23·7	21·6	24 6	22·5	21·8	20·2	26·9	24·8	23·4	22·0	19·5	18·2	20·8	19·1
1917 ..	24·0	22·1	15·8	15·0	23·9	22·0	25·1	22·9	24·6	22·8	25·6	23·5	23·4	21·8	23·2	21·4	22·7	21·1
1918 ..	20·9	19·0	18·1	17·3	21·4	19·4	20·7	18·6	21·2	19·3	23·1	21·0	22·5	21·2	20·1	18·7	20·6	19 1
1919 ..	17·0	15·4	16·4	15·4	18·0	16·5	18·5	16·4	16·3	14·8	17·6	15·9	16·2	15·2	15·4	13·9	16·6	15·2
1920 ..	18·6	16·9	17·2	16·2	20·6	18·8	19·9	17·9	18·3	16·6	15·3	13·9	15·4	14·4	18·3	16·5	17·5	16·1
1911—1920 ..	**22·0**	**20·2**	**18·2**	**17·3**	**23·0**	**21·1**	**22·7**	**20·8**	**22·0**	**20·2**	**23 4**	**21·6**	**21·9**	**20·5**	**21·0**	**19·4**	**21·2**	**19·6**

NOTE.—These proportions have been worked out, as in 1911, on total population, not on sex population.

Subsidiary Table VIII.—*Reported death-rate by sex and natural divisions. (British districts.)*

Year.	Number of deaths per 1,000 of total population. (Census of 1911 adjusted for subsequent territorial changes).																	
	Province.		Himalaya, West.		Sub-Himalaya, West.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.		Central India Plateau.		East Satpuras.		Sub-Himalaya, East.		Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1911 ..	44·2	45·7	32·1	33·6	45·7	40·7	45·7	51·8	48·3	48·5	40·9	37·8	42·5	41·3	35·9	33·2	49·5	51·1
1912 ..	30·0	29·9	26·2	27·4	27·4	28·2	29·2	30·3	29·1	28·3	36·8	35·3	29·0	25·0	29·2	27·6	36·0	35·7
1913 ..	35·1	34·6	27·2	27·8	34·8	36·1	38·7	39·4	36 0	25·1	36·4	34 8	26·8	24·5	30·6	29·2	32·8	32·0
1914 ..	33·4	33 6	30·3	31·1	40·0	42·9	33·1	35·0	35·4	34·7	36 6	35·4	28·8	26·4	25·5	23·9	34·8	35 0
1915 ..	30·0	30·2	34·5	38·8	40·7	43·0	27·1	28·6	30·4	29·7	26·6	26·1	29·6	27·2	26·4	24·9	32·5	31·9
1916 ..	29·4	29·6	32·6	33·6	39·0	40·3	28·2	30·2	27·5	27·1	37·9	36·6	31·0	27 7	26·8	25·8	28·2	27·2
1917 ..	38·2	37·6	29·2	30·6	50·3	48·7	42·0	41·3	33·9	36·2	39·0	37·0	32·1	29·1	29·5	29·2	37·9	39·2
1918 ..	82·0	82·7	48·8	53·0	85·0	87·5	97·2	103·4	86·8	86·4	84·6	93·6	72·7	69·0	56·5	51·2	75·1	74 0
1919 ..	41·6	41·8	35·4	37·4	37 8	39·0	35·3	38·5	47·1	46·2	45·5	45·8	47·4	45·4	47·5	43·3	39·5	37·9
1920 ..	37·4	37·1	36·2	39·4	49·4	51·5	36·0	38·7	39·0	37·8	35·3	33·4	33·1	30·8	32·5	29·1	35·2	33·5
1911—1920 ..	**40·1**	**40·3**	**33 0**	**35·2**	**45·0**	**45·7**	**41·3**	**43·8**	**41·6**	**42·0**	**42·0**	**41·6**	**37·4**	**34·7**	**34·1**	**31 8**	**40·2**	**39·8**

Subsidiary Table IX.—*Reported death-rate by sex in decade, and in selected years, per mille living at same age according to census of* 1911 *(adjusted for transfers to Benares State and Delhi).*

Age.	Average of decade.		1911.		1913.		1916.		1918.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All ages	40·1	40·3	44·2	45·7	35·1	34·6	29·4	29·6	82·0	82·7
Under 1 year.. ..	310·7	284·0	347·1	312·3	351·0	315·8	286·7	263·7	384·3	353·0
1—5	78·4	75·9	71·3	70·8	68·7	65 5	65·8	64·6	133·8	127·4
5—10	17·3	17·4	22·3	24·0	12·3	12·5	10·8	10·5	38·2	38·5
10—15	13·1	14·8	18·0	21·9	10·2	11·4	7·3	8·2	32·3	35·8
15—20	16·6	20·3	20·1	25·8	11·8	14·5	8·3	10·9	50·1	57·2
20—30	21·4	23·4	23·1	26·7	15·2	16·7	11·0	12·3	66·6	71·8
30—40	24·5	24·6	27·1	28·5	17·6	17·4	13·8	13·4	70·1	71·9
40—50	32·3	28 9	36·8	35·8	24·9	21·9	20·3	17·8	81·6	74·1
50—60	49.8	44·4	57·4	52·6	40.3	34·7	34·5	31·1	108·1	98·1
60 and over ..	87·1	75·2	94·6	84·8	75·3	63.7	68·9	59·8	154·7	133·2

Subsidiary Table X.—*Reported deaths from certain diseases per mille of each sex.*

Year.	United Provinces (British districts).														
	Fever.					Plague					Cholera.				
	Actual number of deaths.			Ratio per mille of each sex.		Actual number of deaths.			Ratio per mille of each sex.		Actual number of deaths.			Ratio per mille of each sex.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1911	1,308,498	683,840	624,658	28·0	27·9	332,301	149,909	182,392	6·1	8·2	117,689	60,380	57,309	2·5	2·6
1912	967,500	510,699	456,801	20·9	20·4	114,945	51,078	63,867	2·1	2·9	18,894	9,777	9,117	·4	·4
1913	1,118,455	590,491	527,964	24·1	23·6	107,683	49,003	58,680	2·0	2·6	60,427	31,211	29,216	1·3	1·3
1914	1,050,506	548,285	502,221	22·4	22·5	103,954	47,446	56,508	1·9	2·5	32,498	16,706	15,792	·7	·7
1915	957,299	500,759	456,540	20·5	20·4	58,128	25,874	32,254	1·1	1·4	90,508	44,753	45,755	1 8	2·1
1916	997,496	520,303	477,193	21·3	21·3	49,368	21,801	27,567	·9	1·2	33,300	16,849	16,451	·7	·7
1917	1,266,519	675,824	590,695	27·6	26·4	129,084	56,663	72,421	2·3	3·2	21,440	10,818	10,622	·4	·5
1918	3,217,078	1,682,649	1,535,029	68·8	68·7	174,805	79,861	94,944	3·3	4·3	119,746	61,225	58,521	2·5	2·6
1919	1,575,632	820,616	755,016	33·6	33·8	17,240	7,601	9,639	·3	·4	81,365	42,060	39,305	1·7	1·8
1920	1,442,376	756,494	685,882	30·9	30·7	24,872	10,946	13,926	·5	·6	6,952	3,739	3,213	·1	·1
1911—1920	*13,901,959*	*7,289,960*	*6,61,1999*	*29·8*	*29·6*	*1,112,380*	*500,182*	*612,198*	*2·0*	*2·6*	*582,819*	*297,518*	*285,301*	*1·2*	*1·3*

Chapter VI. SEX.

The sex proportion as revealed by the statistics.

The proportion of females to males continues to fall. There are now 909 women to every 1,000 men in the province. In 1911 there were 915, and in 1901 there were 937. The figures for the two previous decades were 930 and 925. So that twenty years favourable to men relatively to women appear to have followed twenty years favourable to women relatively to men. The present fall is however wholly different in character from that revealed by last census. In 1911 the decrease of women was spread over the whole province. In 1921 women are found to have increased in the West, where they have always been in the greater defect, and to have decreased in the East, where their numbers have always approximated more nearly to those of men. Of the Natural Divisions (excluding states), Himalaya West and Sub-Himalaya West have each, relatively to 1,000 men, 9 more women than in 1911, and Indo-Gangetic Plain West has 3. On the other hand, Indo-Gangetic Plain Central has 12 less, Central India Plateau has 23 less, East Satpuras and Sub-Himalaya East each have 17 less, and Indo-Gangetic Plain East 24 less. The last named loses most as in 1911. Put broadly, the tendency to lose women continues markedly in the East, while in the West it has been checked. And the proportion between the sexes is more nearly level throughout the province than it has been during the present century, though for the whole province it is further from parity than it has ever been before.

The accuracy of the statistics.

2. Before drawing inferences from these figures it is necessary to say a word about their accuracy. Indian sex figures have always been suspect: whether justly or not as regards this province, was very fully discussed in the last report. It is unnecessary to go over the ground again. The charge of inaccuracy was finally disproved in 1911, and the conditions of enumeration were the same then as now. The suspicion alluded to is due of course to the *parda* system, which is supposed to lead to the concealment and omission of women. The figures in the margin are therefore relevant. Again, if the sex figures were affected to any appreciable extent by omissions of women, the proportion of women to men would not have been found to have fallen in the last twenty years: for every census cannot but be more thorough than that which preceded it. The statistics may safely be accepted as accurate.

Caste.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men.	*Parda* system observed or not.
Nai	914	Never observed.
Sayed ..	938	Always observed.
Bhangi ..	918	Never observed.
Kachhi ..	878	Never observed.
Gadaria ..	894	Never observed.
Bhuinhar ..	954	Always observed.

The disproportion of the sexes analysed.

3. There is no doubt that in this province, as in all countries, more males are born than females. The extent of the preponderance cannot be known exactly: according to the published vital statistics however the figures are as in the margin, and while these statistics cannot be accepted as strictly accurate, in this matter of proportion they are probably near the truth. Subsidiary Table II shows that at age 0-1 there are 944 females to 1,000 males and that the proportion increases until age 3-4 is reached, when it stands at 1,083. As I have said in the last chapter, these infancy figures have been vitiated by the use in the schedule of the word *bachha* to mean age 0-1; but admitting them to be so vitiated, they can only point to a preponderance of male births followed by a higher male than female mortality among infants to the end of their fourth year. Each succeeding census has indicated the same thing.

Number of males born to every 1,000 females.

Year.	Births.
1911 ..	1,084
1912 ..	1,084
1913 ..	1,082
1914 ..	1,084
1915 ..	1,088
1916 ..	1,086
1917 ..	1,084
1918 ..	1,097
1919 ..	1,104
1920 ..	1,101

The reasons for this preponderance of male births is a question that has exercised the inquisitive of all countries, and every *savant* has his own theory. It is offset everywhere by the greater constitutional delicacy of male infants, and all that can be said is that this is nature's prodigal method of doing business. The herring lays a million eggs, and the tigress gives birth to two cubs: nature adjusts the quantity of offspring to its chance of survival. The additional male

births would, it may be supposed, given that nature be left alone, compensate for the comparative weakness of male infants and produce an equilibrium of the sexes.

Here that equilibrium is reached very quickly—somewhere between the completion of the first and second year. Females then gain progressively on males till the end of the fourth year; between the fourth and fifth males retake the lead which they do not lose till the sixtieth year is passed. A glance at Subsidiary Table II will show that these phenomena are more or less the same in every decade. In countries where the vital statistics are above suspicion it can be shown in another way that the same age periods are favourable or unfavourable to the same sexes. In the margin will be found the ratios of male to female deaths in some of the principal European countries in the years 1910—1912. The difference between what happens in these European countries, and what happens in this province, is one of degree only. The general tendencies in both are the same—a comparative excess of male births, an excess of male deaths in infancy, and of female deaths in childhood; while women live longer than men once old age is reached. But these similar tendencies differ so greatly in degree that they result in a large surplus at all ages of women in Europe and of men in the United Provinces. What is the reason of these dissimilar results?

Country.	Age period.	Ratio.	Age period.	Ratio.	Age period.	Ratio.	Age period.	Ratio.
England and Wales	0—1	125	1—5	105	5—15	99	55—65	131
Scotland ..	..	126	..	106	..	96	..	124
Ireland ..	..	125	..	99	..	81	..	101
France ..	..	122	..	103	..	90	..	156
Denmark ..	..	126	..	111	..	96	..	133
Sweden ..	..	125	..	106	..	98	..	125
Netherlands ..	..	123	..	105	..	103	..	118
Norway ..	..	122	..	110	..	94	..	1.7
Italy	..	111	..	90	..	90	..	114

If it is right to suppose that nature aims at a balance of the sexes, one would seek for the reason in some interference with nature. The province is charged with such interference, which is alleged to take the following forms:—

Possible reasons of the disproportion examined.

(1) Female infanticide.
(2) Neglect of female children.
(3) Early marriage and premature child-bearing.
(4) Insanitary methods of midwifery.
(5) Hard treatment accorded to women, especially to widows.
(6) Hard work done by women.

The female infanticide once undeniably practised was due to the social necessity of finding a husband for a daughter and to the burden thereby imposed, especially among castes recognizing the rule of hypergamy. That it is now practised on any scale that could affect the figures is, I think, at once disproved by the figures themselves. The proportion of males at birth is very unusually high. During the decade it has never fallen below 1,080 to 1,000 females, while the proportion in the pre-war decade for those countries for which figures are available to me were as in the margin. Yet males lose their advantage in an astonishingly short time—in little more than a year. This would hardly be possible if female infanticide were anything but very exceptional. The same line of argument produced further disposes of the second allegation—neglect of female children. For female children continue to gain on male children till the fourth year, when they number 1,083 to 1,000 and have almost exactly reversed the position at birth. In any case this allegation is hard to reconcile with what is known of the character of the people.

Country.	Males to 1,000 females born.
England and Wales	1,039
Scotland	1,043
Ireland	1,051
Australia	1,052
New Zealand	1,055
Hungary	1,057
Finland	1,058
Netherlands	1,052
Switzerland	1,039
Denmark	1,050

That early marriage and premature child-bearing make havoc among women admits of no doubt. Most marriages are consummated when the girl reaches puberty, which may be taken to be at about the age of 12. And the proportion of women falls from 908 in the 5—10 period to 761 in the 10—15 period. The real fall must be larger than the figures show: for the returned age 10, which

as explained in the chapter on age steals a big fraction of the actual eights and nines, and steals more in the case of females than in that of males, is included in the later period. The proportion recovers but is still low—792—between 15 and 20. But here again the recovery is really better than is apparent, being masked by the inclusion of the returned age 20 in the 20—25 group.

The statistics of other countries show no female mortality at the age of marriage on anything like the scale indicated here.

Part of this mortality is probably attributable to insanitary methods of midwifery. That such methods are prevalent and are fatal to a large number of mothers at child-birth is invariably asserted by competent observers. There are no statistics however bearing on the subject.

The allegation that women are hardly treated is one that scarcely admits of examination. It is doubtful however whether hard treatment can affect mortality. Lastly, the suggestion that the mortality of women is adversely affected by hard work is completely negatived by the statistics: by the fact that women once they have reached old age last longer than men, and by a glance at Subsidiary Table IV. This table shows that the castes whose women work hardest generally have a high proportion of women; and that this high proportion is maintained till old age: see especially Chamar, Pasi, Dhobi, Luniya, Kumhar, Keeri and Kewat.

The only interference with nature, therefore, that can be shown to upset the balance of the sexes is the custom by which girls are married before they are fit to bear children, coupled with the superstitious observances and unclean practices which pass for midwifery among the great mass of the people. These handicaps probably account for the whole disproportion. For women lose in numbers only at the marriage age (I have pointed out why the figure for the period 5—10 is inaccurate) and once that is left behind recover their relative position to a certain extent, and finally repass men after 60.

The suggestion has been made that England has (in normal times, not only after a war) a surplus of women, and India a surplus of men, because the Englishman leads a more adventurous and hazardous life than the Indian. This suggestion will not bear examination. Bulgaria before the war had more men than women. And life in Bulgaria is credited with having been more hazardous than in England. Nor do I understand Mr. Blunt's suggestion that males predominate in new countries. For this province is the last place I should call a new country.

The conclusion arrived at then is that presupposing an attempt on nature's part to achieve a balance of the sexes, that attempt is defeated as regards the United Provinces by the marriage customs of the people. It is useless to try to explain dissimilarities in the proportion of men to women as between this and other countries. All that can be done is to seek, for each country separately, the causes that upset the natural balance.

The increased disproportion found at this census.

4. I have discussed the reason why in the province women are permanently fewer than men. It now falls to be considered why their numerical inferiority is now even more marked than in 1911. As a result of previous experience certain generalisations have found acceptance as true of India. It is said that famine and scarcity fall more heavily on men than on women, while epidemic diseases such as plague and influenza fall more heavily on women than on men. The decade has been free from serious famine; and it might be thought that herein lies the explanation that is being sought. But there was widespread scarcity in 1914, and the vital statistics for what they are worth do not bear out the generalisation to which I have alluded. The relevant figures are shown in the margin. Plague has diminished in intensity right through the decade, and may be left out of account. As regards the influenza epidemic, the figure (male deaths to 1,000 female deaths) given by the Sanitary Commissioner for the whole year 1918 is 1,085, and suggests that both sexes were equally affected. The proportion for the influenza period only however is 1,040, and if it could be accepted as even approximately accurate, would account for all that is to be accounted for. I have however already given reasons for the view that the vital statistics for this period are wholly unreliable, and it would be unsafe to use them for any purpose. As a matter of *a priori* reasoning the influenza

Year.	Male deaths per 1,000 female deaths.
1912	1,098
1913	1,108
1914	1,087
1915	1,087
1916	1,089

epidemic should have hit men harder than women. For it came at the busiest agricultural season—when the autumn harvest was being got in and the fields were being prepared for the spring crops. At such a time to cease work meant for the peasant at best serious loss and at worst starvation: and men commonly did not give in to the disease till they were no longer able to stand. This I witnessed myself. Resistance of such a kind, according to all medical testimony, greatly prejudices the chance of recovery. If indeed influenza proved in 1918 more fatal to women than to men—as the Sanitary Commissioner held—it is difficult to reconcile the fact with another assertion of the same Sanitary Commissioner, that the epidemic was more severe in the West than in the East. For during the decade, as already stated, in the West women increased relatively to men, while in the East they declined. It is in fact impossible to attribute with confidence the continued drop in the proportion of females to the influenza epidemic.

It can however be fully accounted for by the relative increase of male births which began in 1915 and has been very marked since 1917. The figures have already been given in the third paragraph of this chapter. And if the vital statistics can be accepted as accurate in this respect (as I think they can) there is no more to be said. As to the reason for the rise in the relative male birth-rate I can make no suggestion. But it coincides significantly with the war and post-war period, and is interesting in view of Mr. de Jastrzebski's* observation that in Europe masculinity at birth has increased since 1914 not only in belligerent but also in neutral countries.

Changes in the sex proportion within the province.

5. Changes in the sex proportion within the province are to me wholly inexplicable. The tendency of the decade has been, as already observed, towards a levelling of the proportion as between East and West. To attribute this tendency to the influence of agricultural conditions or of epidemics is impossible on the evidence available. I do not think we know the incidence of the influenza epidemic: but we have no opinion better than that of the Sanitary Commissioner, and he has held, on the strength of his vital statistics that the outbreak did more damage in the West, where women have gained relatively to men, than in the East where they have lost. And competent opinion, backed again by vital statistics, has decided that influenza kills more women than men. Again, given that scarcity and famine is more fatal to men than to women, such scarcities as have occurred since 1911 were nowhere more severe than in Muttra and the districts of the Central India Plateau. In the former the sex proportion is unchanged, and in the latter women have gained ground.

The sex proportion dependent on territorial not on genetic factors.

6. But if changes within the decade are inexplicable, sufficient statistics have now been collected at succeeding censuses and otherwise to point to certain conclusions of a more general nature. The figures we have suggest very strongly that sex proportion depends not on genetic but on territorial factors; not on social conditions but on natural environment; and lastly, probably on climate in the large sense of the Hindustani "ab o hawa," or on some element therein.

It is impossible definitely to distinguish by race the bulk of the population. Excluding Europeans, Parsis, and such communities whose numbers are too small or whose conditions of life are too unnatural for inferences to be deducible from their statistics, it is only possible to say that, loosely speaking, the Hindus differ in race from the Muhammadans. The sex proportion of Hindus and Muhammadans is nearly identical. It is now 909 females to 1,000 males for the former, and 912 for the latter. In 1911 the figures were 915 and 902 respectively. The difference is wholly negligible as compared with the difference between other units for which statistics have been prepared. One would expect the Muhammadan to exceed the Hindu proportion of women by more than this, on account of the later age at which Muhammadan girls are generally married—an artificial and not a genetic factor. The great advantage undoubtedly conferred by this factor is, it is suggested, counterbalanced by the tendency of Muhammadans to be concentrated in the West. Jains and Aryas who are in everything but mere religion identical with Hindus and who are even more concentrated in the West than are the Muhammadans have sex proportions of 845 and 811 respectively.

Subsidiary Table IV shows the sex proportion for a number of representative castes. These castes are certainly not races, but they are the products of centuries

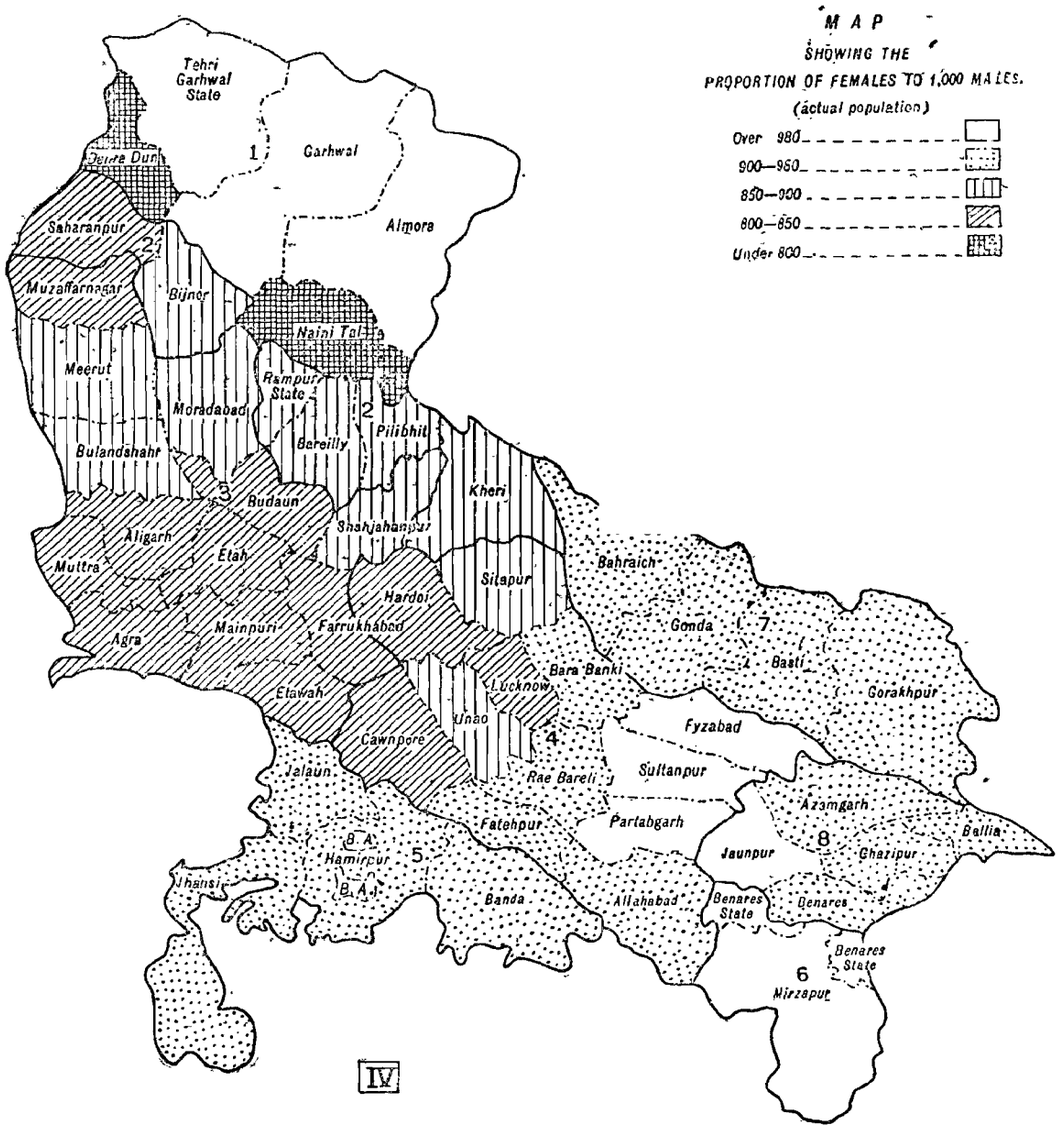
*In his paper entitled "The Sex Ratio at Birth."

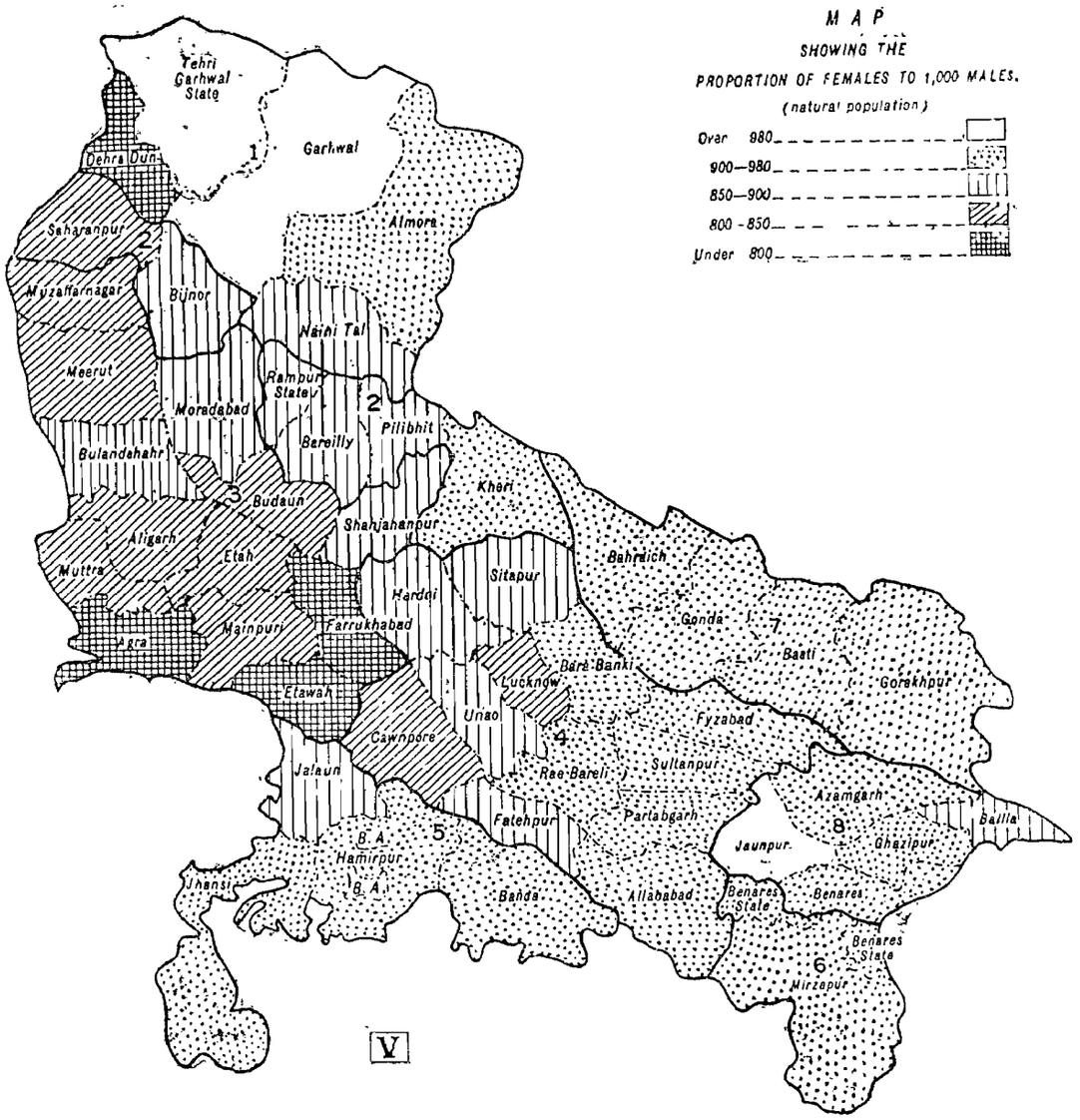
of in-breeding. Certain of them are akin to others, having probably in some cases sprung from the same stock. Some of them live under practically identical social conditions. But an examination of this table either for the present census or for the last conveys an impression of inexplicable chaos. If the castes were arranged in any order of racial constitution, based for instance on their supposed share of Aryan or Dravidian blood, or of social prosperity, and the statistics were shown in graphic form, no sort of curve would result. If they were grouped according to their kinship or the similarity of the social conditions under which they live, the statistics for each group would have no sort of uniformity. Brahman, Bhat, Bhuinhar and Taga all probably spring from the same stock : their sex figures in 1911 were respectively 899, 815, 985 and 786. Barai and Tamboli are practically interchangeable terms for the same caste having a single occupation and a uniform social environment : their figures are 959 and 905. Agarwal, Agrahari, Kasaundhan, Baranwal and Gohoi are closely allied trading communities with similar material position and similar ways of life : their figures are 794, 953, 919, 861 and 961. It is difficult to distinguish between the Kahar, Mallah and Kewat ; whose figures are 932, 1,143 and 985. And so on—instances like this could be multiplied.*

If one now turn from this table to Subsidiary Table I, quite a different impression is produced. Of the districts here shown Fyzabad, Rae Bareli, Partabgarh and Sultanpur should be disregarded, for their sex figure is upset by their loss of male emigrants to Bengal. It is also proper to neglect Cawnpore, where the city is full of semi-permanent male labourers who have left their families elsewhere, and Naini Tal, whose population is of too shifting a character to be the basis of any inferences. It is obvious at once that the sex proportions are grouped geographically. The hills—Almora, Garhwal and the Tehri Garhwal State (for Naini Tal and Dehra Dun are only partly montane)—have a uniformly high proportion of females : so has the East of the province and the Central India Plateau (to which parts of Mirzapur and Allahabad properly belong). The proportion is uniformly low in the west and centre of the province. And, generally speaking, the transition from a high to a low proportion is remarkably smooth. The low proportion of Agra and the surrounding districts grows by gradual increments on one side through the submontane tract to the hills, on another through Oudh to the Eastern Plain, and on the third through Jalaun, lying at the foot of the Central India Plateau, to Banda (the Jhansi figures being upset by a large garrison town) on its crest.

*The figures of 1911 are used in the above discussion because the larger selection of that year gives a wider range of instances.

The point here made is illustrated by the accompanying maps. The





hatchuring of these maps has been designed to make each district and state appear dark in proportion to its preponderance of males.* The first map shows the sex proportion calculated on the actual, and the second that calculated on the "natural" population of each district and state. The actual population of a district is the sum of the people found present in it on the 18th March, 1921. The natural population is the actual population *plus* all persons born in the district but enumerated elsewhere, and less all persons born elsewhere but enumerated in the district. It will be seen that the transition from a high to a low proportion of women is slightly more smooth in the second than in the first map.

If it has been shown then that the sex proportion varies as between communities in so chaotic a manner that it is obvious that the determining factor lies without the community: while it varies as between localities in a way that suggests a cause of variation within the locality: is there anything to indicate what that cause may be? Possibly a hint as to the cause may be obtained by a process of exclusion. Fatehpur (sex proportion 911) does not differ appreciably from Mainpuri (816) in the race constitution of its inhabitants or their ways of life, in its physical configuration, or even in its climate in the popular European sense. But the people of the country are very clear that these two districts (and almost any other two districts) differ markedly in climate as locally understood—in "ab o hawa," water and air, and especially in water. And the people know best in what respects different parts of their own country are.

*Caution is therefore necessary in comparing these maps with those printed on pages 181 and 182 of the last Report, in which the hatchuring is different.

unlike. It would be out of place to pursue the matter further. But it is, I think, at least worth consideration whether the sex proportion of a locality is not determined by its water—which I suppose is another way of saying by the mineral constitution of its soil.

Before leaving this subject I would draw attention, as possibly bearing upon it, to the very remarkable vital statistics of Dehra Dun. The district has a shifting population, but this fact affects only the quantity not the sex proportion of its birth returns. And if these birth returns are incomplete or inaccurate, they are presumably no more inaccurate here than elsewhere, and no more inaccurate for one sex than for the other. Throughout the decade Dehra Dun has recorded a preponderance of males over females born very exceptionally high relatively to the rest of the province, and in most years very remarkably higher than that recorded by any other district. The table in the margin illustrates this point. As to what the reason may be I have no suggestion to make other than that made above. The district has a very low recorded birth-rate, but owing to the unstable population it is impossible to calculate the relation between the recorded and the real birth-rate. The population is probably less homogeneous than that of any other district; while the terrain is unique, being largely a broad valley lying between two ranges of hills.

Year.	Number of males to every 1,000 females born in Dehra Dun.	Position of district relatively to other districts of province in this respect.	Next highest figures shown for any other district.	Lowest figures shown for any district.	Figures for whole province.
1911 ..	1,178	1	1,127	1,011	1,084
1912 ..	1,202	1	1,144	1,004	1,084
1913 ..	1,171	1	1,138	1,027	1,082
1914 ..	1,160	1	1,120	1,029	1,084
1915 ..	1,147	1	1,138	1,024	1,088
1916 ..	1,110	7	..	1,005	1,086
1917 ..	1,110	7	..	1,021	1,034
1918 ..	1,184	1	1,172	990	1,097
1919 ..	1,155	6	..	1,028	1,104
1920 ..	1,204	1	1,176	1,015	1,101

Summary of conclusions propounded in this chapter.

7. The conclusions suggested by the sex statistics may now be summarised. Over the province as a whole, the sex balance at which presumably nature aims is appreciably upset by only one, but that a very important interference with nature—the premature marriage of women. As between different parts of the province, the variation of the sex proportion cannot be attributed to any difference in the race constitution or ways of life of the inhabitants, but must be looked for in the differences of some physical element in their habitat. What this element may be is a matter for conjecture, but it is suggested that it may be the water or in other words the mineral constitution of the soil.

As to the changes that have occurred during the decade, the relative increase of males in the province as a whole does not appear—or at any rate cannot be proved—to be connected with the absence of famine or with the influenza epidemic of 1918, as widely held theories would lead one to expect. It can only be accounted for by an increase of masculinity at birth which began in the year following the outbreak of the war, and has been progressively more marked during the second half of the decade. This phenomenon has been observed elsewhere during the same period not only in belligerent but also in neutral countries and is in consonance with a common belief—and one for which there is evidence—that a world shortage of either sex tends in some unexplained way to be made good.

For the changes in the sex proportion within the province I can suggest no reason: their general tendency has been towards a levelling of the proportion as between East and West.

Subsidiary Table I.—*General proportion of the sexes by natural divisions and districts.*

	Number of females to 1,000 males.					
	1921.		1911.		1901.	
	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.	Actual population.	Natural population.
United Provinces ..	**909**	**896**	**915**	**903**	**937**	**923**
Himalaya, West *	*932*	*964*	*903*	*949*	*913*	*949*
Dehra Dun	657	789	697	830	733	743
Naini Tal	722	853	770	880	799	884
Almora	999	957	970	962	955	965
Garhwal	1,084	1,043	1,036	1,009	1,032	1,052
Tehri State	1,035	1,019	1,026	1,017	1,015	1,001
Sub-Himalaya, West * ..	*865*	*868*	*856*	*860*	*881*	*895*
Saharanpur	817	811	823	823	834	872
Bareilly	861	866	843	850	862	851
Bijnor	900	882	887	873	918	911
Pilibhit	884	891	861	881	884	912
Kheri	884	913	875	887	891	907
Rampur State	867	864	877	875	898	902
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	*844*	*832*	*841*	*832*	*868*	*844*
Muzaffarnagar	829	800	817	779	869	805
Meerut	852	841	848	832	876	869
Bulandshahr	893	862	897	878	900	879
Aligarh	847	845	852	843	891	870
Muttra	815	812	815	818	866	835
Agra	818	787	834	826	864	855
Mainpuri	816	810	817	787	837	789
Etah	848	839	837	825	851	857
Budaun	848	835	823	825	854	871
Moradabad	877	875	857	871	888	899
Shahjahanpur	853	867	843	864	862	878
Farrukhabad	826	796	822	829	848	853
Etawah	815	796	824	824	842	824
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	*921*	*905*	*933*	*907*	*956*	*948*
Cawnpore	802	841	832	849	868	887
Fatehpur	911	880	933	920	965	950
Allahabad	945	947	972	967	1,000	981
Lucknow	845	839	856	885	912	915
Unao	890	881	903	901	957	939
Rae Bareli	972	925	991	959	1,027	986
Sitapur	873	862	878	873	896	891
Hardoi	850	860	833	868	876	885
Fyzabad	991	956	1,005	983	978	982
Sultanpur	1,031	973	1,032	972	1,026	985
Partabgarh	1,049	962	1,059	1,007	1,046	1,061
Bara Banki	918	903	921	903	953	957
Central India Plateau ..	*936*	*946*	*959*	*966*	*969*	*943*
Jhansi	922	961	954	939	956	886
Jalaun	901	871	932	901	938	895
Hamirpur	962	969	981	976	992	986
Banda	955	963	980	1,024	987	990
East Satpuras	*1,001*	*955*	*1,020*	*1,002*	*1,042*	*1,016*
Mirzapur	1,003	970	1,020	1,002	1,042	1,016
Benares State	997	924	..	..	..	..
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*958*	*942*	*975*	*961*	*980*	*975*
Gorakhpur	970	957	995	977	1,011	1,013
Basti	955	939	976	967	973	951
Gonda	957	932	965	947	965	957
Bahraich	922	915	924	923	931	944
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	*971*	*937*	*995*	*966*	*1,039*	*993*
Benares	953	961	984	969	982	967
Jaunpur	1,011	983	1,007	1,003	1,039	1,014
Ghazipur	960	903	998	965	1,055	998
Ballia	949	892	995	922	1,084	1,002
Azamgarh	959	934	991	965	1,020	982

* The 1911 and 1901 figures for these Natural Divisions do not take their respective states into account.

Subsidiary Table II.—*Number of females religions at each of*

Age.	All religions.		
	1901.	1911	1921.
0—1	967	962	945
1—2	1,025	1,011	1,012
2—3	1,014	1,032	1,053
3—4	1,023	1,042	1,082
4—5	987	960	998
Total 0—5	*1,000*	*1,000*	*1,014*
5—10	912	906	908
10—15	801	766	759
15—20	829	805	791
20—25	1,001	933	977
25—30	948	929	924
Total 0—30	*913*	*908*	*893*
30—40	945	931	923
40—50	949	914	910
50—60	971	940	913
60 and over	1,165	1,083	1,053
Total 30 and over	*981*	*948*	*934*
Total of all ages (actual population)	*937*	*915*	*909*
Total of all ages (natural population).	*923*	*903*	*896*

Subsidiary Table III.—*Number of females per* 1,000 *males*

Age.	Himalaya, West.			Sub-Himalaya, West.			Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.			Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.		
	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total 0—5 ..	*1,037*	*1,036*	*1,092*	*989*	*981*	*1,012*	*977*	*970*	*1,016*	*1,022*	*1,018*	*1,048*
0—1 ..	**988**	989	976	**949**	950	947	**929**	926	947	**939**	934	974
1—2 ..	**1,027**	1,025	1,038	**1,024**	1,011	1,052	**1,000**	994	1,032	**1,052**	1,044	1,128
2—3 ..	**1,065**	1,067	1,040	**1,007**	992	1,046	**988**	979	1,035	**1,066**	1,065	1,076
3—4 ..	**1,104**	1,100	1,202	**1,047**	1,043	1,063	**1,046**	1,043	1,073	**1,083**	1,083	1,089
4—5 ..	**1,023**	1,022	1,047	**954**	937	1,007	**954**	940	1,030	**1,018**	1,014	1,044
Total 0—30 ..	*941*	*958*	*687*	*867*	*856*	*897*	*847*	*822*	*894*	*905*	*921*	*934*
5—10 ..	**957**	962	844	**892**	881	918	**890**	882	929	**910**	904	939
10—15 ..	**869**	880	718	**737**	726	763	**705**	689	764	**768**	772	764
15—20 ..	**903**	928	566	**777**	766	812	**782**	773	829	**786**	782	828
20—25 ..	**928**	964	536	**950**	938	990	**912**	906	951	**1,010**	1,005	1,098
25—30 ..	**953**	991	555	**876**	863	915	**812**	800	875	**953**	949	1,001
Total 30 and over.	*917*	*944*	*554*	*862*	*859*	*878*	*839*	*838*	*851*	*944*	*944*	*947*
30—40 ..	**917**	946	535	**825**	809	872	**816**	808	852	**937**	934	977
40—50 ..	**884**	910	541	**845**	841	859	**843**	841	856	**927**	929	924
50—60 ..	**900**	920	583	**888**	894	878	**847**	843	884	**911**	910	928
60 and over ..	**1,026**	1,049	629	**978**	1,007	914	**887**	898	831	**1,042**	1,057	948
Total of all ages (actual population).	*1,823,056*	*1,710,544*	*94,312*	*4,490,211*	*3,154,144*	*1,264,504*	*12,145,963*	*9,746,547*	*2,070,426*	*11,920,193*	*10,409,034*	*1,471,475*
Total of all ages (natural population).	*1,732,315*	..	..	*4,522,443*	..	..	*12,290,380*	..	..	*12,156,937*	..	..

per 1,000 *males at different age-periods by the last three censuses.*

Hindus.			Muhammadans.		
1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
961	957	943	993	979	956
1,029	1,012	1,011	1,008	1,008	1,022
1,014	1,029	1,053	1,011	1,041	1,059
1,022	1,040	1,081	1,031	1,058	1,089
985	966	993	998	995	1,040
999	*996*	*1,012*	*1,007*	*1,013*	*1,029*
910	904	904	928	918	929
799	765	759	818	771	761
820	799	787	886	843	822
995	979	976	1,057	1,016	1,010
945	960	921	994	958	952
909	*893*	*891*	*941*	*917*	*913*
941	933	923	965	930	927
947	915	913	972	913	895
972	952	919	971	913	888
1,186	1,112	1,080	1,063	962	927
981	*955*	*909*	*984*	*927*	*912*
935	**915**	**909**	**957**	**921**	**912**
..	..	..	..	..	..

at different age-periods by religions and natural divisions (*census of* 1921).

Central India Plateau.			East Satpuras.			Sub-Himalaya East.			Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.			United Provinces.		
All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	All religions.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
982	*980*	*1,037*	*1,040*	*1,034*	*1,098*	*1,046*	*1,045*	*1,053*	*1,054*	*1,059*	*1,007*	*1,014*	*1,012*	*1,029*
902	901	938	**901**	900	916	**970**	971	965	**970**	971	954	**945**	943	956
832	823	1,020	**1,034**	1,004	1,514	**1,023**	1,035	959	**999**	1,023	819	**1,012**	1,011	1,022
1,050	1,054	1,020	**1,125**	1,123	1,154	**1,097**	1,098	1,092	**1,119**	1,126	1,061	**1,053**	1,052	1,059
1,071	1,065	1,172	**1,098**	1,083	1,066	**1,105**	1,104	1,106	**1,133**	1,134	1,130	**1,082**	1,081	1,089
996	993	1,046	**1,036**	1,035	1,052	**1,037**	1,022	1,102	**1,016**	1,020	999	**998**	993	1,040
900	*903*	*904*	*982*	*982*	*961*	*913*	*912*	*921*	*942*	*930*	*1,000*	*893*	*891*	*913*
913	909	963	**964**	961	1,009	**910**	912	899	**925**	918	994	**908**	904	929
789	790	780	**853**	854	826	**785**	789	753	**783**	782	797	**759**	759	761
833	835	822	**879**	881	834	**758**	752	790	**810**	798	929	**791**	787	822
950	964	900	**1,124**	1,145	871	**999**	990	1,056	**1,086**	1,072	1,240	**977**	976	1,010
947	954	899	**1,083**	1,081	1,104	**987**	981	1,020	**1,054**	1,037	1,231	**924**	921	952
1,001	*1,003*	*998*	*1,035*	*1,043*	*932*	*1,034*	*1,038*	*1,003*	*1,020*	*1,021*	*1,001*	*934*	*909*	*912*
934	936	945	**1,024**	1,037	871	**1,013**	1,012	1,082	**1,058**	1,050	1,156	**923**	923	927
933	936	912	**982**	983	981	**973**	974	963	**973**	971	993	**910**	913	895
1,057	1,057	1,052	**1,017**	1,023	920	**993**	1,000	952	**938**	946	858	**913**	919	688
1,356	1,370	1,314	**1,219**	1,195	1,021	**1,301**	1,338	1,101	**1,114**	1,137	927	**1,053**	1,080	927
2,065,297	*1,921,585*	*124,022*	*1,087,043*	*1,012,940*	*71,604*	*7,730,533*	*6,603,431*	*1,121,312*	*5,248,372*	*4,734,695*	*507,312*	*46,510,668*	*39,292,926*	*6,721,967*
2,136,379	..	..	*1,097,891*	..	..	*7,787,597*	..	..	*5,619,163*	..	..	*47,430,538*	..	..

Subsidiary Table IV.—*Number of females per* 1,000 *males for certain selected castes.*

Caste.	Number of females per 1,000 males.						
	All ages.	0—5.	5—12.	12—15.	15—20.	20—40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Brahman	895	947	882	770	770	903	954
2. Rajput	877	940	874	776	770	895	904
3. Sonar	840	1,018	888	757	764	792	850
4. Shaikh	890	1,014	901	768	817	919	951
5. Kayasth	865	1,005	946	799	781	819	866
6. Chamar	960	1,039	882	837	901	1,007	991
7. Kahar	937	1,116	843	797	848	987	941
8. Pathan	878	1,020	922	869	749	824	916
9. Gadariya	893	1,034	878	815	813	886	907
10. Kumhar	931	1,046	907	851	838	939	935
11. Dhobi	936	1,063	901	801	873	952	953
12. Lohar	895	1,053	891	820	785	893	889
13. Nai	911	1,028	886	778	838	915	942
14. Saiyid	937	1,024	906	810	940	971	919
15. Barhai	869	1,017	871	742	805	867	867
16. Julaha	922	1,048	875	819	868	962	898
17. Teli	906	1,033	884	792	845	907	924
18. Lodha	902	1,048	882	775	808	902	927
19. Bharbhunja	867	1,016	897	790	806	852	845
20. Kalwar	921	1,030	909	835	806	934	931
21. Bhangi	908	1,000	872	781	897	954	876
22. Agarwal	798	936	921	730	783	741	761
23. Pasi	946	1,031	897	928	904	968	928
24. Ahir	897	1,017	864	879	763	891	929
25. Luniya	986	1,081	947	852	813	1,015	1,053
26. Kachhi	880	1,025	829	806	842	843	913
27. Kurmi	909	1,051	874	847	817	890	954
28. Gujar	785	878	778	640	678	804	822
29. Jat	763	848	765	661	690	768	782
30. Bhuinhar	939	1,019	911	723	733	997	1,049
31. Koeri	905	1,040	899	805	851	948	1,002
32. Anglo-Indian	1,013	953	922	635	917	1,240	1,097
33. Indian Christian	926	961	941	735	846	983	922
Average of the above castes ..	907	1,011	879	806	816	919	929

Subsidiary Table V.—*Actual number of births and deaths for each sex during the decades* 1901—1910 *and* 1911—1920.

Year.	Number of births.			Number of deaths.			Difference between columns 2 and 3. Excess of latter over former +, defect —.	Difference between columns 5 and 6. Excess of latter over former +, defect —.	Difference between columns 4 and 7. Excess of former over latter +, defect—.	Number of female births per 1,000 male births.	Number of female deaths per 1,000 male deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1901 ..	1,022,769	949,362	1,972,131	752,949	692,086	1,445,035	—73,407	—60,863	+527,096	928	919
1902 ..	1,131,319	1,054,882	2,186,201	801,046	751,000	1,552,046	—76,437	—50,046	+634,155	932	937
1903 ..	1,140,228	1,059,803	2,200,031	988,354	932,549	1,920,903	—80,425	—55,805	+279,128	929	944
1904 ..	1,154,988	1,070,769	2,225,757	825,100	829,849	1,654,949	—84,219	+4,749	+570,808	927	1,006
1905 ..	1,023,092	943,917	1,967,009	1,049,708	1,048,592	2,098,300	—79,175	—1,116	—131,291	923	999
1906 ..	993,311	949,114	1,918,425	953,309	910,027	1,863,336	—80,197	—43,282	+55,089	920	955
1907 ..	1,022,318	941,645	1,963,963	1,049,012	1,023,524	2,072,536	—80,673	—25,488	—108,573	921	976
1908 ..	932,276	854,426	1,786,702	1,274,966	1,239,795	2,514,761	—77,850	—35,171	—728,059	916	972
1909 ..	827,732	761,464	1,589,196	922,189	858,880	1,781,069	—66,268	—63,309	—191,873	920	931
1910 ..	1,017,065	938,359	1,955,424	963,480	880,698	1,844,178	—78,706	—82,782	+111,246	923	914
Total 1901—1910	*10,271,098*	*9,493,741*	*19,764,839*	*9,580,113*	*9,167,000*	*18,747,113*	*—777,357*	*—413,113*	*+1,017,726*	*924*	*957*
1911 ..	1,068,248	985,076	2,053,324	1,082,162	1,023,130	2,105,292	—83,172	—59,032	—51,968	922	945
1912 ..	1,105,707	1,019,878	2,125,585	733,254	657,553	1,400,807	—85,829	65,701	+724,778	922	910
1913 ..	1,160,280	1,072,719	2,232,999	857,767	773,926	1,631,693	—87,561	—83,841	+601,306	925	902
1914 ..	1,094,842	1,009,712	2,104,554	816,149	751,117	1,567,263	—85,130	—65,032	+537,288	922	940
1915 ..	1,060,779	975,342	2,036,121	732,610	674,133	1,406,743	—85,437	—58,477	+629,378	919	920
1916 ..	1,050,532	967,224	2,017,753	720,097	661,202	1,381,299	—83,308	—58,895	+636,457	921	918
1917 ..	1,122,101	1,035,541	2,157,642	933,723	841,173	1,774,896	—86,560	—92,550	+382,746	923	901
1918 ..	977,044	890,800	1,867,844	2,005,883	1,849,879	3,856,762	—86,244	—157,004	—1,988,918	912	922
1919 ..	795,870	720,627	1,516,497	1,017,335	934,327	1,951,662	—75,243	—83,008	—435,165	905	918
1920 ..	872,094	792,098	1,664,192	913,899	828,936	1,742,835	—79,996	—84,963	—78,643	908	907
Total 1911—1920	*10,307,497*	*9,469,017*	*19,776,514*	*9,813,879*	*9,005,376*	*18,819,255*	*—838,480*	*—808,503*	*+957,259*	*919*	*918*

Subsidiary Table VI.—*Number of deaths of each sex at different ages.*

Age.	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year ..	271,575	233,771	236,328	202,694	275,229	237,688	260,739	230,608	222,603	195,095	224,735	198,395	247,104	218,363	301,236	265,597	201,368	182,720	194,722	171,815
1—5 ..	146,534	147,496	102,764	100,730	140,922	136,136	155,929	152,488	123,512	122,080	134,976	134,253	182,300	179,486	274,539	264,865	174,237	172,920	173,437	167,673
5—10 ..	73,024	71,289	35,275	32,855	40,146	37,169	38,301	35,231	34,620	30,470	35,428	31,166	52,005	47,543	125,094	114,021	71,828	69,155	61,805	54,983
10—15 ..	53,911	50,221	27,421	24,108	30,615	26,290	27,205	24,813	24,405	21,205	21,813	18,835	31,041	27,937	96,817	82,249	45,164	36,589	35,095	27,736
15—20 ..	42,341	43,588	21,859	22,161	24,774	24,531	21,879	22,858	19,054	20,969	17,381	18,503	26,828	25,014	105,273	96,745	41,015	40,473	29,436	28,289
20—30 ..	99,616	109,969	59,287	62,569	65,610	68,908	58,721	62,850	54,171	59,221	47,548	50,510	71,559	68,980	287,578	295,480	101,365	105,650	76,849	78,804
30—40 ..	96,113	93,891	57,476	53,527	62,149	57,403	56,370	52,286	53,358	49,932	48,623	43,965	71,441	61,248	247,852	236,562	94,714	89,101	79,101	72,261
40—50 ..	97,418	85,655	60,182	49,111	65,582	52,517	58,502	46,892	56,827	45,869	53,506	42,732	76,550	58,534	214,560	177,890	90,503	72,857	76,504	61,703
50—60 ..	89,759	78,407	57,991	48,445	63,690	51,498	57,230	47,428	57,609	47,886	54,585	46,115	73,766	59,888	170,999	145,573	85,706	69,433	76,877	64,766
60 and over ..	111,871	108,843	74,671	71,353	89,050	81,786	81,273	75,713	86,451	81,406	81,502	76,728	101,129	94,180	182,935	170,897	111,435	102,429	110,073	100,906
Total	*1,082,162*	*1,023,130*	*733,254*	*667,553*	*857,767*	*773,926*	*816,149*	*751,117*	*732,610*	*674,133*	*720,097*	*661,202*	*933,723*	*841,173*	*2,006,883*	*1,849,879*	*1,017,335*	*934,327*	*913,899*	*828,936*

Chapter VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

Introductory.

THE absolute figures relative to Civil Condition appear in Imperial Tables VII and XIV. Proportions are exhibited in various aspects in the Subsidiary Tables.

The question asked by the enumerators in reference to Civil Condition was simple: "Are you married, unmarried or widowed?"—the word used for "married" being *biyaha*. Now *biyah* means marriage by the full legal rite, and doubt might arise as to the proper entry where marriage had been contracted by the maimed rites (*dharewa, sagai,* or *karao*) recognised, generally speaking, by the castes that permit widow remarriage. Such doubt was resolved by the instructions given to enumerators to enter as married anyone regarded as such by his or her castefellows, irrespective of the views on the subject entertained by persons of other or higher caste.

It will be noticed that no separate figures are given for divorced persons. These are negligible in number, divorce being practically unknown among Hindus and rare among Muhammadans, and were by direction entered as widowed. Persons however who having been widowed by death or divorce had married again were returned as married.

It is necessary, before dealing with the figures, to emphasise that they are not comparable with those of any country outside India. Marriage among Hindus means no more than irrevocable betrothal. The parties do not begin to live together immediately after the ceremony, but after the lapse of an indefinite period, generally of not less than one and of not more than five years. Conjugal relations are preceded by a second ceremony known as *gauna, rukhsat,* or *vida*. The statistics under examination cannot therefore be used indiscriminately to condemn or belaud Indian society for tending towards a lower or a higher age of marriage. Provided the *gauna* is postponed, the only harm done by the custom of an early *biyah* is that it must obviously swell the number of widows condemned by convention to lifelong celibacy. Assuming, as one surely may, that the immature marriage known to be prevalent stands condemned, it could only be known with certainty that society[1] is tending to adopt more or less salutary customs in this respect, if statistics were obtained of the age of the parties to the *gauna* ceremony. Unfortunately such statistics have not been obtained, and are probably unobtainable.

So much and no more by way of introduction. The subject of marriage customs has been exhausted in previous reports, and for a full discussion of it and of everything in any way connected with it the reader is referred to the volume of 1911.

[1] That is to say Hindu and Arya Samaj Society. Among Muhammadans conjugal life ordinarily begins immediately after marriage.

The General Statistics.

2. The general statistics are summarised in a diagram, which illustrates very well sundry commonplaces. From what has been said above it follows that

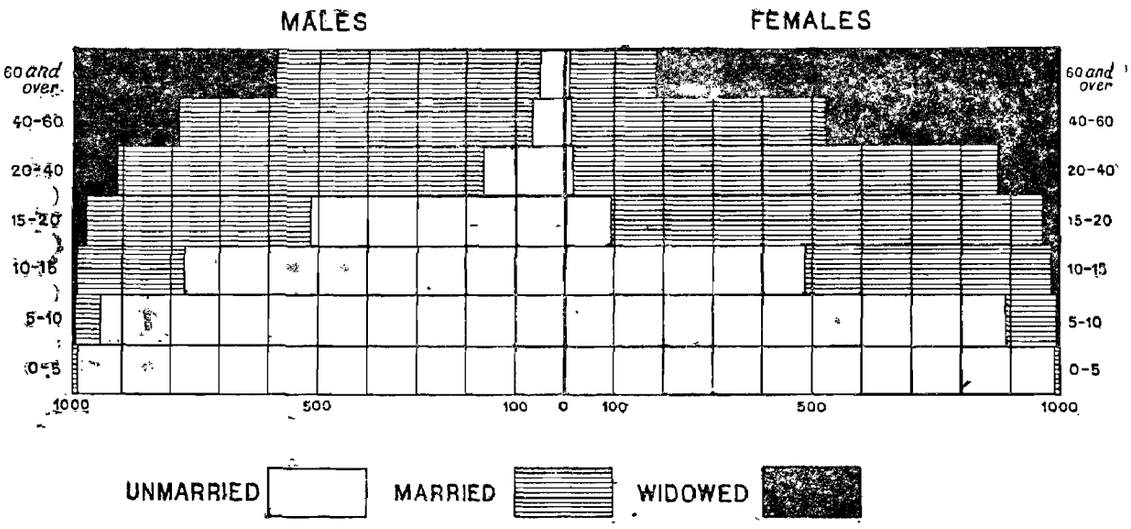


Diagram showing, for each sex, Distribution by Civil Condition per 1,000 at different age periods.

its lower part illustrates realities only in the right hand bottom corner, but these realities are sufficiently tragic. Out of every thousand girls aged under five there are 7, and out of every thousand aged under ten there are 102, who are married and have a reasonable chance of never seeing their husbands. And out of every thousand aged under ten there are 4 widows whose married life—in very many cases—is finished before it has begun.*

To consider the more real portion of the diagram, it will be seen that almost everyone who in Europe would be considered to be of marriageable age is or has been married. Women are of course known to marry earlier than men; the diagram shows that at age 10—15 more than half the living females and less than a quarter of the living males are already married. At age 15—20 only 95 women per thousand are still unmarried and after 20 few more than the sum total of those physically incapacitated and of prostitutes. Of men just over half are still unmarried at age 15—20, and between 5 and 6 per cent. remain unmarried to the end. Parents are less careful about marrying off their sons than about marrying off their daughters, and the older a man gets the harder it is for him to find a wife. This fact combined with the preponderance of males at all ages after infancy, and with a small amount of polygamy, accounts for the number, small as it is, of elderly bachelors.

Up to the age of 40 widows, though they outnumber widowers appreciably in every age period, outnumber them only (with the curious exception at age 10—15) by about 30 per cent. Between the ages of 40 and 60 they outnumber widowers by 125 per cent., and after the sixtieth year by nearly 100 per cent. This is largely due to the greater longevity of women after they have passed the child-bearing age, but must also point to a tendency among widowers to remarry in later life rather than in middle age.

Age.	Widowers	Widows.
0—5 ..	0	0
5—10 ..	3	4
10—15 ..	10	16
15—20 ..	27	85
20—40 ..	91	122
40 - 60 ..	218	468
60 and over ..	411	812

It would be interesting to calculate what proportion of the married males over 60 are in reality remarried males. If all marriages were between persons of the same age, if males lived as long as females, and if widows never remarried, the calculation would be simple. Take the top segment of the diagram and let a be the blank and b the lined portion of the left hand side, and let x be the blank

* There are also in the province 50 widows under one year of age, and 1,235 under five—figures too small to count in a per mille proportion.

and y the lined portion on the right hand side. Then if widowers also did not remarry, a should be to $(a+b)$ as x is to $(x+y)$. But widowers do remarry: and remarried widowers number per thousand of all conditions $\left(\frac{x}{x+y}-\frac{a}{a+b}\right)\times(a+b)$. The three conditions postulated are of course not fulfilled. But the degree by which they fail to be fulfilled can be calculated on the census statistics in the case of the first two and approximately on what is known of caste customs in the case of the third. A formula therefore could be worked out by any mathematician possessed of unlimited patience and much leisure—if he thought it worth while. The formula stated, which assumes that no adjustments are necessary, gives 363 remarried out of 534 married males.

Married males at all ages number 458 per thousand, and married females 510. The disparity is obviously accounted for to a very large extent by the earlier age at which girls are married. Some small part of it may be due to the return as married of women whom Mrs. Grundy would not consider to be such. Little can be left to represent the prevalence of polygamy. In fact polygamy is uncommon. For the bulk of the population it is ruled out by economic considerations. Among the classes influenced by western ideas there is probably a tendency to regard it with disfavour. It is frequent among territorial chieftains, and among the well-to-do in cases where there is no male issue to the first marriage. Even here however it is usually conditional on the consent of the first wife. The only people with whom I know it to be the rule are the land-owning Thakurs of the Jhansi district, who in most cases have three wives.

The General Statistics compared with those of 1911.

3. In order to compare the general statistics of this and of the last census Subsidiary Table I should be examined. It will be seen that at all ages combined fewer persons of each sex are married than in 1911. The proportion of unmarried men and of widows is practically unchanged. Widowers and unmarried women on the other hand are proportionately much more numerous than before.

It is clear that the number of the married has decreased in the case of each sex owing to a different cause. As regards males, the change in the proportions is readily explained as due to the heavy mortality towards the end of the decade. This mortality was most severe among people in the prime of life, and as has already been seen widowers appear to remarry after rather than before their fortieth year. As regard females, the increase in the ranks of the unmarried is remarkably large at the age period 10—15 and occurs almost wholly in the period 10—20. The cause is undoubtedly economic. The abrupt rise in the cost of living has necessitated a postponement of marriages among the professional classes, whose marriage age for girls is high: as Mr. Blunt showed in 1911.* At the lower age period 5—10, at which the relatively prosperous labouring classes generally marry their daughters, the marriage rate has not been affected.

There is an appreciable decrease in the number both of boys and of girls who are married before the completion of their fifth year; and this may point to some success on the part of social reformers.

Civil Condition by Natural Divisions.

4. Civil Condition by Natural Divisions—and also by Religion—is exhibited in a convenient form in Subsidiary Table II. This table, whose preparation was a most laborious process (the statistics for the Imperial Tables having been compiled originally for Administrative not for Natural Divisions), contains material for a demographic study far beyond the scope of this report. It is possible here only to draw attention to certain salient features.

The age of marriage is, generally speaking, appreciably higher in the Western than in the Central and Eastern Divisions. In the hills (Himalaya West) marriage takes place much later than elsewhere, but in the end is also much more universal; at the advanced ages not only are exceptionally few persons unmarried, but also exceptionally few are widowed. This state of affairs was also revealed by the statistics of 1911: but the striking disappearance of infant (0—5) marriage is a new phenomenon. Marriage is also relatively late in Sub-Himalaya West and the Western Plain; but unlike the hills, these divisions have also the greatest proportion of widowers (though not of widows). Women are married much

* Report 1911, page 232.

later than elsewhere in the Western Plain, where also unmarried women are most numerous. Early marriage is most prevalent in the Central and Eastern Plain and in East Satpuras; less prevalent, but more so than in the West, in Sub-Himalaya East.

At what may be called the effective age (15—40) males are most married in Sub-Himalaya East, where very few are widowed; and in East Satpuras, where fewest are unmarried. Males are least married in Sub-Himalaya West and the Western Plain, in which divisions the number of bachelors is abnormal. Females are most married in Himalaya West and Sub-Himalaya East, where widows are few; and least so in East Satpuras and the Plateau, where widows are very numerous. The local distribution of widows I would attribute to the fact that in the two first named divisions tillage is less arduous and in the two last named divisions is more arduous than elsewhere in the province: male longevity being largely dependent on the degree of exertion and exposure involved in agriculture. Widows continue to be most numerous in the Plateau and East Satpuras (and also in the Eastern Plain, where the water level is generally low) at the latest age period. Unmarried females aged 15 to 40 are most numerous in Sub-Himalaya West.

Civil Condition at effective age (15-40) per 1000 of each sex.

Natural Division.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Himalaya West	264	695	41	27	857	86
Sub-Himalaya West ..	266	649	85	38	863	99
Indo-Gangetic Plain West ..	271	644	85	32	864	104
Indo-Gangetic Plain Central	240	682	78	34	860	106
Central India Plateau ..	221	695	84	17	848	135
East Satpuras	195	729	76	34	835	131
Sub-Himalaya East ..	201	737	62	29	876	95
Indo-Gangetic Plain East ..	205	711	84	24	855	121

To compare conditions with those prevailing in 1911, there are, at all ages combined, more widowers in every Natural Division. The obvious reason for this—heavy mortality towards the close of the decade—has already been stated. There are also more widows everywhere except in the Plateau, East Satpuras, and the Eastern Plain. As regards the exceptions I can only suggest that in these tracts life is at the best of times hard for the cultivator and male mortality is comparatively independent of epidemics. More females are unmarried everywhere except in the hills: this is clearly due to the rise in the cost of living. Unmarried males are also more numerous everywhere except in the hills, in Sub-Himalaya West and in the Central Plain. The hills are too self-contained to react quickly or noticeably to general economic conditions, and in the other two divisions the decrease in the proportion of bachelors is trifling.

Civil Condition by Religion.

5. As would be anticipated, there are at all ages combined many more unmarried of both sexes among Muhammadans than among Hindus. This is of course owing to the higher age at which Muhammadans generally marry. The Muhammadans also have fewer widowers, doubtless because their men are more prone to postpone marriage till late in life: at age 15—40 unmarried male Hindus number 237, Muhammadans 252; at age 40 and over Hindus number 67, Muhammadans 35; and in late marriages the wife is usually much the younger partner. The relatively small figure for Muhammadan widows is obviously due to the fact that widow remarriage is permitted to all Muhammadans, but only to some Hindus. Though for both sexes marriage takes place among Muhammadans later throughout than among Hindus, yet in the end marriage is even more universal for Muhammadan than for Hindu males, and almost as universal for Muhammadan as for Hindu females. The marginal statement illustrates what has been said in this paragraph.

Number per 1,000 who are or have been married.

Age period.	Males.		Females.	
	Hindu.	Muhammadan.	Hindu.	Muhammadan.
0—5 ..	5	4	7	6
5—10 ..	58	90	111	75
10—15 ..	236	152	537	489
15—40 ..	763	748	973	949
40 and over ..	933	965	992	985

Of other religions the least married are naturally the Christians. The figures for these are largely determined by the European community, and require no comment. The figures for Jains indicate as usual that for both sexes marriage is contracted late and is of short duration: moreover according to oriental standards, by males it is contracted infrequently. I can find no explanation of these phenomena, which however account for the great decrease in the Jain population. Aryas are less married, in the case of each sex, than Hindus; which may be accounted for by the stand taken by the Samaj against immature marriage, though the figures do not otherwise suggest that practice is in accordance with principle.

If the statistics be compared with those of 1911, it will be seen that infant (0—5) marriage has decreased in all communities. At age 5—10 marriage is practically as frequent as before, except in the case of the Jains. At age 10—15 there are substantially fewer persons married in all religions. This may be due to reform, but as already suggested, is more probably due to economy. At the later ages the figures have not altered materially. As before, unmarried Arya males aged 40 and over are numerous. Marriage appears to be more distasteful and disastrous than ever to Jains.

Statistics by natural divisions are differentiated only for the two main religions. These show the same differences in each division as in the whole province, save that, as in 1911, Muhammadans are earlier married and more married than Hindus in Sub-Himalaya East. Muhammadans also appear to be earlier married than Hindus in Himalaya West, but the Muhammadans in this division are practically all immigrants, and the figures therefore do not represent here what they represent elsewhere.

Civil Condition by Caste.

6. Civil condition by caste is shown in Subsidiary Table V. The statistics are not very illuminating, but corroborate two findings at which Mr. Blunt arrived in 1911: firstly that the highest castes have the fewest married males, and secondly that, generally speaking, the higher the caste the later the age of marriage. Unmarried males are most numerous in the case of Bhuinhars (509), Kayasths and Saiyids (504), Gujars (502) and Rajputs (501): and least numerous in the case of Kurmis (383), Kumhars (402), Pasis (410), Gadariyas and Koeris (412), and Chamars (413). The reason hitherto given for the comparative prevalence of bachelordom in the higher castes is the comparative scarcity of women. This reason is not very convincing. Among the Bhuinhars for instance the proportion of women to men is high (954 to 1,000): among Kurmis it is low (906). The explanation probably lies rather in the fact that the marriage of boys of the higher castes tends to be postponed in the interests of school-going.

Unmarried females are most numerous in the case of the Kumhars (402), Saiyids (384), Shaikhs (377), and Kayasths (362): and least numerous in the case of Kurmis (273), Brahmans (310), Koeris (313), Lodhas (314), and Rajputs and Kalwars (315).

The proportion of children under 12 who are married gives some idea as to the communities which favour relatively early and relatively late marriage. This proportion is highest, for boys, among the Kurmis (211), Pasis (139), Kumhars (134), Ahirs (129), and Chamars (122): and for girls among the same castes in practically the same order. It is lowest for boys among the Saiyids (25), Rajputs (32), Kayasths (34), Shaikhs and Gujars (38): and for girls among the Saiyids (53), Agarwals (57), Kayasths (60), Bhuinhars (70), Shaikhs (86), and Jats (87). The reason for these variations is, I think, clearly connected with school-going: a reference to Subsidiary Table VI of Chapter VIII will show, for instance, that the Saiyids, Agarwals, and Kayasths have a far higher proportion of literate women than any other caste.

It will be noticed that in respect of both sexes the Kurmis are the most married and the earliest married of all castes.

Lastly, the proportion of widows gives a rough grading of the castes, from those that absolutely forbid the remarriage of women, through those that permit but discountenance, to those who accept it as the rule. Widows are most numerous among the Bhuinhars (240), Brahmans (234), Kayasths (210), Rajputs (209), and Agarwals (203): least numerous among the Kumhars (102), Julahas (131), Shaikhs (144), Pasis (146), Bhangis and Lunias (150), and Chamars, Dhobis, Lohars, and Telis (158). The figures suggest a tendency among the lowest castes to regard widow remarriage with increasing disfavour.

The Pasis, Bhangis, Chamars, and Dhobis all have appreciably more widows than they had ten years ago. This is the outcome of the desire common to all but the very highest castes to raise themselves in the social scale: a desire which it is sought to accomplish generally by imitative methods.

Subsidiary table I.—*Distribution by Civil Condition of* 1,000 *of each sex, religion, and main age-period at each of the last five censuses.*

Religion, sex and age.	Unmarried.					Married.					Widowed.				
	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All Religions--															
Males (all ages) ..	*452*	*449*	*449*	*450*	*453*	*457*	*472*	*484*	*486*	*485*	*91*	*79*	*67*	*64*	*62*
0—5	995	993	993	996	977	5	7	6	4	22	0	0	1	0	1
5—10	946	950	944	955		51	48	54	43		3	2	2	2	
10—15	778	778	755	752	782	212	214	238	242	210	10	8	7	6	8
15—20	514	501	487	483	504	459	475	495	501	473	27	24	18	16	23
20 40	166	168	166	166	161	743	758	775	778	777	91	74	59	56	62
40—60	65	67	73	60	55	717	745	762	785	799	218	188	165	155	146
60 and over	55	56	57	45	46	534	563	591	614	629	411	381	352	341	325
Females (all ages) ..	*317*	*305*	*308*	*308*	*301*	*510*	*523*	*522*	*525*	*528*	*173*	*172*	*170*	*167*	*171*
0—5	993	989	990	993	948	7	10	9	6	51	0	1	1	1	1
5—10	894	894	887	898		102	101	110	99		4	5	3	3	
10 15	488	465	448	415	439	496	521	540	574	550	16	14	12	11	11
15—20	95	81	99	62	74	870	886	873	912	898	35	33	28	26	28
20—40	16	16	23	12	10	862	838	862	885	881	122	116	115	103	109
40—60	10	11	12	7	5	522	518	528	539	534	468	471	460	454	461
60 and over	9	11	10	5	4	179	169	179	169	169	812	820	811	826	827
Hindus—															
Males (all ages) ..	*449*	*446*	*446*	*448*	*450*	*459*	*475*	*486*	*488*	*486*	*92*	*79*	*68*	*64*	*64*
0—5	995	992	993	995	976	5	7	6	4	23	0	1	1	0	
5—10	942	947	944	952		55	51	56	46		3	2	0	2	1
10—15	764	767	743	741	771	226	225	250	253	221	10	8	7	6	8
15 20	499	488	475	470	491	473	489	507	514	485	28	23	18	16	24
20—40	166	169	166	166	160	742	757	775	777	778	92	74	59	57	62
40—60	69	71	76	63	60	709	738	755	779	793	222	191	169	158	147
60 and over	59	61	60	48	50	527	556	582	607	620	414	383	358	345	330
Females (all ages) ..	*310*	*299*	*301*	*307*	*297*	*511*	*525*	*524*	*528*	*531*	*179*	*176*	*175*	*170*	*172*
0—5	993	989	990	994	946	7	10	9	6	53	0	1	1	0	1
5—10	889	889	881	894		107	106	115	104		4	5	4	2	
10—15	463	444	426	395	419	520	541	562	594	569	17	15	12	11	12
15 -20	81	70	89	53	64	882	896	881	920	907	37	34	30	27	29
20—40	14	14	21	9	8	859	865	861	884	881	127	121	119	107	111
40 60	9	9	12	5	4	513	510	519	535	531	478	481	469	450	465
60 and over	8	9	8	4	6	172	165	175	166	167	820	826	817	830	830
Muhammadans—															
Males (all ages) ..	*470*	*463*	*467*	*460*	*462*	*447*	*462*	*473*	*480*	*479*	*83*	*75*	*60*	*60*	*59*
0—5	996	994	995	996	987	4	5	4	4	12	0	1	1	0	1
5 10	970	968	959	973		29	30	39	25		1	2	2	2	
10—15	848	838	825	826	847	145	155	170	170	147	7	7	5	4	6
15 - 20	598	580	566	561	581	379	398	419	425	398	23	22	15	14	21
20—40	153	153	156	149	149	763	774	790	797	792	84	73	54	54	59
40—60	35	42	54	32	32	771	787	807	827	838	194	171	139	141	130
60 and over	33	34	43	24	25	576	600	640	658	678	391	366	317	318	297
Females (all ages) ..	*356*	*342*	*341*	*333*	*328*	*501*	*513*	*510*	*514*	*511*	*143*	*145*	*149*	*153*	*161*
0—5	994	992	992	993	964	6	8	8	6	35	0	0	0	1	1
5—10	925	919	916	925		72	77	82	73		3	4	2	2	
10—15	611	572	572	538	565	379	419	419	456	428	10	9	9	6	7
15—20	164	137	150	115	130	812	840	830	867	819	24	23	20	18	21
20—40	24	27	35	22	22	887	888	879	896	887	89	85	86	82	91
40—60	15	18	18	14	14	580	573	576	570	553	405	409	406	416	433
60 and over	15	18	28	12	12	217	198	200	186	179	768	784	782	802	809

Subsidiary table II.—*Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000*

Religion and Natural Division.	Males.														
	All ages.			0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
United Provinces—															
All religions	**452**	**457**	**91**	995	5	0	946	51	3	778	212	10	241	682	77
Hindus	**449**	**459**	**92**	995	5	0	942	55	3	764	226	10	237	683	80
Muhammadans	**470**	**447**	**83**	996	4	0	970	29	1	848	145	7	252	678	70
Aryas	**477**	**420**	**103**	995	3	2	983	15	2	878	111	11	282	642	76
Christians	**533**	**398**	**69**	997	3	0	981	18	1	833	162	5	411	534	55
Jains	**497**	**372**	**131**	993	3	1	985	13	2	935	61	4	324	587	89
Himalaya, West—															
All religions	**457**	**488**	**55**	1,000	0	0	982	18	0	886	111	3	264	695	41
Hindus	**458**	**490**	**52**	1,000	0	0	982	18	0	886	112	2	258	705	37
Muhammadans	**420**	**480**	**100**	999	1	0	968	29	3	863	125	12	298	615	87
Sub-Himalaya, West—															
All religions	**465**	**437**	**98**	998	2	0	976	23	1	820	171	9	266	649	85
Hindus	**462**	**437**	**101**	999	1	0	975	24	1	805	186	9	264	648	88
Muhammadans	**476**	**435**	**89**	998	2	0	977	22	1	858	134	8	270	659	71
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West—															
All religions	**482**	**417**	**101**	998	2	0	986	13	1	876	118	6	271	644	85
Hindus	**482**	**414**	**104**	998	2	0	988	11	1	872	122	6	278	642	85
Muhammadans	**483**	**428**	**89**	997	3	0	973	26	1	898	97	5	282	647	71
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central—															
All religions	**426**	**477**	**97**	992	8	0	910	85	5	720	267	13	240	682	78
Hindus	**430**	**481**	**99**	992	8	0	900	94	6	696	290	14	232	688	80
Muhammadans	**470**	**447**	**83**	995	5	0	975	24	1	876	118	6	269	663	68
Central India Plateau—															
All religions	**457**	**455**	**88**	994	6	0	947	49	4	715	272	13	221	695	84
Hindus	**455**	**456**	**89**	994	6	0	946	50	4	706	281	13	215	700	85
Muhammadans	**466**	**456**	**78**	990	9	1	973	26	1	845	146	9	255	677	68
East Satpuras—															
All religions	**437**	**483**	**80**	992	7	1	906	90	4	682	304	14	195	729	76
Hindus	**436**	**484**	**80**	994	6	0	904	92	4	672	313	15	193	730	77
Muhammadans	**457**	**468**	**75**	988	10	2	936	62	2	813	179	8	223	710	67
Sub-Himalaya, East—															
All religions	**442**	**489**	**69**	995	5	0	944	54	2	749	243	8	201	737	62
Hindus	**442**	**488**	**70**	995	5	0	942	57	1	754	238	8	207	731	62
Muhammadans	**441**	**496**	**63**	993	7	0	956	42	2	722	270	8	166	775	59
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East—															
All religions	**439**	**467**	**94**	993	7	0	914	82	4	677	308	15	205	711	84
Hindus	**436**	**469**	**95**	993	7	0	908	88	4	661	323	16	201	703	96
Muhammadans	**476**	**436**	**88**	995	4	1	970	28	2	814	178	8	196	731	73

of each sex at certain ages in each religion and natural division.

40 and over.			Females.															
			All ages.			0—5.			5—10.			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
62	676	262	**317**	**510**	**173**	993	7	0	894	102	4	488	496	16	31	863	106	9	437	554
67	669	264	**310**	**511**	**179**	993	7	0	889	107	4	463	520	17	27	864	109	8	428	564
35	722	243	**356**	**501**	**143**	994	6	0	925	72	3	611	379	10	51	872	77	15	487	498
81	603	316	**344**	**487**	**169**	995	5	0	962	35	3	678	310	12	42	842	116	8	453	539
50	718	232	**405**	**477**	**118**	994	5	1	946	53	1	656	339	5	142	793	65	40	510	450
129	495	376	**344**	**433**	**223**	993	5	2	980	16	4	691	298	11	42	792	166	6	358	636
23	808	166	**308**	**540**	**152**	999	1	0	929	70	1	459	529	12	27	887	86	5	488	507
25	815	160	**305**	**543**	**152**	999	1	0	938	61	1	446	542	12	24	889	87	4	488	508
39	713	248	**337**	**518**	**145**	996	4	0	919	79	2	611	373	16	43	877	80	7	460	533
65	660	275	**326**	**506**	**168**	997	3	0	919	79	2	540	447	13	38	863	99	8	442	550
77	642	281	**314**	**509**	**177**	998	2	0	913	85	2	494	492	14	33	856	111	6	432	562
35	708	257	**357**	**496**	**147**	995	5	0	931	67	2	643	348	9	50	870	80	10	463	527
77	622	301	**338**	**491**	**171**	997	3	0	953	45	2	541	448	11	32	864	104	12	428	560
86	606	308	**329**	**495**	**176**	997	3	0	95	46	2	508	480	12	27	891	82	12	434	554
39	708	253	**371**	**489**	**140**	996	4	0	954	44	2	660	333	7	51	869	80	13	488	499
66	672	262	**297**	**524**	**179**	991	9	0	854	140	6	471	510	19	34	860	106	10	445	545
70	664	266	**289**	**527**	**184**	989	10	1	845	148	7	444	535	21	28	838	134	8	397	595
39	716	245	**348**	**504**	**148**	993	7	0	915	82	3	645	346	9	63	858	79	23	498	479
76	666	258	**299**	**500**	**201**	990	9	1	861	135	4	364	614	22	17	848	135	11	356	633
79	661	260	**296**	**502**	**202**	990	9	1	856	141	3	351	626	23	15	849	136	10	356	634
35	738	227	**332**	**478**	**190**	987	11	2	922	73	5	536	448	16	39	848	113	21	372	607
65	708	227	**313**	**505**	**182**	990	9	1	837	154	9	405	568	27	34	835	131	12	410	578
67	705	228	**310**	**506**	**184**	991	9	0	834	156	10	398	576	26	34	833	133	10	407	583
44	736	220	**356**	**491**	**153**	983	13	4	885	111	4	501	467	27	33	869	98	48	440	512
39	754	207	**325**	**513**	**162**	991	9	0	898	98	4	526	460	14	29	876	95	6	461	533
42	749	209	**322**	**510**	**168**	991	9	0	898	98	4	533	454	13	28	872	100	6	452	542
24	784	192	**343**	**525**	**132**	994	6	0	898	99	3	488	496	16	36	894	70	8	514	478
51	680	269	**313**	**504**	**183**	990	9	1	843	151	6	389	588	23	24	855	121	9	413	578
54	676	270	**307**	**505**	**188**	990	9	1	836	157	7	372	603	25	23	852	125	8	406	586
25	709	266	**361**	**497**	**142**	992	8	0	900	97	3	536	452	12	35	885	80	18	483	499

Subsidiary Table III.—*Distribution by main age-periods and Civil Condition of* 10,000 *of each sex and main religion.*

Religion and age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
All religions	*4,521*	*4,568*	*911*	*3,173*	*5,093*	*1,734*
0-10	2,476	77	4	2,531	151	6
10—15	948	259	12	497	505	16
15—40	957	2,712	307	123	3,419	420
40 and over	140	1,520	588	22	1,018	1,292
Hindus	*4,484*	*4,592*	*924*	*3,100*	*5,112*	*1,788*
0—10	2,462	84	4	2,505	159	6
10—15	925	273	12	468	524	17
15—40	947	2,731	314	107	3,423	440
40 and over	150	1,504	594	20	1,006	1,325
Muhammadans	*4,698*	*4,469*	*833*	*3,562*	*5,007*	*1,431*
0—10	2,567	45	2	2,677	112	4
10—15	1,081	185	9	652	404	11
15—40	971	2,605	270	200	3,403	300
40 and over	79	1,634	552	33	1,088	1,116

Subsidiary Table IV.—*Proportion of the sexes by Civil Condition at certain ages for religions and natural divisions.*

Religions and natural divisions.	Number of females per 1,000 males.														
	All ages.			0—10			10—15.			15—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
United Provinces—															
All religions	**637**	**1,013**	**1,730**	930	1,778	1,453	477	1,771	1,250	116	**1,146**	1,240	143	608	1,996
Hindus	**629**	**1,002**	**1,760**	927	1,724	1,428	460	1,742	1,276	103	1,140	1,273	120	608	2,028
Muhammadans ..	**692**	**1,021**	**1,566**	951	2,284	1,723	549	1,987	1,070	187	1,192	1,015	390	607	1,842
Aryas	**586**	**941**	**1,327**	883	2,020	1,333	535	1,925	810	117	1,040	1,215	83	618	1,393
Jains	**584**	**983**	**1,437**	943	1,236	2,666	573	3,765	2,185	106	1,100	1,523	40	594	1,393
Christians	**638**	**1,007**	**1,444**	929	2,606	2,272	646	1,732	724	263	1,128	893	737	798	1,782
Himalaya, West—															
All religions	**627**	**1,033**	**2,557**	971	3,268	4,545	450	4,130	4,028	95	**1,177**	1,927	172	555	2,805
Hindus	**635**	**1,056**	**2,780**	975	3,348	4,700	443	4,270	5,060	89	1,205	2,227	138	565	2,990
Muhammadans ..	**513**	**716**	**926**	922	2,426	930	508	2,128	961	79	778	500	102	868	1,226
Sub-Himalaya, West—															
All religions	**607**	**1,000**	**1,492**	907	2,960	1,265	485	1,925	1,056	121	1,128	1,002	103	593	1,782
Hindus	**583**	**997**	**1,504**	893	3,037	1,436	445	1,916	1,153	103	1,105	1,053	73	600	1,784
Muhammadans ..	**667**	**1,011**	**1,473**	937	2,746	1,576	572	1,980	823	165	1,175	1,003	264	577	1,806
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West—															
All religions	**591**	**996**	**1,353**	936	2,804	1,645	436	2,690	1,228	99	1,112	1,013	136	588	1,585
Hindus	**572**	**999**	**1,422**	904	3,404	1,603	403	2,714	1,307	80	1,100	1,081	122	612	1,536
Muhammadans ..	**673**	**1,004**	**1,385**	959	1,560	1,828	562	2,630	1,064	57	1,172	994	290	585	1,677
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central—															
All religions	**641**	**1,012**	**1,700**	932	1,480	1,197	503	1,464	1,162	129	1,165	1,272	144	629	1,972
Hindus	**633**	**1,007**	**1,702**	928	1,423	1,195	493	1,421	1,167	114	1,154	1,591	110	569	2,125
Muhammadans ..	**697**	**1,057**	**1,666**	958	2,992	1,944	538	2,196	1,072	229	1,261	1,120	550	648	1,815
Central India Plateau—															
All religions	**612**	**1,027**	**2,128**	897	2,436	962	401	1,786	1,345	71	1,122	1,483	148	562	2,572
Hindus	**610**	**1,032**	**2,119**	892	2,440	889	393	1,762	1,340	65	1,122	1,478	134	564	2,562
Muhammadans ..	**668**	**982**	**2,187**	967	2,390	2,800	495	2,400	1,306	136	1,128	1,485	606	522	2,768
East Satpuras—															
All religions	**715**	**1,046**	**2,093**	963	1,630	1,917	507	1,596	1,565	181	1,176	1,758	200	603	2,652
Hindus	**712**	**1,051**	**2,313**	958	1,626	2,050	506	1,572	1,501	181	1,181	1,786	149	605	2,688
Muhammadans ..	**739**	**1,000**	**1,942**	1,023	1,747	1,773	514	2,155	2,918	133	1,117	1,327	1,066	583	2,264
Sub-Himalaya East—															
All religions	**704**	**1,003**	**2,245**	950	1,645	1,945	550	1,485	1,360	137	1,133	1,470	173	642	2,700
Hindus	**697**	**1,003**	**2,286**	950	1,587	2,252	557	1,506	1,357	128	1,133	1,517	157	696	2,538
Muhammadans ..	**738**	**1,006**	**1,984**	940	2,024	1,566	509	1,385	1,374	214	1,130	1,157	341	652	2,467
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East—															
All religions	**690**	**1,049**	**1,893**	945	1,678	1,687	450	1,492	1,183	122	1,213	1,437	165	605	2,138
Hindus	**682**	**1,039**	**1,914**	943	1,617	1,627	439	1,462	1,184	114	1,195	1,286	140	603	2,028
Muhammadans ..	**757**	**1,152**	**1,624**	960	3,284	1,270	525	2,020	1,167	203	1,378	1,230	663	626	1,725

Subsidiary Table V.—*Distribution by Civil Condition of* 1,000

Castes.	Distribution of 1,000 males of each age by civil condition.																	
	All ages.			0—5.			5—12.			12—20.			20—40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1 Brahman ..	455	412	133	989	9	2	937	58	5	609	356	35	213	667	120	97	546	357
2. Rajput ..	501	403	96	989	8	3	963	32	5	709	269	22	253	657	90	120	618	262
3. Sonar ..	465	424	111	977	20	3	942	54	4	629	328	43	201	694	105	92	599	309
4. Shaikh ..	471	438	91	969	24	7	956	38	6	721	242	37	177	735	88	43	713	244
5. Kayasth ..	504	383	113	987	11	2	959	34	7	767	202	31	276	626	98	123	578	299
6. Chamar ..	413	500	87	986	11	3	870	122	8	462	494	44	83	824	93	37	710	243
7. Kahar ..	452	452	96	980	17	3	933	63	4	602	360	38	133	763	104	46	692	262
8. Pathan ..	486	428	86	975	23	2	947	47	6	759	219	22	210	702	88	48	724	228
9. Gadariya ..	412	476	112	982	14	4	891	103	6	491	456	43	111	766	123	49	650	301
10. Kumhar ..	402	496	102	984	14	2	858	134	8	456	500	44	98	790	112	46	683	271
11. Dhobi ..	432	470	98	986	11	3	912	83	5	538	426	36	115	782	103	44	676	280
12. Lohar ..	425	463	112	983	12	2	905	87	8	527	421	52	142	759	119	56	660	284
13. Nai ..	449	447	104	987	11	2	936	59	5	611	351	38	141	747	112	50	666	284
14. Saiyid ..	504	415	81	976	23	1	971	25	4	812	169	19	235	688	77	55	726	219
15. Barhai ..	436	449	115	982	15	3	932	61	7	588	370	42	150	735	115	62	636	302
16. Julaha ..	445	465	90	991	8	1	925	70	5	575	396	29	107	801	92	30	709	261
17. Teli ..	423	477	100	982	17	1	909	87	4	518	442	40	121	769	110	47	683	270
18. Lodha ..	421	467	112	978	14	8	911	80	9	503	448	49	131	751	118	56	647	297
19 Bharbhunja..	437	450	113	984	14	2	918	76	6	581	372	47	164	718	118	68	643	289
20. Kalwar ..	420	471	109	988	10	2	912	81	7	530	425	45	146	739	115	61	669	270
21. Bhangi ..	446	447	107	977	16	7	915	75	10	540	408	52	121	757	122	55	660	285
22. Agarwal ..	478	387	135	980	18	2	949	46	5	672	283	45	233	643	121	140	500	360
23. Pasi ..	410	506	84	989	10	1	855	139	6	525	440	35	109	803	88	38	734	228
24. Ahir ..	421	474	105	983	13	1	864	129	8	528	438	34	147	742	111	52	651	297
25. Luniya ..	435	478	87	987	11	2	890	104	6	487	408	45	113	790	97	40	716	244
26. Kachhi ..	439	453	108	993	6	1	955	42	3	584	382	34	129	759	112	48	651	301
27. Kurmi ..	383	509	108	981	17	2	771	211	18	459	499	42	102	733	105	73	652	275
28. Gujar ..	502	391	107	986	12	2	958	38	4	653	310	37	236	661	103	110	578	312
29. Jat ..	489	384	127	991	7	2	958	39	3	603	349	48	233	636	131	99	548	353
30. Bhuinhar ..	509	379	112	973	27	..	958	39	3	676	285	39	294	609	97	123	564	313
31. Koeri ..	412	482	106	990	10	..	890	105	5	477	481	42	119	761	120	35	684	281
32. Anglo-Indian	704	256	40	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	951	45	4	504	459	37	233	616	151
33 Indian Christian.	557	364	79	998	2	..	962	38	..	646	334	20	398	510	92	44	717	239

of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.

Distribution of 1,000 females of each age by civil condition.

All ages.			0—5.			5—12			12—20.			20—40			40 and over.		
Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
310	456	234	988	10	2	885	107	8	295	648	57	19	778	203	10	384	606
315	476	209	990	8	2	889	103	8	272	673	55	17	80	177	12	415	573
350	473	177	982	11	7	871	118	11	285	652	63	34	818	148	25	444	531
377	479	144	993	6	1	909	86	5	394	577	29	41	864	95	25	488	487
362	428	210	990	8	2	935	60	5	342	613	45	25	790	185	14	112	474
318	524	158	982	14	4	779	212	9	191	761	48	15	869	116	9	464	527
345	492	163	982	15	3	866	127	7	259	694	47	26	851	123	15	465	520
358	479	163	978	11	16	897	95	8	399	569	32	30	861	109	21	491	488
316	518	166	987	11	2	794	196	10	188	762	50	18	850	132	12	463	525
402	496	102	984	14	2	743	245	2	185	760	55	21	861	118	19	470	511
335	507	158	976	19	5	830	163	7	234	712	54	23	858	119	16	471	513
334	508	158	985	13	2	835	158	7	241	713	46	25	858	117	15	483	502
338	495	167	988	10	2	869	123	8	263	695	42	20	853	127	14	455	531
384	450	166	990	8	2	944	53	3	493	476	31	42	836	122	20	477	503
332	502	166	991	8	1	877	118	5	242	704	54	20	859	121	17	471	512
352	517	131	987	11	2	825	171	4	271	707	22	20	899	81	12	513	475
325	517	158	981	18	1	811	183	6	211	745	44	24	859	117	14	462	524
314	514	172	975	20	5	802	173	25	211	742	47	13	861	126	10	445	545
338	500	162	988	10	2	841	152	7	263	690	47	33	839	128	28	469	503
315	502	183	976	21	3	821	169	10	241	706	53	27	840	133	18	444	538
353	497	150	982	12	6	841	150	9	254	676	70	40	844	116	27	475	498
358	439	203	978	14	8	934	57	9	323	606	71	30	784	186	20	407	573
319	535	146	991	8	1	764	230	6	251	722	27	18	866	116	11	511	478
316	519	165	986	13	1	776	217	7	260	703	37	17	854	129	11	471	518
351	499	150	989	10	1	828	166	6	241	696	63	32	848	120	14	510	476
324	500	176	992	6	2	644	147	9	197	764	39	16	846	138	11	436	553
273	539	188	979	19	2	669	319	12	212	751	37	20	826	154	14	451	535
333	499	168	975	21	4	885	109	6	260	686	54	21	857	122	17	457	526
348	492	160	980	18	2	906	87	7	276	678	46	31	847	122	24	477	499
323	437	240	990	10	..	927	70	3	343	614	43	16	757	227	13	377	610
313	511	176	983	15	2	800	190	10	194	743	63	17	848	135	13	461	526
553	342	105	1,000	..	..	1,000	..	..	851	124	25	237	672	91	222	442	336
391	494	115	994	5	1	895	.104	1	356	631	13	64	851	85	30	543	427

Chapter VIII.—LITERACY

The Statistics of Literacy where exhibited.

The statistics of literacy are shown in Imperial Tables VIII and IX. These give the figures, the former by locality, religion and age, the latter for certain castes selected to represent all grades of society. Subsidiary Tables I to VI summarise the statistics in a form more easily intelligible, and Subsidiary Table VII reproduces certain relevant returns of the Education Department.

Literacy how defined.

2. At the present census, as in 1911 and 1901, the whole population was distinguished as either "literate" or "illiterate." Before 1901 a triple distinction—of which the unsoundness has been explained in previous reports—was made between those "learning," "literate" or "illiterate." In consequence no satisfactory comparison is possible between the statistics of this and of the last century. The figures of 1901 are moreover vitiated for comparative purposes for a different reason. In that year no definite criterion of literacy was prescribed. A clear definition was first adopted in 1911, and ran as follows :—"Those only are literate who can write a letter to a friend and read the answer to it." This definition was maintained in 1921. No attempt was made at the present census to distinguish literacy in Urdu and in Hindi.

The accuracy of the statistics.

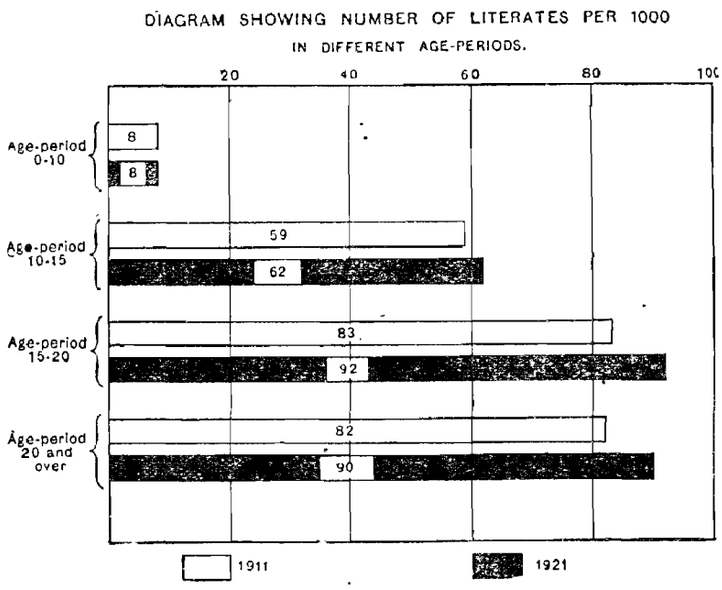
3. The statistics may safely be accepted as accurate. The definition was simple, and everywhere I found it understood. Human nature in one respect tended to exaggerate the figures of literacy, but in another tended to keep them down. A man who can merely scrawl a signature, or can merely spell out laboriously a clearly written sentence, naturally prefers a claim to literacy—especially in these the nursery days of democracy, when every coolie carries a minister's portfolio in his loin cloth : the enumerator, who does not wish to make his own literate status too cheap, as naturally resists it. The opposite party being also the judge, the claim if not good is unlikely to succeed.

The extent of literacy.

4. There are now out of every thousand of the population, 37 literate persons : out of every thousand males, 65 : and out of every thousand females, 6. The figures in 1911 were 34, 61 and 5 respectively. The progress of education during the decade as here revealed must be disappointing to the many who have devoted their energies to the furtherance of it. The statistics indeed show a slightly greater advance for males—though a much smaller advance for females—for this than for the previous decade. The figures for 1901 were 58 per thousand for males, and 2 per thousand for females : but as already explained these figures are vitiated by the absence of a definition of literacy before 1911, and are almost certainly too high. The advance would certainly have been greater had not the influenza epidemic—as is shown in Chapter V—discriminated so markedly against persons between 20 and 35 years of age : figures have not been abstracted for this age period, but it must certainly contain a greater proportion of literates than any other of equal length. But it would be dangerous to attribute the want of educational progress to the influenza epidemic as a whole. Literates are concentrated in the well-to-do classes, and these cannot but have resisted the disease better than did the poor.

Literacy by age periods.

5. The diagram below shows literacy by age periods for 1911 and 1921. The period by which progress in the general spread of education can best be gauged is 15—20: persons in this group were children aged 10—15 in 1916, and the literates among them are those who have been under effective instruction during the preceding quinquennium. The figure for 1911 was 83 and is now 92, an increase of 9.



The returns of the Education Department show scholars attending primary schools to have numbered 470,000 in 1911, and 848,000, of whom 773,000 were boys, in 1921. The proportion per 1,000 of boys attending school to boys of school-going age was 49 in 1901, 69 in 1911, and is 124 now. This great expansion would be expected to have produced better results. That it has not done so is due to the fact that the enrolment of primary schools is largely fictitious. Every district officer knows that boys who will leave these schools before they have learnt to read and write form a big proportion of the total attendance. The parents of such a boy never seriously intend that he should be educated. They send him to school and leave him there so long as he is in the "preparatory" or even in the "lower" classes, because this is a cheap way of keeping him occupied and out of mischief: because they are pressed to do so by the schoolmaster—or even by his superiors—who want to improve the look of their returns: or perhaps in case he shows a special aptitude for learning. They take him away as soon as the expense increases, and he can make himself useful in field or at pasture.

This attitude is natural enough. What has been emphasised in the last two reports is still true of the villager, if not of the townsman. He does not desire education for his children for its own sake, but only as a means of obtaining employment. There is thus no motive for educating the boy who is destined for the plough: and it is unlikely that there ever will be till the people are given a vernacular literature worth the name. Of this there is as yet no sign. Publications continue to be multiplied, but almost all, if not religious, avowedly or otherwise deal with politics, and a large proportion are in verse. Religion and politics alone will not make a literature, and verse after all is the refuge of persons who cannot write prose.

Cost of literacy in terms of public money.

6. The census statistics are not concerned with degrees of education, but only with mere literacy, which is, generally speaking, the product of the primary schools. Literates of the age period 10—20 found in 1921 represent roughly the effective output of the primary schools for the decade. These amount to 414,000. Direct expenditure incurred on primary education during the same period was about two and a half crores. The expenditure of the previous decade cannot have been much more than one and a half crores: the figure for 1901-02 was Rs. 14,16,000, and for 1910-11, Rs. 17,75,000. Literates of the age period 10—20 numbered 389,000 in 1911. In the decade 1901—11 the cost of production of a literate was therefore Rs. 40. In the present decade the corresponding cost of production has been Rs. 60. But the additional 25,000 literates produced have cost a crore, or Rs. 4,000 each[1].

[1] These rough calculations include in cost of producing a literate in this decade expenditure on buildings which will also be used for producing literates in future decades. This is fair enough, for nothing is debited for cost of buildings used in this but paid for in previous decades.

The argument is of course, vitiated by neglect of fall in value of money. But the Education Department was not much affected thereby—in the matter of salaries and the like—till the last year or two of the decade.

The demand for literacy.

7. It has been pointed out that the statistics read with the other information available appear to indicate that literacy has failed to progress appreciably owing rather to a shortage of demand than to a shortage of supply. And it has been suggested that the demand is unlikely to increase largely until the creation of a vernacular literature furnishes motives other than those of utility for seeking vernacular education. It should be of interest therefore to indicate briefly what seem to be the limits of the demand for literacy under present conditions.

The occupations in which literacy is required are included, in the classification adopted at this and at last census, under "Trade" and "Public Administration and Liberal Arts." In 1911 the number of persons living by trade (excluding dependants) was almost exactly a million. Those employed in Public Administration and the Liberal Arts numbered 473,000. But a large proportion of the persons classified under these categories of occupation either do not require, or as a fact do not seek, to be literate: under the former, shop menials, pedlars, dealers in leather, milk, fuel and the like; under the latter, village watchmen, most of those in the police or in the army, religious mendicants, midwives and dancers. It is certainly not an understatement to say that a million inhabitants of the province at the most require literacy for utilitarian purposes. The demand for education therefore comes from the persons who will make good the casualties in this million. In Chapter V it is shown that the average age of the male population is about 23½ years. For the well-to-do classes to which most of the literates belong the average will be higher—say 25. The literate community therefore has to be completely replaced in 25 years. For a decade the replacements required are two-fifths of a million, or 400,000. It has already been seen that the effective output of literates is 414,000.

The conclusion would seem to be that present demands for mere literacy are fully met, and that the demand can only be increased appreciably by a large expansion of commerce and industry, or by the creation of purposes other than of utility to which vernacular education can be put.

Female Education.

8. There is not much progress to record in the matter of female education. Out of every 1000 women 2 were literate in 1901, 5 were literate in 1911, and 6 are literate now. The obstacles to progress are the same as in the past: female education is unpopular; there are no uses to which an educated woman can put her accomplishments, and qualified female teachers are almost unobtainable. As regards the last point, the number of training schools for mistresses has increased since 1911 from 17 to 27, but the number of scholars in these schools has decreased from 313 to 175. I have been told by an Inspectress of Schools that girls are incomparably better taught in boys' schools than in girls' schools: but from the former they are almost always removed before they are old enough to derive much benefit.

Excluding communities which are foreign to the province, female education is still negligible except among the Indian Christians and the Aryas.

Literacy in cities.

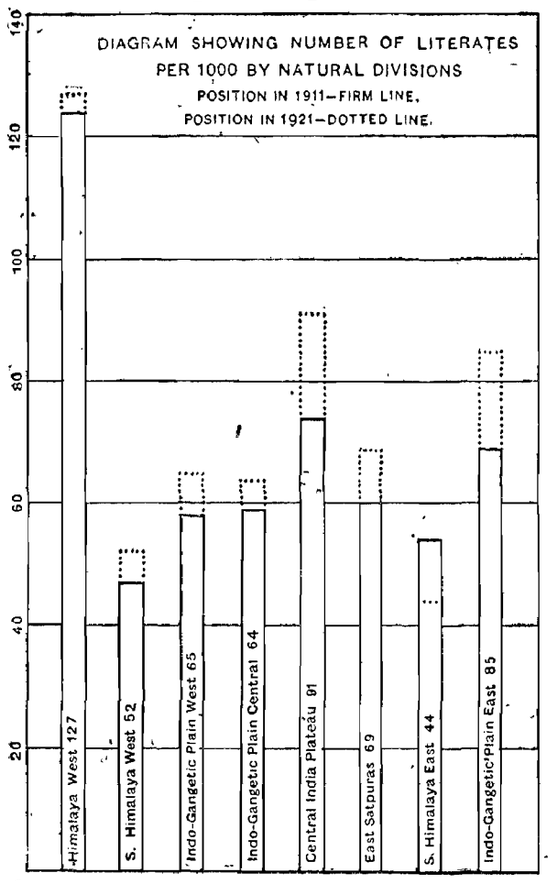
9. Literacy is far more widespread in urban areas than in the country generally, as would be expected. In the 24 cities, 213 men and 48 women are literate out of 1,000 of each sex. It is doubtful whether Benares or Allahabad has pride of place. The former has 289 literate men and 78 literate women; the latter has 287 and 93; Gorakhpur, with 270 and 57, stands third. The most illiterate city is Muttra, whose figures (excluding Civil Lines) are 77 and 33. To gauge the progress made since 1911 it is best to compare the figures for the two main religions. These are given in the margin, and show a considerable advance—proportionately greater for Muhammadan than for Hindu males, and for Hindu than for Muhammadan females.

Literates per 1,000 in cities.

Year.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	
	Males	Females	Males.	Females
1911 ..	194	31	130	18
1921 ..	221	47	154	24

Literacy by natural divisions.

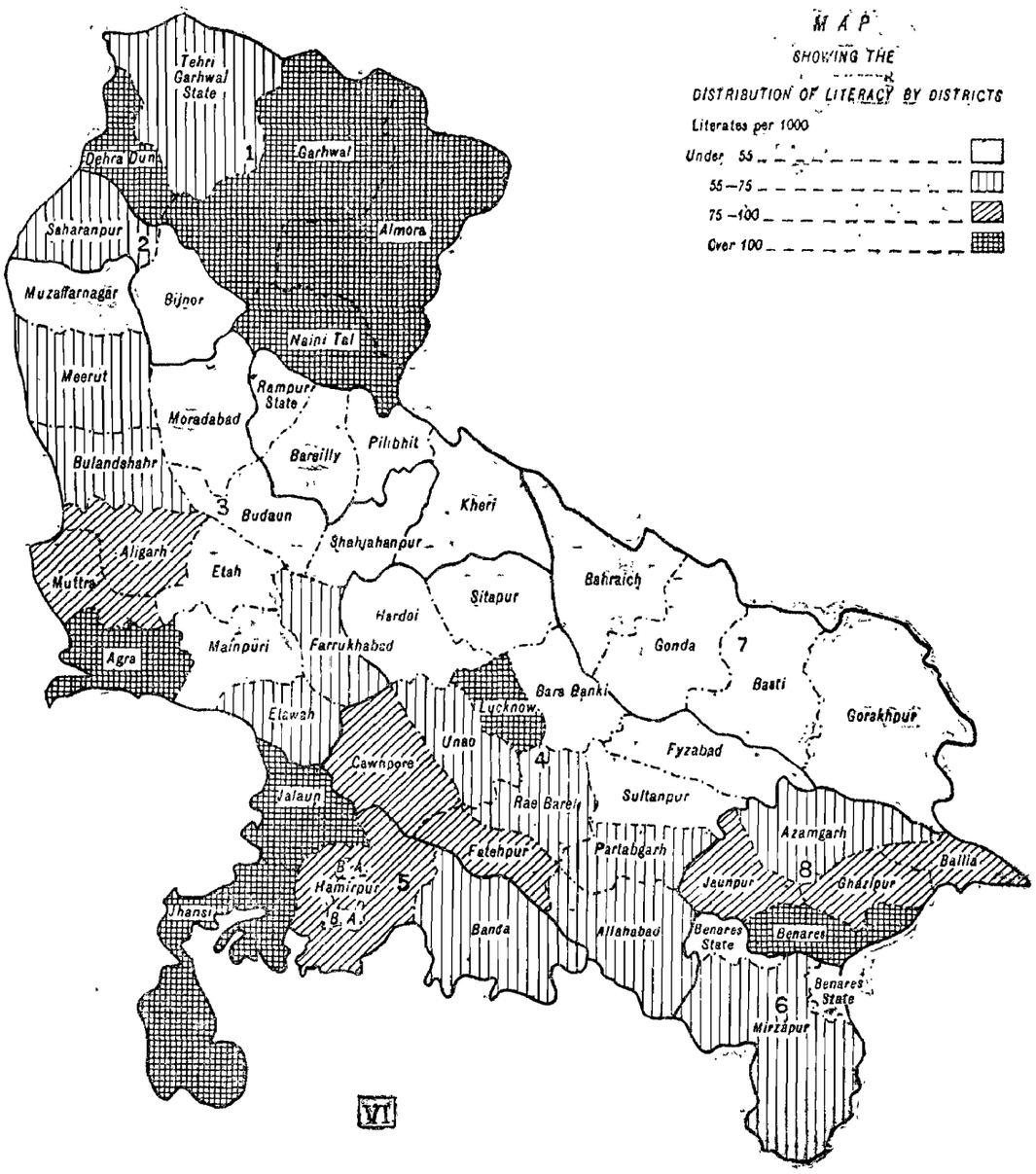
10. Literacy by natural divisions is set out in the marginal diagram, in which also the present position is compared with that of 1911. The figures printed within the rectangles are those of 1921 for males only. The relative positions are the same as at last census, except that the Western has gone ahead of the Central Plain. Himalaya West is far more literate than any other division. Apart from the influence on the figures of the European population and European schools, the reason of this is social. All the people of the hills except the labouring community are of approximately equal and of fairly high social status. The Plateau and the Eastern Plain have made considerable progress. Only Sub-Himalaya East has retrogressed. Possibly here educational facilities have not kept pace with the increase of population.



The position as regards female literacy is as shown in the margin. Himalaya West is the most advanced division as would be expected, for there the *parda* system does not stand in the way. All the divisions have advanced fairly uniformly though very slightly, except Sub-Himalaya East, which is stationary.

Natural divisions.	Female literates per 1,000.	
	1911.	1921.
Himalaya, West	9	12
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	5	7
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	6	8
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	5	6
Central India Plateau ..	4	6
East Satpuras	3	5
Sub-Himalaya, East	2	2
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	5	7

11. Literacy by districts is illustrated by a map. This map brings into *Literacy by districts.*



relief the favourable position in respect of education enjoyed by districts having a small area but containing large cities—Agra, Lucknow and Benares—which is readily explained: also what is not readily explained, that if the Himalayas themselves be disregarded, literacy increases, roughly speaking, directly as the distance from the Himalayas. The only district within a hundred miles of the hills which is not in the lowest class is Saharanpur: and even for Saharanpur the figure is lower than the provincial average. Rampur State is more illiterate than any district. Of the districts, the most illiterate are Budaun, Bahraich and Kheri. In the Benares and Tehri-Garhwal States education appears to be less popular than in the neighbouring districts, perhaps because in the States there is a relatively less favourable market for literacy. The very high figures of Dehra Dun are not due, as might be supposed, to the large number of Europeans living in the district. The figures for Hindus alone, and for Muhammadans alone, are also exceptionally high. The explanation is to be found in the fact that about a quarter of the population is urban, and that the Dun attracts immigrants who go there for economic purposes: such immigrants tend to be of an enterprising and progressive type.

The progress of literacy by districts is strangely uneven. The majority have not varied by as much as 1 per cent. of the population, though most show increases of something less than this. The greatest advance is that of Ballia—30 per 1,000, followed by Ghazipur with 27. Naini Tal has increased by 26, but

the figure is affected by the European schools, which had begun term at this census but not at the last. Big increases are also shown by Fatehpur and Jalaun (24), Dehra Dun (18), Jhansi (17), and by Farrukhabad, Bulandshahr, Banda, Benares, Hamirpur, Meerut, Rae Bareli (and Rampur State), with figures between 15 and 10. Ground has been lost by Garhwal (19), Bahraich (14), and by Muttra, Gorakhpur, Gonda (and Tehri-Garhwal State). There are small decreases of less than 1 per cent. in the case of Almora, Sultanpur, Fyzabad, Basti, and Mainpuri.

Variations are much more uniform when examined by administrative than when examined by natural divisions. Every district in the revenue divisions of Meerut, Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Jhansi, Benares, and Lucknow shows an advance. Agra, Gorakhpur, and Kumaun each have two retrogressive districts, and Fyzabad has four.

Literacy by religion.[1]

12. Of the two main religions the Hindus have progressed more than the Muhammadans. The latter still have a greater proportion of literates of both sexes combined—38 per 1,000 to 35 of the Hindus: but as regards males only the Hindu proportion is now 67 and the Muhammadan proportion 65. In 1911 the figures were 58 and 59 respectively. As the Muhammadans have a superiority only in the age period 20 and over, it seems likely that they will in the next decade fall even further behind. As regards females, the proportion of literacy has increased from 3 to 5 for Hindus, and from 6 to 7 for Muhammadans.

Of other religions—neglecting those whose numbers are too small to be representative—the Jains have far the highest proportion of literate males—510, an increase of 40 since 1911. They are nearly all business men, for whom literacy is a necessity. The Aryas come next with 313: they have lost 71 in the decade, probably owing to the accession of converts from the depressed classes of the hills. The proportion for Christians, if Europeans be included, is 283: but Europeans are almost all literate and the figure for Indian Christians only is 108. Unfortunately the corresponding figure for 1911 is unknown.

In female literacy Christians including Europeans easily have pride of place with 182. Christians—Indian only—have the same figure (81) as Aryas; Jains following with 68. The proportion in 1911 was for Jains 52 and for Aryas 88: the reason for Arya retrogression is probably the same as in the case of males.

Literacy by caste.

13. Subsidiary Table VI, which is presented in a new form, will, I think, be found interesting. The occupational arrangement of the selected castes is, of course, only generally accurate. The Jats might be considered as landowners rather than agriculturists, the Tagas as agriculturists rather than landowners: the Sonar is perhaps as much an artizan as a money-lender, and a large proportion of the Brahmans, Mughals, and Saiyids are zamindars. Its limitations admitted, the table is illustrative of general conditions of the present day—of the prosperity of the artizan and of the small farmer; of the financial straits of the professions; of the growing culture of the landed aristocracy; and of the failure of the attempt to open schools for the depressed classes.[2]

To consider individual castes, the Kayasths followed by the Agarwals are still easily the most literate. The Sonars, Brahmans, and Rajputs alone have made any remarkable progress in male and the Kayasths, Agarwals, and Rajputs in female education. I cannot account for the ground lost by the Agraharis. That lost by the Saiyids must be due to the inclusion in this "caste" of many who were not included in it ten years ago.

اولاً نداف بودم بعده گشتیم شیخ * غلّه چون ارزان شود امسال سید میشوم

The retrogression of Koris can hardly be real. This caste must, I think, have been mixed up with the Koeris in 1911.

Literacy in English.

14. Of every 10,000 of the male population, 17 were literate in English in 1891, 36 in 1901, 49 in 1911, and 66 in 1921. Put in another way, in 1891 one man in 588 could read and write English: now one in 151 can do so. Knowledge of English therefore is rare even now, but is very much more widespread than it was 30 years ago. The figures are naturally highest in the districts

[1] Subsidiary Table I of the 1911 report should be used with great caution. It was evidently prepared by someone with a fondness but no aptitude for conjecture.

[2] I once found a school of this kind, which had been praised in an annual report for its high enrolment, to contain, out of 35 scholars, 25 bania boys who had been attracted from the ordinary school by the prospect of not having to pay fees.

containing large cities and in those where Europeans congregate : Dehra Dun (385), Lucknow (348), Benares (242), Agra (196), Allahabad (180), Naini Tal (154), and Cawnpore (138). All these figures are much higher than those for 1911, except that of Cawnpore which is unchanged. Elsewhere the increase is general and fairly uniform, though Mirzapur and Bahraich are stationary, and Banda, Muttra, and Almora are unique in showing decreases. In the case of the two last named the decrease is large, and is due to movements of the British garrison. The districts where English is least known are as before Basti (16) and Sultanpur (19).

Of women 9 in every 10,000 are literate in English. The figure was 7 in 1911, 5 in 1901, and 3 in 1891. English-knowing women are concentrated in Dehra Dun (245) : elsewhere there is an appreciable number only in Naini Tal (60), Lucknow (54), Agra (39), and Allahabad (35). Small but scarcely measurable increases are shown almost everywhere, and only one district—Basti—fails to show even one English-knowing woman. In 1911 there were four such districts as well as two States.

The important figures of English literacy by religion are shown in the margin. Of the two main religions, the Hindus have made more advance than have the Muhammadans, but have still much leeway to make up. The Jains have progressed, but Christians and, if the figure for 1911 can be accepted as correct, the Aryas have lost much ground. English literacy among women is still negligible, except in the case of Christians (Christians, All, 1,487 : Christians, Indian, 447), Aryas (51) and Jains (20).

Religion.	Number literate in English per 10,000 males.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.
Hindu .	22	29	47
Muhammadan ..	38	65	81
Arya .	565	1,062	572
Jain ..	150	253	384
Christian, All ..	3,988	3,015	2,352
Christian, Indian..	..	..	507

Of the castes, English literacy is practically a monopoly of the Kayasths (1,139 per 10,000 males), Agarwals (409), Mughals (299), Saiyids (251), and Brahmans (123). Progress is almost general, but would show if expressed as a percentage only in the case of the Kayasths. None but the Kayasths and the Agarwals can claim any perceptible increase of English literacy among their women.

Subsidiary Table I.—*Education by age, sex, and religion. (British districts.)*

Religion and age period.	Number per mille who are literate.			Number per 10,000 who are literate in English.			Remarks.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All religions—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	42	74	7	44	75	10	
5—10	9	14	3	7	9	4	
10 - 15	39	62	9	31·5	47·1	10·9	
15—20	57	93	12	76·9	124·7	16·3	
20 and over	49	90	7	51·3	90	10	
Hindu, Brahmanic—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	39	70	5	29	53	2	
5—10	8	13	3	2	4	·5	
10 - 15	37	60	7	21·3	35·7	2·3	
15—20	54	89	9	56 3	97·5	4·1	
20 and over	46	84	5	33·3	63·1	2·0	
Hindu, Arya—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	229	337	93	384	643	58	
5 - 10	85	112	54	62	101	17	
10—15	263	341	151	345	536	76 7	
15—20	288	397	140	615	983	115	
20 and over	245	377	84	428	730	55·3	
Hindu, Brahmo—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	672	735	586	4,024	4,040	4,000	
5—10	400	571	182	2,400	3,571	909	
10—15	812	909	600	4,375	4,550	4,000	
15—20	800	715	1,000	5,000	4,286	6,667	
20 and over	700	741	647	4,250	4,030	4,515	
Jain—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	345	568	77	245	430	23	
5—10	81	120	38	9	15	2	
10—15	337	511	113	249	414	35	
15—20	430	650	141	554	972	32	
20 and over	395	661	70	252	438	24	
Sikh—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	230	327	56	441	630	95	
5—10	51	81	18	49	93	..	
10—15	115	150	69	200	296	72	
15—20	196	251	75	355	448	154	
20 and over	283	393	59	555	775	111	
Buddhist—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	137	212	18	388	635	..	
5—10	40	62	..	200	312	..	
10—15	108	174	..	540	868	..	
15—20	118	186	42	196	371	.	
20 and over	160	247	18	433	700	..	
Muhammadan—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	43	74	8	50	92	38	
5—10	8	12	3	3	6	·6	
10—15	35	54	10	26·7	44·7	3·0	
15—20	54	87	14	83·4	147	5·7	
20 and over	53	94	9	62·3	117·5	3·0	
Christian, all—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	269	318	209	2,220	2,649	1,704	
5—10	132	132	133	908	917	895	
10—15	242	251	232	1,667	1,656	1,680	
15—20	305	338	264	2,468	2,727	2,133	
20 and over	303	373	215	2,635	3,265	1,858	
Christian, Indian—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	109	129	94	561	598	522	
5—10	45	38	52	155	149	161	
10 - 15	144	151	135	575	544	614	
15—20	163	170	155	944	925	966	
20 and over	110	133	86	703	677	526	
Christian, other—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	962	978	931	9,470	9,630	9,150	
5 - 10	753	792	712	6,244	6,313	6,170	
10—15	954	993	910	9,470	9,888	8,998	
15—20	958	994	896	9,482	9,800	8,928	
20 and over	994	995	994	9,934	9,935	9,929	
Parsi—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	829	893	741	6,132	7,412	4,375	
5 -10	551	410	692	1,538	1,776	1,283	
10—15	559	625	490	2,308	3,750	2,985	
15 - 20	885	916	853	7,550	8,889	6,340	
20 and over	903	977	782	7,007	8,365	4,840	
Jew—							
All ages (5 and over) ..	848	1,000	667	8,484	10,000	6,667	
5—10	545	714	250	5,455	7,143	2,500	
10—15	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
15—20	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
20 and over	619	642	572	6,188	6,440	5,714	

Subsidiary Table II.—*Education by age, sex, and locality.*

District and natural sion.	Number per mille who are literate.										
	All ages, 5 and over.			5—10.		10—15.		15—20.		20 and over.	
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United Provinces (British districts) ..	**42**	**74**	**7**	**14**	**3**	**62**	**9**	**92**	**12**	**90**	**7**
Himalaya, West	*82*	*143*	*14*	*35*	*8*	*133*	*20*	*166*	*18*	*166*	*13*
Dehra Dun	126	172	52	56	31	140	77	188	70	191	50
Naini Tal	83	126	21	37	14	114	32	140	32	142	18
Almora	71	135	7	26	4	131	10	175	10	158	7
Garhwal	73	148	4	36	3	144	6	162	5	171	4
Sub-Himalaya, West	*35*	*59*	*8*	*9*	*4*	*40*	*9*	*68*	*12*	*74*	*8*
Saharanpur	43	70	9	9	4	39	7	74	10	92	10
Bareilly	39	62	11	12	7	46	15	75	18	76	10
Bijnor	37	61	9	10	4	45	11	75	16	77	9
Pilibhit	33	56	6	5	2	38	7	67	10	73	6
Kheri	24	42	2	6	1	29	3	45	4	53	2
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	*44*	*73*	*9*	*11*	*5*	*60*	*14*	*90*	*16*	*88*	*9*
Muzaffarnagar	37	61	7	11	3	46	9	65	11	76	7
Meerut	49	83	8	11	3	65	11	99	11	102	8
Bulandshahr	42	74	5	10	2	59	6	86	8	92	5
Aligarh	56	93	10	18	6	74	15	111	15	113	10
Muttra	54	90	10	22	6	81	15	111	24	104	7
Agra	72	114	18	26	11	101	30	146	27	134	17
Mainpuri	37	55	14	15	6	52	21	69	24	64	18
Etah	35	58	7	9	4	44	10	81	11	70	6
Budaun	26	42	6	6	2	29	9	48	11	52	6
Moradabad	37	60	11	12	5	46	14	77	18	73	11
Shahjahanpur	37	60	9	13	6	47	13	73	14	72	8
Farrukhabad	48	79	10	12	4	69	17	102	21	93	8
Etawah	47	77	10	19	7	75	17	104	18	87	9
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	*41*	*72*	*6*	*12*	*3*	*58*	*8*	*88*	*11*	*87*	*6*
Cawnpore	64	103	14	25	7	98	19	123	23	118	14
Fatehpur	49	89	5	16	2	82	7	115	8	105	5
Allahabad	49	81	14	17	7	63	14	102	21	98	14
Lucknow	68	114	13	19	5	79	16	144	25	134	13
Unao	40	71	5	11	2	60	7	89	9	86	4
Rae Bareli	44	83	3	13	1	70	4	106	6	99	3
Sitapur	31	53	5	7	3	43	6	64	9	64	4
Hardoi	34	57	6	14	3	52	10	77	10	67	5
Fyzabad	31	58	4	8	2	46	5	69	8	72	4
Sultanpur	24	47	2	4	1	32	2	51	4	60	2
Partabgarh	34	68	2	6	4	44	2	77	5	89	2
Bara Banki	28	51	3	6	1	40	4	60	6	61	3
Central India Plateau	*56*	*103*	*6*	*18*	*4*	*94*	*9*	*137*	*12*	*124*	*6*
Jhansi	64	155	9	19	5	101	11	146	15	143	9
Jalaun	69	124	7	23	5	126	11	165	14	144	7
Hamirpur	50	94	5	22	4	92	9	140	10	106	4
Banda	45	83	4	11	2	70	6	106	7	106	4
East Satpuras	*43*	*83*	*6*	*13*	*1*	*63*	*4*	*100*	*8*	*101*	*8*
Mirzapur	43	80	6	13	1	63	4	100	8	101	8
Sub-Himalaya, East	*27*	*49*	*3*	*7*	*1*	*39*	*3*	*64*	*5*	*62*	*3*
Gorakhpur	27	50	3	7	1	38	3	71	6	63	4
Basti	29	54	2	8	1	46	3	74	4	65	2
Gonda	26	48	3	5	1	36	3	53	5	61	3
Bahraich	23	42	3	4	1	29	4	46	5	53	2
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	*53*	*97*	*8*	*23*	*3*	*93*	*9*	*106*	*14*	*115*	*8*
Benares	89	151	24	45	11	144	25	200	34	175	25
Jaunpur	45	87	4	18	2	84	6	114	9	104	4
Ghazipur	53	93	6	22	2	91	7	131	11	116	6
Ballia	54	100	6	31	3	99	7	126	11	117	5
Azamgarh	37	69	3	14	1	67	4	93	7	84	4
24 Cities	*157*	*236*	*55*	*66*	*30*	*187*	*72*	*292*	*84*	*267*	*54*
Rampur State	22	37	5	5	2	19	6	36	7	47	5
Tehri-Garhwal State	36	71	2	9	1	39	2	73	3	93	2
Benares State	32	59	4	13	2	56	3	83	6	68	5

Subsidiary Table III.- *Education by religion, sex, and locality.*

District and natural division.	Number per mill 5 years old and over who are literate.				Remarks.
	Hindus.		Muhammadans.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
United Provinces (British districts) ..	**70**	**5**	**74**	**6**	
Himalaya, West	*140*	*7*	*100*	*17*	
Dehra Dun	151	22	149	32	
Naini Tal	135	15	61	7	
Almora	132	5	291	64	
Garhwal	147	3	105	23	
Sub-Himalaya, West	*53*	*5*	*59*	*7*	
Saharanpur	62	6	64	6	
Bareilly	55	7	64	10	
Bijnor	58	8	55	8	
Pilibhit	51	5	71	7	
Kheri	42	2	42	3	
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	*67*	*7*	*65*	*9*	
Muzaffarnagar	56	5	46	7	
Meerut	74	5	54	6	
Bulandshahr	71	5	57	3	
Aligarh	86	8	99	13	
Mutra	86	7	64	7	
Agra	99	12	113	17	
Mainpuri	47	12	69	18	
Etah	53	6	54	6	
Budaun	56	5	59	7	
Moradabad	57	9	59	8	
Shahjahanpur	55	6	73	15	
Farrukhabad	74	8	85	10	
Etawah	72	8	94	22	
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	*66*	*5*	*96*	*9*	
Cawnpore	95	10	129	19	
Fatehpur	86	4	93	8	
Allahabad	68	10	130	11	
Lucknow	88	5	158	15	
Unao	70	4	81	8	
Rae Bareli	77	2	139	10	
Sitapur	53	4	50	4	
Hardoi	55	4	69	9	
Fyzabad	52	3	80	9	
Sultanpur	45	2	59	2	
Partabgarh	65	2	83	4	
Bara Banki	46	2	70	8	
Central India Plateau	*95*	*4*	*141*	*13*	
Jhansi	95	5	170	13	
Jalaun	122	6	127	13	
Hamirpur	89	3	143	11	
Banda	80	3	122	14	
East Satpuras	*77*	*5*	*101*	*3*	
Mirzapur	77	5	101	3	
Sub-Himalaya, East	*50*	*2*	*42*	*4*	
Gorakhpur	50	3	44	5	
Basti	57	2	38	2	
Gonda	49	2	43	6	
Bahraich	41	2	45	5	
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	*93*	*7*	*128*	*15*	
Benares	156	22	135	25	
Jaunpur	83	3	116	11	
Ghazipur	90	5	162	18	
Ballia	96	5	165	17	
Azamgarh	64	2	107	12	
24 *Cities*	*244*	*52*	*172*	*27*	
Rampur State	25	4	49	5	
Tehri-Garhwal State	71	2	38	..	
Benares State	57	3	72	15	

Subsidiary Table IV.—*English education by age, sex, and locality.*

Literate in English per 10,000.

District and natural division	1921.										1921.		1911.		1901.		1891.	
	5		10		10—15		15—20		20 and over		All ages (5 & over)		All ages		All ages.		All ages.		All ages.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
United Provinces (British districts)	*9*	*5*	*47*	*11*	*125*	*16*	*90*	*10*	*75*	*10*	*66*	*9*	*49*	*7*	*36*	*5*	*17*	*3*		
Himalaya, West	*53*	*39*	*134*	*69*	*218*	*61*	*164*	*16*	*150*	*49*	*134*	*43*	*117*	*32*	*64*	*21*	*28*	*13*		
Dehra Dun	326	219	393	407	493	334	404	257	416	278	385	245	309	159	162	99	109	89		
Naini Tal	70	18	214	125	204	93	169	50	168	67	154	60	107	42	68	26	2	..		
Almora	2	2	36	6	156	19	86	12	73	10	63	9	101	12	50	9	24	9		
Garhwal	4	1	50	3	131	9	81	6	70	5	61	5	46	4	27	3	7	1		
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*8*	*4*	*38*	*10*	*96*	*13*	*88*	*10*	*69*	*9*	*62*	*8*	*49*	*5*	*40*	*3*	*24*	*2*		
Saharanpur	7	6	30	8	88	11	129	19	92	15	82	13	71	12	39	10	29	3		
Bareilly	19	8	73	23	182	28	129	19	110	18	98	16	84	8	87	5	57	3		
Bijnor	2	1	37	9	78	13	64	3	52	4	43	4	27	2	18	..	7	1		
Pilibhit .. .	1	..	13	1	68	4	57	1	43	1	38	1	15	1	13	..	6	1		
Kheri	5	..	18	1	32	3	32	2	26	1	23	1	15	1	11	1	3	1		
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	*8*	*5*	*52*	*11*	*141*	*13*	*93*	*9*	*79*	*9*	*70*	*8*	*50*	*6*	*37*	*4*	*22*	*3*		
Muzaffarnagar	7	·4	24	4	61	5	50	4	41	3	36	3	26	1	18	..	6	..		
Meerut	12	6	68	19	216	12	176	20	141	17	124	15	82	12	69	9	57	8		
Bulandshahr	3	1	51	1	143	2	68	2	64	2	56	2	33	3	20	1	6	1		
Aligarh	9	3	73	12	190	17	107	8	93	9	86	8	54	5	47	2	24	..		
Muttra	5	4	24	20	76	33	66	12	53	13	47	12	72	6	45	3	30	2		
Agra	34	36	140	64	380	·67	256	40	219	45	196	39	152	23	81	18	59	17		
Mainpur	2	1	17	1	45	·7	28	2	24	1	22	1	25	14	19	1	10	1		
Etah	3	1	13	1	76	1	43	2	36	2	32	2	17	1	13	1	8	1		
Budaun	3	1	27	3	65	6	39	2	35	3	31	2	19	1	15	..	3	..		
Moradabad	8	1	56	6	156	9	89	6	79	6	70	5	42	7	45	4	11	1		
Shahjahanpur	7	2	44	4	82	11	58	5	51	5	45	4	28	3	20	3	13	1		
Farrukhabad	3	·4	33	4	140	13	78	6	67	5	60	5	43	3	41	3	15	3		
Etawah	2	1	65	3	64	3	59	3	51	3	45	2	36	2	18	1	8	1		
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	*10*	*5*	*51*	*13*	*135*	*24*	*111*	*13*	*90*	*13*	*80*	*11*	*60*	*10*	*45*	*7*	*22*	*4*		
Cawnpore	10	8	71	28	201	43	193	30	153	27	138	24	98	21	65	15	28	4		
Fatehpur	3	1	24	2	62	8	43	3	36	3	32	3	16	1	11	1	7	1		
Allahabad	32	15	137	40	306	67	245	43	202	40	180	35	124	29	116	26	51	13		
Lucknow	42	21	97	62	564	125	469	63	391	62	348	54	308	6	214	40	121	29		
Unao	2	1	20	3	64	3	39	2	33	2	30	2	23	1	12	..	6	1		
Rae Bareli	3	1	25	·4	52	2	42	2	35	1	31	1	22	1	13	..	6	..		
Sitapur	3	4	44	8	82	8	46	3	43	4	38	4	27	1	17	1	13	1		
Hardoi	8	..	22	2	74	4	36	2	33	2	29	2	18	1	11	..	3	..		
Fyzabad	5	1	28	5	89	10	74	5	58	5	51	4	49	4	37	3	21	3		
Sultanpur	2	3	11	4	38	10	27	1	22	2	19	2	12	1	9	..	3	..		
Partabgarh	2	·2	10	..	48	2	41	1	31	1	27	1	15	..	12	..	5	..		
Bara Banki	3	·2	16	·2	43	1	36	2	30	2	26	1	16	1	14	1	5	..		
Central India Plateau ..	*8*	*5*	*36*	*6*	*101*	*12*	*88*	*11*	*68*	*9*	*60*	*8*	*51*	*8*	*40*	*3*	*23*	*3*		
Jhansi	21	15	67	20	190	36	195	31	146	27	128	24	110	20	103	9	62	10		
Jalaun	2	1	24	·5	78	3	53	3	44	2	39	2	24	1	11	1	7	1		
Hamirpur	2	1	17	..	56	1	29	3	26	2	23	2	18	1	12	1	5	..		
Banda	3	·5	22	1	56	4	47	2	36	2	32	2	27	2	15	1	6	..		
East Satpuras	*7*	*3*	*23*	*1*	*49*	*8*	*55*	*12*	*41*	*9*	*36*	*8*	*24*	*3*	*36*	*3*	*8*	*2*		
Mirzapur	7	3	23	1	49	8	55	12	41	9	36	8	24	3	36	3	8	2		
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*3*	*1*	*19*	*1*	*55*	*3*	*35*	*2*	*29*	*2*	*25*	*2*	*20*	*1*	*15*	*1*	*4*	..		
Gorakhpur	3	1	25	2	84	4	47	3	39	2	34	2	25	2	19	2	5	1		
Basti	2	·2	15	·2	40	1	20	·4	18	·4	16	..	11	..	7	..	2	..		
Gonda	4	1	15	1	40	5	33	3	27	2	24	2	21	2	19	1	5	..		
Bahraich	2	1	11	·2	24	2	29	2	22	1	20	1	20	1	12	1	6	..		
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	*9*	*2*	*61*	*5*	*141*	*13*	*97*	*6*	*82*	*6*	*72*	*5*	*46*	*3*	*26*	*1*	*10*	*1*		
Benares	42	9	102	28	526	53	318	29	275	28	242	24	161	12	94	6	38	4		
Jaunpur	1		34	·5	78	3	52	1	43	1	37	1	28	1	13	..	5	1		
Ghazipur	3	1	40	1	119	5	67	3	56	2	49	2	31	1	11	1	10	1		
Ballia	3	·3	36	1	124	4	55	1	49	1	43	1	21	..	15	..	4	..		
Azamgarh	2	·2	20	·1	66	2	34	1	29	1	25	1	16	..	10	1	2	..		
Rampur State	4	..	21	..	44	2	38	3	31	2	28	2	17	..	12	1	1	..		
Tehri-Garhwal State ..	2	..	15	..	41	2	27	1	23	1	21	1	19	..	14	..	1	..		
Benares State	2	..	23	1	87	4	37	1	34	1	30	1	..		..	..	..	..		

Subsidiary Table V.—*Progress of*

District and natural division.	Number of literate — All ages. — Males. 1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	Females. 1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Provinces (British districts.)	**65**	**61**	**58**	**52**	**45**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**
Himalaya, West	*127*	*124*	*105*	*70*	*61*	*12*	*9*	*5*	*3*	*2*
Dehra Dun	160	142	107	100	76	46	31	20	15	10
Naini Tal	116	90	71	32	22	19	11	15	·1	·3
Almora	117	125	109	59	66	6	6	3	2	2
Garhwal	124	143	128	95	72	4	3	1	1	1
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*52*	*47*	*41*	*39*	*37*	*7*	*5*	*3*	*1*	*1*
Saharanpur	62	55	44	50	47	8	6	2	2	1
Bareilly	55	49	47	39	35	10	5	5	2	1
Bijnor	54	47	39	38	35	8	6	1	1	1
Pilibhit	50	46	41	35	31	5	5	2	1	·4
Kheri	39	35	33	32	31	2	3	1	1	·4
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	*65*	*58*	*45*	*49*	*44*	*8*	*6*	*3*	*2*	*1*
Muzaffarnagar	53	52	47	54	52	6	4	1	1	·5
Meerut	73	63	56	61	55	6	6	2	2	2
Bulandshahr	65	52	45	51	41	4	4	2	1	·5
Aligarh	83	75	52	41	47	9	7	2	1	1
Mutra	80	92	78	76	63	8	8	3	2	1
Agra	102	94	70	68	60	14	11	5	4	3
Mainpuri	49	53	42	38	37	12	6	2	1	1
Etah	52	43	39	44	38	6	4	2	1	1
Budaun	37	33	28	29	26	5	4	2	1	·5
Moradabad	53	44	37	36	33	9	6	3	2	1
Shahjahanpur	54	47	44	40	37	8	5	3	1	1
Farrukhabad	70	55	54	54	41	8	7	3	2	1
Etawah	69	63	53	49	40	9	7	3	1	1
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	*64*	*59*	*60*	*55*	*49*	*6*	*5*	*2*	*2*	*1*
Cawnpore	93	84	72	71	67	12	8	4	2	1
Fatehpur	79	55	72	59	56	4	3	1	1	·5
Allahabad	72	70	80	61	54	12	7	6	4	3
Lucknow	101	95	82	79	72	11	15	8	6	4
Unao	64	60	58	59	54	4	3	1	1	·4
Rae Bareli	74	64	62	63	54	3	3	2	2	1
Sitapur	47	44	46	46	40	4	3	2	1	1
Hardoi	51	46	33	36	35	5	4	1	1	·5
Fyzabad	51	53	63	49	39	3	3	2	1	1
Sultanpur	41	50	41	46	37	2	2	1	·5	1
Partabgarh	60	46	61	46	34	2	2	1	1	·5
Bara Banki	45	43	48	49	43	3	3	1	1	1
Central India Plateau ..	*91*	*74*	*71*	*64*	*53*	*6*	*4*	*2*	*1*	*·5*
Jhansi	101	84	76	72	54	7	7	3	2	1
Jalaun	109	85	84	70	64	7	4	1	1	·4
Hamirpur	83	71	65	55	50	5	3	1	·5	·3
Banda	74	61	61	58	48	4	3	1	1	·4
East Satpuras	*69*	*60*	*70*	*58*	*54*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*
Mirzapur	69	60	70	58	54	5	3	3	2	2
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*44*	*54*	*56*	*44*	*37*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Gorakhpur	44	56	55	44	36	3	3	2	1	1
Basti	47	52	54	40	37	2	2	1	1	1
Gonda	42	53	60	48	39	4	2	1	1	·5
Bahraich	37	51	59	47	33	2	2	1	1	·3
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	*85*	*69*	*71*	*58*	*47*	*7*	*5*	*2*	*2*	*1*
Benares	133	120	112	100	83	21	16	8	5	4
Jaunpur	76	64	54	48	41	3	3	1	1	1
Ghazipur	84	57	62	56	48	5	3	2	2	1
Ballia	88	58	66	65	41	5	2	1	2	1
Azamgarh	60	55	68	42	34	3	3	2	1	·4
Rampur State	33	21	25	24	20	4	2	1	1	3
Tehri-Garhwal State	63	74	44	45	53	1	1	1	4	3
Benares State	51	..	..	..	..	4	.	..	..	..

education since 1881.

per mille.

15—20.						20 and over.					
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1921.	1911.	1901.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
92	*83*	*77*	*12*	*9*	*4*	*90*	*82*	*82*	*7*	*9*	*3*
166	*167*	*138*	*18*	*15*	*6*	*166*	*163*	*140*	*13*	*10*	*6*
188	175	125	70	45	23	191	176	136	50	32	25
140	116	75	32	25	9	142	113	93	18	12	6
175	177	159	10	10	5	158	164	146	7	6	3
162	192	170	5	4	2	171	197	177	4	3	2
68	*61*	*47*	*12*	*9*	*5*	*74*	*65*	*61*	*8*	*6*	*1*
74	66	44	10	5	3	92	79	67	10	8	3
76	67	73	18	11	10	76	69	65	10	7	6
75	64	37	16	10	2	77	68	57	9	6	2
67	60	47	10	11	4	73	62	60	6	6	2
45	45	32	4	5	3	53	49	48	2	3	2
90	*81*	*86*	*16*	*11*	*5*	*88*	*79*	*65*	*9*	*7*	*3*
65	64	52	11	12	1	76	74	71	7	5	1
99	73	94	11	8	5	102	89	72	8	6	3
86	79	67	8	9	4	92	70	64	5	3	3
111	108	93	15	11	6	113	95	67	10	7	2
111	110	126	24	12	7	104	121	102	7	9	4
146	125	216	27	20	11	134	118	81	17	12	5
69	76	56	24	11	3	64	68	57	13	6	2
81	62	55	11	7	4	70	59	55	6	4	1
48	50	40	11	6	5	52	43	38	6	4	2
77	65	66	18	12	5	73	60	48	11	6	3
73	64	56	14	10	5	72	61	61	8	6	3
102	84	103	21	14	7	93	70	69	8	7	3
104	91	73	18	11	4	87	79	71	9	7	3
88	*79*	*72*	*11*	*8*	*5*	*87*	*79*	*86*	*6*	*5*	*3*
123	117	91	23	13	5	118	108	96	14	8	4
115	80	87	8	7	1	105	68	100	5	4	1
102	98	89	21	15	8	98	94	114	14	8	6
144	130	104	25	29	14	135	124	117	13	17	10
89	81	80	9	5	2	86	80	80	4	3	1
106	79	80	6	4	3	99	87	87	3	3	2
64	59	57	9	5	4	64	61	67	4	3	2
77	68	42	10	7	3	67	61	50	5	3	2
69	69	69	8	4	2	72	74	94	4	3	2
51	55	42	4	3	2	60	72	64	2	2	1
77	61	64	5	3	2	89	68	98	2	2	1
60	57	64	6	4	3	61	54	67	3	3	2
137	*109*	*78*	*12*	*9*	*3*	*124*	*95*	*101*	*6*	*4*	*2*
146	111	78	15	12	5	143	109	113	9	8	3
165	131	99	14	7	3	144	106	115	7	4	2
140	105	77	10	7	1	106	90	94	4	3	1
106	96	66	7	8	2	106	78	88	4	3	1
100	*89*	*81*	*8*	*6*	*4*	*101*	*85*	*105*	*8*	*3*	*3*
100	89	81	8	6	4	101	85	105	8	3	3
64	*72*	*61*	*5*	*4*	*3*	*62*	*76*	*86*	*3*	*3*	*2*
71	81	63	6	5	3	63	79	81	4	2	2
74	72	66	4	4	4	66	72	83	2	3	1
53	64	66	5	3	1	61	77	92	3	2	1
46	62	51	5	4	2	53	70	96	2	2	2
106	*100*	*86*	*5*	*9*	*4*	*53*	*93*	*102*	*2*	*6*	*3*
200	179	136	34	28	11	175	157	157	25	19	10
114	88	73	9	5	2	104	85	79	4	4	2
131	89	76	11	5	4	116	78	87	6	3	2
126	80	49	11	5	1	117	81	99	5	3	1
93	81	95	7	5	3	84	73	96	4	3	1
36	24	23	7	2	2	47	32	38	5	2	2
73	95	49	3	2	1	93	104	67	2	1	1
83	..	..	6	..	..	68	..	..	5	..	..

Subsidiary Table VI.—*Literacy by caste.*

Caste (with characteristic occupation).		Number literate per 1,000.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) since 1911.		Number literate in English per 10,000.		Increase (+) or decrease (—) since 1911.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male	Female.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agricultural ..	Jat	51 (58)	2 (3)	+9	∓0	38 (43)	1 (1)	+21	∓0
	Kachhi ..	10 (11)	·4 (5)	+2	∓0	3 (3)	0 (0)	+2	∓0
	Kurmi ..	30 (34)	1 (1)	+6	∓0	10 (11)	0 (0)	+5	∓0
	Lodha	13 (15)	1 (1)	+3	+	2 (3)	1 (1)	∓0	+1
	Tharu ..	54	2	..	..	2	0	..	..
Artizan and Industrial.	Barhai ..	27 (31)	2 (2)	+4	∓0	15 (17)	7 (9)	+7	+7
	Dhunia ..	14	1	..	..	3	0	..	..
	Depressed Classes (Hills).	12	·4	..	..	4	0	..	..
	Julaha ..	30 (34)	·3 (·3)	+8	+1	9 (11)	0 (0)	+6	∓0
	Kumhar ..	6 (7)	·3 (·3)	+1	∓0	4 (5)	0 (0)	+3	±0
	Lohar ..	20 (23)	1 (1)	∓0	—1	6 (7)	0 (0)	+2	∓0
	Teli	22 (25)	1 (1)	+1	+1	5 (5)	0 (0)	+2	∓0
Commercial ..	Agarwal ..	398 (448)	49 (56)	+7	+19	409 (459)	25 (29)	+90	+18
	Agrahari ..	123	3	—58	—5	35	1	+23	+1
	Kalwar ..	127 (144)	5 (6)	—6	∓0	84 (95)	2 (2)	+55	+2
	Sonar ..	140 (158)	8 (9)	—1	+2	46 (52)	2 (2)	+13	+1
Gipsy ..	Habura ..	8	0	..	..	0	0	..	..
	Nat	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
Labouring ..	Chamar ..	2 (3)	·2 (·2)	∓0	∓0	1 (1)	0 (0)	∓0	∓0
	Kori	8	·3	—10	∓0	4	0	∓0	∓0
	Luniya ..	11 (12)	·1 (·1)	—1	∓0	3 (4)	0 (0)	+1	∓0
	Pasi	3 (3)	·1 (·1)	∓0	∓0	1 (1)	0 (0)	+1	∓0
Landowning ..	Bhuinhar ..	166 (185)	10 (11)	+21	+3	67 (75)	0 (0)	+36	∓0
	Rajput ..	114 (129)	12 (13)	+6	+5	57 (64)	5 (6)	+26	+4
	Taga ..	69	4	—5	—1	38	0	—11	—1
The Professions	Brahman ..	191 (214)	13 (15)	—18	+3	122 (137)	8 (9)	+43	+6
	Kayasth ..	523 (585)	90 (102)	—26	+11	1,122 (1,256)	50 (57)	+343	+29
	Mughal ..	145	27	..	..	290	16	..	..
	Saiyid ..	210 (236)	38 (48)	—67	+2	27 (255)	13 (15)	—134	+1
Menial ..	Bhangi ..	5 (6)	·3 (·4)	+2	∓0	3 (3)	0 (0)	+2	∓0
	Dom (plains) ..	5	0	..	..	0	0	..	..
Pastoral ..	Ahir ..	12 (13)	·5 (·5)	+3	∓0	4 (5)	0 (0)	+1	∓0
	Gadariya ..	6 (7)	·4 (·4)	+1	∓0	14 (16)	0 (0)	+11	∓0
	Gujar ..	19 (22)	1 (1)	+6	∓0	4 (5)	0 (0)	+2	∓0
Various ..	Kahar ..	10 (11)	1 (1)	∓0	∓0	6 (7)	0 (0)	+3	∓0
	Mallah ..	10	·1	∓0	∓0	2	0	+1	∓0
	Naumuslim ..	40	4	..	..	11	6	..	..
	Qassab ..	19	4	..	..	6	1	..	..

(1) The castes for which figures are given are taken as typical of all classes of society from those selected for Imperial Table IX.

(2) The figures in columns 2 and 3, 6 and 7 show ratios calculated on all ages of the sex to facilitate comparison with the 1911 figures so calculated; the figures in brackets following them give literate ratios for those castes whose age periods are known, calculated on persons 5 years of age and over.

Subsidiary Table VII.—*Number of institutions and pupils according to the returns of the Educational department.*

Class of institution.	1921.		1911.	
	Number of—		Number of—	
	Institutions.	Scholar.	Institutions.	Scholars.
Arts Colleges	20	5,467	35	4,231
Professional Colleges	16	1,644	9	1,136
Secondary Schools—				
English	320	60,619	232	47,324
Vernacular	632	50,067	380	45,261
Primary Schools	16,368	848,356	10,008	469,832
Technical and Industrial Education—				
Training schools for masters	509	4,195	114	1,085
Training schools for mistresses	27	175	17	313
Other Special Schools	266	11,221	89	4,195
Private institutions, advanced schools teaching—				
Arabic	296	8,788	484	9,510
Sanskrit	324	6,612	404	7,134
Elementary schools teaching—				
Vernacular	1,146	24,401	2,090	31,669
Koran	1,078	17,652	1,351	17,192
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards ..	266	8,564	312	6,875

Subsidiary Table VIII.—*Education in cities by sex.*

	All religions.	
	Male.	Female.
Total 24 cities	***213***	***48***
Agra	190	53
Allahabad	287	93
Amroha	155	31
Bareilly	208	60
Benares	289	78
Budaun	195	45
Cawnpore	201	32
Etawah	241	48
Farrukhabad	241	39
Fyzabad	252	51
Gorakhpur	270	57
Hathras	216	30
Jaunpur	246	39
Jhansi	242	46
Koil (Aligarh)	218	49
Lucknow	200	31
Meerut	216	36
Mirzapur	123	39
Moradabad	175	49
Muttra	77	33
Rampur	141	18
Saharanpur	234	51
Sambhal	134	27
Shahjahanpur	162	44

	Hindu.		*Muhammadan.*	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Cities	221	47	154	24

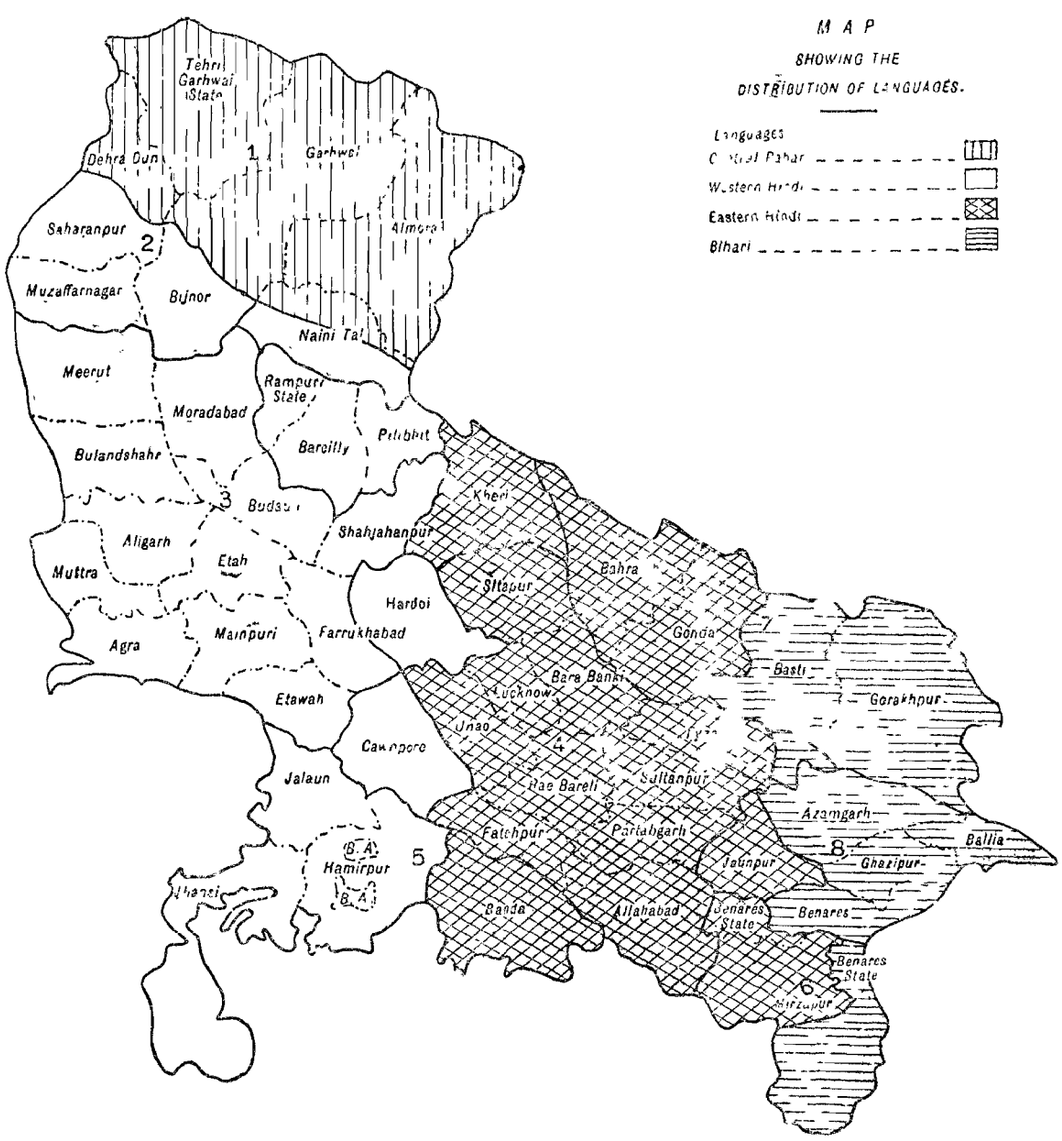
Chapter IX.—LANGUAGE.

Statistics of language where found

The figures relating to language are shown in Imperial Table X. Of this table Part A gives the facts obtained directly from the entries as regards language made in the census schedules. Part B distributes the figures according to the classification of the Linguistic Survey.

The accuracy of the figures.

2. The figures given in part A are, as far as they go, accurate. I say "as far as they go," for no distinction is attempted, as it has been attempted in previous censuses, between the provincial vernaculars. At the same time they reproduce, as I am convinced and as is in effect admitted in the Report of 1911, all the information obtainable by means of the census schedules. According to the Linguistic Survey, the province has four vernaculars—Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi, Bihari and Central Pahari—distributed as shown in the subjoined map. But this classification is wholly unfamiliar to the general public,



and can only be used by the indirect method of assigning to each vernacular the population, less those returning a foreign language, of the tract where it is spoken: as is done in Subsidiary Table II printed at the end of this chapter. According to popular ideas, on the other hand, the province has two vernaculars—Urdu and Hindi. The distinction between these (but not between the four vernaculars of the survey) was attempted in filling up the schedules in 1901 and 1911. The attempt was not repeated in 1921, for reasons presently to be explained.

The rules for filling up the language column directed that for people using the ordinary speech of the province "Hindustani" was to be entered: for others was to be entered the name of the language spoken as given by the speaker. For any who used more than one language that language which he used in his own home was to be put down. These instructions, though unambitious, were clear and could not give rise to controversy. I found no case of their being misunderstood. Hence my statement above that the figures are accurate.

The four provincial vernaculars.

3. The four provincial vernaculars of the Linguistic Survey were dealt with very fully by Mr. Blunt in 1911. The position in regard to these is unchanged, and it is unnecessary to discuss them again. Enough to say that for the unscientific like myself these vernaculars are not different languages, but different dialects of the same language. I have served in three of the four vernacular areas: and to me the difference between speaking to a villager of Gorakhpur and to a jungleman of Jhansi is precisely the difference between speaking to a peasant of Devon and to a crofter of Aberdeen. If you are intelligible to the one you can with patience make yourself intelligible to the other.

Territorially the vernaculars shade off into one another by imperceptible degrees: and in defining the areas within which each is spoken administrative boundaries have been taken in the absence of any clearly marked line of division.

The value of Subsidiary Table II can be gauged in the light of what has been said in this paragraph.

The popular distinction of Urdu and Hindi.

4. The popular division of the provincial speech into Urdu and Hindi has also been fully dealt with by Mr. Blunt, to whose Report I would refer the reader who seeks an adequate treatment of this subject. The distinction as ordinarily drawn has various meanings, but principally two—

(1) It is a distinction of script, the vernacular being called Urdu when written in the Persian, and Hindi when written in the Deva Nagari character, or

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

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

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

These two obstacles to success would have been at least as serious in 1921 as they were in 1911; and success being in my own view not worth attaining in

any case, I made, with the approval of Government, no attempt to distinguish between Urdu and Hindi.

Hindustani the common provincial speech.

5. In Table X, therefore, the speakers of the vernaculars native to the province, whether these be the Western Hindi, Eastern Hindi, Bihari and Central Pahari of the scientists, or the Urdu and Hindi of the vulgar, have been lumped together as speaking "Hindustani". Whether the word "Hindustani" can properly bear this sense I am not prepared to assert. The question is not important. But from the readiness with which its use in this sense was accepted all over the province, I fancy that it can. In any case it serves as a label.

It will be seen from what has been said that Table X gives little more real information than as to the number and nationality of immigrants and visitors to the province who have not yet become merged in the resident population. This information is summarised in Subsidiary Table I at the end of the chapter. Changes since 1911 revealed by this table and by Subsidiary Table II are changes not of language but of population, and are dealt with in chapters I and III.

Development of Hindustani

6. Following precedent I will conclude this chapter by considering whether any change or development has taken place during the decade in the provincial speech itself: though of course no light is thrown on this subject by the census figures. A language is developed mainly in two ways: (1) by popular contact with new ideas and (2) by the experiments of litterateurs. To take (2) first, the popular speech is still wholly unaffected in this way. So far as there is any Hindustani literature (in which I include what would be called Hindi and Urdu literature) at all, it is written in an artificial language only intelligible to those who have deliberately learnt it. The excellence of a writer's style is measured by the reconditeness of his vocabulary. Neither such vernacular books as are published, nor the vernacular newspapers, are understanded of the people. They therefore do not influence the language that the people use.

Hindustani certainly continues to be developed by popular contact with new ideas, and the war has helped this process. The development in the main takes the form of the adoption of English words. A long list could be given of such words which have obtained or have been obtaining currency in the last decade. That this currency is not confined merely to the educated classes is illustrated by the following incident. Some years ago I was attempting to settle a land dispute in an out-of-the-way village in the Farrukhabad district. Ganesh was anxious for settlement. Parshadi was not, and raised objections to every suggestion made. Ganesh at last lost patience and declared that they must go to the courts. "I can come to no friendly agreement with Parshadi" he said, "*bara barristari karnewala hai*". "Barristery" is a word which deserves a long life, though it is perhaps hardly complimentary to a distinguished profession.

But development of this kind is bound to come to a language unaided. What Hindustani needs is standardisation. This standardisation is provided for English by journalism. A linguistic survey might classify the dialects of Great Britain as (1) West Country English, (2) Midland English, (3) North Country English, (4) Scots and (5) Glasgow. (This list pretends to no completeness.) Each of these dialects differs greatly from the others in idiom and vocabulary, but all are held together, and given an impetus towards union rather than towards fission, by the newspapers. Even a Glasgow man is alleged to understand the *Daily Mail*. But whereas the English of the south-east Midlands became "standard English" within a century of its first use in Caxton's printed books, journalism as practised in this province has no influence towards standardisation. It continues to use a "literary" language of its own, not understanded of the people. Were it to adopt a simple popular style, this course would not only make for progress but also, one would have thought, be a sound financial proposition.

Other forces tending towards standardisation are (1) the school curriculum, (2) the vernacular publications of Government. Both aim at a fairly simple diction and are undoubtedly exerting their influence; though as regards the curriculum it is suggested in all humility that a retrograde step was taken some years ago, when passages in "High Hindi" and "High Urdu" were introduced into the school readers, avowedly to enable students to read modern newspapers. Journalism should go to the people, not the people to journalism. That the

language used in official transactions is tending towards simplification will be realised by any district official if he compares the jargon of the Land Records, or that still spoken by police station officials, which is a survival of the old official style, with the vernacular publications in the Gazette of the present day.

Without the help of journalism, however, standardisation can advance little, and it is perhaps over-sanguine to see any appreciable advance since 1911.

Subsidiary Table I.—*Distribution of total population by language.*

Family and sub-family.	Branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United Provinces	..	..	..	**46,510,668**	**24,368,975**	**22,141,693**
Tibeto-Chinese family.	Tibeto-Himalayan sub-branch.	Tibetan group	Bhotia ..	**7,689**	3,423	4,266
	Assam and Burmese branch.	Kuki Chin group ..	Manipuri ..	**1**	1	..
		Burmese group ..	Burmese ..	**22**	17	5
Mongolian family.	..	..	Turkish ..	**2**	1	1
	..	..	Chinese ..	**34**	27	7
	..	..	Others ..	**2**	2	..
European sub-family.	..	..	English ..	**32,242**	21,052	11,190
	..	..	Others ..	**123**	96	27
Malayo-Polynesian family	..	..	Malay ..	**16**	16	..
Dravidian family	..	Dravidi group ..	Tamil ..	**820**	436	384
			Kanarese ..	**482**	282	200
	..	Intermediate Andhra group.	Gondi ..	**1**	..	1
			Telugu ..	**500**	288	212
Indo-European family.	Eranian Branch	Western group ..	Persian ..	**301**	232	69
		Eastern group ..	Balochi ..	**1**	..	1
			Pashto ..	**991**	861	130
	Non-Sanskritic sub-branch.	Shina—Khowar group.	Shina ..	**4**	4	..
			Kashmiri ..	**82**	62	20
	Sanskritic sub-branch.	North-west group ..	Sindhi ..	**95**	55	40
		Southern group ..	Marathi ..	**2,812**	1,760	1,052
		Eastern group ..	Oriya ..	**92**	67	25
			Bihari ..	**741**	373	368
			Bengali ..	**23,454**	11,140	12,314
		Mediate and Western group.	Hindos'ani ..	**46,389,073**	24,293,750	22,095,323
			Rajasthani ..	**4,595**	2,837	1,758
			Gujarati ..	**2,790**	1,594	1,196
			Panjabi ..	**25,038**	17,514	7,524
	..	..	Naipali ..	**18,465**	12,943	5,522
Semitic family ..	..	..	Arabic ..	**60**	42	18
Unclassified languages.	..	..	Others ..	**140**	100	40

Subsidiary Table II.—*Distribution by language of the population of each district.*

District and natural division.	Number per 10,000 of population speaking—										Remarks.
	Hindostani.	Panjabi.	Bengali.	Rajasthani.	Marathi.	Gujarati.	Naipali.	Bhotia (Tibetan).	English.	Other languages.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United Provinces ..	*9,974*	*5·5*	*5·0*	*1·0*	*0·6*	*0·6*	*4·0*	*1·7*	*7·0*	*0·6*	
Himalaya, West ..	*9,830*	*13*	*2*	*1*	*	*	*77*	*42*	*31*	*4*	
1. Dehra Dun ..	9,293	103	19	*	4	1	351	28	187	14(1)	(1) Includes 4 Persian and 3 Pashto speakers per 10,000.
2. Naini Tal ..	9,850	3	*	8	*	1	82	3	52	1	
3. Almora ..	9,882	*	*	..	..	*	43	70	4	1	
4. Garhwal ..	9,891	*	*	..	..	*	43	63	2	1	
5. Tehri State ..	9,989	1	*	..	..	..	1	9	*	*	
Sub-Himalaya, West	*9,977*	*12*	*2*	*1*	*	*	*2*	*	*6*	*	
6. Saharanpur ..	9,944	35	3	*	..	*	1	*	14	3	
7. Bareilly ..	9,980	6	1	..	*	*	*	..	12	1	
8. Bijnor ..	9,997	1	1	..	..	*	*	..	*	1	
9. Pilibhit ..	9,988	4	*	..	*	*	6	..	1	1	
10. Kheri ..	9,977	13	*	5	..	..	4	..	1	*	
11. Rampur State ..	9,995	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	*	*	
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	*9,981*	*10*	*1*	*1*	*	*	*	..	*5*	*2*	
12. Muzaffarnagar ..	9,998	1	*	1	*	*	*	..	*	*	
13. Meerut ..	9,919	51	2	*	2	*	1	..	24	1	
14. Bulandshahr ..	9,998	*	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	2	
15. Aligarh ..	9,995	2	1	*	*	*	..	..	1	1	
16. Muttra ..	9,981	3	3	..	*	*	..	..	12	1	
17. Agra ..	9,968	11	3	2	1	3	*	..	11	1	
18. Mainpuri ..	9,999	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	..	1	
19. Etah ..	9,993	*	*	*	*	*	..	..	1	1	
20. Budaun ..	9,996	*	*	4	*	*	..	..	*	*	
21. Moradabad ..	9,970	25	1	*	*	*	*	..	3	1	
22. Shahjahanpur ..	9,993	5	1	*	*	*	..	..	1	..	
23. Farrukhabad ..	9,996	*	*	1	*	*	*	..	2	1	
24. Etawah ..	9,996	*	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	*	
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	*9,980*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*	*	..	*11*	*1*	
25. Cawnpore ..	9,947	6	8	4	4	2	1	..	25	3	
26. Fatehpur ..	9,998	*	*	..	..	*	*	..	1	1	
27. Allahabad ..	9,942	5	19	*	*	1	*	..	31	2	
28. Lucknow ..	9,902	18	9	1	*	2	1	..	64	3	
29. Unao ..	9,999	*	*	*	..	*	*	..	*	1	
30. Rae Bareli ..	9,998	1	*	*	..	*	*	..	1	*	
31. Sitapur ..	9,998	*	*	*	*	*	1	..	1	*	
32. Hardoi ..	9,999	*	*	..	..	*	..	..	*	1	
33. Fyzabad ..	9,988	..	1	*	*	*	*	..	10	1	
34. Sultanpur ..	10,000	*	*	*	..	..	*	..	*	*	
35 Partabgarh ..	9,999	*	*	1	..	..	..	..	*	*	
36. Bara Banki ..	10,000	*	*	..	..	..	*	..	*	*	
Central India Plateau	*9,979*	*3*	*1*	*	*2*	*1*	*	..	*13*	*1*	
37. Jhansi ..	9,936	9	2	*	4	2	*	..	44	3	
38. Jalaun ..	9,998	*	*	*	1	*	*	..	1	*	
39. Hamirpur ..	9,997	1	*	*	1	*	..	..	1	*	
40. Banda ..	9,996	*	*	*	1	1	*	..	1	1	
East Satpuras ..	*9,979*	*5*	*4*	*1*	*	*	*	..	*3*	8(2)	(2) Includes Bihari, 7 per 10,000.
41. Mirzapur ..	9,974	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	5	11(3)	(3) Includes Bihari, 10 per 10,000.
42. Benares State ..	9,990	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	*	1	
Sub-Himalaya, East	*9,993*	*	*1*	*2*	*	*	*3*	..	*1*	*	
43 Gorakhpur ..	9,987	*	2	5	*	*	5	..	1	*	
44 Basti ..	9,999	*	*	*	..	*	*	..	*	1	
45. Gonda ..	9,995	*	3	1	..	*	1	..	*	*	
46. Bahraich ..	9,995	1	*	1	..	*	3	..	*	*	
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.	*9,959*	*1*	*29*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*	*1*	*3*	
47. Benares ..	9,767	5	165	5	14	14	10	*	7	13(4)	(4) Includes Tami 6, and Telugu 4, per 10,000.
48. Jaunpur ..	9,999	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	*	1	
49. Ghazipur ..	9,995	1	3	..	..	*	*	..	1	*	
50. Ballia ..	10,000	..	*	*	..	..	..	..	*	*	
51. Azamgarh ..	9,999	*	*	*	*	..	*	..	*	1	

A star has been inserted in columns 3 to 11 where the ratio of those speaking each language to the total population is less than 1 in 10,000; and where these stars appear column 11 shows the ratio of the sum of the languages represented in the starred columns added to that of any "other languages".

Chapter X.—INFIRMITIES.

The statistics and their accuracy.

At this as at previous censuses information was collected regarding four infirmities—insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The statistics of these are shown in Imperial Tables XII and XIIA.

The enumerators were given the same instructions as before, save that they were directed to enter as deaf-mute persons who were deaf and dumb, not merely persons who were deaf and dumb from birth. I do not think that the alteration in the instructions made any appreciable difference to the statistics, except indirectly to the statistics of the blind. However carefully the words "from birth" were placed, enumerators in 1911 found it difficult to remember to which infirmity they referred: and as a District Census Officer in that year I came across several instances where a blind person was not entered as blind because his blindness was due to postnatal disease or accident. I am disposed to believe therefore that for blindness the figures are more complete, and for other infirmities are neither more nor less accurate than they were in 1911. At any time however a high degree of accuracy cannot be looked for in these statistics. In the first place, there will always be concealment of defects and deformities, such concealment being obviously much more likely to succeed in the case of females than in the case of males. In the second place, though enumerators were warned against confounding the weak-minded with the insane, the one-eyed, or the large class of elderly persons who cannot see at night, with the blind, and persons suffering from leucoderma with lepers; yet it must be remembered that they were mostly men on the margin of literacy and possessed of no skill or practice in diagnosis. With the most thorough checking mistakes and omissions must remain, and in examining the maps printed in the course of this chapter I have seriously—though unsuccessfully—considered whether the district figures cannot be correlated with what I know of the energy of the several District Census Officers.

The number of the afflicted.

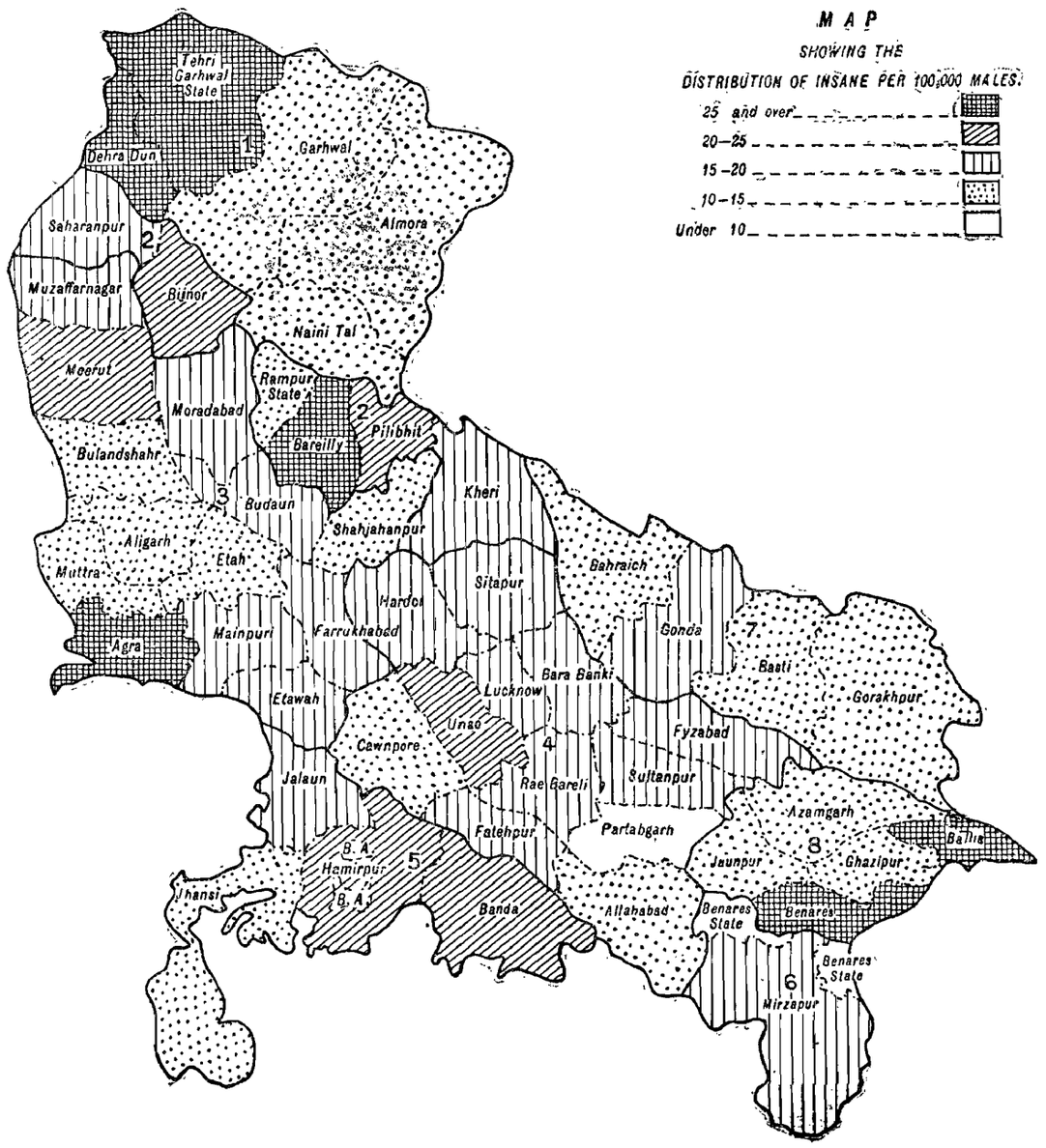
2. The total number of afflicted persons found at this and at the last four censuses is shown in the margin. The number has decreased since 1911 by just over 4 per cent., or by about 1 per cent. more than the decrease in the general population. One would like to attribute this decrease to improved hygiene; but it would be difficult to do so, since blindness, the infirmity most responsive to medical treatment, is alone in showing a larger figure. It is at any rate satisfactory to find that, if the year 1901 be disregarded (as it should be, for the afflicted must have been the first to suffer in the great famine of 1897), there has been a marked diminution of all infirmities except lunacy since 1891, the first year for which the statistics are accepted as reasonably accurate.

Infirmity.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Insane.. ..	7,175	8,324	6,849	5,581	6,347
Deaf-mute ..	22,678	26,562	17,758	32,896	27,649
Blind	105,072	104,566	82,551	109,913	129,838
Leper	12,296	14,143	11,382	16,895	17,822
Total ..	147,221	153,595	118,486	165,285	181,656

In the succeeding paragraphs the statistics of each infirmity are dealt with separately. The maps on which the discussion of distribution is based illustrate the figures for males only: those for females (except possibly in the case of blindness) are too unreliable to be included.

The distribution of the insane. (i) by locality.

3. The inset map shows the proportional distribution of the insane. The



absolute numbers are very small—no district where an asylum is not located has more than 340 lunatics (Gorakhpur, with a population of nearly 3½ millions)—and it is very clear that they are too small to suggest any but negative conclusions. The figures for Bareilly, Agra and Benares are upset by the presence of asylums. Of the remaining districts and states, the proportion is highest in Dehra Dun, Ballia and Tehri Garhwal. In 1911 it was highest in Bahraich, Kheri, Hamirpur and Bara Banki. It is now lowest in Partabgarh and Benares State: in 1911 it was lowest in Ghazipur, Garhwal, Etah and Mirzapur. It is evident at least that lunacy has no connection with locality, and an examination of the birth places of the inmates of the asylums points to the same negative conclusion.

There are now fewer lunatics than in 1911, but more than were found at any previous census. No inference can be drawn from these facts: only about 150 persons in every million are insane, and I seem to know a large number of these personally.

(ii) by sex.

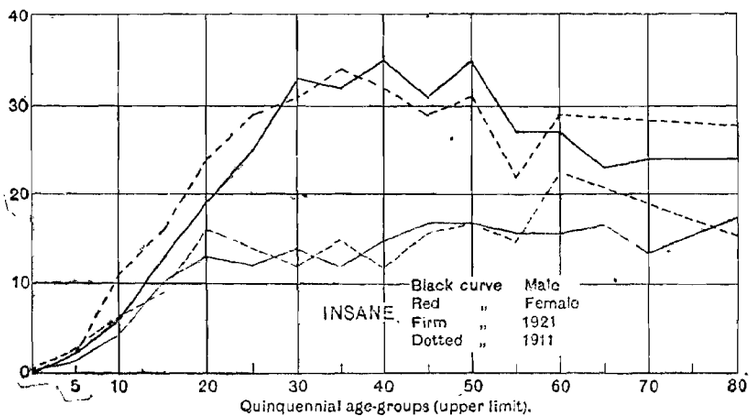
From the statistics it would appear that lunacy is more prevalent among men than among women in the proportion of nearly two to one. It is quite

impossible to say whether it is really more prevalent or not, although it is known to be more prevalent in most countries except England. No family is proud of an insane member, and while it can hardly conceal the existence of one if he be a male, concealment is obviously often possible in respect of a female; and would generally be attempted, especially if the female had not yet been married.

In two districts—Dehra Dun and Naini Tal—the number of insane females exceeds that of insane males. In the case of Dehra Dun the same excess was found in 1911. The reason probably lies in the large number of elderly Europeans settled in the Dun and in the hills.

(iii) by age.

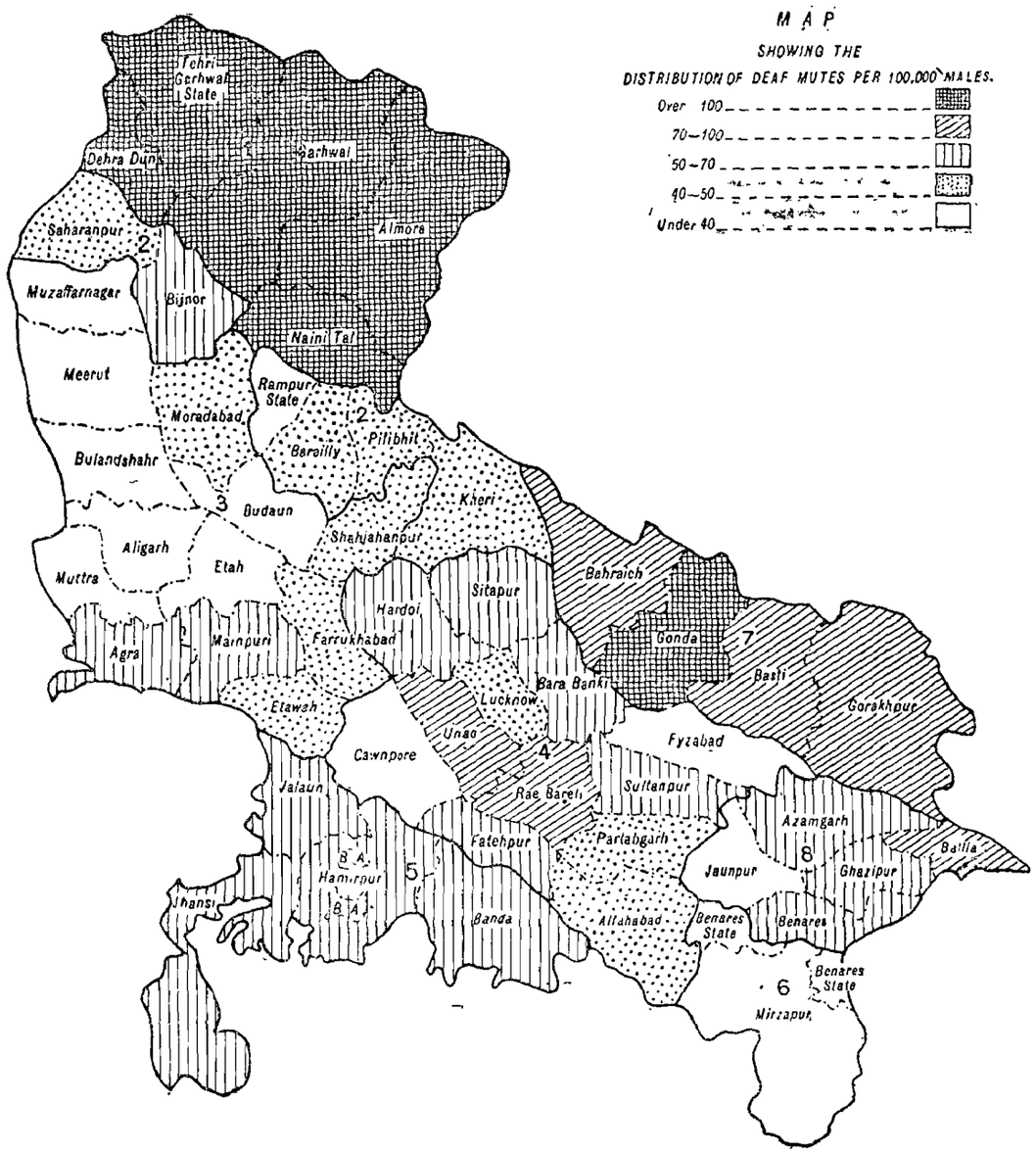
The distribution of the insane by age is shown in different forms in Subsidiary Tables II and III and is illustrated by a graph in the margin.



Here again I find it unsafe, if not impossible, to draw any inferences from the statistics. Both tables would at first sight suggest that lunacy begins to be accentuated in both sexes at the age of puberty. But this conclusion cannot be accepted, for the figures for all infirmities are low at the early ages: the reason being that parents will not admit a child to be permanently defective while there is still a chance that they may be mistaken. It cannot be known how far the increase of lunacy at ages 5—10 and 10—15 is real and how far only apparent. Table II again suggests that lunacy suddenly decreases after age 45, especially in the case of females. But the number of persons living also decreases rapidly at that period, and the suggestion needs to be checked by reference to Table III, which shows the number afflicted per 100,000 of each age period. This Table indicates that the proportion of insane to living males of the same age period is greatest at age 45—50, continuing high for all subsequent age periods, and of insane females is uniformly higher after than before the fortieth year. The explanation may be that lunatics are more long lived than the sane population, and female than male lunatics: which is in accordance with English experience. But this is pure conjecture. It is unsafe to say more than that there is a probability that lunacy is most prevalent at the ages when the passions are in fullest play.

The distribution of deaf-mutes.
(i) by locality.

4. The map showing the distribution of deaf-mutes is illuminating if



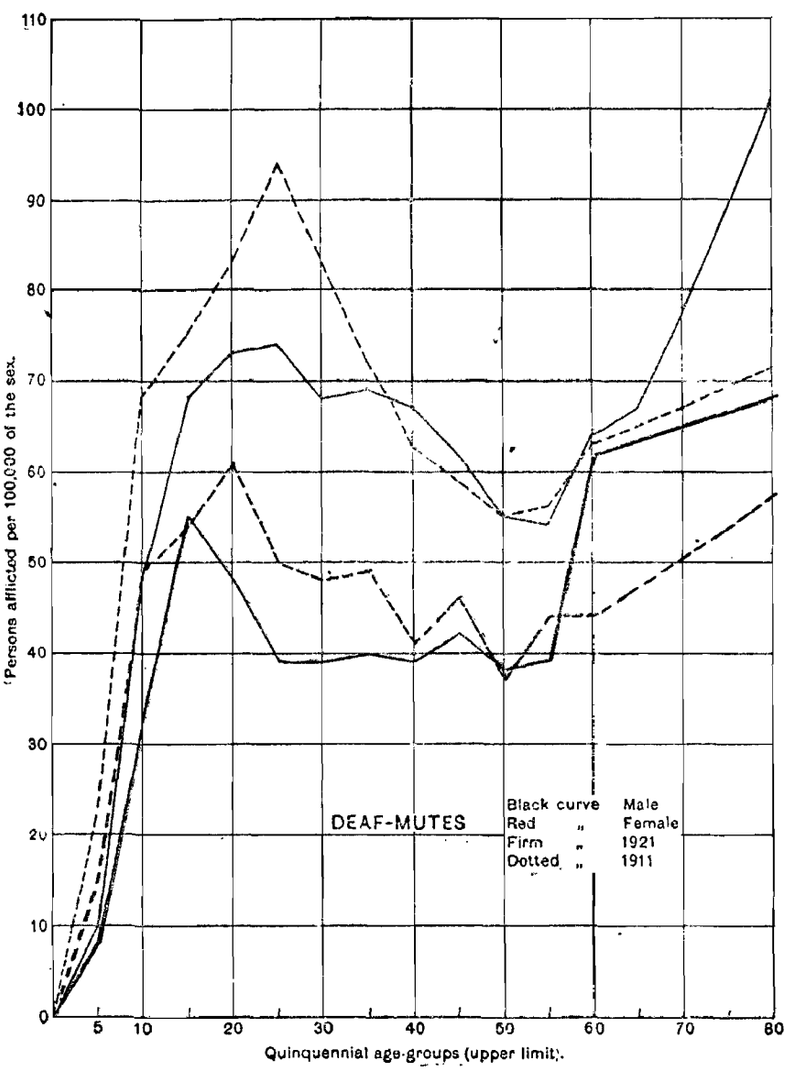
examined in conjunction with the corresponding map of 1911. For the greater part of the province it is indeed apparent that the absolute numbers of the afflicted are so small that no conclusions can be drawn from them. But the proportions are, in the main, high in the districts in which they were high in 1911. Of that year Mr. Blunt wrote "the abnormal districts are the four districts and one state lying in the hills, Bijnor lying at their feet, the four districts lying north of the Ghagra . . . . and Azamgarh lying south of the Ghagra." Bijnor and Azamgarh are no longer abnormal: Ballia, Unao and Rae Bareli are now abnormal, but were not so before; these are evidently accidental abnormalities which are always liable to be found where small figures are in question. But deaf-mutes preponderate now, as in 1911, very greatly in the hills (Himalaya West) and appreciably in the Trans-Ghagra tract (Sub-Himalaya East). The same has been the case at every previous census also, as the marginal statement shows,

Natural Division.	Deaf-mutes per 100,000 males.		
	1901.	1891.	1881.
Himalaya West ..	172	230	250
Sub-Himalaya East	61	156	151
Division next in order.	47	86	81

It is unnecessary to repeat the conclusions drawn by Mr. Blunt from this distribution. It is sufficient to say that the present statistics entirely bear them out. In this province deaf-mutism depends on locality. It was proved in 1901* to be closely connected with goitre, and there can be little doubt that it is mainly found along the upper reaches of certain rivers—the Ganges, Jamna and Sarda systems in the hills and the northern tributaries of the Ghagra in Sub-Himalaya East. And it is associated with some rivers more than with others. In the Gorakhpur district the cretins are congregated in the alluvium of the Gandak, in which tract a local word *(bauk)* is used to describe them. They are not commonly found in the lower valley of the Rapti. The view that the prevalence of deaf-mutism is connected with the presence of some mineral carried in water, and that this mineral disappears from rivers soon after they are well clear of the hills, is strongly corroborated by the figures.

(ii) by sex. At all ages combined there are recorded 584 female to every 1,000 male deaf-mutes. There is no reason to suppose males to be in fact more liable to deaf-mutism than females, and the proportion is only interesting as giving some indication of the extent to which this affliction is concealed. It does not however measure the whole of the concealment, as will be made apparent in the next paragraph. As would be expected, the apparent proportion is lowest at the child-bearing ages, 15—40, as in the case of insanity.

(iii) by age. The age distribution of deaf-mutes is shown in the marginal graph. Since deaf-mutism is a congenital defect, the curve can have only an indirect interest, firstly as giving some measure of the accuracy of the figures, and secondly as illustrating the length of life of deaf-mutes relatively to that of the normal population. It is manifest that if the figures were accurate, and if the deaf-mute lived as long as and no longer than any one else, the graph would take the form of a horizontal line. There can be no doubt however that the span of life of deaf-mutes is shorter than normal. The curve therefore should travel continuously downward. In fact it does nothing of the sort. It rises continuously from 0 to 15 in the case of females and to 18 in the case of males, falls thence onward till age 50 is passed, and rises again more or less continuously for the rest of its journey. The male curve between 18 and 50



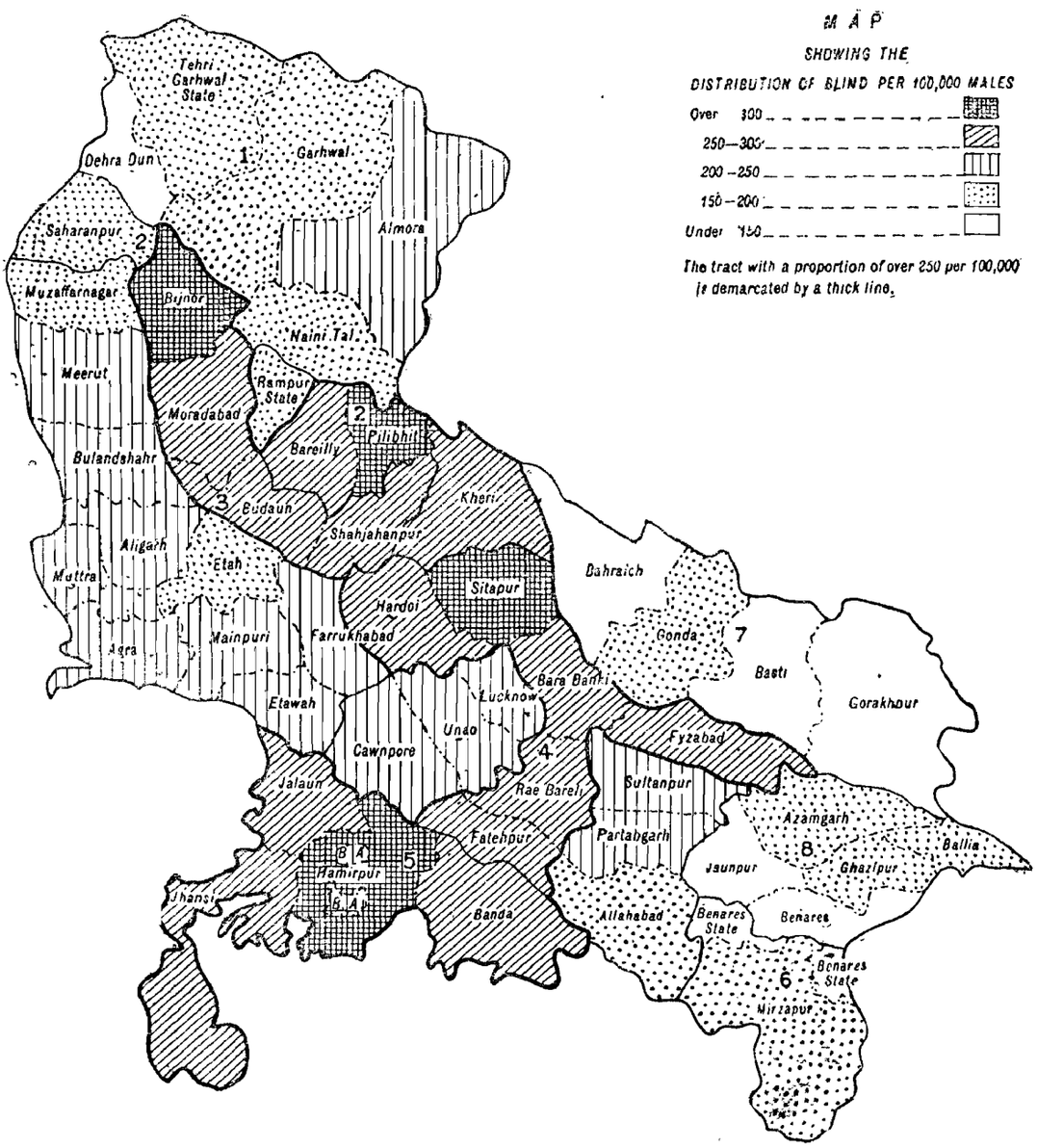
* Census Report, 1901, p. 200. See also Census Report, 1911, pp. 305—308.

probably represents the actual facts: the space enclosed between the male and female curves for this period probably gauges, for this period, the extent of concealment of female affliction. Up to age 18 in the case of males, and age 15 in the case of females, a gradually failing hope is entertained by parents that the defect may not be permanent or may be cured. After age 50 the statistics must clearly be upset by the inclusion of those who become deaf and generally defective in old age.

The mean proportion of deaf-mutism worked out on the above assumption comes to about 71 per 100,000. This proportion would give about 33,000 deaf-mutes. The recorded number is 22,678. The statistics therefore may be taken to understate the facts by about 50 per cent.

The distribution of the blind. (i) by locality.

5. A comparison of the map showing the proportional distribution of the



X

blind with the corresponding map printed in the Report of 1911 (page 309) reveals the fact that the distribution has, with small modifications, remained unchanged. Blindness is most prevalent now, as it was ten years ago, in two main tracts, the Plateau and a block made up of Rohilkhand and the districts of Kheri, Hardoi, Sitapur, Bara Banki and Fyzabad: these two tracts being

connected by a wedge comprising the districts of Fatehpur and Rae Bareli. Blindness is as before least prevalent in the East generally, in the Himalayas, in the upper part of the Doab, and in the districts of Unao and Lucknow.

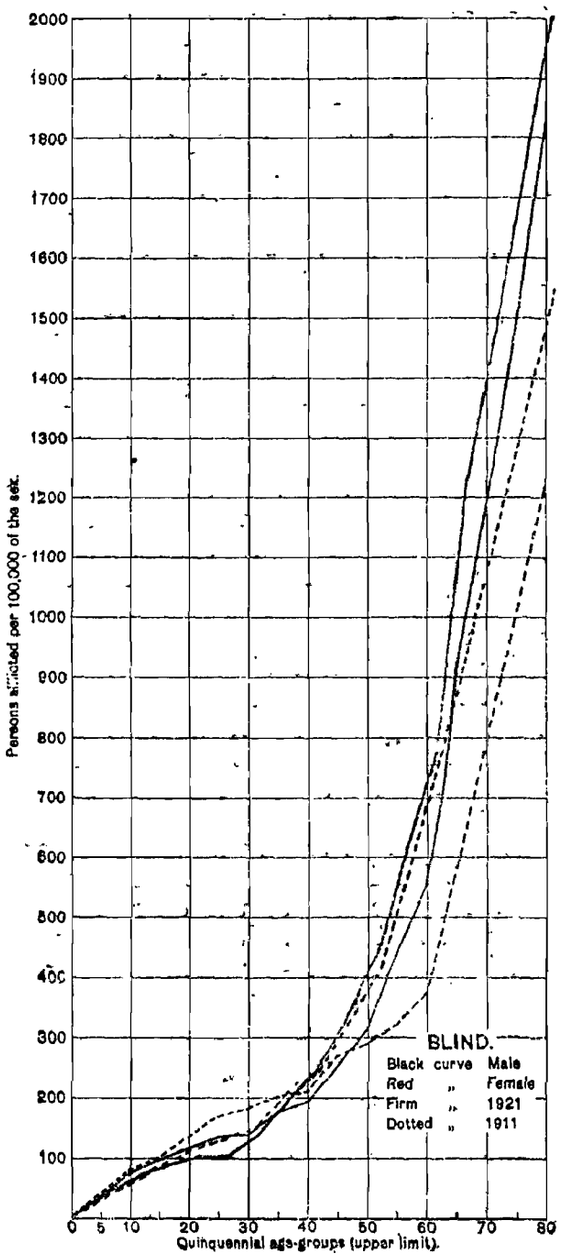
This distribution, which is roughly the same as that of 1901 also, appears to discredit certain conclusions generally accepted. It is said that blindness is most widespread in a hot and dry climate where there is much glare and dust: least widespread in a cool damp climate where there is plenty of green to rest the eye. There is as much glare in Agra and Muttra as in Bundelkhand, and much more dust; Pilibhit is damper and greener than Mainpuri or Farrukhabad. It is also alleged that people who live and cook their meals in small, dark, and ill-ventilated houses are more liable than others to lose their sight. The wattled huts of the East are slightly better ventilated than the mud houses of the West. But both are airy compared with the masonry houses of the hills. It appears to have been assumed hitherto that blindness in the province is generally the result of small-pox or cataract. A senior officer of the Indian Medical Service who has studied the subject has given me his opinion that 75 per cent. of this blindness is due to trachoma, a disease which is associated with dirt, neglect, ill-nutrition and a low standard of civilisation generally; and which in England is hardly found except among immigrant Russians and Poles. Ill-nutrition is certainly more noticeable in the Plateau than elsewhere, and Pilibhit is probably the poorest district in the province. Investigation on these lines might lead to definite conclusions, but the matter is one for a medical expert.

(ii) by sex.

As usual the proportion of blind persons is found to be higher, at all ages combined, among women than among men: for every 1,000 blind men there are 1,068 blind women. From the curve inset in the next paragraph it will be seen that the male proportion is higher at the early ages: the male and female curves cross at age 35. There is probably little concealment of blindness: such as there is will have been attempted in respect of unmarried but still marriageable women. A greater prevalence of blindness among females has been accounted for by the comparative neglect of female children, and by the fact that women spend more of their time than do men in smoky and ill-ventilated rooms. But the preponderance of blind females is greatest in the tract where blindness generally is most prevalent, and it may be due to the custom of the country whereby women dine after the men have finished. Where food is short this custom must tend to result in relative ill-nutrition among women.

(iii) by age.

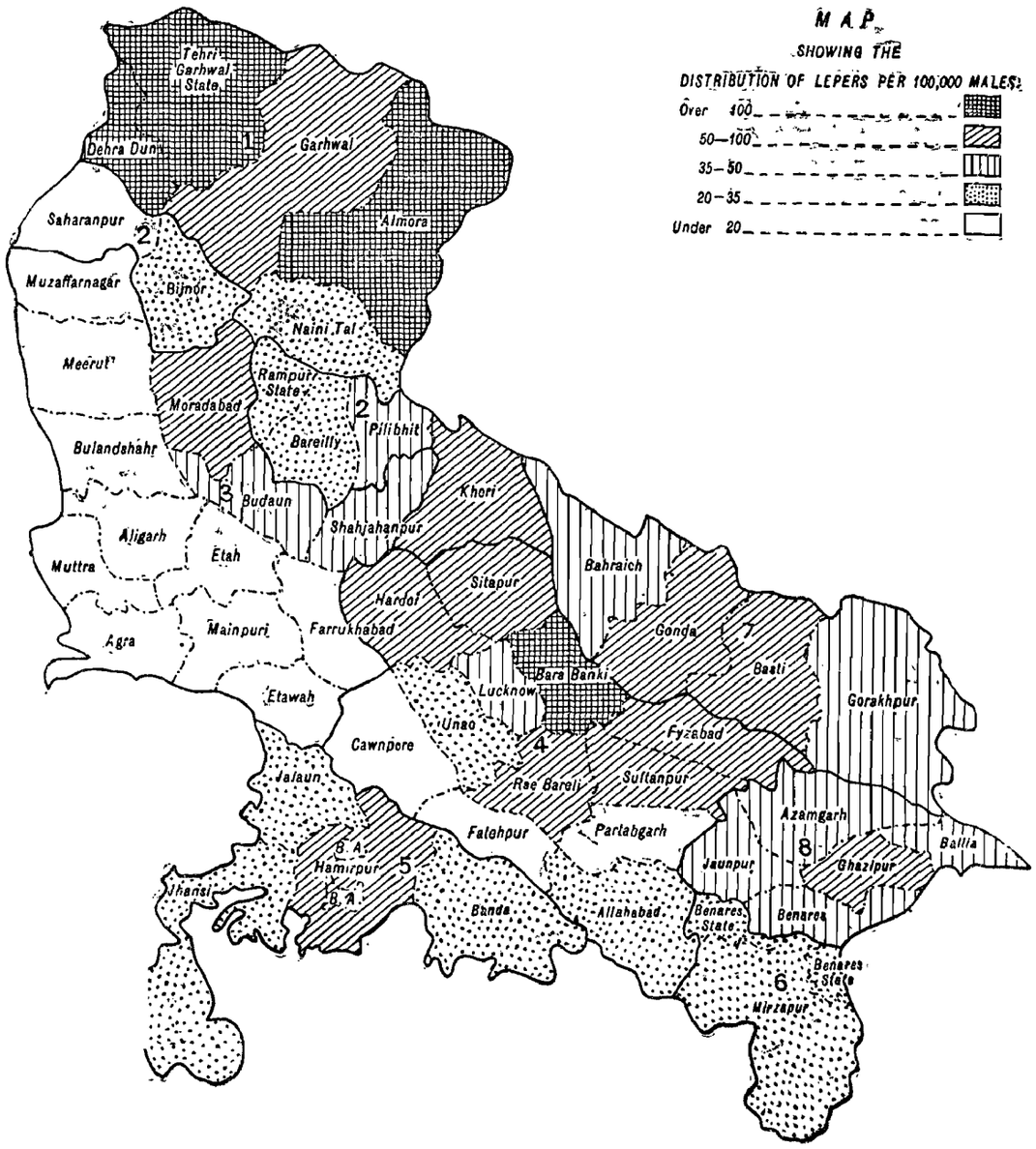
The graph showing the age distribution of the blind is uniform with that of 1911. The curves are such as would be expected, and call for little comment. Blindness is ordinarily an acquired defect, and the proportion to the population of blind persons increases regularly at each age period.



It is disappointing and surprising to find that blindness is more prevalent now than it was ten years ago. Every one who has served in the districts must have witnessed the wonderful work that is being done by Civil Surgeons in relieving this affliction. The reason should probably be looked for in the absence of many of these officers on War service for nearly half the decade.

The distribution of lepers. (i) by locality.

6. The absolute number of lepers is so small that their distribution can hardly be expected to point to any conclusion. Of the 12,296 lepers found in the province, 919 are lodged in fourteen asylums. In 1911, 538 out of 14,143 lepers were lodged in eighteen asylums. Many of the inmates of asylums come from outside districts, or even from other provinces; * and such outsiders have



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been excluded from the figures on which the inset map is based. The map therefore is based on very little material; but it probably has more meaning than the corresponding map of 1911, for the figures for males only have been used, those for females being discarded as wholly unreliable.

The map shows the distribution to be, generally speaking, similar to that of 1911. Lepers as before are most numerous in the Himalayas—which fact may be due to their congregation in places of pilgrimage—and curiously in Bara Banki. That the figures should be high in the same places as in 1911 is the more remarkable in that no leper is supposed to live more than 20 years. In Oudh generally lepers are relatively numerous. In the tracts bordering Central India (except in Hamirpur) they are less numerous than in the province

* In the largest asylum, that at Allahabad, out of 482 inmates 355 were born outside the province.

as a whole. The part of the province most free from the disease is very clearly defined—the Ganges-Jamna Doab. No district in the Doab has a proportion as high as 20 per 100,000; and only one district—Partabgarh—outside the Doab has a proportion as low as this.

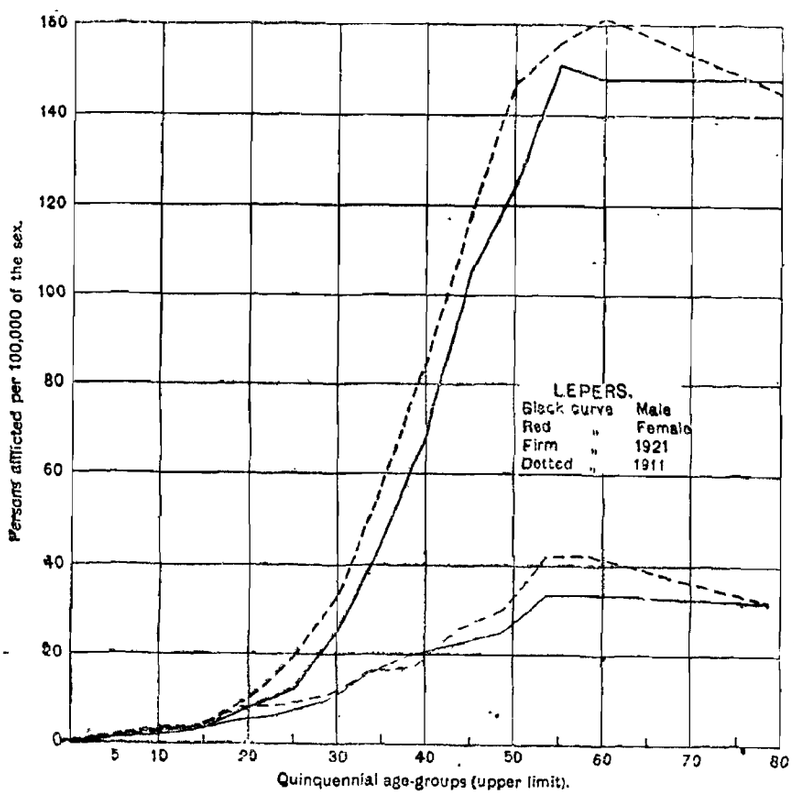
The map therefore may have a meaning; though what this is I do not presume to guess. Leprosy is probably the most mysterious of diseases, and its causation is wholly unknown. The only accepted method of checking it is by segregation; and the decrease in the number of lepers, combined with the increase in the number of inmates of asylums, suggests that segregation may have achieved some result.

(ii) by sex. According to the returns there are 217 female to every 1,000 male lepers. These figures are on their face absurd; the medical view is that neither sex is more liable to the disease than the other. As regards the bulk of the population concealment is obviously much more easy for women than for men. In the case of Christians this is not so, nor is there, in view of the provision for lepers made by the missions, so great a motive for concealment. For Christians the proportion of female to male lepers is 893 to 1,000. This is exactly the sex proportion of the whole Christian population; so that the medical view is strongly corroborated.

(iii) by age.

Age period.	1921.	1911.	1901.
0—10 ..	140	65	207
10—20 ..	261	249	507
20—30 ..	745	977	1,122
30—40 ..	1,890	2,103	2,058
40—50 ..	2,839	2,420	2,559
50—60 ..	2,373	2,154	2,000
60 and over ..	1,752	1,533	1,426
Unspecified ..	..	..	31

The marginal statement shows the distribution by age periods of 10,000 male lepers at this and the last two censuses. Lepers being short-lived—it is said that they seldom survive more than 20 years—it appears that the liability to infection increases with age. This is made more apparent by the graph, which shows the proportion of lepers to 100,000 persons at different age periods. The proportion of lepers to the general population of the same age increases continuously up to age 60, remains constant till age 70 is nearly reached, and then falls slightly. It is to be supposed that after age 70 their relatively high rate of mortality more than balances the increased liability to infection of the general population.



The increasing proportion of lepers found at each succeeding census in the higher age periods suggests that sanitary measures have achieved some success in checking the spread of the disease.

Infirmities by caste. 7. Affliction by caste is shown in Subsidiary Table IV. The Table is perhaps not very informative. As regards insanity, the Kayasths have far the highest figure followed at a long interval by the Shaikhs. Such was also the case in 1911, but otherwise the figures of this and of the last decade do not correspond very closely. Mr. Blunt's proposition that the Muhammadans suffer more than the Hindus is

not corroborated: insanity seems to be associated with education rather than with race or religion. Apart from the Kayasths, the Brahmans and Rajputs have high figures; and, very significantly, Christian females. The high figure of the Muraos is to me quite inexplicable. This caste, which is domiciled mainly in Oudh and Rohilkhand, appears to be abnormally liable to all infirmities. The caste statistics of deaf-mutes have no significance: the infirmity is undoubtedly local in its incidence. As regards blindness, the high rate of affliction of Darzis is intelligible: that of Muraos and of Nais is not. It is curious, in view of the theory that blindness is generally due to confinement in dark and smoky houses, that the castes whose women are most afflicted are the Murao, Kori, Kisan, and Kachhi—castes whose women practically without exception work in the fields. There appears to be nothing in common between the castes which have a low rate of affliction—Lunia, Christian, Kewat, Kumhar, Gujar, Rajput.

As regards leprosy, Christians as before have far the highest figure; and also as before the Doms stand next, and the rest are nowhere. The number of Christian lepers is obviously due to the fact that nearly all leper asylums are run by missionaries. And as to the Doms, the great majority of these are domiciled in the Himalayas, where as has been seen already leprosy is more prevalent than elsewhere in the province.

Subsidiary Table I.—*Number afflicted. per* 1,000,000 *of*

Serial number.	District and Natural division.	Insane.									
		Males.					Females.				
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	British Territory	*203*	*228*	*189*	*158*	*190*	*108*	*118*	*96*	*76*	*93*
	Himalaya, West	*161*	*171*	*170*	*146*	*202*	*148*	*140*	*97*	*86*	*98*
1	Dehra Dun	285	207	379	209	298	595	511	265	251	200
2	Naini Tal	106	202	110	95	62	216	142	58	137	32
3	Almora	136	173	135	153	241	57	85	109	45	19
4	Garhwal	133	127	156	135	187	63	70	50	63	125
	Sub-Himalaya, West	*308*	*340*	*295*	*239*	*273*	*157*	*168*	*147*	*123*	*136*
5	Saharanpur	155	233	191	191	230	107	115	93	87	15
6	Bareilly	687 (305)	579	595	497	551	285 (160)	281	267	249	251
7	Bijnor	220	197	189	186	164	111	124	115	114	77
8	Pilibhit	201	286	184	105	14	178	84	188	52	57
9	Kheri	146	323	199	114	164	79	174	108	59	80
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	*246*	*228*	*160*	*144*	*197*	*121*	*118*	*90*	*70*	*92*
10	Muzaffarnagar	266	209	170	191	264	70	83	69	110	188
11	Meerut	209	170	190	163	157	119	80	68	57	16
12	Bulandshahr	128	152	172	128	175	75	120	134	49	81
13	Aligarh	137	153	139	91	138	72	84	53	43	92
14	Muttra	126	136	110	123	61	50	98	44	48	29
15	Agra	1,272 (275)	852	148	429	364	402 (142)	407	159	151	154
16	Mainpuri	180	205	133	188	188	95	89	50	46	72
17	Etah	134	124	167	86	198	71	60	73	50	55
18	Budaun	195	180	145	82	111	123	86	89	68	60
19	Moradabad	156	175	185	111	112	121	111	95	56	81
20	Shahjahanpur	130	205	111	93	254	106	130	91	50	111
21	Farrukhabad	171	188	300	153	253	108	106	153	89	118
22	Etawah	151	204	153	88	170	118	76	87	103	86
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	*154*	*196*	*188*	*170*	*186*	*98*	*110*	*89*	*89*	*98*
23	Cawnpore	119	180	141	157	221	68	116	65	73	117
24	Fatehpur	170	137	119	92	158	90	89	59	41	18
25	Allahabad	111	169	121	173	239	109	118	47	120	94
26	Lucknow	193	219	665	562	471	160	119	270	229	139
27	Unao	205	163	166	196	178	140	74	82	101	20
28	Rae Bareli	192	199	222	156	221	95	115	75	85	83
29	Sitapur	156	299	111	141	134	87	201	70	77	84
30	Hardoi	183	198	220	116	171	117	102	67	46	112
31	Fyzabad	158	137	121	143	10	98	80	76	88	67
32	Sultanpur	158	178	137	123	15	90	77	115	90	44
33	Partabgarh	96	137	148	121	188	80	76	64	47	13
34	Bara Banki	147	305	219	142	224	69	146	139	65	91
	Central India Plateau	*185*	*236*	*146*	*133*	*241*	*120*	*139*	*65*	*68*	*198*
35	Jhansi	143	177	154	183	150	83	103	17	89	143
36	Jalaun	159	220	118	108	260	109	179	41	62	193
37	Hamirpur	237	307	157	92	14	167	187	123	71	65
38	Banda	207	259	127	129	429	127	120	89	52	37
	East Satpuras	*157*	*124*	*87*	*81*	*132*	*52*	*81*	*54*	*58*	*65*
39	Mirzapur	157	124	87	81	132	52	81	54	58	65
	Sub-Himalaya, East	*134*	*243*	*178*	*111*	*140*	*74*	*119*	*129*	*53*	*51*
40	Gorakhpur	129	238	165	109	153	78	118	161	58	47
41	Basti	135	134	93	95	120	90	72	63	50	46
42	Gonda	167	294	129	109	89	60	133	83	48	44
43	Baharaich	101	374	423	149	29	47	191	221	50	84
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	*261*	*232*	*229*	*187*	*170*	*112*	*89*	*60*	*70*	*69*
44	Benares	769†	677	892	548	410	248†	238	78	266	186
45	Jaunpur	120	148	119	158	159	53	55	54	38	74
46	Ghazipur	115	98	94	103	91	71	57	41	49	47
47	Ballia	300	168	116	155	191	146	61	68	23	84
48	Azamgarh	121	141	13	88	48	81	61	65	31	34
	States	**160**	..	..	..	..	**112**	..	..	..	..
49	Tehri-Garhwal (Himalaya, West) ..	294	256	105	186	224	161	171	103	49	72
50	Rampur (Sub-Himalaya, West) ..	123	131	100	62	276	128	44	67	73	107
51	Benares (East Satpuras)	94	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	..	..

* The figures shown in brackets against the districts of Bareilly and Agra under the head "Insane" and opposite various
† This figure includes in proportion 288 male and 69 female inmates of the asylum.

*the population at each of the last five censuses.**

Deaf-mute.										Blind.										Serial number.
Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					
1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921	1911.	1901	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
602	***666***	***462***	***873***	***769***	***388***	***449***	***273***	***516***	***473***	***2,172***	***2,088***	***1,681***	***2,282***	***2,691***	***2,517***	***2,356***	***1,784***	***2,410***	***3,217***	
1,550	*1,876*	*1,716*	*2,299*	*2,501*	*1,100*	*1,408*	*1,203*	*1,442*	*1,665*	*1,804*	*1,613*	*1,388*	*1,697*	*1,942*	*2,695*	*1,963*	*1,543*	*1,812*	*2,413*	
1,536	2,638	904	2,811	2,191	1,833	2,578	716	3,037	2,363	1,473	1,522	1,021	1,605	1,714	3,152	2,448	1,154	1,784	2,031	1
1,070	1,012	665	892	538	810	768	658	655	396	1,809	1,794	1,318	2,209	2,241	2,380	2,035	1,635	2,250	2,062	2
1,965	2,491	2,809	2,990	3,245	1,246	1,655	1,706	1,532	1,883	2,051	1,816	1,588	1,716	2,060	2,940	2,255	1,772	1,555	2,568	3
1,417	1,463	1,749	1,837	2,823	840	1,113	1,186	1,108	1,778	1,696	1,293	1,399	1,423	1,979	2,424	1,449	1,379	1,952	4,105	4
458	*594*	*359*	*865*	*814*	*261*	*420*	*198*	*560*	*529*	*2,640*	*2,649*	*2,136*	*2,682*	*3,409*	*3,007*	*2,899*	*2,213*	*2,967*	*4,160*	
413	662	225	648	634	225	402	112	406	387	1,807	1,941	2,202	2,634	2,627	1,770	1,875	2,479	2,744	4,125	5
474	546	477	774	629	232	355	202	431	367	2,807	2,666	2,284	2,535	3,270	2,968	2,761	2,207	2,859	4,610	6
516	721	253	744	861	286	507	153	599	668	3,073	3,050	2,722	3,003	3,710	3,228	2,533	2,644	3,996	3,111	7
419	611	509	650	555	276	412	336	422	41	3,280	2,412	1,931	2,283	2,272	4,052	2,628	2,016	2,265	4,368	8
460	465	387	1,436	1,373	296	455	258	920	850	2,686	3,167	1,504	2,842	3,967	3,580	3,674	1,637	2,796	5,364	9
416	*559*	*304*	*605*	*607*	*266*	*354*	*170*	*361*	*374*	*2,326*	*3,268*	*1,824*	*2,508*	*2,992*	*2,420*	*2,306*	*1,848*	*2,590*	*3,565*	
242	542	241	8.8	94	150	358	93	440	528	1,640	2,275	2,022	3,520	5,095	1,768	1,805	1,726	3,429	3,018	10
387	549	160	586	481	257	366	81	359	297	2,490	2,046	1,707	2,655	2,958	2,735	2,143	1,584	2,578	2,976	11
308	548	179	583	524	216	309	98	318	245	2,104	2,349	1,779	2,404	2,677	2,010	2,100	2,033	2,619	3,699	12
391	668	194	480	441	208	321	85	231	247	2,217	2,384	1,802	1,700	2,865	2,391	2,492	1,581	1,641	3,012	13
375	553	232	703	45	284	400	240	391	190	2,476	2,385	1,961	3,376	2,136	2,815	3,108	2,155	4,048	2,934	14
547	628	188	648	448	318	362	122	414	259	2,320	2,126	1,557	2,644	2,126	2,770	2,418	1,973	2,959	3,165	15
585	435	417	466	54	228	284	201	258	29	2,048	1,875	1,679	2,279	2,271	1,674	1,768	1,011	2,175	3,176	16
398	415	598	619	585	271	317	227	496	379	1,968	2,063	1,870	2,156	2,729	1,780	1,912	1,735	2,267	4,022	17
392	611	427	679	646	237	416	288	349	317	2,805	2,471	2,177	2,730	3,018	2,475	2,148	2,277	2,564	397	18
485	655	482	520	1,222	307	452	268	335	934	2,700	2,392	2,109	3,055	3,102	2,860	2,742	2,737	3,300	4,687	19
428	631	411	434	54	282	382	225	291	373	2,824	2,722	2,083	1,771	4,441	2,613	2,693	1,971	1,848	4,547	20
480	453	367	646	493	258	313	240	424	381	2,174	2,243	1,407	2,022	2,769	2,138	2,074	1,172	1,757	2,917	21
405	478	363	746	547	258	282	252	480	269	2,162	2,134	1,576	2,334	2,550	2,800	2,649	1,854	2,632	365	22
574	*489*	*468*	*719*	*577*	*382*	*350*	*305*	*419*	*359*	*2,515*	*2,432*	*2,160*	*2,833*	*3,243*	*3,183*	*2,987*	*2,559*	*3,123*	*4,184*	
244	347	294	793	580	223	253	178	455	358	2,410	2,287	1,727	2,922	2,965	3,192	2,856	1,980	3,233	4,546	23
536	511	444	339	489	354	398	326	212	397	2,992	2,941	2,201	2,821	2,989	4,253	3,801	3,012	3,192	4,737	24
479	529	467	618	74	317	369	173	353	427	1,707	1,854	1,276	1,785	3,259	1,837	2,387	1,027	1,556	4,574	25
430	398	456	720	49	305	333	344	521	374	2,158	2,249	2,451	3,220	3,326	3,190	3,292	3,476	4,464	4,713	26
742	460	547	564	573	540	356	306	366	315	2,433	2,614	2,880	2,826	3,305	3,000	3,041	3,103	3,124	3,689	27
748	542	512	735	639	462	376	388	407	429	2,962	2,585	2,558	3,495	3,330	3,851	3,312	3,223	3,771	4,457	28
565	513	447	820	634	378	391	274	464	283	3,375	3,523	2,346	3,339	2,990	4,900	4,951	2,880	3,949	2,991	29
645	339	407	543	427	394	207	284	248	272	2,620	2,315	2,511	2,141	3,024	3,445	2,798	2,988	2,175	2,546	30
751	648	588	855	499	485	406	399	489	336	2,530	2,187	2,023	3,066	2,404	2,894	2,477	2,211	3,349	2,963	31
660	605	485	967	442	374	434	295	565	249	2,457	2,200	1,948	3,254	2,002	2,612	2,238	2,108	3,306	5,914	32
458	474	522	757	359	431	326	349	425	251	2,063	2,070	2,074	2,759	3,054	2,077	1,945	2,646	2,570	4,265	33
505	503	485	801	942	258	356	422	480	560	2,700	2,586	2,330	2,941	4,070	3,660	3,284	3,047	3,610	4,704	34
651	*448*	*414*	*825*	*560*	*416*	*325*	*234*	*553*	*382*	*2,808*	*2,393*	*1,704*	*2,605*	*3,004*	*5,250*	*4,308*	*2,627*	*3,931*	*4,397*	
700	431	299	857	445	406	318	113	552	268	2,770	2,342	1,275	2,540	2,478	5,400	4,258	1,732	4,224	1,949	35
661	473	383	1,024	437	422	405	264	775	337	2,605	2,658	1,231	2,019	3,382	5,254	5,183	2,600	2,601	4,945	36
660	451	560	902	619	496	260	310	597	444	3,334	2,695	2,011	3,097	3,068	6,275	4,822	4,042	4,642	3,124	37
590	449	444	622	663	397	332	207	401	230	2,008	2,068	1,269	2,648	3,177	4,367	3,470	2,377	3,875	2,798	38
396	*431*	*419*	*517*	*555*	*268*	*251*	*252*	*314*	*309*	*1,533*	*1,276*	*1,082*	*1,145*	*1,795*	*1,860*	*1,386*	*1,010*	*1,135*	*1,949*	
396	431	419	517	555	268	251	252	314	309	1,533	1,276	1,082	1,145	1,794	1,860	1,386	1,010	1,135	1,949	39
768	*1,116*	*609*	*1,566*	*1,510*	*548*	*716*	*334*	*864*	*883*	*1,257*	*1,363*	*765*	*1,365*	*1,614*	*1,330*	*1,389*	*665*	*1,147*	*1,685*	
773	1,231	475	1,854	1,696	499	794	303	1,050	1,018	923	1,161	440	1,097	2,950	867	1,057	281	958	1,502	40
790	1,022	530	921	1,154	516	630	282	438	574	1,387	1,379	779	1,479	1,847	1,396	1,344	733	1,050	2,576	41
1,340	1,164	725	1,290	1,274	653	663	267	621	671	1,704	1,616	771	1,294	1,585	1,988	1,823	615	1,215	1,715	42
795	878	959	2,248	1,938	612	682	608	1,424	1,351	1,430	3,381	1,605	2,032	2,402	2,730	1,733	1,736	1,942	2,166	43
553	*570*	*436*	*690*	*400*	*350*	*364*	*231*	*390*	*230*	*1,580*	*1,488*	*1,186*	*1,644*	*1,640*	*1,612*	*1,475*	*924*	*1,527*	*1,630*	
505	593	454	584	610	303	389	265	376	437	1,347	1,252	1,297	1,609	2,026	1,546	1,218	1,222	1,509	1,167	44
394	476	360	772	294	267	288	217	322	191	1,398	1,550	1,177	1,046	1,678	1,065	1,353	879	902	4,168	45
565	455	548	527	59	380	231	235	386	280	1,824	1,578	1,623	2,398	2,027	2,124	1,638	1,141	2,519	3,123	46
822	566	418	813	528	459	259	222	425	251	1,750	1,183	869	1,383	2,124	1,820	1,067	6,423	1,141	1,708	47
545	098	454	725	223	367	517	228	437	98	1,620	1,706	1,655	1,774	877	1,680	1,874	860	1,585	1,836	48
675	..	..	..	..	**493**	..	..	..	..	**1,520**	..	..	..	..	**1,758**	..	..	..	..	
1,552	1,685	1,109	1,487	2,218	1,216	1,108	1,093	920	1,241	1,660	1,861	1,072	1,208	2,257	2,725	1,582	1,299	1,286	2,370	49
358	311	320	237	1,052	185	234	123	135	663	1,815	1,512	1,612	1,374	3,517	1,716	1,148	1,352	1,242	4,296	50
347	..	..	..	..	204	..	..	..	..	1,007	..	..	..	..	940	..	..	..	..	51

districts under the head "Leper" are the proportions after exclusion of inmates of asylums who were born outside the district.

Subsidiary Table I.—*Number afflicted per 1,000,000 of the population at each of the last five censuses*—(concluded).

Serial number.	District and natural division.	Leper.									
		Males.					Females.				
		1921.*	1911.	1901	1891.	1881	1921.*	1911	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
	British Territory	*425*	*480*	*359*	*574*	*630*	*106*	*111*	*108*	*130*	*159*
	Himalaya, West	*1,024*	*1,468*	*1,719*	*2,209*	*2,333*	*576*	*710*	*779*	*958*	*909*
1	Dehra Dun	1,310 (1,194)	1,534	1,906	2,512	2,250	630 (548)	570	282	1,372	1,215
2	Naini Tal	280	552	416	217	177	242	249	282	84	21
3	Almora	1,451 (1,406)	2,112	2,636	2,736	3,453	807 (804)	1,102	1,322	1,141	1,231
4	Garhwal	893	1,421	1,668	2,431	1,364	468	700	710	989	984
	Sub-Himalaya, West	*330*	*383*	*288*	*450*	*550*	*54*	*70*	*85*	*70*	*98*
5	Saharanpur	122 (54)	211	123	248	321	93 (33)	74	17	87	98
6	Bareilly	349	387	364	556	673	38	44	59	39	69
7	Bijnor	251	344	452	576	68	29	92	94	104	14
8	Pilibhit	441	374	377	430	492	59	40	95	35	62
9	Kheri	540	598	205	456	654	54	92	178	45	85
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West	*212*	*252*	*243*	*382*	*540*	*31*	*37*	*63*	*64*	*141*
10	Muzaffarnagar	26	76	132	268	513	0	5	34	71	66
11	Meerut	91 (60)	181	130	313	461	61 (28)	49	47	87	78
12	Bulandshahr	130	209	255	413	530	20	32	97	76	118
13	Aligarh	120	156	161	208	330	8	30	34	29	35
14	Muttra	114	136	169	361	211	43	20	45	45	39
15	Agra	118 (88)	149	207	329	197	24 (22)	32	77	67	23
16	Mainpuri	99	146	142	226	33	7	14	24	12	47
17	Etah	145	284	296	384	512	39	40	48	47	48
18	Budaun	483 (483)	526	410	548	673	38 (36)	59	85	14	74
19	Moradabad	565 (559)	503	426	938	1,113	52 (52)	87	71	180	736
20	Shahjahanpur	477 (473)	604	416	434	911	57 (57)	44	40	85	87
21	Farrukhabad	190	192	272	207	318	31	15	134	41	37
22	Etawah	106	113	130	149	22	24	20	27	15	7
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central	*550*	*540*	*432*	*655*	*596*	*121*	*106*	*84*	*132*	*118*
23	Cawnpore	150	156	99	316	390	65	31	22	57	46
24	Fatehpur	196	197	157	151	342	26	64	42	118	11
25	Allahabad	495 (312)	372	141	323	379	358 (70)	154	60	134	18
26	Lucknow	502 (467)	663	636	754	561	87 (87)	65	68	156	120
27	Unao	346	397	457	558	590	60	53	73	80	11
28	Rae Bareli	569	542	627	782	651	108	125	89	178	137
29	Sitapur	741	785	460	991	721	61	100	61	85	79
30	Hardoi	618	456	462	453	598	40	53	57	56	49
31	Fyzabad	877	869	702	1,048	571	142	199	117	185	13
32	Sultanpur	671	702	494	811	392	149	137	138	178	127
33	Partabgarh	156	165	242	341	433	50	69	90	137	137
34	Bara Banki	1,050	1,071	758	1,263	1,755	146	154	144	215	180
	Central India Plateau	*363*	*413*	*298*	*752*	*856*	*168*	*222*	*137*	*223*	*534*
35	Jhansi	314	386	193	582	677	127	176	73	284	159
36	Jalaun	258	348	136	529	676	94	139	129	151	120
37	Hamirpur	580	511	500	959	820	283	304	215	395	239
38	Banda	328	416	330	899	1,182	174	262	182	367	1,233
	East Satpuras	*337*	*324*	*257*	*360*	*576*	*146*	*96*	*83*	*113*	*121*
39	Mirzapur	337	324	257	360	576	146	96	83	113	121
	Sub-Himalaya, East	*540*	*658*	*303*	*538*	*602*	*103*	*120*	*131*	*90*	*113*
40	Gorakhpur	478	707	287	578	617	86	123	159	98	116
41	Basti	658	700	378	615	712	140	129	119	91	135
42	Gonda	650	625	290	387	479	122	134	135	84	13
43	Bahraich	358	488	371	355	538	61	82	67	53	61
	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East	*429*	*449*	*298*	*529*	*544*	*74*	*97*	*82*	*93*	*83*
44	Benares	401 (382)	378	329	563	431	118 (111)	117	147	112	113
45	Jaunpur	374	449	278	285	365	76	109	80	67	77
46	Ghazipur	574	376	353	641	856	54	91	94	125	114
47	Ballia	486	420	281	667	111	54	47	47	63	17
48	Azamgarh	374	552	276	547	196	67	108	65	100	36
	States	**417**	..	..	..	..	**179**	..	..	..	..
49	Tehri-Garhwal (Himalaya, West)	1,060	1,590	1,634	2,112	3,238	402	551	561	488	800
50	Rampur (Sub-Himalaya, West)	202	170	260	213	390	67	36	24	27	62
51	Benares (East Satpuras)	215	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..

* See note on page 146.

Subsidiary Table II.—*Age distribution of* 10,000 *of each sex separately for each infirmity.* (*British Districts.*)

Age.	Insane.										Deaf-mute.									
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
0— 5 ..	95	129	170	148	69	120	172	245	138	51	192	377	299	434	355	254	424	443	490	437
5—10 ..	418	665	543	379	277	539	648	616	334	313	1,126	1,359	1,177	1,405	1,277	1,196	1,435	1,149	1,407	1,268
10—15 ..	758	867	872	668	728	979	820	884	681	742	1,367	1,379	1,476	1,356	1,470	1,450	1,230	1,292	1,147	1,331
15—20 ..	798	914	834	806	779	885	993	915	767	980	1,046	1,070	1,281	1,037	1,019	924	1,020	1,123	879	892
20—25 ..	1,007	1,107	987	1,089	2,576	950	1,127	983	1,182	1,975	1,016	1,220	1,073	1,020	2,039	884	1,042	972	954	1,694
25—30 ..	1,384	1,222	1,161	1,354		1,151	925	920	1,078		970	1,124	1,000	895		882	981	891	839	
30—35 ..	1,302	1,272	1,228	1,430	2,322	992	1,127	1,024	1,223	1,960	958	922	894	894	1,311	886	965	869	856	1,175
35—40 ..	1,047	831	982	840		825	611	870	819		675	566	539	554		598	543	511	505	
40—45 ..	1,011	879	1,079	1,110	1,601	1,057	981	1,146	1,096	1,752	684	611	686	686	945	753	731	738	757	983
45—50 ..	710	516	672	704		590	517	589	600		377	312	405	322		378	298	432	307	
50—55 ..	639	447	657	637	998	740	641	675	900	1,212	434	400	455	497	668	499	485	603	607	884
55—60 ..	244	218	246	250		269	318	254	294		198	158	208	183		286	157	234	201	
60 and over ..	587	585	554	585	650	903	850	586	888	1,015	957	502	494	717	916	1,010	689	709	1,051	1,376
Unspecified ..	..	348	15	..	..	..	270	23	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	34	..	..
Total ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Age.	Blind.										Leper.									
	Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
0— 5 ..	223	245	319	527	314	157	158	220	321	197	34	28	104	57	29	132	52	173	115	107
5—10 ..	508	510	577	740	654	295	304	379	468	402	106	36	193	59	76	119	72	394	207	235
10—15 ..	564	586	785	795	809	321	352	476	472	429	101	83	217	113	190	219	243	470	258	442
15—20 ..	465	567	695	679	591	265	342	433	410	346	160	166	290	226	283	306	454	498	431	522
20—25 ..	520	708	744	732	1,377	319	470	490	522	984	232	356	451	428	1,193	429	590	695	628	1,443
25—30 ..	571	787	790	711		431	548	572	566		513	621	671	662		722	765	772	790	
30—35 ..	680	823	802	777	1,210	615	731	715	777	1,121	884	1,025	1,129	1,190	2,100	1,156	1,104	968	1,077	1,668
35—40 ..	549	610	565	528		550	578	537	523		1,006	1,078	929	1,054		1,073	817	763	900	
40—45 ..	804	904	798	779	1,151	903	940	915	891	1,359	1,642	1,730	1,620	1,766	2,601	1,392	1,439	1,258	1,287	1,962
45—50 ..	607	546	504	426		648	610	562	469		1,197	1,190	939	986		849	869	763	815	
50—55 ..	1,022	968	860	825	1,309	1,190	1,203	1,128	1,052	1,566	1,718	1,577	1,464	1,561	1,994	1,475	1,391	1,270	1,291	1,665
55—60 ..	485	384	405	335		543	517	459	417		655	577	536	441		521	566	518	442	
60 and over ..	3,002	2,362	2,138	2,146	2,585	3,763	3,247	3,083	3,112	3,596	1,752	1,533	1,426	1,457	1,534	1,607	1,638	1,414	1,759	1,956
Unspecified ..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	44	..	..
Total ..	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

Subsidiary Table III.—*Number afflicted per* 100,000 *persons of each age-period and sex, and number of females afflicted per* 1,000 *males.* (*British Districts.*)

Age.	Number afflicted per 100,000.								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 males			
	Insane.		Deaf-mute		Blind.		Leper					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All ages ..	20	11	60	39	217	252	42	11	483	584	1,068	217
0—5 ..	2	1	10	8	41	31	1	1	609	772	775	853
5—10 ..	6	4	48	33	77	53	3	1	624	621	620	243
10—15 ..	13	10	68	55	98	79	4	2	624	620	613	470
15—20 ..	19	13	73	48	116	89	8	4	537	516	622	413
20—25 ..	25	12	74	39	135	91	12	5	453	508	656	401
25—30 ..	33	14	68	39	142	124	25	8	402	532	807	305
30—35 ..	32	12	69	40	175	179	45	14	368	540	967	283
35—40 ..	35	15	67	39	193	233	70	18	381	518	1,071	231
40—45 ..	31	17	62	42	258	328	105	20	505	643	1,198	184
45—50 ..	35	17	55	38	317	425	124	22	402	585	1,143	154
50—55 ..	27	16	54	39	452	607	151	30	560	674	1,245	186
55—60 ..	27	16	64	62	556	765	149	30	533	845	1,196	173
60 and over ..	24	17	114	67	1,270	1,618	148	28	744	617	1,340	198

Subsidiary Table IV.—*Number afflicted per* 100,000 *persons of each caste, and number of females afflicted per* 1,000 *males.* (*Districts and States.*)

Age.	Number afflicted per 100,000								Number of females afflicted per 1,000 afflicted males.			
	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
Ahir	12	11	59	44	195	192	34	8	834	671	883	214
Barhai ..	14	8	54	29	254	207	45	8	487	458	709	155
Bhangi ..	8	13	31	36	207	219	15	3	1,438	1,016	967	179
Brahman ..	31	12	77	44	233	234	45	11	347	506	900	225
Chamar ..	12	8	43	32	218	296	38	8	616	700	1,303	202
Christian ..	24	34	40	51	136	305	311	330	1,230	1,045	1,885	893
Darzi	19	11	33	37	302	301	21	31	522	1,000	898	160
Dhobi ..	11	7	58	42	215	289	46	8	600	684	1,254	155
Dhunia ..	11	8	52	29	169	211	49	6	700	549	1,196	124
Dom*	22	14	216	174	202	258	147	77	618	768	1,214	498
Faqir	28	14	58	39	258	260	39	8	433	579	880	172
Gadariya ..	10	8	35	20	188	290	32	5	735	511	1,384	140
Gujar	11	5	24	19	188	223	12	5	381	609	931	318
Jat	18	7	39	37	250	259	14	2	307	718	790	103
Julaha	16	5	61	44	250	271	31	6	685	667	1,002	163
Kachhi ..	20	16	47	30	243	323	34	12	685	549	1,172	303
Kahar ..	28	13	59	47	235	285	43	10	445	733	1,134	228
Kayasth ..	62	20	69	38	236	224	27	4	278	471	821	132
Kewat	14	9	38	25	134	177	49	14	629	663	1,316	288
Kisan	13	8	37	21	275	351	44	4	478	477	1,056	77
Kori	11	14	50	45	217	355	44	13	1,222	868	1,580	282
Kumhar ..	10	7	53	22	166	231	34	6	629	383	1,301	161
Kurmi ..	15	8	58	34	220	268	64	10	503	537	1,111	145
Lodha	14	10	54	36	215	298	25	6	646	605	1,253	228
Lohar ..	24	10	77	44	208	200	49	7	366	518	853	121
Luniya ..	12	10	40	32	124	142	38	9	840	800	1,124	232
Mali	13	9	55	25	221	239	42	10	615	400	942	214
Murao ..	35	15	118	72	315	407	98	7	386	552	1,104	63
Nai	18	10	66	39	278	331	44	5	494	537	1,083	112
Pasi	9	10	50	42	291	279	56	9	1,046	805	1,386	163
Pathan ..	35	14	86	44	232	217	54	3	359	490	840	43
Rajput ..	29	9	78	47	182	185	53	17	272	530	893	277
Shaikh ..	32	24	78	52	243	244	36	8	650	592	892	190

* Includes depressed classes (Hills).

Chapter XI.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

The statistics and their accuracy.

The statistics of caste and race are set out in Imperial Table XIII. These have been prepared not for all (or practically all) castes as at last census, but for selected castes only : the selection being based principally on numerical importance, partly on social or ethnological interest. Sub-castes are shown only for Rajputs.

The subject of caste was wholly exhausted in 1911, and a deliberate attempt was made at the present census to put it in the background. To succeed in this attempt proved difficult, because it is the subject connected with the census which above all others interests the public. The public after all is predominantly Hindu : and to a Hindu his age, his civil condition, his birthplace, even his occupation are, relatively to his caste, matters of indifference. His caste and nothing else will determine the estimation in which he is held by his neighbours, and the zeal of no reformer has in the smallest degree altered this fact. The enumerating staff was as interested in caste questions as the general public, and as a caste index was supplied to help in cases where the correct entry was difficult to determine, it follows that there was little chance of inaccuracy in the statistics due to carelessness. The danger of inaccuracy lay rather in deliberate misstatement. As before, a large number of castes put forward claims to be classified as Brahmans or Rajputs whose claims are not admitted by the general community. These claims were generally pressed with the greatest determination and persistence, *sabhas* and *mahasabhas* often being formed for no other purpose, treatises being published, and eminent counsel being briefed. A Census Superintendent is obviously not a College of Heralds ; yet few could be made to understand that even if I decided that a Bhat is a Brahman, my decision would bind no one. The course I followed in these controversies was to correspond with the *sabhas*, to listen to the eminent counsel, and not to read the treatises ; and then to instruct the enumerating staff to enter in the caste column the name by which a man's caste was known to his neighbours. This persecution was bad enough when practised by communities : it became intolerable when, after the preliminary count had begun, it was taken up by individuals. I warned a friend with whom I was staying early in March, 1921 that on going out in the morning he would see a respectable old gentleman in a frock-coat sitting under a tree. "Who will he be?" he asked. "A prosperous Chamar who wants to be put down in the census as a Rajput" I replied. How did I know he would be a Chamar ? Because the ambitious of all other castes had, to the best of my belief, already stated their case. The old gentleman was duly found under his tree. But he was not a Chamar. He was a Badhik.

In the margin I give a list of some of the communities which claim to be something other than what the world calls them. They vary in importance from a large caste such as the Kachhis to some seventy-five families in Aligarh who were recorded as Barhais, but who alleged that they are Maithil Brahmans.

Name of community in popular use.	Name claimed.
Belwar, Taga	Kokas Panchal Brahman.
Bhuinhar	Bhuinhar Brahman.
Bhat	Brahmbhatt.
Barhai	Maithil Brahman.
Sonar	Ma'hur Rajput.
Sonar	Mair Rajput.
Kachhi	Kachhwaha Cha'tri.
Kalwar	Batham Vaish.
Rawani, Kahar	Chandra Vanshya Kshattriya.
Barhai, Lohar	Dhiman Brahman.
Tamboli	Nagbansi Kshattriya.
Lodha	Lodhi Rajput.
Kurmi	Kurmi Kshattriya.
Khattri	Kshattriya.
Ahir	Ahir Kshattriya.
Khangar	Khangar Rajput.
Gadariya	Pali Rajput.
Mallah	Nishada.
Halwai ..	Yogya Saini Vaish. Kanya Kubta Vaish.

The danger of inaccuracy arising from these claims is not however very great. In the first place the claims were generally resisted by the enumerators, who had as large a share of human nature as anyone else. In the second place the claimants in all cases had put me in possession of the name they wished to use. And to restore the popular name in the course of tabulation was a matter of no difficulty.

The case of the Muhammadans is not on all fours with that of the Hindus. That the prosperous among the Julahas, Kambohs and other castes become Shaikhs, and the prosperous among the Shaikhs become Saiyids is well known and a subject of popular jest. But the Muhammadan is much looser than the Hindu caste system, and I should be inclined to say that a man who got himself recorded as a Shaikh or a Saiyid *is* a Shaikh or Saiyid for all purposes that matter.

Lastly mistakes may have been made in the abstraction offices owing to difficulties of spelling, especially where the Urdu script was dealt with: Ahir and Ahar, Barai and Barhai, Koeri and Kori are all apt to be confused where the writing is bad, or owing to the use of sub-caste names, since many of these are common to several castes. Such mistakes, however, are certainly not numerous; and where any evidence, such as a comparison with previous returns, suggested something amiss, the figures have been rechecked.

On the whole the statistics may be accepted as reasonably accurate as regards caste, and still more so as regards race, except that, as I have said elsewhere, a number of Europeans owing to their habits of life undoubtedly escaped enumeration altogether.

The demographic value of the statistics.

2. With the caste system generally and especially with the ethnographic side of it I do not propose to deal. The eleventh chapter of the last report is a monograph on the subject, which the developments of ten years are not sufficient to render out of date. An exception, however, has been made to this rule in an appendix, which treats of the depressed classes of the hills. These classes, who have hitherto been lumped together as "Doms"—a name very naturally and properly disliked by its bearers—are breaking up or have broken up into separate castes, and the process so closely resembles what is generally supposed to have been the origin of the "Sudra" castes in the plains that it may be found of interest.

A proposal was seriously made that at the present census caste should not be recorded at all. So far as this proposal was based on a view that caste is unimportant, it shows, as has been pointed out, a complete misconception of popular sentiment. During the decade caste has been attacked from several sides: by reformers impressed by its disadvantages as an obstacle to industrial progress and to the development of a national consciousness—by the disintegrating influences of modern and Western ideas—and by the incompatibility of caste rules with military service abroad and with the conditions of factory life. It has resisted all these attacks: thanks partly perhaps to the innate conservatism of the people, partly to vested interests—the popular leaders being those who benefit by it most—and partly to the very great advantages of the system as an insurance against destitution: advantages which its detractors seem apt to overlook. Caste restrictions may have been relaxed somewhat in private. When travelling down an uninhabited valley I was surprised to find that the Hindus with me, consisting of a hill Brahman, two hill Rajputs and a Dhimar of the plains (of whom the Brahman and one Rajput had been on service overseas) had formed a common mess. But I doubt whether they have been relaxed at all in public. When my journey brought me to a small town the mess was broken up, and all allusion to it was avoided afterwards. The only community which has in some degree succeeded in freeing itself from caste is that of the Aryas.

If the caste system is still generally important because it maintains to the full its hold upon the people, it derives from this fact particular importance in other respects. The tendency in caste movement is wholly upward. The long queue seeking admittance into the ranks of the Brahmans and the Rajputs has already been alluded to. The process of fission by which sub-castes seek to constitute themselves into separate castes, which was fully dealt with by Mr. Blunt in 1911, is still going on; and the object of the process is always to better social status. Now the higher the caste the greater the restriction on the liberty of the individual: the fewer the kinds of work he can do, the more limited the circle within which he can marry, the fewer the classes of people with whom he can consort. It is unnecessary to labour the matter: it is obvious that the perpetuation of the caste system must act as a hindrance to industrial expansion and to racial development.

Strength and variation of selected castes. (1) Hindus.

3. The strength of the principal castes—grouped as far as possible according to their general occupation—and their percentage of increase or decrease during the last two decades is shown in the subsidiary table. A decrease since

1911 of between 3 and 4 per cent. would be the normal expectation for any given caste : where this amount of variation is very widely departed from a simple explanation is generally forthcoming. The big increase of the Bhuinhars, who are undoubtedly secular Brahmans, can only be due to a more accurate record of this caste, much of which must have been merged in the Brahman figures of 1911. The Sainthwars have increased owing to their more complete fission from the parent Kurmi community. The Koeris have increased slightly (while closely allied castes such as the Kachhis, Kisans and Lodhas have suffered heavy losses) and the Koris have lost excessively, probably because these two communities were confused in 1911, as has been shown in Chapter VIII to be probable from the literacy figures. The big increase of the Ahars is clearly due to confusion in the central offices between "Ahar" and "Ahir." The Ahars and Ahirs combined show a slight decrease. I can suggest no reason for the large loss suffered by the Dhunias and Thatheras. That suffered by the Bhangis and Doms (plains) may be due to conversion to Christianity. Faqir and Goshain are largely interchangeable terms. The Bhats have evidently succeeded to a considerable extent in getting themselves recorded as Brahmans. The Haburas wander between this and other provinces.

For the rest there is little to be said. The outstanding feature of the statistics is perhaps the disproportionate loss suffered by the big agricultural castes which cultivate small holdings almost entirely by their own labour—the Kachhis, Kisans, Kurmis, Lodhas and Muraos. As has been shown elsewhere—in speaking of the influenza epidemic—there is good reason why this should be so. Another remarkable phenomenon is that the so-called "Dravidian" tribes have not shared in the general decline, but have increased in numbers—the Bhars, Bhoksas, Tharus and Kols. Of occupational groups the traders have weathered the decade best, the labourers next best. For both these communities the decade has been a prosperous one.

(2) The Muhammadans.

4. The Muhammadan caste figures need similar annotation. The increase of Gaddis must be due to more developed fission from the Ghosi caste of which they are a sub-division. That of Kunjras is probably caused by confusion—at this or previous censuses—with the Khatiks, and of Manihars by confusion with the Churihars. The Nats who are a wandering tribe must always be expected to vary. The increase of Nau-Muslims is to be accounted for mainly by conversion. Other abnormal variations simply illustrate the process by which members of the lower castes are absorbed among the Shaikhs and the Shaikhs and members of the higher castes among the Saiyids. The Persian couplet on the subject of this process has been quoted elsewhere.

The caste of Aryas.

5. The third part of Imperial Table XIII shows the principal castes among which Aryas are found. As is well known, the Aryas are recruited mainly from the high castes—Rajput, Jat, Brahman and Vaish. Chamar members of the *samaj* have, however, increased from 1,500 to 6,000, and of the 4,000 Aryas found in Kumaun a great majority certainly belong to the depressed classes. Of the 8,200 Aryas who appear under "Others," a considerable number, including all found in Kumaun, returned no caste at all. But it is clear that the bulk of the community is not yet prepared to sever itself from the caste system.

The caste or race of members of the minor religions.

6. More than half the Jains are Agarwals, and more than half the Sikhs are Jats. Otherwise caste is of no interest in connection with the minor religions. Of non-Indian races, European British subjects have decreased from 33,000 to 24,000—a number which doubtless includes many Anglo-Indians. The decrease is due partly to movements of the garrison, partly to the growing Indianisation of the services. In tabulation no distinction has been made between English, Scots, and Irish. If made, it would have produced unexpected results. Unless the word "English" has been loosely and presumptuously used, the Scots do not outnumber the English by ten to one, but the English outnumber the Scots by about eleven to two : and it is no longer correct to speak of the headquarters of Government as Greater Aberdeen. Anglo-Indians have increased from eight to nine thousand, but these figures for obvious reasons are not reliable. Europeans other than British subjects are slightly more numerous, and Armenians slightly less numerous than before.

The local distribution of Europeans is not shown. It is of course most uneven. They form an appreciable part of the population in Lucknow, Cawnpore

Allahabad, Dehra Dun and, for part of the year, in Naini Tal : and may be said to amount to a community in the other garrison towns—Meerut, Muttra, Agra, Bareilly, Jhansi, Benares, Almora and Fyzabad. For various reasons they number a few hundreds in Saharanpur, Aligarh, Moradabad, Farrukhabad and Shahjahanpur. They are wholly negligible in every other district, some of which have not more than one or two, and none probably have as many as twenty.

Subsidiary table I.—*Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since* 1881.

General occupation.	Caste, tribe or race	Persons, (000's omitted) 1921.	1911.	1901	Percentage of variation, increase (+), decrease (−). 1911 to 1921	1901 to 1911	Percentage of net variation 1881—1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Hindus.				
Landowners	Bhuinhar	188	134	206	+40·0	−35·0	+0
	Rajput	3,267	3,429	3,525	−4 7	−2 7	+3·5
	Sainthwar	123	119	..	+3 6	..	..
	Taga	95	103	109	−8·4	−5 5	−6·3
Cultivators	Bhar	420	393	381	+6·8	+3·1	+20·4
	Bhoksa	8	..	..	+14 8	..	..
	Jat	688	710	787	−3·1	−9·8	+2·1
	Kachhi	679	728	714	−6·8	+2·0	−3·8 (1891)
	Kisan	321	353	375	−9·3	−5·9	13·1 (1891)
	Koeri	445	444	505	+0·4	12·1	−17·5 (1891)
	Kurmi	1,748	1,887	1,998	−7 4	−5·6	−14·1 (1891)
	Lodha	1,044	1,111	1,097	−6·1	+1·3	+0·3
	Murao	613	674	659	−9·0	+2·3	−9·6 (1891)
	Saini	58	66	74	−12·3	−10 8	−41·4 (1891)
	Tharu	29	..	..	+4 4	..	..
Market gardeners	Baghban	134	135	..	−1·2	..	..
	Baisi	142	139	138	+2·2	+·7	−7·1 (1891)
	Mali	183	181	289	+2·3	−37·4	−28·0 (1891)
Labourers	Chamar	5,836	6,076	5,932	3·9	+2.4	+7·3
	Dhanuk	123	129	127	−5·1	+1·6	+3·1
	Dusadh	73	..	..	+3 5	..	..
	Kori	799	860	995	−7·1	−13·6	- 5·2
	Luniya	424	409	400	+3·6	+2·2	+11·8
	Pasi	1,338	1,311	1,240	+2·1	+5·7	+29·4
Graziers	Ahar	420	283	246	+50·3	+15·0	+53·8
	Ahir	3,691	3,884	3,837	−5·0	+1·2	+3 0
	Gadariya	939	984	948	−4·4	+3.6	+8·3
	Gujar	269	292	285	8·0	+2·5	−0·5
Traders	Agarwal	304	..	..	+18·0	..	..
	Agrahari	79	..	..	+2·3	..	..
	Kalwar	269	286	324	−5·9	11·7	−22·3
	Khatik	177	182	199	−2·5	+8·5	+16·6
	Sonar	253	262	287	−3·5	−8·7	+0·8
Confectioners	Bharbhunja	269	290	314	−7·4	−7·6	−11·8
	Halwai	54	57	68	−4·9	−16·2	−17·5
	Tamboli	63	68	80	6·9	−1·5	−14·9 (1891)
Artizans and Craftsmen.	Barhai	462	503	551	−8·1	−8·7	−7·6
	Darzi	74	82	103	−9·2	−20·4	−16·4
	Dhunia	23	28	20	−17·8	+40·0	−38·3
	Depressed Classes (hills)	286	329	262	−5·1	+16·7	..
	Kumhar	700	715	711	−2·2	+·6	+9·5
	Lohar	487	502	533	−3·0	−5·8	−2.0
	Teli	713	734	735	−2 9	..	+6·9
	Thathera	17	..	..	−13·4	..	..
Collectors of jungle produce.	Kol	69	..	..	+1·3	..	..
The professions	Brahman	4,487	4,660	4,805	−3 7	−3·0	−4·8
	Kayasth	453	471	522	−4·0	−9·8	−12·9
Menials	Bhangi	359	398	370	−12·2	+7·6	−8·5
	Dom (plains)	14	..	..	-53·3	..	..
Devotees and genealogists.	Faqir	105	144	299	−27·0	−51·5	−53·2
	Goshain	111	94	..	+17·9	..	−7·8
	Bhat	71	116	132	−39·2	−12·1	−45·7
Gipsies	Habura	1	..	..	−17·0	..	..
	Nat	41	..	..	−4·8	..	..
			Muhammadans.				
Landowners	Rajput	161	194	406	−16·9	−52·2	−57·6
Cultivators	Meo	50	62	58	−20·6	+6·9	−26·0
	Turk	71	..	..	−7·7	..	..

Subsidiary table I.—*Variation in caste, tribe, etc., since* 1881—(concluded).

General occupation.	Caste, tribe or race.	Persons, (000's omitted).			Percentage of variation, increase (+), decrease (—).		Percentage of net variation 1881—1921.
		1921.	1911.	1901.	1911 to 1921.	1901 to 1911.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Muhammadans—(*concluded*)					
Graziers ..	Gaddi	61	55	59	+10·8	−6·8	+15·7
	Gujar	69	72	78	−4·9	−7·7	+6·2
Personal and domestic servants.	Bhisti	78	98	85	−20·8	+15·3	−6·2
	Dhobi	98	102	97	−4·1	+5·2	+15·3
	Nai	227	237	227	−4·4	+4·4	+12·9
Traders ..	Kunjra	80	72	86	+9·3	−16·3	−7·4
	Qassab	152	172	184	−11·5	−6·5	+0
Artizans and Craftsmen.	Barhai	88	95	81	−8·3	+17·4	+32·9
	Darzi	154	170	163	−9·7	+4·3	+3·4
	Dhunia	330	376	362	−12·3	+3·9	−19·0
	Julaha	882	953	923	−7·5	+3·3	−2·2
	Lohar	82	96	84	−5·0	+14·3	−4·8
	Manihar	90	75	74	+18·6	+1·4	+31·6
	Teli	225	233	215	−3·8	+8·4	+11·2
The professions ..	Mughal	59	60	84	−2·5	−40·0	−25·5
	Saiyid	279	250	263	+11·7	−6·7	+12·2
Menials	Bhangi	16	20	91	−18·1	−78·0	−4·0
Devotees ..	Faqir	339	383	347	−11·5	+10·4	−3·5
Gipsies	Nat	31	..	..	+22·5	..	..
Not differentiated	Naumuslim ..	56	..	..	+58·0	..	..
	Pathan ..	911	960	856	−5·2	+17·6	+21·6
	Shaikh	1,428	1,315	1,365	+9·4	−3·7	−5·9
		Aryas (000's not omitted).					
	Brahman ..	25,668	17,970	10,887	+42·8	+65·1	+409·0
	Chamar	6,398	..	..	+312·5	..	..
	Jat	29,378	9,765	4,367	+201·0	+123·6	+3,957·7
	Rajput	39,927	32,659	17,673	+22·2	+84·8	+976·2
	Vaish	22,228	21,563	13,546	+3·1	+59·2	+286·8
		Minor Religions (000's not omitted).					
Jain	Brahman ..	189	111	..	+70·2	..	+490·8
	Rajput	335	688	..	−51·3	..	−24·0
	Vaish	63,025	74,137	..	−15·0	..	−25·2
Sikh	Banjara	471	678	..	−30·6	..	+50·8
	Barhai	139	..	..	−67·1	..	..
	Brahman ..	237	115	..	+106·0	..	+104·4
	Jat	8,020	7,000	..	+14·6	..	+32·4
	Khattri	174	1,004	..	−82·6	..	−72·5
	Rajput	832	1,335	..	−37·7	..	−2·0
	Vaish	2,013	242	..	+732·0	..	+2,136·0

Chapter XII—OCCUPATION.

The Statistics of Occupation where exhibited.

The statistics of occupation will be found in Imperial Tables XVII to XXI. Table XVII classifies the population generally by occupation. Tables XVIII and XIX deal with mixed occupations. Table XX correlates occupation with religion, and Table XXI with caste or race.

Table XXII gives certain industrial statistics.

The numerous subsidiary tables at the end of this chapter reproduce these statistics in a form more easily intelligible.

The questionnaire from which the statistics are derived; and difficulties of the enumerators in dealing with it.

2. The statistics (except those of Table XXII) are derived from the entries made in three columns (nos. 9, 10 and 11) of the census schedule. Of these the first was for the principal occupation of workers: the second for the subsidiary occupation of workers: and the third for the occupation by which dependents are supported (i.e. the principal occupation of the supporting worker). Now there are many difficulties involved in the filling up of these columns, and in order to form some idea of the accuracy of the returns it is necessary to explain briefly what these were, what steps were taken to surmount them, and how far these steps were successful.

In the first place it is difficult to make an enumerator understand the distinction between a worker and a dependent. It is intended that "workers" shall include "earners." The word "worker" *(kám karnewálá)* is not readily understood to include "earner": for one constantly sees persons who do an amount of work that would never be noticed, and yet earn a great deal. On the other hand if the word "earner" were used instead of "worker," it would not readily be understood to include persons who increase the family income by their work, and yet earn nothing directly: for instance the wife who takes her turn at serving customers in her husband's shop. Again, there is no Hindustani word which exactly renders "dependents." The word used in 1911 was *mutaalliqin*. There are several objections to this term: it is highflown and therefore unfamiliar to ordinary people: it has a technical sense in connection with famine administration: and it does not mean "dependents."

In drafting the schedule headings an attempt was made to surmount this set of difficulties by adding in brackets, after the word "workers" *(kám karnewále)*, the words "i.e. earners" *(yáni kamánewále)* and by translating "dependents" by the word *na kamánewále* ("non-earners"). This solution, aided by much verbal instruction, served its purpose. A better solution may be possible: but none of the many I consulted were able to suggest one.

A second difficulty was the distinction between the "principal" and "subsidiary" occupation. The instructions given on this point differed slightly from those given at last Census. The rule, both in 1911 and in 1921, was that the "principal" occupation is the most lucrative. But in 1911 an exception was made: where one of two occupations took up the greater part of the worker's time, this was to be the principal occupation although it might not be the most lucrative. A little analysis will show that the so-called exception cannot be a true exception at all, but must be the governing rule. And as besides being illogical it is also confusing, it was omitted in 1921. It is evident that the omission has made little or no difference to the returns. The stock instance (and the most common) in which the exception would operate is that of the soldier or official with private means. Yet the category "persons living on their income" is proportionately and absolutely much smaller now than ten years ago.

The third difficulty was that of impressing on the enumerating staff the necessity of a fully descriptive entry. This difficulty is enhanced by the practice of the courts, with which every one concerned is familiar. A magistrate takes down a man's name with particulars like this—"Ram Singh, son of Ranjit Singh, caste Rajput, occupation service"—or "Bishn Das, son of Ishwari Das, caste Vaish,

occupation shopkeeping." The enumerator is not easily persuaded that the Census wants to know the nature of the service, or the class of goods sold in the shop.

These are the difficulties. With the experience of his predecessors to guide him a Census Superintendent is now aware of them in advance, and in training his staff is able to, and in fact does, concentrate upon them. That they were, humanly speaking, successfully surmounted I have no doubt, and the fact can be proved in one respect. The category of "Insufficiently Described Occupations" contained, in 1901, 3,268,000 persons: in 1911, 1,661,000 persons: and in 1921, 941,000 persons. Of the total last given, 848,000 are labourers. And labourers whose labour is of so general a character as to be incapable of exact description can hardly be much less numerous than this.

The Bertillon scheme of classification.

3. So much for the raw material of the statistics. The scheme of classification adopted to deal with it was, as in 1911, that invented by M. Jacques Bertillon and modified to suit Indian conditions. This scheme as modified divides the population occupationally into 4 classes, 12 sub-classes, 56 orders and 191 groups. It is severely logical, as Mr. Blunt pointed out in the last report.* And when one is told that out of every 10,000 head of population in this province, 7,680 (sub-class (i)) are employed in obtaining raw materials from the surface of the earth, and 2 (ii) in obtaining raw materials from beneath the earth: 1,097 (iii) are employed in converting these materials into commodities: 87 (iv) in carrying these commodities to the places where they are wanted: 443 (v) in distributing them to consumers: 55 (vi) in protecting and 53 (vii) in administering the economic processes hitherto described: while outside this materialistic system, 105 (viii) are employed in the professions and liberal arts, 9 (ix) live on their income, 179 (x) are domestic servants, 87 (xii) are parasites on the community and 202 (xi) are not described sufficiently to be placed in any of the foregoing categories, one feels that one has been told something of much interest, and that he must be an ingenious man who has been left out of the list. But the scheme of classification seems to me to have very little useful application to the present conditions of this province. It obscures exactly what we want to know. The province is still in full possession of an indigenous occupational system of great antiquity. It is coquetting with an entirely different system derived from the West. What the Census on its occupational side should be able to tell us is how far, if at all, the old system has been shaken, and the new system is taking permanent root. The Bertillon scheme makes it almost impossible to obtain any light on this question.

Again, the most useful statistics that under present conditions the Census could provide are those of labour. Labour is everywhere inadequate, and it would be of value to know what the available supply is, and in what directions it is contracting or expanding. The Bertillon scheme clearly differentiates agricultural labour, and the sub-class "Insufficiently Described Occupations" fortunately includes a heading for general labour. But all other labour is almost inextricably concealed under headings such as "Industry," "Trade" and "Transport," which lump together the managing director of a company and the woman who carries a basket of mud from a borrowpit to an embankment. In short, people are distinguished in respect of their occupation not according to the nature of the work they do, but according to the economic process which their work subserves. No scheme of classification can take account of all lines of distinction. But the defect of the Bertillon scheme is that it has a material not a human basis: and a human basis would have been better adapted to our requirements.

The accuracy of the statistics.

4. It has been seen that the raw material for the occupational statistics provided by the schedules was sound, and that the scheme of classification prescribed for its exhibition was at least elegant. It remains to estimate how far the classification was accurately done. Except in one Central Office it was done well enough. In the Fyzabad Office—which dealt with the Fyzabad Division, the districts of Mirzapur and Jaunpur, and the Benares State—it was done exceedingly badly. The Deputy Superintendent here had an unfortunate ambition to finish first, and this classification was the last job to be done: and his office was closed down before the defectiveness of this part of its work had become apparent. The fault was mainly one of incompleteness: there were not sufficient occupations to cover the population of any district. The incompleteness was

* Which should be referred to for a detailed account of the scheme, pages 382—384.

made good in the Head Office, with an accuracy that was certainly approximate, on such data as were available. But some obvious defects could not be remedied and will be observed in the tables: for instance no quarrymen are shown for Mirzapur, and no soldiers for Fyzabad.

The accuracy of the statistics can be gauged from what has been said above. It should be remembered that they are an analysis of the state of affairs found on a single day. Nevertheless they represent the normal functional distribution of the people except to a trifling degree. Owing to the day selected being at the commencement of harvest operations, agricultural labourers probably gain unduly at the expense of labourers of other kinds. Certain hot weather occupations—such as that of the pankha cooly—can hardly appear at all. But in the aggregate such deviations from the normal will amount to very little.

The general functional distribution of the population.

5. Except in one respect, which will be dealt with at once, the functional distribution of the population is, largely speaking, precisely what it was ten years ago. It was discussed in the last report in a very long chapter, and it would be superfluous to go over the ground again. I propose only to examine such appreciable variations as there are, and to consider how far these are merely accidental, how far they point to the existence of definite occupational tendencies.

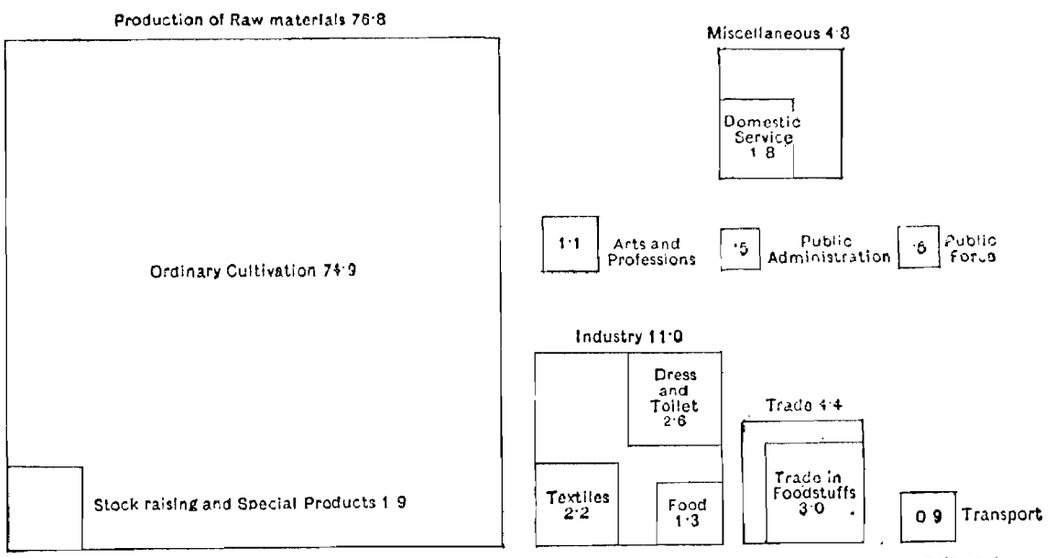


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT OF THE POPULATION IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS

The distribution which is here shown graphically by a diagram is best seen in Subsidiary Table I, further illustrated by Subsidiary Table VII. Three-quarters (749 per 1,000) of the population are engaged in ordinary cultivation. The cultivation of special products, forestry and pasture bring the "farming" figure up to 768. These proportions are much higher than in 1911, when the figures per 1,000 were respectively 715 and 733. In spite of the decrease of population, the absolute numbers are also greater. In thousands ordinary cultivators numbered 31,615 in 1901; 34,327 in 1911; and 34,834 in 1921. There is no indication here (it has already been argued that there is no indication in the other census statistics) that the land has reached the limit of what it can support. The gain is entirely at the expense of Labour and Industry. Agricultural labour has decreased (in thousands) from 4,552 to 4,036; unspecified labour from 1,604 to 848; industry (which includes a lot of labour) from 5,834 to 5,100 and from 122 to 109 per 1,000 of the population.

Two tendencies might be thought to be indicated by these figures. As to one of these there can be no doubt. During the decade there has been, notoriously, an enormous demand for labour. This has not had the effect of attracting the people away from the land, but paradoxically enough has produced the opposite result. The supply of labour—also notoriously, and as is revealed by the statistics—has not expanded in response to the demand. No wages will attract the peasant of the province from his holding so long as his holding will maintain him in the standard of comfort to which he is accustomed. With grain at the prices prevalent since 1914 his holding will do this and more. Consequently the existing

and unexpanding labour force has been able to use the competition for its services to exact its own terms. And the labourer takes advantage of his improved financial condition to convert himself into a small holder whenever an opportunity offers: thereby making it easier for the rest to do likewise.

The second tendency that might be deduced from the statistics quoted is a movement of the industrialist back to the land. Unfortunately the Bertillon scheme of classification makes it impossible to decide whether such a tendency is in operation or not. For "Industry" in the Bertillon classification covers industry carried on under two wholly different systems. There is the indigenous system—still hardly shaken by the attack of Western methods—under which each small community is self-contained, and the village needs are supplied by the village artizans: the plough by the village carpenter and the earthenware vessels by the village potter. There is also the European system, which a special department of Government has been created to foster, whereby each particular requirement of the community is distributed from some manufacturing centre. The population shown in the Bertillon classification as occupied in industry is employed under both these systems. Of the 110 persons (per 1,000 of population) shown as industrialists—to take the principal orders—22 engaged in textiles are partly operatives in the spinning mills, partly village weavers: of the 4 dealing with hides, some are working in the tanneries, some are the village Chamars: the 8 shown under "wood," the 6 under "metals," and the 7 under "ceramics" are very largely, but by no means wholly, the village Barhais, Lohars, and Kumhars respectively. A large but unknown proportion of the 26 shown under "Industries of Dress and the Toilet" are the village Darzis and Barbers. It is impossible to say whether the loss of industry reflects a movement of industrialists in the modern sense "back to the land," or the drifting to cultivation of a surplus—created possibly by the competition of western methods of manufacture—among the village artizans.

It is certain, however, that the population has not yet begun to respond to the efforts made to attract it from agriculture to industry.

Shown below are the proportions per 1,000 of the remaining sub-classes (excluding Agriculture and Industry) found at the present Census and at the last:—

	1911	*1921*
Exploitation of Minerals	·2	2
Transport	9	9
Trade	45	44
Public Force	7	5
Public Administration	6	5
Professions and Li' eral Arts	11	11
Persons living on their Income	2	1
Domestic Service	20	18
Insufficiently Described	36	20
Unproductive	11	9

Except "Insufficiently Described"—the great bulk of whom belong to Industry and Labour, for these are the pursuits which, as a matter of experience, are found to be insufficiently described—these categories are all practically unchanged, and if shown as a percentage would in all cases appear to be so. It will be seen that the occupational distribution of the population is slightly more economical than in 1911. The province is governed and protected by slightly fewer men than before: there are slightly fewer middlemen: and persons living on their income, domestic servants, and persons engaged in unproductive pursuits are also less numerous.

Agriculture. 6. I will now deal separately with each of the principal occupations.

It has already been noticed that the number supported by agriculture has greatly increased, both proportionately and absolutely. The increase is entirely confined to "ordinary cultivators," who are more numerous by over a million. The number of those supported by agricultural rents has decreased rather more than in proportion to the decrease of population: that of agricultural labourers has decreased much more than this. The figures are given in the margin.

Occupation	Population supported in 1911.	Population supported in 1921.
Income from agricultural rents.	866,419	818,437
Ordinary cultivators ..	28,712,015	29,813,163
Agricultural labour ..	4,552,043	4,035,887

Although the entries of agricultural occupation prescribed to be made in the schedules were wholly different from those prescribed in 1911, the variations cannot be due to this fact. In 1911 persons in possession of agricultural land were divided for enumeration purposes into three classes—landlords, occupancy tenants, and non-occupancy tenants: and these were further sub-divided into two sub-classes, those who let and those who cultivated their land. At the present Census there were two classes only: *kasht* was entered for those who, whether landlords or tenants, derived their income or the greater part of it from cultivation, either by themselves or through their servants: and *lagan* was entered for those who, whether landlords, tenants, or even sub-tenants, derived their income from rents. This simplified system was adopted for two reasons: firstly, it gave, just as much as the system of 1911, all the information necessary for the preparation of the Tables as prescribed; secondly, in the rather delicate conditions prevailing in 1921 it was inadvisable to make things too difficult for the enumerator.

It is evident that whichever of these two systems is used in enumeration, the classification of the returns under the two heads "Rent Receivers" and "Cultivators" should give the same results.

To what then is the variation in the figures due? To some extent to the rise in wages, but mainly, I think, to the rise in the prices of grain: and also to the absence of a corresponding rise in rents. The rise in wages has operated, as has already been said, not to swell the ranks but merely to fill the pockets of labour. And the labourer who acquires a little capital invests it in obtaining a holding. The increase in the number of "ordinary cultivators" is largely at the expense of labour, both agricultural and other.

The rise in prices of grain must undoubtedly have operated to attract men to agriculture from other occupations. And as rents do not rise at the same pace—or at anything like the same pace—as prices, it has attracted them to the cultivating and not to the rent receiving side of the business. I expected to find a large part of the variation due to this cause to be only an apparent variation. The bulk of agriculturists combine agriculture with some other pursuit. They are counted as agriculturists (in the figures with which we are now dealing) only where agriculture is their sole or principal occupation. The effect of a rise in the price of grain would naturally be expected to be to convert, in a large number of cases, what was a subsidiary agricultural occupation in 1911 into a principal agricultural occupation in 1921. The statistics however show that the variation cannot be accounted for in this way. Out of every 1,000 actual workers, at the last census 518 combined agriculture (excluding agricultural labour) as a principal occupation with other occupations. Only 482 do so now.[1]

Allusion has been made to three influences which have combined to affect the statistics of agricultural occupation—a rise in prices, a rise in wages, and a failure of rents to rise in proportion to prices and wages. It is safe to conclude that the resultant of these influences has been not only to attract people to agriculture from non-agricultural pursuits, but also within the agricultural occupations to attract them from landlordism and labour to cultivation. Some further evidence (besides that of the figures quoted at the commencement of this paragraph) of this latter process is provided by Subsidiary Table V. Out of every 1,000 workers, 185 landlords and 37 labourers in 1911, and 218 landlords and 16 labourers in 1921, were also cultivators.

Table V also corroborates what has been said as to the effect of high wages on labour. Although labourers are far less numerous than they were ten years ago, and although high wages might be expected to keep them exclusively to the land, 194 per thousand of them have now taken up subsidiary occupations. Only 62 had done so in 1911.

Pasture.

On account of its importance the occupation "Raising of Farm Stock" deserves brief notice. The proportion of the population engaged therein is practically unchanged (162 per 10,000 in 1911, 169 in 1921). Considering that the basis of the prosperity of the province is cattle—which are the sole capital of the great bulk of its inhabitants—this proportion might seem surprisingly small. Every 8 or 9 acres of agricultural land require a pair of bullocks, and to breed these (and not to provide milk, as is popularly believed) countless cows are kept all over the country. To provide milk, which with its products is an important item in the

[1] See Subsidiary Tables IV and V.

provincial diet, buffalos are bred in smaller but still enormous numbers. Practically every cultivating family has at least a pair of bullocks. Except in certain forest tracts however these animals are not seriously grazed. They are stall-fed on the bye-products of the crops, and the care of the herd is the common concern of the family. These facts explain why an increase of cultivation is possible at all. At the beginning of the decade there was an outcry—in which Government joined—that the grazing grounds of the province had become inadequate, and it was suggested that villages should be encouraged to set aside a part of their lands for pasture. Nothing came of the suggestion; yet more cattle must have been raised to enable cultivation to increase. The truth is that (except in the few tracts where fencing and therefore hay-making is possible) an acre of village land under crops produces—as a bye-product—more cattle food than an acre under pasture, which latter is completely bald at the time when grass is needed.

Industry.

7. The number per thousand of the population employed in Industry has decreased from 121 to 110; the absolute figures (in thousands) were 6,241 in 1901, 5,834 in 1911, and 5,100 in 1921. As has already been said, what is Industry's loss must be Agriculture's gain. And as has also been pointed out, the evidence is against the natural supposition that the loss is unreal and due merely to the increase in prices of grain converting a subsidiary into a principal agricultural occupation.

An examination of Subsidiary Table VII will show that the decrease is general and spread over all industries except two. Makers of leather articles have increased in number from 5,000 to 109,000, and of boots from 166,000 to 174,000. This is due to the impetus given to the leather trade by the war, and maintained by a general rise in the standard of living. One may see ten men wearing boots now, where he saw one ten years ago. This is a development of modern rather than of indigenous industry. So is the other case of increase—"production of physical forces": but this enterprize at present is on a very small scale. Apart from these two, the only industry that has declined less than in proportion to the population is that of the manufacture of iron tools. The comparative prosperity of this craft is presumably owing to the increased demand for agricultural implements due to the expansion of agriculture.

So far as I am aware no new industry has been established during the decade. At the end of the war period, when foreign liquor was expensive and hard to obtain, a spirit called Cawnpore Whiskey appeared on the market for a short time. Where and of what this was made I do not know. But a former friend on whom I tried it asserted (as soon as he was able to speak) that it was the bye-product of a tannery: presently concluding his remarks with a rider, that it is better to live a teetotaller than to perish blasphemously.

The principal industry of the province is Textiles: which employs 12 per cent. fewer persons than in 1911. Nor does it appear that more persons than before follow this industry as their subsidiary occupation. Of cultivators 18 per 10,000 are secondarily weavers, and of agricultural labourers 11. The corresponding figures in 1911 were 24 and 5. The minor wood industries have declined by 20 per cent., metals by 5 per cent., ceramics by 11 per cent., chemical products by 7 per cent., food industries by 45 per cent.: industries of dress and the toilet—a very diverse assortment—by 10: builders by 31, bricklayers by 18, and miscellaneous by 21.

It has already been observed that the Bertillon classification furnishes practically no hint as to the nature of this decrease. There being two wholly different industrial systems in operation in the province, it may reflect one of two things: either a movement "back to the land" of the mill and factory population, which would point to the failure of modern methods, or the lapse to agriculture of a surplus among village artizans, which could only be due to the competition of the mill and factory and would point to the success of modern methods.

The Special Industrial Census.

It is possible however to attempt to give some answer to the question here outlined by examining the statistics reproduced in Imperial Table XXII and in the "Industrial" Subsidiary Tables. These statistics have been extracted from the special industrial schedules, by means of which particulars were obtained of the personnel employed in all industrial concerns employing 10 or more persons. Similar statistics were collected in 1911, but only in respect of concerns employing 20 or more persons.

I confess that I have very little confidence in these statistics. In the first place, even if the enumeration was accurate, they represent only the facts of a particular day; and that day, which had to be at about the same time as the census proper, but after it (to avoid interference with work that was more important) necessarily fell in the middle of the harvest. A very large proportion of the unskilled labour ordinarily employed in industrial concerns was drawn away for harvesting, and the time was one at which textile industries would in any case be slack.

In the second place, the enumeration was taken by a staff which was untrained in census work, and which took no interest whatever in the business.

I fancy therefore that the figures at any rate of unskilled labour are very far from representing normal conditions. But they are good enough to compare with those of 1911; and a comparison shows that persons engaged in organized industrial concerns with more than 20 employés (for purposes of comparison I omit those with less than 20 employés) have increased during the decade from 58,330 to 72,917.

The statistics therefore suffice to show that it is industry of the indigenous not of the westernized type that has lost personnel. They are not sufficiently reliable to enable the losses of the former to be gauged accurately.*

If concerns employing between 10 and 20 persons be included, the returns show 83,000 persons (of whom 42,000 are unskilled) as employed in organized industry. The true figure may perhaps be 100,000. The capitalized cost of the staff alone of the Department of Industries is about Rs. 25,00,000. So that each of these hundred thousand persons may feel that something over Rs. 25 is being paid by Government to further his industrial interest. He clearly has a rosy future.

The nature of the industries of the province.

8. A considerable mass of information with regard to the industries of the province was collected for me by District Census Officers and others. I intended originally to deal fully with this information in the report: but since its collection the Director of Industries has inaugurated an industrial survey, which is being made by a staff, doubtless highly qualified, consisting of a Deputy Director and ten Divisional Superintendents, one for each Revenue Division. This staff has been in existence for more than a year, during six months of which it was in possession of my notes; and as I know that one Superintendent, in a division in which there are practically no industries worth the name, is still functioning, the survey is evidently going to be a very thorough one. It is therefore superfluous for me to deal as a layman with a subject which is about to be taken up exhaustively by experts. This causes me no regret: but I feel I owe an apology to the many Deputy Collectors and others who collected for me material which I am not going to use. I can only comfort them by saying that they will doubtless, in due course, see the results of their labours reproduced in another place.

It may be worth while to summarize briefly the general conclusion arrived at as the result of my enquiries. The industries of the province are mainly of three types:—

(1) Large scale enterprises on the western factory system, using modern machinery and aiming at distribution of their products to distant markets.

These are practically the only concerns that recruit labour other than local. They deal principally with flour, cotton, wool and leather.

(2) The industries of the village artizans, who use primitive methods and aim at no more than meeting village requirements. The labour employed is usually that of the family only.

These provide agricultural implements, pottery, shoes and other simple local needs.

(3) Certain cottage industries, carried on largely by agriculturists (and their families) in their spare time and ordinarily organized by a small local financier who advances money or material and buys and distributes the finished product.

These industries deal with an immense range of commodities—some in general demand, such as handspun cloth, brassware, and carpets;

* In 1911 there were in the province (including states) 366 "industrial concerns" employing over 20 persons, of which 176 used mechanical power. There are now 708 such concerns, of which 196 use mechanical power. These figures are reasonably accurate, and give a fair idea of the extent of the advance made by modern industry during the decade.

but largely petty and rather useless luxuries, such as perfumes, ornamental whips, and shell buttons. The markets which these products reach depend on the capital and enterprise of the financier.

Of these three types, the factory organized on modern lines has hitherto been reasonably successful: but its success is limited in one and that a vital respect—by the difficulty of obtaining and retaining labour. This limitation stands also in the way of the development and extension of industry on these lines.

Of enterprises of modern type a few are to be found in certain of the larger towns and cities, and one or two in rural tracts: but they are mostly concentrated in Cawnpore and Agra. The nature of the labour force in Cawnpore has been analysed in Chapter III. Attempts made—by the provision of housing and other facilities—to create a permanent industrial population have met with very partial success. The great bulk of the operatives have to be recruited from the labouring population elsewhere. Recruits can be obtained readily only where there is a surplus, and nowhere -- as the figures of occupation show—is there a surplus. An unwillingness to be severed permanently from the land is deeply embedded in the character of the people. Workmen can be got in adequate numbers at slack but not at busy agricultural seasons. And seasonal workmen do not meet modern requirements: machinery which lies idle for a considerable part of the year can seldom be remunerative.

These are the conditions which stand in the way of factory enterprise so long as it is concentrated in large centres: and they appear to be insuperable. As has been shown in Chapter III, labour in this province is not mobile. It appears that the future of modern industry lies in the isolated factory, preferably located near the source of its raw material, which is not too big to be satisfied by local labour. There are a few such factories in existence—for instance the sugar factories in the cane tracts of the Gorakhpur district.

Industry of the second type is as old as time, and its organization is of the simplest possible character. There are indications to be found in the statistics, as has been shown, which suggest that it is feeling the competition of industry of the first and third types, with the result that a certain surplus of the village artizan population is drifting into agriculture. The village potter must have accommodated himself long ago to the effects of the introduction of metal utensils. The village blacksmith and carpenter have been more recently attacked, for instance by the growing popularity of the factory-made sugarpress and pickaxe. The rural artizan would be hit still more hardly if methods of commercial distribution were more efficient. This latter point will be noticed under the heading of "Trade."

Industry of the third type is clearly what is best suited to the conditions and genius of the country, especially of those parts of the country where agriculture is precarious. The bulk of the population is agricultural, and agriculture here means ordinarily the growing, harvesting and disposal of two crops in the year, and not the mixed farming familiar in England. Agriculture of this kind involves very hard work for certain short periods—generally two sowings, two harvests, an occasional weeding in the rains, and three waterings in the cold weather—and almost complete inactivity for the rest of the year. In precarious tracts inactivity may be unavoidable for a whole season, or even for a whole year. These periods of inactivity are, in the great majority of cases, spent in idleness. Where the cultivator pursues some craft which will employ himself and his family at times when they are not required in the fields—a craft in which continuity of employment is not essential—the proceeds of that craft are a saving from waste, and therefore clear gain. The most typical of such crafts, which political controversy has made familiar, and the one which is most widely pursued, is the production of homespun cloth. Others have already been alluded to. Weaving as a cottage industry, for all the impetus supplied by a political movement, appears to be on the decline: it has failed to advance partly perhaps because the "*Gandhi charkha*" on whose use the movement insists, produces a yarn which—so I am credibly informed—owing to its unevenness is almost unusable. But however adapted cottage industries may be to local conditions, the cottage craftsman has no capital and no business capacity. These things must be supplied from outside: and where the industry is flourishing they are so supplied.

In the last report[1] will be found a description of the brassware industry of Benares. The industry of this type that has appeared to me to be carried on under the most ideal conditions is the carpet industry of Mirzapur. Here the management finances the purchase of the materials, controls the designs, and markets the product. The craftsman takes the work to his home and does it with the help of his family in his own time. An extension of this or similar industries into the precarious tracts of South Mirzapur, South Allahabad and Bundelkhand would go far to protect that region from famine, besides improving its economic condition in normal times.

Transport.

9. The number of persons per 10,000 occupied in Transport has fallen from 94 to 87, and the absolute figures from 449,610 to 402,376. In the arrangement shown in Subsidiary Table I there is a proportional increase under "Transport by rail" and a decrease under "Transport by water" and "Transport by road." "Transport by water" includes the running of the canals, and is to this extent a slightly misleading phrase: but persons employed in this form of irrigation are rightly classed as transporters, for they are engaged in carrying a commodity (water) to the place where it is wanted. The figures reflect generally what would be expected, the increase of mechanical vehicles having reduced (proportionately to the population, not absolutely) the personnel employed in transport on the roads.

The statistics are more interesting as exhibited in Subsidiary Table VII. The most antiquated form of transport, palki bearers, has decreased by over 50 per cent., as it did in the last decade, and now employs only 9,000 persons. Pack transport and boat transport have both dropped by about a third. Railwaymen have increased considerably, and persons employed in connection with road vehicles (including mechanical vehicles) have increased slightly. It is a pity that mechanical and non-mechanical vehicles have not been distinguished.

The decrease under "Construction and maintenance of roads and bridges" must be accidental and due to relatively little new work being in hand at Census time. That under Postal and Telegraph Services is of no significance. The great mass of employés in this department have other additional occupations such as agriculture, shop-keeping and school-teaching: and all occupations have appreciated enormously in profitableness relatively to employment by the State.

Trade.

10. Traders bear almost the same proportion to the population as they did ten years ago, when they numbered 448 per 10,000. They now number 443. The absolute figures are 2,140,395 for 1911 and 2,060,274 for 1921. The only notable increases are among traders in textiles, groceries, fodder and means of transport. These are probably due, in the case of the first two, to a general rise in the standard of living among the agricultural population. Increased business in fodder goes with increased trade in means of transport, which consists almost entirely of dealing in animals: and the latter increase is evidently owing to the much larger number of persons who now cultivate on their own account.

The big decreases in some of the petty trades are, to judge from the nature of these trades, probably due to the greater lucrativeness of other occupations formerly subsidiary. Agriculturists who trade as a subsidiary occupation numbered (per 10,000), in 1911, 307 in the case of landlords and 146 in the case of cultivators. The corresponding proportions in 1921 are 307 and 84.

As observed in the last report, in the ordinary way the maker of a commodity also sells it; and the organization of rural trade is very primitive. The great bulk of the population is served commercially by small rural markets held once or twice a week, supplemented by the permanent bazars of country towns. To these markets the agricultural population brings its surplus grain for sale, and buys with the proceeds those necessaries which it does not provide for itself—mainly cloth, salt and oil. In some barter still obtains. In prosperous times much money is also spent on small comforts which have not yet become necessaries, and even on luxuries. It is in respect of these that the organization of trade is so rudimentary. In the ordinary way the wholesale or even the retail merchant who deals in articles other than of local origin himself journeys to the place of manufacture, and there obtains his stock. In consequence the rustic customer cannot dictate what he will buy, but has to choose from very limited and arbitrarily selected alternatives. The rural merchant has little idea of looking for new commodities. Nor have manufacturers the enterprise to

[1] Page 404.

advertise their wares in new places. In one bazar is to be seen a great show of glass bottles or of fancy waistcoats: in another none of these things, but a roaring trade is done apparently in walking sticks. At the moment tawdry rubbish of the Japanese variety is in much evidence everywhere. There would seem to be room for organizations to supply to the rural community simple commodities that it cannot provide for itself, and that will be really useful to it, with business methods of distribution through local agencies. Such organizations, of which there is at present little or no sign, would probably have the effect of reducing appreciably the proportion of the population engaged in trade.

An analysis of the trade of a small town—Mau in the Jhansi district—kindly prepared for me by Mr. B. V. Bhadkamkar, I.C.S., is printed as Appendix D. The trade of Mau may be taken as typical of the trade of the province outside the larger cities.

Public Administration.

11. There is little to comment upon in the figures of Public Administration. The proportion per 10,000 of the population is practically unchanged for public administration proper: this was 56 in 1911 and is 53 now. The absolute numbers are 269,593 and 245,862 respectively. The decrease is due not to any reduction of public servants, but to the fact that state employment is relatively to other occupations much less lucrative than it was, and has become in many cases the subsidiary where it used to be the principal occupation.

The proportional figure for Public Force has fallen from 70 to 55, and the absolute numbers from 336,627 to 253,503. The decrease falls entirely under Police, and is due mainly to the cause just mentioned: but partly also to the abolition of road chaukidars. The army shows an increase in spite of the absence of some units on service. This is owing to intensive recruiting in the last year of the War. Who the 299 sailormen are I have no idea.

Professions and Liberal Arts.

12. The Professions and Liberal Arts supported 111 persons per 10,000 in 1911 and support 105 now. There is an increase under Medicine and Instruction, as one would expect. The enormous decrease of Religious Mendicants, following an enormous decrease in 1911, is hard to explain, and is probably too good to be true. Numbers of these and of Temple Servants have evidently been recorded as Priests.

What Mr. Arnold Bennett would call "Creative Artists", excluding musicians, are more numerous by 18 per cent. The increase is probably confined to journalists: who, provincial standards being what they are, should not properly be classed under the "liberal arts" at all. There is a surprisingly large decrease of Musicians, Actors and Dancers.

Persons living on their Income.

13. To account for the decrease (40 per cent.) of persons living on their income it is unnecessary to look beyond the fact that at the present cost of living pensioners can no longer subsist upon their pensions, but have to find employment of some kind.

Domestic Service.

14. Domestic servants would be expected to lose numbers in hard times, and they have done so. The only very big decrease however is among Grooms; this is obviously due to the general replacement of horse-drawn by mechanical conveyances.

Unproductive.

15. A rise in the cost of living is always followed by a contraction of charity. The "unproductive" community has consequently been reduced by 29 per cent.

Labour.

16. Agricultural labour has been dealt with in its place. Other labour is closely connected with industry in one form or another, and will doubtless be dealt with by the Director of Industries in the course of his survey. It needs therefore only the briefest notice here.

A certain amount of labour is included in the figures of Industry and Transport, and some in those of Trade. The bulk of non-agricultural labour however is "unspecified": which means for the most part that it takes any manual work that offers. The number of persons supported by unspecified labour is 848,000. Add to these some 200,000 supported by organized industry, and perhaps another 300,000 who though classed under Industry should more properly be classed under Labour—chiefly masons, bricklayers and sweepers: some 50,000 supported by Transport, and another 50,000 (an outside figure) supported by Trade; the sum total, with agricultural labourers (4,036,000) added, comes to 5,484,000 or say five millions and a half, and represents the whole labouring population of the province.

A large part of this labour force is permanently attached to the land: a very small part considerably less than 100,000 actual workers—is permanently attached to certain organized industries. What remains is mostly persons ready to put their hands to any work that offers, but only in the last resort at a distance from their homes. There would probably be sufficient labour to meet the present needs of the province if enterprises requiring it were dispersed over the country, and were able to time their demands so as to avoid the busy agricultural seasons. Unfortunately neither of these conditions is fulfilled. As to the first, the tendency is all towards concentration, principally at Cawnpore, Agra and other big cities. As to the second, the busy months are March, April, July, September, October, and November: the smaller textile concerns, flour mills, sugar factories, and road and railway construction are to some extent able to avoid these months. But generally speaking every one is crying for labour at the same time, and especially in the cold weather.

The scarcity of labour is well illustrated by comparison with the statistics of England and Wales. In the latter country, labourers (actual workers)* number 74 per cent. of all workers. In this province, if it be assumed that of the five and a half million persons believed to be supported by "Labour", three million—a generous allowance—are actual workers, labourers (actual workers) number 12 per cent. of all workers. The figures for agricultural labour are still more remarkable. In England and Wales to every 1,000 farmers there are 3,620 agricultural labourers. In the United Provinces to every 1,000 cultivators there are only 133 agricultural labourers. These are the proportions for actual workers in each case.

Two obvious but important conclusions can be drawn from these figures. On the one hand, labour in this province is not entitled to, and is never likely to attain, any considerable political power. On the other hand it has, and can exercise if and when it elects to do so, enormous industrial power. Being seriously short of requirements, it is in a position to dictate to the employer: being numerically weak, it is not in a position to dictate to the State. It can therefore bring pressure to bear on the State only through the employer. In England on the contrary labour being adequate to requirements and therefore numerically strong is more powerful vis-a-vis the State than vis-a-vis the employer: and has learnt to bring pressure to bear on the employer through the State.

Special Departmental Returns.

17. Returns were furnished by the Irrigation Department, Post Office and Telegraph Department, and the Railways, showing the number of persons employed on 18th March, 1921. These returns are reproduced in Subsidiary Table IX and call for little comment. The figures naturally do not tally with those of the Census proper: large numbers of departmental employés will have shown their departmental occupation as subsidiary.

If this Table is compared with Table VII, it must be remembered that the former shows actual workers only, the latter workers and dependents.

Each department has in direct employment rather more persons than in 1911.

Combined Occupations.

18. A very large proportion of the population pursues more than one occupation. In many cases however combined callings which have been so analysed for purposes of classification would ordinarily be regarded as different aspects of the same calling. For instance, the man who cultivates so much of his holding as he can, and lets the rest, or who tans leather and makes shoes out of it, would popularly—and not unreasonably—be considered to have one occupation, not two. Quite a number of people have even more than two occupations. In the course of certain other enquiries (not connected with the Census) I discovered that the Mallahs living round the Sikri jheel in the Muzaffarnagar district have four distinct sources of livelihood. Ordinarily they act as boatmen (for wages) to the continuous stream of sportsmen who come to shoot the jheel: in their spare time they catch fish for the Dehra Dun market: they also grow rice: and in the rains, when they are driven from the lake by high water, they breed mules. A census cannot cope with multiple occupations on this scale. Where a man had more than two sources of livelihood, the two most profitable were recorded and the rest were disregarded. Some small (and negligible) amount of productive activity therefore finds no place in the statistics.

* In making this calculation, I have included among labourers those workers who ordinarily belong to Trade Unions.

Certain pursuits commonly go together, such as grain-dealing and money-lending, post office work and school-mastering ; but the only really important combination is that of agriculture and something else. Subsidiary Tables IV and V deal succinctly with this combination, and it has been touched on already. It will be seen that the cultivators who have subsidiary occupations are much fewer, and the field labourers who have subsidiary occupations are much more numerous than they were in 1911. The figures are given in the margin. I have already suggested the cause of the variation. In the case of cultivators, high prices have made cultivation a more sufficing pursuit than it used to be : in the case of field labourers, high wages have provided means of escape from labour, and the first step towards such escape is to adopt a subsidiary which will shortly become a principal and finally the sole occupation. It will be noticed in particular that the number of field labourers per 10,000 who also cultivate has increased from 374 to 663.

Year.	Number per 10,000 who have subsidiary occupations.	
	Cultivators.	Field labourers.
1911 ..	1,878	620
1921 ..	1,579	1,940

It has already been pointed out that the conditions governing agriculture in the province render the pursuit of an additional occupation by agriculturists, in the vast majority of cases, a pure economic gain. The most suitable additional occupation is probably weaving, as a certain school of politicians insists. Hand-weaving is a process which can be taken up and left off at any time, and at which all members of the family can assist. It requires little capital, and its product can be used by the producer or can find a ready market. For the last few years the people have been advised, with an eloquence whose very volume might be expected to persuade, to adopt this craft *en masse*. Yet the marginal figures show that no result has so far been achieved. This is unfortunate and surprising ; perhaps the reason is that public men have forgotten to combine sound technical advice with their political propaganda. There is here another illustration of the fact that politics benefit no one but the politician.

Year.	Number per 10,000 who are also weavers.	
	Cultivators.	Field labourers.
1911 ..	14	5
1921 ..	18	11

Dependents. 19. For census purposes a dependent was taken to be a person who does nothing to increase the family income, either by earning or by saving the expense of employing a hired servant. A wife who serves customers in her husband's shop, a son who does his share of the cultivation, increases the family income in the latter way. On the other hand, it was assumed that a woman who only looks after the house does not increase income. The distinction here involved is not as arbitrary as it appears. In practice, if a man ceases to have a son to help in the fields, he either employs a servant or cultivates less. If he has no one to look after his house, he looks after it (and cooks) himself.

Dependents in the above sense number 47 per cent. of the population. If domestic duties were reckoned as work, it would be found that hardly any persons of working age are not actually workers. Fifty per cent. of the population are either under 15 or over 49 years of age.

In 1911 dependents numbered 48 per cent. The slightly lower figure now found is probably due to the influenza epidemic. The depletion of man power has made it imperative for every available person to lend a hand in the fields.

Subsidiary Table I shows the proportion of dependents in the different occupations. A proportion of about 50 per cent. may be taken to be normal. In the case of " ordinary cultivation " the proportion has dropped from 50 to 46, for reasons already suggested. The army (46) would show a much higher figure but for the fact that many soldiers have left their families at their homes outside the province. Other occupations with low proportions are those in which the work is light and can be done without difficulty by the old and young—Trade in fuel (42), Textiles (46), Chemical Products—generally oil pressing—(42), Domestic Service (43). In the case of Food Industries (39) ; corn grinding is an exercise more or less monopolised by old women ; in the case of Ceramics, the potter's clay is usually brought to him by his wife ; and in the case of Raising of Farm Stock (24), the graziers most commonly seen stand hardly higher than a buffalo's shoulder.

Certain occupations have high percentages for one of two wholly different reasons. In the case of Law (69), Brokerage, Commission and Export (68), and Public Administration (65) it is unnecessary or unseemly for the women of the family to work, while the sons are ordinarily late (for educational reasons) in commencing to be earners. In other cases more technical knowledge or physical strength is required than is usually possessed by a woman or child—Production of Physical Forces (69), Construction of Means of Transport (65), Trade in Metals (67), and Trade in Building Materials (65).

Women Workers.

20. The occupations of females are shown in Subsidiary Table VI. There are now 515 female to every 1,000 male workers. In 1911 there were only 468. The proportion for "Ordinary Cultivators" has risen from 402 to 526; and this increase, for which a reason has been suggested in the last paragraph, accounts for all the difference. As between groups there is enormous variation (corresponding to that found in 1911), the causes of which are obvious: or where not obvious, have been explained in the course of what was said about the connected subject of dependents. Details are best seen in the table itself.

An attempt was made to obtain statistics by which could be gauged the effect on the birth rate of the employment of women in industrial concerns. Women thus employed proved to be so few that the statistics are obviously inconclusive. For what they are worth however they are summarized in the following table:—

Conditions of work.	Women over 16 and not over 36.					Women over 36 years.					Total.				
	Number of women	Number of children born.	Number of children living.	Average children born.	Average children living.	Number of women.	Number of children born.	Number of children living.	Average children born.	Average children living.	Number of women.	Number of children born.	Number of children living.	Average children born.	Average children living.
Industrial establishments (Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad) ..	281	860	421	3·0	1·5	224	1,400	473	6·3	2·1	505	2,260	894	4 5	1·8
Dehra Dun Tea Gardens (labour recruited from Partabgarh and neighbouring districts)	362	923	564	2·5	1·6	181	876	439	4·8	2·4	543	1 799	1,003	3·3	1·8
Partabgarh, Rural Conditions	362	1,086	708	3·0	1·9	181	901	535	4·9	2·9	543	1,987	1,243	3·6	2·3

Occupations by Locality.

21. Subsidiary Tables II, III and IV summarize in different ways the local distribution of occupations. A few salient points only will be noticed here. Excluding the Himalyas from consideration, agriculture predominates increasingly from west to east: 68 per cent. of the population being supported thereby in the Western Plain, and 90 per cent. in Sub-Himalaya East. All Divisions are markedly more agricultural than they were in 1911. As before, industries occupy more people in the Western Plain and Sub-Himalaya West than elsewhere. It will be seen that the East takes very little part in the administration. Persons living on their income are more numerous in Himalaya West than anywhere else, as would be expected, for the Hills are the refuge of the pensioner.

Subsidiary Table III condenses the statistics of individual districts and states. Tehri State and the Gorakhpur district have the enormous agricultural percentages of 95 and 92 respectively. The leading industrial district, strangely enough, is Bijnor (25 per cent.). Agra has the highest figure for commerce (12); and Muttra (26), Lucknow (26), and Dehra Dun (25) for the professions. These last two districts are occupationally the most interesting and deserve detailed study in the Imperial Tables. For a typical district—if it is desired to examine one in the same place—I would suggest Shahjahanpur.

Occupation by Caste.

22. Subsidiary Table VIII gives in terms of a proportion the main occupation followed by certain selected races and castes. The traditional occupation—where such can be said to exist—is in each case shown first. The Table reveals no striking development since 1911. What it does indicate is what other statistics already considered would lead one to expect: that while the agricultural castes have maintained their hold on agriculture, almost every other caste has in a small degree abandoned, for agriculture, its traditional occupation. The marginal statement illustrates this point.

Caste.	Traditional occupation.	Percentage following traditional occupation.	
		In 1911.	In 1921.
Kachhi * ..	Agriculture ..	89	90
Koeri ..		88	87
Kurmi ..		84	85
Lodha ..		86	86
Agarwal ..	Trade	73	71
Barhai ..	Carpentry ..	42	41
Bhangi ..	Scavenging ..	77	75
Bharbhuja ..	Grain parching ..	57	56
Dhobi ..	Washing ..	53	50
Kayasth ..	Writing ..	33	31
Kumhar ..	Pottery ..	43	41
Nai	Hair-dressing ..	53	52
Sonar ..	Gold and jewellery	74	71
Teli	Oil-pressing ..	44	43
Brahman ..	Priestcraft ..	8	7

Practically all races and castes have a small proportion—but ordinarily a very small proportion—of their members engaged in general industries: even Brahmans and Rajputs have 1 per cent. each, and Kayasths 3. Indian Christians have far the highest percentage (43). The next highest figures are those of the Shaikhs (16), Saiyids (13), Khatiks (11), Anglo-Indians (9) and Pathans (8). It will be noticed that the only Hindu caste included in this list is that of the Khatiks.

A few other points deserve notice. The percentage of Julahas who weave remains constant at 51. Chamars who work in leather now number 5 instead of 4 per cent. This increase is clearly due to the growing popularity of boots. In a wholly different sphere the percentage of Bhats who still pursue their ancient calling of bardcraft has risen from 13 to 15.

These details are suggestive. In a province where two civilizations are jostling one another, and the people are accepting so much (and no more) of the new, and retaining so much of the old, as suits their ways of life; where a flood of oratory is being outpoured to persuade the masses to signify their adherence to the old by wearing homespun clothes made in the old way: the weavers who make the homespun are neither more nor fewer than before. The people listen to the oratory, and even applaud it, because they enjoy that sort of thing. It never occurs to the audience (and seldom probably to the orator) that any one would dream of altering his habits because of anything he hears. Meanwhile it appears that money is still to be made indifferently by the manufacture of footwear, or by the recitation of epics.

* Strictly speaking, the traditional occupation of Kachhis is market gardening.

Subsidiary Table I.—*General distribution by occupation.*

Class, sub-class, and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of—	
	Persons supported	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
All occupations	**10,000**	**5,339**	**53**	**47**
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	*7,680*	*4,161*	*54*	*46*
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	*7,678*	*4,160*	*54*	*46*
1 Pasture and agriculture	7,672	4,157	54	46
(*a*) Ordinary cultivation	7,489	4,022	54	46
(*b*) Growers of special products and market gardening	6	3	53	47
(*c*) Forestry	7	4	62	38
(*d*) Raising of farm stock	169	128	76	24
(*e*) Raising of small animals	*	*	34	66
2. Fishing and hunting	6	3	51	49
II.—Exploitation of minerals	2	*1*	*59*	*45*
3. Mines	*	*	69	31
4. Quarries of hard rocks	*	*	62	38
5. Salt, etc.	1	1	57	43
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES	*1,626*	*816½*	*50*	*50*
III.—Industry	*1,096*	*569*	*52*	*48*
6. Textiles	220	119	54	46
7. Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	42	18	43	57
8. Wood	84	37	44	56
9. Metals	58	23	40	60
10. Ceramics	70	37	53	47
11. Chemical products properly so called, and analogous	85	49	58	42
12. Food Industries	128	78	61	39
13. Industries of dress and the toilet	261	131	50	50
14. Furniture industries	1	*	44	56
15. Building industries	21	8	39	61
16. Construction of means of transport	*	*	35	65
17. Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	*	*	31	69
18. Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	126	68	54	46
IV.—Transport	*86*	*35*	*41*	*59*
19. Transport by air	*	*	6	94
20. Transport by water	5	2	42	58
21. Transport by road	44	18	42	58
22. Transport by rail	33	13	40	60
23. Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	4	2	38	62
V.—Trade	*443*	*212*	*48*	*52*
24. Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	24	9	38	62
25. Brokerage, commission and export	7	2	32	68
26. Trade in textiles	31	12	39	61
27. Trade in skins, leather and furs	2	1	39	61
28. Trade in wood	1	*	37	63
29. Trade in metals	1	*	33	67
30. Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles	*	*	48	52
31 Trade in chemical products	3	1	39	61
32. Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	5	2	46	54
33. Other trade in food stuffs	303	153	51	49
34. Trade in clothing and toilet articles	5	2	38	62
35. Trade in furniture	3	1	41	59
36. Trade in building materials	*	*	35	65
37. Trade in means of transport	14	5	38	62
38. Trade in fuel	18	11	58	42
39. Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	9	4	46	54
40. Trade of other sorts	17	7	43	57

Subsidiary Table I.—*General distribution by occupation*—(concluded).

Class, sub-class, and order.	Number per 10,000 of total population.		Percentage in each class, sub-class and order of—	
	Persons supported.	Actual workers.	Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5
C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS ..	*215*	*89*	*42*	*58*
VI.—Public force	*54*	*26*	*49*	*51*
41. Army	17	9	54	46
42. Navy	*	*	32	68
43. Air force	*	*	81	19
44. Police	37	17	45	55
VII.—Public administration	*53*	*18*	*35*	*65*
45. Public administration	53	18	35	65
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	*105*	*44*	*42*	*58*
46. Religion	55	23	42	58
47. Law	8	3	31	69
48. Medicine	12	5	43	57
49. Instruction	17	7	44	56
50. Letters and arts and sciences	13	6	48	52
D.—MISCELLANEOUS	*479*	*271*	*57*	*43*
IX.—Persons living on their income	*9*	*3*	*36*	*64*
51. Persons living principally on their income ..	9	3	36	64
X.—Domestic service	*179*	*102*	*57*	*43*
52. Domestic service	179	102	57	43
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	*202*	*113*	*56*	*44*
53. General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	202	113	56	44
XII. Unproductive	*87*	*53*	*61*	*39*
54. Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses	4	4	93	7
55. Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	83	49	60	40

Subsidiary Table II.—*Distribution by occupation in natural divisions.*

Occupation.	Number per mille of total population supported in—							
	Himalaya, West.	Sub-Himalaya, West.	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	Central India Plateau.	East Satpuras.	Sub-Himalaya, East.	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	866	696	676	780	744	769	897	801
I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation	866	696	676	780	744	769	897	801
II.—Exploitation of minerals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES ..	69	212	236	145	187	148	73	151
III.—Industry	43	151	161	97	119	91	45	116
IV.—Transport	6	11	11	10	20	2	2	5
V.—Trade	20	50	64	38	48	55	26	40
C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS	24	27	27	22	26	21	9	16
VI.—Public force	10	7	7	6	8	3	2	3
VII.—Public administration	4	7	7	5	7	4	3	5
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	10	13	13	11	11	14	4	8
D.—MISCELLANEOUS	41	64	61	53	43	62	21	32
IX.—Persons living on their income	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1
X.—Domestic service	15	22	25	17	18	17	9	15
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations	18	32	24	25	15	39	6	11
XII.—Unproductive	6	9	11	10	9	6	6	5

Subsidiary Table III.—*Distribution of the agricultural, commercial, industrial, and professional population in natural divisions and districts.*

District and natural divisions.	Agriculture.				Industry.				Commerce.				Professions.				Others.			
	Population supported by agriculture.	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of agricultural population of—		Population supported by industry.	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of industrial population of—		Population supported by commerce.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of commercial population of—		Population supported by professions.	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of professional population of—		Population supported.	Proportion of population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of population of—	
			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
United Provinces ..	**34,863,405**	**750**	**54**	**46**	**5,108,261**	**110**	**52**	**48**	**2,462,647**	**53**	**47**	**53**	**488,480**	**11**	**42**	**58**	**3,587,875**	**77**	**59**	**41**
Himalaya, West	*1,555,691*	*853*	*67*	*33*	*79,344*	*43*	*58*	*42*	*46,657*	*25*	*55*	*45*	*18,422*	*10*	*51*	*49*	*122,942*	*67*	*71*	*29*
Dehra Dun	112,715	531	62	38	22,240	105	49	51	17,872	84	54	46	5,260	25	42	58	54,156	255	68	32
Naini Tal	201,018	726	63	37	25,313	92	57	43	15,314	55	58	42	3,486	12	54	46	31,744	115	67	33
Almora	489,867	924	68	32	11,945	22	62	38	7,796	15	50	50	4,096	8	52	48	16,634	31	79	21
Garhwal	450,643	928	68	32	14,077	29	65	35	4,788	10	60	40	3,214	7	55	45	12,514	26	80	20
Tehri State	301,448	947	67	33	5,769	18	70	30	937	3	54	46	2,366	7	55	45	7,894	25	71	29
Sub-Himalaya, West ..	*3,020,550*	*673*	*42*	*58*	*678,756*	*151*	*51*	*49*	*272,098*	*60*	*42*	*58*	*57,715*	*13*	*42*	*58*	*461,452*	*102*	*56*	*44*
Saharanpur	496,577	530	43	57	185,316	197	52	48	77,896	83	45	55	20,082	21	49	51	157,600	168	48	52
Bareilly	688,718	679	42	58	150,129	148	49	51	68,729	68	44	56	10,876	11	39	61	95,423	94	51	49
Bijnor	413,000	558	41	59	187,489	253	50	50	46,593	63	36	64	14,666	20	34	66	78,434	106	55	45
Pilibhit	308,480	715	39	61	50,594	117	52	48	24,829	57	43	57	4,290	10	45	55	43,408	100	58	42
Kheri	779,917	854	45	55	56,885	62	58	42	24,336	26	49	51	4,488	5	52	48	47,849	52	68	32
Rampur State	333,858	736	34	66	48,343	107	46	54	29,715	65	36	64	3,313	7	35	65	38,378	84	46	54
Indo-Gangetic Plain, West ..	*8,005,561*	*659*	*44*	*56*	*1,949,843*	*161*	*50*	*50*	*942,161*	*78*	*43*	*57*	*165,531*	*13*	*42*	*58*	*1,082,867*	*89*	*53*	*47*
Muzaffarnagar ..	439,220	553	48	52	162,666	205	56	44	71,163	89	46	54	14,229	18	45	55	106,987	134	58	42
Meerut	859,969	574	47	53	301,144	201	52	48	131,443	88	43	57	23,080	15	41	59	183,438	122	55	45
Bulandshahr	688,184	645	44	56	199,130	187	52	48	73,620	69	42	58	11,074	10	43	57	94,511	89	53	47
Aligarh	652,526	615	39	61	194,365	183	49	51	91,745	86	43	57	13,594	13	37	63	109,515	103	54	46
Muttra	366,317	592	43	57	89,774	145	50	50	72,698	117	47	53	16,195	26	43	57	74,154	120	48	52
Agra	516,461	559	45	55	180,295	196	47	53	116,130	124	39	61	13,469	14	40	60	97,800	106	47	53
Mainpuri	558,783	747	41	59	93,490	125	49	51	35,842	48	46	54	7,618	10	51	49	52,291	70	57	43
Etah	605,607	730	39	61	103,850	125	49	51	54,671	66	44	56	10,384	12	46	54	55,248	66	53	47
Budaun	725,004	743	51	49	133,043	136	51	49	47,257	48	43	57	10,205	10	34	66	59,838	61	54	46
Moradabad	819,049	683	38	62	191,482	160	48	52	76,327	64	40	60	14,527	12	38	62	97,268	81	50	50
Shahjahanpur	590,942	705	41	59	111,704	133	40	60	48,851	58	39	61	11,756	14	31	69	75,862	90	46	54
Farrukhabad	631,351	737	45	55	105,700	123	51	49	56,310	66	42	58	10,693	12	51	49	52,579	61	55	45
Etawah	552,145	752	49	51	83,200	113	56	44	66,104	90	46	54	8,707	12	55	45	23,376	32	89	11

Subsidiary Table III.—*Distribution of the agricultural, commercial, industrial, and professional population in natural divisions and districts.*

District and natural divisions.	Agriculture.				Industry.				Commerce.				Professions.				Others.			
	Population supported by agriculture.	Proportion of agricultural population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of agricultural population of—		Population supported by industry.	Proportion of industrial population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of industrial population of—		Population supported by commerce.	Proportion of commercial population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of commercial population of—		Population supported by professions.	Proportion of professional population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of professional population of—		Population supported.	Proportion of population per 1,000 of district population.	Percentage of population of—	
			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents.			Actual workers.	Dependents			Actual workers.	Dependents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central ..	*9,107,690*	*764*	*57*	*43*	*1,154,338*	*97*	*55*	*45*	*577,208*	*48*	*48*	*52*	*135,325*	*11*	*41*	*59*	*945,632*	*79*	*60*	*40*
Cawnpore	767,118	668	53	47	136,639	119	53	47	86,441	75	45	55	21,799	19	39	61	136,667	119	58	42
Fatehpur	505,956	776	61	39	67,274	103	57	43	24,970	38	49	51	5,564	8	44	56	48,628	74	66	34
Allahabad	1,069,138	761	63	37	118,965	84	56	44	86,728	62	47	53	15,745	11	39	61	113,869	81	61	39
Lucknow	391,336	539	61	39	86,720	121	54	46	81,127	112	46	54	18,840	26	39	61	146,321	202	54	46
Unao	652,506	796	56	44	79,768	98	56	44	31,760	39	44	56	8,163	10	43	57	46,931	57	59	41
Rae Bareli	754,999	806	63	37	89,971	96	59	41	35,977	38	51	49	7,282	8	43	57	48,174	51	62	38
Sitapur	866,139	795	52	48	90,972	83	56	44	38,600	35	47	53	9,193	8	49	51	84,577	77	57	43
Hardoi	869,215	802	45	55	104,151	96	59	41	39,497	36	47	54	9,309	8	47	53	62,238	57	62	38
Fyzabad	923,095	788	55	45	118,271	101	52	48	45,899	39	55	45	10,729	9	52	48	73,936	63	65	35
Sultanpur	745,533	743	56	44	93,185	92	47	53	52,090	52	55	45	17,171	17	26	74	95,933	95	55	45
Partabgarh	736,428	861	61	39	63,897	75	55	45	19,150	22	59	41	2,397	3	46	54	33,258	39	72	28
Bara Banki	826,227	802	58	42	104,525	101	52	48	34,969	34	48	52	9,133	9	47	53	55,100	53	57	43
Central India Plateau ..	*1,479,563*	*716*	*63*	*37*	*246,971*	*119*	*59*	*41*	*138,695*	*67*	*49*	*51*	*22,130*	*11*	*48*	*52*	*177,938*	*86*	*64*	*36*
Jhansi	383,856	633	61	39	81,183	134	56	44	65,585	108	43	57	7,457	12	42	58	68,418	113	60	40
Jalaun	294,297	725	60	40	49,814	123	60	40	22,332	55	50	50	5,443	13	56	44	33,553	83	61	39
Hamirpur	322,230	732	64	36	58,081	132	61	39	20,248	46	55	45	4,906	11	45	55	34,780	79	65	35
Banda	479,180	782	67	33	57,893	95	62	38	30,530	50	59	41	4,324	7	52	48	41,187	67	73	27
East Satpuras	*787,958*	*725*	*57*	*43*	*98,415*	*91*	*44*	*56*	*62,565*	*57*	*56*	*44*	*15,041*	*14*	*34*	*66*	*123,064*	*113*	*64*	*36*
Mirzapur	500,518	691	57	43	72,298	100	43	57	48,027	66	58	42	11,472	16	27	73	91,868	127	60	40
Benares State	287,440	792	57	43	26,117	72	46	54	14,538	40	52	48	3,569	10	54	46	31,196	86	75	25
Sub-Himalaya, East ..	*6,826,195*	*883*	*61*	*39*	*344,685*	*44*	*51*	*49*	*219,094*	*28*	*54*	*46*	*31,669*	*4*	*44*	*56*	*308,890*	*40*	*64*	*36*
Gorakhpur	3,003,530	919	62	38	103,665	32	59	41	65,448	20	57	43	9,134	3	51	49	85,053	26	70	30
Basti	1,773,536	921	60	40	62,097	32	60	40	39,924	21	54	46	3,782	2	57	43	45,889	24	74	26
Gonda	1,135,152	770	58	42	126,682	86	41	59	81,957	56	54	46	14,784	9	37	63	115,223	78	56	44
Bahraich	913,977	858	62	38	52,241	49	51	49	31,765	30	52	48	4,669	4	41	59	62,725	59	63	37
Indo-Gangetic Plain, East ..	*4,077,948*	*777*	*54*	*46*	*555,909*	*106*	*52*	*48*	*232,927*	*45*	*51*	*49*	*42,647*	*8*	*43*	*57*	*338,941*	*64*	*64*	*36*
Benares	580,638	645	55	45	143,905	159	50	50	66,377	73	47	53	18,855	21	38	62	91,542	101	58	42
Jaunpur	875,297	758	53	47	113,773	98	44	56	60,279	52	49	51	7,440	6	39	61	98,316	85	59	41
Ghazipur	673,703	809	56	44	78,010	94	55	45	32,044	38	50	50	6,822	8	45	55	41,710	50	62	38
Ballia	656,049	789	51	49	91,340	110	54	46	34,202	41	51	49	5,225	6	44	56	44,193	53	67	33
Azamgarh	1,292,266	846	55	45	128,881	84	55	45	40,025	26	55	45	4,305	3	47	53	63,180	41	73	27

Subsidiary Table IV.—*Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the subsidiary occupation).*

Occupation.	Number per mille of workers who are partially agriculturists.								
	Province.	Himalaya, West.	Sub-Himalaya, West.	Indo-Gangetic Plain, West.	Indo-Gangetic Plain, Central.	Central India Plateau.	East Satpuras.	Sub-Himalaya, East.	Indo-Gangetic Plain, East.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All occupations	**27·6**	**17·4**	**20·0**	**19·3**	**31·3**	**34·7**	**88·2**	**29·0**	**28·1**
A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS	*5*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*6*	*4*	*26*	*7*	*6*
I.- Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	5	2	2	2	6	4	26	7	6
II.—Exploitation of minerals	101	54	268	74	90	115	*	122	93
B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	*110*	*129*	*57*	*52*	*144*	*147*	*336*	*234*	*135*
III.- Industry	120	150	65	55	157	166	332	283	140
(1) Textiles	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Wood	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Metals	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(4) Food	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(5) Dress and the toilet	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(6) Others	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.—Transport	57	78	51	36	57	46	239	131	107
V.—Trade	114	59	47	44	178	128	344	165	121
(1) In food stuffs	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) In textiles	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Other trades	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.- PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS ..	*131*	*191*	*54*	*69*	*160*	*177*	*363*	*208*	*146*
VI.—Public force	219	183	122	95	117	248	286	296	120
VII. Public administration	109	192	50	97	162	117	319	132	142
VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	123	200	59	65	114	132	404	209	168
D.—MISCELLANEOUS	*78*	*96*	*33*	*35*	*87*	*74*	*277*	*127*	*76*
IX.—Persons living on their income	95	288	69	52	123	32	*	75	19
X.- Domestic service	77	93	33	40	104	117	295	123	98
XI.—Insufficiently described occupations ..	67	105	32	30	65	14	274	184	200
XII.—Unproductive	74	24	36	46	105	70	455	89	46

Subsidiary Table V.—*Occupations combined with agriculture (where agriculture is the principal occupation).*

Group 1.—Landlords (Rent receivers).		Group 2.—Cultivators (Rent payers).		Groups 3, 4 and 5.—Land agents, farm servants and field labourers.	
Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 actual workers who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 actual workers who follow it.	Subsidiary occupation.	Number per 10,000 actual workers who follow it.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total all subsidiary occupations.	**3,239**		**1,579**		**1,940**
Rent payers	2,175	Rent receivers	185	Rent receivers	65
Agricultural labourers ..	183	Agricultural labourers ..	351	Rent payers	663
Pensioners	31	General labourers ..	68	General labourers ..	196
Money-lenders and grain dealers.	172	Pensioners	5	Village watchmen ..	11
Other traders of all kinds ..	135	Money-lenders and grain dealers.	22	Cattle breeders and milkmen	133
Pleaders	5	Other traders of all kinds ..	62	Mill hands	20
Clerks of all kinds (except Government servants).	29	Fishermen and boatmen ..	8	Fishermen and boatmen ..	9
School Masters	35	Cattle breeders and milkmen	58	Rice pounders	16
Lawyers' clerks and petition writers.	11	Village watchmen ..	13	Traders of all kinds ..	18
Estate agents and managers	35	Weavers	18	Oil pressers	32
Medical practitioners ..	14	Oil pressers	44	Weavers	11
Artisans	81	Potters	18	Potters	25
Others	333	Blacksmiths and carpenters	53	Leather workers ..	36
		Other artisans	56	Blacksmiths and carpenters	24
		Others	608	Other artisans	37
				Others	645

Subsidiary Table VI.—*Occupations of females by sub-classes and selected orders and groups.*

Group number.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers		Number of females per 1,000 males
		Males.	Females.	
	All occupations	**16,376,508**	**8,429,755**	**515**
Class A ..	**Production of raw materials**	*12,752,502*	*6,600,990*	*518*
Sub-class I ..	*Exploitation of animals and vegetation*	*12,749,154*	*6,599,471*	*518*
Order No. 1 ..	Pasture and agriculture	12,739,312	6,595,590	518
Do. 1 (*a*) ..	Ordinary cultivation	12,260,190	6,444,719	526
Group No. 1 ..	Income from rent of agricultural land	248,871	84,194	339
Do. 2 ..	Ordinary cultivators	10,503,582	5,301,401	505
Do. 3, 4 and 5.	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc, farm servants, field labourers.	1,507,737	1,059,124	702
Order No. 1 (*b*) ..	Growers of special products and market gardening ..	10,826	5,026	464
Group No. 6 ..	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ..	255	132	518
Do. 7 ..	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc. growers.	10,571	4,894	463
Order No. 1 (*c*) ..	Forestry	132,284	6,527	494
Do. 1 (*d*) ..	Raising of farm stock	454,938	139,194	306
Do. 1 (*e*) ..	Raising of small animals	130	24	185
Do 2 ..	Fishing and hunting	9,842	3,881	394
Sub-class II ..	*Exploitation of minerals*	*3,348*	*1,519*	*453*
Order No. 3 ..	Mines	679	19	28
Do. 5 ..	Quarries of hard rocks	667	567	849
Do. 5 ..	Salt, etc.	2,002	933	466
Class B ..	**Preparation and supply of material substances** ..	*2,464,523*	*1,332,804*	*540*
Sub-class III ..	*Industry*	*1,616,288*	*1,029,966*	*637*
Order No. 6 ..	Textiles	308,608	245,350	795
Group Nos. 25-27..	Cotton ginning. cleaning and pressing, cotton spinning, cotton sizing and weaving.	278,548	216,305	777
Do. 31-33..	Wool carding and spinnig, weaving of woollen blankets, weaving of woollen carpets	7,012	7,381	1,050
Do. 34-35..	Silk spinners, silk weavers	1,194	1,283	1,077
Do. 36-38..	Hair, camel, and horse hair. Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles. Lace, crepe, embroideries, fringes, etc., and insufficiently described textile industries.	12,383	5,000	403
Order No. 7 ..	Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	64,695	18,602	288
Do. 8 ..	Wood	144,029	26,441	184
Do. 9 ..	Metals	100,284	8,105	81
Do. 10 ..	Ceramics	107,289	63,560	592
Do. 11 ..	Chemical products properly so called, and analogous ..	122,116	107,651	882
Do. 12 ..	Food industries	126,343	235,577	1,865
Group No. 65 ..	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ..	13,424	159,154	11,856
Do. 67 ..	Grain parchers, etc.	62,197	70,083	1,127
Do. 68 ..	Butchers	36,477	3,952	108
Do. 71 ..	Makers of sugar, molasses, and *gur*	6,515	497	76
Do. 72 ..	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	6,101	1,320	216
Group Nos. 66-75 ..		1,629	571	351
Order No. 13 ..	Industries of dress and the toilet	474,436	196,038	473
Group No. 77 ..	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroideries on linen.	86,932	51,385	592
Do. 78 ..	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	64,911	9,785	151
Do. 80 ..	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	113,299	96,853	855
Do. 81 ..	Barbers, hair dressers and wig makers	147,899	37,175	251
Do. 82 ..	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath houses, etc.).	1,395	840	603
Order No. 14 ..	Furniture industries	1,297	439	338
Do. 15 ..	Building industries	33,482	3,731	112
Do. 16 ..	Construction of means of transport	323	34	105
Do. 17 ..	Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	240	16	67
Do. 18 ..	Other miscellaneous and undefined industries ..	193,143	124,422	644
Group No. 103 ..	Sweepers, scavengers, etc.	101,126	114,972	1,137
Sub-class IV ..	*Transport*	*157,766*	*7,500*	*48*
Order No. 19 ..	Transport by air	1	..	..
Do. 20 ..	Transport by water	9,367	859	92
Do. 21 ..	Transport by road	81,667	4,702	58
Do. 22 ..	Transport by rail	60,045	1,846	31
Do. 23 ..	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone services ..	6,676	93	14
Sub-class V ..	*Trade*	*690,479*	*295,338*	*428*
Order No. 24 ..	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	34,620	8,478	245
Do. 25 ..	Brokerage, commission and export	8,994	1,140	127
Order No. 26 ..	Trade in textiles	50,194	6,014	120
Do. 27 ..	Trade in skins, leather and furs	3,137	475	151
Do. 28 ..	Trade in wood	1,404	260	185
Do. 29	Trade in metals	933	143	153
Do. 31	Trade in chemical products	4,384	818	187

Subsidiary Table VI.—*Occupations of females by sub-classes, and selected orders and groups*—(concluded).

Group number.	Occupation.	Number of actual workers.		Number of females per 1,000 males.
		Males.	Females.	
Order No. 32 ..	Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc	8,055	1,465	182
Do. 33 ..	Other trade in food stuffs	476,489	236,940	498
Group No. 131 ..	Fish dealers	2,058	793	385
Do. 132 ..	Grocers and sellers of vegetable, oil, salt and other condiments.	43,370	18,499	427
Do. 133 ..	Sellers of milk, butter, *ghee*, poultry, eggs, etc. ..	52,666	43,153	819
Do. 134 ..	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, *gur* and molasses ..	40,952	11,361	277
Do. 135 ..	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	92,095	79,478	863
Do. 136 ..	Grain and pulse dealers	204,749	49,265	241
Do. 137 ..	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	18,268	8,414	461
Do 139 ..	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	17,445	25,380	1,455
Order No. 34 ..	Trade in clothing and toilet articles	8,750	622	71
Do. 35 ..	Trade in furniture	4,022	616	153
Do. 36 ..	Trade in building materials	658	107	162
Do. 37 ..	Trade in means of transport	23,990	1,225	51
Do. 38 ..	Trade in fuel	23,011	25,458	1,106
Do. 39 ..	Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	12,526	6,542	522
Do. 40 ..	Trade of other sorts	28,742	4,650	162
Group No. 153 ..	Itinerant traders, pedlars, hawkers, etc	8,881	2,644	298
Class C ..	**Public administration and liberal arts**	***346,554***	***48,392***	***140***
Sub-class VI ..	*Public force*	*120,824*	*2,357*	*19*
Order No. 41 ..	Army	41,837	712	17
Do. 42 ..	Navy	65	30	461
Do. 43 ..	Air force	148	1	7
Do. 44 ..	Police	78,774	1,614	20
Sub-class VII, Order No 45.	*Public administration*	*63,161*	*1,916*	*30*
Sub-class VIII ..	*Professions and liberal arts*	*162,569*	*44,119*	*271*
Order No. 46 ..	Religion	87,594	19,747	225
Do. 47 ..	Law	11,407	295	26
Do. 48 ..	Medicine	12,190	11,793	967
Group No. 172 ..	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	2,779	11,079	3,987
Order No. 49 ..	Instruction	31,875	2,544	80
Do. 50 ..	Letters and arts and sciences	19,503	9,740	499
Group No. 178 ..	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	15,027	8,922	594
Class D ..	**Miscellaneous**	***812,929***	***447,569***	***551***
Sub-class IX, Order No. 51.	*Persons living principally on their income*	*11,907*	*3,267*	*274*
Sub-class X, Order No. 52.	*Domestic service*	*283,328*	*189,604*	*668*
Group No. 181 ..	Cooks, water-carriers, door-keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	261,175	189,028	723
Sub-class XI, Order No. 53.	*Insufficiently described occupations, general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.*	*352,068*	*172,171*	*488*
Group No. 187 ..	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ..	320,118	163,825	512
Sub-class XII ..	*Unproductive*	*165,627*	*82,527*	*498*
Order No. 54 ..	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	15,709	484	31
Do. 55 ..	Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	149,628	82,003	548
Group No. 189 ..	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc.	140,610	72,840	518
Do. 190 ..	Procurers and prostitutes	9,018	9,163	1,016
Order No. 56 ..	Other unclassified non-productive industries ..	290	40	138

Subsidiary Table VII.—*Selected occupations*, 1921, 1911 *and* 1901.

Group number.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Population supported in 1901.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sub-class I.—Exploitation of animals and vegetation ..	*35,709,790*	*35,267,372*	*32,309,357*	*+1·25*
	Order No. 1.—Pasture and Agriculture	*35,682,633*	*35,222,317*	*32,260,043*	*+1·3*
	Order No. 1 (a)—Ordinary cultivation	*34,863,693*	*34,327,199*	*31,614,865*	*+1·5*
1	Income from rent of agricultural land	818,437	866,419	3,447,881	−5·5
2	Ordinary cultivators	29,843,168	28,712,015	23,534,772	+3·9
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent collectors, etc.	136,201	196,722	255,919	−30·8
4 & 5	Farm servants and field labourers	4,035,887	4,552,043	4,376,293	−11·3
	Order No 1 (b)—Growers of special products and market gardening.	*29,762*	*56,478*	*125,125*	*−47·3*
6	Tea, coffee, cinchona, rubber and indigo plantations ..	620	2,789	4,770	−77·7
7	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca nut, etc., growers	29,142	53,689	120,355	−45·7

Subsidiary Table VII.—*Selected occupations*, 1921, 1911 *and* 1901—(continued).

Group number.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Population supported in 1901.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Order No 1 (c).—Forestry	*31,760*	*58,709*	*48,491*	*—45·9*
9 & 10	Woodcutters, firewood, catechu, rubber, etc, collectors and charcoal-burners.	25,656	50,941	45,814	—49·6
	Order No. 1 (d).—Raising of farm stock	*786,960*	*778,992*	*471,376*	*+1 0*
11	Cattle and buffalo-breeders and keepers	48,569	16,075	25,335	+202·1
12	Sheep, goat, and pig-breeders	11,118	16,978	11,906	—34·5
13	Breeders of other animals (horses, mules, camels, asses, etc.)	1,854	1,148	8,880	+61·4
14	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc.	725,319	744,791	425,255	—2·6
	Order No. 1 (e).—Raising of small animals	*458*	*939*	*186*	*—51·2*
	Order No. 2.—Fishing and hunting	*27,157*	*45,055*	*49,314*	*—39·7*
17	Fishing	22,941	38,331	36,203	—40·1
18	Hunting	4,213	6,724	13,111	—37·3
	Sub-class II.—Exploitation of minerals	*8,208*	*8,808*	*18,098*	*—6 8*
	Order No. 3.—Mines	*1,017*	*154*	*832*	*+560·4*
	Order No. 4.—Quarries of hard rocks	*2,003*	*2,904*	*72*	*—31 0*
	Order No. 5. Salt, etc.	*5,183*	*5,750*	*17,194*	*—9 9*
	Sub-class III.—Industry	*5,100,053*	*5,834,384*	*6,241,185*	*—12 6*
	Order No. 6.—Textiles	*1,025,744*	*1,166,112*	*1,411,895*	*—12·1*
25	Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing	100,993	115,865	149,659	—12 8
26 & 27	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	820,069	853,133	1,120,912	—3 9
28	Jute spinning, pressing and weaving	2,445	6,136	73	—60·2
29	Rope, twine and string	33,400	42,167	19,587	—20 8
31, 32, & 33	Wool-carding and spinning and weaving of woollen blankets and carpets.	26,076	40,338	46,133	—35 3
34 & 35	Silk spinners and weavers	2,705	16,044	12,666	—83·1
36	Hair, camel, and horse hair	389	1,145	1,739	—66·1
37	Dyeing, bleaching, printing, preparation and sponging of textiles.	22,322	50,589	39,669	—55·8
	Order No. 7.—Hides, skins, and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	*194,965*	*131,889*	*201,876*	*+47 8*
39	Tanners, currriers, leather-dressors and leather dyers, etc.	84,453	122,361	193,786	—31 0
40	Makers of leather articles, such as trunks, water bags, saddlery or harness, etc., excluding articles of dress.	109,137	4,906	4,516	+2124·6
41	Furriers and persons occupied with feathers and bristles, brush-makers.	511	937	1,150	—45·4
42	Bone, ivory, horn, shell, etc., workers (except button)	861	3,685	2,424	—76 7
	Order No. 8.—Wood	*388,193*	*485,880*	*534,301*	*—20·1*
43 & 44	Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	296,402	351,471	399,800	—15 7
45	Basket-makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves and thatchers and builders working with bamboo, reeds or similar materials.	91,791	134,409	134,501	—31·7
	Order No. 9.—Metals	*272,523*	*286,922*	*378,292*	*-5·0*
48	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	229,788	236,688	312,625	—2·9
49	Workers in brass, copper, and bellmetal	32,476	28,785	42,380	—16·3
	Order No. 10.—Ceramics	*324,938*	*366,212*	*41,706*	*—11·3*
55	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl-makers	286,559	333,043	1,261	—14·0
	Order No. 11.—Chemical products, property so called and analogous.	*397,589*	*428,541*	*473,304*	*—7·2*
61 & 62	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils	387,435	407,439	411,898	—4 9
	Order No. 12.- Food industries.	*593,976*	*790,172*	*766,250*	*—24·8*
65	Rice pounders and huskers and flour-grinders	241,019	320,388	209,026	—24·8
66	Bakers and biscuit-makers	1,760	6,251	6,051	—71·8
67	Grain parchers, etc.	212,086	251,129	317,291	—15·6
68	Butchers	99,352	113,749	112,849	—12·7
69	Fish curers	13	79	70	-83·5
71	Makers of sugar, molasses and *gur*	18,934	31,036	65,865	—39·0
72	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc.	17,462	62,056	24,832	—71·8
73	Brewers and distillers	498	663	4,279	—24 9
74	Toddy-drawers	347	1,293	2,768	—73·2
	Order No. 13.—Industries of dress and the toilet	*1,216,123*	*1,344,007*	*1,550,981*	*—9·5*
77	Tailors, milliners, dress-makers, darners and embroiderers on linen.	263,374	302,490	324,323	—12·9
78	Shoe, boot and sandal-makers	173,658	166,095	124,741	+4 6
80	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	364,352	379,213	471,024	—3·9
81	Barbers, hairdressers and wig-makers	418,537	482,183	621,104	—13·2
	Order No. 14.—Furniture industries	*3,935*	*6,324*	*6,283*	*—37·8*
	Order No. 15.—Building industries	*96,616*	*140,566*	*127,422*	*—31·3*
86	Excavators and well-sinkers	509	1,005	10,028	—49·4
87 & 88	Stone-cutters and dressers and bricklayers and masons	78,779	96,714	16,284	—18·5
	Order No. 16.—Construction of means of transport	*1,024*	*3,841*	*4,814*	*—73·3*
	Order No. 17.—Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc.).	*838*	*725*	*1,037*	*+15·6*
	Order No. 18.—Other miscellaneous and undefined industries	*251,010*	*317,787*	*326,554*	*—21·0*
98	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery-makers, gilders, etc.	219,101	235,894	253,095	—7·1
99	Makers of bangles or beads or necklaces of other material than glass and makers of spangles, rosaries, lingams and sacred threads.	22,130	49,472	50,956	—55·2
102 & 103	Contractors for the disposal of refuse, dust, etc., and swoopers, scavengers, etc.	332,597	365,406	416,470	—9·0

Subsidiary Table VII.—*Selected occupations* 1921, 1911 *and* 1901—(continued).

Group number.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Population supported in 1901.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sub-class IV.—Transport	*402,376*	*449,610*	*505,226*	*—10·5*
	Order No. 20.—Transport by water	*24,248*	*39,453*	*50,646*	*—38·5*
107	Shipowners and their employés, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and firemen	696	710	131	—2·0
108	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the maintenance of streams, rivers and canals (including construction).	12,749	13,597	9,109	—6·2
110	Boat owners, boatmen and tow-men	9,057	24,903	41,219	—63·7
	Order No. 21.—Transport by road	*204,420*	*254,307*	*359,636*	*—19·6*
111 & 112	Persons (other than labourers) employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and labourers employed on roads and bridges.	9,497	20,924	7,581	—54·5
113 & 114	Owners, managers and employés (excluding personal servants) connected with mechanically-driven vehicles (including trams) and owners, managers and employés connected with other vehicles.	138,083	134,037	128,457	+3·0
115	Palki, etc., bearers and owners	9,073	21,680	52,777	—58·1
116	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	25,815	39,201	123,622	—34·1
117	Porters and messengers	21,951	38,465	47,199	—42·9
	Order No. 22.—Transport by rail	*155,703*	*128,976*	*75,573*	*+20·7*
118	Railway employés of all kinds other than coolies ..	134,232	113,005	69,961	+18·8
119	Labourers employed on railway construction and maintenance and coolies and porters employed on railway premises.	20,971	15,971	5,612	+31·3
	Order No. 23.—Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services	*17,987*	*26,874*	*19,371*	*—33·1*
120	Post office, telegraph and telephone services ..	17,987	26,874	19,371	—33·1
	Sub-class V.—Trade	*2,060,274*	*2,140,395*	*2,430,140*	*—3·75*
	Order No. 24.—Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance.	*113,960*	*144,283*	*154,469*	*—21·0*
	Order No. 25.—Brokerage, commission and export ..	*31,454*	*29,411*	*85,363*	*+6·9*
	Order No. 26.—Trade in textiles	*145,706*	*133,429*	*162,912*	*+9·2*
	Order No. 27.—Trade in skins, leather and furs ..	*9,587*	*10,752*	*10,942*	*—10·8*
	Order No. 28.—Trade in wood	*4,550*	*8,198*	*13,296*	*—44·5*
	Order No. 29.—Trade in metals	*3,275*	*9,633*	*589*	*—66·0*
	Order No. 30.—Trade in pottery, bricks and tiles ..	*1,992*	*3,382*	*58,885*	*—41·1*
	Order No. 31.—Trade in chemical products	*13,408*	*20,359*	*58,562*	*—34·1*
	Order No. 32.—Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.	*20,581*	*28,723*	*44,561*	*—28·4*
129	Vendors of wine, liquors, aerated water and ice ..	16,583	22,938	30,308	—27·7
130	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, *sarais*, etc., and their employés.	3,998	5,785	14,253	—30·9
	Order No. 33.—Other trade in food stuffs	*1,408,301*	*1,426,539*	*1,501,792*	*—1·3*
131	Fish dealers	5,479	11,562	18,968	—52·7
132	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	119,753	102,535	250,135	+16·8
133	Sellers of milk, butter, *ghee*, poultry, eggs, etc. ..	187,029	114,655	109,873	+63·2
134	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, *gur* and molasses ..	110,959	74,340	105,555	+49·2
135	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca-nut sellers.	299,630	305,017	234,605	—1·8
136	Grain and pulse dealers	549,830	686,906	674,926	—20·0
137	Tobacco, opium, *ganja*, etc., sellers	56,175	73,259	53,282	—23·3
138	Dealers in sheep, goats, and pigs	13,282	9,046	14,887	+46·8
139	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	65,372	49,219	39,561	+32·8
	Order No. 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles ..	*24,757*	*59,091*	*31,288*	*—58·2*
140	Trade in ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet (hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.)	24,757	59,091	31,288	—58·2
	Order No. 35.—Trade in furniture	*11,438*	*16,146*	*80,032*	*—29·2*
142	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware, bottles, articles of gardening, etc.	8,853	13,459	65,460	—34·2
	Order No. 36.—Trade in building materials	*2,167*	*3,926*	*5,265*	*—44·8*
143	Trade in building materials other than bricks, tiles and woody materials.	2,167	3,926	5,265	—44·8
	Order No. 37.—Trade in means of transport	*67,041*	*46,442*	*60,683*	*+44·3*
146	Dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle asses, mules, etc.	67,041	46,442	60,683	+44·3
	Order No. 38.—Trade in fuel	*83,376*	*93,044*	*5,627*	*—10·4*
147	Dealers in firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc. ..	83,376	93,044	5,627	—10·4
	Order No. 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	*41,683*	*52,383*	*62,466*	*—20·4*
148	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	4,858	2,971	5,218	+63·5
149	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	33,966	43,777	53,858	—22·4
	Order No. 40.—Trade of other sorts	*77,784*	*54,654*	*93,408*	*+42·3*
152	General storekeepers and shopkeepers otherwise unspecified.	44,926	26,124	46,495	71·9
154	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	5,702	7,535	8,282	—24·3

Subsidiary Table VII.—*Selected occupations* 1921, 1911 *and* 1901—(concluded).

Group number.	Occupation.	Population supported in 1921.	Population supported in 1911.	Population supported in 1901.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sub-class VI.—Public force	*253,503*	*336,627*	*329,836*	*—24 7*
	Order No. 41.—Army	*78,821*	*61,180*	*53,757*	*+28·8*
155	Army Imperial	74,831	55,437	53,309	+35·0
156	Army (Indian States)	3,990	5,743	448	—30·5
	Order No. 42.—Navy	*299*	*17*	*27*	*+1660·0*
	Order No. 44.—Police	*174,199*	*275,430*	*276,050*	*36·7*
159	Police	76,202	85,623	86,050	—11·0
160	Village watchmen	76,445	189,807	190,000	—59·6
	Sub-class VII.—Public Administration	*245,862*	*269,593*	*315,089*	*—8·8*
	Order No. 45.—Public Administration	*245,862*	*269,593*	*315,089*	*—8·8*
161	Service of the State	121,147	123,022	137,858	—1·5
162	Service of Indian and foreign States	5,083	18,851	11,153	—72·9
163	Municipal and other local (not village service) ..	20,252	20,897	33,785	—3·1
164	Village officials and servants other than watchmen ..	99,380	106,823	132,293	—7 0
	Sub-class VIII.—Professions and liberal arts	*488,480*	*534,027*	*624,856*	*—8 5*
	Order No. 46.—Religion	*257,316*	*271,187*	*369,777*	*—5 1*
165	Priests, ministers, etc.	244,058	204,284	230,299	+20·0
166	Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, etc. ..	1,193	24,559	87,926	—95·0
167	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ..	2,766	5,062	33,108	—45 4
168	Temple, burial or burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	8,687	37,282	18,444	—76·7
	Order No. 47—Law	*37,238*	*37,516*	*38,123*	*—0·7*
169	Lawyers of all kinds, including *kazis*, law agents and mukhtars.	15,948	16,867	20,280	—5 5
170	Lawyers, clerks, petition writers, etc.	21,290	20,649	17,843	+3·1
	Order No. 48.—Medicine	*56,001*	*62,105*	*53,008*	*—9·8*
171	Medical practitioners of all kinds, including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	33,087	30,050	29,135	+10·1
172	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	22,914	32,055	23,873	—28·6
	Order No. 49.—Instruction	*77,188*	*66,906*	*58,268*	*+15·4*
173 & 174	Professors and teachers of all kinds, and clerks and servants connected with education.	77,188	66,906	58,208	+15·4
	Order No. 50.—Letters and Arts and Sciences	*61,176*	*96,313*	*105,680*	*-36·5*
177	Authors, editors, journalists, artists, photographers, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.	4,069	3,456	11,987	+17·8
178	Music composers and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	48,027	82,568	82,673	—41·8
	Sub-class IX.—Persons living on their income	*42,027*	*69,839*	*89,515*	*—39·8*
	Order No. 51.				
180	Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship-holders and pensioners.	42,027	69,839	89,515	—39·8
	Sub-class X.—Domestic service	*833,444*	*921,214*	*1,213,967*	*—9·5*
	Order No. 52.—Domestic service	*833,444*	*921,214*	*1,213,967*	*—9·5*
181	Cooks, water-carriers, door keepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	782,668	845,017	1,157,513	—7·4
182	Private grooms, coachmen, dog, boys, etc	48,748	76,197	56,454	—36·0
	Sub-class XI. Insufficiently described occupations ..	*941,111*	*1,661,094*	*3,268,353*	*—43·3*
	Order No. 53—General terms which do not indicate a definite occupation.	*941,111*	*1,661,094*	*3,268,353*	*—43·3*
184	Manufacturers, businessmen and contractors otherwise unspecified.	16,064	16,090	53,574	—0·2
185	Cashiers, accountants, book keepers, clerks and other employés in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	75,298	39,496	75,511	+90 6
187	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ..	848,002	1,603,727	3,138,349	—47·2
	Sub-class XII.—Unproductive	*404,960*	*521,117*	*660,203*	*—22·3*
	Order No. 54—Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses ..	*17,413*	*24,599*	*26,737*	*—29·2*
188	Inmates of jails, asylums and almshouses	17,413	24,599	26,737	—29·2
	Order No. 55.—Beggars, vagrants, prostitutes	*387,547*	*496,518*	*633,466*	*—22 0*
189 &190	Beggars, vagrants, witches, wizards, etc., procurers and prostitutes.	387,547	496,518	633,466	—22·0

Subsidiary Table VIII.—*Occupations of selected castes.*

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.
1. AGARWAL	*1,000*	*90*
Traders, bankers, shopkeepers of all kinds.	705	55
Agriculture and stock-raising	143	118
Public force, administration, arts and professions.	27	11
Persons living on their income	25	633
Domestic service	19	162
Others	81	286
2. AHIR	*1,000*	*646*
Owners, breeders and sellers of the produce of cattle.	109	275
Ordinary agriculture	836	715
Artisans, transport workers and labourers.	35	732
Others	20	337
3. ANGLO-INDIAN	*1,000*	*390*
Agriculture	29	510
Industry	87	210
Transport	212	112
Trade	42	280
Public force and administration	183	62
Arts and professions	225	1,725
Persons living on their income	135	819
Others	87	151
4. ARMENIAN	*1,000*	*667*
Transport	133	..
Trade	67	..
Public force and administration	333	..
Arts and professions	400	5,000
Persons living on their income	67	1,000
5. BARHAI	*1,000*	*239*
Carpenters and wood workers	409	33
Agriculture and stock-raising	521	431
Other industries	32	844
Others	38	282
6. BHANGI	*1,000*	*735*
Scavengers	750	985
Agriculture and stock-raising	147	239
Industry	35	339
Trade	12	260
Other domestic service	20	350
Others	36	231
7. BHARBHUNJA	*1,000*	*596*
Grain parchers	563	935
Agriculture and stock-raising	333	328
Industry	18	555
Trade	60	165
Others	26	185
8. BHAT	*1,000*	*434*
Bards and geneaologists	147	700
Agriculture and stock-raising	653	364
Industry	23	2,308
Trade	25	228
Public force and administration, arts and professions.	22	208
Domestic service	15	303
Begging and other unproductive industries.	69	758
Others	46	274
9. BRAHMAN	*1,000*	*187*
Priesthood	70	371
Agriculture and stock-raising	818	166
Industry	11	1,366
Trade	23	141
Public force and administration	13	..
Arts and professions	11	50
Domestic service	18	229
Begging and other unproductive occupations.	16	514
Others	20	187
10. CHAMAR	*1,000*	*673*
Leather workers	51	183
Agriculture and stock-raising	786	677
Other industries	39	2,196
Trade	11	1,541
Domestic service	12	188
Labourers unspecified	84	755
Others	17	548
11. DHOBI	*1,000*	*620*
Washing clothes	500	848
Agriculture and stock-raising	474	439
Others	26	485
12. EUROPEAN	*1,000*	*52*
Industry	15	267
Transport	101	6
Trade	23	207
Public force	648	..
Public administration	104	20
Arts and professions	58	855
Persons living on their income	22	449
Contractors, clerks and cashiers	11	94
Others	18	545
13. GADARIYA	*1,000*	*518*
Shepherds, goatherds and blanket weavers.	209	551
Ordinary agriculture	722	513
Industry	17	2,261
Domestic service	8	417
Labourers unspecified	20	190
Others	24	284
14. GUJAR	*1,000*	*127*
Owners, breeders and sellers of cattle.	143	245
Ordinary agriculture	780	98
Industry	15	831
Domestic service	16	190
Labourers unspecified	23	151
Others	23	132
15. HALWAI	*1,000*	*348*
Confectioners	681	353
Agriculture and stock-raising	138	291
Industry	22	468
Trade	126	363
Others	33	346
16. INDIAN CHRISTIAN	*1,000*	*533*
Agriculture and stock-raising	332	271
Industry	427	894
Trade	28	583
Public force and administration	37	..
Arts and professions	52	1,172
Domestic service	49	269
Labourers unspecified	31	805
Unproductive	12	903
Others	32	306

Subsidiary Table VIII.—*Occupation of selected castes*—(continued).

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.
17. JAT	*1,000*	*78*
Land-owning and cultivation	840	69
Other occupations connected with land.	86	81
Industry	21	902
Public force and administration	9	..
Labourers unspecified	20	54
Others	24	140
18. JULAHA	*1,000*	*521*
Weavers	508	526
Agriculture and stock-raising	338	547
Other industries	56	826
Trade	25	318
Domestic service	18	442
Labourers unspecified	33	308
Others	22	174
19. KACHHI	*1,000*	*486*
Opium and vegetable producers and sellers.	153	1,498
Agriculture and stock-raising	745	354
Industry	12	885
Transport	11	567
Trade	9	592
Labourers unspecified	56	709
Others	14	395
20. KAHAR	*1,000*	*602*
Personal service and palanquin-carriers.	342	982
Agriculture and stock-raising	485	400
Industry	65	1,161
Trade	22	560
Labourers unspecified	57	580
Others	29	159
21. KALWAR	*1,000*	*481*
Liquor distillers and sellers	64	294
Agriculture and stock-raising	533	531
Industry	22	998
Trade	327	476
Others	54	217
22. KAYASTH	*1,000*	*981*
Clerical work of all kinds	307	16
Agriculture and stock-raising	425	143
Industry	28	264
Transport	19	122
Trade	41	268
Public force	18	..
Public administration	73	..
Arts and professions	44	91
Domestic service	29	227
Others	16	536
23. KHATIK	*1,000*	*304*
Fruit and vegetable sellers and butchers.	159	348
Agriculture and stock-raising	483	202
Industry	113	801
Transport	30	184
Trade	80	360
Domestic service	33	135
Labourers unspecified	75	617
Others	27	104
24. KOERI	*1,000*	*842*
Cultivation	866	760
Other natural products	92	101
Industry	15	910
Domestic service	8	911
Labourers unspecified	8	466
Others	11	564
25. KUMHAR	*1,000*	*646*
Potters	411	662
Agriculture and stock-raising	514	665
Other industries	19	756
Transport	12	122
Trade	16	326
Labourers unspecified	19	516
Others	9	617
26. KURMI	*1,000*	*545*
Cultivators	848	512
Other natural products	101	882
Industry	15	1,553
Labourers unspecified	11	630
Others	25	258
27. LODHA	*1,000*	*491*
Cultivation and agricultural labour.	862	486
Other natural products	44	340
Industry	27	816
Labourers unspecified	31	763
Others	36	442
28. LOHAR	*1,000*	*373*
Blacksmiths and iron workers	320	83
Agriculture and stock-raising	571	538
Other industries	46	345
Labourers unspecified	19	461
Others	44	2,169
29. LUNIYA	*1,000*	*839*
Saltpetre makers and earthworkers	63	387
Agriculture and stock-raising	871	892
Labourers unspecified	30	946
Others	36	594
30. NAI	*1,000*	*498*
Barbers	523	423
Agriculture and stock-raising	401	473
Domestic service	39	2,244
Others	37	800
31. PASI	*1,000*	*707*
Tari-makers	7	523
Agriculture and stock-raising	913	719
Other industries	17	133
Public force	12	..
Labourers unspecified	28	836
Others	23	486
32. PATHAN	*1,000*	*242*
Agriculture and stock-raising	667	279
Industry	78	437
Transport	89	34
Trade	54	54
Public force	28	..
Public administration	42	..
Domestic service	56	246
Others	40	368
33. RAJPUT	*1,000*	*243*
Military service, Government service, land holders.	447	350
Cultivation and stock-raising	498	154
Industry	11	985
Trade	9	250
Domestic service	9	185
Labourers unspecified	11	228
Others	15	175

Subsidiary Table VIII.—*Occupations of selected castes*—(concluded).

Caste and occupation.	Number per 1,000 workers engaged in each occupation.	Number of female workers per 1,000 male workers.
34. SAIYID	*1,000*	*194*
Agriculture and stock-raising ..	510	191
Industry	125	402
Trade	67	81
Public force	45	..
Public administration ..	33	..
Arts and professions	46	43
Domestic service	54	371
Labourers unspecified ..	36	299
Unproductive	29	294
Others	55	172
35. SHAIKH	*1,000*	*258*
Agriculture and stock-raising ..	519	291
Industry	163	330
Transport	35	43
Trade	105	167
Public force and administration ..	36	..
Arts and professions	25	156
Labourers unspecified ..	25	215
Domestic service	55	308
Unproductive	19	560
Others	18	252
36. SONAR	*1,000*	*139*
Goldsmiths, jewellers, silversmiths.	709	49
Agriculture and stock-raising ..	221	392
Other industries	23	1,145
Trade	14	545
Others	33	400
37. TELI	*1,000*	*588*
Oil pressers and sellers ..	433	760
Agriculture and stock-raising ..	487	479
Other industries	18	783
Trade	26	313
Labourers unspecified ..	21	525
Others	15	306

NOTE.—(1) The figures in this table are calculated on the principal occupations for actual workers only. The content of the terms "Industry," etc., will be clear from Imperial Table XXI on which this is based. "Agriculture and stock-raising" is used to include all occupations in columns 14 to 25 inclusive.

(2) The first occupation shown for each of the 37 castes or races is the "traditional occupation" except in the case of nos. 3, 4, 12, 16, 32, 34, and 35, where there is none.

Subsidiary Table IX.—*Number of persons employed on the 18th March, 1921, (1) on railways, (2) in the Irrigation department, (3) in Posts and Telegraphs.*

Class of persons employed.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
(1) RAILWAYS.		
Total persons employed	*2,237*	*100,162*
Persons directly employed	*2,236*	*86,671*
Officers	149	31
Subordinates drawing more than Rs. 75 per mensem	1,681	1,844
Ditto from Rs. 20 to 75 per mensem	400	23,910
Ditto under Rs. 20 per mensem	6	60,886
Persons indirectly employed	*1*	*13,491*
Contractors	1	879
Contractors' regular employés	..	1,879
Coolies	..	10,733
(2) IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT		
Total persons employed	*47*	*36,579*
Persons directly employed	*46*	*7,780*
Officers	39	71
Upper subordinates	3	51
Lower ditto	..	388
Clerks	2	1,795
Peons and other servants	2	4,000
Coolies	..	1,475
Persons indirectly employed	*1*	*28,799*
Contractors	1	1,306
Contractors' regular employés	..	1,476
Coolies	..	26,017

Class of persons employed.	Post Office.-		Telegraph department	
	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	Indians.
(3) POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Total persons employed	**28**	**13,602**	**214**	**1,201**
Supervising officers, including Probationary Superintendents and Inspectors of Post Offices and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents of Telegraphs and all officers of higher rank than these.	8	50	21	5
Postmasters, including Deputy, Assistant, Sub and Branch Postmasters	14	973	3	..
Signalling establishment, including warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, military telegraphists and other employés.	..	83	184	124
Miscellaneous agents, school masters, station masters, etc. ..	2	1,527	..	..
Clerks of all kinds	3	1,473	6	82
Postmen	..	4,723	..	..
Skilled labour establishment, including foremen, instrument-makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, mechanics, sub-inspectors, linemen, line-riders and other employés.	..	399	..	225
Unskilled labour establishment, including line coolies, cable guards, batterymen, telegraph messengers, peons, and other employés.	..	1,120	..	765
Road establishment consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, boatmen, syces, coachmen, bearers and others.	..	2,286	..	..
Railway Mail Service	1	968	..	..
Supervising officers, including Superintendents and Inspectors of Sorting.	1	18	..	..
Clerks of all kinds	..	2	..	..
Sorters	..	614	..	..
Mail guards, mail agents, van peons, porters, etc.	..	320	..	..
Messengers	..	..	..	..
Other servants	..	14	..	..

Industrial Subsidiary Table I.—*Distribution of industries and persons employed.*

Industrial establishment.	Total number of establishment.	Districts where chiefly employed.	General distribution of industries and persons employed.												Number of adult females employed per 1,000 males.	Number of children of both sexes employed per 1,000 adults.
			Number of persons employed.													
			Total.		Direction, supervision and clerical.				Skilled workmen.		Unskilled labourers.					
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians		Indians.				Adults.		Children			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I.—Growing of special products.	62	Dehra Dun (26), Almora (19), Gorakhpur (6) ..	3,134	593	32	..	191	..	367	..	2,327	536	217	57	184	79
Tea plantations ..	34	Dehra Dun (18) Almora (16)	1,765	485	12	..	105	..	202	..	1,272	452	174	33	284	101
III.—Quarries of hard rocks ..	57	Mirzapur (21), Jhansi (14), Banda (10) ..	1,425	401	5	..	129	..	469	..	750	333	72	68	246	83
IV.—Textiles and connected industries.	105	Cawnpore (14), Agra (14), Aligarh (10), Fyzabad (7).	19,344	1,869	167	..	1,145	..	12,311	1,087	4,592	714	1,129	68	99	56
Cotton	77	Cawnpore (13), Agra (12), Aligarh (10) ..	15,609	1,642	119	..	874	..	10,200	1,071	3,391	504	1,025	67	108	68
Woo	6	Benares (2), Agra (2), Cawnpore (1) ..	3,222	202	42	..	217	..	1,735	1	1,131	201	97	..	65	29
V.—Leather, etc., industries	16	Cawnpore (10)	1,761	78	54	..	163	..	547	..	922	70	72	8	41	45
VI.—Wool, etc., industries ..	16	Bareilly (4), Cawnpore (3)	2,124	23	25	..	151	..	629	..	1,263	22	56	1	11	27
VII.—Metal industries ..	175	Iron and Steel, Cawnpore (8), Allahabad (6), Lucknow (4), Lockworks, Aligarh (21), Brass Lockworks, Aligarh (58), Mirzapur (41).	11,622	22	175	..	988	..	6,235	6	4,091	16	133	..	2	12
VIII.—Glass and earthenware industries (brick).	174	Glass bangles, Agra (32), Etawah (18) ..	5,417	900	11	..	428	..	2,105	152	2,455	615	418	133	153	96
IX.—Industries connected with chemical products.	192	Salt and salt-petre, Cawnpore (15), Ballia (3), Oil-pressing Aligarh (28).	6,947	1,675	21	..	1,470	..	2,193	82	2,912	1,438	351	155	230	62
X.—Food industries ..	330	Flour and rice Cawnpore (9), Agra (6), Benares (6), Sugar, Gorakhpur (165), Ballia (29).	11,521	289	94	..	1,182	..	2,797	55	6,889	224	559	10	25	51
XI.—Industries of dress ..	76	Benares (34), Boots and shoes, Agra (27) ..	3,196	42	31	..	333	..	2,132	22	603	20	97	..	14	31
XII.—Furniture industries ..	13	Allahabad (8)	1,005	7	87	..	76	..	408	..	413	7	21	..	7	21
XIII.—Industries connected with building.	52	Allahabad (12), Mirzapur (5), Dehra Dun (11)	1,866	795	4	..	188	..	295	21	1,201	639	178	135	391	133
XIV.—Construction of means of transport and communication.	17	Lucknow (3)	6,253	353	43	..	300	..	3,522	154	2,230	199	158	..	58	25
XV.—Production, application and transmission of physical forces.	19	Cawnpore (2), Jhansi (4)	1,250	6	24	..	108	..	350	..	721	6	47	..	5	39
XVI.—Industries of luxury ..	68	Printing Lucknow, Allahabad	5,445	7	52	..	544	..	3,064	1	1,667	6	118	..	1	22

Industrial Subsidiary Table II.—*Particulars of establishments employing* 20 *or more persons in* 1911 *and* 1921.

Establishments employing 20 or more persons.		Industries.															
		All industries.	I Growing of special products.	III Quarries of hard rocks.	IV Textiles and connected industries.	V Leather, etc., industries.	VI Wood etc., industries.	VII Metal industries.	VIII Glass and earthenware industries.	IX Industries connected with chemical products.	X Food industries.	XI Industries of dress.	XII Furniture industries.	XIII Industries connected with building.	XIV Construction of means of transport and communication.	XV Production, application and transmission of physical forces.	XVI Industries of luxury.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A.—Total Establishments	*1921* ..	**708**	*40*	*26*	*76*	*11*	*14*	*79*	*108*	*106*	*92*	*33*	*9*	*36*	*14*	*17*	*47*
	1911 ..	**362**	*28*	..	*42*	*13*	*4*	*37*	*60*	*39*	*37*	*5*	*5*	*41*	*14*	*6*	*31*
(i) Directed by Government or Local authorities.	1921 ..	**45**	9	..	2	1	4	7	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	3	2
	1911 ..	**31**	..	..	..	1	2	6	1	2	10	..	..	2	2	1	4
(ii) Directed by registered companies	1921 ..	**106**	5	1	26	2	1	18	8	6	19	2	..	1	9	5	3
	1911 ..	**86**	5	..	24	7	..	7	6	3	14	2	1	3	9	1	4
(iii) Owned by private persons—																	
(a) European or Anglo-Indian	1921 ..	**41**	8	..	7	..	..	1	2	3	8	6	2	..	..	..	4
	1911 ..	**44**	12	..	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	6
(b) Indian	1921 ..	**516**	18	25	41	8	9	53	97	96	50	25	7	35	5	9	38
	1911 ..	**201**	11	..	16	4	..	21	51	32	11	1	2	31	1	3	17
(c) Others	1921 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1911 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B.—Number of persons employed—																	
(a) Direction, supervision and clerical.	1921 ..	**7,069**	764	79	1,226	204	167	7,005	333	1,550	906	321	158	153	334	726	543
	1911 ..	**3,485**	94	..	741	199	61	215	242	217	444	223	20	110	407	24	488
(b) Skilled workmen ..	1921 ..	**36,209**	315	282	13,252	488	610	5,876	1,795	1,997	2,300	1,756	382	263	3,648	350	2,895
	1911 ..	**32,806**	352	..	11,553	1,845	1,767	2,665	1,574	717	1,024	2,524	180	340	5,337	99	2,829
(c) Unskilled labour ..	1921 ..	**36,708**	2,932	1,021	6,348	1,068	1,340	3,484	3,169	4,038	5,303	563	419	2,019	2,571	747	1,686
	1911 ..	**25,524**	3,177	..	4,972	1,049	739	1,049	2,441	2,059	2,561	564	48	2,951	2,223	131	1,500
(i) Adult women per 1,000 adult men	1921 ..	**78**	204	313	62	43	11	1	183	254	31	17	7	388	56	5	1·4
	1911 ..	**81**	193	..	104	44	0	30	229	254	28	23	4	296	2	12	0·4
(ii) Children (of both sexes) per 1,000 adults.	1921 ..	**50**	80	92	61	48	28	5	104	60	56	23	11	141	25	40	22
	1911 ..	**72**	254	..	61	40	26	51	149	90	27	116	25	241	3	16	24

Industrial Subsidiary Table III.—*Organisation of establishments.*

Type of organisation.	Total number of establishments.	I	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1. Under the Local Government or Local authority	47	9	2	2	1	4	7	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	3	2
2 Registered companies	122	5	1	31	3	1	18	9	8	22	2	1	2	10	6	3
(a) With European or Anglo-Indian Directors.	70	4	1	14	..	1	17	4	4	6	1	..	2	9	6	1
(b) With Indian Directors	37	..	..	12	2	..	1	5	2	12	1	1	..	..	..	1
(c) With Directors of different races ..	15	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	1
3. Privately owned	1,202	48	54	71	12	11	150	164	183	293	74	12	50	7	10	63
(a) By Europeans or Anglo-Indians ..	49	10	..	8	1	..	2	2	3	8	6	2	..	1	..	6
(b) By Indians	1,153	38	54	63	11	11	148	162	180	285	68	10	50	6	10	57
(c) By joint owners of different races ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,371	62	57	104	16	16	175	174	192	330	76	13	52	17	19	68

NOTE.—The figures I to XVI in this and tables VI, VII and VIII represent the same Industrial Groups as are detailed in Industrial tables I and II immediately preceding.

Industrial Subsidiary Table IV.—*Place of origin of skilled employés in selected industries.*

Birth place.	Tea plantations.		Sugarcane plantations.		Cotton ginning, cleaning and presssing mills.		Cotton, spinning and weaving mills.		Woollen mills.		Woollen carpet factories.		Brass, tin and copper works.		Glass bangle factories.		Lac factories.		Rice and flour mills.		Sugar factories.		Boot and shoe factories.		Printing presses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.
I.—In the Province or State—																										
(*a*) District of employment.	145	..	20	..	1,578	208	4,309	69	537	..	182	1	519	..	539	..	723	79	351	2	846	32	570	1	1,385	..
(*b*) Other districts ..	55	..	14	..	708	97	4,080	75	967	..	37	..	11	..	207	4	6	..	444	..	421	21	114	..	1,564	..
II.—Outside the Province—																										
(*a*) Bengal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..
(*b*) Bihar and Orissa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
(*c*) Punjab ..	2	..	..	..	49	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
(*d*) Rajputana ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(*e*) Gwalior ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*f*) Bombay ..	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
(*g*) Central Provinces..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*h*) Baroda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(*j*) Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
III -Outside India—																										
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	202	..	34	..	2,369	305	8,441	144	1,516	..	219	1	530	..	752	4	733	79	800	2	1,289	53	684	6	2,955	1

Industrial Subsidiary Table V.—*Place of origin of unskilled employés in selected industries.*

Birth place.	Tea plantations.		Sugarcane plantations.		Cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.		Cotton spinning and weaving mills.		Woollen mills.		Woollen carpet factories.		Brass, tin and copper factories.		Glass bangle factories.		Lac factories.		Rice and flour mills		Sugar factories.		Boot and shoe factories.		Printing presses.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
I.—In the Province—																										
(1) District of employment	1,000	340	68	..	1,538	265	1,484	77	177	29	152	28	957	12	314	11	602	843	395	73	4,546	36	264	..	1,510	6
(2) Other districts ..	403	137	81	..	256	107	1,051	40	888	143	4	..	..	..	41	..	12	21	569	12	294	2	25	..	181	..
II.—Outside the Province—																										
Bengal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..
Bihar and Orissa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	17	6	..	..	29	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	3	..
Rajputana	..	1	..	..	25	4	13	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Gwalior State ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bombay	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Central India ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Provinces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Central Provinces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
III.—Outside India—																										
Nepal	26	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..	..
Great Britain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
America	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,446	485	149	..	1,852	378	2,564	117	1,072	173	156	28	957	12	357	11	614	864	969	85	4,903	38	293	..	1,706	6

Industrial Subsidiary Table VI.—*Distribution of certain races in certain industrial establishments.*

Industrial establishments.	Total Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians employed as—									
			(a) Managers.		(b) Supervising staff.		(c) Clerical staff.		(d) Skilled workmen		(e) Unskilled workmen.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total (British districts) ..	**893**	..	**151**	..	**544**	..	**130**	..	**65**	..	**3**	..
I Total group	33	..	20	..	12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
I Tea plantation	12	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I Sugarcane plantation ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III—Total group	5	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
IV Total group	170	..	22	..	90	..	55	..	..	..	3	..
IV Cotton—												
IV Ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	119	..	17	..	66	..	36	..	..	..	..	..
IV Spinning, weaving and other mills.	96	..	7	..	56	..	33	..	..	..	3	..
IV Wool—												
IV Woollen mills ..	38	..	1	..	18	..	19	..	..	..	..	..
IV Carpet factories ..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
V—Total group	54	..	4	..	46	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
VI—Total group	25	..	5	..	19	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
VII Total group	205	..	20	..	107	..	48	..	30	..	..	..
VII Brass, tin and copper factories.	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
VIII Total group	11	..	2	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
VIII Glass bangle factories ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX Total group	38	..	7	..	14	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
IX Lac factories	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total group	105	..	28	..	60	..	6	..	11	..	..	..
X Rice and flour mills ..	15	..	4	..	7	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar factories ..	34	..	11	..	22	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
XI Total group	31	..	5	..	24	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
XI Boot and shoe factories ..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
XII—Total group	87	..	5	..	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII—Total group	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV—Total group	49	..	12	..	29	..	2	..	6	..	..	..
XV—Total group	24	..	8	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVI Total group	52	..	11	..	35	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
XVI Printing presses ..	50	..	10	..	34	..	6	..	..	..	..	..

Industrial Subsidiary Table VII.—*Proportional distribution of adult women and of children of each sex in different industries per* 10,000 *adult women and per* 1,000 *children of both sexes combined.*

Women and children.	Principal industries.																												
		I		III	V					V	VI	VII		VIII		IX		X			XI		XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	
	Total number employed.	Total group.	Tea plantation.	Sugarcane plantation.	Total group.	Total group.	Cotton. Ginning, cleaning and pressing mills.	Cotton. Spinning, weaving and other mills.	Wool. Woollen mills.	Wool. Carpet factories.	Total group.	Total group.	Total group.	Brass, tin and copper works.	Total group.	Glass bangle factories.	Total group.	Lac factories.	Total group.	Rice and flour mills.	Sugar factories.	Total group.	Boot and shoe factory.	Total group.	Total group.	Total group.	Total group.	Total group.	Printing presses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Adult women ..	**10,000**	1,106	933	..	687	1,474	778	105	357	58	145	45	33	23	1,270	21	2,968	1,610	462	165	78	41	.	15	1,319	411	12	12	12
Children ..	**1,000**	64	49	..	331	281	80	176	..	23	19	13	31	17	129	26	119	36	134	11	84	23	15	5	73	37	11	28	28
Males	**851**	51	41	..	17	265	80	161	.	23	17	13	31	17	98	26	83	16	132	10	84	23	15	5	40	37	11	28	28
Females ..	**149**	13	8	..	16	16	..	15	..	..	2	..	..	..	31	..	36	20	2	1	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..

Industrial Subsidiary Table VIII.—*Distribution of power.*

Type of power used.	Number of industrial establishments using power by groups.																
	Total establishments.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
British Districts.																	
Steam	**283**	32	..	..	69	5	4	20	7	13	82	2	2	18	5	9	15
Oil	**39**	2	..	..	1	1	..	8	1	..	6	4	2	..	3	..	11
Water	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gaz	**3**	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricity	**32**	..	..	..	*3*	..	*1*	*6*	..	..	*5*	*1*	..	..	*5*	7	*4*
(a) Generated on premises	**18**	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	7	..
(b) Supplied from without	**14**	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	4
Total establishments using mechanical power	**359**	34	..	..	73	6	6	35	8	14	95	7	4	18	13	16	30
States.																	
Steam	**8**	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..

NOTE. Certain establishments use more than one kind of power, but have been shown above only once, under the principal head. Under steam these establishments use oil engines also—in I, 3; in IV, 2; in VI, 1; in VII, 1; in IX, 1; in XVI, 2; in X, 1 uses electric and 1 water power also.

APPENDIX A.

Distribution and movement of population by districts, states and tahsils.

The distribution and movement of the population has been discussed, in respect of the larger territorial units, in Chapter I Distribution and movement by districts and tahsils is dealt with in this appendix. As regards distribution, there is little or nothing new to be said, and the reader is referred to previous reports As regards movement—by which is really meant variation—during the past decade, it has already been shown that this has depended, to a degree which obscures the influence of all other factors, on the caprice of the influenza epidemic: and what is true of the larger is equally true in all but a few instances of the smaller local units. Migration however, though barely on a scale sufficient to affect the figures of the natural divisions, has influenced district and tahsil variation in some cases.

In the following paragraphs the figures of the districts of each natural division are taken up in turn :—

2. HIMALAYA, WEST.

(1) *Dehra Dun.*—This is a healthy and, so far as the headquarters tahsil is concerned, a fertile tract: with a low density due to the preponderance of jungle. The Chakrata tahsil is entirely montane and is very sparsely populated indeed. The population has increased. But this is entirely due to the increase of immigrants and the decrease of emigrants. The natural population is stationary. Immigrants are to a small extent temporary pilgrims at Rikhikesh, but mainly professional and business men, semi-permanent settlers attracted by the growing towns of Dehra and Mussoorie: labourers from Oudh, also semi-permanent, employed in the tea gardens: together with some permanent settlers on reclaimed lands. Emigrants are mostly the descendants of semi-permanent immigrants who have returned to their ancestral homes.

Dehra Dun district and tahsils.	Population.	Density	Percentage of variation 1911-1921.
District total ..	212,243	178	+3·6
Dehra	156,620	211	+4·3
Chakrata ..	55,623	125	+1·5

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	212,243	204,888	+7,355
Immigrants ..	60,271	54,644	+5,627
Emigrants ..	6,392	8,867	—2,475
Natural.. ..	158,364	159,111	—747

(2) *Naini Tal.*—The greater part of this district the Tarai (Kichha) and Bhabar (Haldwani), and in a lesser degree Kashipur—is extremely unhealthy, and the whole is largely under forest. The Bhabar with a very low water level can only be cultivated where it can be served by canals: and as the canals depend on small streams only, most of the tract is uninhabited except by migratory graziers and woodcutters, and Haldwani has a lower density than any other tahsil in the province.

Naini Tal district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation 1911-1921.
District total ..	276,875	102	—14·4
Haldwani ..	78,580	61	—8·2
Kichha	91,553	112	—22·3
Naini Tal ..	60,011	139	+2·4
Kashipur ..	46,731	247	—24·0

Population.	1921.	1911	Variation.
Actual	276,875	323,519	- 46,644
Immigrants ..	107,893	134,557	-26,661
Emigrants ..	15,003	22,863	—7,860
Natural	183,982	211,825	—27,843

The very large decrease of population in the Tarai and Kashipur probably reflects a growing conviction that these tracts are unsuitable, owing to their climate, for settlement by outsiders. Outsiders here, who come mainly from Rampur State and Rohilkhand, move off to their homes in the early hot weather: at the same time the Bhabar cultivators return to the hills. The current census was taken a week later than in 1911, and this fact accounts for the

bulk of the decrease in the sub-montane portion of the district. The apparent loss of the Bhabar has become an apparent gain to the Naini Tal tahsil and to the Almora district.

It will be seen that of the district's loss of population of 46 thousand, 26 thousand are immigrants These immigrants are of course of the "periodic" variety Emigrants are principally such children of these periodic immigrants as are born during the winter, and are not really emigrants at all.

Almora district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	530,338	98	+·9
Almora	167,402	81	—13·1
Ranikhet ..	167,804		
Champawat ..	96,739	156	+40·0
Pithoragarh ..	98,402		

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation
Actual	530,338	525,630	+4,708
Immigrants ..	9,660	14,609	— 4 949
Emigrants ..	53,786	53,822	— 36
Natural	574,464	564,843	+9,621

(3) *Almora.*—The population is practically stationary. If the census had been taken a week earlier, as in 1911, there would almost certainly have been a decrease. The appearance of a decrease has been avoided owing to the fact that large numbers of the Bhabar cultivators—who come mostly from the Champawat tahsil—had reached their homes in the hills by March 18. Hence the smaller number of emigrants (periodic) who would normally have become more numerous. The smaller number of immigrants is due to changes in the garrison of Ranikhet and Almora, and of course to the heavy mortality of the decade.

Garhwal district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	485,186	86	+1·2
Pauri	121,001		
Lansdowne ..	203,246	86	+1·2
Chamoli	160,939		

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	485 186	479,641	+5,545
Immigrants ..	11,684	13,789	—2 105
Emigrants ..	25,605	24,842	+763
Natural	499,107	490.694	+8,413

(4) *Garhwal.*—The population has very slightly increased: the district undoubtedly suffered much less from the influenza epidemic than did the province generally. Immigrants, who are mostly wives taken from neighbouring districts and states, have decreased: as would be expected, for here there is no natural increase to counterbalance heavy mortality. Emigrants, to whom the same considerations apply, are more numerous owing to larger recuitment for military and quasi-military service.

31 SUB-HIMALAYA, WEST.

(1) *Saharanpur.*—The district has suffered a fairly evenly distributed loss of population of 5 per cent. The figures call for no comment: the rate of decrease is about normal for the western portion of the province. It is noticeable that emigrants now outnumber immigrants. This probably means no more than that the tract (mainly that on the west bank of the Jamna) with which the district exchanges wives has suffered relatively less from influenza.

Saharanpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	937,471	440	—5·0
Saharanpur ..	298,062	476	—4·2
Deoband ..	191,444	4.7	—6·2
Roorkee ..	276,322	391	—5·1
Nakur ..	171,643	413	— 4·4

Population.	1921.	1911	Variation.
Actual	937,471	986,439	—48,968
Immigrants ..	52,864	74,416	—21,552
Emigrants ..	59,980	66,078	—6,098
Natural	944,587	978,101	—33,514

(2) *Bareilly.*—The decrease of population is very unevenly distributed. The percentage is exceedingly high in Baheri, the tahsil which adjoins the Tarai and is notoriously unhealthy. In 1901-11 this tahsil also suffered heavy losses, from which it recovered in the following decade. Mirganj and Nawabganj, the other two northern tahsils, have been harder hit than the southern portion of the district. The headquarters tahsil, thanks to the presence of the city and its suburbs, reduces the district percentage.

Both immigrants and emigrants continue to decrease in numbers. Immigrants include some operatives in Bareilly city, and emigrants some settlers in the Naini Tal Tarai. But the bulk of the migration is matrimonial.

Bareilly district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921
District total ..	1,013,875	642	—7·4
Faridpur ..	121,747	493	—6·4
Bareilly	314,095	1,013	—1·4
Aonla	197,219	643	—5·0
Mirganj	92,767	623	—8·7
Baheri	170,591	494	—18·1
Nawabganj ..	117,456	531	—8·6

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,013,875	1,094,663	—80,788
Immigrants ..	80,310	107,832	—27,522
Emigrants ..	100,056	130,245	—30,189
Natural	1,033,621	1,117,076	—83,455

(3) *Bijnor.*—Variation calls for no comment except in the case of Nagina which has suffered heavily. This tahsil is agriculturally precarious, and its population shows the same violent fluctuations as the Baheri tahsil of Bareilly. It lost severely in the first ten years of the century, and recovered a large part of its losses in the following decade. Emigration has decreased steadily since 1900, probably at the expense of the Kashipur and Tarai tahsils of Naini Tal. Immigrants have always been negligible.

Bijnor district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	740,182	395	—8·2
Bijnor	194,155	409	—8·1
Nagina	142,203	294	—14·3
Dhampur ..	253,061	551	—6·1
Najibabad ..	150,763	330	—5·2

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	740,182	805,900	—65,718
Immigrants ..	23,307	34,301	—10,994
Emigrants ..	51,864	68,913	—17,049
Natural	768,739	840,512	—71,773

(4) *Pilibhit.*—Population has seriously decreased. The climate is most unhealthy and agriculture precarious. Losses are heaviest in the two northern tahsils, and Bisalpur, which had gained least in 1911, has lost least in 1921. These phenomena are common also to Bareilly and Bijnor, as has already been seen. Both emigrants and immigrants are much fewer than ten years ago. Immigration had already begun to decline in 1911: in a keen market for labour Pilibhit is too unattractive to be able to compete. For the decline of emigration it is difficult to account; but the movement is mainly matrimonial, and matrimonial emigration is only brisk in prosperous times.

Pilibhit district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	431,601	320	—11·5
Bisalpur.. ..	181,443	499	—8·8
Puranpur ..	81,487	159	—12·4
Pilibhit	168,671	356	—13·8

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	431,601	487,617	—56,016
Immigrants ..	49,800	62,728	—12,928
Emigrants ..	42,551	59,324	—16,773
Natural .. .	424,352	484,213	—59,861

(5) *Kheri.*—The decrease here has been little more than normal, and Kheri stands midway between its western neighbour Pilibhit, which has lost severely, and its eastern neighbour Bahraich, which has gained slightly in population. It is very noticeable that along the foot of the hills conditions of health appear to have been progressively better from West to East, from Naini Tal right across to Basti. Here the losses are concentrated in the southern tahsils. Nighasan in the north has suffered least: in 1911 it was found to have prospered least. The reason for violent fluctuation in one half of the district, combined with comparative steadiness in the other, here as elsewhere is to me inexplicable.

Kheri district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	913,475	307	—4·8
Muhamdi ..	258,925	383	—6·4
Nighasan ..	285,941	230	—1·4
Lakhimpur ..	373,609	349	—6·0

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation
Actual ..	913,475	959,208	—45,733
Immigrants ..	64,653	111,378	—46,725
Emigrants ..	42,379	56,828	—14 449
Natural	891,201	904,658	-13,457

There is a very big fall in the number of immigrants, but for which the population would be almost stationary. Immigration had begun to decline in 1911, and the reason given in the last report—that reclamation of the jungle had practically ceased—is thus corroborated. The greater part of a generation has now passed since reclamation was carried on on any appreciable scale, and few of the descendants of the original settlers will have been shown as immigrants.

4. INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN, WEST.

(1) *Muzaffarnagar.*—Losses have been slight and are confined to the east of the district, especially Jansath. Kairana and Budhana have actually increased. The reason for the heavy losses in Jansath are not clear, but as the tahsil contains a considerable tract of riverain (Khadir) country on the right bank of the Ganges, which is precarious and carries a population largely migratory, the figures may be connected with the very large decrease of immigration: which accounts for more than the whole of the district's losses. This decrease is a repetition of what was found in 1911, and all that can be said is that the reason assigned in the last report—movement to escape plague was evidently incorrect.

Muzaffarnagar district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	794,265	479	—1·6
Muzaffarnagar ..	221,827	478	—2·3
Kairana	205,032	455	+ ·7
Jansath	186,413	4,0	—6·8
Budhana.. ..	180,993	631	+2·3

Population.	1921.	1911	Variation
Actual	794,265	807,543	—13,278
Immigrants ..	73,669	95,517	—21,848
Emigrants .	66,690	67,629	—939
Natural.. .	787,286	779,655	+7,631

(2) *Meerut.*—*The population just fails to be stationary. The figures are strictly analogous to those of Muzaffarnagar.* Losses are concentrated in the eastern half of the district in the two tahsils Mawana and Hapur, which border the Ganges—and are associated with a big decrease of immigrants, which more than accounts for the decline of the district as a whole. Meerut is agriculturally prosperous; and the figures reveal what is revealed elsewhere (e.g. in Gorakhpur) that the tracts with the highest density tend most to increase in population. It follows that variation is not connected with the margin of subsistence—a point that has been stressed in the body of the report.

Meerut district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total .	1,499,074	652	—·3
Meerut .. .	290,063	1,055	+2·2
Ghaziabad ..	263,103	590	—·2
Mawana .. .	185,548	440	—6·1
Baghpat .. .	302,124	744	+2·7
Sardhana ..	212,300	621	—·5
Hapur	245,936	694	—2 2

Population	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual ..	1,499,074	1,504,186	—5,112
Immigrants .	126,957	150,227	-23,270
Emigrants ..	120,459	124,646	—4,187
Natural	1,492,576	1,478,605	+13,971

(3) *Bulandshahr.*—The figures show a normal and fairly evenly distributed decrease of 5 per cent. There was a decrease also in 1911. As in 1911, the principal losses are found in Sikandarabad and Khurja; these are the two westerly tahsils bordering on the Jamna, so that the conditions of Meerut and Muzaffarnagar are reversed. The easterly tahsils which have suffered least have the highest density. Immigrants are much fewer than in 1911, in which year they were much fewer than in 1901. I am unable to hazard a reason for the decline of immigration; all that can be said is that plague, which was blamed in the last report, was evidently not responsible

Bulandshahr district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,066,519	560	—5·0
Anupshahr ..	265,207	588	—4·3
Bulandshahr ..	319,515	671	—4·1
Sikandrabad ..	238,976	462	—5·9
Khurja	242,821	528	—6·2

Population.	1921.	1911	Variation.
Actual	1 066,519	1,123,132	— 56,613
Immigrants ..	92,068	114,317	—22,249
Emigrants ..	106,172	113,535	—7,363
Natural	1,080,623	1,122,350	—41,727

(4) *Aligarh.*—The district has suffered heavy losses, Iglas and in a smaller degree Sikandra Rao being especially hard hit. The northern tahsils as in 1901-11 have fared best.

Immigrants as in the rest of the northern Doab have decreased considerably.

Aligarh district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,061,745	546	—8·9
Atrauli	186,794	545	—8·2
Aligarh	289,078	672	—7·1
Iglas	100,733	473	—13·2
Khair ..	166,681	410	—6·9
Hathras	191,878	662	—9·0
Sikandra Rao ..	176,581	524	—10·9

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,061,745	1,165,680	-103,935
Immigrants ..	102,827	139,478	-36,651
Emigrants ..	134,402	150,958	—16,556
Natural	1,093,320	1,177,160	—83,840

(5) *Muttra.*—Losses have been no more than normal: which is surprising, for agriculturally this district has probably had a more unfavourable decade than any other in the province. Sadabad however which has the highest density, has a percentage of decrease almost double that of any other tahsil. In 1901-11 the district declined very much more markedly (by 14 per cent.), and Sadabad suffered least (6·5 per cent.)

Both immigration and emigration have declined, but immigration in the greater degree, and emigrants now outnumber immigrants by about 15,000. In 1911 and 1901 migration was found to balance itself almost exactly.

Muttra district and tahsils.	Population.	Density	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	619,138	427	5·7
Sadr tahsil ..	191,078	478	—5·1
Chhata	134,522	331	—3·8
Mat	85,386	383	—5·7
Mahaban	116,984	487	—4·5
Sadabad	91,168	507	—10·5

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	619,138	656,310	—37,172
Immigrants ..	76,609	113,238	—36,629
Emigrants ..	91,279	112,425	—21,146
Natural	633,808	655,497	—21,689

(6) *Agra.*—The population has been almost decimated. It decreased appreciably also in the last decade. In 1911 Bah and Fatehabad alone showed increases: these tahsils now show the biggest decreases. Big decreases are also shown by Kiraoli and Kheragarh: these are all trans-Jamna tahsils.

The tahsils with the highest densities, Sadr and Firozabad, have suffered least.

Migration of both kinds has declined enormously.

It is useless to attempt to account for the degree of variation as between districts. It must be due, to an extent that conceals all minor causes, to the capricious incidence of the influenza epidemic.

Agra district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	924,155	498	—9·6
Itmadpur ..	134,686	483	—9·8
Firozabad ..	109,840	541	—5·1
Bah	104,730	306	—16·7
Fatehabad ..	96,168	460	—16·6
Sadr tahsil ..	277,707	1,152	—2·3
Kiraoli	99,201	265	—10·0
Kheragarh ..	101,823	330	—15·0

Population.	1921.	1911	Variation.
Actual	924,155	1,021,847	—97,692
Immigrants ..	102,658	139,717	—37,059
Emigrants ..	140,893	172,715	—31,822
Natural	962,390	1,054,845	—92,455

(7) *Mainpuri.*—The district has suffered severely, though not so severely as its neighbour Agra. Mustafabad declined very seriously in 1901-11, and again shows the heaviest losses. Of the remaining tahsils Karhal and Shikohabad, which had slight increases in 1911, have now declined the most.

Immigrants have decreased by over 40 per cent. and emigrants very considerably. Emigrants now for the first time outnumber immigrants.

Mainpuri district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	748,027	447	—6·2
Mainpuri	160,560	416	—5·8
Bhongaon	216,442	472	—1·1
Karhal	91,028	418	—9·3
Shikohabad ..	145,680	496	—7·7
Mustafabad ..	134,317	424	—9·8

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	748,027	797,624	—49,597
Immigrants ..	67,873	110,389	—42,516
Emigrants ..	73,154	96,325	—23,171
Natural	753,308	783,560	—30,252

(8) *Etah.*—Losses here have been normal and would have been less than normal but for the very heavy decrease shown by Jalesar. This tahsil also showed the biggest decrease in 1911, and the smallest increase in 1901. It adjoins the Sadabad tahsil of the Muttra district, which has been similarly hard hit.

Both immigrants and emigrants are much fewer than in 1911, but especially the former, and migration has now almost reached an equilibrium.

Etah district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	829,760	483	—4·8
Sadr Tahsil	236,088	492	—4·4
Kasganj	267,402	542	—2·5
Aliganj	220,242	424	—2·4
Jalesar	106,028	467	—15·0

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	829,760	871,372	—41,612
Immigrants ..	92,219	126,851	—34,632
Emigrants ..	86,852	104,837	—17,985
Natural	824,393	849,358	—24,965

(9) *Budaun* —The population which had increased slightly in 1911 now shows a large decrease, especially in Dataganj. This tahsil lying between the Ramganga and Ganges rivers contains considerable riverain tracts. The tahsils with the highest density, Budaun and Bisauli, have suffered least. Migration has declined only proportionately.

Budaun district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	975,347	484	—7·5
Gunnaur ..	149,977	415	—8·5
Bisauli	197,474	549	—6·2
Sahaswan ..	187,997	442	—8·3
Budaun	244,471	544	—3·2
Dataganj ..	195,428	467	—12 3

Population	1921	1911.	Variation.
Actual	975,347	1,053,953	—78,606
Immigrants ..	78,605	98,089	—19,484
Emigrants ..	99,720	116,499	—16,779
Natural	996,462	1,072,363	—75,901

(10) *Moradabad.*—Though it has lost heavily Moradabad has lost less than its neighbours: the favourable comparison being clearly due to the presence of three cities. The headquarters and Amroha tahsils have weathered the decade best, though Sambhal shows a surprising decline. The exceptional increase of population in the previous decade was attributed to the large Muhammadan element; that the underlying argument here is unsound is shown in chapter IV. Thakurdwara, which borders the unhealthy portion of the Naini Tal district, has suffered proportionately far more than any other tahsil.

Migration is negligible. The decrease in emigrants may be partly due to the later date of the Census, since periodic cultivators in the Tarai begin to return to their homes at the end of the cold weather

Moradabad district and tahsils.	Population.	Density	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,198,653	525	—5·1
Moradabad ..	247,876	792	—2·1
Thakurdwara ..	107,652	449	—11·3
Bilari	210,077	631	—5 5
Sambhal	245,600	524	7·7
Amroha	213,696	558	—1·4
Hasanpur ..	173,752	316	—5·2

Population	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,198,653	1,262,933	—64 280
Immigrants ..	70,747	85,381	—14,634
Emigrants ..	107,917	138,604	—30 687
Natural	1,235,823	1,316,156	—80,333

(11) *Shahjahanpur.*—This district shows a very big decline. The two northerly tahsils, Tilhar and especially Pawayan, which runs up as a wedge between the Pilibhit and Kheri districts, bear the brunt of the loss In the previous decade Pawayan increased very greatly while the rest of the district decreased. It is also the tahsil with much the lowest density. The demographic phenomena of Shahjahanpur are therefore the same as those of other semi-submontane districts.

Migration is not important. Both immigrants and emigrants have decreased more or less proportionately.

Shahjahanpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	839,115	486	—11·3
Shahjahanpur ..	242,315	615	—8·5
Jalalabad ..	159,253	492	—8·3
Tilhar	222,708	534	—11·9
Pawayan ..	214,939	364	—15·5

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	839,115	945,775	—106,660
Immigrants ..	73,582	98,339	—24,757
Emigrants ..	98,934	134,472	—35,538
Natural ..	864,467	981,908	—117,441

(12) *Farrukhabad.*—The decrease of population is little more than the normal percentage of the decade and is fairly evenly distributed. Kaimganj however shows a surprising increase of 14 per thousand I can suggest no reason for this.

The figures of migration call for no comment.

Farrukhabad district and tahsils.	Population.	Density	Percentage of variation, 911-1921.
District total ..	856,633	509	—4·8
Kanauj	188,957	495	—6·7
Chhibramau ..	189,582	454	—6·3
Sadr tahsil ..	229,299	680	—5·7
Kaimganj ..	171,422	470	+1·4
Aligarh	77,373	428	—6·5

Population.	1921.	1911	Variation
Actual	856,633	900,022	—43,389
Immigrants ..	90,840	108,169	—17,329
Emigrants ..	83,108	110,015	—26,907
Natural	848,891	901,868	—52,972

(13) *Etawah.* The district has the reputation of being healthy, and it has suffered less loss of population than its neighbours, and than in 1911. The loss is fairly evenly distributed except that Bharthana is practically stationary. This tahsil was found in 1911 to have decreased more than twice as much as any other tahsil. Similar vicissitudes have been observed in a large number of districts.

Etawah district and tahsils	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	733,532	434	—3·5
Etawah	210,925	495	—4·2
Bharthana ..	179,251	431	— ·2
Bidhuna ..	171,666	397	—4·2
Auraiya	171,690	413	—5·2

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation
Actual	733,532	760,121	—26,589
Immigrants ..	70,394	95,726	—25,334
Emigrants ..	53,988	79,966	—25,978
Natural	717,128	744,361	—27,233

5. INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN, CENTRAL.

(1) *Cawnpore.*—The population is almost stationary: but this is due to a balance of very different variations in different tahsils. Cawnpore itself—thanks to the city—and Bhognipur show large increases. Bilhaur and to a smaller extent Derapur, the north-easterly tahsils, show large decreases The variations are difficult to account for, though the growth of the headquarters tahsil was to be expected. In 1911 the district, and especially the city, declined seriously (district 93 and Cawnpore tahsil 125 per thousand). But I have more than a suspicion that the figures in that year were inaccurate.

Migrants of both kinds, but especially emigrants, are fewer than they were. This in spite of epidemics is perhaps rather surprising in the case of immigrants. But the city has now a large element of settled labour and therefore of labourers who though of outside origin are homebred.

Cawnpore district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,148,664	485	+·6
Akbarpur ..	144,407	390	—2·2
Bilhaur	173,778	446	—8·1
Bhognipur ..	140,639	371	+5·0
Cawnpore ..	383,858	965	+9·1
Derapur	155,761	386	—5·6
Ghatampur ..	150,221	352	—2·9

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,148,664	1,142,286	+6,378
Immigration ..	141,558	153,441	—11,883
Emigration ..	101,296	125,975	—24,679
Natural	1,108,402	1,114,820	—6,418

(2) *Fatehpur.*—The decrease of population is the normal percentage for the decade, losses in Fatehpur and Khaga tahsils being partially balanced by a gain in Ghazipur. Ghazipur also increased, while the rest of the district was decreasing, in 1911. The phenomenon, together with the increase of immigrants and decrease of emigrants, is probably connected with the introduction of canals at the beginning of the century. Greater agricultural facilities have attracted labour and induced emigrants to return from Cawnpore and elsewhere.

Fatehpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	652,392	397	—3·6
Fatehpur ..	154,039	429	—7·5
Khajuha ..	190,788	371	—1·4
Ghazipur ..	95,468	336	+1·8
Khaga	212,097	438	—5·0

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	652,392	676,939	—24,547
Immigrants ..	47,605	45,644	+1,961
Emigrants ..	46,442	62,212	—15,770
Natural ..	651,229	693,507	- 42,278

(3) *Allahabad.*—Losses have been slightly above normal, but are mainly concentrated in the portion of this large district north of the Ganges—Allahabad, Soraon, and Phulpur: the first named has suffered most owing to the decay of its unenterprising city. Karchhana as in 1911 shows an increase. The other two trans-Jamna tahsils, Barah and Meja, in density and otherwise resemble the districts of the plateau, and have declined in conformity with that tract.

Migration is negligible. Immigrants are fewer than in 1911 by about 35 per cent., partly perhaps because at the time of census the Legislative Council was busy in Lucknow.

Allahabad district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,404,445	491	—4·3
Allahabad ..	308,652	996	—7·1
Sirathu ..	122,992	519	—3·9
Manjhanpur ..	129,639	473	—1·1
Soraon	173,639	648	—5·1
Phulpur	156,547	542	—5·4
Handia	167,114	563	—3·5
Karchhana ..	129,915	496	+1·8
Barah	54,829	212	—4·2
Meja	161,218	244	—4·9

Population.	1921	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,404,445	1,467,136	- 62,691
Immigrants ..	60,021	96,985	— 36,964
Emigrants ..	117,717	135,203	—17,486
Natural ..	1,462,141	1,505,354	—43,213

(4) *Lucknow.*—Population as in the last decade has decreased more than would be expected. The decline is evenly distributed, though Malihabad which lost most in 1911 has lost least now. There is a surprising fall in the number of immigrants—surprising because at the time of census the Council was just about to sit, and the city was full of politicians, Government servants, and placemen. Lucknow though progressing politically is decaying in all other ways and evidently politics does not feed as many mouths as one imagined.

Lucknow district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	724,344	749	—5·2
Lucknow ..	424,482	1,179	—4·9
Mohanlalganj ..	132,380	485	—5·4
Malihabad ..	167,482	501	—4·1

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	724,344	764,411	—40,067
Immigrants ..	102,924	140,650	—37,726
Emigrants ..	77,937	97,535	—19,598
Natural	699,357	721,296	—21,939

(5) *Unao.*—The district has been decimated, losses being most severe in Safipur and Purwa. The headquarters tahsil which suffered most in the last decade, has now come off lightest. Unao had declined by 67 per thousand in 1911, and as the figures show the proportion of this decline due to emigration is negligible : though the district is known to supply a quantity of labour to the Cawnpore Mills.

Unao district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	819,128	458	—10·1
Unao	170,459	425	—7·8
Safipur	189,590	475	—11·1
Purwa	239,048	434	—12·0
Mohan (Hasanganj)..	220,031	505	—8·2

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	819,128	910,915	—91,787
Immigrants ..	37,838	55,827	—17,989
Emigrants ..	75,748	95,471	—19,723
Natural	857,038	950,559	—93,521

(6) *Rae Bareli.*—Losses have been heavy, the south-easterly tahsil, Salon, having suffered least. Maharajganj has suffered most as in 1911. Emigration has decreased proportionately much less than immigration.

Rae Bareli district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	936,403	537	—7·9
Rae Bareli ..	206,211	560	—8·3
Dalmau	247,976	525	—8·3
Maharajganj ..	240,779	518	—8·7
Salon	241,437	519	—6·3

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	936,403	1,016,864	—80,461
Immigrants ..	46,993	65,861	—18,868
Emigrants ..	79,591	97,026	—17,435
Natural	969,001	1,048,029	—79,028

(7) *Sitapur.*—Population has decreased largely only in the north-easterly portion of the district, Sitapur and Biswan. Misrikh in the south-east is almost stationary. Migration of both kinds has declined considerably.

Sitapur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,089,481	484	—4·3
Sitapur	285,329	501	—7·5
Biswan	271,795	481	—5·6
Sidhauli	276,026	550	—2·6
Misrikh	256,331	418	— ·9

Population.	1921	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,089,481	1,138,996	—49,515
Immigrants ..	62,158	85,144	—22,986
Emigrants ..	68,244	101,091	—32,847
Natural	1,095,567	1,154,943	—59,376

(8) *Hardoi.*—Losses have been normal, and are concentrated mainly in Bilgram, which declined also, while the district as a whole was growing in population, during the previous decade. The cause of internal variation is hard to seek, for the district is remarkably uniform in character and density.

Hardoi district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,084,410	465	—3·8
Hardoi	296,376	467	—1·1
Shahabad ..	252,531	466	—3·4
Bilgram	274,882	460	—6·4
Sandila	261,121	470	—1·2

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,084,410	1,121,248	—36,838
Immigrants ..	54,798	73,044	—18,246
Emigrants ..	88,349	110,815	—22,466
Natural	1,117,961	1,159,019	—41,058

(9) *Fyzabad.*—There is a small increase of population; the increase is considerable in the Tanda tahsil. Only the headquarters tahsil has lost, and this is due to the decay of the city, which is dealt with in Chapter II. It lost very heavily in the previous decade, when the district as a whole declined by 58 per thousand. Tanda is the most easterly tahsil, and borders the growing districts of the Gorakhpur division.

The very big decline of both kinds of migration is surprising.

Fyzabad district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,171,930	677	+1·5
Akbarpur ..	349,584	646	+2·9
Bikapur	286,531	614	+ ·1
Fyzabad ..	274,289	764	—1·6
Tanda	261,626	717	+4·9

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,171,930	1,154,109	+17,821
Immigrants ..	61,289	91,997	—30,708
Emigrants ..	102,638	139,254	—36,616
Natural	1,213,279	1,201,366	+11,913

(10) *Sultanpur.*—Losses are severe only in Amethi, and are least in the easterly tahsil Kadipur. The less serious decrease of 1911 was similarly distributed. Emigrants have not declined in proportion to the decline of population, so that emigration is evidently on the increase. The district sends a number of labourers to the tea gardens of Dehra Dun.

Sultanpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,003,912	586	4·3
Sultanpur ..	319,645	629	- ·6
Amethi	189,266	5 7	—7·8
Musafirkhana ..	243,064	612	—3 7
Kadipur .	251,937	570	—2·8

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,003,914	1,048 524	—44 612
Immigrants ..	60,242	82,841	—22,599
Emigrants ..	96,593	112,563	—16,970
Natural	1,039,263	1,078,246	—38,983

(11) *Partabgarh.*—The big decrease of 5 per cent. is evenly distributed. The migration figures are of doubtful significance. Though 12,000 fewer immigrants were found than in 1911, there are 20,000 more than in 1901, and the figures of the former year can hardly have been correct. The nature of this increased immigration (since 1901) is not clear. The excess of migration over immigation represents the flow of labour to Dehra Dun and to Bengal and Assam.

Partabgarh district and tahsils.	Population	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
District total ..	855,130	593	—5·0
Partabgarh ..	294,707	682	—4·8
Kunda	298,542	549	—5·1
Patti	261,881	561	—4 9

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	855,130	899,973	—44,843
Immigrants ..	54,949	66,918	—11,969
Emigrants ..	84 052	102,799	—18,747
Natural	884,233	935,854	—51,621

(12) *Bara Banki.*—Losses here have been very uneven. Haidargarh south of the Gumti has lost only 11 per thousand. Fatehpur which borders the north-easterly portion of Sitapur (which portion has exceptional losses) has lost 76. Migration of both kinds has de reased.

Bara Banki district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,029,954	5·6	—5·0
Ramsanehighat ..	328,749	559	—3·0
Nawabganj ..	233,962	648	—5·0
Fatehpur ..	289,619	559	—7·6
Haidargarh ..	177,724	611	—1·1

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,029,954	1 083,867	—53,913
Immigrants ..	48,180	61,373	—13,193
Emigrants ..	73,592	95,792	—22 100
Natural	1,055,466	1,118,286	—62,820

6. CENTRAL INDIA PLATEAU.

(1) *Jhansi.*—This district is subject to very violent fluctuations, and has lost rather more than it did in 1901, and almost exactly what it gained in 1911. Mahroni, the tahsil with the lowest density and with the worst communications, appears to have declined by the prodigious figure of 233 per thousand (having increased by 178 in 1911). A large portion of this decline is however unreal; the labouring classes troop off to cut the Malwa crops in the second half of March, returning when the harvest is over. In real loss there is probably little to choose bettween the two tahsils of the Lalitpur sub-division, which were terribly ravaged by the influenza epidemic. There is a strange increase of population in Garautha, which is favourably situated in relation neither to communications nor to canals.

Jhansi district and tahsils.	Population	Density.	Percentage of variation 1911-1921.
District Total ..	606 499	167	—10·9
Jhansi	149,953	297	—10·2
Mau	97,443	222	—6·6
Garautha ..	76 462	164	+5·3
Moth	50,259	180	—8·6
Lalitpur ..	138,513	131	—13·1
Mahroni ..	93,869	106	—23·3

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	606,499	680,688	—74,189
Immigrants ..	68,375	108,653	—40.278
Emigrants ..	106,023	72,414	+33,609
Natural	644,147	644,449	—302

Immigrants have greatly decreased, which takes practically all its wives from the surrounding states, suffered so grieviously in 1918. Emigration is mainly periodic and the increase is largely due to the later date of the census.

This is due to the fact that the Lalitpur sub-division,

(2) *Jalaun.*—The population is almost stationary, but this is due to a big increase in Orai, which lost most in 1911. Kalpi which alone has lost seriously was alone in gaining appreciably in the previous decade. Fluctuation is therefore evidently the order of things here as in Jhansi. Orai, it may be noticed, is the most favourably situated tahsil in relation both to communications and to canals.

Migration has varied with the population.

Jalaun district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
District Total ..	405,459	262	+·2
Orai	65,449	213	+11·9
Kalpi	76,306	188	—4·6
Jalaun	161,408	336	—·5
Kunch	102,276	287	—1·8

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	405,459	404,775	+664
Immigrants ..	41,047	51,863	—10,816
Emigrants ..	29,881	40,050	—10,169
Natural	394,273	392,962	+1,311

(3) *Hamirpur.*—Losses have been fairly severe and are heaviest in Rath, which though it has a canal, has practically no communications. Rath also lost, while the district generally gained, in 1911. The decline is far less serious than elsewhere in Mahoba, where alone in the district communications are fairly good.

Proportionately to the population there are appreciably more emigrants than before. Emigration is as in Jhansi largely periodic, and the proportionate increase is probably due to the later date of the census.

Hamirpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	440,245	192	—5·4
Hamirpur ..	76,665	204	—3·6
Rath	112,319	195	—8·7
Kulpahar	100,958	181	—6·9
Mahoba	62,903	191	—1·0
Maudaha	87,400	193	—3·7

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	440,245	465,223	—24,978
Immigrants ..	4.,001	53,260	—7,259
Emigrants ..	71,090	71,608	—518
Natural	465,334	483,571	—18,237

(4) *Banda.*—The rather heavy decrease is unevenly distributed, and it is difficult to account for this distribution, though Karwi and Banda, with the best communications, have suffered least. Kamasin has lost enormously.

Emigrants are fewer, and immigrants more numerous, than they would be if they had varied with the population. Distress in the neighbouring states for some time before the census had driven numbers of the labouring classes over the British border.

Banda district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	613,114	207	—6·7
Banda	94,406	221	—2·9
Pailani	76,569	211	—4·7
Baberu	75,697	208	—7·8
Kamasin	70,122	196	—13·9
Mau	65,435	206	—4·1
Karwi	83,488	175	—1·5
Badausa	72,153	223	—9·4
Girwan	75,244	225	—9·9

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	613,114	657,237	—44,123
Immigrants ..	41,195	42,927	—1,732
Emigrants ..	60,706	74,394	—13,688
Natural ..	632,625	688,704	—56,079

7. EAST SATPURAS.

Mirzapur.—The population of the district as a whole is stationary, but this is only so on a balance of very different factors. The northern portion, which is properly a portion of the Eastern Plain, shows an increase in common with the latter. The southern portion, Robertsganj and Dudhi, which is the true East Satpuras and in character resembles the Plateau, shows a decrease. The decrease would be considerably greater in the case of Dudhi but for an influx of refugees from the neighbouring states, in which distress had been prevailing for some time before the census.

Mirzapur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	724,183	166	— ·1
Mirzapur ..	307,180	259	+ ·3
Chunar	182,456	325	+3·6
Robertsganj ..	154,552	95	—4·6
Dudhi	79,995	81	— ·7

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	724,183	724,801	—618
Immigrants ..	42,225	41,962	+263
Emigrants ..	79,512	68,196	+11,316
Natural	761,470	751,035	+10,435

This influx explains the unusual phenomenon of a slight increase of immigrants. A large proportion of these must be temporary. Emigration has always been popular in Mirzapur, and has increased considerably.

Conditions are completely reversed since 1911, when Robertsganj and Dudhi gained largely in population while Mirzapur and Chunar lost. In that year also 27 per cent. fewer immigrants were found than in 1901.

8. SUB-HIMALAYA, EAST.

(1) *Gorakhpur.*—The district in common with the rest of the natural division has gained appreciably in population. It is highly congested. And the curious fact that, if the Deoria tahsil be excluded, increase has varied in direct proportion to the density has been noticed in the body of the report. The northern tahsil, Maharajganj, which is the least developed and also the most unhealthy, has not gained to anything like the same extent as the highly developed tahsils of Gorakhpur and Hata, and this district affords the most striking support to the argument that variation, in the last decade at any rate, has depended on conditions of health and on nothing else.

Gorakhpur district and tahsils.	Population	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	3,266,830	722	+2·1
Gorakhpur ..	564,934	867	+5·9
Bansgaon ..	440,898	794	+2·8
Hata	495,995	862	+4·6
Deoria	498,265	856	—2 9
Padrauna ..	660,415	712	+ 1 4
Maharajganj ..	609,323	494	+1·1

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	3,266,830	3,201,180	+65,650
Immigrants ..	89,236	151,552	— 62,316
Emigrants ..	131,169	136,324	—5,155
Natural	3,308,763	3,185,952	+122,811

The exceptional decrease in Deoria was paralleled in 1901.

Emigrants have decreased slightly and immigrants enormously. The reasons are not apparent, but the figures are of no importance in a population of 3½ milions.

(2) *Basti.*—There is a bigger increase of population in this congested district than anywhere in the province. The distribution of the increase is not easily explicable: the highest proportions are found in Domariaganj and Khalilabad, at opposite ends of the district. Domariaganj lost most in 1911. It borders the Utraula tahsil of the Gonda district, which has also gained very greatly. The balance of emigrants over immigrants is greater than it appears to be. Overseas emigration is not included in these figures, and there may be, as Mr. Blunt alleged in 1911, a certain amount of exodus to Nepal.

Basti district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,925,228	687	+5·2
Domariaganj ..	341,982	584	+11·7
Bansi	429,947	701	+3·5
Haraiya ..	341,438	675	+2·3
Basti	389,649	720	+3·4
Khalilabad ..	422,212	759	+6·1

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,925,228	1,830,421	+94,807
Immigrants ..	63,757	85,546	—21,789
Emigrants ..	99,740	137,279	—37,539
Natural ..	1,961,211	1,882,154	+79,057

(3) *Gonda.*—Here as in Basti population has increased considerably, the increase being mainly concentrated in the huge tahsil of Utraula. The headquarters tahsil is stationary.

Migration is negligible, though there may be some unrecorded emigration to Nepal.

Gonda district and tahsils.	Population	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,473,098	524	+4·3
Gonda	396,861	641	—·6
Tarabganj ..	354,066	567	+3·4
Utraula ..	722,171	461	+7·7

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation
Actual	1,473,098	1,412,212	+60,886
Immigrants ..	72,063	93,481	—21,418
Emigrants ..	75,733	95,280	—19,547
Natural	1,476,768	1,414,011	+62,757

(4) *Bahraich.*—This district with a gain of 17 per thousand occupies a position midway between Gonda (gain 43 per thousand) and Kheri (loss 48 per thousand). The transition between gain and loss is more smooth when examined by tahsils, Nighasan, the easterly tahsil of Kheri, losing 14 and Nanpara, the westerly tahsil of Bahraich, losing 4.

Migration is negligible, though some population may possibly be lost to Nepal.

Bahraich district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	1,065,377	403	+1·7
Bahraich ..	404,644	435	+2·3
Kaisarganj ..	346,618	508	+2·9
Nanpara ..	314,115	305	—·4

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,065,377	1,047,677	+17,700
Immigrants ..	50,021	77,178	—27,157
Emigrants ..	25,499	33,890	—8,391
Natural ..	1,040,855	1,004,389	+36,466

9. INDO-GANGETIC PLAIN, EAST.

(1 *Benares.*—There has been a small increase of population, the percentage in the eastern being as in 1911 double that in the western tahsil. Emigrants have increased and immigrants have decreased: the former now outnumber the latter by nearly two to one. In 1901 immigrants were appreciably the more numerous. Variation in immigration is however probably due merely to accidents of pilgrimage.

Benares district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
District total ..	901,312	899	+1·8
Benares	662,184	1,138	+1·4
Chandauli ..	239,128	568	+2·9

Population ..	1921	1911	Variation.
Actual	901,312	885,442	+15,870
Immigrants ..	63,135	99,443	—36,308
Emigrants ..	119,263	106,958	+12,305
Natural	957,440	892,957	+64,483

(2) *Jaunpur.*—Population of the district as a whole is stationary, but a gain in the northern and eastern tahsils is balanced by a loss in the south. Kirakat in the east gains most, and was alone in showing an increase in 1911. It lost more than any other tahsil however in 1901. Machhlishahr, where the density is lowest, loses most.

Migration has decreased proportionately to the decrease of population.

Emigrants largely exceed immigrants: there is a considerable flow of labour to Bengal.

Jaunpur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
District total ..	1,155,105	745	—·1
Jaunpur	251,726	893	+1 3
Mariahu	235,169	735	—2·3
Machhlishahr ..	217,596	633	—3·7
Khutahan (Shahganj)	255,428	708	+1·8
Kirakat	195,186	803	+2·6

Population ..	1921	1911	Variation.
Actual	1,155,105	1,156,254	—1,149
Immigrants ..	59,579	74,039	—14,460
Emigrants ..	139,229	159,137	—19,908
Natural	1,234,755	1,241,352	- 6,597

(3) *Ghazipur.*—Population has decreased slightly, the losses here being concentrated in the East where the density is lowest. The eastern tahsils also suffered severely in 1911. Immigrants have increased and emigrants decreased, reversing the position of 1911.

There is still however a large balance in favour of emigration, as is the case throughout this division: from which there is a constant drain of labour to Bengal.

Ghazipur district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
District total ..	832,289	598	—.9
Ghazipur ..	248,224	628	+·6
Muhammadabad ..	191,139	603	—3·2
Zamaniah ..	212,655	552	—1 9
Saidpur	180,271	611	+·9

Population ..	1921	1911	Variation.
Actual	832,289	839,725	—7,436
Immigrants ..	49,177	40,450	+8,727
Emigrants ..	117,614	148,422	—30,808
Natural	900,720	947,697	—46,977

(4) *Ballia.*—Population has declined principally in the East. Rasra in the West is almost stationary. Rasra suffered least also in 1911, but bore the whole of the losses in 1901. Emigrants, though still far more numerous than immigrants, have decreased markedly while immigrants have increased.

Ballia district and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911-1921.
District total ..	831,009	680	—1·7
Ballia	331,311	743	—2·4
Rasra	252,295	598	—·2
Bansdih	247,403	697	—2·3

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	831,009	845,766	—14,757
Immigrants ..	33,350	31,649	+1,701
Emigrants ..	106,835	135,818	—28,983
Natural	904,494	949,935	—45,441

(5) *Azamgarh.*—This densely populated district has increased throughout, but especially in the south-west. The increase follows considerable losses in the last two decades. Both emigrants and immigrants are fewer, the former by nearly 25 per cent.

Azamgarh district and tahsils.	Population	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1920.
District total ..	1,526,657	691	+2·4
Nizamabad ..	247,010	789	+·1
Deogaon	234,098	608	+4·6
Mahul	321,228	728	+5·1
Sagri	233,522	669	+1·3
Muhammadabad ..	247,318	691	+2·7
Ghosi	245,481	669	+·1

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	1,528,657	1,492,818	+35,839
Immigrants ..	58,548	68,870	—10,322
Emigrants ..	151,689	200,019	—48,330
Natural	1,621,748	1,623,967	—2,219

10. THE STATES.

(1) *Rampur.*—There is a very heavy drop in the population, the losses of the tahsil with the lowest density, Bilaspur, amounting to 262 per thousand. The apparent decrease of emigration is probably due to the unhealthiness (and consequent high mortality) of the tract to which most of the emigrants go.

Rampur State and tahsils.	Population.	Density	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921.
State total ..	453,607	504	—14·6
Hazur	164,859	925	—7·9
Tanda	21,392	497	—12·7
Suar	64,571	427	—24·6
Bilaspur ..	48,382	237	—26·2
Milak	81,657	523	—3·4
Shahabad ..	72,746	435	—11·5

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	453,607	531,217	—77,610
Immigrants ..	41,291	60,456	—19,165
Emigrants ..	47,444	62,282	—14,838
Natural	459,760	533,043	—73,283

(2) *Tehri.*—Population has increased substantially, and it is clear that the influenza wave did not penetrate seriously into this inaccessible state. Migration figures are practically unchanged. Immigrants are mainly pilgrims, and emigrants are "periodic" labourers in the Dehra Dun district.

Tehri-Garhwal State and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1931.
State total ..	318,414	76	+5·8
Tehri tahsil ..	318,414	76	+5·8

Population.	1921.	1911.	Variation.
Actual	318,414	300,819	+17,595
Immigrants ..	4,631	4,694	—63
Emigrants ..	7,360	6,952	+408
Natural	321,143	303,077	+18,066

(3) *Benares.*—There is a small increase of population on the same scale as in surrounding British territory. Migration is unimportant. The figure for emigrants is unnaturally low, and is obviously inaccurate. A big proportion of emigrants will have left their homes before the State was created, or before its creation was a familiar fact: and will have returned themselves as born in the Mirzapur or Benares districts.

Benares State and tahsils.	Population.	Density.	Percentage of variation, 1911—1921
State total ..	362,860	417	+1·4
Gyanpur	273,778	417	+1·4
Chakia	76,838		
Ramnagar ..	12,244		

Population.	1921.	911.	Variation.
Actual	362,860	357,838	+5,022
Immigrants ..	29,503	Figures for 1911 are not available.	
Emigrants ..	3,156		
Natural	336,513		

APPENDIX B.

Note by the Rev. Ray Smith, Honorary Secretary, Representative Council of Missions, on the Missionary Societies and Christian Churches of the United Provinces.

In nearly every district of the United Provinces, Christian Missions and Churches are at work. But in many districts the occupation is so sparse that only a small portion of the people are able to get an adequate idea of the teachings of Christ. Generally speaking the North-West end of the provinces, taking Cawnpore as the dividing point, is much better occupied than the lower end. Not only are there more societies working in the upper end but they are better manned and more successful. There are 21 societies representing Great Britain, America, Sweden, and Australia. These societies employ about 140 foreign men and 240 foreign women with some 2,000 Indian men and 1,600 Indian women.

Missions and Churches conduct their work in several well defined ways. The Evangelistic and pastoral work is concerned with the proclamation of the Gospel to as many as can be reached and the building up in doctrine and life of the converts. About two-fifths of the foreign missionary force and four-fifths or more of the Indian Staff is engaged in this work. They are instructing upward of 250,000 converts living in over 12,000 towns and villages.

The educational work is a distinct contribution to the sum total of school work done in the provinces by Government and other agencies. About 60 foreign men and 90 foreign women with 480 Indian Christian men and 500 women are giving instruction in over 800 schools and colleges. In the College classes of six institutions they are instructing about 1,000 men and some 40 women. About 8,000 boys and 2,800 girls are being taught in the classes of the secondary schools while some 10,000 boys and over half as many girls are in the primary schools.

The medical work of Missions does much to alleviate the suffering in the provinces, especially among the women. Three foreign men and 16 foreign women with 25 Indian men and 100 Indian women are engaged in this work and treat annually about 150,000 people. A valuable work is being done by Missions in several leper asylums and institutions for the blind and other unfortunates.

The Indian Christian community is decade by decade increasing not only in numbers but also in importance and influence Larger numbers are finding their way into places of responsibility in Government and in Railway service. In one small district there were recently a deputy collector, a head master of Government High School, a deputy inspector of vernacular schools, a station master, and a civil surgeon, all Indian Christians. There is a constant improvement of the Indian Christian community in economic status. This is true even of the converts from the outcastes, especially where they have entered occupations under the stimulus of co-operative credit societies linked up to the Christian Central Bank in Lucknow. The trade schools have helped the Christian young men to become skilled workmen and artizans. Their services in this line seem to be increasingly appreciated in the industrial centres. Two Business Training schools are enabling an increasing number of Indian Christian youths to become efficient clerks and office helps. It is now very common to find Indian Christians engaged in business for themselves. In the matter of education considerable progress has been made during the decade. While the large influx from among the depressed classes may have reduced the percentage of literacy the fact remains that the older section of the community are not only more literate than before but a very much larger per cent. of those who are literate are far advanced in education and culture.

List of Missions.

American Presbyterian Mission.
Baptist Missionary Society.
Christian Women's Board of Missions.
The Church Missionary Society.
The London Missionary Society.
The Lucknow Diocesan Board of Missions, or S. P. G.
The Methodist Episcopal Church.
Salvation Army.
The Wesleyan Missionary Society.
Woman's Union Missionary Society.
North-West India Union Mission of Seventh Day Adventists.
Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.
Churches of Christ Mission.
The Reformed Presbyterian Mission.
The Pilgrims' Mission, or Boys' Christian Home Mission.
The National Missionary Society.
Bazaleel Evangelistic Mission.
The Gwalior Presbyterian Mission.
Reformed Episcopal.
Tanakpur Bible and Medical Mission.
The Tehri Unjamani Basharat.
The India Conference, General Council Assemblies of God.
The Swedish Baptist Mission.
The Australian Methodist Mission.

APPENDIX C.

The depressed classes of the Kumaun Hills.

The community shown in Table XIII as "Hill Depressed Classes" is better known to the world as the "Dom" community. The more enlightened members of it object to being called "Doms" because—

(1) The word has come to be used, in Kumaun, as a term of contempt.

(2) Its use suggests affinity with the scavenger "Doms" of the East of the province, with whom they deny any connection.

The objection is one which can fairly claim sympathy. The removal of any obstacle to the growth of self-respect among a community must be a gain to the State. And no one who has observed the burly physique of the Doms of Gorakhpur and the slight build of the hill Doms could believe that the two tribes have anything in common, though Crooke appears to imply that they are an identical caste.

2. I was asked to disallow the use of the term "Dom" in the census schedule. It was said that the whole community had broken up into so-called sub-castes, and that the sub-castes were really true castes, "Dom" being only a general name for the aggregate of these. I did not find myself able to accede to this request. It was known that at any rate the majority of hill Doms had "sub-caste" names by which they were generally designated. But it was not certain that all had such names. Moreover, the "sub-castes" were not accurately known, variant names for the same sub-caste were believed to be numerous, and the common practice of using titles of place or of mere occupation after a man's name would, if no safeguards were adopted, complicate the classification of the entries in the schedules.

I therefore directed that for members of the Hill Depressed Classes the entry in column 8 should be "Dom" as a numerator and the sub-caste returned, if any, as a denominator: thus $\frac{\text{Dom}}{\text{Orh}}$, $\frac{\text{Dom}}{\text{Koli}}$. I hoped that by classifying the resulting returns it might be possible to prepare an authoritative list of the depressed castes or sub-castes and to enable the next Census Superintendent to record these only, dispensing with the use of the term to which objection is taken.

3. The event has proved that my caution was justified. There are, so far as my enquiries show, 30 authenticated "Dom" sub-castes: no fewer than 204 sub-caste names were recorded in the schedules. Of these, 43 proved to be variants of one or other of the 30 authenticated sub-caste names: a few were merely occupational titles, such as "Dandiya" "Randi." Most of the rest were place names. A few were quite unintelligible. [illegible] material to enable them with safety to dispense with the word "Dom" and to allow the "sub-caste" name only to be recorded in the schedule. There will always be a considerable category of "others." but we know with reasonable accuracy what the organised "sub-castes" are, and that these are really true castes, the word "Dom" being a general name for a community of caste groups that are regarded by the Brahmans and Rajputs of the Hills as socially inferior to themselves.

4. To help me in the classification of this community I had inquiries made, during the currency of the census, into its origin and constitution. Unfortunately, owing to the period of political disquiet and administrative change through which the province was passing at the time, these inquiries could not be as extensive or as thorough as I should have wished. They might well be pursued further by anyone with the necessary interest and opportunity. It seemed to me, when I embarked upon them, that it might be found that the "Doms" were originally an undifferentiated tribe, and had in course of time broken up into occupational groups which had become castes: and that if such were found to be the case, the process of disintegration might furnish a comparatively recent replica, on a small scale, of the process by which the plains Sudras of the Hindu Scriptures have broken up into the horde of occupational castes that we now know.

5. It cannot be said with certainty that the "Doms" were originally an undifferentiated tribe. Crooke appears to be of opinion that they were: he quotes a popular belief that they are the relics of the original inhabitants of the country, and states that they are recognised locally as the descendants of the Dasyus of the Veda, who are supposed to have held Upper India before the advent of the Naga or Khasa race. As to all this I can discover no evidence: nor, so far as my inquiries go, is any reliable tradition extant as to the antiquity or history of the occupational groups. It is at least arguable that those sections of the people who took to trades regarded as degrading have been separated off into a socially inferior community and that the poor physique and dark colour generally observable in this community is due to relatively poor nutrition and excessive exposure.

6. Be this as it may, it is fairly certain that the castes—as they should be called, rather than sub-castes—are in origin occupational guilds: the process by which certain of them have lost their occupational character and become mere social units is a matter of living memory. Fifty years ago the Chanals were weavers. Cotton-growing has now been abandoned in the hills, and the Chanals are now mainly ploughmen. Similarly the Lohars of Gangoli and Chaugarkha were until recently iron smelters. The smelting of iron by their primitive methods ceased to be a business proposition, and most of them have also taken to agriculture. In both cases the loss of the caste occupation has in no way impaired the vitality of the caste.

7. If these facts appear to support certain theories as to the origin of caste in the plains, other facts illustrate the diversity of development in different places from origins probably similar. All inquiries confirm the existence of castes which are based on occupation graded in groups which are based on social precedence. There is nothing, I think, quite analogous to these groups in the plains. Moreover, the constitution of the groups is evidently not yet cut and dried. There are occasional local differences as to the group to which certain castes belong, and indeed there appear in some tracts to be six groups instead of the usual five.

In no respect is the diverse development from similar origins so remarkable as in the matter of marriage customs. No enquirer mentions any trace of exogamy. And endogamy within the caste appears to be unknown. There is however undoubted endogamy, sometimes within the group, sometimes as between the groups. But here also the custom varies with the locality. The most general rule seems to be that there is intermarriage between groups I and II (the groups are shown in detail at the end of this note), while the members of groups III, IV, and V intermarry indifferently within their several groups.

Dining rules follow those of marriage. There do not appear to be any caste panchayats, at any rate outside the towns. The unit for panchayats in the hills is the village, not the social community.

8. From the facts stated it will be seen that the caste system among the depressed classes of the hills is still in a very fluid state. I have said that the occupational sub-divisions are true castes rather than sub-castes. They are certainly not sub-castes of a true "Dom" caste, for the Doms as a whole have no sort of caste cohesion. A good case could be made out for holding that the true caste is rather what I have called the "group." But groups have not even names; and it is most reasonable, pending further developments, to find the caste of the depressed classes of the hills in what has hitherto been called the sub-caste, it being understood that the caste system among these people is neither wholly analogous to nor (so far) as rigid as that of the Hindus of the plains.

Below is given a list of the authenticated castes, with the traditional occupation of each, in the group arrangement most generally recognized—

	Caste.	*Traditional occupation.*
Group—I.	Agri	Ironsmiths.
	Lohar	Ironsmiths.
	Tamta	Coppersmiths.
	Tirwa	Sword and knife sharpeners.
Group—II.	Barhai	Carpenters.
	Bhul	Oil pressers.
	Bairi	Basket makers.
	Baura	Sack makers.
	Chanal	Shoe makers.
	Hankiya	Potters.
	Koli	Weavers.
	Orh	Masons.
	Ruria	Basket makers.
	Raj	Masons.
	Dhanik	Basket makers.
	Dhunia	Catechu makers.
	Jamoria	Cultivators.
	Barai	Stone masons.
Group—III.	Bakharia	Ploughmen and menials.
	Chunera	Turners
	Mochi	Shoe makers.
	Pahri	Watchmen.
	Dhobi	Washermen.
	Pauri	Potters.
Group—IV.	Auji	Tailors and Drummers.
	Darzi	Tailors.
	Doli	Tailors and Drummers.
	Turi	Trumpeters.
Group—V.	Hurkiya	Drummers.
	Badi	Dancers.

NOTE.—The Kolta of Jaunsar Bawar is undoubtedly a caste belonging to this community, but appears to stand outside the group system. In occupation the Kolta corresponds to the Chamar of the plains.

Note on the market of Mau, a town in the Jhansi district, by B. V. Bhadkamkar, Esq., I.C.S.

MAU the headquarters of a tahsil in the Jhansi district is on the Jhansi-Manikpur line forty miles from Jhansi. It has a population of 12,554 and is a municipality.

The Mau market perhaps cannot strictly be described as rural, but the conditions prevailing there are certainly not very far removed from those generally associated with rural trade. Only its size is bigger than that of an ordinary rural market. It is the centre of a big trade in grain.

The weighmen form the first link in the chain of organization of the trade; next come the "arhatias" and lastly the traders who make purchases on their own account. These three divisions are made only for purposes of analysis and it is not to be supposed that a weighman for instance does not do business as an "arhatia" or a regular dealer.

Weighing dues are a feature of every market: historically they can be analysed into the rent paid to the zamindars for use of the land on which the bazar is held. Weighing dues have now come to be regarded as customary charges. In Mau the rights belong to Government who have entrusted them to the municipality to administer. The weighmen at Mau have to take licences and pay a monthly fee of Re. 1 or annual fee of Rs 12 to the municipality.

There are about thirty weighmen in Mau, twenty of them big ones, and there is keen competition among them. When the villagers come with their cart loads of grain to Mau, they are met just outside Mau by the touts of these weighmen: and unless they already know a weighman or an "arhatia" or a regular dealer to whom they want to go, they are captured by one or other of these touts and taken to the weighman for whom he is working.

These weighmen render many services to their clients for which no additional charge is made, e.g., they take the villager round to the "arhatias" and other dealers and try to effect a sale at the best market rate; if a good price cannot be made, they even stock the grain of their client for a day or two, or even up to a week, till such price can be fetched. Of course it is only the big weighmen who have got their own godowns and can do this.

The weighing dues charged are—

For grain	2 pies per rupee.
For ghee	1 anna per maund.

The busy season is after the kharif and rabi harvests—November, December, half of January, part of February, March and April.

The agricultural produce that comes to Mau is chiefly juar, gram, wheat, cotton, til, etc., and it comes from the Mau, Garotha and Moth tahsils, though in the case of the last tahsil, the market at Chirgaon is nearer. Villagers get a better price at Mau, partly because Mau is a bigger market than Chirgaon, and partly because the railway booking facilities at Mau are better than at Chirgaon.

The villagers of the surrounding native states also bring their produce to Mau if there is no restriction of export in the states concerned.

The traders at Mau are most of them local, but there are also a few branches of firms established at Bombay or Cawnpore. These branches carry on business in accordance with instructions received from their head firms. The local traders have also their agents or what we may call correspondents through whom they keep in touch with other markets.

As stated above, a few of these carry on business purely as "arhatias." The majority of their customers are in the nature of things outsiders who sometimes come in person to Mau and sometimes send orders by post. The "arhatias" buy the corn at the prevailing market rate and charge from 12 annas to Re. 1 per cent. as *arhat* commission.

But the majority of the traders combine purchase on commission with purchase on their own account, and stock the grain in their godowns till they receive an order, when they sell it. The gross profits of these persons have to provide for the interest on the capital locked up, charges of handling, storing and management, besides including real profits. They make large profits if the prices go up suddenly: and suffer big losses if the prices fall.

The major part of the business of these traders is wholesale, though some of them also carry on business as retailers. The rate of net profit is from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ anna in the rupee (wholesale) and twice as much retail.

Payments are made partly in cash and partly in *hundis*. There are some houses where business in cashing hundis is carried on during the busy months, and a regular rate of exchange is established; and though the hundis are generally at a discount (4 annas to 1 Re. per cent), they are also sometimes above par if there is a great demand for them.

All these traders keep accounts of the Indian type. Credit is allowed to recognized customers for 15 days after which interest is charged.

The banks have no hand in financing the trade. The traders carry on business with their own capital

There is no combination amongst the traders, and as a result there is a good deal of competition: villagers therefore can secure a fair price for their grain, and outsiders can also purchase grain at a fair rate.

No attempt is made at financing the agriculturists or at buying standing crops. The operations of the traders only begin when the grain comes to the market.

All the traders, some of them established for a long time, assured me that they had no regular clientele.

As mentioned above the chief kinds of agricultural produce that are dealt in are juar, gram, wheat, til, cotton and rice. The rice is all Burma rice and is imported from Calcutta. Cotton formerly used to go direct to Cawnpore or Bombay. Nowadays however most of it goes to Harpalpur where there is a ginning and pressing factory; part is taken up by the ginning factory at Mau and part goes to the Punjab. The Mau factory sends its cotton to Harpalpur for pressing; and from Harpalpur the cotton goes to Bombay.

Juar, gram and wheat are exported to the Deccan and Central Provinces (e.g., Lohargaon, Akola, Poona, Sholapur, Bhusaval, Nagpur, Jubbalpore, Ahmednagar, etc.), while til goes to the Punjab. When there is a failure of crops here, the traders import grain from outside, chiefly from the Punjab and the neighbouring districts (e.g., Kishor Mandi, Firozpur, Ludhiana, Phakwara, Chandausi, Meerut, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Hapur, Ghaziabad), and then Mau is the supplying centre for the Jhansi district, the neighbouring native states, and parts of the adjoining districts of Jalaun and Hamirpur. These traders also deal in salt, tobacco, ghee, sugar, gur, groceries, kerosene oil and cotton thread (yarn). There are also some who carry on business exclusively in one or other of these commodities.

Salt comes from Sambhar. None of the traders are members of the Sambhar Salt Trade Association. The cost price includes the profit of the Sambhar traders through whom the salt is purchased. It is said that when the Government treasuries are thrown open for deposit of salt revenue these Sambhar traders, with the large amount of capital they have at their back, manage to deposit all the revenue and then everybody has to purchase through them. Sometimes they charge as much as Rs. 200 per waggon (about 250 maunds) as their profit. The cost price comes to about Rs. 3 per maund and the wholesale price is Rs. 3-2-0 per maund.

Salt.—Rate of net profit—

	Rs.	a.	
Wholesale	3	2	per cent.
Retail	6	4	„ „

The retail price is 1 anna 6 pies per seer or Rs. 3-12-0 per maund. The only factor bearing on the fluctuations in the retail price of salt is the uncertainty of supply.

Of the total amount of salt imported as much as 75 per cent. goes to the surrounding native states.

Tobacco is imported from Calcutta and Monghyr and to a small extent from Cawnpore. The wholesale dealers sell it dry at a profit of Re. 1 per maund; not less than five seers is sold wholesale. The retailers after mixing it with gur sell it as smoking tobacco.

Tobacco.—Rate of net profit—

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Wholesale	6	4			per cent.
Retail	9	0	to 12	8	„ „

Gur is imported from Basti, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad. One waggon load is imported at a time. Less than one maund is not sold wholesale. The cost price comes to about Rs. 8-6-0 per maund, and wholesale selling price is Rs. 8-8-0.

Gur.—Rate of net profit—

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Wholesale	1	9	to 6	4	per cent.
Retail	6	4	to 11	8	„ „

Ghee comes from the villages. After satisfying the local demand the remainder is exported. The traders finance the villagers who supply the ghee.

Ghee.—Rate of net profit—

	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Wholesale	3	2	to 4	12	per cent.
Retail	6	4	to 7	13	„ „

To sell kerosine oil dealers have to take a licence. The retail dealers are licensed by the municipality and are allowed to keep not more than 50 tins at a time.

Kerosine oil.—Rate of net profit—

	Rs.	a.	
Wholesale	3	2	per cent.
Retail	4	6	„ „

Yarn both machine-spun and hand-spun is kept. Machine-spun yarn comes mostly from Bombay: hand-spun from the villages. The supply of hands-pun yarn is neither steady nor sufficient, nor of uniform quality.

Cotton thread (yarn).—Rate of net profit—

	Rs.	a.	
Wholesale	3	2	per cent.
Retail	6	4	„ „

Machine yarn costs Rs. 7-8-0 per sack of 5 seers: hand-spun yarn costs Re. 1-4-0 per seer.

The yarn is required for the Kori and Chhipa community, who prepare the country cloth known as *kharwa, chipai, kasbi* and *ekri*.

Coconut, tamarind, dyes, cloves, pepper, ginger, cardamum, almonds. The metal "*dasta*", etc., come from Bombay.

Groceries—Rate of net profit—

	Rs.	a.	
Wholesale ..	6	4	per cent.
Retail	12	8	„ „

From Calcutta are imported foreign sugar, betel-nut, sago, *katha*, etc.

From Cawnpore are imported potatoes, foreign and country sugar, *sulemani* salt, pippal, ajwan and red pepper, etc.

This is far from a complete enumeration of the various commodities included under the general term groceries. Most of the spices are imported.

The rates of profit in each of the commodities stocked by a grocer vary enormously. The rates given should be taken only as an average for all the commodities and as only approximately true.

There are also three or four wholesale dealers in cloth. The following are the chief kinds of cloth kept in stock :—

Foreign.—Malmal, long cloth, serge, Italian, gabrien, chintz, silk and woollens.
Swadeshi.—Markin, satin, dhotis, chaddar.
Local.—Kasbi, kharwa, ekri, chipai, lungi, razai, chunari, etc.

Average rate of profit—

	Rs.	a.	
Wholesale ..	6	4	per cent.
Retail	12	8	„ „

Foreign cloth is imported from Bombay and Cawnpore, *swadeshi* from Lalitpur, where there is an agency of the Indore Mills.

The purchasers are chiefly villagers. It is only when they have sold their grain that they have any money to spend, and thus the busy months in the grain trade are also those in which a brisk trade is carried on in cloth.

Marriages, fairs, etc., also give an impetus to the trade.

The turnover of each of these traders is about Rs. 15,000 on an average.

Two or three shops of Kachhis deserve special notice.

They are branches of firms with head offices at Bombay and branches at Calcutta and other big centres.

Their advantage consists in this that they can import the commodities from Bombay and Calcutta at the cheapest rate and can export grain from Mau after buying it at the market rate.

They carry on business in cloth, cotton thread, groceries or grain. They have been established only for three or four years, and yet their turnover is about Rs. 30,000 yearly. They carry on business only for eight months and close up the shop during the rainy season, which is the slack season in Mau.

The retail traders purchase their stock from the wholesale dealers. (During the busy months of the grain trade, the retail traders in grain sometimes find it possible to buy direct from the villagers.) Some of them buy on credit and pay up after they have sold the goods and realized the money. Those who buy on credit cannot of course buy as cheap as those who pay cash. They also have to pay interest if they do not pay up within 15 days.

The rate of retail profits is about double the wholesale rate. Prices in Mau are not entirely governed by custom; there is competition at work, though it is not consciously carried on, and it is not of the cut-throat type.

The retail traders do not keep any accounts, but some keep memos of transactions on credit.

Money is the medium of exchange and there is no barter.

A grocer stocks so many things that an enumeration of some of the chief articles will not be out of place :—

All the ingredients of spices, e.g., turmeric, dhana, black and red pepper, ginger, pippal, cloves, cardamum, shonp, khatai, etc.

Rice, dal and other kinds of grain. Wheat flour, ground gram, etc.

Betel nuts, *katha*, sugar, gur, chewing tobacco, ghee, til, oil, kerosene, salt, matches, *badami* paper, *sutli*, country cigarettes *(biri)*. Medicinal herbs (used in Unani and Ayurvedic system).

Sherbets and perfumery.

Of course there are big grocers and small ones; the latter do not stock all the articles abovementioned.

There are the usual number of confectioners' shops—small and big. Their profits (retail) vary between Rs. 9-6-0 and Rs. 12-8-0 per cent.

There are two or three what may be called general merchants. They bring caps and steel trunks of inferior make from Agra and Cawnpore and sell them at Mau.

I came across only one shop where are kept modern goods, e.g., combs, buttons, playing cards, Dietz lanterns, Agra caps, *gata* (from Delhi), scissors, locks, slates, pencils, brushes, matches, tea, looking glasses, ink, inkstands, scales, sewing thread, toilet and other soaps, penholders, tape, belts, steel trunks, vests, socks, paper, woollen thread, etc. The locks are Aligarh locks, caps and *gata* and some soaps are also of Indian manufacture. Most of the goods are of the showy Japanese variety. The shopkeeper purchases these things at Jhansi: sometimes he also goes to Agra or Cawnpore to purchase his stock.

The profits for the different articles vary within wide limits. On an average the profits may be taken to be somewhere between 15 to 20 per cent. One reason why there are not more shops of this kind is that Jhansi is near and people can buy these things cheaper at Jhansi.

There are of course the tinsmiths, blacksmiths, gold and silversmiths.

The tinsmiths are petty shopkeepers. They buy kerosene oil tins and prepare "*chalnis*," "*pichkaris*" and lanterns. The glass of the lanterns they purchase at Jhansi.

They earn about 8 annas per day. There are three shops of blacksmiths who purchase their goods at Jhansi and sell them at Mau. The goods kept in stock are those in general demand, e.g., axles, tyres, links, wires, screws, bolts, frying pans, iron jars, etc.

The silver and gold smiths are none of them craftsmen of any note. They prepare ornaments in general use among the villagers. Their wages are more or less determined by custom and do not respond readily to changing economic conditions.

There are two shops where brass and copper utensils, etc., are kept. Toys and boxes are imported from Benares and brass bells (hung round the necks of bullocks) come from the Katera Jagir.

There are two shops which supply dyes to the Kori and Chhipa community. The dyes (wet) are imported from Bombay.

APPENDIX E.

Overcrowding in large cities.

By W. R. Tennant, I.C.S.

Origin and substance of the inquiry.

A suggestion was made by the Government of India that some special investigation be made into the housing of the people in the large industrial cities. After consultation with Commissioners of Divisions and Chairmen of large municipalities and of the Improvement Trusts of Lucknow and Cawnpore it was resolved to confine the special inquiry to the municipalities of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Benares only, but in compiling the ordinary Imperial Tables for age, sex, religion and occupation for these cities to abstract separate figures for small municipal sub-divisions, either for mohallas (chaks in Cawnpore) or, if these were too small singly, for compact groups of mohallas.

Its scope and method.

2. The Imperial Schedule records population by "census" houses—i.e., commensal families—and not by houses in the ordinary sense of the term. Thus one tenement house in the "pakka mahals" of Benares may easily contain over twenty "census" houses. The means chosen for correlating "census" to structural houses were by enjoining on the municipalities concerned to see that each structural house had a separate whole number and directing the census staff to affix during the house-numbering period a sub-number ($\frac{X}{1}$, $\frac{X}{2}$, $\frac{X}{3}$, etc.) for each commensal family ("census" house) found within the structural house denoted by the whole number X. These whole and sub-numbers were entered on the "enumerator's block list" and he was enjoined to bring the actual number of commensal families in any house up to date during the preliminary enumeration in the fortnight preceding Census Day, entering at the same time in two extra columns (*a*) the number of persons ordinarily composing that commensal family (shown in the subsequent tables as the *de jure* population), and (*b*) the number of rooms (or fractions of a room) that that commensal family occupied. After Census Day these block lists (corrected as far as possible by the striking out of houses found empty on Census Day) were collected by census circles, which in terms or the rules included only one mohalla or a compact group of undivided mohallas. Thus in the abstraction done from the block lists under my supervision in Naini Tal it was possible to tabulate *inter alia* the number of structural houses occupied and empty, the number of rooms each contained, the number of commensal families, the number of commensal families living in one, two, three, etc., roomed houses, and the average number of persons in each commensal family. The *de facto* figures for the total population on Census Day of the census circle and the number of actual commensal families were obtained by tabulating Table VII by circles. This served as a useful check on the accuracy of these *de jure* figures.

Accuracy of the statistics.

3. Unfortunately the period of house-numbering and the preliminary enumeration coincided with the period of maximum passive resistance to any species of Government service. Census work is voluntary and unpaid. Suitable enumerators were hard to get and harder to keep in these cities, and those who loyally and faithfully carried out the filling up of the Imperial Schedules so successfully worked generally in much larger areas than had been originally intended. While they did their best therefore with this subsidiary matter of families and rooms in the block list, they wisely subordinated it to the main issue. Thus the block lists, except in the cases of Cawnpore and Lucknow, which had municipally-paid, whole-time, trained enumerators, were not so fully and accurately prepared as one could have wished. Moreover, the District Census Officers and the Charge Superintendents had little or no time available to devote to the proper supervision and checking of their preparation. It is pleasing to find that the majority of the lists have been so faithfully done; but many blocks go to each circle and few circles are without one or two very imperfect block lists. Mistakes tend to average out and there are only a few circles which give grotesque figures. For most the figures given are reasonably accurate and the Municipal and Improvement Trust authorities knowing local conditions and peculiarities far better than I can will, I trust, be able to make some practical use of them.

Defects and omissions.

4. There are certain avoidable defects and omissions which should be guarded against next time a similar inquiry is attempted. (1) The municipal authorities did not in nearly every case bring their house-numbering up to date and so provide the whole numbers for structural houses on which enumerators might base their sub-numbers. This has led to quaint figures occasionally in the "number of families to a structural house" column. Far too little care was taken by them to allocate only whole mohallas to census circles. Partitioned mohallas mean that figures for all census circles which contain the fractions must be combined, and so the advantage of detailed figures for small areas is lost. (3) Occasionally the mohallas were not in a compact group at all. These defects should not be allowed to recur.

Density.

The most serious yet unforeseen defect has been that (with the honourable exception of Cawnpore) none of the municipalities could give me the area of all its mohallas. Lucknow and Benares are vague about the boundaries of many of them, and in no case when I first approached them had any of them an accurate large scale map showing the boundaries, off which these areas could be measured. In Lucknow the sole repository of wisdom about mohalla boundaries is a venerable municipal clerk, and from his oral tradition and their own surveys the Improvement Trust has succeeded in constructing me a map with mohalla

boundaries marked, but the areas of all the mohallas I have not now—fifteen months after I first asked for them—been able to extract. I know of no other standard to measure overcrowding but area, and thus most reluctantly must leave the Lucknow figures incomplete. What areas I have got are taken from the 1863—1867 settlement—the latest figures extant purporting to be accurate—but many new mohallas have been created since then and many realignments of boundaries taken place. Thus what density figures I print for Lucknow I give with all reserve.

In Benares I found the same difficulty. The municipality there has given me certain figures, but none for the southern wards which manifestly contain the greatest overcrowding, i.e., between the Chauk and the river front. Moreover, in Benares the Abstraction office and the District Census Officer between them managed to mislay certain circle lists which link up census circle numbers with the actual wards and mohallas they represent. I am not satisfied with the correctness of their attempts at identifying them, and shall give no figures for Benares in this appendix, but merely hand over the material in manuscript to the municipality to make what use it can of what it can satisfactorily identify *in situ*.

For Allahabad the Improvement Trust has kindly managed to secure me figures of area. I publish them and the density figures depending on them, with the rider that it was in Allahabad perhaps that loyal census workers were most shorthanded and encountered the fiercest opposition from non-co-operators, and had therefore the least chance of making their block lists a full and accurate basis for the special survey.

Particulars of age, sex and occupation by municipal sub-divisions.

Mention has already been made of the elaboration of Imperial Tables VII and XVII (age, sex, and occupation by religion) to show separate figures for small municipal sub-divisions. These figures have all the claim to being reliable that the Imperial Tables have themselves, subject only to qualification that I have been given correct information by the municipalities as to what mohallas are included in each of the various circles. The bulk of these tables is such that they cannot, because of considerations of economy and limited interest, be printed here or elsewhere; but they will be handed over to the municipalities or Improvement Trusts concerned. I have summarised some of the most interesting information in the appended tables, and regret that the financial stringency which necessitates the closing of the Census office immediately the Imperial Tables are complete has precluded my attempting the analysis of the mass of materials collected. I trust that this will be done by the municipal or Improvement Trust officials (or the economic research students of the local universities) who are in a better position to know the details and analyse the figures revealed by this census than the present writer.

Explanation of tables.

5. The tables printed with this appendix are largely self-explanatory. The area figures in column 3 have been got in the ways already described. Those in columns 4 to 13 are the actual figures of Census Day—18th March, 1921—and fall short of the municipal aggregate only because they exclude travellers by boat and train, etc. The density figures of column 12 are the actual census figures divided by the area in acres. The figures of column 13 are for "all religions," but figures for each of the chief religions can be worked out from columns 4 to 9. Columns 14 to 23 are based on the data which the census enumerators collected in the manner described during the preliminary enumeration in March, 1921, and are subject to the abovementioned qualifications of their accuracy, e.g., the *de jure* or normal population of the circle as contrasted with the total of columns 4 to 11 inclusive suggests inferences as to the thoroughness with which the block lists that go to constitute the census circle have been prepared, and therefore the value of the figures in columns 14 to 23. Column 14 contains figures which municipalities ought easily to be able to check by their own records and use the amended figures divided into the figures of column 15 to get a more accurate figure for column 16—the average number of persons living in a structural house. Column 17 gives the number of "census houses" found occupied on Census Day, and column 18 has been obtained by dividing this into the normal population. Columns 19 to 23 show what proportion of the total population lives in houses consisting of one or more living rooms. "House" here means the room or rooms occupied by one commensal family.

The second part of the tables gives for municipal wards the number of workers, male and female, and dependents, whose occupation falls into one or other of the 53 occupational groups detailed at the head of the page. Space did not permit of each detailed occupation being given, but the municipal tables containing these details have been made over to those concerned.

Use of the tables.

6. It will readily be seen that these tables do not require general conclusions to be drawn about them by a Census officer, but practical action to be taken by the appropriate local authorities in the individual areas where their study discloses remediable social and economic mal-adjustments. If I may suggest some lines of practical research which I should have liked to undertake myself had there been time before the Census department closed down, they are these—

(1) Municipal Health Officers will have data by age groups, sexes, and religions whence they may construct age curves for municipalities and individual wards, etc., for comparison with the Provincial age curve and the standard proportional age distribution, and they will be able to form some estimate of the connection between the overcrowding in specific areas and the birth and death-rates of that area. For these rates they will now have detailed figures to serve

as a basis for their construction for areas smaller than a whole municipality. They will have material too for correlating vitality and occupation.

(2) Social workers will find how great is the disproportion between males and females in all four cities, and how that disproportion varies in different areas. This is especially noticeable in an industrial city like Cawnpore, where there are thousands of homeless male workers.

(3) For the municipalities and Improvement Trusts generally figures are now available for the localization of various occupations. In forming new settlements they will know where for example carpenters, washermen, and the like exist surplus to needs. The proportions of workers to dependents and of female to male workers give a rough indication of the prosperity of an occupation, and this can be supplemented by correlating actual workers to the numbers in the occupation after distributing the latter according to the age curve of the locality. The figures for occupations are given for each city as a whole in Imperial Table XVII. An excess in the proportion of female to male workers or an unusually low age for actual workers in a sub division will suggest over-competition in that locality.

(4) Educational authorities will find detailed data of population by age periods for census circles in the compilation registers, and so should be able to calculate very exactly where schools are needed and the number of children of school age.

General conclusion.

7. The figures of density are not very high considered by standards like Bombay or New York, but the reason obviously is the rarity of the house with more than one storey or at most two in the cities of the province. Considering the smallness of the usual house and the number of persons who find shelter in it, there is overcrowding enough in areas of all four cities to merit serious attention, especially when it is observed that (as in two wards of Cawnpore) some 80 per cent. of the inhabitants live in one-roomed houses and in several circles all the inhabitants do. In contrast with the figures for these cities are those of a Scottish city of about the size of Allahabad, where only 4·4 per cent. were enumerated in one-roomed houses. Another notable thing is the perceptibly smaller size of the commensal family in these cities than in the province as a whole. This is most marked in Cawnpore where 3 instead of 4·4 is the average figure. This is due doubtless in greater part to the number of workers who come to the cities without their wives and families, but how much it may be due to a lower birth-rate is a matter I must leave to the Public Health Officers. Another startling figure compared with Western standards is the very low percentage of females to males averaging below 70 per cent. in Cawnpore and being of course specially marked in the wards containing industrial population.

In conclusion, I suggest that these sub-divisions, amended where they are faulty, should be stereotyped as the units for a similar survey at next census. Much more can be learnt from a comparative use of these figures than from the absolute figures of the first of a series, but this will only be possible if the sub-divisions of this census are retained. Lucknow Improvement Trust has now its census circles clearly marked on a large scale map. I have urged the other three municipalities to do the same, so that there may be no ambiguity about the area or the constituent mohallas of any census circles when the next survey is undertaken.

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward no. I ..	*Civil Lines*	..	*7,226*	*4,915*	*1,517*	*871*	*1,202*	*1,129*	*102*	*79*
(Circle 1—10) ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ward no. II ..	*Katra Colonelganj* ..	*1,463,686*	*8,649*	*7,305*	*3,038*	*2,408*	*218*	*278*	*114*	*76*
Circles no. 1 ..	Beli	44,555	258	260	272	243	..	..	..	..
,, 2—6 ..	Katra, Bakhtiyari, Faqirganj	250,828	3,548	2,631	1,523	1,123	133	215	97	58
,, 7—10 ..	Colonelganj	526,844	2,279	1,703	506	319	60	47	15	13
,, 11 ..	Jandhwal, Rasulabad, Mendhori, Sillahkhana.	266,374	777	758	269	290	11	6	..	..
,, 12 ..	Gobindpur, Chillah, Shekoti Mahadeo, Tailerganj.	102,260	557	652	126	100	..	..	..	..
,, 13 ..	Sarai Lalla, Pur Gadaria ..	28,222	336	372	83	79	14	10	2	5
,, 14 ..	Sadiabad, Chandpur-Salori, Salori.	244,603	894	929	256	254	..	..	..	..
Ward no III ..	*North Kotwali Ward* ..	*3,660,510*	*10,890*	*7,980*	*5,846*	*4,655*	*399*	*296*	*165*	*103*
Circles nos. 1, 2	Malaka, Budlepur ..	55,044	965	335	370	253	48	39	6	..
,, 4 ..	Johari Tola, Tripolia, Mahajani Tola, Chak	178,611	1,155	977	397	329	2	3	3	1
,, 5 ..	Pandariba, Chachand, Kanchsham.	58,888	649	585	6	1	..	..	29	16
,, 6 ..	Johnstongauj, Chowk, Mirganj Thatheri Bazar.	81,833	480	325	311	269	4	..	12	12
,, 7 ..	Hammam, Sabzi Mandi, Sarai Garhi.	78,945	343	262	921	671	15	5	1	4
,, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13.	Dondipur, Minhajpur, Gariwantola, Khurdabad, Lukerganj, Garhi	1,765,317	2,525	1,857	1,616	1,271	186	126	66	28
Circle no. 11 ..	Bhawapur	833,333	241	145	36	11	83	90	..	..
,, ,, 14 ..	Tazia kalan, Shahganj ..	126,667	1,017	757	1,092	987	34	17	8	5
,, nos. 3, 15, 16, 17.	Bahadurganj, Kotha'parcha, Rambagh, Shararabagh, Badshahimandi, Mohtashimganj, Hewett Road, Goshain Tola.	481,872	3,515	2,776	1,097	863	24	16	40	37
Ward no. IV ..	*South Kotwali*	*2,370,952*	*11,717*	*9,760*	*7,937*	*6,915*	*41*	*40*	*136*	*87*
Circle nos. 1, 2	Rajruppur, Chakkia, Beniganj, Karbala, Nehalpur, Audinpur, Kesarimisari, Purwa-Mandari.	119,424	1,096	1,019	541	504	2	1	4	6
,, no. 3 ..	Chauki Karamat, Kareli, Himmatganj, Kala Danda, Sarai Khuldabad, Khusauli, Tola.	164,333	782	586	225	176	4	4	14	..
,, ,, 4 ..	Nai Basti, Sultanpur, Gangaganj, Purwa Manohardas.	152,166	817	665	844	721	5	5	..	..
,, ,, 5 ..	Attala	106,866	143	89	840	667	..	..	..	..
,, ,, 6 ..	Tulsipur, Saddiyapur, Rasulpur, Karelabagh.	234,999	884	842	442	381	..	..	2	..
,, 7 ..	Khuldabad	50,000	415	319	159	116	6	7	1	..
,, 8 ..	Ahmadganj, Yakutganj, Kaziganj, Dara Muhammad Shafi Baidantola.	82,409	155	141	571	482	4	4	..	..
,, 9 ..	Dara Shah Ajmal, Dara Shah Ghulam Ali, Kolahan Tola, Koftgran Tola.	95,825	323	286	846	750	..	..	..	..
,, 10 ..	Chawk, Bajaza, Nakhash Kohna.	36,044	404	331	185	147	..	..	1	..
,, 11 ..	Rani Mandi	132,132	749	518	533	473	2	2	110	79
,, 12 ..	Khusal Parbat, Chawk Ganga Das.	64,999	1,064	916	5	4	..	..	..	..
,, 13 ..	Atarsuia	224,414	750	671	315	271	2	..	..	..
,, 14-17 ..	Yahiapur	253,333	2,323	1,878	663	633	6	6	4	2
,, 18 ..	Meerganj, Sarai Meer Khan, Uncha Mandi.	68,333	798	647	149	144	10	11	..	..
,, 19 ..	Bahadurganj	147,777	193	157	599	535	..	..	..	..
,, 20-21 ..	Daryabad, Meeranpur, Balwaghat South side.	437,778	821	695	1,020	911	..	..	..	..

ABAD.

Density per acre.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men (all religious).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of commensal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in.					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
..	*696*	*1,761*	*13,964*	*7·9*	*4,102*	*3·2*	*47*	*17*	*8*	*8*	*20*	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
73	*838*	*3,456*	*17,336*	*5·0*	*4·068*	*4 2*	*20½*	*28*	*17*	*11½*	*23*	
112	949	253	893	3·5	234	3·6	32	27	18	15	8	
180	760	1,074	6,308	6·1	1,601	3·9	19	25	16	12	28	
46	728	863	4,402	5·1	962	4·5	17	21	15	11	36	
38	997	505	2,009	3·9	476	4·0	27	34	21	11	7	
68	1,101	260	861	3 3	210	4·0	18	43	23	12	4	
155	1,064	106	551	5·0	142	3·8	35	45	8	7	5	
46	1,029	445	2,312	5·2	443	5·2	18	37	23	11	11	
40	*754*	*3,923*	*28,302*	*7·2*	*6,488*	*4·3*	*28*	*22*	*14*	*11*	*25*	
178	451	171	1,936	11·3	409	6·7	52	17	7	8	16	
78	841	364	2,831	7·7	596	4·7	24	15	10	10	41	
103	880	174	1,248	7·0	316	3·9	10½	17½	11	17	44	
84	751	218	1,388	6·3	344	4·0	22½	22	14	13½	28	
136	736	331	2,116	6·3	522	4·0	21½	33	22½	9	14	
21	747	949	6,740	7·0	1,558	4·3	28	23	13	10	26	
34	595	43	470	10·9	130	3·6	47	9	11	14	19	
150	831	537	3,685	6·8	830	4·4	37	18	15	10	20	
84	790	1,136	7,888	6·8	1,783	4·4	24	26	14	12½	23½	
75	*847*	*5,116*	*28,137*	*5·5*	*6,332*	*4·4*	*20*	*23*	*21*	*14*	*22*	
129	931	654	2,309	3·5	563	4·1	21	24	23	13	19	
53	75	411	1,723	4·1	404	4·0	23½	26	17	13	20½	
97	835	648	4,101	6 3	911	4·5	17	21	20	15	27	
76	769	90	679	7·5	91	7·5	4	14	29	22	31	
53	92	207	1,072	5·2	188	5·6	7	23	23	17	30	
99	761	112	899	8·0	244	3·6	34½	24	10½	16	15	
80	859	114	1,093	9·6	204	5·0	19½	27½	17	15	21	
111	886	336	1,922	5·7	432	4·4	16	27	25	13	19	
143	810	145	1,037	7 15	299	3·0	52	21	12½	9½	5	
90	769	346	1,679	4·8	393	4·0	15	22	33	15	15	
148	869	274	2,356	8·6	533	4·4	34	19	17	14	16	
43	882	221	1,682	7·6	347	4·8	12	19	16	17	36	
105	841	724	4,293	5·9	913	4·7	18	24	24	12	22	
125	838	169	683	4·0	196	3·4	9	48	15	6	22	
49	873	26	281	10·8	104	2·6	64	4	3	1	28	
38	872	639	2,328	3·6	510	4·5	13	27	30	11	19	

ALLAHABAD

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward V ..	*Moothiganj, Kydganj* ..	*2,246,699*	*8,928*	*7,067*	*2,647*	*2,191*	*261*	*124*	*92*	*96*
Circle no. 1 ..	Bahadurganj	50,000	381	260	224	224	..	8	14	8
,, 2—10	Moothiganj, Kota Parcha ..	520,000	2,864	2,256	466	330	72	51	37	26
,, 11	Katghar, Balwaghat ..	299,555	561	388	298	244	15	10	..	2
,, 12	Moothiganj and Gaughat ..	106,867	215	37	28	1	138	18	6	7
,, 13	Nai Basti	121,111	589	472	78	48	5	7	3	..
,, 14, 18	Chokhandi	122,222	607	466	29	9	5	2	..	2
,, 15	Pura Baldi	97,222	479	418	173	152	2	..	11	5
,, 16,17,20	Khalasi line	222,222	631	556	729	599	1	..	7	4
,, 19	Pura Dhakoo	29,166	198	176	57	85	..	..	..	..
,, 21	Bairehna-Kydganj ..	180,000	651	583	204	178	..	..	..	..
,, 22, 25	Bairehna	32,000	592	512	104	76	4	6	1	2
,, 23, 27	Baika Bagh	55,472	490	340	110	85	19	13	13	9
,, 24	Talab Nawal Rai ..	36,027	216	280	16	16	...	9	..	30
,, 26	Meemchar, Chak Lalia, New Malaka, Lowther road.	54,957	365	318	124	144	..	..	..	1
,, 28	Balwaghat .. .	57,578	89	5	7	..	..	..	..	..
Ward no. VI ..	*Daraganj* .. .	*881,300*	*5,742*	*4,907*	*870*	*723*	*10*	*10*	..	*4*
Circle nos. 1—4..	Mauri, Daraganj, Miangali..	345,773	2,319	1,948	292	211	1	1	..	..
,, 5, 6, 6a	Baski khurd	83,250	1,236	1,161	194	196	..	..	..	..
,, 7, 8, 8a ..	Baski kalan, Purwa Paraun, Pura Dallal, Dhatharia Allapur, Fatehpur Bichwa, Hashimpur.	251,672	951	877	275	282	1	..	..	..
,, 9 ..	Matyari, Allopi Bagh, Madhwapur, Subattia Bagh.	97,666	509	414	9	7	..	..	..	..
,, 10	Georgetown	102,939	723	507	100	27	8	9	..	4
Ward no. VII ..	East Indian Railway station	..	*2,708*	*1,137*	*855*	*382*	*375*	*349*	*16*	*8*
Circle nos. 1 -10	Settlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CAWN

Ward no. I.	*Civil Lines*	*12,337,696*	*15,362*	*8,834*	*2,995*	*1,904*	*1,062*	*1,089*	*137*	*93*
Circle no. 1 ..	Chak no. 1 Nawabganj ..	111,857	494	356	119	98	..	..	1	2
,, 2 ..	,, 2 ,, ..	120,462	661	515	75	54	..	..	.	..
,, 3 ..	,, 3 ,, ..	962,071	229	133	67	38	6	3	..	..
,, 4 ..	,, 4 old Cawnpore ..	592,080	382	294	46	45	4	2	..	..
,, 5 ..	,, 5 ,, ..	140,462	360	252	9	9	..	..	..	..
,, 6 ..	,, 6 ,, ..	358,133	291	192	12	8	20	14	7	..
,, 7 ..	,, 7 Gwaltoli ..	3,177,373	729	475	170	100	15	14	..	..
,, 8 ..	,, 8 ,, ..	762,542	1,137	642	93	53	52	13	..	2
,, 9 ..	,, 9 Civil Lines ..	269,173	1,984	1,076	156	117	237	204	7	..
,, 10 ..	,, 10 ,, ..	504,408	1,275	899	235	179	58	52	1	2
,, 11 ..	,, 11 Gwaltoli ..	749,635	1,310	696	514	398	39	31	2	2
,, 12 ..	,, 12 ,, ..	469,991	2,248	1,083	591	386	145	103	1	3
,, 13 ..	,, 13 Parmat ..	513,013	1,897	1,112	229	93	44	31	..	..
,, 14 ..	,, 14 Civil Lines ..	1,154,044	464	243	138	129	122	219	1	2
,, 15 ..	,, 15 ,, ..	1,328,808	1,591	649	468	169	280	362	87	49
,, 16 ..	,, 15 ,, ..	1,143,644	510	217	73	28	40	41	30	31
Ward no. II	*Patkapore*	*691,515*	*8,631*	*7,014*	*3,128*	*2,451*	*52*	*31*	*79*	*50*
Circle no. 17 ..	Chak no. 17 Kursawar ..	118,096	174	134	200	151	5	4	10	3
,, 18 ..	,, 18 ,, ..	53,240	939	731	203	170	10	6	25	22
,, 19 ..	,, 19 Patkapore ..	60,500	767	678	557	417	2	..	11	14
,, 20 ..	,, 20 ,, ..	48,279	328	241	853	699	..	..	..	..
,, 21 ..	,, 21 Etawah Bazar ..	15,730	290	243	105	92	..	..	..	..
,, 22 ..	,, 22 Filkhana ,, ..	30,250	424	367	79	82	..	..	..	..
,, 23 ..	,, 23 Patkapore ..	35,730	312	248	72	69	..	..	..	..
,, 24 ..	,, 24 ,, ..	66,550	1,061	859	232	157	3	4	7	7
,, 25 ..	,, 25 Shutar Khana ..	37,389	255	163	121	76	28	14	19	2
,, 26 ..	,, 26 Patkapore ..	58,085	787	619	156	110	4	3	3	2
,, 27 ..	,, 27 Roti Godown ..	35,090	461	373	187	144	..	..	..	..
,, 28 ..	,, 28 Filkhana Bazar	43,560	644	519	190	159	..	..	..	..
,, 29 ..	,, 29 Beldari Mahal..	25,047	405	371	43	14	..	..	..	..
,, 30 ..	,, 30 Maheshari Mahal	26,620	780	638	27	23	..	..	..	..
,, 31 ..	,, 31 Lathi Mahal ..	20,449	550	437	45	51	..	..	4	..
,, 32 ..	,, 32 Subzimandi ..	36,300	454	413	58	37	..	..	..	..

—*(concluded).*

Density per acre.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of commensal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in— 1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
46	*795*	*3,936*	*20,043*	*5·1*	*5,126*	*3·9*	*23*	*30*	*15*	*10*	*22*	
108	807	282	1,110	3·9	263	4·0	25	30	12	11	22	
57	774	931	5,604	6·0	1,720	3·0	37½	24½	11	7½	9½	
25	737	256	1,127	4·4	295	3·8	21	43	9	11	16	
21	163	33	527	15·9	100	5·2	35	9	4	2	50	
48	781	108	918	8·5	239	3·8	18	39½	20½	4	18	
44	747	253	1,292	5·1	306	4·2	24	30	12	13	21	
62	865	227	1,258	5·5	284	4·4	23½	30½	14	9	23	
55	847	493	2,388	4 8	578	4·1	11	34	25	10	20	
86	1,024	132	367	2·7	113	3·0	24	30	12	13	21	
43	891	350	1,554	4·4	357	4·0	4½	35	26	15½	19	
196	850	456	1,275	2·7	349	3·8	14	33	21	15	17	
94	703	76	904	11·8	129	7 0	7	23	7	12	51	
76	1,444	175	773	4.4	169	4·5	12	25	13	21	29	
84	947	164	946	5·7	224	4·0	31	33	12	6	18	
9	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
67	*852*	*2,753*	*9,384*	*3·4*	*2,809*	*3·3*	*26⅛*	*27½*	*16*	*8*	*22*	
67	824	1,454	4,638	3·2	1,286	3 6	26	28	19	10	17	
162	949	706	1,932	2·7	788	2·4	35	36	13	6	10	
46	945	310	1,298	4·1	326	3·9	28	29	17	12	14	
46	822	217	196	0·8	52	3·7	3	41	47	6	..	
65	658	66	1,320	20.0	357	3·7	23	10	10	5	52	
..	*474*	*212*	*3,699*	*17·4*	*203*	*18·2*	*4*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*91*	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
PORE.												
12·4	*603*	*5,866*	*31,596*	*5·4*	*10,248*	*3·0*	*66⅔*	*15*	*9*	*3⅓*	*6*	
46	743	237	923	3 9	229	4·0	42½	33	9½	12½	2½	The data for columns 14 to 24 were collected by enumerators during the preliminary enumeration done during the three weeks preceding the actual Census day. The actual census figures of each unit are found in columns 4 to 13; what may be termed the *de ure* or normal figures in column 14 onwards. Columns 14 and 16 figures depending as they do on the vagaries of Municipal numbering are not reliable.
52	773	363	1,262	3·5	300	4·2	33⅓	15	34	7	10⅓	
2·4	576	76	479	6·3	145	3·3	44½	27	14½	10	4	
6·3	789	251	787	3·1	222	3·5	50½	29½	12	1	7	
25	708	269	706	2·6	180	3.9	39½	14½	29½	3	13½	
7·4	648	76	531	7·0	181	2·9	65	21½	5	6	2½	
2·3	644	398	1,534	3·9	584	2·6	72½	17	5	2	3½	
13	554	1,147	2,735	2·4	1,019	2·7	96	2	1	..	1	
68	586	945	3,795	4·0	1,128	3·4	69	22	6	2	1	
26	721	293	2,522	8·6	839	3·0	93⅓	3½	1	..	2	
19	604	321	2,984	9·3	961	3·1	80	9	4	2	5	
52	528	438	5,234	12·0	1,791	2·9	74	12	6½	3	4½	
33	569	390	3,376	8·7	1,116	3·0	69½	18	6	2	4½	
5·5	818	60	1,271	21·0	409	3·1	78	4½	6½	1	10	
13	507	147	2,555	17·4	838	3·1	66	8½	1½	2	22	
4·1	485	455	902	2·0	306	3·0	91	3	1	..	5	
150	*803*	*2,023*	*20,840*	*10·3*	*6,414*	*3·2*	*81*	*12½*	*3½*	*2*	*1*	
28	751	52	646	12·4	208	3·1	71½	18	5	3	2½	
191	783	257	2,015	7·8	575	3·5	68½	20	7½	2	2	
195	829	239	2,316	9·6	620	3·7	49	30	15½	2	3½	
212	796	205	2,110	10·3	655	3·2	90	4	2½	1½	2	
225	848	85	714	8·4	217	3·3	100	..	..	..	..	
104	893	124	848	6·8	210	4·0	100	..	..	..	..	
210	773	94	651	7·0	158	4·1	77½	20	1	1½	..	
170	788	134	2,334	17 4	696	3·3	90	7	1	2	..	
88	603	47	633	13·5	195	3·2	66	14½	9	9½	1	
139	773	69	1,657	24 0	600	2·8	83	10	3	2½	1½	
161	798	97	1,098	11·3	391	2·8	66⅔	20	6	5	2½	
168	813	123	1,525	12.4	439	3·5	97	3	..	..	..	
161	859	71	810	11·4	266	3·0	67	24	9	..	..	
158	819	162	1,469	9·1	468	3 1	100	..	..	..	..	
258	815	129	1,062	8·2	378	2·8	95⅓	3⅓	..	1	..	
128	879	135	952	7·0	338	2·8	75½	22½	1	1	..	

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and chak.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward no. III ..	*Moolganj* ..	*639,727*	*7,829*	*5,567*	*3,881*	*3,008*	*110*	*55*	*113*	*68*
Circle no. 3132 ..	Chak no. 33 Thatri ..	42,350	918	714	72	60	21	..	25	18
,, 33 ..	,, 34 Dafali mahal, Rakabganj.	20,570	571	499	23	21	..	..	..	
,, 34 ..	,, 35 Bengali mahal ..	31,460	959	755	97	111	..	..	..	..
,, 35 ..	,, 36 Khas Bazar ..	59,290	595	440	58	40	34	17	1	6
,, 36 ..	,, 37 Kursawan ..	139,150	383	194	136	89	33	25	23	3
,, 37 ..	,, 38 Khas Bazar ..	45,617	894	577	53	41	1	..	11	7
,, 38 ..	,, 39 Maida Bazar ..	35,090	233	117	208	158	..	..	9	2
,, 3940 ..	,, 40 Naya Chauwk ..	85,305	931	631	761	504	11	10	33	32
,, 41 ..	,, 41 Chau Chaubey Gola.	26,620	457	305	352	233	10	2	7	..
,, 42 ..	,, 42 Misri Bazar ..	32,065	423	301	340	281	..	..	..	..
,, 43 ..	,, 43 Dhobi Mahal ..	30,250	706	485	251	163	..	..	..	..
,, 44 and 45	,, 44 Butcher Khana Khurd.	67,760	427	326	1,267	1,118	..	..	..	..
,, 46 ..	,, 45 Butcher Chhappar Mahal.	24,200	332	223	263	189	..	1	4	..
Ward no. IV ..	*Hayatganj* ..	*541,354*	*7,520*	*4,943*	*929*	*603*	*1*	..	*40*	*65*
Circle no. 1 ..	Chak no. 46 Ghasmandi ..	43,560	519	346	52	23	..	..	26	37
,, 2 ..	,, 47 Gudri Bazar ..	37,510	536	362	21	5	..	..	10	26
,, 3 ..	,, 48 Generalganj ..	42,360	795	458	108	49	..	..	..	..
,, 4 ..	,, 49 Nakhas ..	43,560	580	287	23	4	..	..	4	2
,, 5 ..	,, 50 Ghasmandi Mondha.	53,240	1,009	849	14	2	..	..	..	..
,, 6 ..	,, 51 Ramganj ..	42,350	421	176	15	10	..	..	..	..
,, 7 ..	,, 52 Collectorganj ..	36,300	129	47	75	17	..	..	..	..
,, 8 ..	,, 53 Nayaganj ..	21,780	138	26	3	1	..	..	..	..
,, 9 ..	,, 54 ,, ..	33,759	206	72	2	..	..	..	..	..
,, 10 ..	,, 55 Generalganj ..	34,485	406	216	9	4	..	..	..	..
,, 11 ..	,, 56 Shatranji Mahal	19,360	397	231	53	30	..	..	..	..
,, 12 ..	,, 57 Sikri Mahal ..	30,250	594	446	192	157	..	..	..	..
,, 13 ..	,, 58 Nacha ghar ..	40,535	876	717	285	240	1	..	..	..
,, 14 ..	,, 59 ,, ..	35,090	662	529	74	59	..	..	..	..
,, 15 ..	,, 60 Dalmandi ..	27,225	252	181	3	2	..	..	..	..
Ward no. V ..	*Sadar Bazar*	*1,189,815*	*9,856*	*6,934*	*2,436*	*1,640*	*100*	*85*	*3*	*5*
Circle no. 16 ..	Chak no. 61 Sitaram Mahal	42,350	716	573	149	119	1	2	..	..
,, 17 ..	,, 62 Harbans Mahal	50,820	826	611	148	109	10	3	..	..
,, 18 ..	,, 63 ,, ..	135,972	435	274	218	135	27	48	..	2
,, 19 ..	,, 64 Gadaria Mahal	55,660	1,109	904	356	317	11	8	..	..
,, 20 ..	,, 65 Moti Mahal ..	59,048	1,046	789	434	312	1	1	..	1
,, 21 ..	,, 66 Kachhiana Mahal	44,770	1,092	925	118	90	..	..	1	1
,, 22 ..	,, 67 Daulatganj ..	31,460	550	271	52	37	..	..	..	..
,, 23 ..	,, 68 Lokman Mahal	39,930	675	505	21	13	..	..	2	1
,, 24 ..	,, 69 Danakhori Mahal	42,350	940	764	73	68	..	..	..	..
,, 25 ..	,, 70 Mathuri Mahal	19,360	472	377	82	68	..	..	..	..
,, 26 ..	,, 71 Filkhana Mahal	47,795	612	544	307	234	..	..	..	..
27, 27A	,, 72 ,, ..	620,300	1,383	397	478	138	50	23	..	..
Ward no. VI ..	*Collectorganj*	*6,959,777*	*17,148*	*10,596*	*4,157*	*2,756*	*177*	*124*	*81*	*71*
Circle no. 1 ..	Chak no. 73 Collectorganj ..	84,458	1,148	165	79	8	..	..	..	..
,, 2 ..	,, 74 ,, ..	58,080	1,286	833	59	19	..	..	..	..
,, 3 ..	,, 75 Ranjit Purwa ..	43,560	1,079	688	105	75	..	..	..	..
,, 4, 5 ..	,, 76 Coolie Bazar ..	61,710	1,915	1,347	454	325	..	..	29	36
,, 6 ..	,, 77 Anwarganj ..	64,735	729	398	432	324	..	..	7	..
,, 7 ..	,, 78 ,, ..	52,030	1,001	784	159	108	..	..	..	..
,, 8 ..	,, 79 ,, ..	121,121	678	483	422	283	..	..	..	..
,, 9 ..	,, 80 Anwarganj Couperganj.	151,976	858	609	388	284	..	..	2	..
,, 10 ..	,, 81 Butcher Khana Kalan.	56,265	570	356	608	472	..	1	10	7
,, 11 ..	,, 82 Chingighar Couperganj.	101,410	341	151	61	48	3	..	..	..
,, 12, 13	,, 83 Juhi Khurd ..	1,346,972	1,360	889	379	272	74	53	13	10
,, 14, 18	,, 84 ,, ..	2,681,333	1,536	966	370	188	59	40	10	11
,, 15 ..	,, 85 Lachhmi Purwa	667,893	2,572	1,692	352	208	36	29	10	7
,, 16 ..	,, 86 Rai Purwa ..	581,848	1,281	745	209	103	..	..	..	..
,, 17 ..	,, 87 Sisamau ..	386,386	754	490	80	39	5	1	..	..

—*(continued).*

Density per acre.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of commensal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in —					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
156	*729*	*2,206*	*20,291*	*9·2*	*5,899*	*3·4*	*50½*	*28½*	*10½*	*5*	*5½*	
209	764	237	1,728	7 3	542	3·2	49½	27	15	5	3½	
262	875	140	1,050	7·5	333	3·1	91	5	4	..	..	
296	820	201	1,899	9·4	609	3 1	76	16½	4½	3	..	
97	781	52	1,221	23·5	294	4 2	29	30	17	9	15	
31	541	49	791	16·1	204	3·8	25½	29	7	11	27½	
168	652	153	1,494	9 7	462	3·2	61	25½	9½	..	4	
100	615	72	737	10·2	198	3·7	40½	43	6½	5	5	
165	678	204	2,755	13 5	787	3·5	60½	24½	6½	2	6½	
248	654	131	1,325	10·1	539	3·9	53	28	11	4	4	
203	763	205	1,368	6·6	439	3 1	26	46	15	11	2	
257	677	247	1,547	6·3	524	2·9	51½	33	13	2½	..	
293	852	414	3,365	8 1	891	3·8	25	47	21	5	2	
202	689	101	1,011	10·0	277	3·7	68	15	6	6	5	
126	*661*	*1,719*	*12,720*	*7·4*	*3,986*	*3·2*	*49*	*26*	*10½*	*6½*	*8*	
111	680	151	967	6·4	269	3·6	43	30	10½	6	10½	
124	693	129	868	6·7	226	3·8	55	16½	7	8	13½	
161	561	284	1,095	3·8	354	3·1	35	29	22	12½	1½	
100	483	99	824	8·3	209	3·9	38	24½	9½	10	18	
170	840	253	1,649	6·5	516	3·2	93	6	1	..	..	
71	427	70	543	7·7	149	3·7	20	34½	16	5½	24	
36	313	34	266	7 8	70	3·8	18	32	28	17	5	
37	191	18	179	9·9	85	2·	42½	6½	15	10	26	
40	346	39	187	4·8	78	2·4	24½	37½	24	7	7	
89	530	138	588	4·2	225	2·6	54	20	9	8	9	
178	580	74	588	7·9	148	4·0	72	20	..	3	5	
222	767	13	1,318	10·1	413	3·2	54	39	4	1	2	
253	824	192	1,937	10·0	608	3·2	60	34	2	3	1	
183	799	172	1,237	7·2	472	2·6	66½	31½	2	..	..	
78	7.8	53	474	8·9	164	2·8	56	30	8	4	2	
85	*699*	*2,431*	*19,235*	*7·9*	*6,399*	*3·0*	*79*	*16*	*4*	*1*	..	
178	801	192	1,505	7·8	511	2·9	85	10	3	1	1	
163	735	194	1,497	7·7	516	2·9	68½	24½	6	..	1	
141	675	87	1,058	12·1	328	3·2	57	30½	11½	1	..	
235	832	245	2,694	11·0	865	3·1	85	12	2	..	1	
212	745	294	2,535	8·6	798	3·2	86½	11	1	1½	..	
240	839	301	2,129	7·1	686	3·1	84½	12½	2	1	..	
140	611	126	752	6·0	265	2·9	88	9	1	1	1	
160	743	182	1,237	6·8	404	3·1	82½	13	4½	..	..	
210	821	218	1,797	8 2	617	2 9	84	14	..	1	1	
260	803	98	1,003	10·2	324	3·1	77	20	3	..	..	
172	846	143	1,793	12·5	592	3·0	82	12½	5½	..	..	
19	292	351	1,235	3·5	493	2·5	71	21½	5	1½	1	
24	*628*	*3,418*	*33,470*	*9·8*	*11,270*	*2·9*	*55*	*29*	*8½*	*4½*	*3*	
80	141	41	646	16·2	353	1·8	55½	32½	7	5	..	
183	633	258	2,357	9·2	854	2·8	65	18	8	4½	4½	
216	644	233	1,818	7·7	640	2·8	60	28½	7	2½	2	
322	712	569	4,195	7·4	1,323	3·2	41	30	12	12	5	
141	618	159	1,755	11·0	545	3·2	38½	38	8½	7	8	
191	769	252	2,052	8·1	665	3·1	56	30½	8½	3	2	
75	696	128	1,943	15·1	629	3·1	47	34	11	5	3	
68	715	80	2,055	25 7	608	3·4	69	17	4	2	8	
174	703	219	1,832	8·4	540	3·4	41	39	14	5	1	
5	491	149	607	4·0	238	2·5	71	15	9½	4½	..	
10·7	692	397	2,577	6·5	845	3·0	78½	17	2½	2	..	
5.7	612	187	3,018	16·1	1,036	2·9	42	40	12½	3	2½	
36	652	331	4,906	14·8	1,715	2·9	60	27	6½	3½	3	
20	533	225	2,498	10·8	876	2·8	59	25	8½	4½	3	
17	632	190	1,271	6·7	403	3·1	43	39	5½	4½	8	

CAWNPORE

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and chak.	Area in square yards.	Population. Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Christians. Males.	Christians. Females.	Others. Males.	Others. Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Ward no. VII ..	*Anwarganj*	*5,072,163*	*16,206*	*11,503*	*11,309*	*8,033*	*230*	*176*	*64*	*51*
Circle nos. 1, 2 & 3	Chak no. 88. Sisamau ..	240,924	2,251	1,498	587	351	11	2	..	7
" 4 & 5	" 89. Jugraj Purwa..	196,020	1,142	819	448	283	..	..	..	..
" 6 & 7	" 90. Anwarganj ..	93,170	799	660	480	352	..	..	..	..
" 8	" 91. Dalel Purwa ..	58,895	571	439	450	360	..	..	..	..
" 9	" 92. Hiraman Purwa	77,440	602	469	587	418	2	1	3	2
" 10 & 11	" 93. Anwarganj ..	71,390	460	394	881	705	..	..	..	..
" 12	" 94. Bhosa Toli ..	27,225	117	54	515	403	..	..	..	..
" 13 & 14	" 95. Talaq Mahal ..	14,520	830	610	796	493	25	19	12	10
" 15	" 96. Colonelganj ..	481,580	865	456	501	229	56	30	11	14
" 16	" 97. Talaq Mahal ..	73,810	465	308	268	133	..	..	..	..
" 17	" 98. Belanganj ..	99,220	267	181	367	266	5	..	..	..
" 18, 19 & 20	" 99. Sisamau ..	133,100	1,420	1,049	1,273	931	20	14	..	..
" 21 & 22	" 100. Colonelganj ..	96,800	1,408	1,011	855	570	5	3	23	10
" 22a, 22b 23 & 24	" 101. " ..	184,525	1,786	1,341	2,242	1,701	1	23	..	..
" 25	" 102. " ..	35,090	550	370	543	420	5	6	..	..
" 26 & 27	" 103. " ..	93,170	1,122	765	239	162	84	63	..	..
" 28 & 29	" 104. Sisaman ..	1,093,813	987	718	257	195	14	13	7	4
" 30	" 105. " ..	2,000,471	564	361	70	61	2	2	8	4

LUCK

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and chak.	Area in square yards.	Hindus. Males.	Hindus. Females.	Muhammadans. Males.	Muhammadans. Females.	Christians. Males.	Christians. Females.	Others. Males.	Others. Females.
	Daulatganj ward ..	*7,168,524*	*6,886*	*5,836*	*5,664*	*5,432*	*1*	*2*	*10*	*6*
Circle no. 1	Jhawair tola, Ahiri tola, Ahata Bhikhan Khan, Katra wafa Beg.	141,521	195	153	766	736	..	..	..	..
" 2	Katra Bizan Beg Khan, Takia Haji Nusrat, Takia Pir Gaib, Kashmiri mohalla, Kashmir Bagh.	120,032	500	424	364	351	..	..	1	..
" 3	Topadarwaza, Katra Mohammad Ali Khan.	128,889	266	258	330	353	..	..	..	..
" 4	Wazir Bagh, Baghicha Gulshan and Mahbubganj, Ahata Gurdass Mal and Garhi Pir Khan.	514,588	451	351	234	253	..	..	2	3
" 5	Muazzam Nagar, Baidan Tola, Yasinganj, Niwati Tola, Talab Jharian, Tirki Julahan.	273,508	278	264	255	230	..	..	..	..
" 6	Ambarganj, Karimganj, Pas-sand Bagh, Rajjabganj, Jarnailganj and Handai Bazar Balakganj, Ram Nagar.	1,179,508	375	307	239	274	..	..	..	..
" 7, 8	Kanghi Tola, Ahiri Tola, Sarai Mali Khan, Phatak Raja Jia Lal, Katra Dilaram and Ali Bagh, Ahiri Tola near Tambacco Mandi, Tambacco Mandi, Sarai Mali Khan	392,669	972	694	507	448	..	..	..	..
" 9	Ahata Surat Singh, Chaupatyan, Kachcha Pul, Bandhwa Khana.	167,367	254	221	257	236	..	..	..	..
" 10	Niwazganj and Baghia Mool Chand.	177,386	503	473	225	261	..	2	4	1
" 11	Rani Katra, Khaitgali, Charhai Mahulal, Bagiha Darzi, Nai Bara, Pul Moti Lal, Bisati Tola.	119,790	703	636	172	177	..	..	1	..
" 12	Arazi Kooriaghat, Purwa Mohni, Arazi Mahtab Bagh, Purwa Budhoo, Gaind khana, Zargari Tola.	1,062,427	389	331	78	63	..	..	..	..
" 13	Sajjadganj, Raozagaon, Pazaya, Ahmadganj.	708,721	566	488	63	53	..	..	..	..

—*(concluded).*

Density per acre.	Proportion of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of commensal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in—					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
45	*710*	*3,602*	*46,216*	*12·8*	*13,278*	*3·5*	*66*	*21½*	*6½*	*2½*	*3½*	
93	664	323	4,654	14·4	1,397	3·3	53	36	8	2	1	
61	693	211	2,581	12·2	863	3·0	84	13	2	1	..	
119	791	71	2,184	30·8	715	3·0	99	1	..	..	..	
147	782	145	1,821	12·6	473	3·8	51½	39	5½	1	3	
130	745	240	1,671	7·0	493	3·4	88½	11½	..	..	..	
165	819	221	2,316	10·5	648	3·6	59	32½	6½	2	..	
194	723	123	1,024	8·3	271	3·8	45	36	7	5	7	
932	681	31	2,850	91·9	698	4·1	35	41	19	3	2	
22	509	106	1,886	17 8	450	4·2	52½	20½	8½	2½	16	
77	602	5	1,176	235·2	274	4·3	74	13½	3½	5	4	
53	699	4	1,087	272·0	326	3·3	83	13	4	..	..	
171	735	461	4,631	10·0	1,304	3·5	54½	26	10½	5	4	
195	696	475	3,824	8·1	1,193	3·2	69½	26	3½	1	..	
186	761	357	7,031	19·7	2,121	3·3	85½	11	2	1½	..	
261	725	180	1,937	10·8	432	4·5	28	22	16	9	25	
127	685	251	2,386	9·5	698	3·4	33	38½	18	5½	5	
9·7	735	367	2,129	5·8	617	3·5	90½	4½	3	2	..	
2·6	664	31	1,028	33·1	305	3·3	100	..	..	..	..	
NOW.												
16	*897*	*9,416*	*22,752*	*2·4*	*5,749*	*4·0*	*22*	*33*	*21*	*15*	*9*	
63	925	555	1,783	3·2	379	4·7	10	33	25	23	9	
66	897	564	1,652	2·9	442	3·7	15½	20	23	15½	26	
45	1,027	403	1,091	2·7	253	3·3	16	24	27	13	20	
12	884	620	1,571	2·6	363	4·3	24½	53	8	11	3½	
18	927	447	1,107	2·5	289	3·8	17½	38	28½	13	3	
5	946	458	1,296	2·8	274	4·7	14	33	13	31	9	
32	772	1,050	2,249	2·1	561	4·0	26	36	24	11	3	
28	894	444	624	1·4	237	2·6	9	29	23	11	28	
40	1,007	527	1,168	2·2	289	4·0	30½	23	23	17½	6	
68	928	557	1,688	3·0	385	4 4	10½	21	22	19	27½	
4	844	440	854	2·0	285	3·0	35	52½	4½	6	2	
8	860	467	1,191	2·5	330	3·6	47	37	10	4	2	

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Circle no. 14	Mosahibganj and Purwa Lodh; Baratkhana Jadid, Chamar Tolia, Gali Mahgoo Beg, Barafkhana Kalan and Baghia Misri, Purwa Lodh, Barafkhana Khurd.	600,644	382	372	292	246	..	..	..	..
,, 15	Muftiganj and Chaoni, Gurji Beg, Khirki Naqiji and Ahata Mubarak, Khirki, Muftiji, Gali Ghisa.	150,640	65	54	400	432	..	..	..	..
,, 16	Daulatganj, Sheopuri, Murghkhana, Nai Basti and Brahmani Tola, Jhankar Bagh and Kawangar Bagh.	165,528	238	198	223	179	..	..	..	..
,, 17, 18 & 19	Husainabad, Ramganj ..	401,430	315	239	805	708	1	..	2	2
	Peer Bokhara, Ahata Sitara Begam, Garhi Naim Khan, Ahata Mirza Ali Khan, Tashinganj.	420,886	123	108	305	320	..	..	..	..
,, 20	Faqir Ullahganj, Nagaryan ...	443,586	311	265	149	112	..	..	..	..
	Saadatganj Ward ..	*4,917,925*	*6,002*	*5,200*	*3,795*	*3,768*	*9*	*1*	*13*	*10*
,, 1	Pul Ghulam Husain, Kashmiri Mohalla, Hasan Puria.	176,321	233	194	404	384	..	..	..	..
,, 2 & 3	Rustamnagar, Maidan Elich Khan, Fazilnagar, Kachcha Bagh, Purana Chabootra.	501,521	563	473	804	811	..	..	..	..
,, 4	Chauni Husain-ud-din Khan, Noor Bari, Dariba Gari Adda, Sultanpur.	9,874	255	226	345	370	..	..	2	..
,, 5	Bibiganj, Ahata Noor Beg, Kharhai, Tikri Khurd.	19,844	318	250	245	233	..	1	..	..
,, 6	Chob Mandi, Begam Bagh, Kishorganj, Baoli, Mohammadganj.	13,600	645	569	83	76	..	..	..	..
,, 7 & 9	Alamnagar, Mahdikhera, Pasrehta, Fatahabadi, Ghihai, Samrahi, Hassanganj.	1,038,228	1,001	836	263	238	5	..	5	6
,, 8	Beharipore, Zaffarpur, Ruknuddinpur, Daryapur and Talkta.	887,995	358	321	61	59	2	..	3	2
,, 10 & 11	Baoli Bazar, Bilwari, Saadatganj, Mubarak, Sarai Moghal, Sarai Andruni.	967,129	612	531	147	122	2	..	3	2
,, 12	Katra Khudayar Khan, Ahata Dhannoo Beg, Serkawali gali.	220,898	270	243	272	306	..	..	..	..
,, 13 & 14	Mansoornagar, Nowbasta ..	278,736	541	437	755	786	..	..	..	..
,, 15	Brahmni Tola, Purwa Lodh, Timaniganj, Menhdiganj.	229,561	417	391	177	145	..	..	..	..
,, 16	Bhawaniganj, Tikaitganj ..	394,412	411	391	166	180	..	..	..	..
,, 17	Sitaljee with population of Talab Tikait Rai, Nanda Khera urf Suppa, Raos, Bhadewan.	179,806	378	338	73	58	..	..	..	..
	Chauk Ward ..	*907,742*	*4,814*	*4,175*	*4,518*	*4,436*	*33*	*56*	*100*	*40*
,, 1	Mirza Mandi, Bagh Maha Narain, Chakla.	40,850	739	653	88	78	7	3	7	7
,, 2 & 3	Bazar Kalka, Chah Dahla, Kooncha Raja Tipar Chand, Chori Wali Gali, Sarangi Tola, Deorhi Raja Ram Dayal.	40,559	1,211	1,116	74	64	15	25	51	21
,, 4 & 5	Bahoran Tola, Sankari Tola, Kalian Tola, Chaupari Tola, Phool Wali Gali, Pul Gama, Sabzi Mandi, Chobdari Mohalla, Sirai Tahsin.	73,326	774	640	527	540	8	28	33	8

—*(continued).*

Density per acre.	Population of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of commensal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in—					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
10	918	525	1,187	2·1	283	4·1	16½	29	34	14	6½	
31	1,045	330	921	2·8	203	4·5	14	53	18	13	2	
25	818	307	800	2·6	205	3·9	26½	26½	30½	16½	..	
25	845	1,061	1,954	1·8	569	3·4	40½	31	16½	9	3	
10	1,000	402	784	1·9	187	4·2	20	25	26	18½	10½	
9	819	259	822	8·2	215	3·8	7	40	31	17½	4½	
19	*914*	*8,116*	*18,692*	*2·3*	*4,628*	*4·0*	*15*	*29½*	*23*	*16½*	*16*	
33	907	447	1,207	2·7	303	4·0	17	27	20	17	19	
26	939	1,069	2,687	2·4	615	4·2	12½	31	25	14½	17	
587	990	474	1,178	2·5	269	4·4	4	17	32	37	10	
255	859	457	1,031	2·2	282	3·7	21	41	18	14	6	
488	886	552	1,396	2·5	359	3·9	13½	46	23	9½	8	
11	848	963	2,248	2·3	586	3·8	15	23	26	17	19	
5	901	425	840	2·0	223	3·8	34	30	21	12	3	
7	857	865	1,378	1·6	373	3 7	20	31	15	16	18	
24	1,013	495	1,134	2·3	250	4·5	21½	36	17	17½	8	
44	943	991	2,527	2·5	526	4·8	9	25	29	16	21	
24	903	440	1,161	2·6	297	3·9	12	35	23	17	13	
14	989	505	1,134	2·2	299	3·8	18	36	21	14	11	
23	878	433	871	2·0	246	3·5	21	10	18	12	39	
97	*919*	*7,723*	*18,977*	*2·5*	*3,831*	*5·0*	*31*	*29*	*15*	*12*	*13*	
191	851	507	1,582	3·1	310	5·1	29	26	22	13	10	
308	907	949	2,530	2·7	505	5·0	17	20	14½	16	32½	
109	906	964	2,995	3·1	533	5·6	49	32	5	3	11	

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians		Others	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Sa'adatganj Ward—(conld.).									
Circle no. 6	Mahmoodnagar ..	77,827	64	60	665	657	..	..	..	..
,, 7	Takya Bhatyaryan, Shahganj	91,040	203	198	441	510	..	..	1	2
,, 8	Ahata Sangi Beg.. ..	208,749	560	500	227	202	..	..	..	..
,, 9 & 10	Ashrafabad, Bazar Khala, Ahata Kasim Khan, Lakarmandi, Haidarganj, Kadim Khirkee, Baijoo Bhola.	201,150	823	765	728	684	..	..	2	..
,, 11	Haiderganj Kadim, Nakhas, Gali Hammam.	82,280	67	45	433	441	1	..	2	..
,, 12 & 13	Chauk Khas, Victoria Park and Goldarwaza, Ghairali and Kotwali, Jauhari mohalla.	37,704	256	121	653	634	1	..	..	..
,, 14	Gali Parcha, Sarai Haran, Firangi Mahal, Lallali Mohalla.	33,444	27	11	319	278	1	..	4	2
,, 14	Taksal, Sarai Beech, Katra Sayed Husain Khan, Akbari Darwaza, Sarai Gaddha, Khaki Tola, Sarai Bans.	20,813	60	66	363	348	..	..	..	..
	Yahiyaganj Ward ..	*11,371,822*	*10,906*	*8,634*	*8,403*	*7,587*	*42*	*33*	*61*	*41*
,, 1	Machhli Bhawan, Imam Bara Agha Baqar, Dorwali Gali.	846,903	308	147	457	342	14	15	..	..
,, 2	Imam Bara Baqar, Gali Shah Chura, Korewali Gali, Thawai Tola, Chau Kankar.	12,923	144	79	844	796	..	..	3	1
,,	Lata Nala, Daryai Tola, Chirimar Tola, Katra Dost Mohammad Khan, Thantheri Tola.	18,215	97	109	549	526	2	..	1	..
,, 4	Bazar Raja with Keeli Tola, Rastogi Tola, Punjabee Tola.	82,086	647	525	197	184	..	..	..	..
,, 5	Bagh Makka, Ghazi Mandi, Banjari Tola	85,765	126	122	683	664	..	..	..	..
,, 6	Begamganj and Sobatia Bagh.	40,995	718	516	316	405	..	..	..	..
,, 7	Bagh Qazi, Kat a Aboo Turab Khan.	61,904	113	83	853	851	2	2	..	..
,, 8 to 10	Atkee Mohalla, Bagh Laljee, Yahiaganj, Nadan Mahal.	181,984	1,212	1,086	480	453	..	..	..	..
,, 11 to 12	Bagh Molvi Anwar, Ahata Khansama, Terhi Bazar and Bhus Kandi Rakabganj Kadim	108,319	691	611	582	479	4	4	5	4
,, 13	Chamar Tolia Yahiaganj ..	12,197	514	497	376	345	..	..	3	5
	Lakarmandi ,, ..									
	Astabal ,, ..									
,, 14 to 15	Kundri, Allanganj, Pandeyganj, Bilhana, Purwa Khas Kallan, Mazra Dogwan.	2,568,249	1,317	1,112	239	209	..	..	13	8
,, 16	Tikaitganj, Nawabganj ..	111,078	497	413	253	221	..	..	4	7
,, 17	Katra Mir Jahangir, Victoriaganj, Hospital Shahi, Toriaganj, Khairat Khana Shahi, Katra Azam Beg.	101,350	124	97	612	530	..	..	..	..
,, 18	Sarai Agha Meer, Billochpura, Kasai Bara.	40,317	66	63	649	608	19	11	..	..
,, 19, 20, 25 & 26	Bhadewan, Aish Bagh, Khajwa.	2,508,330	1,679	1,201	774	579	1	1	1	1
,, 21 & 22	Ahata Shaikhan Mazra Dogawan, Chamar Tolia, Mazra Dogawan Purwa Khawas Khurd, Chamaran Khera, Raza Bagh, Shamsuddin Khera, Naka Hindola, Chak Mufai Dogawan, Sital Khera and Newaz Khera, Chitta Khera, Mazra Dogawan.	97,478	1,198	918	224	137	..	..	31	15

—*(continued)*.

Density per acre.	Population of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of commensal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in— 1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms.	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
90	984	458	1,412	3·0	279	5·0	8	22	17	24	29	
72	1,101	507	1,291	2·5	289	4·5	15	31	23	27	4	
35	892	516	1,143	2·2	229	5·0	14	17	18	15	36	
72	939	1,281	3,569	2·9	715	5·0	36	35	17	9	3	
58	966	541	1,123	2·0	224	5·0	20	29	19½	23½	8	
214	830	1,180	1,447	1·2	373	3·9	43	37	12	5	3	
93	829	390	1,097	2·8	183	6·0	54½	37	6	1½	1	
195	978	430	788	1·8	191	4·1	44	27	17	11	1	
15	*839*	*13,288*	*43,350*	*3 3*	*8,311*	*5·2*	*20*	*30½*	*22*	*15½*	*12*	
7	648	416	1,196	2·9	300	4·0	17½	36	15	12½	19	
688	912	494	1,670	3·4	320	5·2	14	37	33	5	11	
76	978	527	1,350	2·6	303	4·5	21	52	13	10	4	
92	840	552	1,961	3·6	325	6·0	15	21	10	20	34	
90	972	428	1,629	3·8	275	6·0	4	44	39	11	2	
231	899	588	2,321	3·8	406	5·7	13	50½	22	13	1½	
149	967	593	1,780	3·0	341	5·2	17½	33	38	11	½	
86	909	1,314	5,081	3·8	651	7·8	7	19	23	25	26	
106	895	1,145	3,110	2·7	558	5·6	44	14	18	15	9	
690	948	552	2,247	4 0	367	6·1	10½	39½	23	23	4	
6	848	1,034	4,774	4·5	784	6·0	11	40	20	15	14	
61	850	545	2,039	3·7	353	5·8	21	27½	22½	18	11	
60	852	505	1,540	3·0	276	5·6	15½	24	35	22½	3	
170	929	474	1,118	2 4	295	3·8	13	26½	22½	25	13	
8	726	1,838	5,668	3·0	1,210	4·7	25	21½	23	15	15½	
125	736	996	2,732	2·7	672	4·0	38	37	18	5	2	

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Yahiaganj Ward—(contd.).									
Circle no. 23 ..	Khera Lokia Chaukidar, Mawaya Khas, Koryan Khera.	231,739	716	442	224	187	..	..	..	..
„ 24 ..	Harchandpur Kanora, Purwa Hasan Khera and Bagh Darogha Ashiq Ali, Karehta, Chitta Khera, Mazra Karehta, Talab Pandey, Mirza Khera, Mazra-Karehta.	4,198,990	769	613	91	71	..	..	..	..
	Wazirganj Ward ..	*7,039,489*	*11,406*	*8,635*	*11,134*	*9,344*	*207*	*198*	*67*	*44*
„ 1 ..	Khas Bazar, Makan Tahsil, Lucknow and Balrampur Hospital.	552,970	220	74	95	42	19	19	1	..
„ 2, 3, 12 ..	Khalayak Bagh and Police Hospital, Peer Jalil including Inayat Bagh.	885,333	1,293	1,057	1,148	1,032	70	101	1	2
„ 4 ..	Golaganj	1,894,473	298	209	599	522	14	13	..	..
„ 5 ..	Barudkhana, Khima Dozan, Pul Komharan, Takia Azam Beg.	78,795	520	455	388	387	..	..	..	..
„ 6 ..	Wazirganj, Ghausganj and Baghia Ghasi.	131,551	186	102	744	600	..	..	2	2
„ 7, 8 ..	Garhia Chaudhri, Nalband Tola, Bawarchi Tola, Feelkhana, Thatheri Tola, Pura Tola, Deorhi Agha Meer with city railway station Johi Tola, Bagh Sherganj.	136,052	942	463	1,350	947	8	10	17	1
„ 9 ..	Mashuqganj, Murghkhana, Agha Meer, Khatri Mohalla, Kashi Dera, Nai Basti, Farashkhana.	122,888	661	531	520	471	..	..	10	9
„ 10 ..	Ahata Durga Prasad, Sobhannagar, Tazikhana.	48,594	567	495	379	351	..	..	..	..
„ 11 ..	Chik Mandi	30,928	110	97	500	431	..	..	..	..
„ 13 ..	Ahata Faqir Mohammad Khan Kham, Ahata Faqir Mohammad Khan Pukhta.	156,913	265	184	505	406	8	7	..	..
„ 14, 15 ..	Maulviganj	83,926	635	489	1,072	923	1	..	9	9
„ 16 ..	Amaniganj, Rakabganj, Lashkari, Chauk Bazar, Bhoosa Mandi, Charas Mandi.	58,709	642	548	334	307	..	1	4	4
„ 17 ..	Jangliganj	33,348	407	333	312	313	..	..	1	..
„ 18 ..	Chamar Hatta, Ahata Shaikhan pertaining to Dogawan, Fatehganj, Terhi Bazar.	282,027	669	495	352	312	..	..	10	7
„ 19, 20 ..	Rathkhana Dogawan, Ghausnagar including Birhan Godhan Tola, Gwynne Tola.	50,142	660	548	641	626	..	..	..	..
„ 21 ..	Mauza Dogawan.. ..	2,028,105	427	404	21	18	..	..	4	2
„ 22 ..	Khialiganj	98,058	455	333	515	470	11	14	4	..
„ 23 to 25 ..	Bashiratganj, Aminabad, Nazirabad.	148,201	1,257	803	953	586	69	27	4	8
„ 26&27 ..	Durbijaiganj, Ganeshganj ..	121,581	844	696	183	151	3	3	..	..
„ 28 ..	Astabal Char Bagh ..	96,945	348	319	523	449	4	3	..	..
	Ganeshganj Ward ..	*2,392,552*	*11,262*	*8,409*	*6,527*	*5,428*	*608*	*862*	*224*	*123*
Circle nos. 1, 2 ..	Ghasyari Mandi, Bagh Munnoo Khan.	212,186	741	626	460	424	123	125	4	..
„ 3 to 5 ..	Zamboorkhana, Talab Gangi Shukul, Chirandha Purwa.	386,910	1,253	1,104	1,468	1,350	91	107	11	2
„ 6 to 8 ..	Tilpurwa, Ganeshganj, Topkhana, Char Bagh.	121,581	2,051	1,471	232	170	10	5	78	37
„ 9, 10 ..	Aminabad Nazirabad ..	148,201	446	215	266	157	5	..	9	2
„ 11, 12 ..	Nayagaon	184,646	464	339	768	661	15	7	..	..
„ 13 ..	Bhoosa Mandi, Amaniganj ..	58,709	375	291	551	533	..	..	..	..
„ 14 to 16 ..	Beruni Khandaq.. ..	88,669	1,105	818	652	571	7	6	2	2
„ 17, 25 to 27	Kaisar Bagh, museum of Kaisar Bagh, Rakabganj Jadid, Baildari Lane.	291,416	1,410	863	1,025	599	237	501	24	6
„ 18 to 22 ..	Maqboolganj	211,266	2,628	2,096	717	645	26	19	66	53
„ 23, 24 ..	Kandhari Bazar	694,927	498	380	365	296	68	61	30	21
„ 28 ..	Safdar Bagh	94,041	299	206	38	22	26	31	..	..

—*(continued).*

Density per acre.	Population of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of commensal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in —					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
33	669	558	1,581	2·8	440	3·6	52½	36	10	1	½	
18	795	669	1,553	2·3	435	3·6	34	22	21	16	7	
29	*795*	*13,058*	*35,612*	*2·7*	*8,516*	*4·2*	*21½*	*28*	*20*	*14*	*16½*	
4	403	72	338	4·7	140	2·4	74	10	5	7	4	
26	876	1,157	4,218	3·6	949	4·4	19	36	18	10	17	
4	817	537	1,552	2·9	326	4·8	26	10	13½	15½	35	
107	927	558	1,353	2·4	313	4·3	23	30	24	..	23	
60	755	511	1,370	2·7	299	4·6	22	34	17	10	17	
133	613	1,062	3,067	2·9	757	4·0	29	26	16	12	17	
87	857	569	1,978	3·5	443	4·5	20	23	20	13	24	
178	894	544	1,690	3·1	377	4·5	3½	23	19	28½	26	
178	866	411	1,120	2·7	234	4·8	12	36	30	15	7	
42	767	418	1,198	2·9	297	4·0	17	31	12	14	26	
181	828	1,122	2,935	2·6	709	4·1	16	23	21	22	18	
152	877	517	1,501	2·9	347	4·3	37	25	13½	10½	14	
198	897	514	1,335	2·6	290	4·6	16	30	32½	8½	13	
32	789	566	1,798	3·2	401	4·5	5	24½	31	26½	13	
240	902	747	2,402	3·2	553	4·3	20	32	25	13	10	
2	938	295	737	2·5	195	3·8	22	23	33	13	9	
89	828	505	1,173	2·3	299	4.0	52	25	7	11	5	
121	624	1,494	2,670	1·8	738	3·6	19	41	16	13	11	
75	825	902	1,640	1·8	513	3·2	39	36	12	6	7	
82	881	557	1,537	2·8	336	4·6	14½	25	23½	18	19	
65	*796*	*11,378*	*29,636*	*2·6*	*7,582*	*3·9*	*47*	*27½*	*12*	*5½*	*8*	
57	885	858	2,367	2·7	703	3·4	48	32	12	6½	1½	
67	908	1,693	5,034	3·0	1,212	4·2	41½	38	11½	5	4	
161	709	1,322	3,476	2·6	842	4·1	16	27	21	15	21	
36	515	716	726	1·0	205	3·5	36	42	11	10	1	
59	807	800	2,236	2·8	462	4 8	36	29	17	6	12	
144	890	552	1,652	3 0	381	4·3	61	30	6	1	2	
173	790	1,190	3,171	2·7	722	4·4	32	23	14½	7	23½	
77	730	1,154	2,925	2 5	872	3·4	59	23	10	3	5	
143	819	2,240	5,926	2·6	1,545	3·8	67	22	7½	1½	2	
12	805	630	1,539	2 4	472	3·3	59	21	7½	3½	9	
32	723	223	584	2·6	166	3·5	63½	21	7	4½	4	

Census number.	Name of constituent ward and mohallas.	Area in square yards.	Population.							
			Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Others.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Hazratganj Ward ..	*8,274,009*	*9,620*	*7,192*	*4,062*	*3,133*	*1,198*	*825*	*169*	*125*
Circle nos. 1 to 4	Husainganj	238,322	1,450	1,180	1,246	1,145	6	8	..	..
,, 5	Ahata Ghani Khan ..	243,694	599	431	172	142	15	10	..	5
,, 6 to 9	Chitwapur	246,888	1,729	1,402	472	378	87	71	28	35
,, 10—14 & 23—27	Makbara Amjad Ali Shah, Moti Mahal, Shah Najaf, Sikandar Bagh, Marhi Madarpur, Pranpur Ka Astabal, Hazratganj, Dankakhana, Cheda Ka Purwa, Abadi Jadid Kabristan, Dilkusha, Bandaria Bagh. Population of Chawri Bazar south of Bandaria Bagh.	2,564,116	1,795	894	719	410	492	327	55	37
,, 15	Hata Baba Sultanganj ..	1,339,809	146	70	65	25	6	8	1	..
,, 16, 19, 20	Kandhari Purwa, Barafkhana Husainganj.	381,537	1,097	974	526	391	156	134	4	..
,, 17	Purwa Martiniére ..	1,503,836	279	247	82	71	177	18	6	3
,, 18	Ahata Rasul Khan ..	142,006	164	150	57	38	166	168	38	28
,, 21	Jia Mau	695,605	371	335	2	1	..	..	..	..
,, 22	Char Bagh, Husain Bagh, Naka Hindola, Police Post with Nonawar Bagh.	741,488	356	213	73	31	..	3	28	..
,, 28 to 32	Narhi with Mirzapurwa ..	176,708	1,634	1,296	648	501	93	78	9	17
	Hassanganj Ward ..	*11,860,420*	*6,864*	*4,519*	*2,690*	*2,008*	*25*	*29*	*36*	*16*
Circle nos. 1 and 2	Lakarmandi near Iradatnagar, Purwa Mallah, Bagh Shahjee with Kaharan Tola, Masalchi Tola, Goshainganj, Morai Tola, Purwa Baba Kasaula Dass and Purwa Ajudhia Dass, Purani Bansmandi, Purani Bazar, Saadatganj Khurd, Garhia Shukul, Madahganj, Kashmiri Mohalla and Ahata Mir Jan, Jhalijhali Mohalla with Bansmandi, Mandi Komharan.	1,685,482	496	406	355	348	..	..	7	5
3 and 4	Bhandan tola with Kiamganj, Kadam Rasul, Karballa, Nasir-ud-din Haidar Badshah, Thatheri Bazar, Daliganj. Lahoreganj, Iradatnagar, Railway station Daliganj.	4,302,475	629	415	655	600	2	2	6	2
5, 6 and 7	Babooganj Khurd, Moshinganj, Munshiganj, Nazirganj, Raniganj, Dakhnaganj. Bazar Hassanganj, Kutubpur and Khalispur.	1,106,279	1,287	809	522	425	10	5	9	8
8	Abadi Tilpurwa, Barolia urf Mokarimnagar, Tikri in mauza Barolia, Joshi Tola Purwa Kabaria and Purwa Niwaz.	321,763	679	559	101	89	..	..	..	..
9	Patoraganj, miscellaneous population, Purwa Darogha Mendai in Khalispur, Sarai Hassanganj.	4,544,421	3,773	2,330	1,057	546	13	22	10	..
10	Babuganj kalan, Chandganj khurd, purwa Raja Abadi Jadid.									
11	Badshah Bagh,									
12	Purwa Kalbay Ali Khan, Korhi-Khana, Purwa Lonia, Bruceganj, Haidrabad.									
13	Purwa Imam Bux urf Purwa Chakkar, (A) Purwa Babu Hari Dass, (B) Government Normal School, (C) Paper Mill.									
14, 15	Nishatganj abadi Jadid and Boazganj Chamar tolia with Nishatganj urf Boazganj, Badshahnagar Ramlalganj.									

—(*concluded*).

Density per acre.	Population of women to 1,000 men (all religions).	Number of structural houses in circle.	Normal population of circle.	Number of persons per structural house.	Number of commensal families.	Average number of persons in family.	Percentage of population living in—					Remarks.
							1 room.	2 rooms.	3 rooms	4 rooms.	5 rooms and over.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
15	*749*	*8,891*	*22,399*	*2·5*	*6,591*	*3·4*	*54*	*19*	*11*	*7*	9	
102	864	1,949	4,712	2·4	1,172	4·0	24	24	20	17	15	
27	748	600	1,446	2·4	382	3·7	47	4	17	11	21	
82	814	1,703	3,949	2 3	1,301	3 0	66	23	6	2	3	
9	545	1,075	3,291	3·1	1,126	2·9	73	14	6	2	5	
1	472	98	290	2·9	123	2·3	82	2	1	8	7	
42	841	701	2,140	3·0	620	3·4	76	20	4	..	..	
3	623	255	675	2 6	188	3·5	68	23	9	..	..	
28	903	192	442	2·3	134	3·3	47	17	9	10	17	
5	904	312	713	2·2	190	3·7	59	30	8	3	..	
5	540	323	679	2·1	212	3·2	80	16	4	..	..	
144	793	1,683	4,062	2·4	1,143	3·5	43	16	16	12	13	
7	*683*	*6,119*	*13,013*	*2·1*	*3,868*	*3·4*	*59½*	*23*	*10*	*5*	*2½*	
5	885	649	1,722	2·7	485	3·6	50½	34½	10	5	..	
3	789	753	1,323	1·8	349	3·8	40	33	11½	10½	5	
13	682	1,470	2,333	1·6	752	3·0	88	9	1	½	1½	
22	831	511	1,452	2·8	407	3·6	65	20	10	3	2	
8	597	2,736	6,183	2·3	1,875	3·3	54	23	13	7	3	

MUNICIPAL OCCUPA

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Grand Total.				Ordinary cultivation.				Growers of special products, market gardening.				Forestry.			
		Totals.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Totals.	Males.	Females	Dependents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																	ALLAHABAD
1	Civil Lines ..	17,041	6,264	1,542	9,235	1,289	200	51	1,038	1	1	..	..	5	3	1	..
2	Katra Colonelganj	22,086	7,511	2,359	12,216	3,626	997	794	1,835	6	..	2	4	1	1	..	..
3	North kotwali ward	30,343	10,316	2,856	17,171	1,710	434	100	1,116	130	22	16	92	..	..	..	..
4	South kotwali ..	36,633	13,159	3,984	19,490	3,064	1,144	341	1,579	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Moothiganj Kydganj	21,406	7,583	2,330	11,493	1,687	673	278	736	19	4	..	15	..	..	..	..
6	Daraganj ..	12,266	4,459	1,441	6,366	1,778	753	237	788	111	22	8	81	..	..	..	..
7	East Indian Railway settlement.	5,830	2,828	360	2,642	807	436	102	269	45	29	..	16	..	..	..	..
																	CAWNPORE
1	Civil Lines ..	31,676	14,044	995	16,634	1,752	503	144	1,105	22	13	..	9	1	..	..	1
2	Patkapur ..	21,436	7,917	993	12,526	515	123	18	374	83	32	2	49	2	1	..	1
3	Moolganj ..	20,631	8,267	1,531	10,833	851	363	77	411	130	21	27	82	..	..	..	..
4	Nayaganj ..	14,101	6,308	676	7,117	458	203	24	231	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	Sadar Bazar ..	21,059	8,763	1,785	10,511	851	436	44	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Collectorganj ..	35,110	14,140	2,400	18,570	1,247	915	104	228	17	7	..	10	..	..	..	..
7	Anwarganj ..	47,572	20,280	3,254	24,038	1,033	299	61	673	50	4	6	40	..	..	..	..
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	3,500	1,801	178	1,526	220	120	6	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																	LUCKNOW
1	Daulatganj ..	22,837	9,113	2,803	11,921	2,417	925	766	726	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Sa'adatganj ..	18,798	7,032	2,513	9,253	1,864	700	399	765	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chauk ..	18,172	6,281	1,276	10,615	827	242	50	535	8	2	3	3	..	..	..	..
4	Yahiaganj ..	35,707	14,085	4,858	16,764	2,684	998	633	1,053	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Wazirganj ..	41,035	14,650	3,413	22,972	1,803	664	143	996	23	10	..	13	10	2	..	8
6	Ganeshganj ..	33,443	14,053	1,581	17,809	679	284	25	370	35	10	..	25	33	2	..	31
7	Hazratganj ..	26,324	10,433	1,683	14,208	541	183	79	279	256	219	..	37	4	..	..	4
8	Hassanganj ..	16,187	6,793	1,579	7,815	1,278	441	197	640	60	..	1	59	..	..	..	..
9	Railway settlement	3,664	1,741	96	1,827	316	148	..	168	8	..	..	8	..	..	..	..

TIONAL TABLES.

Raising of form stock.				Raising of small animals.				Fishing and hunting.				Mines.				Quarries of hard rock.				Salt, etc.				
Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Serial number.
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	1
MUNICIPALITY.																								
140	51	21	68	9	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1
13	13	..	..	20	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
106	86	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
578	268	..	310	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	4
125	77	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
196	108	..	88	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
75	54	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
MUNICIPALITY.																								
218	27	15	176	10	..	..	10	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
56	4	3	49	3	..	..	3	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
7	3	..	4	10	..	..	10	22	10	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	3
14	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	11	6	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
16	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
68	10	8	50	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
67	33	3	31	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	3	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
MUNICIPALITY.																								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	14		5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	54	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	68	11	2	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

MUNICIPAL OCCUPA

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Textiles				Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal Kingdom.				Wood.				Metal.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.
1	2	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
																	ALLAHABAD
1	Civil Lines ..	**85**	26	5	54	**51**	24	3	24	**268**	112	6	150	**178**	33	67	78
2	Katra, Colonelganj	**87**	29	..	58	**31**	2	..	29	**281**	67	..	214	**269**	81	..	188
3	North kotwali ward	**142**	59	11	72	**26**	16	..	10	**376**	124	..	252	**505**	168	..	337
4	South kotwali ..	**536**	223	30	283	**134**	60	..	74	**487**	319	..	168	**513**	192	1	320
5	Moothigunj ..	**304**	157	11	136	**87**	28	..	59	**230**	104	..	126	**497**	214	..	283
	Kydganj ..																
6	Daraganj ..	**242**	127	..	115	..	..	..	..	**203**	114	..	89	**363**	123	..	240
7	East Indian Railway settlement	**165**	111	..	54	..	..	..		**75**	48	..	27	**67**	20	5	42
																	CAWNPORE
1	Civil Lines ..	**1,780**	875	60	845	**719**	468	3	248	**363**	236	..	127	**118**	57	..	61
2	Patkapur ..	**368**	135	2	231	**207**	71	1	135	**508**	237	1	270	**554**	290	2	262
3	Moolganj ..	**298**	91	..	207	**551**	199	1	351	**200**	102	..	98	**350**	147	..	203
4	Nayaganj ..	**58**	23	1	34	**7**	2	..	5	**159**	62	..	97	**335**	135	2	198
5	Sadar Bazar ..	**131**	76	..	55	**49**	1	..	48	**667**	339	..	328	**343**	107	20	216
6	Collectorganj ..	**501**	155	134	212	**741**	302	..	439	**375**	146	..	229	**1,116**	528	2	586
7	Anwarganj ..	**1,856**	851	71	934	**1,638**	733	7	898	**719**	327	..	392	**955**	416	..	539
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	**25**	13	..	12	**23**	17	..	6	**13**	12	..	1	**29**	10	..	19
																	LUCKNOW
1	Daulatganj ..	**522**	309	30	183	**32**	11	..	21	**271**	139	4	128	**77**	15	..	62
2	Saadatganj ..	**940**	400	15	525	**17**	7	..	10	**177**	82	..	95	**85**	40	..	45
3	Chauk ..	**473**	76	93	304	**22**	6	..	16	**276**	110	..	166	**51**	23	1	27
4	Yahiaganj ..	**26**	24	..	2	**52**	41	..	11	**525**	226	7	292	**372**	172	1	199
5	Wazirganj ..	**15**	8	3	4	**425**	76	22	327	**482**	224	2	256	**459**	238	1	220
6	Ganeshganj ..	**36**	17	..	19	**50**	15	2	33	**852**	412	7	433	**384**	157	7	220
7	Hazratganj ..	**15**	10	1	4	**7**	5	..	2	**569**	286	7	276	**473**	192	10	271
8	Hassanganj ..	**72**	29	2	41	..	..	..	..	**484**	281	..	203	**119**	73	..	46
9	Railway Settlement	**17**	8	..	9	..	..	..	..	**60**	42	..	18	**66**	47	..	19

TIONAL TABLES.

Ceramics.				Chemical products properly so called and analogous.				Food industries.				Industries of dress and toilet-washing, cleaning and dyeing. Barbers, hairdressers and wigmakers.				Furniture industries.				Serial number.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	
59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	1
MUNICIPALITY.																				
52	12	23	17	**97**	28	2	67	**95**	24	27	44	**861**	343	68	450	..	..	..	..	1
7	4	..	3	**59**	27	4	28	**245**	88	38	119	**1,231**	428	156	647	..	..	..	..	2
351	89	34	228	**435**	81	84	270	**332**	106	78	148	**1,566**	517	72	977	..	..	..	..	3
403	198	23	182	**793**	308	37	448	**1,493**	580	119	794	**2,235**	839	164	1,232	..	..	..	..	4
332	136	29	167	**292**	129	29	134	**733**	271	57	405	**1,358**	573	110	675	..	..	..	..	5
130	42	5	83	**75**	..	13	62	**138**	11	20	107	**579**	285	14	280	..	..	..	..	6
106	45	17	44	**105**	64	..	41	**127**	68	11	48	**206**	103	18	85	..	..		..	7
MUNICIPALITY.																				
150	57	2	101	**378**	53	30	292	**583**	154	28	391	**3,336**	1,526	120	1,690	**40**	31	..	9	1
80	29	1	50	**70**	9	3	58	**251**	45	39	167	**2,121**	871	64	1,186	**7**	..	..	7	2
61	2	9	50	**155**	30	7	118	**504**	210	15	279	**2,231**	1,012	145	1,074	..	..	..	..	3
9	1	3	5	**76**	14	..	62	**190**	53	42	95	**557**	220	57	280	..	..	..	..	4
54	21	14	19	**403**	142	46	215	**316**	110	55	151	**1,063**	413	81	569	..	..	..	..	5
309	104	83	122	**58**	32	..	26	**677**	190	91	396	**2,631**	1,074	164	1,393	..	..	..	..	6
217	69	65	93	**156**	45	15	96	**368**	132	19	217	**4,816**	2,639	284	1,893	..	..	..	..	7
12	4	..	8	**16**	15	..	1	**10**	5	..	5	**79**	56	2	21	..	..	..	..	8
MUNICIPALITY.																				
149	64	17	68	**166**	115	13	38	**429**	80	110	239	**1,604**	649	280	675	**23**	4	..	19	1
41	17	3	21	**71**	28	14	29	**357**	96	82	179	**1,155**	451	71	633	**27**	16	..	11	2
88	47	9	32	**72**	44	3	25	**323**	103	38	182	**1,110**	358	112	640	**77**	24	..	53	3
265	57	93	115	**109**	41	38	30	**1,363**	321	364	678	**2,222**	808	231	1,183	**10**	3	..	7	4
203	74	64	65	**211**	82	41	88	**798**	153	368	274	**3,149**	1,270	335	1,544	..	..	..	..	5
131	39	37	55	**218**	91	21	106	**905**	205	121	579	**2,064**	709	169	1,186	..	..	..	..	6
87	37	15	35	**103**	42	27	34	**332**	107	77	148	**2,260**	798	155	1,118	..	..	..	..	7
188	104	..	84	**105**	51	20	34	**508**	184	106	218	**1,047**	452	128	467	..	..	..	..	8
20	15	..	5	**54**	38	..	16	**90**	19	8	63	**35**	10	..	25	..	..	..	..	9

MUNICIPAL OCCUPA

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Building industries.				Construction of means of transport.				Production and transmission of physical forces (heat, light, electricity, motive, power, etc.)				Painters, book-binders, etc., makers of musical instruments engravers, makers of watches, clocks and surgical instruments. Workers in various stones, scavengers and sweepers, etc.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents
1	2	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
																	ALLAHABAD
1	Civil Lines ..	..	..	..	..	15	8	..	7	28	9	1	18	1,384	504	95	785
2	Katra Colonelganj	20	4	..	16	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	18	1,593	498	205	890
3	North kotwali ward	..	..	..	..	20	1	..	19	..	..	..	..	1,139	409	92	638
4	South kotwali ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	778	185	50	543
5	Moothiganj ..	11	6	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	620	111	102	407
	Kydganj ..																
6	Daraganj ..	61	13	9	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	550	163	46	341
7	East Indian Railway settlement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	82	8	160
																	CAWNPORE
1	Civil Lines ..	48	9	..	39	13	6	..	7	27	9	..	18	906	304	71	531
2	Patkapur ..	13	..	..	13	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	695	261	7	427
3	Moolganj ..	49	32	..	17	14	7	..	7	7	3	..	4	1,185	599	108	478
4	Nayaganj ..	16	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	139	4	172
5	Sadar Bazar ..	15	4	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659	308	22	320
6	Collectorganj ..	56	32	..	24	1	1	..	..	6	..	..	6	531	172	34	325
7	Anwarganj ..	28	1	..	27	56	29	..	27	23	11	..	12	1,424	455	265	704
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	5	140	54	9	77
																	LUCKNOW
1	Daulatganj ..	8	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	693	325	46	322
2	Sa'adatganj ..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	370	152	36	182
3	Chauk ..	14	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	571	252	60	259
4	Yahiaganj ..	17	6	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,100	357	161	582
5	Wazirganj ..	80	28	..	52	..	..	..	..	14	9	..	5	1,291	407	132	752
6	Ganeshganj ..	31	20	..	11	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	913	264	142	507
7	Hazratganj ..	35	16	..	19	19	11	..	3	33	5	..	28	1,198	502	213	483
8	Hassanganj ..	195	116	..	19	15	15	..	..	33	21	..	12	732	283	44	405
9	Railway settlement	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	204	100	41	63

TIONAL TABLES.

Transport by air.				Transport by water.				Transport by road.				Transport by rail.				Post office, Telegraph and Telephone services.				Serial number.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	1
MUNICIPALITY.																				
..	..	..	..	58	15	..	43	732	377	..	355	487	154	10	323	165	56	14	95	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,016	498	..	518	788	244	6	538	147	51	..	96	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	613	139	..	474	2,966	1,128	6	1,832	278	89	1	188	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,562	604	..	958	1,372	225	1	1,146	373	124	..	249	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	883	371	8	504	824	217	1	606	112	40	1	71	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	557	275	..	282	236	115	..	121	43	12	..	21	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	55	1	39	943	307	5	631	91	37	..	54	7
MUNICIPALITY.																				
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	841	382	..	459	909	587	..	322	39	24	..	15	1
..	..	..	..	24	3	..	21	914	250	..	664	1,225	511	1	713	202	46	..	156	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,041	487	..	554	343	192	..	151	14	4	..	10	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	239	62	9	168	105	46	..	59	11	7	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	772	329	..	443	1,139	526	..	613	39	14	..	25	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,582	660	..	922	2,334	1,109	105	1,120	51	25	..	26	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,606	1,109	11	1,486	1,956	776	..	1,180	330	136	..	194	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,036	533	3	500	6	1	4	1	8
MUNICIPALITY.																				
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	936	468	..	468	564	195	6	363	244	117	..	127	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	488	305	..	183	488	83	..	405	284	124	..	160	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	525	278	..	247	491	102	..	389	47	20	..	27	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	911	503	4	404	1,305	455	..	850	116	73	..	43	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	951	326	10	615	3,941	1,691	2	2,248	329	137	..	192	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,391	696	49	646	3,089	1,288	5	1,796	716	346	..	370	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,228	634	5	589	2,513	939	9	1,565	411	168	4	239	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	88	..	103	334	66	..	268	43	..	..	43	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	31	..	14	597	135	..	462	28	18	..	10	9

MUNICIPAL OCCUPA

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Banks, establishments of credit, exchange and insurance				Brokerage and commission.				Trade in textiles.				Trade in skins, leather and furs.				Trade in wood.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.
1	2	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	122	128	129	130	131	132	133	134
																					ALLAHABAD
1	Civil Lines ..	228	79	9	140	5	1	..	4	230	85	8	137	64	43	..	21	..	..	..	..
2	Katra-Colonelganj	138	17	..	121	..	..	..	..	295	87	..	208	43	28	..	15	..	..	..	..
3	North Kotwali ward	314	94	2	218	5	1	..	4	523	164	2	357	20	15	..	5	..	..	..	..
4	South Kotwali ..	309	97	..	212	..	..	..	..	333	110	2	221	8	8	..	..	20	20	..	..
5	Moothiganj ..	154	32	20	102	..	..	..	..	99	35	1	63	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4
	Kydganj ..																				
6	Daraganj ..	135	72	..	63	..	..	..	..	160	70	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	East Indian Railway settlement.	51	40	..	11	..	..	..	..	82	39	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
																					CAWNPORE
1	Civil Lines ..	205	20	..	185	438	258	1	179	164	26	..	138	113	19	..	94	..	..	..	..
2	Patkapur ..	285	87	..	198	145	117	..	28	653	303	..	350	17	2	..	15	4	1	..	3
3	Moolganj ..	256	84	..	172	428	204	..	224	498	268	..	230	247	111	..	136	..	..	..	..
4	Nayaganj ..	140	58	..	82	578	105	..	473	1,440	653	..	787	131	10	..	121	..	..	..	..
5	Sadar Bazar ..	83	25	..	58	568	183	..	385	524	152	..	372	119	37	..	82	20	..	..	20
6	Collectorganj ..	172	62	7	103	88	59	..	29	720	301	..	419	145	52	..	93	..	..	..	..
7	Anwarganj ..	330	96	..	234	249	85	..	164	927	315	..	612	279	156	..	123	..	..	..	..
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	21	18	..	3	..	..	..	..	127	92	..	35	29	14	..	15	..	..	..	..
																					LUCKNOW
1	Daulatganj ..	90	81	5	54	19	10	1	8	73	40	..	33	5	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	Sa'adatganj ..	41	15	..	26	88	34	..	54	317	172	..	145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Chauk ..	732	182	18	532	99	2	..	97	274	84	..	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Yahiaganj ..	334	185	..	149	..	..	..	..	277	176	..	101	13	1	..	12	..	..	..	..
5	Wazirganj ..	244	73	..	171	11	5	..	6	347	99	..	248	220	151	..	69	..	..	..	..
6	Ganeshganj ..	196	94	..	102	7	4	..	3	160	62	..	98	12	4	..	8	..	..	..	..
7	Hazratganj ..	167	65	..	102	11	2	..	9	140	72	..	68	20	3	..	17	..	..	..	..
8	Hassanganj ..	146	55	..	91	2	..	..	2	106	49	..	57	30	15	..	15	..	..	..	..
9	Railway settlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TIONAL TABLES.

Trade in metal.				Trade in pottery, bricks, and tiles.				Trade in chemical products				Hotels, cafés, restaurants, etc.				Other trade in food stuffs.				Trade in clothing and toilet articles.				Serial number.
Total.	Male.	Female.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	
135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	1
MUNICIPALITY.																								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	5	7	2	2	3	825	220	111	494	30	13	..	17	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	27	..	51	1,907	601	147	1,159	10	10	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	27	..	11	4,382	1,392	516	2,474	15	11	..	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	16	..	60	4,674	1,617	460	2,597	58	1	..	57	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	4	2,928	879	224	1,825	10	3	..	7	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	16	2,316	638	388	1,290	15	..	..	15	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18	..	3	691	353	76	262	2	..	..	2	7
MUNICIPALITY.																								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	34	..	24	19	15	..	4	2,342	862	154	1,326	44	15	2	27	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9	33	1	..	32	2,565	785	215	1,565	30	7	..	23	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	25		33	2,364	880	263	1,281	67	26	..	41	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	1	2	..		2	1,460	708	79	673	13	9	..	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	2	2,394	941	197	1,256	33	17	..	16	5
27	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	7	..	5	5,825	1,421	332	2,132	33	4	..	29	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	53	..	30	4,617	2,017	500	2,100	22	16	..	6	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	473	309	15	149	..	..	..	..	8
MUNICIPALITY.																								
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	9	4	..	5	1,520	692	143	685	28	12	..	16	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	..	5	83	51	..	32	1,225	392	159	674	197	92	..	105	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	5	57	15	1	41	1,356	410	161	785	84	26	..	58	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	20	..	38	2,887	1,225	570	1,092	23	11	..	12	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	6	..	9	61	8	..	53	5,975	1,660	264	2,051	17	10	..	7	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	12	4	2	..	2	2,743	1,123	277	1,343	21	7	..	14	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,001	705	222	1,074	4	2	..	2	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	14	..	..	14	1,648	609	316	723	29	13	..	16	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202	110	11	81	6	2	..	4	9

MUNICIPAL OCCUPA

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Trade in furniture.				Trade in building materials.				Dealers in motor cycles, etc., carriages, cars, hirers of elephants, camels, etc.				Trade in fuel.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.
1	2	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174
																	ALLAHABAD
1	Civil Lines ..	9	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136	24	32	80
2	Katra-Colonelganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	23	1	80
3	North Kotwali ..	14	2	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	466	67	45	354
4	South Kotwali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	4	126	44	..	82
5	Moothiganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	38	200	44	2	154
	Kydganj ..																
6	Daraganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	26	6	31
7	East Indian Railway settlement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	13	2	7
																	CAWNPORE
1	Civil Lines ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	1	2	66	18	1	47
2	Patkapur ..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	295	44	8	243
3	Moolganj ..	18	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	204	76	17	111
4	Nayaganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	41	1	45
5	Sádar Bazar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	200	46	16	138
6	Collectorganj ..	10	2	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	74	38	173
7	Anwarganj ..	14	..	..	14	..	..	..	..	47	43	..	4	727	224	43	460
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	5	1	22
																	LUCKNOW
1	Daulatganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	42	2	33
2	Sa'adatganj ..	14	2	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	31	1	55
3	Chauk ..	10	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	25	8	22
4	Yahiaganj ..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	107	23	195
5	Wazirganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	362	110	44	208
6	Ganeshganj ..	20	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	107	22	143
7	Hazratganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	48	13	94
8	Hassanganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	52	18	62
9	Railway settlement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TIONAL TABLES.

Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.				Dealers in rags, stubble, refuse, etc. shop-keepers otherwise unspecified stinerant traders, pedlars, other traders, etc.				Army.				Navy.				Air Force.				Serial number.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	
175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	185	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	1
MUNICIPALITY.																				
21	5	1	15	97	40	2	55	148	22	7	119	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	4	..	6	116	29	..	87	13	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
85	12	22	51	144	23	4	117	92	63	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
78	12	8	58	130	1	11	118	445	155	..	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
10	..	2	8	43	25	..	18	198	49	..	149	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
24	9	..	15	146	31	25	90	71	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
3	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	90	70	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
MUNICIPALITY.																				
47	27	..	20	140	47	1	92	139	90	1	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
41	28	..	13	231	117	1	113	115	60	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
54	18	6	30	553	222	..	331	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
4	..	4	..	13	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
42	5	20	17	47	7	6	40	39	23	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
14	..	..	14	61	18	2	41	12	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
16	4	1	11	203	57	..	146	109	65	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
4	4	..	..	4	2	..	2	20	12	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
MUNICIPALITY.																				
12	3	..	9	48	21	..	27	35	11	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
83	52	4	27	70	32	..	38	9	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
26	11	..	15		6	3	46	65	14	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
31	14	..	17	28	17	..	11	278	137	..	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
39	2	..	37	296	94	6	196	217	89	..	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	..	..	..	14	5	..	9	717	364	..	353	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
6	..	..	6	16	11	..	5	381	234	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
..	..	..	..	20	18	..	2	184	89	..	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	21	..	..	21	253	161	..	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9

MUNICIPAL OCCUPATIONAL TABLES.

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Police.				Public administration.				Religion.				Law.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.
1	2	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210
																	ALLAHABAD
1	Civil Lines ..	**668**	342	..	326	**944**	327	..	617	**304**	59	3	242	**317**	72	..	245
2	Katra-Colonelganj	**587**	233	..	254	**1,654**	633	4	1,017	**423**	83	11	329	**619**	182	..	437
3	North Kotwali ward	**393**	174	..	219	**1,137**	374	..	763	**498**	79	12	407	**1,101**	393	3	705
4	South Kotwali ..	**441**	209	..	232	**543**	263	..	280	**842**	298	37	507	**380**	165	..	215
5	Moothiganj ..	**336**	108	..	228	**558**	199	..	359	**544**	237	3	304	**250**	48	..	202
	Kydganj ..																
6	Daraganj ..	**207**	109	..	98	**131**	59	..	72	**460**	183	47	230	**189**	65	..	124
7	East Indian Railway settlement.	**176**	102	..	74	**122**	64	..	58	**97**	67	3	27	**96**	40	..	56
																	CAWNPORE
1	Civil Lines ..	**400**	260	..	140	**457**	261	..	196	**744**	142	31	571	**336**	62	5	269
2	Patkapur ..	**198**	132	..	66	**304**	100	1	203	**1,114**	216	21	877	**442**	83	3	356
3	Moolganj ..	**104**	60	..	44	**286**	125	..	161	**957**	249	31	677	**221**	142	..	79
4	Nayaganj ..	**116**	49	..	67	**60**	33	..	27	**807**	261	4	542	**41**	25	..	16
5	Sadar Bazar ..	**106**	30	..	76	**158**	53	..	105	**695**	206	..	489	**23**	10	..	13
6	Collectorganj ..	**322**	150	..	172	**354**	141	1	212	**736**	135	4	597	**86**	28	..	58
7	Anwarganj ..	**383**	164	..	219	**950**	349	..	601	**730**	132	9	589	**1,338**	661	4	673
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	**93**	46	..	47	**35**	26	..	9	**182**	33	1	148	**11**	5	..	6
																	LUCKNOW
1	Daulatganj ..	**259**	168	..	91	**445**	161	..	284	**225**	101	16	108	**351**	158	..	193
2	Sa'adatganj ..	**189**	125	..	64	**441**	170	..	271	**387**	197	4	186	**226**	62	..	164
3	Chauk ..	**185**	79	..	106	**321**	129	5	187	**304**	112	61	131	**278**	48	2	228
4	Yahiaganj ..	**139**	96	..	43	**1,357**	440	16	901	**537**	169	14	354	**681**	224	..	457
5	Wazirganj ..	**383**	140	..	243	**1,895**	768	9	1,118	**372**	87	4	281	**1,547**	621	1	925
6	Ganeshganj ..	**244**	110	..	134	**791**	349	11	431	**128**	51	2	75	**512**	288	..	224
7	Hazratganj ..	**387**	196	..	191	**332**	189	..	143	**99**	26	5	68	**272**	88	..	184
8	Hassanganj ..	**297**	151	..	146	**527**	343	..	184	**293**	5	19	269	**39**	10	..	29
9	Railway settlement	**40**	22	..	18	**106**	79	..	27	**25**	4	1	20	**145**	79	..	66

Medicine.				Instruction.				Letters, arts and sciences.				Persons living principally on their income.				Domestic service.				Serial number.
Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents	
211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	1
MUNICIPALITY.																				
84	26	14	44	**295**	89	42	164	**63**	15	..	48	**238**	58	44	136	**3,600**	1,684	416	1,500	1
426	126	16	284	**676**	272	21	383	**249**	75	..	174	**339**	64	28	247	**2,123**	758	399	966	2
409	99	15	295	**797**	235	7	555	**309**	120	5	184	**358**	74	31	253	**2,700**	1,108	653	939	3
572	214	..	358	**284**	105	2	177	**44**	17	..	27	**251**	54	6	191	**4,549**	1,772	617	2,160	4
176	23	..	153	**270**	110	4	156	**57**	14	..	43	**82**	13	5	64	**3,503**	1,381	645	1,477	5
51	20	..	31	**84**	34	..	50	**21**	5	..	16	**63**	21	..	42	**1,120**	426	187	507	6
53	26	..	27	**8**	2	..	6	**1**	..	..	1	**6**	..	1	5	**434**	173	49	212	7
MUNICIPALITY.																				
111	44	4	63	**219**	65	26	128	**76**	41	4	31	**133**	46	16	71	**5,373**	3,021	53	2,299	1
370	170	..	200	**282**	122	2	158	**148**	43	33	72	**288**	72	25	191	**2,439**	1,030	247	1,162	2
302	133	..	169	**149**	55	1	93	**288**	89	95	104	**187**	89	3	95	**2,091**	725	408	958	3
101	36	13	52	**81**	36	..	45	**6**	..	..	6	**3**	..	1	2	**929**	437	150	342	4
119	25	5	89	**147**	41	7	99	**6**	..	..	6	**9**	..	..	9	**1,413**	479	215	719	5
155	28	9	118	**199**	64	1	134	**48**	19	12	17	**156**	29	31	96	**2,326**	1,071	348	907	6
395	121	4	270	**468**	111	10	347	**105**	47	..	58	**295**	10	114	171	**3,572**	1,330	403	1,839	7
25	8	..	17	**43**	19	4	20	**18**	13	..	5	**6**	2	1	3	**274**	162	23	89	8
MUNICIPALITY.																				
263	85	..	178	**260**	103	7	150	**8**	4	..	4	**2,036**	488	134	1,414	**1,101**	526	160	415	1
132	52	..	80	**153**	50	..	103	**29**	8	..	21	**1,200**	348	186	666	**1,275**	497	161	617	2
276	108	10	158	**325**	98	2	225	**170**	82	..	88	**445**	139	29	277	**1,981**	659	214	1,108	3
188	58	..	130	**279**	78	7	194	**38**	20	..	18	**587**	210	36	341	**2,250**	654	404	1,192	4
687	221	..	466	**756**	267	7	482	**89**	40	..	49	**936**	176	116	644	**4,229**	1,585	912	1,732	5
156	72	4	80	**548**	282	3	263	**164**	13	..	151	**334**	16	18	300	**3,739**	1,439	146	2,154	6
232	68	3	161	**228**	92	14	122	**110**	22	..	88	**288**	67	28	193	**2,934**	857	99	1,978	7
22	2	..	20	**49**	9	2	38	**12**	4	..	8	**47**	22	..	25	**1,216**	570	100	546	8
157	90	..	67	**62**	32	..	30	**13**	3	..	10	**69**	33	2	34	**642**	298	24	320	9

MUNICIPAL OCCUPATIONAL TABLES.

Serial number.	Name of ward.	Manufacturers, businessmen, contractors, cashiers, accountants etc., mechanics, clerks, lawyers, workmen, otherwise unspecified.				Inmates of jails, asylums and alms houses.				Beggars, vagrants and prostitutes.				Other unclassified non-productive industries.			
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Dependents.
1	2	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246
						ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.											
1	Civil Lines ..	2,634	1,058	441	1,135	4	..	..	4	83	11	11	61	..	..	..	
2	Katra-Colonelganj	2,595	1,154	486	955	..	..	..	..	223	67	36	120	..	..	..	..
3	North Kotwali ward	4,907	1,761	877	2,269	342	342	..	..	599	218	108	273	..	..	..	..
4	South Kotwali ..	6,984	2,253	1,861	2,870	..	..	..	..	1,153	454	214	485	..	..	..	..
5	Moothiganj ..	3,207	1,051	696	1,460	..	..	..	..	612	212	102	298	..	..	..	..
	Kydganj ..																
6	Daraganj ..	1,373	461	332	585	..	..	..	..	354	52	104	198	..	..	..	..
7	East Indian Railway settlement.	523	260	44	219	..	..	..	..	191	98	78	75	..	..	..	..
						CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.											
1	Civil Lines ..	5,962	2,192	31	3,739	..	..	..	..	1,811	1,144	181	486	..	..	..	..
2	Patkapur ..	3,085	1,370	193	1,522	..	..	..	..	430	106	100	224	..	..	..	.
3	Moolganj ..	2,969	1,049	289	1,631	..	..	..	..	300	103	29	168	..	..	..	..
4	Nayaganj ..	5,370	2,785	261	2,324	..	..	..	..	150	73	24	53	..	..	..	..
5	Sadar Bazar ..	7,615	3,571	968	3,076	..	..	..	..	184	85	65	34	..	..	..	..
6	Collectorganj ..	12,640	4,762	876	7,002	..	..	..	..	319	241	13	65	..	..	..	..
7	Anwarganj ..	2,787	5,955	1,245	5,587	..	..	..	..	615	204	114	297	..	..	..	..
8	East Indian Railway settlement.	393	167	69	157	..	..	..	..	91	17	35	39	..	..	..	..
						LUCKNOW MUNICIPALITY.											
1	Daulatganj ..	8,323	2,825	1,003	4,495	..	..	..	..	483	192	58	233	..	..	..	..
2	Sa'adatganj ..	5,909	1,999	1,337	2,573	..	..	..	..	234	111	40	83	..	..	..	..
3	Chauk ..	5,653	2,272	237	3,144	..	..	..	..	423	70	156	197	..	..	..	..
4	Yahiaganj ..	13,537	5,869	2,112	5,556	..	..	..	..	694	238	144	312	..	..	..	..
5	Wazirganj ..	9,790	2,933	759	6,098	..	..	..	..	356	97	168	91	..	..	..	..
6	Ganeshganj ..	10,808	4,980	494	5,334	..	..	..	..	181	36	19	126	..	..	..	..
7	Hazratganj ..	8,114	3,158	655	4,301	..	..	..	..	210	100	41	69	..	..	..	..
8	Hassanganj ..	5,451	2,359	491	2,601	..	..	..	..	372	203	80	89	..	..	..	..
9	Railway settlement	374	217	9	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..